

# A Prosopographical Approach to Medieval Eurasian Nomads

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*The major prosopographical works devoted to Eurasian empires include entries relating to “persons from outside the frontiers” of some relevance to these historical periods (or at least mentioned by the sources), steppe nomads among them. However, the latter are paid secondary attention, since the main objective of these works is often the study of the ruling elites (“Führungsschichten”) of the aforesaid empires. This paper discusses the usefulness, viability and methodology of prosopographical research collecting biographical data about Inner Asian and, more concretely, Medieval Eurasian nomads.*

In the last century – and especially in the last decades – several major works have been produced, dealing with the prosopography of the Roman (*PIR*<sup>1</sup>), Late Roman (*PLRE*<sup>2</sup>), Byzantine (*PBE*<sup>3</sup>, *PBW*<sup>4</sup>, *PmbZ*<sup>5</sup>, *PLP*<sup>6</sup>, *EPLBHC* / *ΕΠΛΒΗΠ*<sup>7</sup>),

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<sup>1</sup> *Prosopographia Imperii Romani saec. I. II. III*, vols. I–VIII, ed. E. Groag, A. Stein, L. Petersen, K. Wachtel, M. Heil, W. Eck & J. Heinrichs, Berlin 1933–2015<sup>2</sup> (erste Auflage: vols. I–III, ed. E. Klebs, H. Dessau & P. de Rohden, Berlin 1897–1898).

<sup>2</sup> *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, vol. I A.D. 260–395, ed. A.H.M. Jones, J.R. Martindale & J. Morris, Cambridge 1971; vols. II. A.D. 395–527 & III. A.D. 527–641, ed. J.R. Martindale, Cambridge 1980–1992.

<sup>3</sup> *The Prosopography of the Byzantine Empire*, vol. I. A.D. 641–867, ed. J. Martindale, CD-ROM edition Farnham 2001, online edition King’s College London 2014 (<http://www.pbe.kcl.ac.uk>).

<sup>4</sup> *Prosopography of the Byzantine World* (A.D. 1025–1150), ed. M. Jeffreys *et al.*, online edition King’s College London 2006, 2011<sup>2</sup> (<http://pbw.kcl.ac.uk>).

<sup>5</sup> *Prosopographie der mittelbyzantinischen Zeit*, ed. F. Winkelmann, R.-J. Lilie, C. Ludwig, T. Pratsch, I. Rochow, B. Zielke *et al.*, Abt. I. 641–867, Prolegomena + Bde. I–VI, Berlin–New York 1998–2002; Abt. II. 867–1025, Prolegomena + Bde. I–VIII, Berlin–New York 2009–2013; online version (<https://www.degruyter.com/view/db/pmbz>).

<sup>6</sup> *Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit* (A.D. 1261–1453), vols. I–XII + Add. I–II, ed. E. Trapp, H.-V. Beyer, R. Walther *et al.*, Vienna 1976–1996; CD-ROM & online edition 2001, VÖAW (<http://hw.oeaw.ac.at/3310-3>).

Sasanian (PS3)<sup>8</sup>), Arabic (OA<sup>9</sup>) or Chinese (CBDB<sup>10</sup>) empires, just to mention those related to the three main geographical zones of origin of the sources on Central Eurasia (West, Centre and East). Most of them include entries relating to “persons from outside the frontiers” of some relevance to these historical periods (or at least mentioned by the sources), steppe nomads among them; however, the latter, similarly to other foreigners, are paid secondary attention, since the main objective of these works is often the study of the ruling elites (“Führungsschichten”) of the aforesaid empires.

The purpose of this paper is the discussion of the usefulness, viability and methodology of a prosopographical research collecting biographical data about Inner Asian and, more concretely, Medieval Eurasian nomads. The three basic questions which we will try to answer are ‘what’, ‘why’ and ‘how’, including a sample basic research on the Hun period after the materials gathered in *PLRE I-II*.

*What?* Quoting Averil Cameron, “prosopography – ‘writing about individuals’, or ‘the recording of persons’ – is one methodology which gathers and digests information about the individual persons who are attested in a particular historical period”.<sup>11</sup> Prosopography is not interested just in extraordinary personalities, like biography, but also in average people. It does not deal with the study of proper names, like onomastics, although onomastic research can be useful to prosopography insofar it offers additional information on the origin, social extraction and other traits of individuals. It does not intend to trace a person’s ancestors or to reconstruct his family and lineage, like genealogy, even if these data can be helpful to evaluate the social background of a person. It is not devoted to the description of various social strata, classes or groups, like sociography, albeit this science relies on prosopographical research in order to achieve a better understanding of the circulation of diverse people in different social milieux.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> *Encyclopaedic Prosopographical Lexicon of Byzantine History and Civilization* (A.D. 300–1500), vols. I–III (up to Juwayni, al-), ed. A.G.C. Savvides, B. Hendrickx *et al.*, Turnhout 2007–2013, English version of Εγκυκλο-παιδικό προσωπογραφικό λεξικό βυζαντινής ιστορίας και πολιτισμού, vols. I–VI (up to Εφραίμ), ed. A. Savvides, Athens 1996–2006 (simultaneously ongoing works).

<sup>8</sup> *Prosopographie des Sasanidenreiches im 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr.* (A.D. 224–300), ed. U. Weber, Universität Kiel, 2006 (<http://www.klassalt2.uni-kiel.de>).

<sup>9</sup> *Onomasticon Arabicum online*, ed. J. Sublet and Ch. Müller, CNRS (<http://onomasticon.irht.cnrs.fr>), a project dating back to 1966 and taking as a starting point the homonymous work by G. Gabrieli and L. Caetani (Rome 1915).

<sup>10</sup> *China Biographical Database Project*, initiated by the late R. M. Hartwell and developed through collaboration between Academia Sinica, Harvard University and Peking University, both online and standalone freely accessible databases (<http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cbdb>).

<sup>11</sup> Preface to A. Cameron (ed.), *Fifty Years of Prosopography. The Later Roman Empire, Byzantium and Beyond*, Oxford 2003, xiii.

<sup>12</sup> Extracted from K. Verboven–M. Carlier–J. Dumolyn, “A Short Manual to the Art of Prosopography,” in: *Prosopography. Approaches and Applications. A Handbook*, ed.

The idea of applying the prosopographical method to Medieval Eurasian nomads is not new. It was already suggested long time ago by Pentti Aalto<sup>13</sup> and Klaus Sagaster<sup>14</sup> for the Mongol period and, in fact, it has found response in the Mongol Prosopography project based at the University of Jerusalem, which “aims at recording the surviving information about the individuals who were active under Mongol rule in the 13th and 14th centuries”.<sup>15</sup> However, the database is not publicly available, which makes difficult to evaluate the provisional results of such a gigantic enterprise. More recently, in a similar way, the late Denis Sinor suggested that “a Türk prosopography could render signal service”<sup>16</sup> and István Vásáry stated that “for any essential progress in historical research, it would be a task of pivotal importance to compile a Nogay-Tatar prosopography”.<sup>17</sup> But except for the above-mentioned project such suggestions remain a desideratum for now.

