5. End of the GTR-war

5a.	End	of	war	with	Tarquins
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- 5.1. In 550 A.D. (under X + 300), Valerius was elected consul for last time, and finally left arena of war with Tarquins, dying in 551 A.D. (under X + 300) [174]
- 5.2. Lartius became Roman army commander in Italy in 553 A.D. (under X + 300) instead of Valerius ([174], Bk. 2, 18)
- 5.3. Name Lartius (= LRT), which is close to NRS

5b. End of Gothic war

- 5.1. At end of 548 or beginning of 549 A.D., Belisarius was called from Italy, and finally left Gothic war arena [44]. Agreement of dates 550-551 A.D. and 548-549 A.D. well consistent under X + 300
- 5.2. Justinian's appointment of Narses, another well-known, but not as brilliant as Belisarius, army commander who ended Gothic war
 5.3. Name: Narses (= NRS)
- The dates 553 and 551 A.D. are extremely close (under X + 300).
- 5.4. Lartius was first dictator in "ancient" Rome and invested with full powers (ibid.)
- 5.5. In 559 A.D. (under X+300), Tarquins fought Roman armies, now far from Rome, for last time. It was last battle of war with Tarquins. It is important that I have thereby listed ALL battles in this war described by Livy (ibid.)
- 5.6. Battle was extremely ferocious, and ended in Tarquins' defeat (ibid.)
- 5.7. King Tarquinius the Proud was wounded and carried to safety by his warriors, and died in Cumae after some time ([174], Bk. 2, 19, 21)
- 5.8. Son of Tarquinius the Proud also took part in Tarquins' last battle against Romans (ibid.)

- 5.4. Narses' investment with extraordinary powers, his unlimited dictatorship in Italy [109]
- 5.5. In 552 A.D., Gothic army headed by Totila fought Romaic Greeks, now far from Rome, for last time. It was last battle in Gothic war. It is important that I have thereby listed ALL battles in this war, described by medieval accounts
- 5.6. Battle was extremely ferocious, and ended in Goths' defeat [109]
- 5.7. While fleeing, king Totila was heavily wounded, and died after some time ([44], [44*], V. 1, pp. 407-408)
- 5.8. In last battle of Goths with Romans after Totila's death, young Tejas became king for short time, defeated in 553 A.D., i.e., almost immediately after Totila's defeat (ibid.)