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- Arcadius (Roman emperor, 395–408)**, father of Theodosius II; ensures the safety of his son and heir by placing him under the guardianship of the Persian king Yazdgerd I; the Persian king upholds Arcadius' arrangement, **i.2.1–10**
- Areobindus**, *magister militum per Orientem* under Anastasius I; one of four supreme commanders in charge of the Roman army despatched to Amida; encamps his forces at Arzamon near Constantia, but flees with them to the latter at the news of Kavadh's advance; summoned to Byzantium, **i.8.1, 10–11; i.9.1**
- Argæk**, a Hun and guardsman of the Roman general Peter; distinguishes himself in combat at the siege of Edessa, **ii.26.26**
- Arsaces (Armenian king)**, ruler of Armenia during the reign of the Persian king Pacurius; at first enemies, the two peoples become friends and allies through the efforts of the Armenians; rumours of rebellion lead Pacurius to summon and detain Arsaces despite his protests of innocence; Pacurius avails himself of a stratagem of the magi to have Arsaces indict himself; imprisoned in the infamous prison of Oblivion where he commits suicide, **i.5.10ff.**
- Arsaces (Roman commander)**, an Armenian; commands the soldiers stationed at Sura; killed while defending the city against Khusro's army, **ii.5.11**
- Arsaces I (Armenian king)**, progenitor of the Armenian Arsacid dynasty; reigns during the time of Parthian hegemony over Persia, **ii.3.32**
- Arsaces III (Armenian king)**, last of the Armenian Arsacid kings; in exchange for familial favours, he resigns his kingship to the Roman emperor Theodosius I, **ii.3.35**
- Arsacid**, ruling dynasty of the Armenians, **i.5.10**; the family of John and Artabanes, **ii.3.25, 29**
- Artabanes (the Arsacid)**, son of John; kills Sittas in battle, although another possibility is recorded by Procopius, **ii.3.25–29**
- Ascan**, a Massagete (Hun); co-commander of a cavalry unit for Belisarius at the battle of Dara, **i.13.21; i.14.44**; killed in battle while fighting against the Persians near the Euphrates, **i.18.38–41**
- Aspebedes**, shares command of Persian army invading Mesopotamia, **i.21.4**
- Aspebedes (Khusro's uncle)**, negotiates a truce between Persia and Rome with Celer, **i.9.24**; Khusro's maternal uncle, **i.11.5**; among those killed by Khusro in the aftermath of an abortive coup, **i.23.6**
- Abgar**, toparch of Edessa; his friendship with the Roman emperor Augustus and his stratagem to persuade Augustus to permit

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- him to return to his toparchy, **ii.12.8–19**;
 purported correspondence with Christ results
 in his recovery from a severe attack of gout;
 Christ's promise about the impregnability of
 Edessa, **ii.12.20–28**
- Augustus**, title of the Roman emperor; bestowed
 upon Justinian by his uncle Justin I, **i.13.1**
- Augustus**, priest in Byzantium; charged with
 guarding the treasures of the church of
 Sophia; prophecy that John the Cappadocian
 would don the robe of the '*Augustus*' fulfilled
 when given this priest's cloak and tunic,
ii.30.52–54
- Augustus (Roman emperor, 27 BC – AD 14)**,
 story of his great affection for Abgar, the
 toparch of Edessa, **ii.12.8–19**
- Azarethes**, Persian in command of army
 invading Roman territory; guided by the
 Saracen al-Mundhir; novelty of invasion
 route; Azarethes and al-Mundhir retreat
 before the army of Belisarius, which
 continues to shadow the Persian army,
i.17.1; i.18.1–3, 9; emerges victorious from
 an engagement with Belisarius' forces by
 the Euphrates; Kavadh reproaches him
 for the losses sustained in his victory over
 Belisarius, **i.18.27–56**; fights with his
 men at the Soinae gate during the siege of
 Edessa, **ii.27.41**
- B**
- Bahram V (Persian king, 420–438)**, succeeds
 Yazdgerd I; invades Roman territory, but
 makes peace with Anatolius, *magister militum*
per Orientem, **i.2.11–15**
- Baradotus**, bishop of Constantia; dissuades
 Kavadh from attacking the city, **ii.13.13–14**
- Baresmanas**, Persian commander at the battle
 for Dara; placed in command of the army's
 left wing; killed while attempting to reach
 the location of his fallen standard-bearer,
i.13.16; i.14.32, 45–50
- Basilides**, replaces Tribonian as *quaestor* in an
 attempt by Justinian to placate the people of
 Byzantium, **i.24.18**
- Basil**, father of John, a notable of Edessa,
ii.21.27
- Bassaces**, John the Arsacid's son-in-law;
 accompanies John on his mission to meet
 with the Roman general Buzes; upon
 realizing the meeting is a trap, Bassaces flees
 but is unable to persuade John to join him;
 leads an embassy comprised of prominent
 Armenians to Khuro, **ii.3.29–31**; switches
 his allegiance back to Rome, **ii.21.34**
- Bassicius**, general and adviser to Armenian king
 Arsaces; both accused by the Persian king
 Pacurius of breaking their oaths; flayed by
 Pacurius, **i.5.17–19, 28**
- Belisarius**, Procopius chosen as adviser,
i.1.3; i.12.24; he and Sittas command
 army invading Persarmenia; defeated by
 Narses and Aratius in second invasion
 of Persarmenia; appointed commander
 of the troops at Dara by Justinian,
i.12.20–24; ordered to construct fort at
 Minduos; Persians prevent him from doing
 so; appointed *magister militum per Orientem*
 and ordered to campaign against the
 Persians; learns of Persian plan to capture
 Dara; Persian army arrives and the *mirranes*
 taunts Belisarius; arranges army to meet the
 Persians in battle, but only minor skirmishes
 occur; exchange of correspondence between
 Belisarius and the *mirranes*; addresses and
 arranges the Roman army before the battle
 at Dara; wins a decisive victory, **i.13–14ff**;
 reference to Belisarius' conflict with Narses
 and Aratius, **i.15.31**; Persians remain in
 area of Dara despite being defeated, **i.16.1**;
 marches to confront the Persian army of
 Azarethes; his presence causes Azarethes to
 withdraw from Roman territory; Belisarius'
 army shadows the retreating Persians;
 pressured by his men to engage Azarethes'
 army; failing to dissuade his soldiers, he
 prepares for battle; defeated by Azarethes
 at the battle on the Euphrates, **i.18.4ff**;
 summoned to Byzantium to campaign
 against the Vandals, **i.21.2**; entrusted by
 Justinian with crushing the Nika revolt,
i.24.40–52; summoned to Byzantium after
 subduing Italy and despatched to the East;
 hated by John the Cappadocian, Belisarius'
 wife effects John's demise at Rufiniana,
i.25.11–21; once more appointed *magister*
militum per Orientem and despatched
 to Libya, **i.26.1**; absence from the East
 motivates Khuro to violate the treaty, **ii.1.1**;
 absence in Italy used by envoys to persuade
 Khuro to attack the Romans, **ii.3.52**;
 returns to Byzantium with Vittigis, **ii.4.13**;
 shares the eastern command with Buzes,
ii.6.1; summoned to Byzantium and sent
 to the East to confront Khuro, **ii.14.8–13**;
 assembles an army in Mesopotamia in
 expectation of a Persian invasion; Khuro's
 absence motivates him to invade Persian
 territory; dismisses the concerns of officers
 hesitant to join his invasion force, **ii.16.1ff**;

