

owed him most of all for the fall of the Tarquins [268]. Marcus Junius Brutus had long been called to decisive actions against Julius Caesar's tyranny. The ancient Brutus' statue to the hero of the Tarquinian war, who had overthrown the kings' power, was criss-crossed with inscriptions such as "O, if you were with us today!" or "If Brutus were alive!". The judges' chair, where Brutus performed his duties as a praetor, once turned out to be showered with tables with the words "Are you sleeping, Brutus?" and "You are not the real Brutus!". The blame for this malice against the dictator (Plutarch meant Julius Caesar, and Livy meant Tarquin the Proud) lay with his flatterers inventing for him still new and hated honours; they reckoned that the people would proclaim Caesar king, but what happened was quite the opposite (*ibid.*).

All the juxtapositions by Plutarch, who had already taken the two Brutuses to be different persons, but was forced to constantly place one on the other, are stipulated by traditional chronology that forcefully separates the same legend of Brutus into two copies, one of which turned out to have lived in the 1st c. B.C., and the other in the 6th c. B.C., during the war with the Tarquins due to which Junius Brutus appeared, son of Marcus and liberator of Rome from the Tarquins tyranny, and also Junius Brutus Marcus, liberator of Rome from Julius Caesar' tyranny. We now come back to the four columns describing the parallel ([268], "Brutus", I, IX).

35a. John's death (possible "continuation" of John MRC, son of PRCT) in action (see above)	35b. Marcus Junius Brutus' death in action and his post-mortem fame [268]	35c. Patroclus' (= BRT) death in action and his post-mortem fame (see above)	35d. Brutus Junius' (son of Marcus) death in action, and his post-mortem fame (see above)
36a. Civil war	36b. Civil war	36c. —	36d. Civil war
37a. External war	37b. External war	37c. External war	37d. External war
38a. Principal adversary: Goths	38b. Principal adversary: Pompey's army	38c. Principal adversary: Trojans	38d. Principal adversary: Tarquins
39a. Second-most important enemy: Franks (= PRS) and also Persians (= PRS)	39b. Second-most important adversary: Gauls (= PRS) and also Persians (= PRS)	39c. Second-most important enemy PRS (= Paris); see above	39d. Second-most important enemy Porsena (= PRS)
40a. Both enemies (Goths and PRS) were defeated	40b. Both adversaries (Pompey's army and PRS) were defeated	40c. Both adversaries (Trojans and PRS) were defeated	40d. Both adversaries (Tarquins and PRS) were defeated