

the "promiscuous Anthony" on the "promiscuous Antonina" is to make the two unique descriptions by Plutarch and Procopius coincident. The 6th-c. chronicles called the "prostitute" Antonina a "haetera". We should not consider the term "haetera" to be a unique equivalent of "prostitute", but to possess another meaning: Ancient authors called the selected cavalry this way (*ibid.*). Therefore, "haetera" is also applicable to a man, as "selected horseman" [268], "Anthony", II, IX).

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80a. Haetera Antonina [109]

80b. "Haetera" Anthony who, in fact, commanded selected cavalry in Julius Caesar's army [268] (see below)

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To 80b: Anthony was a "haetera", who personally commanded the cavalry corps, and led it in cavalry battles (e.g., in the battle with Octavianus Caesar) [268]. Besides, he commanded Julius Caesar's (i.e., "Belisarius' ") cavalry; in other words, he was "haetera Anthony" commanded by Julius Caesar. It is not surprising that the formula for Procopius could turn into "haetera" Antonina commanded by Belisarius. Plutarch also indicated that the cavalry's commander was the second-most important after the dictator (*ibid.*), speaking of Anthony and Julius Caesar, respectively.

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81a. Haetera Antonina: Belisarius' wife [109]

81b. "Haetera" Anthony was married to Julia from House of Caesar [268]

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The interchange of the two similar terms "Antonina, 'Julius Caesar's' wife" and Anthony's wife, "Julia from the House of Caesar" is manifest.

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82a. Well-known haetera Theodora was "principal king" Justinian's wife (cf. names "Theodora" and "Flora")

82b. Well-known haetera Flora was lover of "principal king" Pompey (Justinian's analogue) for long time [268]

83a. According to Procopius, Theodora was Eastern Roman Empire's ruler. Effigies of her are preserved in New Rome's temples [44]

83b. According to Plutarch, haetera Flora was so famous that temples (?) were decorated with effigies of her, which were also offered Gods (*ibid.*)

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To 83b: Most probably, effigies of Flora were placed in the temples because she was the empress Theodora's "double", whose portraits are, in fact, in holy temples [44] (see above).

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84a. —

84b. Legend of calling Romans to leave Rome and to look for freedom on hill (see below)

84d. Legend of calling Romans to leave Rome and to look for freedom on hill [174]

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Without our prompting, Plutarch reported in his description of the war of the