- having invaded Persia, he pitches camp some distance from Nisibis; Peter and John disregard Belisarius' plan and are attacked by the Persian garrison of Nisibis; Belisarius prevents their complete slaughter, **ii.18.1ff**; orders al-Harith to plunder and reconnoitre Assyria while he besieges the fortress Sisauranon; having captured the fortress, Belisarius waits in vain for the return of al-Harith; following a consultation with his officers, he decides to return to Roman territory; Khusro informed of Belisarius' actions; summoned to Byzantium, **ii.19.1ff**; sent by Justinian to meet Khusro's invasion; disregarding the plan of Justus and Buzes, he assembles an army at Europus, **ii.20.2off**; Abandanes, Khusro's envoy to Belisarius, advises the king to withdraw after witnessing Belisarius' display of confidence; ensures that Khusro crosses the Euphrates unhindered; sends Khusro a hostage to guarantee the latter's safe passage through Roman territory; Justinian despatches Belisarius to Italy, **ii.21.1ff**; Justinian fails to uphold Belisarius' promises to Khusro, **ii.26.46**
- Bessas**, a Goth; accompanies Roman army mustered by Anastasius I to aid Amida, **i.8.3**; stationed with Buzes at Martyropolis, **i.21.5**
- Blases**, brother of Persian king Peroz; chosen to replace the deposed Kavadh; holds a council to determine Kavadh's fate, **i.5.2–3**; deposed by Kavadh, blinded, and imprisoned, **i.6.17**
- Bleschames**, Persian commander of the soldiers stationed at Sisauranon, **ii.19.3**; following the capture of the fort, he and his soldiers are sent to Byzantium, and later to Italy, where they fight with the Romans against the Goths, **ii.19.24–25**
- Boes**, Persian general sent by Kavadh to campaign against Gurgenes and the Iberians, **i.12.10**
- Boraidēs**, cousin of Justinian; he and Justus take Hypatius captive, following the slaughter of the latter's supporters, **i.24.53**
- Buzes**, a Thracian; co-commander with his brother Cutzes of the soldiers stationed in Lebanon; ordered by Justinian to reinforce Belisarius' army at Minduos; commander of a cavalry force at the battle for Dara; exploits of his bath attendant Andreas at Dara, **i.13.5, 19ff**; stationed with Bessas at Martyropolis, **i.21.5**; sent by Justinian against the Armenians following the death of his predecessor Sittas; his overtures dismissed by most Armenians except John the Arsacid; the latter is treacherously killed by Buzes, **ii.3.28–31**; Justinian divides the eastern command between him and Belisarius; at Hierapolis when news arrives of the fall of Sura; devises defense strategy for the citizens of Hierapolis, but then abandons the city, **ii.6.1–8**; Roman soldiers fleeing the siege of Antioch exclaim that Buzes had arrived with his army, **ii.8.17**; desire for personal gain prompts Buzes to prohibit the Edessenes from ransoming the captive Antiochenes, **ii.13.6**; insists that Belisarius invade Persian territory after the latter solicits his commanders' opinions, **ii.16.16**; unwilling to confront Khusro's invasion force; takes refuge in Hierapolis; sends word to Belisarius, requesting that he help defend Hierapolis, **ii.20.20–24**
- Braducius**, interpreter for the Persian ambassador Yazdgushnas, **ii.28.41**
- C**
- Caesar**, title used by the Persians to refer to the Roman emperor, **ii.11.35**; **ii.21.9, 14**
- Candidus**, bishop of Sergiopolis; unable to pay ransom demanded by Khusro for the captives of Sura; signs a promissory note agreeing to pay the amount owed in a year, **ii.5.29–32**; detained and tortured by Khusro for failing to fulfil his promise; surrender of his church's treasures does not satiate Khusro's avarice and he remains his captive, **ii.20.2–15**
- Celer**, *magister officiorum* under Anastasius I; one of four supreme commanders in charge of the Roman army despatched to Amida; delay of his forces in the invasion of Persian territory; crosses the Nymphius river and invades Arzanene, **i.8.2, 10, 21**; following the recapture of Amida, a seven-year truce between Rome and Persia effected by Celer and Aspebedes, **i.9.24**; Peter's enslavement by Justin I during Celer's invasion of Arzanene, **ii.15.7**
- Christ**, portion of the Cross deposited at Apamea, **ii.11.14**; incarnate son of God; miraculous works among the Palestinians; correspondence with Abgar, toparch of Edessa, **ii.12.22–30**
- Constantianus**, an Illyrian and rhetor; sent with Sergius on an embassy to Khusro; falls ill along the way, **ii.24.3–5**; made a general by Justinian and sent once more with Sergius as an envoy to Khusro, **ii.28.2–3**
- Cutzes**, a Thracian; co-commander with his brother Buzes of the soldiers stationed in