*Why?* Imperial nomads of the Pre-Mongol period have been paid little or no attention from a prosopographical perspective.<sup>18</sup> In fact, several objections can be raised against such an approach: sources are often scarce and therefore the number of individuals is necessarily limited; in most cases, known persons are *hápax legómena* and no *cursus honorum* can be reconstructed for them, with the exception of a few individuals, often in the service of sedentary empires; and, taking into account that *PIR*, the first modern prosopography, was planned by

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K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, *Prosopographica et Genealogica* 13, Oxford 2007, 35–69 (see 37–41). Examples from the field of Central Eurasian studies: for biography, I. de Rachewiltz *et al.* (eds.) *In the Service of the Khan. Eminent Personalities of the Early Mongol-Yüan Period*, Wiesbaden 1993; for onomastics, V. Rybatzki, *Die Personennamen und Titel der mittelmongolischen Dokumente. Eine lexikalische Untersuchung*, Helsinki 2006; for genealogy, H. T. Toh, *Materials for a Genealogy of the Niohuru Clan* (*Aetas Manjurica* 10), Wiesbaden 2005; for sociography, W. Eberhard, *Das Toba-Reich Nord-Chinas. Eine soziologische Untersuchung*, Leiden 1949.

<sup>13</sup> P. Aalto, review of W. Heissig’s edition of *Altan kürdüin mingyan gegesütü bičig*. In: *FUF* 33 (1958), 48–49. “es wäre m.E. zu wünschen, dass er (Heissig) schon bald eine «Prosopographia Mongolica» herausgegeben würde”.

<sup>14</sup> K. Sagaster, “Some Reflections on a Prosopography of Tibeto-Mongolian Buddhism”, *CAJ* 12/2 (1968–1969), 144–148.

<sup>15</sup> *Mobility, Empire and Cross Cultural Contacts in Mongol Eurasia*, under the guidance of M. Biran and developed by a team of programmers headed by Alon Klein-Orbach (<http://mongol.huji.ac.il/database>).

<sup>16</sup> D. Sinor, “Some components of the civilization of the Türks (6th–8th century A.D.)”, in: *Altaistic Studies. Papers Presented at the 25th Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference at Uppsala June 7–11, 1982*, ed. G. Jarring, S. Rosén, Stockholm 1985, 145–159 (see 145, 149).

<sup>17</sup> I. Vásáry, “On the Periphery of the Islamic World: Diplomatic Correspondence of the Nogays with the Russians,” *Annales islamologiques* 41 (2007), 31–40 (see 35).

<sup>18</sup> See some useful ideas in H. Ahrweiler, “Byzantine Concepts of the Foreigner: The Case of the Nomads,” In: *Studies on the Internal Diaspora of the Byzantine Empire*, ed. H. Ahrweiler, A.E. Laiou, Washington D.C. 1998, 1–15; E. Chrysos, “Romans and Foreigners”, In: *Fifty Years of Prosopography. The Later Roman Empire, Byzantium and Beyond*, ed. A. Cameron, Oxford 2003, 119–136.

Theodor Mommsen as a supplement to epigraphic corpora, the absence of inscriptions (or other written documents) in the nomadic world before the eighth century is no good omen, and their relative scarcity in later periods forces us to rely heavily on the fragmentary and often biased reports left by sedentary neighbors.

However, we can turn the tide if we conceive a “nomadic” prosopography as a tool devised to overcome all these drawbacks and their worst consequence, the abuse of vague conjectures and hazardous hypotheses –which often become established truths– by scholars trying to fill the gaps of our knowledge. The following is a sample case illustrating this point.

Goar the Alan is only mentioned by two sources: quoting the 5th century historian Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus, Gregory of Tours recalls that Goar left the main body of the Alans and joined with the Romans (*Goare ad Romanos transgresso*) before the Rhine crossing on 31 December 406.<sup>19</sup> On the other side, according to Olympiodorus, in 411 he (Γῶαρ τοῦ Ἀλανοῦ) and Guntiarus, tribal chief of the Burgundians, supported the proclamation of Jovinus as Emperor at Mundiacum in Germania Secunda.<sup>20</sup> None of these sources calls Goar *rex* or anything similar, but he is labeled as a “king of the Alans” almost everywhere (even in *PLRE* II 514-5). That is partially because a third source, the life of Germanus of Auxerre by Constantius of Lyons, mentions an Alan king (*Eochari ferocissimo Alanorum regi*) who was allowed by Aetius ca. 445/6 to settle in Armorica. A variant reading enabled Levison to read his name as *Gochari* (Borius *Goari*) and in this way Goar has often become the main Alan king in Gaul during more than forty years.<sup>21</sup> Following this identification, Levison also equated Goar with the anonymous Alan *rex* besieging Vasatae who deserted Athaulfus in 414<sup>22</sup> and with an otherwise unmentioned leader of the Alans settled by Aetius in *Gallia Ulterior* in 442.<sup>23</sup> However, Heiric’s later version of the *Vita S. Germani* gives a clear form *Eochar* (without any variant reading), which pre-

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<sup>19</sup> Gregorius Turonensis, *Historia Francorum*. 2, 9 (ed. B. Krusch & W. Levison, *MGH SRM* I.1, 1951<sup>2</sup>, 55-56).

<sup>20</sup> Olympiodorus fragment 18 (ed. R.C. Blockley, Liverpool 1983, 182-183).

<sup>21</sup> Constantius Lugdunensis, *Vita Sancti Germani* 28 (ed. B. Krusch & W. Levison *MGH SRM* VII.1, 1919, 271-272, note 5 “agitur de Goare rege aliunde noto”; cf. ed. R. Borius *Sources Chrétiennes* 112, 1965, 174). However, Ch. Courtois, *Les Vandales et l’Afrique*, Paris 1955, 47 note 3 already opined: “il me paraît impossible de suivre, comme on le fait généralement, W. Levison ... et de mettre au compte de Goar tout ce que nous savons sur les Alains en Gaule pendant un demi-siècle”. Despite all, B.S. Bachrach, *A History of the Alans in the West*, Minneapolis 1973, 62-65 ignores Courtois and relies mostly on Levison’s conjectures.

