

BOOK XXXVII

- Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ ἑβδόμῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν
 α. Ὡς ὁ Πομπήιος πρὸς Ἰβήρας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν.
 β. Ὡς Πομπήιος τὸν Πόντον τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ προσέειμεν.
 γ. Ὡς Πομπήιος τὴν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Φοινίκην ὑπηγάγετο.
 δ. Ὡς Μιθριδάτης ἀπέθανε.
 ε. Περὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων.
 ς. Ὡς Πομπήιος καταστησάμενος τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπανῆλθε.
 ζ. Περὶ Κικέρωνος καὶ Κατιλίνου καὶ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῶν πραχθέντων.
 η. Περὶ Καίσαρος καὶ Πομπηίου καὶ Κράσσου καὶ τῆς συνωμοσίας αὐτῶν.

Χρόνου πλήθος ἔτη ἕξ, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὕτω ἐγένοντο

- Α. Αὐρήλιος Μ. υἱ. Κόττας
 Α. Μάλλιος Α. υἱ. Τορκουάτος ὑπ.
 Α. Ἰούλιος Α. υἱ.¹ Καίσαρ ὑπ.
 Γ. Μάρκιος Γ. υἱ. Φίγουλός ὑπ.
 Μ. Τούλλιος Μ. υἱ. Κικέρων ὑπ.
 Γ. Ἀντώνιος Μ. υἱ.
 Δέκιμος Ἰούνιος Μ. υἱ. Σιλανός ὑπ.
 Α. Λικίνιος Α. υἱ. Μουρήνας
 Μ. Πούπιος² Μ. υἱ. Πίσων
 Μ. Οὐαλέριος³ Μ. υἱ. Μεσσάλας Νιγρός⁴ ὑπ.
 Α.⁵ Ἀφράνιος Αἰλ. υἱ.
 Κ. Καϊκίλιος Κ. υἱ. Μέτελλος Κέλερ ὑπ.

Τότε μὲν δὴ ταύτ' ἔπραξε, τῷ δ' ἐπιυιγγομένῳ ἔπει, τοῦ τε Κόττου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου τοῦ⁶ Λουκίου ὑπατευόντων, ἐπολέμησε μὲν καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ τοῖς

¹ Τορκουάτος Α. Ἰούλιος Α. υἱ. supplied by Palm.
² Πούπιος Palm., πούπιος L.

BOOK XXXVII

The following is contained in the Thirty-seventh of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Pompey fought against the Asiatic Iberians (chaps. 1-5).
 How Pompey annexed Pontus to Bithynia [lost between chaps. 7 and 8].
 How Pompey brought Syria and Phoenicia under his sway [lost between chaps. 7 and 8].
 How Mithridates died (chaps. 10-14).
 About the Jews (chaps. 15-19).
 How Pompey after settling affairs in Asia returned to Rome (chaps. 20-23).
 About Cicero and Catiline and their doings (chaps. 24-42).
 About Caesar and Pompey and Crassus and their league (chaps. 43-58).

Duration of time, six years, in which there were the following magistrates (consuls), here enumerated :—

- B.C.
 65 L. Aurelius M. F. Cotta, L. Manlius L. F. Torquatus.
 64 L. Julius L. F. Caesar, C. Marcus C. F. Figulus.
 63 M. Tullius M. F. Cicero, C. Antonius M. F.
 62 D. Junius M. F. Silanus, L. Licinius L. F. Murena.
 61 M. Pupius M. F. Piso, M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Niger.
 60 L. Afranius A. F., C. Caecilius C. F. Metellus Celer.

THE year following these exploits, in the consulship of Lucius Cotta and Lucius Torquatus, Pompey engaged in warfare with both the Albanians and the

B.C. 65

³ Οὐαλέριος R. Steph., γαλεριος L. ⁴ Νιγρός Palm., νιγρος L.
⁵ Α. added by H. Steph., space left in L.
⁶ τοῦ added by Bk.