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- Lebanon; ordered by Justinian to reinforce Belisarius' army at Minduos; captured by the Persians during an engagement at Minduos, **i.13.5, 8**
- Cyril**, Roman co-commander of a cavalry unit at the battle of Dara, **i.13.21**
- Cyrus**, ancient king of Persia; compared with Justinian, **ii.2.15**
- D**
- Dagaris**, bodyguard sent by Dorotheus and Sittas to spy on enemy camp; captured on his return by enemy Huns, **i.15.6**; returned by the Persians to the Romans in a prisoner exchange; inflicts multiple defeats on the Huns, **i.22.18–19**
- Dagisthaeus**, Roman commander despatched by Justinian to assist the Lazi; lays siege to Lazi Petra with Gubazes, king of the Lazi; confers with Gubazes upon hearing of the approach of a Persian army under Mihr-Mihroe; instructed by Gubazes to continue siege of Petra as well as to guard a pass near the Phasis river; fails to accomplish either objective, **ii.29.10–13, 27–43**; misled by Mirranes, the Persian commander at Petra; abandons the siege of Petra and hastens to the river Phasis after Mihr-Mihroe overwhelms his defenses at the pass; Phubelis, a Lazi noble, and Dagisthaeus ambush some of Mihr-Mihroe's forces; joins forces with Gubazes and destroys Persian force left behind by Mihr-Mihroe, **ii.30.7–22, 34–48**
- Diocletian (Roman emperor, 284–305)**, re-configures Roman boundary in Egypt and orchestrates the re-settlement of the Nobatae; yearly payments to the Blemmyes do not prevent raiding; erects religious structures and a fortress called Philae on an island in the Nile, **i.19.28–35**
- Diogenes**, one of Belisarius' bodyguards; he and Adolius placed in charge of a cavalry force and tasked with preventing the Persians from crossing the Euphrates; later told by Belisarius to stand down, **ii.21.2, 18–20**
- Domentiolus**, officer in the Roman army ordered by Justinian to invade Persarmenia, **ii.24.15**
- Dorotheus (Roman commander)**, at the battle of Dara, **i.13.21**
- Dorotheus (Roman general)**, *magister militum per Armeniam* and an experienced commander; he and Sittas launch a surprise attack upon a Persian camp, after infiltrating it with spies; at the battle at Satala, stationed by Sittas in the town with the majority of their forces, **i.15.3–17**
- E**
- Ephraem**, chief priest (bishop) of Antioch; accused of treason by Julian, Justinian's private secretary; fearing the Persian advance upon Antioch, he retires to Cilicia, **ii.7.16–17**
- Esimiphaeus**, a Homerite and Christian; established by the Ethiopian king Hellesthaeus as the ruler of the Homerites; deposed and imprisoned by a cabal of malcontents; attempts by Hellesthaeus to re-establish him as king fail; while still king, Esimiphaeus asked by Justinian to provide military aid against the Persians; does not keep promise to help Rome, **i.20.1–12**
- Euphemia (captive of Sura)**, married to Khuro, **ii.5.28**
- Euphemia (John the Cappadocian's daughter)**, inadvertently party to her father's downfall through the machinations of Antonina, **i.25.13–20**
- Eusebius (bishop of Cyzicus)**, murdered by some Cyzicenes because of his harsh demeanor; John the Cappadocian suspected of being behind the killing; subsequent investigation does not lead to a conviction, **i.25.37–41**
- Eusebius (Roman envoy)**, ambassador despatched by Zeno to the Persian king Peroz; present during the king's expedition against the Hephthalites; fearing Peroz, the Persians ask Eusebius to speak on their behalf and advise the king to exercise caution in his invasion, **i.3.8–14**
- Euaris**, builder of the sanctuary of the archangel Michael, **ii.11.7**
- F**
- Florentius**, a Thracian; Roman commander of a cavalry unit; his daring exploit at the battle of Satala results in a Roman victory, **i.15.15**
- G**
- Gelimer**, brought as a captive by Belisarius to Byzantium, **ii.21.28**
- George**, confidant of Belisarius; persuades the inhabitants of Sisauranon to surrender to Belisarius' army, **ii.19.22–23**; informed by a deserter of Yazdgushnasp's plan to capture Dara surreptitiously; foils the Persian ambassador's plan, **i.28.33–37**

Germanus (Roman commander), present at the battle of Dara, **i.13.21**

Germanus (Justinian's cousin), sent by Justinian to meet the Persian advance; discovers vulnerability in the circuit wall of Antioch; realizes that Justinian's promise of a large army is unlikely to materialize and fears that his very presence is detrimental to the city's safety, **i.6.9–14**; hears accusation of treason against Ephraem, the bishop of Antioch; leaving the majority of his men in Antioch, he flees to Cilicia, **ii.7.16–18**

Glones, a Persian; in charge of the garrison left at Amida, **i.7.33**; his son surrenders Amida to the Romans as Glones had died; digression follows, detailing how Glones was led into a trap and killed; under Glones' command no structure within or without Amida is deliberately destroyed; Glones' strict rationing; food shortage of the Persians apparent only after the Romans pay the garrison to return Amida, **i.9.4–23**

Godidiscus, a Goth; experienced in military matters; accompanies army despatched to Amida by Anastasius I, **i.8.3**

Gubazes (Lazic king), surrenders himself and his people to Khusro, **ii.17.2**; Khusro plots to have him killed, **ii.28.30**; attempt by Vahriz to kill Gubazes thwarted by the Lazic nobleman Pharsanses; in response, Gubazes revolts and begs for Justinian's forgiveness and aid; Justinian sends a force under the command of Dagisthaeus to assist Gubazes; upon Dagisthaeus' arrival, both men lay siege to Petra; Gubazes plans to continue the siege of Petra while also addressing the threat of Mihr-Mihroe's approaching Persian army, **ii.29.2–13, 27–32**; despite Dagisthaeus' setbacks, Gubazes remains unperturbed, believing the terrain to be in his favour; Gubazes receives Justinian's promised financial aid, but further help does not arrive; Gubazes and Dagisthaeus join forces and destroy Persian force left on the Lazic border by Mihr-Mihroe, **ii.30.23–45**

Gurgenes (Iberian king), following Kavadh's order to comply with Persian customs, the king seeks an alliance with the Romans; unable to withstand the Persian army sent against him, he flees along with the leading Iberians to the borders of Lazica, **i.12.4–13**; reference to the revolt of Gurgenes, **ii.15.6**

Gusanastades, Persian general or *kanarang*; advises the usurper Blases to execute Kavadh,

i.5.4–6; following Kavadh's resumption of the throne, he is killed; his relative Adergudunbades, the first Persian to swear allegiance to Kavadh, assumes Gusanastades' office, **i.6.12–18**

H

al-Harith, son of Jabala; ruler of the Saracens in Arabia; made king by Justinian over many tribes in order to match the strength of the Persian-allied al-Mundhir; unable to prevent al-Mundhir's incursions into Roman territory, **i.17.47–48**; his forces join Belisarius' army and are present at the battle by the Euphrates river; suspected of treachery, **i.18.7, 26–35**; boundary dispute with al-Mundhir, **ii.1.3–7**; leading a large Saracen force, he joins Belisarius in Mesopotamia, **ii.16.5**; sent by Belisarius to plunder Assyria and to assess the military situation therein; fearing the loss of his plunder, he avoids rejoining Belisarius and returns to Roman territory via another route; escapes punishment despite Belisarius' learning of his disobedience; Khusro informed of al-Harith's depredations, **ii.19.11–30, 46–47**; engages in a war with al-Mundhir, gaining a victory over the latter, **ii.28.12–14**; his descendant Caisus (Qays); receives Nonnosus' grandfather and concludes a peace treaty, **§2**

