DIG'S
ROMAN HISTORY
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, Ph.D.
IN NINE VOLUMES
III

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VII
1. When the consuls drew lots, Hortensius obtained 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...

2. 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 naphtali 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...
BOOK XXXVI

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 sur-
pass any mere numbers. After his flight the soldiers
found and gave to Lucullus his tisa and the band
that went around it; for in his fear that these orna-
ments might lead to his recognition and capture he
had torn them off and thrown them away.

... 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 Arseses 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-
headed, would immediately make a campaign against
him. For every victorious force was inherently
insecure 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.

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While they were thus engaged, Lucullus did not 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 counsel of that year to relieve him. Nevertheless he did seize Tigranes 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 plundered, 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 Commagenes (a part of Syria near the Euphrates and the Taurus), and Alehadonius, an Arabian chiefman, and others who had made overtures to him. Learning now from them of the embassy sent by Tigranes and Mithridates to Arseses, 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. Arseses at that time, since he was still angry with Tigranes and felt no suspicion toward the Romans, sent back envoys
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