Ἰβηρσι. καὶ προτέροις γε τούτοις καὶ παρὰ
 2 γνώμην ἠναγκάσθη συνενεχθῆναι. Ἀρτώκης γὰρ
 ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν (νέμονται δὲ ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τοῦ
 Κύρνου, τῇ μὲν τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, τῇ δὲ τοῖς Ἀρ-
 μενίοις πρόσσοροι) φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐφ' αὐτὸν
 τράπηται, πρέσβεις μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ φιλία πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἐπέμψε, παρεσκευάζετο δὲ ὅπως ἐν τῷ
 3 θαρσοῦντι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀνελπίζω οἱ ἐπίθηται.
 προμαθὼν οὖν καὶ τοῦτο ὁ Πομπήσιος ἔς τε τὴν
 χώραν αὐτοῦ προενέβαλε, πρὶν ἰκανῶς τε αὐτὸν
 εἰτοιμάσασθαι καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν δυσχερεστάτην
 οὖσαν προκατασχεῖν, καὶ ἔφθη καὶ πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν ὠνομασμένην προχωρήσας,
 4 πρὶν καὶ αἰσθῆσθαι τὸν Ἀρτώκην ὅτι παρείη. ἦν
 δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς στενοῖς, ἔνθεν μὲν¹ . . . τοῦ
 Καυκάσου παρατείνοντος, οὗ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ φυλακῇ
 τῶν ἐσβολῶν ὠχύρωτο. ὃ τε οὖν Ἀρτώκης
 ἐκπλαγεὶς οὐδένα καιρὸν ὥστε συντάξασθαι
 ἔσχευ, ἀλλὰ διαβὰς τὸν ποταμὸν τὴν γέφυραν
 5 κατέπηρσε, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ τείχει πρὸς τε τὴν φυ-
 γῆν² αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἅμα καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες, ἐνέδοσαν.
 κρατήσας οὖν τῶν διόδων ὁ Πομπήσιος φρουράν
 τε ἐπ' αὐταῖς κατεστήσατο, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ὀρμώμενος
 πᾶσαν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ κατεστρέψατο.
 2 Μέλλοντος δ' αὖ καὶ τὸν Κύρνου διαβήσεσθαι,
 πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἀρτώκης εἰρήνην τε αἰτῶν,
 καὶ γέφυραν τὰ τε ἐπιτήδεια ἑκὼν οἱ παρέξει
 2 ὑπισχυρούμενος. καὶ ἐποίησε μὲν ἑκάτερον ὡς καὶ
 συμβησόμενος, δέσας δέ, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν αὐτὸν
 διαβεβηκότα, πρὸς τὸν Πέλωρον, ἐν τῇ ἄρχῃ καὶ

¹ Bk. supplied τοῦ Κύρνου παραρρόντος, ἔνθεν δὲ, adopted in the translation.

² φυγῆν Leuncl., φυλακῆν L.

Iberians. Now it was with the Iberians that he was
 compelled to fight first and quite contrary to his
 purpose. They dwell on both sides of the Cynrus,
 adjoining the Albanians on the one hand and the
 Armenians on the other; and Artoces, their king,
 fearing that Pompey would direct his course against
 him, too, sent envoys to him on a pretence of peace,
 but prepared to attack him at a time when he should
 be feeling secure and therefore be off his guard.
 Pompey, learning of this also in good season, invaded
 the territory of Artoces before the other had made
 sufficient preparations or had secured the pass on the
 frontier, which was well-nigh impregnable. In fact
 he had advanced as far as the city called Acropolis¹
 before Artoces became aware that he was at hand.
 This fortress was right at the narrowest point, where
 [the Cynrus flows on the one side and] the Caucasus
 extends [on the other], and had been built there in
 order to guard the pass. Thus Artoces, panic-stricken,
 had no chance to array his forces, but crossed the
 river, burning down the bridge; and those within
 the fortress, in view of his flight and also of a defeat
 they sustained in battle, surrendered. Pompey, after
 making himself master of the pass, left a garrison
 in charge of it, and advancing from that point,
 subjugated all the territory this side of the river.

But when he was on the point of crossing the
 Cynrus also, Artoces sent to him requesting peace
 and promising to yield the bridge to him voluntarily
 and to furnish him with provisions. Both of these
 promises the king fulfilled as if he intended to come
 to terms, but becoming afraid when he saw his
 enemy already across, he fled away to the Pelorus,

¹ Armastica ("Citadel of Armaz") is meant.

