

- 46.8a. Paris abducted Helen (*ibid.*). Event occurred at night [250]
- 46.8b. Sextus raped Lucretia in her bed-chamber (*ibid.*)
-

To 46.8a: Different versions of the "Trojan cycle" treat the abduction of Helen somewhat differently. According to some, she gave herself to Paris willingly, and, according to the others, reluctantly ([250], p. 72).

"Paris himself grabbed queen Helen ... leaving her guarded on the ship" ([250], p. 96).

To 46.8b: Amalasintha (= Lucretia) was taken to the island reluctantly (see above).

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 46.9a. Helen's murder (according to certain versions of "Trojan cycle"; see below) | 46.9b. Lucretia's suicide. Amalasintha and Julia Maesa murdered (see above) |
|--|---|
-

To 46.9a: Helen's death had already occurred after the fall of Troy:

"... and ordered to behead Helen and Farizh (= Paris—A. F.)" ([250], p. 76).

"The tale of Helen's and Paris' execution ordered by Menelaus diverges from the so-called ancient version" ([250], p. 207).

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 46.10a. Attempts to "rehabilitate" Helen in old sources: Allegedly, according to certain versions, Helen did not betray Menelaus, and Paris abducted only her spirit ([250], p. 207) | 46.10b. Livy's "rehabilitation" of Lucretia: her passionate speech before stabbing herself, she sets example for Roman women, clearing herself of "disgrace" ([174], Bk. 1) |
| 46.11a. Paris, Helen's violator, murdered ([250], pp. 76, 129) | 46.11b. Sextus, Lucretia's ravisher, murdered (<i>ibid.</i> , 60) |
| 46.12a. Helen's rape caused Trojan war, "vengeance for Helen" official slogan of TR-war (<i>ibid.</i>) | 46.12b. Lucretia's rape caused war with Tarquins, "vengeance for Lucretia" ([174], Bk. 2, 1-2), official pretext for GTR-war according to Livy |
-

Because of the isomorphism: Lucretia = Amalasintha (see above), we could also investigate the isomorphism Helen = Amalasintha. Briefly, Amalasintha was killed (like Helen); she was possibly taken to an island (like Helen) into a "strong fortification" ([109], Bk. V, 14-15), analogue of "fortified Troy". It was just Amalasintha's death that had caused the Gothic war (*ibid.*). Amalasintha's "violator" Theodahad was soon killed (like Paris, Helen's "violator").