

ἔξειν ἐκτίσαντα ποινην ἑξακισχίλια τάλαντα
 Ῥωμαίοις τῆς ἀδικίας, Σωφηνῆς δὲ βασιλεύσειν
 5 τὸν υἱόν. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ μὲν Τιγράνης ἠγάπησε,
 καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀσπασαμένων αὐτὸν βασιλέα
 περιχαρῆς γενόμενος ἐπηγγείλατο στρατιώτῃ μὲν
 ἡμιμναῖον ἀργυρίου δώσειν, ἑκατοντάρχη δὲ μνᾶς
 δέκα, χιλιάρχῳ δὲ τάλαντον· ὁ δ' υἱὸς ἐδυσφόρει,
 καὶ κληθεὶς ἐπὶ δεῖπνον οὐκ ἔφη Πομπηίου δεῖ-
 σθαι τοιαῦτα τιμῶντος· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄλλον
 εὐρήσειν Ῥωμαίων. ἐκ τούτου δεθεὶς εἰς τὸν
 6 θρίαμβον ἐφυλάττετο. καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺν χρόνον
 ἔπεμψε Φραάτης ὁ Πάρθος ἀπαιτῶν μὲν τὸν
 νεαυίσκον, ὡς αὐτοῦ γαμβρόν, ἀξιῶν δὲ τῶν ἡγε-
 μονιῶν ὄρω χρήσθαι τῷ Εὐφράτῃ. Πομπηῖος δὲ
 ἀπεκρίνατο τὸν μὲν Τιγράνην τῷ πατρὶ μᾶλλον
 ἢ τῷ πενθερῷ προσήκειν, ὄρω δὲ χρήσεσθαι τῷ
 δικαίῳ.

XXXIV. Καταλιπὼν δὲ φρουρὸν Ἀρμενίας
 Ἀφράνιον αὐτὸς ἐβάδιζε διὰ τῶν περιοικούντων τὸν
 Καύκασον ἔθνων ἀναγκαίως ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην. μέ-
 γιστα δὲ αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἔθνη¹ Ἀλβανοὶ καὶ Ἰβηρες,
 Ἰβηρες μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ Μοσχικὰ ὄρη καὶ τὸν Πόντον
 καθήκουτες, Ἀλβανοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἕω καὶ τὴν
 2 Κασπίαν κεκλιμένοι θάλασσαν. οὗτοι πρῶτον
 μὲν αἰτοῦντι Πομπηῖῳ δίοδον ἔδωσαν· χειμῶνος
 δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καταλαβόντος καὶ
 τῆς Κρονικῆς ἐορτῆς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καθηκούσης,

¹ ἔθνη bracketed by Sintenis.

what he had kept up to the present time he should continue to hold if he paid six thousand talents to the Romans as a penalty for his wrongdoing; and that his son should be king of Sophene. With these terms Tigranes was well pleased, and when the Romans hailed him as King, he was overjoyed, and promised to give each soldier half a mina of silver, to each centurion ten minas, and to each tribune a talent. But his son was dissatisfied, and when he was invited to supper, said that he was not dependent on Pompey for such honours, for he himself could find another Roman to bestow them. Upon this, he was put in chains and reserved for the triumph. Not long after this, Phraates the Parthian sent a demand for the young man, on the plea that he was his son-in-law, and a proposition that the Euphrates be adopted as a boundary between his empire and that of the Romans. Pompey replied that as for Tigranes, he belonged to his father more than to his father-in-law; and as for a boundary, the just one would be adopted.

XXXIV. Then leaving Afranius in charge of Armenia, Pompey himself proceeded against Mithridates,¹ and of necessity passed through the peoples dwelling about the Caucasus mountains. The greatest of these peoples are the Albanians and the Iberians, of whom the Iberians extend to the Moschian mountains and the Euxine Sea, while the Albanians lie to the eastward as far as the Caspian Sea. These latter at first granted Pompey's request for a free passage; but when winter had overtaken his army in their country and it was occupied in celebrating the Roman festival of the Saturnalia, they mustered no less than forty

¹ In 65 B.C.