<sup>22</sup> Paulinus Pellaeus, *Eucharisticus* 328-405 (ed. C. Moussy *Sources Chrétiennes* 209, 1974, 80-85; 168, note to v. 378 “le roi de ces Barbares ... était fort vraisemblablement Goar”); but see *PLRE* II s.v. *Anonymus 118* “not to be identified with Goar”, since he was a Christian and Eochar (held to be the same as Goar) is labeled a pagan (*idolorum ministro*) by Constantius.

<sup>23</sup> *Chronica Gallica* (ed. Th. Mommsen *MGH AA* IX, 1892, 660).

cludes us from accepting the house of cards built by Levison. So therefore, a strict approach to the sources suggests that Goar is attested for sure only for the years 406-411. In this sense, Goar is not an unicum, but a sample case which illustrates many similar cases of inadequate historical treatment of individuals – and not just from the Eurasian steppes.

*How?* We must wait for the results of the Jerusalem project,<sup>24</sup> but at least in the long term it seems mandatory to divide such a gigantic work into smaller parts dealing with the different Chinggisid realms (Jochids, Ögödeids, Chaghadaids, Hülegeids, etc.). Even so the Mongol age is a hard nut to crack in prosopographical terms, due to several reasons: [1] it is a period characterized by a world empire and its successor states, [2] documented in a plethora of sources in various languages for some two-three centuries, [3] moving away from the steppe nomad background and involving processes of conquest, sedentarization and assimilation, and [4] with a history often difficult to separate from that of the nations subdued by them, say China, Iran or Russia.

In my opinion, however, a series of prosopographies of imperial nomads of the Pre-Mongol period (Huns, Avars, Türks, Uighurs, etc), conceived as reference works providing quick and easy access to primary sources and their discussion, would be a worthwhile and much more feasible enterprise (which, in any case, could be extended to the Chinggisid age with the aforesaid reservations, if it proved successful, or linked to previous projects).

Despite the limited number of individuals and the relative scarcity of sources for most of them, the required effort should not be underestimated: a close reading of available evidence would be imperative, especially in search of *anonymi* (recorded persons whose name is unknown) and relevant aliens, sedentary or not, “civilized” or “barbarian”, both within and outside the nomadic world, but always interacting with it. The heterogeneous origin of the sources (often West & Centre or Centre & East, but sometimes the three of them, as in the case of the Türk empire) claims for a long-standing, international research project, midway between philology and history, and with a significant presence of sinologists, given the accumulative nature of Chinese sources. I would like to emphasize the need for designing a unified plan and methodology for all these prosopographies, which would allow the comparison of similar processes in different historical and cultural contexts. And finally, even if printed versions might seem more attractive at first sight, a computer-accessible form allowing for quick searches would be an obvious desideratum.

The bulk of this paper is concerned with a sample research on the Hun period, taking as starting point the materials collected in the first two volumes of *PLRE*. Our intention is to give a list of possible entries following the aforesaid premises (of course, for now the reader is expected to draw on *PLRE* for additional information on every individual), to show the possibilities of the application of the prosopographical method to Medieval Eurasian nomads.

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<sup>24</sup> See our note 15.

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Most of the individuals are related to the Attilanic Huns, but, since this is just a preliminary study, those related to other “Huns” (Chionites, Kidarites, Ephthalites, Acatziri, Sabirs or even Bulgars: what is a Hun after the battle at the Nedao?) have been added to the inventory. However, instead of resorting to a unique, monolithic register in alphabetical order (in fact our first approach, as it was shown in Szeged), for reasons of space we have gone a step further, giving at once an elaborate form of the raw list after devising three main groups of entries (“Eurasian nomads”, “sedentary empires” and “other peoples”), which could be extrapolated to any other case of study, and some basic categories of individuals, allowing a first insight into their social status, career and interaction with sedentary (basically Roman) aliens.

1. EURASIAN NOMADS: HUNS	2. SEDENTARY EMPIRES: ROMANS & SASANIANS	3. OTHER PEOPLES: GERMANIC AND ALAN TRIBES
1.1. Kings, rulers & royal family	2.1. Emperors, kings & royal family	3.1. Kings, rulers & royal family
1.2. Chieftains & leaders	2.2. Palace high officials	3.2. Chieftains & leaders
1.3. Performing diplo- matic duties	2.3. Performing diplomat- ic duties	3.3. Performing diplo- matic duties
1.4. In Roman service	2.4. Military commanders	3.4. In Roman service
1.4.1. <i>MVM</i>	2.4.1. <i>MVM</i>	3.4.1. <i>MVM</i>
1.4.2. Other than <i>MVM</i>	2.4.2. Other than <i>MVM</i>	3.4.2. Other than <i>MVM</i>
1.5. Other individuals	2.5. Other individuals	3.5. Other individuals

The first two columns on the left of the table contain the name of the individual as given by *PLRE* and the reference to the volume and page(s) of *PLRE* dealing with the entry on him/her; the names of Eurasian nomads are given in bold characters (§§ 1.1-1.5).<sup>25</sup> The middle, wider column is a brief extract from the entry, in the case of Eurasian nomads introducing the individual, in the case of sedentary and other peoples specifying their relationship to Eurasian nomads (most usually to Attila and/or the Huns, again in bold characters), and always trying to justify their inclusion in a given category. This brief extract is closed by the mention of the oldest (often only) source on each person between brackets, e.g. [Prisc.]; or, if two or more sources are available, [Prisc.+], [Prisc.+<sup>3</sup>], etc.<sup>26</sup> And the column on the right shows the chronology of every individual –

<sup>25</sup> With the sole exception of *Orestes* 2 (§ 1.3), who performed diplomatic duties in the service of Attila but was himself a Roman of Pannonian origin (§ 2.5).

<sup>26</sup> List of abbreviations. Quoted sources: Amm(ianus) Marcellinus), *Anon(ymus)* *Val(esianus)*, Cass(iodorus), *Chron(ica)* *Gall(ica)*, Claud(ianus), Ennod(ius), Eugipp(ius), Evagr(ius), Greg(orius) Tur(onensis), Hier(onymus), Hyd(atius) Lem(icensis), Joh(annes) Ant(iochenus), Joh(annes) Mal(alas), Jord(anes), Just(iniani) *Nov(ellae)*, Josh(ua) Styl(ites), Marcell(inus) comes), Nic(ephorus) Call(istus), Olymp(iodorus), Oros(ius), Prosp(er) Tiro), Prisc(us), Proc(opius), Sid(onius) Ap(ollinaris), Soc(rates), Suid(as), Theoph(anes), *V(ita)* *Petr(i)* *Iber(i)*,

in the case of sedentary and other peoples limited to their interaction with Eurasian nomads – as attested in the extant sources (where an asterisk [\*] stands for *circa* ‘approximately’).<sup>27</sup>

No discussion of the general plan of the work or the structure of entries is included today, since these are matters which must be left for future and careful consideration, and they will be the subject of future contributions. This paper had only the purpose of capturing wills.

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Zach(arias Rhetor), Zos(imus). Roman official titles: *c.f.* = *clarissima femina*, *cos.* = *consul*, *mag. off.* = *magister officiorum*, *MVM* = *magister utriusque militiae*, *PPO* = *praefectus praetorio*, *PSC* = *praepositus sacri cubiculi*, *QSP* = *quaestor sacri palatii*. Other: *bCP* = battle of the Catalaunian Plains.

<sup>27</sup> Zercon, Bleda’s jester, is included despite not having an entry in *PLRE* II (who could resist him!); three individuals from *PLRE* III (Ascum, Constantiolus, Dorotheus 2), because of their relation to Rufinus 13.

A PROSOPOGRAPHICAL APPROACH...

1. EURASIAN NOMADS: HUNS

1.1. Kings, rulers & royal family

<b>Ambazuces</b>	II 68	a Hun by birth, a friend of the Romans, who held the Caspian Gates under Anastasius [Proc.]	L V/E VI
<b>Attila</b>	II 182-3	king of the Huns, son of Mundiuch, brother of Bleda, attacked Gaul & Italy [Prisc. <sup>+20</sup> ] (see § 1.4.1)	435/440-453
<b>Balamber</b>	I 145	king ( <i>rex</i> ) of the Huns, led attack on the Ostrogoths of Ermanaricus [Jord.]	*370
<b>Berich</b>	II 225	ruler (ἄρχων) over a number of villages, a Hun of noble birth, one of Attila's chief followers [Prisc.]	449
<b>Bleda</b>	II 230	king of the Huns, son of Mundiuch, joint ruler with his brother Attila, who murdered him [Prisc. <sup>+7</sup> ]	435/440-445
<b>Charaton</b>	II 283	overlord (ὁ τῶν ῥηγῶν πρῶτος) of the Huns, incensed by the murder of Donatus 2 [Olymp.]	412/413
<b>Curidachus</b>	II 330	senior ruler (τῶν βασιλέων ... πρεσβύτερον ὄντα τῆ ἀρχῆ) of the Acatziri, a Hun people [Prisc.]	448
<b>Dengizich</b>	II 354-5	king ( <i>rex</i> ) of the Huns, son of Attila, killed by the <i>MVM per Thracias</i> Anagastes [Prisc. <sup>+3</sup> ]	*460-469
<b>Donatus 2</b>	II 376	Hun or renegade Roman, murdered; Olympiodorus 1 went on an embassy to him: a king? [Olymp.]	412
<b>Ellac</b>	II 391	Hun, eldest son of Attila by Erecan, ruler (βασιλεὺς) of the Acatziri, killed at the Nedao river [Prisc. <sup>+</sup> ]	448-455
<b>Emnetzur</b>	II 392	Hun ruler, a relative ( <i>consanguineus</i> ) of Ernach, seized Dacia Ripensis after Attila's death [Jord.]	453
<b>Erecan</b>	II 400	wife of Attila, by whom she had three sons [Prisc.]	449
<b>Ernach</b>	II 400-1	Hun, youngest son of Attila, settled in the north of Scythia & ruled a territory after Nedao [Prisc. <sup>+</sup> ]	448-466/467
<b>Grumbates</b>	I 404	king ( <i>rex</i> ) of the Chionite Huns, ally of Sapor II against the Romans [Amm.]	359
<b>Ildico</b>	II 586	last wife of Attila, who died during their wedding night [Prisc. <sup>+</sup> ]	453
<b>Mundiuch</b>	II 767	father of Attila and Bleda, possibly joint ruler with his brothers Rua & Octar [Prisc. <sup>+2</sup> ]	E V



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<b>Mundo</b>	II 767-8	a Hun from Attila's family, ruler ( <i>rex</i> ) north of the Danube, ally & subject to Theoderic 7 [Ennod.+2]	505
<b>Octar</b>	II 789-90	king (βασιλεύς) of the Huns, brother of Mundiuch and Rua, died of over-eating [Soc.+]	430
<b>Oebarsius</b>	II 793-4	paternal uncle of Attila, brother of Rua, Mundiuch and Octar, at Attila's court [Prisc.]	449
<b>Onegesius</b>	II 805	ruler of the Huns, he was second only to Attila (μετὰ τὸν Ἀττίλαν ... ἰσχυρὸν μέγα) [Prisc.+]	449
<b>Rua</b>	II 951	king (βασιλεύς) of the Huns, brother to Mundiuch and Octar, killed by lightning [Prisc.+5]	425-435/440
<b>Tarrach</b>	II 1052-3	ruler of the Huns (Οὔνων ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα κράτιστος), ally of Vitalianus 2 [Joh. Ant.]	513-515
<b>Vldin</b>	II 1180	king of the Huns (ὁ τὴν Οὔνων ἔχων ... ἡγεμονίαν) north of the Danube [Zos.+5] ( <i>see</i> § 1.4.2)	400-408
<b>Vltzindur</b>	II 1182	Hun ruler, a relative ( <i>consanguineus</i> ) of Ernach, seized Dacia Ripensis after Attila's death [Jord.]	453
<b>Zilgibis</b>	II 1203-4	king (ῥῆξ) of the Huns, allied to both Romans & Persians under Justin I [Joh. Mal.+3]	518-*522

1.2. Chieftains & leaders

<b>Basich</b>	II 211	a 'Royal Hun' (ἄνδρα τῶν βασιλείων Σκοθῶν) who invaded Persia unsuccessfully [Prisc.]	395
<b>Coursich</b>	II 327	a 'Royal Hun' (ἄνδρα τῶν βασιλείων Σκοθῶν) who invaded Persia unsuccessfully [Prisc.]	395
<b>Edeco</b>	II 385-6	Hun noble, served under Attila (one of the λογάδες), later leader of the Sciri [Prisc.+6] ( <i>see</i> § 1.3)	449-469
<b>Hormidac</b>	II 571	Hun chieftain ( <i>dux</i> ), leader of a band of Huns who raided Dacia [Sid. Ap.]	*460/467
<b>Scottas</b>	II 983	one of the Hun leaders (λογάδες) under Attila, brother of Onegesius [Prisc.] ( <i>see</i> § 1.3)	443-449
<b>Tuldila</b>	II 1131	leader of a band of barbarians (possibly Huns) near the Danube, killed by Majorian [Sid. Ap.]	458

