ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΜΟΥ

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For citation : *Krsmanović Bojana , "Dalassenoi", Encyclopaedia of the Hellenic World, Asia Minor*
URL: <http://www.ehw.gr/l.aspx?id=7622>

Summary :

A family of the military aristocracy, emerging at the end of the 10th century. Its members occupied a prominent place in the byzantine military hierarchy. The second generation of the Dalassenoi was also given the chance to occupy the throne. Information regarding the family is available up until the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. After 1204, the family loses its place in the upper layers of the byzantine society.

Main Role

Military officials

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1. General

The Dalassenoi were a family of the military aristocracy, emerging at the end of the 10th century. Its members occupied a prominent place in the byzantine military hierarchy. The second generation of the Dalassenoi was also given the chance to occupy the throne. The Dalassenoi became related to the Doukes and the Komnenoi. Information regarding the Dalassenoi family is available up until the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. After 1204, the family prestige is waning.

2. Descent of the Dalassenoi

According to Michael Psellos, the aristocratic family of the Dalassenoi came from Dalassa,[1] identified with Talas monastery, east of Melitene.[2] Their family name derives from that place name. Their ethnic origin is not clear. It is possible that they were a family of armenian descent, occupying byzantine offices.[3] Their names, however, were not armenian.[4] During the 11th century, the Dalassenoi were associated with the theme of Armeniakon, where family members occupied lands. Members of the Dalassenoi family were also associated with the region of Antioch, serving in high military and administrative offices for many generations.

3. The emergence of the Dalassenoi (2nd half of the 10th – first decades of the 11th century)

The earliest evidence about the Dalassenoi dates back to the time of Basil II (976-1025), when certain family members were in imperial service. Damianos, the patriarch of the Dalassenoi, is first mentioned in 995, when he was appointed dux of Antioch. He held the office until 998, when he was killed in the battle of Apameia in Syria. It is known that Damianos had at least three sons: Constantine, Theophylaktos and Romanos. More valid evidence about his sons can be found during the last years of Basil II. It is believed, however, that they started their careers earlier, because they were among the combatants in the battle of Apameia.[5] Constantine Dalassenos, like his father before him, was the dux of Antioch in 1024-1025, whereas Theophylaktos was appointed strategos of the theme of Anatolikon, the most important byzantine theme. The offices of the first Dalassenoi, mentioned at the time of Basil II and Constantine VIII (1025-1028), were of military or administrative nature and were associated with the eastern part of the empire, the region of the themes of Antioch, Anatolikon, Iberia and Vaspurakan.

The favor of the last male members of the macedonian dynasty towards the Dalassenoi manifested itself in 1028, when Constantine VIII decided on his deathbed to designate patrikios Constantine Dalassenos as his successor to the throne. Although that decision was later changed in favor of Romanos III Argyros (1028-1034), the fact that already the second generation of the Dalassenoi was given the chance to ascend the throne attest to the rapidity of their ascent.

4. The conflict of the Dalassenoi with members of the Paphlagonian dynasty

The prominence and the prestige of the Dalassenoi were confirmed at the time of Michael IV and Michael V, when the family assumed the role of the main opponent of the new authority. It can be inferred that the central problem of the authority of Michael IV and John Orphanotrophos, the emperor's brother, was the attempt to neutralize the political opposition. Its leader was Constantine

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Dalassenos, supported by his large family and others. Among his supporters were the future emperor Constantine Doukas, married to the daughter of Constantine Dalassenos at the time,[6] and wealthy citizens of Asia Minor: Baianos, Goudeles and Probatas. Michael Psellos mentions the favor of the populace of Constantinople towards Dalassenos.[7] It is also known that he was supported by the most prominent citizens of Antioch, as a consequence of the prolonged presence of the Dalassenoi family in high-ranking offices at the region. Michael IV himself, being of humble descent from Paphlagonia, had realized the social prestige and the political power of the Dalassenoi and had been forced to confront Constantine Dalassenos, first by attempting to convince him to stay loyal through negotiations and the granting of dignities, then by taking measures against him, such as prosecution and incarceration of Constantine, and finally (1038-1039) by prosecuting his brothers and other relatives. Those preemptive measures of Michael IV were reinforced by his successor Michael V: as soon as he assumed power (December 1041), he forced Constantine Dalassenos to become a monk.[8]

