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

How Pompey fought against the Aristaeic D Series (chap. 1-3).
How Pompey annexed Pontus to Bithynia (last between chap. 7 and 8).
How Pompey brought Syria and Phoenicia under his sway (lost between chap. 7 and 8).
How Mithridates died (chap. 10-14).
About the Jews (chap. 15-19).
How Pompey after settling affairs in Asia returned to Rome (chap. 20-23).
About Cicero and Catiline and their doings (chap. 24-42).
About Cassar and Pompey and Crassus and their league (chap. 43-55).

Duration of time, six years, in which there were the following magistracies (constable), here enumerated:

65 L. Aurelius M. F. Cotta, L. Manlius L. F. Torquatus.
64 L. Julius L. F. Cassar, C. Marcius C. F. Figulus.
63 M. Tullius M. F. Cicero, C. Antonius M. F.
61 M. Poppius M. F. Piso, M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Niger.
60 L. Afranius A. F., C. Cecullius C. F. Metellus Celer.

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

1 Thracians. A. Macedian. L. supplied by Palm.
2 Palaeps L. Palms, supplied by Palm.
Ιβηριανοί. Νυν δὲ συναντήσαμεν τοὺς Ιβηριανούς, που αυτοί ἔστησαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸ Αχιλλεῖον. Καὶ εἰς τὴν ἄρρητην Ἀκρόπολιν ἀνείπωτα προσήχομεν. Ἡ δὲ Αχιλλεῖα ἐκπληγεῖται ὡς ἐκάθεν αὖτα. Ἡ δὲ Αχιλλεῖα ἐκπληγεῖται ὡς ἐκάθεν αὖτα. ουκ ἀρίστη τῆς τόπου ἡν. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο συναντήσαμεν τοὺς Ιβηριανούς, που αυτοὶ ἔστησαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸ Αχιλλεῖον. Καὶ εἰς τὴν ἄρρητην Ἀκρόπολιν ἀνείπωτα προσήχομεν.
BOOK XXXVII

another river that flowed through his domain. Thus
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-
cquered 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 Plerus 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 further; 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 Plerus 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
distant, decided to descend along its course to
Colchis and thence to march to Bosporus against
Mithridates. He advanced as he intended, traversing
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 anywhere and to prevent his
importing provisions, while he himself
directed his course against the Albeanians.
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 forced the Cyrus at a
point where the summer had made it possible,
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 further 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

1 ἐρείμονε Ρκ., ἐρείμονα Ι.; perhaps Ῥκ. should be followed
further in reading μὴ νομίσας ἔκκλησιν.
2 ἐναγωγή Βεθ., ἐναγωγή Ι.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

tatow te  

which they drank great quantities, was very cold and

BOOK XXXVII

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
degradations.

After they had already got across the river it was an-
nounced that Orooes 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 Orooes 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 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 round 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,
“Aha, the Saturnalia!” with reference to the attack 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. Phrares 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 Corducus, concerning which Phrares was quarrelling with Tigranes.

When the envoys made no answer, insomuch as they had received no instructions on this point, he wrote a few words to Phrares, 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 Gordyenes by most writers.
Macedonian colonists who dwelt somewhere in that vicinity, received him and helped him forward.

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 inquietably 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, P. 63
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. 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. 21). This was probably due to the use of a second authority; cf. Introd. to vol. i. p. xvi.
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