LIBER II

I. Nam iam hinc populi Romani res pacie belloque gestas, annos magistratus, imperiumque legum potentiae quam hominum peragam. Quae libertas ut bellior esset proximi regis superstes fecerat. Nam piores ita regnaverunt ut haud immemento omnes deinoccepserunt partium certe urbis, quas novas ipsi sedes ad se auctae multitudinis addiderant, nune rentur. Neque ambigitur quin Brutus idem qui tantum gloriam Superbo exacto rege meruit postea e publico id factum fuerit, si libertatis immatura cupiditate priorum regum aliud regnum extorquisset.

Quid enim futurum fuit, si illa pastorum convena rumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi aut libertatem aut eurate impunitatem adepta, solita regio metu, agitati coepta esset tribunicae procellis et in aliena urbe cum patribus serere certaminis, priusquam pignera coniungam se liberorum caritasque ipsius soli, tertio tempore adsumitur, animos corum conscioisset? Dissipatae res nondum adfutae discordia formas, quas fuit tranquilla moderatio imperii, coeque nutriendo perduravit

1 This statement is too sweeping, for Livy nowhere attributes any enlargement of the City to Numa.

BOOK II

I. Thus the new liberty enjoyed by the Roman people, their achievements in peace and war, annual magistracies, and laws superior in authority to men will henceforth be my theme. This liberty was the more grateful as the last king had been so great a tyrant. For his predecessors so ruled that there is good reason to regard them all as successive founders of parts, at least, of the City, which they added to serve as new homes for the numbers they had themselves recruited. Nor is there any doubt that the same Brutus who earned such honour by expelling the haughty Tarquinius, would have acted in an evil hour for the commonwealth had a premature eagerness for liberty led him to wrest the power from any of the earlier kings. For what would have happened if that rabble of shepherds and vagrants, having deserted their own peoples, and under the protection of inviolable sanctuaries having possessed themselves of liberty, or at least impunity, had thrown off their fear of kings only to be stirred by the ruffling storms of tributian demagogues, breaching quarrels with the senators of a city not their own, before ever the pledges of wife and children and love of the very place and soil (an affection of slow growth) had firmly united their aspirations? The nation would have crumbled away with dissension before it had matured. But it was favoured by the mild restraint of the government, which nursed it up to the point
ut bonam fruges et libertatis naturis ian virtutem ferre possent. Libertatis autem origine inde magnus quis annuum imperium consularium factum est quam quod de matrimonio quia em suum sit ex regis potestate, numeris. Omnia genera, omnia insignia primi consules teuecer, id modo cautum est ne, si ambo fases haberent, duplicatae terror videtur. Brutus post temporis collegae fases habuit; qui non arerris vindae libertatis forest quam deinde custos fuit. Omnium primum avium novae libertatis populum, ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regis posset, iure iurando adegit neminem Romane passuros regnare. Deinde, quo plus virium in senatu frequentia etiam ordinis faceret, suadebat regis deimini'tum patrum numero primordia equestris gradus lectis ad trecentorum summum expleret; custosque, inde furtur ut in senatum vocarentur qui patres quique conscripti essent: conscriptos, videlicet novum senatum, appellabant lectos. Id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis linguadeque patriarchs plebis animos.

II. Rerum deinde divinarum habita curs; et quin quasdam publicum sacra per ipsos reges factitata crant,
neculi regum desiderium esse, regem sacrificium
2 creant. Id sacerdotium pontificem subiecere, ne addi-
tus nominis homos aliquod libertati, cuius tune prima
erat cura, officere. Ac nescio an niam undeque cum
minimisque rebus munendo modum esserent.
3 Consulta enim alius, cum nihil alio offendente,1
nomen invibus civitati fuit: nihilum Tarquinius reg-
no adnusse; initium a Prisco factum: regnasse dein
Ser. Tullium; ne intervallo quidem facto oblitum,
tamquam alieni, regni Superbum Tarquinius velut
hereditatem gentis secere ac vi repellisse; pulso
Superbo penes Collatium imperium esse; nescire
4 Tarquinius privatos vivere. Non placere nomen,
periculosum libertati esse. Hic1 primo sensam temp-
tantium animos sermo per totam civitatem est datus,
sollicitanque suspicione plebem Brutor ad contentionem
5 vocat. Hic omnium primum ius iurandum populi
recitati nomine regnare passuros nec esse Romae
unde periculum libertati foret. Ed summa opere tuen-
dum esse neque ullam rem quae eo pertinente con-
tenundam. Iuritum se dicere, hominis causa, nec
dictorum suum ni caritas rei publicae vinceret: non
6 credere populum Romamum solum libertatem reci-
perstam esse; regium genus, regium nomen non
1 offendente Heser: offendit H. 2 hic Gratia: hinc H.

