

- 4.12(5). During "trial of Valerius", anybody thinking to capture regal powers was declared outlaw and stripped off all possessions [174]. Probably, it was just for this fact that Valerius' assets were confiscated ("died in poverty")
- 4.12(6). Then consul Valerius offered laws which not only freed him of suspicion of coveting regal powers, but also made affair look different, which gained him popular support. He was appointed consul once more (*ibid.*)
- 4.12(7). All these events occurred in 545–546 A.D. in accordance with  $X + 300$  (*ibid.*), and are well consistent with dates in right column
- 4.13. War: Tarquins were far from Rome, marched on capital from time to time
- 4.14. In 543–544 A.D., Tarquinius the Proud sent message to senate ([174], Bk. 2, 3)
- 4.15. Regal ambassadors from Tarquinius came, only asking for possessions, and making no mention king's return. When their demand was heard in senate, its discussion was going on for several days [174]
- 4.16. Long discussions. They were afraid that refusal of possessions would lead to war, whereas payments might mean support and help to wage war (*ibid.*)
- 4.12(5). Belisarius' assets were confiscated (see above). He died in poverty. (We have to make use of those facts from "biographies", of ancient historical figures that were preserved by sources no matter how commonplace they were. Furthermore, remaining information often vanishes, not being preserved until today)
- 4.12(6). Then Belisarius was pardoned and his former titles returned (see above). He was surrounded by halo of fame
- 4.12(7). All these events occurred c. 544–548 A.D. (in 548 A.D., Belisarius was called from Italy, charged with high treason (?))
- 4.13. War: Goths were far Rome, but went on military expeditions to capital from time to time
- 4.14. In 543 A.D., new Gothic king Totila, sent letter to Roman senate from Naples [44]. Dates are well consistent with left column
- 4.15. Totila's letter charged Romans with gratitude towards Goths and contained no word about his desire to return to Rome as ruler. Letter had no demands of military nature. In particular, Totila did not demand banishing Romaic Greeks from Rome. Letter was forwarded by captive Romans ([44], [109])
- 4.16. General John declined to reply. Then Totila sent some more letters of peaceful character (*ibid.*)