ἐκείνον τῇ αὐτοῦ ῥέοντα, ἀπέφυγεν· ὃν γὰρ ἐξῆν αὐτῷ κωλύσαι διαβῆναι, τοῦτον ἐπισπασάμενος
 3 ἀπεδίδρασκεν. ἰδὼν οὖν τοῦθ' ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπέ-
 δίωξέ τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβὼν ἐνίκησε· δρόμῳ
 γάρ, καὶ πρὶν τοὺς τοξότας αὐτοῦ τῇ σφετέρᾳ
 4 τέχνῃ χρήσασθαι, ὁμοσε σφίσι ἐχώρησε καὶ δι-
 ἔλαχίστου αὐτοὺς ἐτρέψατο. γενομένου δὲ τού-
 του Ἀρτώκης μὲν τὸν τε Πέλωρον διαβάς καὶ τὴν
 γέφυραν καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου καύσας ἔφυγε, τῶν δ'
 5 πεζῆ περαιούμενοι ἀπέθανον· συχνοὶ δὲ καὶ κατὰ
 τὰς ὕλας σκεδασθέντες ἡμέρας μὲν τινὰς ἀπὸ τῶν
 δένδρων ὑπερψηλῶν ὄντων ἀποτοξεύοντες διεγέ-
 νοντο, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑποτμηθέντων τῶν
 δένδρων ἐφθάρησαν. καὶ οὕτω καὶ ὁ Ἀρτώκης
 6 ἐπεκρυκεύσατο μὲν αἰθίς τῷ Πομπήϊῳ καὶ δῶρα
 ἐπέμψεν· ἐκείνου δὲ δὴ ταῦτα μὲν, ὅπως τὰς
 σπονδὰς ποιήσεσθαι¹ ἐλπίσας μὴ περαιτέρω ποι-
 προχωρήσει, λαβόντος, τὴν δ' εἰρήνην οὐχ ὁμολο-
 γήσαντος δώσειν ἂν μὴ τοὺς² παῖδας οἱ ὀμήρους
 7 προαποστείλῃ, χρόνον τινα ἐπέσχε, μέχρις οὗ οἱ
 Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ τὸν Πέλωρον διαβατόν πῃ τοῦ
 θέρους γενόμενον οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 μηδεὶς κωλύοντος, ἐπεραιώθησαν. οὕτω δὲ δὴ
 τοὺς τε παῖδας αὐτῷ ἐπέμψε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ
 συνηλλάγη.

3 Καὶ τούτου μαθὼν ὁ Πομπήιος οὐ πόρρω τὸν
 Φάσω ὄντα, καὶ νομίσας ἔς τε τὴν Κολχίδα παρ'
 αὐτὸν καταβήσεσθαι καὶ ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μιθρι-
 δάτην ἔς τὸν Βόσπορον πορεύσεσθαι,³ προῆει

¹ ποιήσεσθαι Turn., ποιήσασθαι LU^o. ² τοὺς Rk., τοὺς τε LU^o.

³ πορεύσεσθαι H. Steph., πορεύεσθαι L.

another river that flowed through his domain. Thus B.C. 65
 he first drew on, and then ran away from, the enemy
 whom he might have hindered from crossing. Upon
 perceiving this Pompey pursued, overtook, and con-
 quered him. By a charge he came to close quarters
 with the enemy's bowmen before they could show
 their skill, and very promptly routed them. There-
 upon Artoces crossed the Pelorus and fled, burning
 the bridge over that stream too; of the rest some
 were killed in conflict, and some while fording the
 river. Many others scattered through the woods and
 survived for a few days, while they shot their arrows
 from the trees, which were exceedingly tall; but
 soon the trees were cut down under them and they
 also were slain. So Artoces again made overtures
 to Pompey, and sent gifts. These the other
 accepted, in order that the king in the hope of
 securing a truce might not proceed any farther; but
 he would not agree to grant peace till the petitioner
 should first send to him his children as hostages.
 Artoces, however, delayed for a time, until in the
 course of the summer the Pelorus became fordable
 in places, and the Romans crossed over without any
 difficulty, particularly since no one hindered them;
 then at last he sent his children to Pompey and
 concluded a treaty.