BOOK II. ii. 1–6

abundance might nowhere be regretted, a “king of
sacrifices” was appointed. This priesthood they made
subordinate to the pontifex, lest the office, in con-
junction with the title, might somehow prove an
obstacle to liberty, which was at that time their
chief concern. Perhaps the pains they took to safe-
guard it, even in trivial details, may have been
excessive. For the name of one of the consuls,
though he gave no other offence, was hateful to the
citizens. “The Tarquinii had become too used to
sovereignty. It had begun with Priscus; Servius
Tullius had then been king; but not even this in-
terruption had caused Tarquinii Superbus to forget
the throne or regard it as another’s; so, though it
had been the heritage of his family, he had used
crime and violence to get it back; Superbus was
now expelled, but the supreme power was in the
hands of Collatius. The Tarquinii knew not how
to live as private citizens. Their name was irksome
and a menace to liberty.” Beginning in this way,
with a cautioning squandering of sentiment, the talk
spread through the entire nation, and the plebs had
become anxious and suspicious, when Brutus sum-
momed them to an assembly. There he first of all
recited the oath which the people had taken, that
they would suffer no king in Rome, nor any man
who might be dangerous to liberty. This oath they
must uphold, he said, with all their might, nor
make light of anything which bore upon it. He
spoke with reluctance, on the man’s account, nor
would he have broken silence unless he had been
forced to do so by his love of country. The Roman
people did not believe that they had recovered ab-
solute freedom. The royal family, the royal name

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LIVY

solum in civitate sed etiam in imperio esse; id officia
7 cere, id obtine libertat. "Hunc tu," inquit, "tua
voluntate, L. Tarquini, removere metu. Memori-
nus, fatumur, eleicti reges; absolvire beneficiam
suam, auser hinc regnum nuncum. Res tua tibi non
solum resdvent eves tui autore me, sed, si quid
deoest, munificent augebunt. Amicus abi; exequora
civitate vano forsitan meta; ipsa persiculam est
animis, cum gente Tarquinia regnum hinc obtu-
sum." Consilii primo tamen rei se subita
eadmiratio incicerat vocem; dicere deinde incipien-
tem primores civitatis circumstant, cadem multis
precibus omnis. Et ecter ciudem movebant minus:
postquam Sp. Lucretius, maior actate se dignitasse,
seuer praeterea ipsum, agere varie rogando alterius
suadendoque esse, ut vixile se consensus civitatis
cartertur, timens consul ne postmodum privato sibi
cadem illa cum baronum animaione additisque alia
inaper ignoramina acciderebat, abdicavit se consulatum
rebusque suis omnibus Lavinium transferrit civitate
11 cessit. Brutus ex senatus consulto ad populum
tulit ut omnes Tarquiniae gentis exuiles essent.
Collegis sibi comitiis centuriatis creavit P. Vale-
rium, quo adiutore reges eleecerat.