1.3. Performing diplomatic duties

<b>Edeco</b>	II 385-6	( <i>see</i> § 1.2) sent by Attila on an embassy to Constantinople, he returned with Maximinus 11 [Prisc.+6]	449-469
<b>Eslas</b>	II 402	Hun envoy to Constantinople, sent first by Rua and then twice by Attila [Prisc.]	435/440-449
<b>Orestes 2</b>	II 811-12	( <i>see</i> § 2.5) sent by <b>Attila</b> twice to Constantinople as envoy, once with <b>Edeco</b> , later with <b>Eslas</b> [Prisc.]	449 452

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<b>Scottas</b>	II 983	(see § 1.2) envoy of Attila to Constantinople, later he received the embassy of Maximinus 11 [Prisc.]	443-449
1.4. In Roman service			
1.4.1. <i>Magistri Vtriusque Militiae</i>			
<b>Ascum</b>	III 136	<i>MVM per Illyricum</i> , a Hun, sent against Bulgars who were raiding Thrace, captured by them [Joh. Mal.+2]	528
<b>Attila</b>	II 182-3	(see § 1.1) <i>MVM</i> (honorary) in the West (στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων) [Prisc.]	449
<b>Onoulphus</b>	II 806	<i>MVM per Illyricum</i> , son of Edeco and brother of Odovacer, therefore of Hun descent [Eugipp.+5]	*477-479
1.4.2. Other than <i>Magistri Vtriusque Militiae</i>			
<b>Chelchal</b>	II 283-4	a Hun, <i>?comes rei militaris</i> in Thrace under the <i>MVM</i> Aspar [Prisc.]	*466/467
<b>Odovacer</b>	II 791-93	son of the Hun Edeco, member of the imperial bodyguard, later <i>patricius</i> & king of Italy [Jord.+20]	463-493
<b>Optila</b>	II 810	a Scythian (Hun?) <i>protector</i> , avenged the death of Aetius 7 by killing Valentinianus 4 [Joh. Ant.+5]	455
<b>Sigizan</b>	II 1010	Hun officer (East), commanded the Huns in Anastasius' army during the Isaurian war [Joh. Ant.]	492-497
<b>Thela</b>	II 1064	son of Odovacer, and therefore of Hun descent, <i>Caesar</i> (in Italy) [Anon. Val.+]	*490/493
<b>Thraustila 1</b>	II 1118	a Scythian (Hun?) <i>protector</i> , avenged the death of Aetius 7 by killing Valentinianus 4 [Joh. Ant.+4]	455
<b>Vldin</b>	II 1180	(see § 1.1) he and Sarus fought in Italy for the Romans and helped defeat Radagaisus at Faesulae [Oros.+2]	406
<b>Zolbon</b>	II 1205	Hun officer (East), commanded the Huns in Anastasius' army during the Isaurian war [Joh. Ant.]	492-497
<b>Anonymus 57</b>	II 1229	<i>?dux</i> (in Illyricum), commanded cavalry against Hormidac's Huns, possibly a Hun himself [Sid. Ap.]	*460/467

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1.5. Other individuals

<i>Adamis</i>	II 7	?Hun steward, he managed the affairs of Erecan, wife of Attila [Prisc.]	449
<i>Atakam</i>	II 175	Hun, related to Attila, fled to the Romans but was surrendered to him and promptly executed [Prisc.]	438/440
<i>Escam</i>	II 402	?Hun, otherwise unknown person whose daughter Attila married [Prisc.]	449
<i>Mama</i>	II 704	Hun, related to Attila, fled to the Romans but was surrendered to him and promptly executed [Prisc.]	438/440
<i>Turgun</i>	II 1133	a Hun, he betrayed Vitalianus' ally Tarrach to Anastasius [Joh. Ant.]	515

2. SEDENTARY EMPIRES & KINGDOMS: ROMANS & SASANIANS

2.1. Emperors, kings & royal family

<i>Anthemius 3</i>	II 96-98	<i>Augustus</i> (West 467-472), he won a victory against <b>Hormidac's Huns</b> [Sid. Ap.]	466/467
<i>Avitus 5</i>	II 196-98	<i>Augustus</i> (West 455-456), battled against <b>Huns</b> near Clermont, influential against <b>Attila</b> [Sid. Ap.]	437, 451
<i>Cavades I</i>	II 273-4	king of Persia (488-531), in exile among / helped to regain his throne by the <b>Ephthalite Huns</b> [Josh. Styl. <sup>+3</sup> ]	496-498
<i>Honorio</i>	II 568-9	<i>Augusta</i> (?437-*450), sent Hyacinthus 2 to <b>Attila</b> , who thus regarded her as betrothed to him [Prisc. <sup>+4</sup> ]	449-451
<i>Perozes</i>	II 860	king of Persia (459-484), at war with the <b>Kidarite Huns</b> 464/5, killed by the <b>Ephthalite Huns</b> [Prisc. <sup>+7</sup> ]	464/465, 484
<i>Theodosius 6</i>	II 1100	<i>Augustus</i> (East 402-450), informed of and agreeing to Chrysaphius' plot to kill <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449
<i>Valentinianus 4</i>	II 1138-9	<i>Augustus</i> (West 425-455), killed by the Scythians ( <b>Huns</b> ?) Optila & Thraustila [Joh. Ant. <sup>+5</sup> ]	455
<i>Zamasphes</i>	II 1195	king of Persia (496-498), dethroned by Cavades, who was helped by the <b>Ephthalite Huns</b> [Josh. Styl. <sup>+5</sup> ]	498

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2.2. Palace high officials

<i>Chrysaphius</i>	II 295-97	<i>spatharius</i> (East 443-450), an eunuch, formed a plot to murder the <b>Hun</b> king <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.+]	449
<i>Martialis</i>	II 729	<i>mag. off.</i> (East), arranged with Theodosius II details of Maximinus' 11 embassy to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449

2.3. Performing diplomatic duties

<i>Aetius 7</i>	II 21-29	(see § 2.4.1) <i>cura palatii</i> (West), sent by the usurper Ioannes on an embassy to the <b>Huns</b> [Greg. Tur.]	423/425
<i>Anatolius 10</i>	II 84-86	(see § 2.4.1) sent as envoy to the <b>Huns</b> , he negotiated three peace treaties with them [Prisc.+]	443 448 450
<i>Apollonius 3</i>	II 121	(see § 2.4.1) sent as an envoy to <b>Attila</b> but not received, as he had not brought the demanded tribute [Prisc.]	451
<i>Avienus 4</i>	II 193-4	<i>cos.</i> (West 450), he accompanied Pope Leo I and Trygetius 1 on their embassy to <b>Attila</b> [Prosp.]	452
<i>Carpilio 2</i>	II 262	son of Aetius 7, went to <b>Attila</b> on an embassy accompanied by Cassiodorus 2, hostage of the <b>Huns</b> [Prisc.+]	M V
<i>Cassiodorus 2</i>	II 264	<i>tribunus et notarius</i> (West), went on an embassy to <b>Attila</b> together with Carpilio 2 [Cass.]	M V
<i>Epigenes</i>	II 396	<i>QSP</i> (East), chosen by Plinta as his fellow-ambassador to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	438/440
<i>Eusebius 19</i>	II 431	envoy of the emperor Zeno to the Persian king, present on an expedition against <b>Ephthalite Huns</b> [Proc.]	476/484
<i>Hyacinthus 2</i>	II 574	? <i>cubicularius</i> (West), an eunuch sent by Iusta Grata Honoria to ask <b>Attila</b> to help her [Joh. Ant.]	449
<i>Martyrius 7</i>	II 732	former envoy to the <b>Huns</b> with Polychronius 3, went on an embassy to Vitalianus 2 [Joh. Ant.]	513/514
<i>Maximinus 11</i>	II 743	? <i>comes rei militaris</i> (East 453), chosen by Theodosius II and his entourage as ambassador to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449-450