Pompey, learning now that the Phasis was not
 far distant, decided to descend along its course to
 Colchis and thence to march to Bosphorus against
 Mithridates. He advanced as he intended, traversing

2 μὲν ἢ διανοεῖτο, καὶ τοὺς τε Κόλχους καὶ τοὺς
 προσχώρους σφίσι, τὰ μὲν πείθων, τὰ δὲ καὶ
 ἐκφοβῶν, διήλθε· αἰσθόμενος δὲ ἐνταῦθα ὅτι
 ἢ τε ἐπὶ τῆς ἠπειροῦ κομιδῆ διὰ πολλῶν καὶ
 ἀγνώστων καὶ πολεμικῶν ἐθνῶν, καὶ ἢ διὰ τῆς
 θαλάσσης χαλεπωτέρα διὰ τε τὸ ἀλίμενον τῆς
 3 χώρας καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας αὐτὴν εἶη, τῷ
 μὲν Μιθριδάτῃ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐφορμεῖν ἐκέλευσεν
 ὥστε ἐκεῖνόν τε τηρῆσαι¹ μηδαμόσε ἐκπλευσαι
 καὶ τὴν ἐπαγωγὴν² αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀφε-
 λέσθαι, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀλβανοὺς οὐ τὴν
 συντομοτάτην, ὅπως σφᾶς καὶ ὑπὸ τούτου πρὸς
 ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἀνεπίστους καταλάβῃ, ἀλλ' ἐς
 4 τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐπανελθὼν ἐτρέπετο. καὶ τὸν τε
 Κύρνον, ἢ πορεύσιμος ὑπὸ τοῦ θέρους ἐγεγόνει,
 πεξῆ διέβη, τὴν τε ἵππον κατὰ τὸν ῥοῦν καὶ τὰ
 σκευοφόρα ἐξῆς, εἶτα τοὺς πεζοὺς διέμεινε κελεύσας,
 ἵν' οἱ τε ἵπποι τὸ σφοδρὸν αὐτοῦ τοῖς σώμασί
 σφῶν διαχέωσι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν σκευοφόρων εἴ πού τι
 καὶ ὡς περιτραπίῃ, ἕς τε τοὺς ἐπὶ θάτερα παρα-
 5 κολουθοῦντας ἐμπίπτῃ καὶ μὴ περαιτέρω κατα-
 κολοῦνται· κἀντεύθεν πρὸς τὸν Καμβύσην πορευό-
 μενος ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν πολεμίων οὐδὲν δεινὸν ἔπαθεν,
 ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ τοῦ καύματος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ
 δίψους ἰσχυρῶς μετὰ παντός τοῦ στρατοῦ, καίτοι
 νυκτὸς τὸ πολὺ τῆς ὁδοῦ διελθὼν, ἐταλαιπώρησεν·
 οἱ γὰρ ἀγωγοὶ σφῶν, ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὄντες,
 6 οὐ τὴν ἐπιτηδειοτάτην αὐτοὺς ἤγαγον. οὐ μὴν
 οὐδ' ὁ ποταμὸς ἐν δέοντί σφίσις ἐγένετο· ψυχρό-

¹ τηρῆσαι Rk., τηρεῖσθαι L.; perhaps Rk. should be followed
 further in reading μὴ μηδαμόσε ἐκπλευσαι.

² ἐπαγωγὴν Reim., ἀπαγωγὴν L.

the territory of the Colchians and their neighbours, B.C. 65
 using persuasion in some quarters and fear in others. But, perceiving at this point that the route on land led through many unknown and hostile tribes, and that the voyage by sea was still more difficult on account of the lack of harbours in the country and on account of the people inhabiting the region, he ordered the fleet to blockade Mithridates so as to see that he did not sail away anywhere and to prevent his importing provisions, while he himself directed his course against the Albanians. He did not take the most direct route, but first turned back into Armenia, in order that by such a course, taken in connection with the truce, he might find them off their guard. He forded the Cyrnus at a point where the summer had made it passable, ordering the cavalry to cross down stream, with the baggage animals next, and then the infantry. His object was that the horses should break the violence of the current with their bodies, and if even so any one of the pack-animals should be swept off its feet it might collide with the men crossing on the lower side and not be carried farther down. From there he marched to the Cambyses, without suffering any injury at the hands of the enemy; but as a result of the heat and consequent thirst both he and the whole army suffered severely, notwithstanding the greater part of the march was covered at night. For their guides, who were from among the captives, did not lead them by the most suitable route, nor indeed was the river of any advantage to them; for the water, of