The prestige of the Dalassenoi, however, at the time of the Paphlagonian dynasty led Constantine Dalassenos to challenge the imperial throne for a second time in 1042. Following the dethronement of Michael V (April 1042), the power was assumed by Zoe and her sister Theodora. It quickly became obvious that the Empire needed an emperor and Zoe had to decide which nobleman to choose as her third consecutive husband. Constantine Dalassenos was called to the palace and presented to Zoe. During their conversation, it seemed to Zoe that he was a man of austere principles, so she chose Constantine IX Monomachos (1042-1055) instead.[9]

5. The Dalassenoi during the 2nd half of the 11th century

During the 2nd half of the 11th century, the Dalassenoi family enjoyed great prestige. The example of Anna Dalassene, the mother of emperor Alexios I Komnenos (1081-1118) and the most notable female member of the family, is the most characteristic. Her father was Alexios Charon, whereas her mother descended from Theophylaktos and Hadrian Dalassenos, brother and nephew of Constantine Dalassenos respectively. Anna kept her mother's family name, because it was more noted and prestigious. Thanks to her marriage to John Komnenos, brother of Isaac I Komnenos, the Dalassenoi became relatives to the Komnenoi.[10] During the 2nd half of the 11th century, an alliance of aristocratic families will be created around those two families. Anna Dalassene was the main contributor to the creation of that alliance.[11]

One is able to follow the family tree of the Dalassenoi with no gaps until the time of Damianos, his sons and his descendants until the mid-11th century. From the next period, many people bearing the same family name have been attested, mainly through seals, but their relationship to the family is hard to be accurately defined. The titles and the offices of the Dalassenoi during the 2nd half of the 11th and the 12th century show that the family maintained its place in the hierarchy among the byzantine aristocratic families, and that its members held military offices in most cases. Certain evidence also shows that after the mid-11th century members of the Dalassenoi family held offices in the European part of the Empire, such as Theodore Dalassenos, proedros and dux of Thessaloniki and Serres in 1062-1063,[12] or Damianos Dalassenos, doux of Skopje in 1073.

6. The Dalassenoi during the Komnenoi dynasty

At the time of Alexios I, many members of the Dalassenoi family were active, the most prominent being Constantine Dalassenos,[13] a relative of the Emperor and one of the most competent officials of the period. In "Alexias", by Anna Komnene, his name is mentioned along with the office of thalassokratoras.[14] That member of the Dalassenoi family distinguished himself during the battles against emir Tzacha at the end of the 11th century.

At the time of Alexios I, Constantine Dalassenos-Doukas was also active, and he is known through sigillographic evidence. His mother descended from the Dalassenoi and his father from the Doukes, evidence that the Dalassenoi and the Doukes renewed their family ties during the 2nd half of the 11th century.

At the beginning of the 12th century, the Dalassenoi also renewed their family ties with the Komnenoi. John Rogeros or John Dalassenos,[15] whose mother descended from the Dalassenoi, was married to Maria, firstborn daughter of emperor John II Komnenos. John Dalassenos was appointed caesar ca. 1138.[16] When Manuel I Komnenos assumed power (1143), caesar John organized a conspiracy against the emperor. Following its suppression, he was not severely punished, just temporarily removed from the capital.

7. The waning of the prestige of the Dalassenoi family in the 13th century

The Dalassenoi were considered a prominent family until the end of the 12th century. Their prestige, however, started waning at the beginning of the 13th century. Following the fall of Constantinople during Crusade IV, the Dalassenoi finally lose their prestige as an aristocratic family.[17]

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1. Renauld, E. (ed.), *Michel Psellos, Chronographie ou histoire d'un siecle de Byzance (976-1077)* 1 (Paris 1926), pp. 122.12.1-123.12.26; 2 (Paris 1928) 141.6.16-20.

2. Suggested by Adontz, N., "Notes Armeno-byzantines", *Byzantion* 10 (1935), pp. 180-184. See also Hild, F. – Restle, M., *Kappadokien (Kappadokia, Charsianon, Sebasteia und Lykandos* (TIB 2, Vienna 1981), p. 197, and Cheynet, J.-C., *Etudes prosopographiques* (Paris 1986), p. 75.

3. The armenian origin of the Dalassenoi family is supported by Adontz, N., "Notes Armeno-byzantines", *Byzantion* 10 (1935), and Charanis, P., *The Armenians in the Byzantine Empire* (Lisbon 1963), pp. 45-46. Kazhdan, A., *Armjane v sostave gospodstvujuscego klassa vizantijskoj imperii XI-XII vv.* (Yerevan 1975), pp. 93-93, presents that theory with reservation.

4. See Cheynet, J.-C., *Etudes prosopographiques* (Paris 1986), pp. 75-76.

5. According to the christian Arab Yahya al-Antaki, the two sons of *doux* Damianos were captured during the battle of Apameia, taken to Cairo and released in 1008, after 10 years. See also Canard, M., "Les sources arabes de l'histoire byzantine aux confines des Xe et XIe siecles", *Revue des Etudes Byzantines* 19 (1961), pp. 299-300.

6. The daughter of Constantine Dalassenos, whose name remains unknown, was the first wife of the future emperor Constantine I Doukas (1059-1067). She died without an heir. See Polemis, D., The Doukai. *A Contribution to Byzantine Prosopography* (University of London Historical Studies 22, London 1968), p. 34.

7. Renauld, E. (ed.), *Michel Psellos, Chronographie ou histoire d'un siecle de Byzance* (976-1077) 1 (Paris 1926), pp. 122-123.

8. Michael Psellos mentions the incarceration of Constantine Dalassenos to a monastery. See Renauld, E. (ed.), *Michel Psellos, Chronographie ou histoire d'un siecle de Byzance* (976-1077) 1 (Paris 1926), p. 123. On the other hand, Michael Attaliates mentions that Michael V Kalaphates released Dalassenos as soon as he assumed power: Bekker, I. (ed.), *Michaelis Attaliotae Historia* (Bonn 1853), p. 11.15-18.

9. Renauld, E. (ed.), *Michel Psellos, Chronographie ou histoire d'un siecle de Byzance* (976-1077) 1 (Paris 1926), p. 123. In contrast to Psellos, according to whom Zoe had to choose among three candidates (Constantine Dalassenos, Constantine Artoklines or Constantine Monomachos), John Skylitzes, the main source on Constantine Dalassenos, does not even mention him among the candidates for marrying Zoe in 1042, see Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), pp. 422-423.

10. Βαρζός, Κ., *Η γενεαλογία των Κομνηνών* 1 (Thessaloniki 1984), p. 51, believes that the wedding took place in 1044.

11. Anna Dalassene managed to relate her family to the most prominent byzantine families of the 11th century: the Doukes, the Melissenoi, the Taronites, etc.

12. Theodore is mentioned in 1067 bearing the title of protonovelissimos, which is confusing, because the title of novelissimos up until

the time of Alexios I was granted to members of the imperial family or high officials. See Cheynet, J.-C., Etudes prosopographiques (Paris 1986), p. 91.

13. According to Anna Comnena, Constantine Dalassenos was a relative of Alexios I from his mother; see Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis , A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), pp. 223.92-95.

14. Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis , A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), pp. 261.1-2; 264.4-5.

15. Stiernon, L., "Notes de titulature et de prosopographie byzantines: a propos de trois membres de la famille Rogerios (XIIe siecle)", *Revue des Etudes Byzantines* 22 (1964), pp. 185-187. See also Cheynet, J.-C., *Etudes prosopographiques* (Paris 1986), pp. 112-113.

16. John Rogeros or John Dalassenos was appointed kaisaras following the death of Nikephoros Bryennios (ca. 1138). See Cheynet, J.-C., *Etudes prosopographiques* (Paris 1986), p. 112 and note 129.

17. *Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit* 3 (Vienna 1978), nr. 5035-5036.

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Glossary :

caesar

In the Roman Empire the title of Caesar was given to the Emperor. From the reign of Diocletian (284-305) on this title was conferred on the young co-emperor. This was also the highest title on the hierarchy of the Byzantine court. In the 8th c. the title of Caesar was usually given to the successor of the throne. In the late 11th c. this office was downgraded and from the 14th c. on it was mainly conferred on foreign princes.

doukas (lat. dux)

Antiquity: Roman military commander who, in some provinces, combined military and civil functions.
Buzantium: a higher military officer. From the second half of the 10th c. the title indicates the military comander of a larger district. After the 12th c., doukes were called the governors of small themes.

emir

(from Arabic amir) Emir meaning "commander" or "general", later also "prince". Also a high title of nobility or office in some Turkic historical states.

patrikios

(from lat. *patricius*) Higher title of honour, placed, according to the "*Tactika*" of the 9th and the 10th centuries, between *anthypatos* and *protospatharios*. It was given to the most important governors and generals. Gradually, however, it fell into disuse and from the 12th century did not exist any more.

proedros

A high office of the Byzantine court, first known under Nikephoros II Phokas. The responsibilities of the proedros are rather uncertain. In the 11th c. the title was accorded oftenly, but it disapears after the 12th c. As an ecclesiastical office, proedros was equal to a metropolitan and was accorded to the regent metropolitan of a bishopric or a metropolitan see, until the election of a hierarch there.

strategos ("general")

During the Roman period his duties were mainly political. Office of the Byzantine state´s provincial administration. At first the title was given to the military and political administrator of the themes, namely of the big geographic and administrative unities of the Byzantine empire. Gradually the title lost its power and, already in the 11th century, strategoi were turned to simple commanders of military units, responsible for the defence of a region.

thalassokrator

A literary term that designates the *duke* or the *katepano* of the Byzantine fleet. He was a hagh-ranking official of the fleet, who was in charge of operations and supervised the recruitment and the funding of the navy. The naval *strategoi* were his subordinates.

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Quotations

John Skylitzes mentions Theophylaktos Dalassenos as an official under Emperor Basil II (*ca*. 1020)

τοῦ δὲ θανάτου τοῦ Φωκᾶ γνωσθέντος τῷ βασιλεῖ πέμπεται Θεοφύλακτος ὁ Δαμιανοῦ τοῦ Δαλασσηνοῦ υἱός, καὶ τὸν Ξιφίαν συλλαβὼν ἐκπέμπει δέσμιον εἰς τὴν βασιλίδα πρὸς Ἰωάννην τὸν πρωτονοτάριον, ὃς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τοῦ Ἀντιγόνου μοναχὸν αὐτὸν ἀποκείρει.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 367.50-54.

Constantine Dalassenos almost ascends the throne

Ἐννάτῃ δὲ Νοεμβρίου μηνός, τῆς δωδεκάτης ἰνδικτιῶνος, ἐν ἔτει ἑξακισχιλιοστῷ πεντακοσιοστῷ τριακοστῷ ἑβδόμῳ, αἰφνιδίῳ νόσῳ ληφθεὶς ὁ Κωνσταντῖνος καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἰατρῶν ἀπαγορευθεὶς ἐσκέπτετο, τίνα ἂν καταλίποι διάδοχον τῆς βασιλείας. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτῷ τὸν πατρίκιον Κωνσταντῖνον τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν μεταστείλασθαι, κατὰ τὸν Ἀρμενιακὸν ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ οἴκῳ σχολάζοντα,

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γαμβρόν τε ποιήσασθαι ἐπὶ μιᾷ τῶν θυγατέρων καὶ ἀναγορεῦσαι βασιλέα. καὶ δὴ πέμπεται ἄξων αὐτὸν εὐνοῦχός τις τῶν πιστικωτάτων, ὁ λεγόμενος Ἐργοδότης. σπουδῇ δὲ τοῦ Συμεὼν φιλίως διακειμένου πρὸς τὸν πατρίκιον Ῥωμανὸν τὸν Ἀργυρόν, αὕτη μὲν παρωράθη ἡ γνώμη, καὶ στέλλεταί τις τάχα ἐκ βασιλέως ἐς τὸν Δαλασσηνόν, ἐκεῖσε προσμένειν κελεύοντος αὐτόν, ὅπῃ ἂν ἡ γραφὴ καταλήψηται, ἄγεται δὲ ὁ Ῥωμανὸς ἐς τὰ βασίλεια.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 373.15-374.26.

Constantine Dlassenos takes part to the campaign of Romanos III Argyros in Syria

τότε δὴ καὶ Κωνσταντῖνος πατρίκιος ὁ Δαλασσηνὸς ἐκπεμφθεὶς ἀνακόψαι τοὺς ἐπεμβαίνοντας καὶ ἀνδρικόν τι καὶ γενναῖον διαπράξασθαι, καὶ τούτοις συμπλακεὶς καὶ ἀκόσμως φυγὼν μεγάλης συγχύσεως καὶ ταραχῆς τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἐνέπλησε καὶ τὸν βασιλέα αὐτόν. ἐπανελθόντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ τεθορυβημένου καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν ταραχῆς ἐμφορήσαντος καὶ ἀκοσμίας, οὐκέτι τοῦ λοιποῦ λόγος μάχης ἐτύγχανεν, ἀλλ' ἕκαστος, ὥς πῃ δυνατὸν ἦν, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἐπραγματεύετο σωτηρίαν.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 381.8-15.

John Skylitzes on the reaction of Constantine Dalassenos to Michael IV's ascent on the throne

πάντα δὲ τὰ ἔνδον καταστησάμενος γράμματα κατὰ πάσης ἐκπέμπει τῆς οἰκουμένης, γνωρίζοντα τοῖς πᾶσιν, ὡς εἴη μὲν Ῥωμανὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ φυσικὸν ἀποδεδωκὼς χρέος, ἀνηγόρευται δὲ ὁ Μιχαὴλ ἔτι ζῶντος ἐκείνου καὶ ἐπιτρέποντος, καὶ τῇ βασιλίδι συζεύγνυται. πρὸς ἅπερ πάντες μὲν ὑπεκλίνοντο οἱ ἄλλοι, καὶ δι' εὐφήμου φωνῆς τὸν νέον ἐμεγάλυνον βασιλέα. μόνος δὲ Κωνσταντῖνος πατρίκιος ὁ Δαλασσηνός, οἰκαδε διατρίβων, οὐκ ἤνεγκε πράως τὴν ἀκοήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπεδυσπέτησε πρὸς τὰ φημιζόμενα καὶ διὰ θαύματος ἦγε, πῶς πλείστων ἀγαθῶν ὄντων ἀνδρῶν ἐξ οἴκων λαμπρῶν καὶ ἐπισήμου γένους χυδαῖος καὶ τριωβολιμαῖος ἄνθρωπος τῶν ἄλλων προτετίμητο πάντων καὶ δεσπότης καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγόρευτο. τοῦτο δὲ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἰωάννης ἐπλήσθη μέν, ὡς εἰκός, θορύβου καὶ ταραχῆς, ἐμελέτα δὲ καὶ ἐσκέπτετο, πῶς ἂν καὶ τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα ὑπὸ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θεῖτο σαγήνην. καὶ δὴ στέλλεται πρὸς αὐτὸν εἷς τῶν εὐνούχων ὁ λεγόμενος Ἐργοδότης, ἐπιτήδειος ὑπηρετεῖν εἰς τὰ τοιοῦτα, ἐφ' ᾧ ὅρκους δοῦναί τε καὶ λαβεῖν καὶ ἀγαγεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα ἐς βασιλέα.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 392.25-393.41.

The temporary reconciliation between Constantine Dalassenos and Michael IV, described in John Skylitzes's Chronicle

Ἄρτι δὲ τοῦ Ἐργοδότου πρὸς τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν ἀφικομένου, πιστεῦσαι μὲν οὗτος τοῖς ὅρκοις καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ ἀπελθεῖν ἐν τῷ Βυζαντίῳ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, τῶν τινὰ δὲ πέμψας πιστοτάτων αὐτῷ ὅρκους τε ἀπήτησε μείζονας τοῦ μή τι παθεῖν χαλεπόν, καὶ ἀπελθεῖν ἐπηγγείλατο. πέμπεται τοίνυν Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ Φαγίτζης εὐνοῦχος, ἄνθρωπος Παφλαγὼν καὶ συνήθης τῷ βασιλεῖ, τά τε τίμια ἐπαγόμενος ξύλα καὶ τὸ ἅγιον ἐκμαγεῖον καὶ τὴν πρὸς Αὔγαρον ἰδιόγραφον ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ εἰκόνα τῆς ὑπεραγίας θεοτόκου. ὃς ἀπελθὼν καὶ ὅρκους τῷ Κωνσταντίνῳ δοὺς καὶ λαβών, ἔρχεται μετ' αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον. ἐλθόντα δὲ τοῦτον φιλοφρόνως ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑπεδέξατο, καὶ ἀνθύπατον τιμήσας καὶ δώροις μεγίστοις δεξιωσάμενος ἀνέτως καὶ ἀδεῶς προσέταξε διάγειν ἐν τῷ ὄντι κατὰ τὰ Κύρου οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 393.58-394.69.

