

...“he had described authentic events, for Dares and Dictys had been their eye-witnesses” ([251], pp. 47–48).

From the late 12th c. and early 13th c. A.D., French poetry highly extolled the eternally glorious names of Ilium, Hector and Alexander. The *trouvères* of the cycle first of all took up the Trojan war; it was almost a national plot for them. In the 7th c. A.D., Fredegarius Scholasticus called Franceon, son of Priam, the first duke of the Franks [107]. This statement of a medieval author (and not only his) places the well-known king Priam (and the Trojan war in Priam’s times) in the Middle Ages.

For a detailed analysis of the medieval Trojan cycle, we made use of one of the oldest and most popular primary sources of the 13th c. A.D. by Guido delle Colonne in the Russian translation of the early 16th c. A.D. *Historia destructionis Troiae* and *Historia trojana* [250]. They are actually identical with Homer’s work, and differ only in providing less embellishment of the account, involvement of Gods in military action, moralistic fragments and less literary skill, with the medieval texts and especially those closer to the 6th c. A.D. being characterized by greater temperance and dryness.

Thus, there existed tradition referring the Trojan war to the 3rd–4th cc. (“imaginary” war), and the date of the first surviving description of the war to the 6th c. A.D. Then Homer (= Angilbert?) appeared, and subsequently a multitude of novels “about Troy” followed, the most famous of which became the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* in the 14–15th cc. A.D., ascribed to Homer.

The belief that the Franks had originated from Troy was widespread in the Middle Ages ([251], p. 45).

Homer’s as well as Moses’ and Solomon’s times were spoken of. However, neither opponents nor fans read the work, the complete text appearing only in the 14th c. A.D. All that was known from the original *Iliad* was a short contraction ascribed to another person. But the works ascribed to Dares and Dictys were regarded as even better [107].

2. A rough comparison

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| 1a. Trojan war (TR-war in the following) was greatest event in Greek history | 1b. Gothic-Tarquinian war (GTR-war in the following) was greatest event in Greco-Roman (Romaic) history |
| 2a. There existed a Trojan kingdom ([250], p. 70) | 2b. There existed a Roman kingdom (e.g., described by Livy) |
| 3a. Troy was capital city (<i>ibid.</i>) | 3b. Rome was capital city, and Naples big centre (also, Ravenna) |
| 4a. Trojan kingdom was sacked in greatest war by Greek invaders (<i>ibid.</i>) | 4b. Roman kingdom (Livy’s “regal Rome”) was destroyed by Greek Romaic invaders in greatest GTR-war |
| 5a. Various indirect data refer TR-war to the Middle Ages (see above) | 5b. Date for GTR-war is 6th c. A.D. (see above) |