τατόν τε γὰρ τὸ ὕδωρ ὄν, καὶ ἀθρόον ὑπ' αὐτῶν ποθέν, συχνούς ἐλυμήνατο. ὡς δ' οὖν οὐδὲ ἐνταῦθα ἀντίπαλόν τι αὐτοῖς ὤφθη, πρὸς τὸν Ἄβατα προσεχώρησαν, ὕδωρ μόνον ἐπιφερόμενοι· τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα παρ' ἐκόντων τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ἐλάμβανον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὐδ' ἐκακούργουν οὐδέν.

4 Καὶ σφισι διαβεβηκόσιν ἤδη τὸν ποταμὸν ὁ Ὀροΐσης προσίων ἠγγέλθη. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος βουληθείς αὐτόν, πρὶν τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πλήθος γνῶναι, ἐς¹ μάχην ὑπαγαγέσθαι, μὴ καὶ αἰσθόμενος αὐτοῦ ἀναχωρήσῃ, τοὺς τε ἰππέας προέταξε, προειπῶν σφισιν ἃ ποιήσουσι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ὀπισθεν αὐτῶν ἐς τε τὰ γόνατα κεκλιμένους καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι συγκεκαλυμμένους ἔχων ἀτρεμεῖν ἐποίησεν, ὥστε τὸν Ὀροΐσην μὴ πρότερον μαθεῖν
2 αὐτοὺς παρόντας πρὶν ἐν χερσὶ γενέσθαι. κίε
3 τούτου ἐκεῖνός τε τῶν ἰππέων ὡς καὶ μόνων ὄντων καταφρονήσας συνέμιξέ σφισι, καὶ δι' ὀλίγου τραπέντας ἐξεπίτηδες ἀνὰ κράτος ἐπεδίωξε· καὶ οἱ πεζοὶ ἀναστάντες ἐξαίφνης καὶ διαστάντες τοῖς μὲν σφετέροις ἀσφαλῆ τὴν φυγὴν διὰ μέσου σφῶν παρέσχον, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους ἀπερισκέπτως τῇ διώξει χρωμένους ἐσδεξάμενοι συχνούς ἐκυκλώσαντο. καὶ οὗτοί τε τοὺς ἔνδον ἐκοπτον, καὶ οἱ ἰππίης, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερα αὐτῶν περιελθόντες, κατὰ νότου τοῖς ἔξω τῆς κυκλώσεως προσέπεσον. καὶ ἐκεῖ τε πολλοὺς ἐφόνευσαν ἑκάτεροι, καὶ ἑτέρους² ἐς τὰς ὕλας καταφυγόντας

¹ ἐς Bs., πρὸς L.

² ἑτέρους Rk., ἑκατέρους L.

which they drank great quantities, was very cold and proved injurious to many. When no resistance was offered to them at this place either, they marched on to the Abas, carrying supplies of water only; for they received everything else by the free gift of the natives, and for this reason they committed no depredations. B.C. 65

After they had already got across the river it was announced that Oroeses was coming up. Now Pompey was anxious to lead him into conflict before he should find out the number of the Romans, for fear that when he learned it he might retreat. Accordingly he marshalled his cavalry in front, giving them notice beforehand what they should do; and he kept the rest behind them in a kneeling position and covered with their shields, causing them to remain motionless, so that Oroeses should not ascertain their presence until he came to close quarters. Thereupon the barbarian, in contempt for the cavalry, whom he supposed to be alone, joined battle with them, and when after a little they purposely turned to flight, he pursued them at full speed. Then the foot-soldiers suddenly rose and by extending their front not only afforded their own men a safe means of escape through their ranks but also received within their lines the enemy, who were heedlessly bent on pursuit, and surrounded a number of them. So these troops cut down those caught inside the circle; and the cavalry, some of whom went around on the right and some on the other side of them, assailed from the rear those who were on the outside. Each force slaughtered many there, and burned to death others who had fled into the woods, crying out the while,