The events that led to the exile of Constantine Dalassenos and his relatives (1034), related by John Skylitzes

Μιχαὴλ δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑπό τε τῆς δαιμονίου νόσου εἰργόμενος, καὶ ἄλλως πρὸς μεταχείρησιν πραγμάτων νωθρός τις ὢν καὶ ἀμβλύς, σχῆμα μὲν εἶχε τῆς βασιλείας καὶ ὄνομα, ἡ δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐνέργεια ἅπασα πολιτικῶν τε καὶ στρατιωτικῶν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἦν τοῦ Ἰωάννου. εὐθὺς οὖν προχειρίζεται Νικήταν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὸν δοῦκα Ἀντιοχείας, ὃν ἀπελθόντα εἰσελθεῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐ συνεχώρησαν οι Ἀντιοχεῖς. πρὸ μικροῦ γὰρ φορολόγος τις, Σαλίβας τὴν προσηγορίαν, τὰ κατ' αὐτοὺς ἐπιτετραμμένος καὶ βαρέως τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐπενηνεγμένος κτείνεται παρὰ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀντιοχέων. διὰ οὖν τὸν τούτου φόνον, ἵνα μή τι καὶ ἀνήκεστον πάθωσι δεδιότες οι Ἀντιοχεῖς, ἀπέκλεισαν τῷ Νικήτᾳ τὴν εἴσοδον. ὅρκοις δὲ τούτου πιστωσαμένου, ὡς ἀμνηστία κακῶν αὐτοῖς ἔσεται, καὶ οὐδὲν οὐδεὶς πείσεται ἄχαρι διὰ τὸν τοῦ Σαλίβα φόνον, συγχωροῦσι τὴν εἴσοδον. ὁ δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἐπειλημμένος καὶ κύριος τῶν πραγμάτων γενόμενος, ὀλίγα ἢ οὐδὲν τῶν ὅρκων φροντίσας, ἀμφὶ μὲν τοὺς ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας

ἀπέκτεινεν ἀποτεμών τε καὶ ἀνασκολοπίσας, ἕνδεκα δὲ τοὺς προὔχοντας ζαμπλούτους ἄνδρας καὶ γένει περιφανεῖς δεσμεύσας, ὧν κορυφαῖος ἦν ὁ πατρίκιος Ἐλπίδιος, δεσμίους ἐκπέμπει πρὸς τὸ Βυζάντιον, γράψας τῷ ἀδελφῷ Ἰωάννῃ, μὴ διὰ τὸν τοῦ Σαλίβα φόνον κωλυθῆναι αὐτῷ τὴν εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἴσοδον, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν εἰς τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν εὔνοιαν. τοῦτο τῆς προαποκειμένης ὑπονοίας κατὰ τοῦ Δαλασσηνοῦ τῷ Ἰωάννῃ ζώπυρον ἐγεγόνει καὶ εἰς πυρσὸν ἀνήπτετο. καὶ εὐθὺς ἄγεται εἰς τὰ βασίλεια, καὶ κατὰ τὴν τρίτην τοῦ Αὐγούστου μηνὸς τῆς δευτέρας ἰνδικτιῶνος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Πλάτῃ περιορίζεται. βάλλεται δὲ καὶ ἔν τινι πύργῳ ὁ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ γαμβρὸς αὐτοῦ Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ Δοῦκας, ὅτιπερ ἐπεβοᾶτο τὴν ἀδικίαν καὶ τὴν παράβασιν τῶν ὅρκων ἐξήλεγχε καὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐμαρτύρετο. ἔπαθον δὲ δι' αὐτὸν καὶ ἄνδρες τρεῖς τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μικρᾶς Ἀσίας εὐγενεῖς καὶ πλούσιοι, ὁ Γουδέλης, ὁ Βαϊανὸς καὶ ὁ λεγόμενος Προβατᾶς, δημευθείσης τῆς οὐσίας αὐτῶν καὶ Κωνσταντίνῳ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφορισθείσης ἀδελφῷ. τότε καὶ Συμεὼν πρωτοβεστιάριος, ὁ τῶν θεραπόντων τοῦ βασιλέως εἷς Κωνσταντίνου, ὅτι μὴ ἠρέσκετο τοῖς δρωμένοις, ἀλλὰ τὴν εἰς τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν ἀδικίαν ἐπεβοᾶτο καὶ τὴν τῶν ὅρκων ἀθέτησιν τῶν βασιλείων, διώκεται καὶ τῆς πόλεως, κἀν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ γενόμενος τὴν κοσμικὴν ἀπέθετο τρίχα, καρεὶς ἐν τῷ παρ' αὐτοῦ νεουργηθέντι μοναστηρίῳ.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 395.95-396.32.

