

1st c. B.C. that the call for “freedom on a hill”, which had once been heard (uniquely in the whole of Roman history until the 1st c. B.C.!) during the Tarquinian war. Thus, Plutarch associated the event of the 1st c. with that of the 6th c. B.C. In our opinion, this can only mean that Plutarch, without suspecting it himself, actually described the first years of the Roman republic, traditionally related to the 6th c. B.C., and superimposed over the events of the 1st c. B.C. (see the above shifts).

To 84b: Catullus supplied a multitude of arguments against the law, but, since he could not convince anyone in the assembly, he asked the Senate, and repeatedly cried from the orator’s tribune that it should look for a hill or rock after the forefathers’ example (!), where they would save freedom [268]. As one of the commentaries goes, Plutarch “... hinted at the events of the first years of the Roman republic when the plebeians, infuriated by the unsuccessful struggle with the patricians, left Rome for the Sacred Mount” (see the Russian edition of Plutarch’s *Parallel Lives*, V. 2, p. 536, Comm. 41).

It was not accidental that Catullus had made speeches in the (plebeian) assembly (see above).

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85a. — 85b. Legend of Rape of Sabines 85d. Legend of Rape of Sabines

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Without our hinting at that, Plutarch supplied in his description of the war of the 1st c. B.C. the legend of the Rape of the Sabines, speaking of its “repetition” in Caesar’s epoch. Recall that Livy placed this legend before the foundation of Rome c. 300 A.D., i.e., at the start of the Third Empire, isomorphic to the Second Empire’s beginning. But since part of Livy’s *History of Rome*, placed before the start of Regal Rome (= Third Empire), is isomorphic to the GTR-war (see above), Plutarch draws a parallel between the start of the Second Empire, i.e., the war of the 1st c. B.C. and the Tarquinian war in the 6th c. B.C.

To 85b: According to Plutarch, the praetor Antissaeus offered Pompey to marry Antissaeus’ daughter. Pompey accepted the offer and concluded a secret agreement with Antissaeus. Recall that the “rape of the Sabines” was also a secret enterprise [174]. However, the deal became known. When Antissaeus announced the verdict, the people cried *thalassio*, heard according to the ancient custom at weddings. Plutarch relates the legend of the Rape of the Sabines without, however, reporting to which time this legend should be assigned. Though he mentioned the words “ancient custom”, nothing else tells us that it was related to events that occurred several centuries before the 1st c. B.C. With this, I end the brief outline of the isomorphism linking the war of the 1st c. B.C. to the GTR-war of the 6th c. A.D.

It can be seen from the above analysis that the legend of the Rape of the Sabines is placed at the time of the GTR-war, the important “legend” of a woman being present, describing events related to a woman, and which were the cause of the war. Recall that the Rape of the Sabines, too, caused a war between the Romans and Sabines (*ibid.*). Hence, the Rape of the Sabines is a variant of the “legend of a woman” and part of the legends of the GTR-war, which we discovered above. We will also indicate similar information in our isomorphism diagrams.