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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

III

# DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY  
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ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF  
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IN NINE VOLUMES

III



LONDON : WILLIAM HEINEMANN  
NEW YORK : THE MACMILLAN CO.

MCMXIV



DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VOL. III.

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## DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

### BOOK XXXVI

Xiphilinus

1<sup>a</sup> Κληρουμένων δὴ τῶν ὑπάτων Ὀρτήσιος τὸν πρὸς Κρήτας ἔλαχε πόλεμον. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν ὑπὸ τε τῆς ἐν τῷ ἄστει φιλοχωρίας καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστηρίων, ἐν οἷς πλείστον τῶν κατ' αὐτὸν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ γε τὸν Κικέρωνα ἠδυνήθη, τῷ τε συνάρχοντι τῆς στρατείας ἐθελουτῆς ἐξέστη καὶ αὐτὸς κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν· ὁ δὲ δὴ Μέτελλος ἐστείλατό τε ἐς Κρήτην . . .—Xiphil. p. 1, 5–12 Dind.

Xiphilinus

1<sup>b</sup> Λούκουλλος δὲ Λούκιος κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους τοὺς τῆς Ἀσίας δυνάστας Μιθριδάτην τε καὶ Τιγράνην τὸν Ἀρμένιον πολέμῳ νικήσας καὶ φυγομαχεῖν ἀναγκάσας τὰ Τιγρανόκερτα ἐπολιόρκει. καὶ αὐτὸν οἱ βάρβαροι τῇ τε τοξείᾳ καὶ τῇ νάφθᾳ κατὰ τῶν μηχανῶν χρομένη δεινῶς <sup>2</sup> ἐκάκωσαν. ἀσφαλτῶδες δὲ τὸ φάρμακον τοῦτο, καὶ διάπυρον οὕτως ὥσθ' ὅσοις ἂν προσμίξῃ, πάντως αὐτὰ κατακαίειν, οὐδ' ἀποσβέννυται ὑπ' οὐθενὸς ὑγροῦ ῥαδίδω. ἐκ τούτου δὲ ὁ Τιγράνης

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### BOOK XXXVI

Xiphilinus

WHEN<sup>1</sup> the consuls drew lots, Hortensius obtained B.C. 69 the war against the Cretans. But on account of his fondness for residence in the capital and on account of the courts, in which he had greater influence than any of his contemporaries with the exception of Cicero, he voluntarily relinquished the campaign in favour of his colleague and remained at home himself. Metellus accordingly set out for Crete . . .

Xiphilinus

Lucius Lucullus at this time had defeated in battle the lords of Asia, Mithridates and Tigranes the Armenian, and after forcing them to avoid battle was besieging Tigranocerta. But the barbarians did him serious injury by means of their archery as well as by the naphtha which they poured over his engines; this chemical is full of bitumen and is so fiery that it is sure to burn up whatever it touches, and it cannot easily be extinguished by any liquid. In consequence Tigranes recovered courage and

<sup>1</sup> The beginning of this book is missing in the MSS. The gist of the lost portion is doubtless contained in the two following passages from Xiphilinus' Epitome.

Xiphilinus

ἀναθαρρήσας τοσαύτη χειρὶ στρατοῦ ἤλασεν ὥστε καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐκείσε παρόντων καταγελάσαι· λέγεται δ' οὖν εἰπεῖν ὡς<sup>1</sup> εἰ μὲν πολέμησοντες ἤκοιεν, ὀλίγοι, εἰ δὲ πρεσβεύουσες, πολλοὶ παρέειν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἦσθη, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ἐξέμαθεν ὅσον ἦ τε ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ τέχνη παντὸς ὀμίλου κρατεῖ. φυγόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν τιῦραν τό τε ἀνάδημα τὸ περὶ αὐτὴν εἰρόντες οἱ στρατιῶται τῷ Λουκούλλῳ ἔδωκαν· δέισας γὰρ μὴ γνωσθεῖς ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀλφῶ, περιεσπίασάτο αὐτὰ καὶ ἀπέρριψεν.—Xiphil. p. 1, 20-2, 15 Dind.

- 1 . . . καὶ ὅτι ἰσχυρᾷ τῇ τύχῃ ἐπ' ἀμφότερα ἐκέκρητο, ἐπέτρεψεν· ἠττηθεῖς τε γὰρ πολλὰ καὶ κρατήσας οὐκ ἐλάττω καὶ στρατηγικώτερος ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπεπίστευτο γεγονῆναι. αὐτοὶ τε οὖν ὡς καὶ τότε πρῶτον ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περιχώρους, τοὺς τε ἄλλους καὶ Ἀρσάκην τὸν Πάρθον, καίπερ ἔχθρὸν τῷ Τιγράνῃ διὰ χώραν τινα ἀμφισβητήσιμον ὄντα, 2 ἐπρεσβεύοντο, καὶ ταύτης τε αὐτῷ ἀφίσταντο, καὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους διέβαλλον λέγοντες ὅτι, ἂν μοναθέντων σφῶν κρατήσωσι, καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνων εὐθὺς ἐπιστρατεύσουσι· φύσει τε γὰρ πᾶν τὸ νικῶν ἀπληστον τῆς εὐπραγίας εἶναι καὶ μηδένα ὄρον τῆς πλεονεξίας ποιέισθαι, καὶ τούτους, ἅτε καὶ ἐν κράτει πολλῶν δὴ γεγονότας, οὐκ ἐθελήσειν αὐτοῦ ἀποσχέσθαι.