Hellesthaeus (Elesbaas), Christian king of the Ethiopians; launches expedition against the Homerites to prevent planned persecution of Christians; defeats Homerites in battle and places a Christian Homerite, Esimiphaeus, on the throne as his client king; Esimiphaeus soon deposed, and despite multiple attempts, Hellesthaeus is unable to restore him; agrees to aid Justinian against the Persians by providing an alternative source for the purchase of silk; unable to keep his promise, **i.20.1–12**; king of the Auxomitae (Axumites), **§5**

Hermogenes, *magister officiorum* under Justinian; formerly *assessor* of Vitalian; sent by emperor to Dara to assist Belisarius and his army; prepares for and participates in the battle for Dara, **i.13–14**; returns to Byzantium, **i.16.10**; supports Belisarius in his desire to avoid battle with the Persians by the Euphrates, **i.18.16**; following the battle at the Euphrates, he unsuccessfully treats with Khusro concerning peace, **i.21.1**; despatched on another embassy, he accompanies Sittas' army as it marches

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- against the Persian army at Martyropolis; both fear for Martyropolis' security, having occupied it after the abortive Persian siege, **i.21.10, 23**; sent on multiple embassies with Rufinus to Khusro, **i.22.1, 16**
- Hestia**, identified with the Persian fire-divinity, **ii.24.2**
- Honorius (Western Roman emperor, 395–423)**, his support in securing Theodosius II's future unlikely, given trouble in Italy, **i.2.4**
- Hypatius**, *magister militum praesentalis* under his uncle Anastasius I; one of four supreme commanders in charge of the Roman army despatched to Amida; he and Patricius encamp with their forces at Siphrios, some distance from Amida; defeat an advance force of Hephthalites only to have their own forces destroyed by the Persian army, **i.8.2–19**; sent to Kavadh as part of a Roman delegation; his character questioned by Persian and Roman ambassadors alike, leading to his removal from office, **i.11.24–39**; dismissed unwillingly from the palace during the Nika revolt; forcefully removed from his home by the insurrectionists and proclaimed emperor; captured and handed over to Justinian, following the defeat of his supporters in the hippodrome; remains defiant in the face of death, maintaining his innocence; his privileges and wealth are restored to his offspring, **i.24.19ff**
- I**
- Ildiger**, in the army of Martin, the *magister militum per Orientem*, **ii.24.13**
- Iphigenia**, daughter of Agamemnon; her flight from the temple of Artemis with Orestes and Pylades; temple built for her by Orestes, **i.17.11–19**
- Irenaeus**, Roman general sent to Lazica by Justinian, **i.12.14**
- Isaac**, Narses' and Aratius' youngest brother; deserts to the Romans, betraying the fortress of Bolum to them, **i.15.31–32**; commands army units at Theodosiopolis, **ii.24.14**; rescues his brother Narses at the battle of Anglon, but is mortally wounded in the process, **ii.25.24–25**
- Isis**, revered by the Blemmyes and Nobatae, **i.19.35**
- J**
- Jabala**, father of al-Harith, **i.17.47**
- Jacob**, ascetic residing at Endielon; miraculous encounter with certain Hephthalites; granted any request by Kavadh, he receives permission to shelter any war-time fugitives, **i.7.5–11**
- Jason**, tale of Medea and Jason set in the middle of Colchis, **ii.17.2**
- Jesus**, see **Christ**
- John (father of Artabanes)**, son slays Sittas in battle; member of the Arsacid family; slain by his supposed friend Buzes, **ii.3.25–31**
- John (son of Basil)**, Edessene noble; given as a hostage to Khusro by Belisarius, **i.21.27–33**
- John (son of Lucas)**, Roman commander captured and ransomed by al-Mundhir, **i.17.44**; released by Almundarus (al-Mundhir) to the ambassador Abrames (Abraham), **§2**
- John (son of Nicetas)**, Roman co-commander at the battle for Dara, **i.13.21**; urges Belisarius to retire from his invasion of Mesopotamia, **ii.19.36–44**; encamps with his troops at Phison, a fort near Martyropolis, **ii.24.15**
- John (son of Rufinus)**, sent on an embassy to Khusro, **ii.7.15**
- John (tyrant of Dara)**, stationed among the regular infantry at Dara; seizes control of the city for himself, but soon deposed and killed, **i.26.5–12**
- John Guzes**, an Armenian; son of Thomas; exploits at the siege of Petra, **ii.30.3–6**
- John the Cappadocian**, praetorian prefect under Justinian; his background and character; deprived of office during the Nika revolt, but soon restored, **i.24.11–18**; **i.25.13**; account of his downfall at the hands of Antonina, Theodora, and his unwitting daughter Euphemia; deprived once more of prefecture and ordained a priest at Cyzicus against his will; despite these setbacks, he bides his time until he can return to office; having been suspected of killing the bishop of Cyzicus, he is imprisoned and flogged; escorted to Antinous, where he is once more imprisoned, **i.25.3ff**; summoned by Justinian to Byzantium, where he remains a priest; tale of Augustus' robe, **ii.30.49–54**
- John the Glutton**, bodyguard of Belisarius; co-commander of the Roman forces accompanying al-Harith's army into Assyria; deceived by al-Harith, **ii.19.15–16, 28–29**; encamps with his troops at Phison, a fort near Martyropolis, **ii.24.15**
- John Troglita**, commander of troops in Mesopotamia; captures the interpreter of Vitigis' envoys and imprisons him at Constantia, **ii.14.12**; ill-prepared for an