κατέπηρσαν, “ἰὼ¹ Κρόνια²” πρὸς τὴν ἐπίθεσιν σφῶν τὴν τότε γενομένην ἐπιλέγοντες.³

5 Πράξας δὲ ταύθ' ὁ Πομπήσιος καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιδραμὸν τοῖς τε Ἀλβανοῖς εἰρήνην ἔδωκε, καὶ ἄλλοις τισὶ τῶν παρὰ τὸν Καύκασον μέχρι τῆς Κασπίας θαλάσσης, ἐς ἣν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πόντου τὸ ὄρος ἀρξάμενον τελευτᾷ, κατοικούντων ἐπικηρυ-
2 κευσαμένοις ἐσπέισατο. Φραάτης δὲ ἔπεμψε μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀνανεώσασθαι τὰς συνθήκας ἐθέλων ὡς γὰρ ἐκεῖνον τε οὕτω φερόμενον ἑώρα, καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας τοῦ τε Πόντου τοῦ⁴ ταύτη οἱ ὑποστρά-
τηγοὶ αὐτοῦ τὰ λοιπὰ προσκατεστρέφοντο, ὃ τε Γαβίνιος καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Εὐφράτην μέχρι τοῦ Τίγρι-
δος προεχώρησεν, ἐφοβήθη τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν σύμ-
3 βασιν βεβαιώσασθαι ἐπεθύμησεν· οὐ μὲντοι καὶ διεπράξατό τι. ὁ γὰρ Πομπήσιος πρὸς τε τὰ παρ-
όντα καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλπίδας κατεφρό-
νησεν αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα ὑπερφρόνως τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ἐλάλησε, καὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν Κορ-
δουνηνῆν, ὑπὲρ ἧς πρὸς τὸν Τιγράνην διεφέρετο,
4 ἀπήτησεν. ἐπειδὴ τε ἐκεῖνοι μηδέν, ἅτε μηδὲ ἐπεσταλμένοι τι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀπεκρίναντο, ἔγραψε μὲν τινα τῷ Φραάτη, οὐκ ἀνέμεινε δὲ ἀντιπεμ-
φθῆναί τι, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν χώραν τὸν Ἀφράνιον παραχρῆμα ἔστειλε, καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἀμαχεῖ
5 τῷ Τιγράνῃ ἔδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀφράνιος διὰ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας ἐς τὴν Συρίαν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα πρὸς τὸν Πάρθον κομιζόμενος ἐπλανήθη, καὶ πολλὰ ὑπὸ τε τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπάνεως τῶν τροφῶν ἐκακώθη· κἂν ἀπόλωντο, εἰ μὴ

¹ ἰὼ Rk., ὦ L.

² Κρόνια Cobet, Κρόνια Κρόνια L.

³ ἐπιλέγοντες Xyl., ἐπιλέγοντας L. ⁴ τοῦ supplied by Reim.

“Aha, the Saturnalia!” with reference to the attack B.C. 65 made on that occasion by the Albanians.

After accomplishing this and overrunning the country, Pompey granted peace to the Albanians, and on the arrival of heralds concluded a truce with some of the other tribes that dwell along the Caucasus as far as the Caspian Sea, where the mountains, which begin at Pontus, come to an end. Phraates likewise sent to him, desiring to renew the treaty with him. For the sight of Pompey's success, and the fact that his lieutenants were also subjugating the rest of Armenia and that part of Pontus, and that Gabinius had even advanced across the Euphrates as far as the Tigris, filled him with fear of them, and he was anxious to have the truce confirmed. He accomplished nothing, however; for Pompey, in view of the present situation and the hopes which it inspired, held him in contempt and replied haughtily to the ambassadors, among other things demanding back the territory of Corduene,¹ concerning which Phraates was quarrelling with Tigranes. When the envoys made no answer, inasmuch as they had received no instructions on this point, he wrote a few words to Phraates, but instead of waiting for a reply sent Afranius into the territory at once, and having occupied it without a battle, gave it to Tigranes. Afranius, returning through Mesopotamia to Syria, contrary to the agreement made with the Parthian, wandered from the way and encountered many hardships by reason of the winter and the lack of supplies. Indeed, his troops would have perished, had not the Carrhaeans,

¹ Called Gordyene by most writers.

