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| <p>55a. Then Greeks came to Trojan kingdom (mainland) and started besieging Troy. This is title of section in medieval chronicle: "How the Greeks left the island of Tenedos, and started besieging Troy" ([250], pp. 103-104)</p>                                                                                                                           | <p>55b. Then Greeks came to Italy, and Belisarius' land forces and fleet moved along shore to be soon contained by Naples' heroic resistance [44], [109]</p>                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p>56a. Troy's siege started. All chronicles in "Trojan cycle" characterized Troy as extremely powerful fortress situated at seaside. Legends circulated about Troy's impregnability; in particular, Gods themselves defended Troy against enemy. "And God ordered to encircle the city with powerful walls as high as two hundred cubits ([250], p. 90)</p> | <p>56b. Naples' siege started. Sixth-c. historians described it as extremely powerful seaside fortress. Legends were made about Naples' impregnability; Gods themselves allegedly chose rocky foundation, with no chance of undermining its powerful walls, and Naples was situated at seaside ([44*], p. 326, <i>et seq.</i>)</p> |
| <p>57a. We have listed all principal events at beginning of war. Then Troy's siege and fall</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>57b. We have listed all principal events at start of war. Naples' siege and fall</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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The difference between the fall of Troy in the "Trojan cycle" and the Gothic version is that the former was referred to at the very end of the war, whereas, in the latter, it occurred at the beginning. At the same time, the Trojan kingdom's fall coincides with that of the Romans. The description of the Gothic version is more particular, with Naples' and Rome's sieges being different, while the Trojan version combined them into one siege of Troy. Transferring Naples' fall to the end of the war leads to a 9- or 10-year-long difference, which is negligibly small, compared with the general antiquity of the events.

#### 4. The fall of Naples and Troy

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| <p>58a. Troy's fall</p>                                                                                                                                   | <p>58b. Naples' fall</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>58.1a. Unsuccessful siege preceded. Several attacks failed. Greek army commanded by Achilles was defeated ([250], p. 70 <i>et seq.</i>)</p>            | <p>58.1b. Unsuccessful siege preceded. Several attacks failed. Greek army commanded by Belisarius was defeated. Greeks were even going to leave Naples [44]</p>                                                              |
| <p>58.2a. During Troy's siege, conspiracy aimed at opening city to Greeks was organized, its leaders being Trojans Aeneas and Antenor ([250], p. 131)</p> | <p>58.2b. During Naples' (or Rome's) siege, conspiracy aimed at opening city to Greeks arose, its leader being a Neapolitan Stephan. Great conspiracy in Rome during its siege was described by Procopius (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |