
58.13a. "Breakthrough" group came out of "sort of grey horse" through secret entrance in horse's maw ([250], p. 132)	58.13b. "Breakthrough" group came out of aqueduct, already inside Naples, through secret opening, breach in aqueduct not visible from ground [109]
58.14a. "Breakthrough" group came out of "sort of horse" late at night ([250], p. 133)	58.14b. Breakthrough group came out of aqueduct late at night (<i>ibid.</i>)
58.15a. General attack and Troy's fall occurred early in morning, mainly due to support of "breakthrough" group (<i>ibid.</i>)	58.15b. General attack and Naples' fall occurred early in morning, mainly due to breakthrough group from inside (<i>ibid.</i>)
58.16a. "Horse" in Latin is <i>equa</i> , <i>equus</i>	58.16b. "Water" in Latin is <i>aqua</i>

To 58.16: Thus, "water" and "horse" are written almost identically (recall that the events occurred in Italy near Rome). Furthermore, "aqueduct" in Latin is *aquae ductus*, which is almost identical to the term "horse conducting", in Latin *equi ductus*. The words are written and sound (!) almost identically, the difference being only in one vowel. "Water-pipe ward" and "horseman" are also almost identical (cf. also *aqualiculus* meaning stomach, belly, abdominal cavity, maw). Recall the warriors in the Trojan horse's maw. It is probable that the Trojan version is later than the Roman; therefore, the "water-pipe" was turned into the "horse" by foreign authors who mixed up one vowel, which generated the legend of "an enormous similarity to a grey horse". A certain ancient version of "the horse legend", by the way, spoke of the "horse" having been dragged nowhere, which is natural due to the stability of the aqueduct, and of the warriors "coming out secretly".

These transformations of words are not surprising. The "*Literaturnaya gazeta*" in its October 20 and December 8, 1982, issues published some articles demonstrating how strongly the names of our contemporaries, and different terms can be distorted when translating them into foreign languages. And this occurs in an age of widespread dictionaries, etc.! What can be expected of ancient chroniclers infinitely confused by the spellings of unknown words, names!

6. Achilles and Patroclus = Valerius and Brutus

59a. Achilles was principal commander of Greek armies, and one of most popular heroes of old Greek epos. His name contains combination LS	59b. Belisarius was principal commander of Greek troops, and one of most popular heroes of ancient Roman and Greek epos. His name contains combination LS
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To 59b: This siege is one of the most remarkable in history and resembles a heroic epic.

"Procopius (without our prompting—A. F.) has borrowed the colours of the *Iliad* to describe the first furious struggle before the walls of Rome. He shows us Belisarius