

21a. Belisarius, Julius Caesar's analogue	21b. Aurelia, Julius Caesar's mother. Name: "Aurelia"	21c. —	21d. Valerius, Julius Caesar's analogue
22a. —	22b. Aurelia was directly related to Pompeia's "offence" (see above)	22c. —	22d. Valerius was directly related to Lucretia's "offence"
23a. Death of Julia Maesa and duplicate Amalasintha. Both were killed (see above)	23b. Death of Julia. Although the death was accidental, no information on murder is available	23c. Helen's death (see above). She was killed	23d. Lucretia's (= Tullia's) death (<i>ibid.</i>)
24a. Beginning of great war following death of Julia Maesa (Amalasintha). Chronicles associated beginning of war just with death of this woman	24b. Plutarch attributes war to this death	24c. — (Although war broke out just because of Helen, she died only after war)	24d. Start of large-scale war after Lucretia's (= Tullia's) death. According to Livy, death of just this woman started war (<i>ibid.</i> ; see above)

To 24b: Both Pompey and Caesar were overcome by great mourning after Julia's death (cf. Tarquins' version), while their friends were embarrassed, because the ties of relations broke down, which still supported the peace and consent in the state suffering from discord. In spite of the tribunes' opposition, Julia's body was taken to the Campus Martius [268]. After Julia's death, the relations between Pompey and Julius Caesar worsened sharply, and they "rose against each other" ([268*], V. 2, p. 458, XIII).

25a. Amalasintha's (= Julia Maesa) "offender" Theodahad was soon killed in action	25b. Claudius, Pompeia's (= Julia's?) "offender", was soon killed in action [268]	25c. Paris, Helen's "offender", was soon killed at end of war (see above)	25d. Lucretia's (= Tullia's?) "offender" Sextus Tarquinius was soon killed in action
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