

- 58.10a. "Breakthrough" group's commander was called Sinon (or Zeno) ([250], pp. 132–133). He was "... given the keys by the Greeks, and ordered to open the secret exit out of the horse's maw at the stipulated moment" (*ibid.*)
- 58.10b. Zeno, Belisarius' cavalry commander, could be leader of "breakthrough" group (again "Zeno" appears in relation to "horse"), whereas its commanders were called Magnus and Enn [44], [109]

To 58.10b: Sinon (in the form of Zeno) was one of the most important participants in the Gothic war, commander of Belisarius' cavalry along with Magnus ([109], II (V), 5, 2; 6, 13), i.e., Sinon–Zeno could, and even had to, take part in the attack on Naples. The historian V. D. Ivanov, who studied the Gothic war directly, pointed out that the man discovering the pass in the aqueduct as was Zeno. Unfortunately, we could not find any ancient chronicles with precise data. Besides, the authors of the "Trojan cycle" sometimes replaced "g" by "s" (cf. Phrygia–Friesland), and then "Magnus" (breakthrough group's commander) could become "Masnus", which is, possibly, somehow related to "Zeno" (= ZN). Though, it is possible that Procopius' Enn, a second breakthrough group's commander, just was Sinon (= SNN). We stress once again that the participation in the breakthrough group of a commander of the cavalry could also prompt the comparison of the aqueduct to a horse.

- 58.11a. Sinon (or Zeno) thereby "found himself" in Troy, penetrating it some time before general attack [250]
- 58.11b. Gothic "Zeno" also was in Naples long before general attack on city, but only as hostage ([109], II (VI), 7, 13)
- 58.12a. Trojan fortress' wall was destroyed due to necessity of "dragging sort of grey horse" inside (*ibid.*). All Trojan chronicles unanimously spoke of some destruction just when "sort of horse came into the city"
- 58.12b. Naples' city wall was destroyed inside aqueduct to let warriors into city. Belisarius' warriors chipped off stone cover of tunnel's entrance to Naples, placed at wall level, thereby destroying wall ([41], [109], p. 368; see also Appendix 1, Fig. 96)

To 58.12a: This "destruction of the wall" was described by different authors differently, with some speaking of "dismantling the gate" ([250], p. 76), and others of "... necessity to destroy part of the wall, thus making it possible for the Greeks who returned to Troy to storm into the city" ([250], pp. 206–207, Comm. 53).

Still others speak of "a sort of horse" with one ear having been chopped off (?). Another version: "to let the horse into the city", "the stone crowning the gate was thrown off" (*ibid.*). We believe that all the versions echo the episode when Belisarius' men hidden in the aqueduct pipe gauged the stone stopper [109].