BOOK II. 11. 6–11

were not only present in the state, but were actu-
ally in authority, an obstacle and a stumbling-block
in the way of liberty. "This fear," he cried, "do
you yourself remove, Lucius Tarquinius, of your own
free will! We are mindful—we confess it—that you
drove out the kings: complete the good work you
have begun, and rid us of the royal name. Your
possessions shall not only be granted you by the
citizens, at my instance, but if they are in any way
inadequate they shall be generously increased. De-
port our friends, and relieve the state of what is,
perhaps, an idle fear. The people are persuaded
that with the family of Tarquinius the kingship will
vanish from amongst us." The consul was at first
prevented from uttering a word by his astonishment
at this strange and unexpected turn; then, when he
tried to speak, the chief men of the state surrounded
him, and with many entreaties made the same request.
The others had little influence over him, but when
Sparsus Lucretius, his superior in years and dignity,
and his father-in-law besides, began to urge him,
with mingled entreaty and advice, to permit himself
to yield to the unanimous wish of his fellow-citizens,
Caiusius became alarmed lest when his year of office
should have ended, his misfortunes might be increased
by the confiscation of his property and the addition
of yet other ignominies. He therefore resigned the
consulship, and transferring all his possessions to La-
vinston, withdrew from the Roman state. In pursu-
ance of a resolution of the senate, Brutus proposed
to the people a measure which decreed the exile of
all the Tarquinian race. To be his colleague the cen-
turiate consilium, under his presidency, elected Publius
Valerius, who had helped him to expel the kings.
LIVY

III. Cum haud cœcum in dubio esset bellum ab
Tarquinio imminere, id quidem ex omnium serius
fuit; ceterum, id quod non timebat, per dolum ac
2 proditionem prope libertas amissa est. Erant in
Romana invictute adolescentes aliquot, nec ille tenui
loci tenuit, quorum in regno libidinis solutior fuerat;
aequales sodalesque adolescensium Tarquiniorum,
3 astuti more regio vivere. Eam tum aeque to
omnium licentiam quaerentes, libertatem allorum in
suam vertisse servitutem inter se conquirerebat:
regem hominem esse, a quo impetrabat, ubi ius, ubi
inuria opus sit; esse gratiae locum, esse beneficio,
et ius et ignoscere posse, inter amicum atque
4 infidem discrimen nosse; leges rem surdam, inex-
orabilem esse, salubriorem meliorcumque inopae
potentis, nihil laxamenti nec venisse habere, ali modum
excesserit; periculum esse in tot humanis errabas
5 sola innocentia vivere. Ita iam sua sponte aegeris
animis legati ab regibus supervenientis sine mentione
reditus bona tautum repetentes. Eorum verba post-
quum in senatu auditae sunt, per aliquid dies ex consu-
tuto tenuit, ne non redditu bella caussa, redditu
6 bellii materias et adiumentum essent. Interim legati

BOOK II. iii. 1–6

III. Although no one doubted that the Tarquini
would presently go to war, their attack was delayed
beyond all expectation; while a thing men did not
fear at all, to wit a treasonable plot, almost cost
Rome her liberty. There were among the young
men a number of youths, the sons of families not
unimportant, whose pleasures had been less confined
under the monarchy, who, being of the same age as
the young Tarquini, and their cronies, had grown
used to the untrammeled life of princes. This
licence they missed, now that all enjoyed equal
rights, and they had got into the way of complain-
ing to each other that the liberty of the rest had
resulted in their own enslavement. A king was a
man, from whom one could obtain a boon, whether
it were just or unjust; there was room for counte-
nance and favour; a king could be angry, could for-
give, could distinguish between friend and enemy.
The law was a thing without ears, inexorable, more
salutary and serviceable to the pauper than to the
great man; it knew no relaxation or indulgence, if
one exceeded bounds; and, inasmuch as man is so
prone to blunder, it was dangerous to rely on inno-
cence alone. Thanks to such reflections, they were
already infected with disloyalty when envos from
the royal family appeared, who without saying any-
thing about the return of the Tarquini, sought merely
to recover their property. The senate, having given
them a hearing, debated the question for several
days; for they feared that if they refused to make
restitution it would be a pretext for war, if they
consented it would be to furnish means and assist-
ance for its prosecution. Meantime the envoys were
exercitantes se ad differentem usum. Ometo...
LIVY