- attack, he is defeated by the Persians at Nisibis, **ii.18.16ff**
- John Tzibus**, Roman commander sent to Lazica; character and origins; convinces Justinian to construct Petra, from where he establishes a monopoly on all trade in the region, **ii.15.9–12**; protects Petra from Persian attack but is eventually killed in battle; Khusro seizes John's considerable wealth, **ii.17.4–16, 28**; reference to John's monopoly on trade and to his responsibility for the Lazic revolt, **ii.29.21**
- Julian**, brother of Summus, **ii.1.10**; sent by Justinian as an envoy to both the Ethiopians and Homerites, **i.20.9**; Justinian's private secretary; sent on an embassy with John, son of Rufinus, to Khusro; arrives at Antioch where he forbids any financial transactions with Khusro and accuses Ephraem, the city's bishop, of treason, **ii.7.15–16**
- Justin I (Roman emperor, 518–527)**, uncle of Justinian, **i.11.10**; accompanies the army sent by Anastasius I to Amida; will succeed Anastasius I as emperor, **i.8.3**; acquires the purple despite the presence of Anastasius I's relatives; dissuaded from adopting Kavadh's son Khusro by his *quaestor* Proculus; counter-proposal delivered by his envoys Rufinus and Hypatius not well received; Rufinus denounces Hypatius to Justin I, prompting the emperor to strip him of his command, **i.11.1ff**; promises to support the Iberian king Gurgenes' revolt against the Persians; despatches Probus to Bosphorus to recruit a Hunnic army to aid the Iberians; sends the general Peter to help Gurgenes; following the flight of the leading Iberians to Byzantium, Peter instructed to defend Lazica; sends an army under Irenaeus to Lazica; order to garrison two Lazic fortresses on the border with Iberia disregarded; Justinian shares the imperial power with his uncle; appoints Belisarius commander of the troops at Dara and Procopius chosen as his adviser, **i.12.5ff**; dies after declaring Justinian co-Augustus; his nephew becomes sole emperor, **i.13.1**; during Justin I's reign, a devastating earthquake shakes Antioch, **ii.14.6**; digression on Justin I's relationship with the Roman general Peter, **ii.15.7–8**; commissions the ambassador Abrames (Abraham) to rescue John and Timostratus, **§2**
- Justinian (Roman emperor, 527–565)**, his wars recorded by Procopius, **i.1.1**; nephew of Justin I; his uncle's expected successor, **i.11.10**; Sittas and Belisarius in his personal bodyguard, **i.12.21**; succeeds Justin I as emperor; orders Belisarius to construct a fort at Minduos; having appointed Belisarius *magister militum per Orientem*, he orders him to campaign against the Persians **i.13.1–9**; has reigned for four years, **i.16.10**; appoints al-Harith king over numerous Saracen tribes, **i.17.47**; his bodyguard Peter is the infantry commander at the battle by the Euphrates, **i.18.6**; desire to secure an alliance with both the Ethiopians and Homerites; inhabitants of Iotabe become Roman subjects; appoints Abu Karib phylarch of the Saracens in Palestine; gifted the Palm Grove by the phylarchate; orders the destruction of the temples at Philae, **i.19.1–10, 36**; despatches Julian to arrange an economic and military alliance with the Ethiopians and Homerites, **i.20.9ff**; orders Belisarius to campaign against the Vandals; appoints Sittas to replace Belisarius in the East; receives information from a Persian spy and uses him to spread disinformation amongst the Persians, **i.21.2–14**; falsely believed to have executed his envoy Rufinus; rescinds decision to surrender Lazic fortresses; 'Endless Peace' made in the sixth year of his reign, **i.22.9–17**; receives the supposed grandson of Kavadh, **i.23.24**; his actions during the Nika revolt, **i.24.17ff**; his high opinion of John the Cappadocian; slandered by Antonina during her plot to effect the downfall of John the Cappadocian, **i.25.5, 15**; sends gifts to Khusro following the latter's tongue-in-cheek claims of facilitating Justinian's victories, **i.26.3–4**; Belisarius' campaigning in Italy motivates Khusro to violate his treaty with Justinian; delegates the resolution of the Strata dispute to Strategius; accused of violating the treaty by Khusro, **ii.1.1ff**; denounced by Vitigis' envoys before Khusro, **ii.2.5ff**; makes Symeon master of certain Armenian villages; following Symeon's murder, he bestows the villages and the rulership of the Armenians upon Amasaspes; makes Acacius ruler of Armenia after he accuses Amasaspes of treachery and kills him; denounced by the Armenian envoys before Khusro; thirteenth year of his reign, **ii.3.1–5, 44ff**; sends Anastasius of Dara to dissuade Khusro from waging war, **ii.4.14ff**; near the end of Justinian's thirteenth year, Khusro violates the 'Endless Peace'; Anastasius of Dara sent to Justinian to inform him of Khusro's location, **ii.5.1,**

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27; hearing of Khuro's invasion, he sends his cousin Germanus eastward, **ii.6.9**; sends an embassy to Khuro, **ii.7.15**; his name shouted by the young Antiochenes during the siege of the city, **ii.8.29**; Khuro shifts the blame for the atrocities at Sura to Justinian, **ii.9.11**; accused by Khuro of breaking the truce despite the Roman envoys' claims to the contrary; envoys sent to Justinian to reach a final peace settlement, **ii.10.15ff**; Justinian's devotion to the Greens, **ii.11.32**; agrees to the arrangements made between the Roman envoys and Khuro; refuses to adhere to the agreement after Khuro's abortive attack on Dara, **ii.13.1, 29**; sends John Tzibus to Lazica; convinced by Tzibus to build Petra; Justinian fortifies the city, **ii.15.9–10**; **ii.17.3**; ignores Candidus' supplications; sends Belisarius against Khuro's army; failure to protect the emperor's lands used as leverage by Belisarius to encourage the Roman officers at Hierapolis to join him, **ii.20.3, 20ff**; accused by Khuro of failing to treat for peace, **ii.21.1**; orders Valerian, Martin, and others to invade Persarmenia after learning of Persia's internal problems, **ii.24.9**; Khuro's fourth invasion motivated not by animosity towards Justinian, but towards the Christian God; Justinian fails to uphold his generals' promises to Khuro, **ii.26.2**; **46**; appoints Marcellus and Constantianus generals; despatches the latter and Sergius to Khuro to treat for peace; sends money and Tribunus to Khuro as part of a five-year truce; truce arranged in his nineteenth year; treats the ambassador Yazdgushnasp well, **ii.28.2–11, 39–44**; at Gubazes' request, he sends aid to the Lazi; reference to his founding of Petra; Gubazes implores Justinian for financial assistance, **ii.29.9–10, 20–32**; his name acclaimed at the siege of Petra; money promised to Gubazes and the Sabirs arrives, but not the army sent to Lazica; victory of Gubazes and Dagisthaeus occurs in the twenty-third year of Justinian's reign, **ii.30.3, 28–29, 48**; rules the Roman empire at the time of the phylarchate of Caisus (Qays), **§2**; sends Nonnosus' father to make a peace treaty with Qays; Mavias (Mu'awiya), the son of Qays taken to Byzantium as a hostage, **§4**
Justus, cousin of Justinian; helps deliver Hypatius to Justinian, **i.24.53**; following Khuro's entry in Euphratesia, he takes refuge with Buzes in Hierapolis; they urge Belisarius to come and help defend the

city; Justus remains behind in Hierapolis after Belisarius summons everyone to gather at Europus, **ii.20.20–28**; he and his fellow officers bivouac with their troops at Phison in preparation for an invasion of Persarmenia; unable to join forces with those already in enemy territory; invades and plunders Taraunon, **ii.24.15–20**; **ii.25.35**; dies by illness, **ii.28.1**

