

- 1.7a (5). Organization of festivities in Rome. Invitation of men from suburban villages along with their wives ([174], Bk. 1, 9)
- 1.7a (6). Abduction and rape of women during festivities, thus providing for continuation of race. Start of Roman history in new City ([174], Bk. 1, 9)
- 1.7a (7). According to Livy, Rape of Sabinus occurred in Italy. Foundation of Rome was made by Trojans' descendants originally arriving in Sicily after escape from Troy. Founders of Rome are "sons of Sicily", its descendants
- 1.7a (8). Term "Sabines" present in this legend
- 1.7b (5). "Then they bethought themselves of the pilgrimage in honour of the Lord ... They said to the Benjamites, 'Go and hide in the vineyards ... When the girls of Shiloh come out to dance, ... seize one of them for ... wife'" (Jgs 21:19-25)
- 1.7b (6). "All this the Benjamites did. They carried off as many wives as they needed, snatching them as they danced; then they went their way and returned to their patrimony, rebuilt their cities and settled in them" (Jgs 21:23)
- 1.7b (7). Women's abduction by Benjamites. Identification of peoples mentioned in Bible by N. A. Morozov in [13] with Mediterranean and European tribes (this location differs from traditional accounts, and is based on different reading of vowel-free terms). Identification of Benjamites with Sicilians, which places "girls of Shiloh" in Italy
- 1.7b (8). Term "Benjamites" present in this legend

First Empire (regal Rome)	Third Empire	The Bible
2a. Numa Pompilius	2b. 337-380 A.D. and its main representative Basil the Great (333-378 A.D.). Emperor Julian (361-363 A.D.). We omit existing parallel between Julian's and Basil's "biographies"	2c. Judaic king Asa (Jesus?). Duplicate of Basil the Great
2.1. According to Livy, Numa was just and pious ruler, most experienced in church and civil laws	2.1. Basil the Great was one of greatest figures of Christian Church (Great King), founder	2.1. Founder of new religious cult. Important religious reforms