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<i>Nomus 1</i>	II 785-6	<i>mag. off.</i> (East 443-446), chosen as envoy to <b>Attila</b> , negotiated a settlement with him [Prisc.+]	450
<i>Olympiodorus 1</i>	II 798-9	historian, served on an official embassy to the <b>Huns</b> under <b>Donatus 2</b> [Olymp.]	412
<i>Polychronius 3</i>	II 896	former envoy to the <b>Huns</b> with Martyrius 7, went on an embassy to Vitalianus 2 [Joh. Ant.]	513/14
<i>Priscus</i>	II 906	historian, ?assessor of Maximinus 11 on his embassy to the court of <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449-450
<i>Probus 8</i>	II 912-3	(see § 2.4.1) ambassador to the <b>Huns</b> in order to hire troops to defend Iberia against the Persians [Proc.+]	*526
<i>Promotus 1</i>	II 926	governor (? <i>praeses</i> ) of Noricum, sent from Italy by Aetius 7 as envoy to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449
<i>Romanus 2</i>	II 946-7	? <i>comes rei militaris</i> or <i>dux</i> (West), sent from Italy by Aetius 7 as envoy to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449
<i>Romulus 2</i>	II 949	<i>comes</i> (West), sent from Italy by Aetius 7 as envoy to <b>Attila</b> with Promotus 1 and Romanus 2 [Prisc.]	449
[ <i>Rusticius 2</i> ]	II 962	joined Maximinus & Priscus on their embassy to <b>Attila</b> , not an envoy but knew the <b>Hun</b> language [Prisc.]	449-450
<i>Senator 4</i>	II 990-1	<i>cos.</i> (East 436), <i>patricius</i> , sent by Theodosius II on an embassy to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	*442/443
<i>Sengilachus</i>	II 991	sent by Plinta to persuade the <b>Hun Rua</b> to accept only him as Roman envoy (Prisc.)	435/440
<i>Tatulus</i>	II 1055	father of Orestes 2, he accompanied a western embassy under Romulus 2 to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449
<i>Theodulus 2</i>	II 1105-6	(see § 2.4.1) helped to negotiate with <b>Attila</b> an agreement regarding the people of Assemus [Prisc.]	443
<i>Trygetius 1</i>	II 1129	<i>vir praefectorius</i> , he accompanied Avitus 4 & Pope Leo on the Roman embassy to <b>Attila</b> [Prosp.]	452
<i>Vigilas</i>	II 1165-6	<i>interpretes</i> (East), an official interpreter used in several negotiations with the <b>Huns</b> [Prisc.]	*448-450

2.4. Military commanders

2.4.1. *Magistri Vtriusque Militiae*

<i>Aetius 7</i>	II 21-29	<i>MVM</i> (West), hostage with / leading armies of / in command against the <b>Huns</b> / defeated <b>Attila</b> in the bCP [Philost. <sup>+18</sup> ] (see § 2.3)	*410-452
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<i>Agintheus</i>	II 34	<i>MVM per Illyricum</i> , he delivered fugitives at Naissus to be sent back to <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	449
<i>Anatolius 10</i>	II 84-86	<i>MVM per Orientem</i> (433-446), <i>MVM</i> (450-451), often sent to <b>Attila</b> as Roman envoy [Prisc.+] (see § 2.3)	443-450
<i>Apollonius 3</i>	II 121	<i>MVM praesentalis</i> (East 443-451), sent as an envoy to Attila [Prisc.] (see § 2.3)	451
<i>Aristus 2</i>	II 147	<i>MVM per Illyricum</i> , led a Roman army against the <b>Bulgars</b> in Thrace, defeated by them [Marcell.+]	499
<i>Cyrillus 3</i>	II 335	<i>MVM per Thracias</i> , murdered by <b>Tarrach</b> , the ruler of Vitalianus' 2 <b>Hun</b> allies [Joh. Ant.]	513
<i>Constantiolus</i>	III 352-3	? <i>MVM et dux Moesia (Secundae)</i> , sent against <b>Bulgars</b> who were raiding Thrace [Joh. Mal.+]	528
<i>Dionysius 13</i>	II 365-6	<i>MVM ?vacans</i> (434-435/440), he and Plinta asked to be sent as envoys to the <b>Hun</b> king <b>Rua</b> [Prisc.+]	435/440
<i>Dorotheus 2</i>	III 420-1	<i>MVM per Armeniam</i> , sent by Rufinus to take action against a raiding party of <b>Sabirian Huns</b> [Joh. Mal.]	531
<i>Godilas</i>	II 516	? <i>MVM vacans</i> (in Thrace), sent against <b>Bulgars</b> who were raiding Thrace [Joh. Mal.+]	528
<i>Hypatius 6</i>	II 577-81	<i>MVM Praesentalis</i> , sent against the Persians, met and destroyed some <b>Ephthalites</b> [Proc.+ <sup>2</sup> ]	503
<i>Iulianus 15</i>	II 639	<i>MVM per Thracias</i> , killed in battle in Thrace, probably by <b>Bulgars</b> [Marcell.]	493
<i>Litorius</i>	II 684-5	? <i>MVM per Gallias</i> (439), earlier <i>comes (rei militaris)</i> , leader of <b>Hun</b> auxiliary cavalry [Prosp.+ <sup>5</sup> ]	435-39
<i>Marcellinus 6</i>	II 708-10	? <i>MVM</i> (West), sent to guard Sicily against the Vandals with mostly <b>Hun</b> troops [Prisc.]	461
<i>Patricius 14</i>	II 840-42	<i>MVM praesentalis</i> , successfully engaged some <b>Ephthalites</b> in the war against Persia [Proc.+ <sup>2</sup> ]	503
<i>Petrus 27</i>	II 870-1	<i>MVM vacans</i> (East), sent as στρατηγός with some <b>Huns</b> to Lazica to help the Iberians [Proc.]	526/527
<i>Pharasmanes 2</i>	II 872	<i>MVM</i> (East), became king of Iberia, relying on the <b>White Huns</b> for support [V. Petr. Iber.]	L IV/E V
<i>Probus 8</i>	II 912-3	<i>MVM</i> , sent by Justin on an embassy to the <b>Huns</b> in order to hire troops among them [Proc.+] (see § 2.3)	*526

