

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4.6. Valerius (Volusius' "son") was consul in 245–247 years since foundation of City (3 years), and then dismissed from consulship (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.6. Belisarius was in Italy again in 544–548 A.D. (3 to 4 years). In 548 A.D., Belisarius left Italy, called off by Justinian ([44*], V. 1, pp. 401–402)</p> |
|--|--|
-

These two time intervals coincide not only in length but also on the absolute scale if we apply our formula $X + 300$. (because $245 + 300 = 545$).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4.7. After his dismissal from consulate in 548 A.D. according to $X + 300$, Valerius was still alive for some time, and died in 551 A.D. according to $X + 300$ (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.7. After his removal from Italy in 548 A.D., Belisarius was alive for some time and died c. 551 A.D., data being legendary [124]</p> |
|---|---|
-

Though the dates of death differ by ten years, which is a small figure in comparison with the intervals under consideration, the previous chronological milestones of their "biographies" coincide ideally if we apply the same universal formula $X + 300$.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4.8. In spite of his dismissal from consulate and state affairs in 548 A.D. (under $X + 300$), Valerius (Volusius) was again appointed consul for one-year term shortly before his death in 550 A.D. in accordance with $X + 300$ (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.8. In spite of his removal from Italy in 548 A.D. and being charged with high treason (see below), Belisarius was lucky to be acquitted. He was soon released, all his titles restored, and part of his estate regained [44]</p> |
| <p>4.9. "Rights restoration" occurred immediately before Valerius' death (being appointed consul) (see above and <i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.9. Belisarius was "restored in rights" immediately before his death. He regained part of his assets which he did not manage to lay his hands on, though, because of his death (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>4.10. Valerius died surrounded by halo of great fame. He was, in everybody's opinion, best both at war and in peace, and enjoyed enormous fame (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.10. Belisarius died surrounded by halo of great fame. His deeds made him equal to ancient heroes. This characteristic is unique for 6th c. A.D.</p> |
| <p>4.11. Great army commander, unique for this epoch, died in poverty. Having enjoyed enormous fame, but with scanty means, he died without any funds for a burial be buried on, and money was given by state (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>4.11. Great army commander, unique in this epoch, died in poverty, without being able to make use of returned assets. He died in disgrace and in such oblivion that legend made him symbol of inconstancy of human happiness. His assets were confiscated when he was arrested ([44], [124])</p> |