K

Kaoses, eldest son of Kavadh; by law his successor, but disapproved of by his father, **i.11.3**; prevented from claiming the throne by Mebodes; his brother Khuro is made king, **i.21.20–22**; reference to Kavadh's hatred for him, **ii.9.12**

katholikos, title for Dvin's bishop, **ii.25.4**

Kavadh (Persian king, 488–496/7, 498/9–531), son of Peroz; does not accompany his father on the expedition against the Hephthalites; said to have received Peroz's pearl; as Peroz's only surviving son, he succeeds him; stops paying yearly tribute to the Hephthalites, **i.4.2, 16, 34–35**; disaffection with his rule leads to his deposition; incarcerated in the prison of Oblivion, **i.5.1–6**; escapes from Oblivion with the assistance of his wife and friend Seoses; flees to the Hephthalites and, having returned with an army, reclaims his throne, **i.6.1ff**; Anastasius I denies his request for a loan to repay the Hephthalite king; invades Roman territory and besieges Amida; interaction with the Syrian ascetic Jacob; siege and capture of Amida; kindness towards Amidene prisoners, **i.7.1ff**; defeats the army of Patricius and Hypatius near Amida; retires homeward to meet invading Huns, **i.8.8–19**; reference to his treatment towards Amida, **i.9.19**; seizes control of the Caspian Gates; displeased with the building of Dara but mollified with gifts of money from Anastasius I, **i.10.12–17**; wants Khuro to succeed him; proposes that Justin I adopt Khuro as his son in return for peace in the hope that this will secure Khuro's position; negotiations between Roman and Persian envoys break down and his proposal comes to naught; Seoses, his friend and one of the envoys, accused of sabotaging the peace talks; does not prevent the downfall and death of Seoses, **i.11.1ff**; attempt to impose Persian customs upon the Iberians motivates their king to seek Roman assistance; despatches Boes with a Persian army against the

- Iberians, **i.12.1–13**; sends an army to invade Roman-controlled Armenia; deprived of gold supply from mine at Pharangium, **i.15.1, 27–28**; informs Rufinus of the concessions necessary for peace, **i.16.1ff**; punishes Peroz for his defeat at Dara; accepts al-Mundhir's advice on invading Roman territory, **i.17.26–40**; implements al-Mundhir's advice for his next invasion of Roman territory; Belisarius garrisons the towns of Mesopotamia to protect them; Persian custom of the arrows and baskets illustrates Kavadh's displeasure with Azarethes, the commander of the Persian army; **i.18.1–4, 51–55**; Hermogenes fails to reach a peace agreement with Kavadh; having fallen ill, he consults Mebodes about the succession of Khusro; Persian nobles accept Kavadh's will, which designates Khusro as his heir; news of Kavadh's death reaches the Persian army at Martyropolis, **i.21.1, 17–26**; instability of his son Khusro; plot to replace Khusro with another of Kavadh's line fails; Kavadh's grandson received by Justinian, **i.23.1–6, 24**; Kavadh's son Khusro invades Roman territory and destroys Sura, **ii.5.1, 27**; reference to Kavadh's hatred of Kaoses, **ii.9.12**; envoys address Khusro as the son of Kavadh, **ii.10.10**; reference to Kavadh's desire to capture Edessa and Constantia; deterred from attacking Edessa by the magi and decides to spare Constantia, **ii.13.8–15**; Gubazes performs obeisance to Kavadh's son Khusro, **ii.17.2**; Kavadh's son invades Roman territory, **ii.20.1**; Kavadh's son invades Roman territory for the fourth time; Kavadh once healed by the Roman doctor Stephanus, **ii.26.1, 31**
- Kavadh (son of Zames)**, grandson of Kavadh; plot to depose Khusro and place him on throne fails; Adergudunbades disregards Khusro's order to kill Kavadh and raises him in secret; given resources to flee when no longer able to be hidden; Adergudunbades' own son Varrames betrays his father's secret to Khusro; man claiming to be Kavadh arrives at Byzantium and is well received by Justinian **i.23.4–14, 23–24**
- Khanaranges**, co-commander of an invading Persian army; lays siege to Martyropolis; deceived into believing a hostile Hunnic army was on its way to attack him, **i.21.4–15**
- Khusro I (Persian King, 531–579)**, favourite son of Kavadh; desiring to ensure Khusro's succession, Kavadh proposes to Justin I that he adopt Khusro as his son; the *quaestor* Proculus advises Justin I and Justinian against this proposal; an alternative solution put forth by the Roman envoys incenses their Persian counterparts and Khusro; Seoses denounced to Kavadh for conspiring with his counterpart Hypatius to sabotage the peace and Khusro's adoption, **i.11.5–31**; named in Kavadh's will as his heir; succeeds to the throne with the assistance of Mebodes; his succession announced to the Persian army at Martyropolis, **i.21.17ff**; receives a Roman embassy despatched to negotiate a peace; refuses to ratify the treaty after Justinian's about-face regarding a term of the treaty; persuaded by the envoy Rufinus to postpone further fighting; receives another Roman embassy and agrees to a peace treaty, known as the 'Endless Peace', **i.22.1ff**; instability of Khusro; uncovers a plot to depose him; kills the usurper Zames; his *kanarang* Adergudunbades disregards Khusro's order to kill Zames' son, Kavadh; informed of Adergudunbades' disloyalty by the latter's son, Varrames; devises a plan to kill Adergudunbades and appoints Varrames in his place; misled by Zabergan into killing Mebodes, **i.23.1ff**; his tongue-in-cheek claims of facilitating Justinian's victories in Libya, **i.26.1–4**; wants to attack the Romans because of Belisarius' absence in Italy; accuses Justinian of violating the peace treaty, **ii.1.1ff**; receives the envoys of Vitigis, who urge him to attack the Romans; motivated by their speech to break the treaty with Rome, **ii.2.1ff**; receives an Armenian embassy asking for aid against the Romans; determines to resume hostilities with the Romans, terminating the 'Endless Peace', **ii.3.32ff**; Anastasius of Dara sent to Khusro by Justinian to deter him from waging war; detains Anastasius and sends no reply to Justinian, **ii.4.14ff**; invades Roman territory near the end of Justinian's thirteenth year as emperor; besieges Sura and captures it through subterfuge; sends Anastasius back to Justinian to report on Khusro's whereabouts; takes Euphemia, a captive from Sura, as his wife; has Candidus sign a promissory note to pay for the freed captives of Sura, **ii.5.1ff**; Khusro's invasion leads Buzes to devise a defensive strategy for the city of Hierapolis; Germanus fears his presence at Antioch will draw undue attention from Khusro; the Antiochene council decides to pay Khusro; Megas sent by the Antiochenes to negotiate with Khusro; Khusro extracts a ransom from