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<i>Rufinus</i> 13	II 954-57	?MVM (530), ordered Dorotheus 2 to take action against a raiding party of <b>Sabirian Huns</b> [Joh. Mal.]	531
<i>Sabinianus</i> 5	II 967-8	MVM <i>per Illyricum</i> , leading <b>Bulgar foederati</b> , defeated at Horreum Magi by the <b>Hun Mundo</b> (Marcell.+2)	505
<i>Theodulus</i> 2	II 1105-6	MVM <i>per Thracias</i> , assisted Anatolius 10 to negotiate an agreement with <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.] (see § 2.3)	443
<i>Vitalianus</i> 2	II 1171-76	MVM <i>per Thracias</i> (514/5), previously <i>comes</i> (? <i>foederatorum</i> ) of troops including many <b>Huns</b> [Evagr.]	513
<i>Zenon</i> 6	II 1199-00	MVM <i>per Orientem</i> (447-451), entrusted with the defence of Constantinople against <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.]	447
2.4.2. Other than <i>Magistri Vtriusque Militiae</i>			
<i>Aetius</i> 8	II 29	<i>comes domesticorum</i> (East), led a military expedition against <b>Huns</b> north of the Danube [Hyd. Lem.]	452
<i>Apraemius</i>	II 123	<i>PPO Illyrici Attilanis temporibus ... in Thessalonicam profugus venerat</i> [Just. Nov.]	441
<i>Constantinus</i> 14	II 313-4	? <i>comes rei militaris</i> , entered Persian service commanding a mixed force of <b>Huns</b> & others [Josh. Styl.]	503
<i>Cyprianus</i> 2	II 332-3	presumably fought at Horreum Margi against Sabinianus 5 & his <b>Bulgar foederati</b> [Cass.]	505
<i>Eutropius</i> 1	II 441-44	<i>PSC</i> (East) *395-399, he himself led a military expedition against the <b>Huns</b> attacking Asia Minor [Claud.]	*397/398
<i>Ferreolus</i>	II 465-6	<i>PPO Galliarum</i> 451-452/453, when <b>Attila</b> attacked Gaul he took measures against <b>Huns</b> [Sid. Ap.]	451
<i>Innocentius</i> 4	II 591	<i>comes (rei militaris)</i> (East), one of four <i>comites</i> killed in battle by the <b>Bulgars</b> in Thrace [Marcell.]	499
<i>Nicostratus</i> 2	II 784	<i>comes (rei militaris)</i> (East), one of four <i>comites</i> killed in battle by the <b>Bulgars</b> in Thrace [Marcell.]	499
<i>Olympius</i> 2	II 801-2	<i>mag. off.</i> (West 408-409), took a squad of 300 <b>Huns</b> against Athaulfus' Goths [Zos.]	409
<i>Rufus</i> 1	II 958-9	<i>comes (rei militaris?)</i> (East), married Anonyma 21 instead of <b>Attila's</b> secretary Constantius 7 [Prisc.]	449

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<i>Saturninus</i> 3	II 979-80	<i>comes domesticorum</i> (East 444), his daughter was sought in marriage by one of <b>Attila's notarii</b> [Prisc.+]	449
<i>Tancus</i>	II 1052	<i>comes (rei militaris)</i> (East), one of four <i>comites</i> killed in battle by the <b>Bulgars</b> in Thrace [Marcell.]	499
<i>Valerius</i> 4	II 1144	governor ( <i>consularis</i> ) of Thrace during invasions of Goths, <b>Huns</b> & Sarmatians [Olymp.]	E V
2.5. Other individuals			
<i>Constantius</i> 6	II 319	native of Gaul, secretary ( <i>notarius</i> ) of <b>Attila</b> , who had him crucified because of treachery [Prisc.]	441
<i>Constantius</i> 7	II 319	native of Italy, sent to <b>Attila</b> by Aetius 7 as <i>notarius</i> , was promised a rich Roman lady for wife [Prisc.]	449-450
<i>Eudoxius</i> 2	II 412	a doctor, involved in a rising of the Bacaudae, escaped by fleeing to the <b>Huns</b> [ <i>Chron. Gall.</i> ]	448
<i>Fabiola</i>	I 323	<i>c.f.</i> left Palestine hurriedly from fear of the <b>Huns</b> who were ravaging the East [Jer.]	394
<i>Orestes</i> 2	II 811-2	native of Pannonia, <i>notarius</i> of <b>Attila</b> , sent as envoy, captured and killed by <b>Odovacer</b> [Prisc.] ( <i>see</i> § 1.3)	449 452 476
<i>Paulus</i> 23	II 852	native of Pannonia, brother of Orestes 2, killed by <b>Odovacer</b> [ <i>Anon. Val.</i> +3]	476
<i>Rusticius</i> 2	II 961-2	native of Upper Moesia, taken prisoner by the <b>Huns</b> , <i>notarius</i> of <b>Attila</b> because of his eloquence [Prisc.]	449
<i>Anonyma</i> 21	II 1240	<i>c.f.</i> daughter of Saturninus 3, sought in marriage by Constantius 7, secretary of <b>Attila</b> [Prisc.+]	449
<i>Zercon</i>	—	a Moorish dwarf, jester of Aspar, captured in Thrace, favourite of <b>Bleda</b> , gift of <b>Attila</b> to Aetius 7 [Prisc.+]	*440-449
3. OTHER PEOPLES: GERMANIC AND ALAN TRIBES			
3.1. Kings, rulers & royal family			
<i>Ardaricus</i>	II 138	Gepid king, loyal to <b>Attila</b> , present at the bCP, later led the revolt & defeated the <b>Huns</b> at the Nedao [Jord.]	451-455



