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| 112a. After Troilus' triumph, Achilles returned to battle-field, which sharply changed course of events | 112b. After Totila's triumph, Belisarius returned to Italy, which sharply changed course of war [109] |
| 113a. After Achilles' return, Greeks immediately held series of brilliant victories ([250], p. 126) | 113b. After Belisarius' return, (Romaic) Greeks immediately held series of brilliant victories, which occurred in 544 A.D. [44] |
| 114a. Troilus' army was defeated ([250], p. 127). Paris was defeated, too | 114b. Totila's army (as well as Tejas', who replaced him temporarily) was defeated (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 115a. Troilus died in large-scale battle (<i>ibid.</i>) | 115b. Totila (and Tejas within several months) died in large-scale battle (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 116a. Troilus was surrounded by Greeks, struck by spear, and beheaded (<i>ibid.</i>) | 116b. Totila (= Tejas); (these two kings were fused into one due to Tejas' short rule lasting only a few months according to Trojan versions) was surrounded by Greeks, stabbed by spear, and beheaded (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 117a. Beheading episode was unique in Trojan version of TR-war (<i>ibid.</i>) | 117b. Beheading episode was unique in Gothic version" of GTR-war [109] |
| 118a. Troilus' defeat was turning point in TR-war, and Trojans could no longer advance new heroes; Troy was sacked by Greeks (<i>ibid.</i>) | 118b. "The glorious struggle of the last Goths ... at the foot of Vesuvius ... closes the history of this heroic German race" ([44], V. 1, p. 470) |
| 119a. Troilus' battle and his defeat occurred at Troy's walls (<i>ibid.</i>) | 119b. Tejas' battle and his defeat occurred at Naples' walls (<i>ibid.</i>) |
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This again places Troy on Naples. Thus, Troy is identified with Naples at the beginning of the GTR-war and at its end. In the middle of the GTR-war, Troy is placed on the pair "Naples-Rome".

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| 120a. After above events, Achilles was killed (<i>ibid.</i>) | 120b. After above events, Belisarius died (circumstances surrounding his death are not clear) [44], [124] |
| 121a. Achilles' death is related to his "betrayal": Because of promise to marry Polyxena, and to stop war, Hecuba offered him to come to Troy for negotiations. He did come, and was cowardly stabbed in back ([250], pp. 75, 128) | 121b. Belisarius' death, his removal from war, arrest and confiscation of property (see above) are all related to his "betrayal", his promise to stop war in Italy and to become its king (<i>ibid.</i>) |