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- 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**
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- 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, **i.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,**

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 Lazis; 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

A darbiganon, 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 Khusrō; the bishop's brother tells Valerian that because of internal difficulties Khusrō is eager to make peace; Khusrō, 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 Khusrō to demand a ransom; his interpreter Paul urges the Edessenes to send an embassy to Khusrō; on their second visit to the Persian camp, Khusrō 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 Khusrō; once more he puts forth unreasonable demands; the siege continues; envoys sent to Khusrō rebuffed; Edessenes ask Martin to treat for peace with the Persians; Martin told that it is not Khusrō but Justinian who does not want peace, **i.26.1ff**; siege of Edessa continues; Persians demand the resumption of peace talks; Khusrō suspects the Romans of subterfuge and continues with his attack upon the city; Khusrō's interpreter Paul calls upon Martin to make a peace agreement; Khusrō 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; Khusrō sets forth his demands; a five-year truce established; Khusrō 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 Khusrō, **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 Khusrō's earlier invasion of Lazica; Gubazes informs Justinian that he had not received his salary since Khusrō 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 Khusrō, **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 Khusrō 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 Khusrō; prevents Kaoses from claiming the throne and secures the election of Khusrō, **i.21.17–22**; downfall and death during Khusrō'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 Khusrō to spare the Roman East from harm; witnesses the ransom paid to Khusrō 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**
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Cambridge University Press & Assessment
 978-1-316-61707-6 — Procopius of Caesarea: The Persian Wars
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city; they devise a plan to maintain the siege and impede Persian reinforcements, **ii.29.1ff**; Mihr-Mihroe marches to save Petra while garrison commander deceives the besieging Romans; Mihr-Mihroe's approach causes Dagisthaeus to abandon siege of Petra; Gubazes, learning of Dagisthaeus' retreat from Petra, remains unperturbed, as his territory remains protected; Mihr-Mihroe ensures Petra is well-provisioned and withdraws with the bulk of his army by another route; Gubazes and Dagisthaeus defeat force left behind by Mihr-Mihroe, burn any supplies bound for Petra, and cut off the city from further supplies, **ii.30.1–47**

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