monem eorum ex servis unus excepit, qui iam antea
6 id senexat. Quo, sed eas occasionem, ut litterae
elegati darentur quae deprehensae rem conquire
erant, spectabant. Postquam datas senit, rem ad
7 consules detulit. Consules ad deprehendendos lega-
tos coniuratosque profecti domo sine tumulti rem
omnem oppessisse; litterarum in præmis habita cura
ne interrogerent. Proditoriis exemplis in vincula
equis, legis paululum adductamcat, et
quamquam viscis lumborum ut ostium loco
eessent, iussim tamem gentium valuit. V. De bons
regis, quae reddi ante censuerant, res integra re-
fertur ad patres. Ibi vieti ira 4 vetuere reddi, vetuere
2 in publicum reddi: diripienda plebi sunt data, ut
contacta regia praeda spem in perpetuum cum iis
pacis amitteret. Ager Taquinorum, qui ibi ur-
sem ad Tiberim fuit, consecratus Marti Martius
3 deinde campus fuit. Forte ibi tum seges farris
dictur fuisse matura messi. Quem campi fructum
quis religiosum est consumere, despectam cum stra-
mento segetem magna vi hominum simul immissa
coribus fudere in Tiberim tenui fluentem aqua, ut
medii caloribus solet. In vados haesitantis fru-
1 regis Gruter: regis a.
4 Ibi vieti ira (ibidem in M) a: ibi vieti ira Wisecum-
born: ibi vieti ira Froy.

1 Ordinarily the Roman farmer cut the stalk close to the
corn, but this time it was cut near the ground, that the crop
might be completely destroyed.

new design. This conversation one of the slaves over-
heard. He had for some time perceived what was in
the wind, but was waiting for the opportunity which
the delivery of the letters to the envoys would
provide, that their seizure might make good his ac-
cussion. When he saw that the letters had been
given, he laid the matter before the consuls. The
consuls left their houses, arrested the agents and
the conspirators, and, without making any distur-
bance, completely crushed the plot, being especially
careful not to lose the letters. The traitors were
thrown into prison forthwith. As for the envoys, it
was uncertain for a little while what would be done
with them, but, notwithstanding they appeared to
have deserved no less than to be treated as rebels,
the law of nations nevertheless prevailed. V. The
question of the royal property, which they had be-
fore voted to return, was laid before the Fathers for fresh
consideration. This time anger won the day. They
refused to return it, and refused to confiscate it to
the state, but gave it up to the plebeians to plunder,
that having had their fingers in the spoils of the
princes they might for ever relinquish hope of making
their peace with them. The land of the Tarquini,
lying between the City and the Tiber, was consecrated
to Mars and became the Campus Martius. It hap-
pened, they say, that there was then standing upon
it a crop of spelt, ripe for the harvest. Since this
produce of the land might not, for religious reasons,
be consumed, the grain was cut, straw and all, by a
large body of men, who were set to work upon it
simultaneously, and was carried in baskets and thrown
into the Tiber, then flowing with a fecile current,
as is usually the case in midsummer. So the heaps

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4 menti acervos sedisse initos limo; Insulam inde paulatin, et alii quae fert tenere flumen eodem inventis, factam. Postea credo additis moles manuque aditum, ut tan eminens area firmaque templis quoque ac partibus sustinendis esset. Direptis bonis regum damnavi prediores summumque supplicium, conspectus eo quod poenae capiendae ministerium patri de libris consultus imposuit, et qui spectator erat amovendus, eum ipsum fortiss exs.

6 suum supplicii dedit. Stabant deligati ad palum mobilissimi invener; sed a ceteris, velut ab ignotis capitibus, consulis liberis omnium in se averterant oculos, miseratissime non poenae magis homines quam sceleris quo poenam meriti essent: illos eo potissimum anno patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum odium ex dura Italia, patres, plebeem, quidquid dorum hominumque Romanorum esset, induxer in solemn ut suprae quodam regii.

8 tum infesta exulti proderunt. Consules in sedem processeram sum, missique lectores ad sumendum supplicium. Nutatos viris causant securique ferunt, eum inter omnes tempus pater voltisque et os eius spectaculo esset eminente animo patrio inter publicae poenae ministerium. Secundum poenam