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the inhabitants of Hierapolis; persuaded by Megas to receive a set amount of gold in exchange for leaving Roman territory, **ii.6.4ff**; departing from Hierapolis, Khusro proceeds to Beroea as Megas travels back to Antioch with his proposal; the Beroeans flee to their acropolis following their inability to pay in full the ransom demanded by Khusro; Khusro devastates the city and besieges the acropolis; embassy sent by Justinian to Khusro forbids Antiochenes from paying any money to the Persians; Ephraem, bishop of Antioch, accused by Roman envoy of intending to betray the city to Khusro; unsuccessful in his mission, Megas meets Khusro at Beroea and chastises the king for his actions; despite Khusro's reproaches, Megas persuades him to spare the remaining inhabitants, **ii.7.1ff**; Khusro lays siege to Antioch after his interpreter Paul is nearly killed; siege and fall of Antioch, **ii.8.1ff**; dissimulation of Khusro in his interactions with the envoys from Antioch and its exposure after the fall of Sura; takes the surviving Antiochenes captive, seizes the city's wealth, and sets Antioch ablaze, **ii.9.1ff**; accuses Justinian of breaking the peace after having the same accusation leveled against him; Khusro's demand of an immediate payment and a yearly sum in return for peace accepted by the envoys, **ii.10.10ff**; visits Seleucia; Roman envoys suspect his desire to see Apamea is merely a pretext to plunder the city; orders the burning of the shrine of the archangel Michael following the killing of a Persian notable; arriving at Apamea, he meets Thomas, the city's bishop, who assures him that the Apameans will not resist; denudes the city of all its wealth contrary to his earlier promises; holds games in the city's hippodrome; impales a Persian accused of rape, **ii.11.1ff**; extracts a ransom from Chalcis despite his agreement; seized with a desire to capture Edessa; illness precludes him from besieging the city, but he still receives a payment from the Edessenes, **ii.12.1–6, 31–33**; receives a letter from Justinian agreeing to ratify the peace; offers to ransom all his Antiochene captives; declines money from inhabitants of Carrhae because of their non-Christian beliefs; accepts money from Constantia; besieges Dara; having failed to capture the city, he negotiates a financial settlement; his conduct causes Justinian to reject the peace, **ii.13.1ff**; builds a city in Assyria to house his Antiochene captives,

calling it 'Khusro's Antioch'; Belisarius despatched to the East to thwart any further invasions by Khusro, **ii.14.1ff**; at the invitation of the Lazi, Khusro marches to Lazica; disaffected with the Romans, the Lazi had sent envoys to Khusro to seek his help; Khusro agreed and gathered his invasion force under the pretext of marching against an enemy in Iberia, **ii.15.1ff**; absence from Mesopotamia induces Belisarius to attack Persian territory, **ii.16.3**; invades Lazica and accepts the surrender of Lazica and Gubazes, its king; sends most of his army to attack the Roman garrison at Lazic Petra; following the defeat of his general Aniabedes, Khusro himself besieges Petra and captures it, **ii.17.1ff**; despite Khusro's absence on campaign, Belisarius assumes that he has left his territory well protected, **ii.18.7–9**; having captured Petra, Khusro learns of Belisarius' invasion, as well as the predations of al-Harith, **ii.19.47–49**; launches his third invasion of Roman territory; punishes Candidus, the bishop of Sergiopolis, for failing to pay what he had earlier promised; decides to seize Sergiopolis following the inability of its inhabitants to meet his demands; forewarned of his plan, the inhabitants foil his scheme; besieges Sergiopolis but lifts siege after his soldiers are overcome by thirst; having entered Euphratesia, he desires to plunder Palestine and Jerusalem; fearing the advance of Khusro, Justus and Buzes urge Belisarius to join them at Hierapolis; Belisarius gathers his forces at Europus, intent on confronting Khusro, **ii.20.1ff**; Khusro halts his advance upon learning of Belisarius' presence at Europus; sends Abandanes to Belisarius under the pretext of discussing the agreed-upon peace but with the purpose of assessing his opponent; Abandanes informs Belisarius of Khusro's grievances; the envoy returns to Khusro and urges him to withdraw, having been impressed by Belisarius' demeanor; Khusro bridges the Euphrates and marches across with Belisarius following suit; receives envoys from Belisarius, promising safe passage through Roman territory and the ratification of the earlier peace agreement; as a guarantee, given John of Edessa as a hostage; violates the agreement by capturing Callinicum, destroying the city and enslaving those within; Khusro's Armenian allies return to the Romans, **ii.21.1ff**; marches to

Ardabiganon, intending to invade Roman territory through Persarmenia; awaits the arrival of Roman envoys; bishop of Dvin sent to Valerian to expedite the peace talks, assuring him of his influence over Khuro; the bishop's brother tells Valerian that because of internal difficulties Khuro is eager to make peace; Khuro, in fear of the plague, marches back to Assyria, **ii.24.1–12**; invades Roman territory for the fourth time, motivated by his hatred of the Christian God; determined to capture Edessa, he marches to the city; fear of failing to capture the city motivates Khuro to demand a ransom; his interpreter Paul urges the Edessenes to send an embassy to Khuro; on their second visit to the Persian camp, Khuro demands the wealth of the entire city; he lays siege to Edessa, following the envoys' refusal to agree to impossible demands; envoys despatched again to Khuro; once more he puts forth unreasonable demands; the siege continues; envoys sent to Khuro rebuffed; Edessenes ask Martin to treat for peace with the Persians; Martin told that it is not Khuro but Justinian who does not want peace, **i.26.1ff**; siege of Edessa continues; Persians demand the resumption of peace talks; Khuro suspects the Romans of subterfuge and continues with his attack upon the city; Khuro's interpreter Paul calls upon Martin to make a peace agreement; Khuro receives a ransom in return for promising no further harm to the Romans, **ii.27.1ff**; receives the envoys Constantianus and Sergius to discuss peace; Khuro sets forth his demands; a five-year truce established; Khuro does not intend to abide by the truce; plots to seize Dara and re-populate Lazica with Persian settlers; his plans for Lazica driven by strategic concerns; Yazdgushnasp sent by him to carry out the plot to seize Dara, but is foiled in his attempt; Yazdgushnasp continues on to Byzantium where he presents Justinian with gifts and a letter from Khuro, **ii.28.ff**; timber sent to Lazica under the guise of being building material for Petra; despatches Vahriz to Lazica to kill Gubazes; sends Mihr-Mihroe to relieve the besieged garrison at Petra; reference to Khuro's earlier invasion of Lazica; Gubazes informs Justinian that he had not received his salary since Khuro invaded Lazica, **ii.29.1–3, 13–31**

L

Libelarius, a Thracian; Roman commander of an abortive invasion of the territory surrounding Nisibis; aforementioned failure leads to his dismissal, **i.12.23–24**
Longinus, co-commander of the Isaurians in Belisarius' army, **i.18.7**
Lucas, father of the John captured by al-Mundhir, **i.17.44**

