

Constantius I Chlorus in 270–306 A.D. at the start of the Third Roman Empire.

We now give a brief description of the “placement” of the isomorphisms:

Pompey	on	Justinian
Julius Caesar	on	Belisarius
Sulla and Cicero	on	Narses (and Belisarius)

which once again stresses the very important role played by the “Gothic = Trojan = Tarquinian” war (= GTR-war) in the establishment of the global chronology of the ancient and medieval world. We emphasise that, considering the parallel, we do not at all assert that one of the terms of the pair is the original, exhibiting the “original” below. It will be (at least, in its basic characteristics) the Italian war in the 13th c. A.D. and the fall of Constantinople in 1204 A.D.

2. Four statistical duplicates: the Gothic war in the 6th c. A.D. = the Roman war (Julius Caesar) in the 1st c. B.C. = the Trojan war in the 13th c. B.C. and = the Tarquinian war in the 6th c. B.C.

a. Gothic–Roman version of 6th c. A.D.	b. Roman version. Beginning of Second Empire	c. Trojan version. Greco-Phrygian version	d. Tarquins’ version. Livy. End of regal Rome
1a. Belisarius, famous army commander of Roman and Eastern Roman Empire	1b. Julius Caesar, famous Roman army commander	1c. Achilles, famous Greek (Eastern Roman Empire?) army commander	1d. Valerius, famous Roman army commander
2a. Belisarius, army commander No.1 in Gothic–Roman war	2b. Julius Caesar, army commander No.1 in civil (and external) war at beginning of Second Empire	2c. Achilles, army commander No.1 in Trojan war	2d. Valerius, army commander No.1 in Tarquinian war
3a. Name: “Belisarius” (=BLSR)	3b. Name: “Julius Caesar” (=LSCSR)	3c. Name: “Achilles” (=CHLLS), Ulysses (=LSS or LLS); see above	3d. Name: “Valerius” (=VLR), “son” of Volusius (=VLS), i.e., VLSR

The explicit phonetic parallel between “Belisarius” and “Julius Caesar” is manifest. Earlier, we have already seen that Valerius (or Volusius) = Belisarius, whereas “Achilles” also contains LS. Now, some words about the analogy between Julius Caesar and Belisarius. As a matter of fact, the majority of the Latin inscriptions were made so that U was written as V (see, e.g., [132], p. 32); therefore, foreigners could as well have read “Jvlius Caesar”, i.e., “Belisarius”. Besides, “caesar” is close to the Slavonic “tsar” (= TSR) and then “Vliuscaesar” could have been read by foreigners as “Veliuscar”, which is close to “Belisarius”. It is possible that “Belisarius”