BOOK II. v. 3-9

of grain, caught in the shallow water, settled down in the mud, and out of these and the accumulation of other chance materials such as a river brings down, there was gradually formed an island. Later, I suppose, embankments were added, and work was done, to raise the surface so high above the water and make it strong enough to sustain even temples and porticoes. When the chasteels of the princes had been pillaged, sentence was pronounced and punishment inflicted upon the traitors—a punishment the more conspicuous because the office of consul imposed upon a father the duty of exacting the penalty from his sons, and he who ought to have been spared even the sight of their suffering was the very man whom Fortune appointed to enforce it. Bound to the stake stood youths of the highest birth. But the rest were ignored as if they had been of the rabble: the consul's sons drew all eyes upon themselves. Men pitied them for their punishment not more than for the crime by which they had deserved that punishment. To think that those young men, in that year of all others, when their country was liberated and her liberator their own father, and when the consulship had begun with the Junian family, could have brought themselves to betray all—the senate, the plebs, and all the gods and men of Rome—to one who had formerly been a tyrannical king and was then an enemy exiled! The consuls advanced to their tribunal and dispatched the lectores to execute the sentence. The culprits were stripped, scourged with rods, and beheaded, while through it all men gazed at the expression on the father's face, where they might clearly read a father's anguish, as he administered the nation's retribution. When the
necentium, ut in utranque partem arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobilis esse, praemium indici pecunia ex sacrario, libertas et civitas data. Ille primum 10 dictum vindictas liberatus. Quidam vindictae quoque nomen auctum ab illo putat; Vindicii ipse nomen fuisse. Post illum observatum ut qui ita liberati essent in civitatem accepti viderentur.

VI. His sicut acta erant suntissimae incensae Tarquinii non dolore solum tantae ad instar cadentis spei sed etiam odio iraque, postquam dolo viam obseciram vidit, bellum aperire molendum rotas 2 circumire supplici Etruriae urbes; orare maxime Veientes Tarquiniiensque, ne ex 1 3 ortum, eiusdem sceleribus, extorquem, egentem ex tando modo regno cum liberos adolescentibus ante accus suas perire sine rent. Alius peregre in regnum Romanum accitos; se regem, augestem bello Romanum imperium a proximis sceleratibus coartatse pulsum. 3 Eos inter se, quis nemo unus dignus regno vias sit, partes regali rapit; bona sua diripienda populo dedisse, ne quis exspect sceleris esset. Patriam se regnumque suum repetere et persequi ingratos

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1 *ad ex* sa Drakonharch: *in (or ne) sic.*

1 A staff with which the slave was touched in the ceremony of mansuamion. The etymology suggested in the next sentence is wrong; *Pausias,* like *vindicta,* is derived from *vindicta.*

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guilty had suffered, that the example might be in both respects a notable deterrent from crime, the informer was rewarded with money from the treasury, emancipation, and citizenship. He is said to have been the first to be freed by the *vindicta.* 1 Some think that even the word *vindicta* was derived from his name, which they suppose to have been *Vindicus.* From this time onwards it was customary to regard those who had been freed by this form as admitted to citizenship.

VI. When these occurrences had been faithfully reported to Tarquinius, he was stirred not only by disappointment at the collapse of so great hopes, but also by hatred and anger. He saw that the way was now closed against trickery, and believed it was time to contrive an open war. He therefore went about as a supplicant amongst the cities of Etruria, directing his prayers chiefly to the Veientes and the Tarquiniiens. Reminding them that he had come from them and was of the same blood as themselves, and that exile and poverty had followed hard upon his loss of what had been but now great power, he besought them not to let him perish, with his youthful sons, before their very eyes. Others had been called in from abroad to be kings in Rome: he himself, while actually king, and enlarging Rome's sway by war, had been driven out by his next-of-kin in a wicked conspiracy. His enemies, perceiving that no single claimant was fit to be king, had seized and usurped the power amongst themselves, and had given up his goods to be plundered by the people, that none might be without a share in the guilt. He wished to regain his country and his sovereignty, and to punish the ungrateful Romans. Let them
Livy