M

Mamas, bishop of Dara; assists in the overthrow of the tyrant John, **i.26.8**
Marcellus (Justinian's nephew), appointed to a generalship by the emperor, **ii.28.2**
Marcellus (Roman commander), at the battle for Dara, **i.13.21**
Marcellus (Roman palace guard commander), sent by Theodora to Rufiniana with orders to kill John the Cappadocian if guilty of treason; wounded while attacking John by one of the latter's bodyguards, **i.25.24–29**
Maria, wife of Hypatius; fails to stop the mob from proclaiming her husband emperor, **i.24.23–24**
Martin, given to the Persians as a hostage, **i.21.27**; defends Dara against Khuro, **ii.13.16ff**; returning to Byzantium from Italy, immediately sent to the East, **ii.14.9**; ordered to invade Persarmenia, he encamps with his forces at Citharizon; invades enemy territory following the news that other Roman commanders had already done so, **ii.24.10–19**; holds the centre of the Roman army at the battle of Anglon, **ii.25.17**; present at the siege of Edessa; misled by the besiegers during his peace talks with them; falls ill; arranges settlement with Khuro to end the siege, **ii.26.25, 44–46; ii.27.5–6, 27, 45–46**
Mebodes, despatched as an envoy by Kavadh to discuss peace with his Roman counterparts; accuses his fellow envoy Seoses of sabotaging the peace talks, **i.11.25–31**; advises Kavadh on how to ensure the succession of his son Khuro; prevents Kaoses from claiming the throne and secures the election of Khuro, **i.21.17–22**; downfall and death during Khuro's reign at the hands of Zabergan, **i.23.25–29**
Medea, tale of Jason and Medea set in the middle of Colchis, **ii.17.2**
Megas, bishop of Beroea; entreats Khuro to spare the Roman East from harm; witnesses the ransom paid to Khuro by the citizens

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of Hierapolis; Khusro eventually agrees to leave Roman territory for a fixed sum of gold, **ii.6.17–25**; unable to persuade the Antiochenes to pay any money to Khusro; chastises Khusro for his cruel treatment towards the Beroeans and convinces him to spare the survivors from further harm, **ii.7.1–34**; informs Khusro of the Antiochenes' refusal to pay any ransom, **ii.8.1**

Mihr-Mihroe, a Persian; commander of army tasked with invading Roman-controlled Armenia; camp in Persarmenia attacked and plundered by Roman forces; invades Roman territory and defeated at Satala, **i.15.1–17**; shares command of Persian army that invades Mesopotamia, **i.21.4**; leads Persian army to lift the siege of Lazica Petra, **ii.29.13**; having defeated the Roman force guarding the pass to Petra, he arrives to find the siege abandoned; after reinforcing the garrison and ordering the repair of the circuit wall, he departs with the remainder of his army by a different route; some of his troops ambushed by Phubelis and Dagisthaeus; having selected a force to supply the garrison with sufficient provisions, he withdraws from Lazica with the bulk of his army, **ii.30.1–33**

mirranes, Persian name for the rank of 'commander in chief'; held by the Persian Peroz at the battle for Dara; **i.13.16**; **i.14.1ff**; the *mirranes* Peroz punished by Kavadh for his failure to defeat the Romans at Dara, **i.17.26–33**; reference to the battle at Dara, **i.18.6**

Mirranes, a Persian; commander of the garrison at Petra; deceives Dagisthaeus into believing that he will surrender the city, **ii.30.7**

Molatzes, shares command with Theoctistus of the troops in Lebanon; arrives at Antioch to provide assistance against Khusro; flees with soldiers during the siege, **ii.8.2, 17**

Mu'awiya (Mavias), the son of Qays; sent as a hostage to Byzantium, **§4**

al-Mundhir, son of Sakkike; leads Saracens accompanying Persian army; king of the Saracens; advises Kavadh on invasion route into Roman territory; description of personality, **i.17.1, 30–48**; invades and withdraws from Roman territory along with Persian army, **i.18.1ff**; dispute with rival al-Harith over territory; sought as ally by Justinian, **ii.1.2–13**; **ii.3.47**; allegedly violates the peace between Rome and Persia, **ii.4.21**; poses ongoing threat to Syria and the Levant,

ii.16.17; **ii.19.34**; engages in conflict with his rival al-Harith, **ii.28.12–14**; phylarch of the Saracens in possession of two captured Roman commanders, **§2**

Mundus, *magister militum per Illyricum* under Justinian; along with Belisarius, assists in suppressing the Nika revolt, **i.24.40–43, 52**

N

Nabedes, general of the soldiers stationed in Nisibis; second only to Khusro in reputation and standing; defeats a Roman force near the city, having caught them ill-prepared to fight, **ii.18.9, 16ff**; holds post of commander in Persarmenia; despatches the bishop of Dvin to press the Romans on the matter of peace, **ii.24.6**; hearing of the Roman invasion of Persarmenia, Nabedes entrenches his forces at Anglon; inflicts defeat upon the Romans at Anglon, **ii.25.6–10ff**

Narses (Justinian's treasurer), a Persarmenian, **i.15.31**; sent by Theodora with Marcellus to Rufiniana to discern John the Cappadocian's intentions and, if necessary, kill him, **i.25.24–27**

Narses (Persarmenian defector), he and his brother Aratius defeat Sittas and Belisarius in battle; both men would later desert to the Romans, **i.12.21–22**; deserts along with Aratius and their mother; well received by the emperor's treasurer Narses, a compatriot, **i.15.31**; carries out the destruction of the temples at Philae on Justinian's order, imprisoning the priests and sending the statues to Byzantium, **i.19.37**; gathers soldiers for the planned invasion of Persarmenia; his brother Isaac in command of the army units at Theodosiopolis, **ii.24.12–14**; frustrated that Nabedes had withdrawn his entire force to Anglon; first to engage with the Persians at Anglon; dies in battle, **i.25.11–28**

Nicetas, father of the Roman commander John, **i.13.21**; **ii.19.36**; **ii.24.15**

Nonnosus, his *History* in which he recounts his embassy to the Ethiopians, Amerites (Homerites) and Saracens, **§1**; his grandfather sent by Anastasius I on an embassy to al-Harith; his father, Abrames (Abraham) sent by Justin I to rescue two Roman commanders from al-Mundhir, **§2**; despatched to Caïsus (Qays) as an ambassador; his father had previously made a peace treaty with Caïsus, **§4**; instructed to bring Caïsus to the emperor and to meet

- the king of the Auxomitae (Axumites), §5; throughout his mission, he endures many travails, §7; states that Caius divided his phylarchate between his two brothers, §8; states distance of Adulis from Axum; observes large herd of elephants, §13; relates strange encounter with anthropomorphic beings on the last of the Farsan islands, §15
- O**
- Odenathus**, husband of Zenobia; ruler of the Saracens situated in the area of the city Zenobia; as an ally of Romans, he recovers the eastern empire for them, ii.5.5–6
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