

To 90–92:

“And king Priam (P + RM—A. F.) said to Achilles: ‘Swear that you will not make war on us, and then ... I shall give you my daughter Polyxena ...’, and king Priam was first to swear ... And Achilles bowed, offering his promise” ([250], p. 75).

“Achilles ... was ready ... to conclude a peace treaty with the Trojans” (*ibid.*, p. 205, Comm. 44).

“The armistice was still in force ... Achilles sent his secret envoy to queen Hecuba ... He will make the whole Greek army leave Trojan soil, and go back where they came from” ([250], pp. 120–121).

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| <p>93a. Achilles’ “betrayal” played important role in TR-war. In particular, it led to Achilles’ death [250]</p> | <p>93b. Belisarius’ “betrayal” played important role in GTR-war. In particular, it led to Belisarius’ dismissal so he could not take part in it; he died in disgrace ([109]; see above)</p> |
| <p>94a. Achilles “betrayal” led to his and Agamemnon’s, Greeks’ “main” king’s, quarrel ([250], pp. 122, 217, Comm. 119)</p> | <p>94b. Belisarius’ “betrayal” led to his quarrel with Justinian, Greeks’ “principal” king [44]</p> |
| <p>95a. Because of Achilles’ “betrayal” and his quarrel with “principal” king, he did not leave his ship, as if he had been “on house arrest” (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>95b. Because of Belisarius’ betrayal and his quarrel with “principal” king, he was arrested and taken prisoner (see above and [124])</p> |
| <p>96a. In spite of his initial consent to betray Greeks, Achilles then refused to fulfil his promise to withdraw Greek troops (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>96b. In spite of his initial consent to betray Greeks (at least, as stated by Goths; see above), Belisarius then refused to fulfil his promise to withdraw Greek army</p> |
| <p>97a. Nevertheless, Achilles also rejected active participation in war, “ordered his myrmidons not to be engaged in a battle with the Trojans, and not to dare help the Greeks” ([250], p. 122)</p> | <p>97b. Nevertheless, Justinian recalled Belisarius from Italy, allegedly to another theatre of military action, “Persian” (= PRS) [109]. For several years, Belisarius was absent from Italy</p> |
| <p>98a. Armistice then ended, and war resumed with prior intensity</p> | <p>98b. Armistice then ended, and war resumed with prior intensity [109]</p> |
| <p>99a. With Achilles absent, Greek army was heavily defeated; in particular, “... Trojans burned more than five hundred Greek ships” ([250], pp. 122–123)</p> | <p>99b. (Romaic) Greek army was heavily defeated in 540–544 A.D. in Belisarius’ absence [44]. Goths again conquered much of Italian territory ([44], [109])</p> |