γενόμενοι τετρακισμυρίων οὐκ ἐλάττους ἐπεχείρησαν αὐτοῖς, διαβάντες τὸν Κύρνον ποταμόν, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἰβηρικῶν ὄρων ἀνιστάμενος καὶ δεχόμενος κατιόντα τὸν Ἀράξην ἀπ' Ἀρμενίας ἐξίησι δώ-
 3 δεκα στόμασιν εἰς τὸ Κάσπιον. οἱ δὲ οὐ φασι τούτῳ συμφέρεσθαι τὸν Ἀράξην, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ἐγγὺς δὲ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐκβολὴν εἰς ταῦτὸ πέλαγος. Πομπήϊος δέ, καίπερ ἐνστήναι δυνάμενος πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν τοῖς πολεμίους, περιεΐδε διαβάντας καθ' ἡσυχίαν· εἶτα ἐπαγαγὼν ἐτρέ-
 4 ψατο καὶ διέφθειρε παμπληθεῖς. τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ δεηθέντι καὶ πέμψαντι πρέσβεις ἀφείς τὴν ἀδικίαν καὶ σπεισάμενος, ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰβηρας ἐβάδιζε, πλήθει μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττονας, μαχιμωτέρους δὲ τῶν ἐτέρων ὄντας, ἰσχυρῶς δὲ βουλομένους τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ διωθεῖσθαι τὸν Πομπήϊον.
 5 οὔτε γὰρ Μήδοις οὔτε Πέρσαις ὑπήκουσαν Ἰβηρες; διέφυγον δὲ καὶ τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν, Ἀλεξάνδρου διὰ ταχέων ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἀπαρραγάντες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους μάχῃ μεγάλην τρεψάμενος ὁ Πομπήϊος, ὥστε ἀποθανεῖν μὲν ἑνακισχιλίους, ἀλῶναι δὲ πλείους μυρίων, εἰς τὴν Κολχικὴν ἐνέβαλε· καὶ πρὸς τὸν Φᾶσιν αὐτῷ Σερουίλιος ἀπήντησε, τὰς ναῦς ἔχων αἰς ἐφρούρει τὸν Πόντον.

XXXV. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Μιθριδάτου δίωξις ἐνδεδουκότος εἰς τὰ περὶ Βόσπορον ἔθνη καὶ τὴν Μαιώτιν ἀπορίας εἶχε μεγάλας· Ἀλβανοὶ δὲ αὐθις ἀφελστώτες αὐτῷ προσηγγέλθησαν. πρὸς οὓς ὑπ' ὀργῆς καὶ φιλονεικίας ἐπιστρέψας τὸν τε Κύρνον μόλις καὶ παραβόλως πάλιν διεπέρασεν ἐπὶ πολὺ σταυροῖς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀποκεχαρα-

thousand men and made an attack upon it. To do this, they crossed the river Cynrus, which rises in the Iberian mountains, and receiving the Araxes as it issues from Armenia, empties itself by twelve mouths into the Caspian. Others say that the Araxes makes no junction with this stream, but takes a course of its own, and empties itself close by into the same sea. Although Pompey could have opposed the enemy's passage of the river, he suffered them to cross undisturbed; then he attacked them, routed them, and slew great numbers of them. When, however, their king sent envoys and begged for merey, Pompey condoned his wrongdoing and made a treaty with him; then he marched against the Iberians, who were not less numerous than the others and more warlike, and had a strong desire to gratify Mithridates by repulsing Pompey. For the Iberians had not been subject either to the Medes or the Persians, and they escaped the Macedonian dominion also, since Alexander departed from Hyrcania in haste. Notwithstanding, Pompey routed this people also in a great battle, in which nine thousand of them were slain and more than ten thousand taken prisoners; then he invaded Colchis, where, at the river Phasis, Servilius met him, at the head of the fleet with which he was guarding the Euxine.

XXXV. Now, the pursuit of Mithridates, who had thrown himself among the peoples about the Bosphorus and the Maeotic Sea, was attended with great difficulties; besides, word was brought to Pompey that the Albanians had again revolted. Turning back against these in resentment and wrath, he crossed the Cynrus again with great difficulty and hazard, since the Barbarians had fenced off its banks with

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