

Teotrat reigned in "Phrygia" (= Friesland)	Theodahad ruled in Gothic kingdom
Ulysses' (Achilles'?) trick led to Troy's (= Naples'?) fall	Belisarius' trick led to Naples' fall
Ulysses ended war	Narses ended war
Legend of Ulysses' poverty after war	Legend of Belisarius' (= Valerius'?) poverty after war
Ulysses' tormented wandering after war	Narses' tormented wandering after war
Achilles = Ulysses	Belisarius = Narses
Legend of "eunuch" Achilles, servitor in female chamber	Legend of eunuch Narses, servitor in female chamber
"Eunuch" Achilles served in king's court	Eunuch Narses served in king's court
Achilles ceased his "eunuchism"	Narses stopped his eunuchism
Achilles went to Trojan war	Narses went to Gothic war
Achilles was great army commander	Narses was great army commander
Pestilence during Trojan war	Pestilence (fever and plague) during Gothic war
Trojans' siege of Greek fortifications	Goths' siege of Greek fortifications
"Roman possessions around Troy"	Troy (= Rome) was placed in Italy, and was capital of Roman Empire

What percentage of the TR-war heroes turned out to be isomorphic to those of the GTR-war? We confine ourselves to the males, each of whom was mentioned in the cycle on not less than 20 pages of the text [250]. We associated each hero with the number of pages on which his name was mentioned. We obtained (in decreasing order): 51 times for Priam, 39 for Achilles, 35 for Agamemnon, 34 for Menelaus, 33 for Hector, 32 for Paris, 23 for Ajax and 22 for Troilus. Of eight heroes, seven were included in the parallel (with the exception being Ajax). Thus, 87 percent of the principal heroes of the TR-version and TR-war turn out to be also mentioned by the GTR-version already in a rough comparison.

We believe that the above data are sufficient to identify the legends and "biographies" of the Trojans and Tarquins-Gothic war, which dates the most ancient events of Greek history to not later than the 6th c. A.D. The so-called "classical" Greece also did not start to develop earlier than the 6th c. A.D., which is well consistent with the data regarding medieval Greece (see above).

12. The Christian dating of the Trojan war. We believe that Christian authors made the same error in dating the Trojan war as that which led to moving back in time the Third Empire and the onset of the Second Empire (see above). Meanwhile, the end of the Second Empire, 234-270 A.D., is isomorphic to that of the Third Empire, 536-552 (or 553) A.D. Thus, the GTR- ("imaginary") war turned out to be in the 3rd c. A.D. Upon analyzing the Tarquins' war, we can complete this isomorphism, viz., the "imaginary" GTR-war of the 3rd c. A.D. is isomorphic to the GTR-war in the 6th c. A.D.