<sup>1</sup> ὡς added by H. Steph.

Xiphilinus

marched forth with an army of such strength that he even scoffed at the Romans present there. He is said, indeed, to have remarked that when they came on a campaign there were only a few of them, but when on an embassy there were a great many. His amusement, however, was of short duration, for he forthwith discovered how far courage and skill surpass any mere numbers. After his flight the soldiers found and gave to Lucullus his tiara and the band that went around it; for in his fear that these ornaments might lead to his recognition and capture he had torn them off and thrown them away.

B.C. 69

. . . and since [Mithridates] had experienced both extremes of fortune, [Tigranes] entrusted [the supreme command to him(?)] For after his many defeats and victories no fewer, he was believed to have become in consequence better versed in generalship. These two rulers, accordingly, not only set about making preparations themselves, as if they were then for the first time beginning the war, but also sent embassies to their various neighbours, including Arsaces the Parthian, although he was hostile to Tigranes on account of some disputed territory. This they offered to yield to him, and they also went to maligning the Romans, declaring that the latter, in case they conquered their present antagonists while these were left to fight single-handed, would immediately make a campaign against him. For every victorious force was inherently insatiate of success and set no bound to its greed; and the Romans, who had won the mastery over many, would not choose to leave him alone.

- 2 Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτ' ἔπραττον, Λούκουλλος δὲ Τι-  
γράνην μὲν οὐκ ἐπέδιωξεν ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ κατὰ  
σχολὴν σωθῆναι εἴασε, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ αἰτίαν  
ὡς οὐκ ἐθελήσας τὸν πόλεμον, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλείων  
ἀρχῇ, καταλύσαι παρά τε τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ παρὰ  
2 τοῖς πολίταις ἔσχε· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τότε τε<sup>1</sup> ἐς  
τοὺς στρατηγούς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπανή-  
γαγον, καὶ μετὰ ταῦθ', ὡς καὶ αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ  
τοῦτο πεποιηκέναι ἔδοξε, τὸν ὑπάτου αὐτῷ τὸν  
κατ' ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον ὄντα διάδοχον ἐπεμφαν.  
3 τὰ δὲ δὴ Τιγρανόκερτα στασιασάντων πρὸς τοὺς  
Ἀρμενίους τῶν ξένων τῶν συνοικούντων αὐτοῖς  
εἶλε. Κίλικές τε γὰρ οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ἦσαν  
ἀνάσπαστοί ποτε γεγονότες, καὶ ἐσήγαγον εἶσω  
4 νυκτὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους. καὶ ἐκ τούτου τὰ μὲν  
ἄλλα διηρηπάσθη πλὴν τῶν ἐκείνους ὑπαρχόντων,  
τὰς δὲ δὴ γυναῖκας τῶν δυνατωτάτων πολλὰς  
ἀλούσας ἄνευ ὑβρισμοῦ ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐφύλαξε,  
καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας σφῶν προσεποιή-  
5 σατο. τὸν τε τῆς Κομμαγηνῆς βασιλέα Ἀντίοχον  
(ἡ δὲ δὴ χώρα αὕτη τῆς Συρίας πρὸς τε τῷ Εὐ-  
φράτῃ καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ ἐστὶ) καὶ τινα Ἀράβιον  
δυνάστην Ἀλχαιδόνιον ἄλλους τε ἐπικηρυκυσσα-  
μένους οἱ ἐδέξατο.
- 3 Καὶ μαθὼν παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν πρεσβείαν τὴν ὑπὸ  
τε τοῦ Τιγράνου καὶ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου πρὸς τὸν  
Ἀρσάκην πεμφθεῖσαν, ἀνταπέστειλέ τινας ἐκ τῶν  
συμμάχων ἀπειλὰς τε ἅμα αὐτῷ, ἂν ἐκείνους ἐπι-  
κουρήσῃ, καὶ ὑποσχέςεις, ἂν τὰ σφέτερα ἀνθέ-  
2 ληται, φέροντας. ὁ οὖν Ἀρσάκης τότε μὲν (ἐπι-  
γὰρ τῷ τε Τιγράνῃ ὀργὴν εἶχε καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ῥω-

<sup>1</sup> τε added by Bk

While they were thus engaged, Lucullus did not B.C. 69  
follow up Tigranes, but allowed him to reach safety  
quite at his leisure. Because of this he was charged  
by the citizens, as well as others, with refusing  
to end the war, in order that he might retain  
his command a longer time. Therefore they at this  
time restored the province of Asia to the praetors,  
and later, when he was believed to have acted in  
this same way again, they sent to him the consul of  
that year to relieve him. Nevertheless he did seize  
Tigranocerta when the foreigners living in the city  
revolted against the Armenians; for the most of  
them were Cilicians who had once been carried off  
from their own land, and these let in the Romans  
during the night. Thereupon everything was plun-  
dered, except what belonged to the Cilicians; but  
Lucullus saved from outrage many of the wives of  
the principal men, when they had been captured,  
and by this action won over their husbands also.  
He furthermore received Antiochus, king of Com-  
magene (a part of Syria near the Euphrates and the  
Taurus), and Alchaudonius, an Arabian chieftain, and  
others who had made overtures to him.

Learning now from them of the embassy sent by  
Tigranes and Mithridates to Arsaces, he in his turn  
sent to him some of the allies with threats, in case  
he should aid the foe, and promises, if he should  
choose the Roman side instead. Arsaces at that  
time, since he was still angry with Tigranes and felt  
no suspicion toward the Romans, sent back envoys

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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