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| <p>3.4. Well-known Lucius Junius Brutus, son of Marcus, and his importance in exile of king Tarquinius the Proud ([174])</p>               | <p>3.4. Well-known Roman, pope John II Mercurius, son of Proectus of Celeus hill (?), important in expulsion of Goths from Rome in 533–538 A.D. Ruling in 532–535 A.D., he must have played great role in these turbulent times (though I could not find details of his “biography”)</p> |
| <p>3.5. Name Junius Marcus Brutus Lucius = NS MRC BRT LC if freed of vowels (we take all “blocks” of which this long name is composed)</p> | <p>3.5. Name John Mercurius Proectus from Celeus = N MRC PRCT CL. ([44*], V. 1, p. 335, comm.(d))</p>  |
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It is possible that there are different versions of the same name, viz., Junius = John, Marcus = Mercury, Brutus = Proectus and Lucius = Celeus.

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| <p>3.6. Lucius Junius Brutus, son of Marcus: one of most famous Romans in Roman history. Roman literature rich in mentions of him (e.g., <i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>3.6. John II Mercurius, son of Proectus, one of most famous popes. Monuments in his memory still preserved in Rome, with inscriptions, which not every pope can boast (<i>ibid.</i>)</p>  |
| <p>3.7. Lucretia called “Roman” by Livy. Her patriotic speech before death (<i>ibid.</i>). Her death started the war</p>                                   | <p>3.7. Amalasantha’s initiation into dynasty of Amals, Goths who were much influenced by Roman culture (in contrast to Gothic kings afterwards). Gothic king Vitiges’ destruction of Amals’ hereditary rights after Amalasantha’s death ([44*], V. 1, p. 327)</p> |
| <p>3.8. Junius Brutus’ and Valerius’ uprising in Rome. Tarquinius’ overthrow (<i>ibid.</i>)</p>  | <p>3.8. Byzantine (Romaic) armies’ arrival in Italy. Pope John II (Brutus’ analogue). Armies commanded by Belisarius (Valerius’ analogue) (<i>ibid.</i>)</p>   |
| <p>3.9. City’s savior Brutus was enthusiastically received in camp, but king’s children expelled ([174], Bk. 1, 60)</p>                                    | <p>3.9. Belisarius’ armies march on Rome immediately after Gothic king Vitiges’ flight. Enthusiastic reception of Greeks as liberators by Romans on December 9, 536 A.D. ([44*], V. 1, p. 329)</p>   |
| <p>3.10. Receiving news about exile of Tarquins, the king Tarquinius, started for Rome with purpose of suppression (<i>ibid.</i>)</p>                      | <p>3.10. Having learned of Belisarius’ march on Rome, Vitiges also organized his expedition to capital in first days of March, 537 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>, p. 329)</p>   |