

54 Οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ διεχέμασεν. Ὀροίσης γὰρ Ἀλβανῶν τῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κύρνον οἰκούντων βασιλεύς, τὸ¹ μὲν τι καὶ τῷ Τιγράνη τῷ νεωτέρῳ φίλῳ οἱ ὄντι χαρίσασθαι βουλευθείς, τὸ δὲ δὴ πλείστον δείσας μὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀλβανίδα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσβάλωσι, καὶ νομίσας ὅτι, ἂν ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι ἀδοκῆτοις σφίσι καὶ μὴ καθ' ἐν στρατοπεδευομένοις προσπέση, πάντως τι ἐξεργάσεται, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Κρόνια,
 2 καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπὶ Μέτελλον Κέλερα, παρ' ᾧ ὁ Τιγράνης ἦν, ἤλασεν, ἄλλους δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πομπήιον καὶ ἄλλους ἐπὶ Λούκιον Φλάκκον τὸν τῆς τριτημορίδος ἄρχοντα ἔπεμψεν, ὅπως πάντες ἅμα
 3 ταραχθέντες μὴ συμβοηθήσωσιν ἀλλήλοις. οὐ μὴν καὶ διεπράξατο οὐδαμόθι οὐδέν· ἐκεῖνόν τε γὰρ ὁ Κέλερ ἰσχυρῶς ἀπεκρούσατο, καὶ ὁ Φλάκκος ἐπειδὴ πολὺν τὸν περίβολον τῆς ταφρείας ὄντα ἀδύνατος ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους σῶσαι, ἐτέραν ἔνδοθεν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ δόξαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὡς καὶ φοβηθεῖς ἐμβαλῶν, ἐπε-
 4 σπάσατο αὐτοὺς εἶσω τῆς ἔξωθεν τάφρου, κἀνταῦθα μὴ προσδεχομένοις σφίσιν ἐπεκδραμῶν πολλοὺς μὲν ἐν χερσί, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ φεύγοντας ἐφόνευσε. κἀν τούτῳ ὁ Πομπήιος προμαθῶν τε τὴν² πείρασιν τῶν βαρβάρων ἦν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπεποίηντο, προαπήντησε τοῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἐπιούσιν³ ἀπροσδόκητος, καὶ κρατήσας ἐπὶ τὸν Ὀροίσην εὐθύς ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἠπείχθη. καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐ κατέλαβεν (ἀπωσθείς τε γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κέλερος καὶ μαθῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων πταίσματα

¹ τὸ Xyl., τῶι L. ² τε τὴν Bk., τὴν τε L.

³ ἐπιούσιν R. Steph., ἀπιούσιν I.

The quiet of his winter quarters, however, was not unbroken. Oroeses, king of the Albanians dwelling beyond the Cynus,¹ made an expedition against them just at the time of the Saturnalia. He was impelled partly by the desire to do a favour to Tigranes the younger, who was a friend of his, but chiefly by the fear that the Romans would invade Albania; and he cherished the idea that if he should fall upon them in the winter, when they were not expecting hostilities and were not encamped in one body, he would surely achieve some success. Oroeses himself marched against Metellus Celer, in whose charge Tigranes was, and sent some against Pompey and others against Lucius Flaccus, the commander of a third of the army, in order that all might be thrown into confusion at once, and so might not assist one another. And yet, in spite of all, he accomplished nothing at any point. Celer vigorously repulsed Oroeses. Flaccus, being unable to save the whole circuit of his entrenchments by reason of their size, constructed another line inside. This fixed in his opponents' minds the impression that he was afraid, and so he was able to entice them inside of the outer trench, where by making an unexpected charge upon them he slaughtered many in the conflict and many in flight. Meanwhile Pompey, having already learned of the attempt which the barbarians had made on the others, came, much to their surprise, to meet the detachment that was proceeding against him, conquered it, and at once hurried on just as he was against Oroeses. He did not overtake him, however, since Oroeses had fled after being repulsed by Celer and learning of the failures of the others; but he

¹ This river is called the Cyrus by other writers.

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5 ἔφυγε), τῶν μέντοι Ἄλβανῶν συχνοὺς περὶ τὴν τοῦ Κύρνου διάβασιν συλλαβὼν ἔφθειρε. κακ τούτου δεηθεῖσιν αὐτοῖς ἐσπέισατο· ἄλλως μὲν γὰρ καὶ σφόδρα ἐπεθύμει ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἀντεμβαλεῖν, διὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν χειμῶνα ἡδέως τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεβάλετο.

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seized and destroyed many of the Albanians near the crossing of the Cynus. He then made a truce at their request; for although on other accounts he was extremely anxious to invade their country out of revenge, he was glad to postpone the war because of the winter. B.C. 66

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