Liv. 26.20.4

cives velle. Ferrent open, adiuvarent; suas quoque
vetores inuitus ultum irent, totiens caesas legiones,
4 agrum ademptum. Hae moverunt Velentes, se pro
se quosque Romano saltem diec ignominias desender
belloque amissa repetenda minasent fremunt. Tar-
quinienses nonum ac cognitio mover; pulchrum
5 videbat suos Romane regnare. Ita duo durum civi-
tatun exercitus ad repetendum regnum belloque
persequendos Romanos secuti Tarquinium. Post-
quum in agrum Romanum ventum est, obruam hosti
6 consules eunt; Valerius quadrato agmine peditem
ducit; Brutus ad exolendum cum equitatu ante-
cessit. Rerum modo primus equus hostium agmina
7 fuit; praeceps Arruns Tarquinius, filius regis; rex
ipse cum legioibus sequachatur. Arruns ubi ex His-
toribus procul consulem esse, deinde Ian propius ac
cerius facie quoque Brutum cognovit, inflammatus
8 ira "Ite et viv," inquit, "qui nos exterces expulit
patria. Ipsa en ille nostris decoratus insignibus
magnificis incedit. Di regum ultro aede." Con-
citat caloribus equum atque in ipsum infestus con-
sulem derigit. Sensit in se iur Brutus. Decorum
erat tum ipsius capiscere pagnum ducibus; avide
9 itaque se certaminis offert, adeoque infestis animis
concurrunt, neuter, dum hostem vulneraret, sui
protegenti corporis nimor, ut contrarius ietu per

BOOK II. vi. 3-9

succour and support him, and avenge, as well, their own long-standing grievances, the oft-repeated destruction of their armies, and seizure of their lands. This last plea moved the men of Veii, and they cried out with threats of what they ought, at all events with a Roman for their commander, to wipe out their disgrace and recover what they had lost in war. The Tarquiniienses were influenced by his name and kinship: it seemed a fine thing to them that one of their blood should be king in Rome. So it came about that two armies, representing two nations, followed Tarquinius, to regain his kingdom for him and to chastise the Romans. When they had come into Roman territory the consuls went out to meet the enemy; Valerius led the foot in defensive formation; Brutus, with the cavalry, went ahead to scout. In the same fashion the enemy's horse headed their march, commanded by Arruns Tarquinius, the king's son, while the king himself followed with the legions. Arruns, perceiving a long way off by the consul's lectores that it was he, and then, as they drew nearer together, recognizing Brutus more unmistakably by his countenance, blazed with resentment. "Yonder," he cried, "is the man who drove us into exile from our native land. Look! He is himself decked out with our trappings, as he comes proudly on! O gods, avengers of kings, be with us!" Spurring his horse, he charged straight at the consul. Brutus saw that he was the object of the man's attack. In those days it was to a general's credit to take part in the actual fighting, so he eagerly accepted the challenge, and they rushed at one another with such desperation, neither of them taking thought for his own defence if only he might wound his adversary, that
parum nique transfixus dabus haerentes hastis
moribundi ex equis lapsi sint. Sicum et cetera
equestria pagnas coepit, neque ipsa multa post et
pedites superveniant. Ibi varia victoria et velut
acquis Morte pugnatum est: dextera utrinque cor-
nua vicere, laeva superata. Veientiae, vinci ab Ro-
mano militae adacti, fusii fugatisque; Tarquiniiensi-
ovus hostis, non sit est olim, sed etiam ab sua
parte Romanae pepulit. VII. Ita eum pugnatum
esse, tantus terror Tarquinii atque Etrusci incen-
sit ut omnia infra ro, nocte ambo exercitus,
Veientana Tarquinianique, unus quique abiret domos.
Adiantur mira culitur pugnae: silento proximae
nocte ex silva Aricia gentem editam voce; Silvani
voce cem creditam; hae dicta: uno plus Tusco-
rum cecidisse in acie; vincebato bello Romanum. Ita
certe inde abiere Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro
victis. Nam postquam inluxit nec quisquam hostium
in conspecta erat, P. Valerius consul spolia legit
triumpheaque inde Roman redit. Colligo finas
quanto tum potius apparuit seftis; sed multo mihius
morti decus publica fuit moestitia, eo ante omnia
inignis quia matronae annum ut parentem eam
LIVY

luxuravit, quod tam acer utor violatae pudicitiae
foliisct.