Καρραῖοι, Μακεδόνων τε ἄποικοι ὄντες καὶ ἐν-
ταυθὰ που οἰκοῦντες, ὑπέλαβόν τε αὐτὸν καὶ
παρέπεμψαν.

- 6 Ταῦτά τε πρὸς τὸν Φραάτην ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης
οἱ δυνάμεως ἔπραξε, σαφέστατα τοῖς πλεονεκτεῖν
βουλομένοις ἐπιδείξας ὅτι πάντα ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων
ἤρτηται, καὶ ὁ ἐν αὐτοῖς κρατῶν νομοθέτης ὢν
βούλεται ἀναγκαῖος γίνεσθαι, καὶ προσέτι καὶ
πρὸς τὴν ἐπίκλησιν αὐτοῦ ὕβρισεν, ἥπερ πρὸς τε
τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας ἠγάλλετο καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς
τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, οὗτοί τε αὐτὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους αἰεὶ ποτε
2 ἐκέχρητο. βασιλέως γὰρ αὐτοῦ βασιλέων κα-
λουμένου, τό τε τῶν βασιλέων ὄνομα περιέκοψε
καὶ βασιλεῖ αὐτῷ μόνον ἐπιστέλλων ἔγραψε,
καίτοι τῷ Τιγράνῃ τῷ αἰχμαλώτῳ καὶ τοῦτο παρὰ
τὸ νομιζόμενον αὐτὸς¹ δούς, ὅτε τὰ ἐπινίκια αὐτοῦ
3 ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἔπεμψεν. ὁ οὖν Φραάτης καίπερ
δεδιώς τε αὐτὸν καὶ θεραπεύων, ἠγανάκτησεν ἐπὶ
τούτῳ ὡς καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἔστερημένος, καὶ
πέμψας πρέσβεις πάντα τε ὅσα ἠδίκητο ἐπε-
κάλει οἱ, καὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ἀπηγόρευε μὴ
διαβαίνειν.
- 4 Ἐπειδὴ τε οὐδὲν μέτριον ἀπεκρίνατο, εὐθύς
ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην μετὰ τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, ᾧ τὴν
θυγατέρα ἐδεδώκει, ἐστράτευσεν, ἐν τῷ ἡρὶ ἐν ᾧ
Λούκιος τε Καῖσαρ καὶ Γάιος Φίγουλος ὑπάτευνον
καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ἔπειθ' ὕστερον ἀντεπεκράτησε.

¹ αὐτὸς Bs., αὐτοῖς L.

Macedonian colonists who dwelt somewhere in that vicinity, received him and helped him forward. B.C. 65

This was the treatment which Pompey in the fulness of his power accorded to Phraates, thereby indicating very clearly to those desiring to indulge their greed that everything depends on armed force, and that he who is victorious by its aid wins inevitably the right to lay down whatever laws he pleases. Furthermore, he showed contempt for the title of Phraates, in which that ruler delighted before all the world and before the Romans themselves, and by which the latter had always addressed him. For whereas he was called "King of Kings," Pompey clipped off the phrase "of Kings" and addressed his demands merely "to the King" when writing; and yet he later, of his own accord and contrary to custom, gave this title to the captive Tigranes, when he celebrated his triumph over him in Rome. Phraates, consequently, although he feared and paid court to him, was vexed at this, feeling that he had actually been deprived of his kingdom; and he sent ambassadors, reproaching him with all the wrongs he had suffered, and forbidding him to cross the Euphrates.

When Pompey gave him no conciliatory reply, B.C. 64 Phraates immediately began a campaign in the spring against Tigranes, being accompanied by the latter's son, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage.¹ This was in the consulship of Lucius Caesar and Gaius Figulus. In the first battle Phraates was beaten, but later was victorious. And

¹ Dio here records as a fresh event what he has already described at length as one of the occurrences of the year 66 (Book XXXVI. 51). This was probably due to the use of a second authority; cf. *Intr.* to vol. i. p. xvi.

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