

The explicit phonetic parallel of Vitiges Hector and Vercingetorix is manifest, with the latter name probably arising from the fusion of "Vitiges" and "Hector".

45a. Taking Vitiges prisoner, and his death (see details above), winner being Belisarius	45b. Vercingetorix's death after his capture, winner being Julius Caesar	45c. Hector's death and "capturing" his body by Achilles	45d. Death of Aruns in action (see above)
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To 45b: Vercingetorix, the commander for the entire war, came out of the gates. He jumped off his horse, stripped off all the armour and, sitting at Caesar's feet, remained there until he was taken in custody to be preserved for the triumph [268]. Caesar did not succeed in obtaining the triumph until six years later. All these years, Vercingetorix was kept in prison, and was killed immediately after the triumph ([268*], V. 2, p. 544).

46a. Naples' siege ended with its fall	46b. Alesia's siege ended with its fall [268]	46c. Troy's siege ended with its fall	46d. Tarquins' defeat (siege was not decried)
47a. Belisarius' trick leading to Naples' fall (see above)	47b. Julius Caesar's trick leading to Alesia's fall (see below)	47c. Non-trivial trick of Ulysses (= Achilles; see above), leading to Troy's fall	47d. —
48a. Use of enormous building (aqueduct) near Naples' walls	48b. Use of enormous building (double wall) near Alesia's walls	48c. Use of enormous building near Troy's walls ("grey similarity of horse")	48d. —

To 47b–48b: Pressed between such great forces (Gauls = PRS and RVNT = CRNT), Caesar had to erect two walls, one against the city, and the other against the invading Gauls, for it was clear that, if the enemy had united, Romans would have been immediately defeated (how simply the ancient army commanders built powerful walls around cities!—A. F.). But it is still more surprising that Caesar kept it secret (?) after a battle with numerous armies outside the city's walls and its defeat, not only from the besieged, but also from the Romans who guarded the wall facing the city. This immense force was destroyed and scattered instantaneously, and most of the barbarians perished. Finally, Alesia also surrendered [268]. Caesar hardly built "double walls"; most probably, this reflects the same trick of the use of an aqueduct constructed even before the war (and not just several days before). It should be noted that aqueducts were built as enormous chutes running between two vertical