5 Consuli deinde qui superficierat, ut sunt notabiles
volgi animi, ipsi favere non impia modo sed suspicio
etiam cum atroci crimine orta. Regnum eum ad
fectabant, quia nec collegam subrogaverat
in locum Brutii et edificavit in summa Velia: ibi
altius atque minus loco aerei inspexisse visērī.1
7 Hec dicta valge creditaque cum insigniis angere-
crant consuli animus, vocato ad concilium populo
submissis facibus in contionem essendī. Gratum
id multitudini spectaculum fuit, subinsi sibi esse
imperii insignia confessonesque factam populi quam
8 consulis maiestatem vinctum maiorem esse. Ibi au-
dire iussis consil laudare fortunam collegae, quod
liberata patria, in summo honore, pro re publica
dignitatus, magna gloria neculum se vertente in
vidiam, mortem occupasse: id superstites gloriae
sae ad crimen atque invidiam superesse, ex liber-
tore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliusque recidisse.
9 "Numquamne est, inquit, "ultra dextra vobis: spec-
tata virtus erit, ut suspicione violari nequeat? Ego
me, illum acerrimum regnum hostem, ipsum cupidi-

1 See Gower and Wirtius; see also A; see D or D.

1 voce Gres. Lez.; s. voce r.

1 Baniles of rots which symbolized the magistratâ's au-
thority to assess, as the actus (arems) did his right to put
to death.

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BOOK II. vii. 4-9

he had been so spirited an avenger of outraged
modesty.

Soon after this the surviving consul, so fickle are
the affections of the mob, became unpopular; not
only did the people dislike him, but they actually
suspected him and made cruel charges against him.
It was noised about that he was aspiring to the power
of a king, since he had not ceased a colleague to be
elected in the place of Brutus, and was building a
house on the highest part of the Veli, an elevated
position of natural strength, men said, which he was
converting into an impregnable citadel. The fre-
quency of these remarks and the general acceptance
they met with, shamefully unjust as they were, dis-
tressed the consulis. He summoned the people to a
council, and, with lowered faces, mounted the
speaker's platform. It was a welcome spectacle to
the multitude when they beheld the emblems of
authority there assed before them, in acknowledgment
that the people's majesty and power were
superior to the consul's. Then, bidding them attend,
the consul extolled the good fortune of his colleague,
who, after his country had thrown off the yoke, had
held the highest office in her gift, and, fighting for
the state, at the height of a reputation as yet un-
tarnished by envy, had met his death. He had
himself outlived his glory, and survived to face ac-
cusations and ill-will. From being the saviour of
his country he had sunk to the level of the Aquilii
and Vitellii. "Will there never be worth and merit,
then," he exclaimed, "so established in your minds
that suspicion cannot wrong it? Could I possibly
have feared that I, well known as the bitterest
enemy of kings, should myself bear the charge of

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Livy

A.D. 244 10 tatis regni crimen substiturum timerem? Ego si in ipso urbe Capitolioque habitarem, metui me crederem posse a civibus meis? Tam levi momento mea apud vos fusa pendet? Adeoque est fustata levior fides 11 ut ubi sine quam qui sim magis referat? Non obsta-
bunt P. Valerii aediles libertati vestrae, Quirites; tuae
erit voles Vellis. Deferant non in planum modo
aedes, sed collis etiam subitsii, ut vos supra suspec-
tum me cive me habitis; in Vellis adficit quibus
12 melius quam P. Valerio eruditur libertas. 2 Delata
confestum materia omnis infra Veliam et, ubi nunc
Vica Pota 3 est, domus in insimo olivo aedificata.

VIII. Latae deinde leges, non solum quae regni
suscipilone consulenu ab solventer, sed quae adeo in
corruptionem vertentes ut populi etiam facerent.

2 Ine cognomen factura Publicola est. Ante omnes
de provocazione adversus magistratus ad populum
sacrandoque cum bonis capite eius qui regni occu-
pandi consilia inimicet gratiae in volgus leges fuere.

3 Quas cum solus pertulisset, ut sua usus in his gratia
caret, tam demum 4 consilia collegae subrugando

4 habuit. Cretius Sp. Lucretius consul, qui magno
nato non sufficientibus iam viribus ad consalari
munera obsequia intra paucos dies moritur. Suffici-
tus in Lucreti locum M. Horatius Pulvillus. Apud

1 Vica Pota in Lepcis and Etuka: vicus (or-us) pote (or-
-a) n.; Vica Pota aedes Etechyi.

2 demum Aedile et: deinde a.