

- 4.17. Tarquinius' ambassadors asked for young Romans' help, and covertly made plans of regal power restoration. They held talks in order to secretly let king's family into city at night. Preparation of conspiracy ([174], Bk. 2, 3-4)
- 4.18. Roman nobility's participation in conspiracy. However, conspiracy was disclosed, conspirators arrested, brought to court, and executed ([174], Bk. 2, 5)
- 4.19. Receiving news of conspiracy's failure and execution of conspirators, Tarquinius decided to prepare himself for open war ([174], Bk. 2, 6)
- 4.20. Livy almost everywhere spoke simply of "Tarquinius", and not of Tarquinius the Proud, while describing war, and combining all Tarquins at once under this term (*ibid.*)
- 4.21. Tarquinius started tour of Etruria, "asking" Etruscans to help him to return to throne. Most probably, this implies movement of Tarquinius' armies in conquering Etruria. Livy wrote that the speeches were effective. Tarquinius went on expedition with allies who were following him in his attempt to return kingdom, and pursue Romans in war (*ibid.*)
- 4.22. In 544-545 A.D. under $X + 300$, Tarquinius' armies and their allies approached Rome (*ibid.*)
- 4.17. Greatly agitated, people read these proclamations everywhere in city. Greek rulers suspected Aryan Roman priests of secret accord with Goths. Conspiracy was probably, also organized with praetor Cethegus (*ibid.*; see also below)
- 4.18. Roman nobility's participation (including Arian priests and patrician praetor Cethegus) in conspiracy. However, conspiracy was disclosed, and conspirators expelled from Rome (*ibid.*)
- 4.19. After conspiracy failure and conspirators' expulsion, Totila took on expedition to Rome in 543-544 A.D. (*ibid.*)
- 4.20. Goths made war in closely united group. Their kings were military commanders rather than kings who lived in some constant residence [109]
- 4.21. Totila decided at first to overpower several Etrurian cities, and also Picenum and Aemilia. This event was described more truly in "Gothic" version of war than in Livy: Totila did not make tour of Etruria, beseeching help, and captured Etruria, gathering strength for his armies [44], [109]
- 4.22. In summer 545 A.D., Totila camped near Rome [44]

The coincidence of the date is ideal (under $X + 300$).

- 4.23. Battle of Rome started. Tarquins repelled attacking Romans, though Romans defeated Tarquins' allies [174]
- 4.23. Battle of Rome started. Belisarius retreated from Rome. Goths unruffled. Roman armies preserved by this retreat [44], [109]