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<i>Atharnaricus</i>	I 120-21	Visigothic (Tervingian) chief, defeated by the <b>Huns</b> , surrendered to Theodosius I [Amm.]	*381
<i>Athaulfus</i>	II 176-78	leading a force of <b>Huns</b> and Goths, defeated by the <b>Huns</b> under Olympius 2, later Visigothic king [Zos.]	408-409
<i>Ermanaricus</i>	I 283	Ostrogothic king, ruler of extensive territories, defeated by the <b>Huns</b> , committed suicide [Amm.]	*375
<i>Gundicharius</i>	II 523	Burgundian king in Gaul, killed by the <b>Huns</b> , maybe led by Aetius [Hyd. Lem.+3]	437
<i>Radagaisus</i>	II 934	Gothic king, invader of Italy, defeated by the <b>Hun Vldin</b> and the Goth Sarus at Faesulae [Oros.+2]	406
<i>Sangibanus</i>	II 976	Alan king, settled around Orléans, ally of Romans & Visigoths against <b>Attila</b> in the bCP [Jord.]	451
<i>Theodemir 2</i>	II 1069	commanded Ostrogothic troops in the army of <b>Attila</b> in the bCP, later Ostrogothic king [Jord.]	451
<i>Theodericus 2</i>	II 1070-1	Visigothic king (418-451), joined forces with Rome against <b>Attila</b> , lost his life in the bCP [Hyd. Lem.+7]	451
<i>Theodericus 3</i>	II 1071-73	fought with his father Theodericus 2 against <b>Attila</b> in the bCP, later Visigothic king (453-466) [Jord.]	451
<i>Thorismodus</i>	II 1115-6	fought with his father Theodericus 2 against <b>Attila</b> in the bCP, later Visigothic king (451-453) [Jord.+2]	451
<i>Valamer</i>	II 1135-6	Ostrogothic king, ravaged the Danube region with <b>Attila</b> , his ally in the bCP, later fought the <b>Huns</b> [Jord.]	447-454
<i>Videmer</i>	II 1164	Ostrogothic ruler, commanded Ostrogothic troops in the army of <b>Attila</b> in the bCP [Jord.]	451
<i>Vinitharius</i>	I 968	Ostrogothic chieftain under <b>Hunnic</b> overlordship, later fought the <b>Huns</b> but was killed by them [Jord.]	L IV/E V
<i>Vithimiris</i>	I 971	king of the Ostrogoths, with <b>Hun</b> mercenaries resisted the Alans but was killed in battle [Amm.]	*375

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3.2. Chieftains & leaders

<i>Andag</i>	II 86	an Ostrogoth, he served under <b>Attila</b> in the bCP, maybe killed the Visigothic king Theoderic [Jord.]	451
<i>Beremud</i>	II 224-5	an Amal, he left the Ostrogoths when they were subject to the <b>Huns</b> and lived among the Visigoths [Jord.]	E/M V
<i>Filimer</i>	I 337	Gothic chief in a legend on the origin of the <b>Huns</b> [Jord.]	?E IV
<i>Gesimund</i>	II 510	leader of part of the Ostrogoths under <b>Hun</b> overlordship, helped <b>Balamber</b> to attack Vinitharius [Jord.]	?E V
<i>Laudaricus</i>	II 657	relative ( <i>cognatus</i> ) of <b>Attila</b> , bearing a Germanic name, killed in the bCP [ <i>Chron. Gall.</i> ]	451

3.3. Performing diplomatic duties

<i>Aspar</i>	II 164-69	(see § 3.4.1) negotiated with <b>Attila</b> a year's truce following a triumphant campaign by the <b>Huns</b> [Marcell.]	441
<i>Plinta</i>	II 892-3	(see § 3.4.1) sent with Epigenes as envoy to <b>Attila</b> following <b>Rua</b> 's death [Prisc.]	438/440

3.4. In Roman service

3.4.1. *Magistri Vtriusque Militiae*

<i>Anagastes</i>	II 75-6	<i>MVM per Thracias</i> (469-470), probably a Goth, fought against the <b>Huns</b> , killed <b>Dengizich</b> [Prisc.+2]	466/467-469
<i>Ardabur 1</i>	II 135-37	? <i>MVM vacans</i> , an Alan, Aspar's son, he defeated some barbarians (? <b>Huns</b> ) in Thrace [Suid.]	450/453
<i>Ariobindus 2</i>	II 145-6	<i>MVM ?praesentalis</i> (East 434-449), a Goth, one of the Roman generals defeated by <b>Attila</b> [Nic. Call.+]	443
<i>Arnegisclus</i>	II 151	<i>MVM per Thraciam</i> , probably a Goth, defeated and killed by <b>Attila</b> near the river Utus [Marcell.+2]	447
<i>Aspar</i>	II 164-69	<i>MVM</i> (East 431-471), an Alan, one of the Roman generals defeated by <b>Attila</b> [Theoph.]	443
<i>Gainas</i>	I 379-80	<i>MVM ?praesentalis</i> (399-400), a Goth, attacked, defeated and killed by the <b>Huns</b> under <b>Vldin</b> [Zos.+9]	400

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<i>Plinta</i>	II 892-3	<i>MVM praesentalis</i> (419-438), a Goth, he and Dionysius 13 asked to be sent as envoys to <b>Rua</b> [Prisc.+]	435/440
<i>Ricimer</i>	II 942-45	<i>MVM</i> (West 456-472) <sup>28</sup> , sought by bribery to win over Marcellinus' 6 <b>Hun</b> soldiers in Sicily [Prisc.]	461
<i>Theodericus 5</i>	II 1073-76	<i>MVM</i> (473-4, 475/476, 478-9), a Goth, marched on Constantinople together with some <b>Huns</b> [Marcell.+ <sup>4</sup> ]	481

3.4.2. Other than *Magistri Vtriusque Militiae*

<i>Bessas</i>	II 226	<i>dux Mesopotamiae</i> , a Goth, attacked an army of <b>Huns</b> allied to Persia invading Roman territory [Zach.]	531
<i>Blivila</i>	II 231	<i>dux Lybiae Pentapoleos</i> , a Goth from a mixed settlement of Sarmatians, <b>Huns</b> & Cemandrians [Jord.]	L V/E VI
<i>Ostrys</i>	II 814-15	? <i>comes rei militaris</i> , a Goth commanding Roman armies in Thrace against Goths and <b>Huns</b> [Prisc.]	466/467
<i>Pitzias</i>	II 886-7	? <i>comes</i> in Italy, a Goth, marched into Dacia to help <b>Mundo</b> , defeated Sabinianus' 5 <b>Bulgars</b> [Ennod.+]	505
<i>Sarus</i>	II 978-9	Gothic chieftain, probably <i>foederatus</i> , he and the <b>Hun Vldin</b> won a victory over Radagaisus [Oros.+ <sup>2</sup> ]	406
<i>Tuluin</i>	II 1131-33	a Goth, served in an expedition against the <b>Bulgars</b> of Sabinianus 5 [Cass.]	505

3.5. Other individuals

<i>Froila</i>	II 486	brother of Blivila, a Goth from a mixed settlement of Sarmatians, <b>Huns</b> & Cemandrians [Jord.]	L V/E VI
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<sup>28</sup> Of mixed Sueve and Visigoth ancestry.