

walls on supports covered with roofs, which made them into tubes. It is possible that Caesar's "double wall" was an aqueduct chute ([268], "Caesar", XXVII).

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| 49a. In Gothic war, Belisarius opposed Gothic kingdom created by Odoacer and Theodoric                  | 49b. In Gallic war, Julius Caesar also opposed Germans, among whom Plutarch especially distinguished tribe of Tenc-teri (probably, variant of TRQN) [268]  | 49c. In TR-war, Achilles declared war on TRKVN and Friesians (= Phrygians) placed just on Germans (see above)   | 49d. In war with Tarquins, Valerius opposed TRQN   |
| 50a. Gothic war lasted for 16 or 18 years in 535 or 536 (taking Rome)—552 or 553 (defeat of Goths) A.D. | 50b. Gallic war lasted almost a decade ( <i>ibid.</i> )  | 50c. Trojan war lasted 9.5 years (or 9 years and 7 months, or 10 years, according to other versions); see above | 50d. Tarquinian war lasted 12 years according to Livy (see above)  |
| 51a. "Principal king" Justinian did not personally take part in Belisarius' Gothic war                  | 51b. "Principal king" Pompey did not personally take part in Julius Caesar's Gallic war ( <i>ibid.</i> )   | 51c. Agamemnon's less active participation in battles than Achilles'  | 51d. Participation of Tarquin the Proud in battles [174]   |
| 52a. Like other authors, Procopius described Gothic war as extremely fierce and large-scale             | 52b. According to Plutarch's description, Caesar stormed more than 800 towns, conquered 300 peoples, fought with 3,000,000 people, of whom 1,000,000 (?) were killed in battles ( <i>ibid.</i> ) | 52c. "Trojan cycle" describes TR-war as extremely fierce, with numerous battles (see above)                     | 52d. Livy's description shows Tarquinian war as one of biggest events in Roman history for many hundreds of years ( <i>ibid.</i> ) |