John Skylitzes mentions John Orphanotrophos's obsession with Constantine Dalassenos

περαιωθέντες δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἴστρον οἱ Πατζινάκαι πᾶσαν ἐληΐσαντο τὴν Μυσίαν ἄχρι Θεσσαλονίκης, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἄφρων πλοῖα τὰς Κυκλάδας οὐ μικρῶς ἐλυμήναντο. ὧν οὐδεμία φροντὶς ἦν τῷ Ἰωάννῃ, μόνην δ' ἔμμονον ἀσχολίαν εἶχεν, ὅπως ἂν ὁ Δαλασσηνὸς ἀσφαλῶς τηρεῖτο, καὶ μὴ τὰς αὐτοῦ λάθοι διαδρὰς πλεκτάνας. καὶ δῆτα μεταγαγὼν ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου Πλάτης αὐτὸν πύργῳ καθείργνυσιν ἀσφαλεῖ, ἐπιστήσας αὐτῷ φρουροὺς οὐκ ἀγεννεῖς.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 397.43-49.

John Skylitzes on the persecution of the Dalassenoi by John Orphanotrophos

Τῷ δὲ ,Ϛφμζ' ἔτει, ἰνδικτιῶνος ἑβδόμης, ἐπιτείνων τὸ πρὸς τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν ἔχθος ὁ Ἰωάννης ὑπερορίζει καὶ Θεοφύλακτον πατρίκιον τὸν αὐτοῦ ἀδελφόν, καὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν πατρίκιον Ῥωμανόν, καὶ Ἀδριανὸν τὸν ἀνεψιὸν αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς τοὺς κατὰ γένος αὐτῷ ἐγγίζοντας. ἔσπευδε γὰρ ἀφανίσαι τὸ γένος αὐτοῦ.

Thurn, I. (ed.), *Ioannis Scylitzae Synopsis Historiarum* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 5, Berlin – New York 1973), p. 404.50-54.

Michael V Kalaphates sets Constantine Dlassenos free (1041)

καὶ ἦν ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς προτέρας διαγωγῆς κακιζόμενος καὶ τοῖς ἐπαινετῶς πολιτευομένοις μὴ συναπτόμενος, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς βασιλικῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ λίαν ἐγκωμιαζόμενός τε καὶ σεμνυνόμενος, οἷα φιλοτίμως ἄρτι πρῶτον ὑπὲρ τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ βεβασιλευκότας τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις προσφερόμενος ὑπηκόοις, καὶ τιμαῖς περιβλέπτοις καὶ ἀξιώμασι πλείστους ὅσους καταγεραίρων, καὶ τὴν εὐνομίαν, εἴπερ τις ἄλλος, σπουδάζων ἀνεγερθῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀδικουμένων ἐκδικητὴς ἀναφαινόμενος ἀπαραίτητος, καὶ δικαιοσύνην τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων ὑπεραίρων καὶ προτιμώμενος. ἐξήγαγε γὰρ καὶ τῆς χρονίας φρουρᾶς τόν τε Κωνσταντῖνον ἐκεῖνον τὸν Δαλασσηνόν, ὡς ὕποπτον περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐν πύργῳ ἀποκλεισθέντα παρὰ τοῦ θείου αὐτοῦ,…

Bekker, I. (ed.), *Michaelis Attaliotae Historia* (CSHB, Bonn 1853), p. 11.5-18.

Michael Psellos comments on the moral character of Constantine Dalassenos

Ἦν δέ τις ἀνὴρ τὸ τηνικαῦτα μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ τὸ εἶδος οὐκ ἄλλος, ᾧ πατρὶς μὲν ἡ Δάλασσα, χωρίον ἐπισημότατον, Κωνσταντῖνος δὲ τοὔνομα, ὥσπερ εἰς ἀρχικὸν ὄγκον παρεσκευασμένος παρὰ τῆς φύσεως· οὕπω γὰρ δεκαέτης ἐγεγόνει καὶ ἡ φήμη τοῦτον εἰς τὴν κρείττω ἦρεν ὑπόληψιν· ἐδεδοίκεσαν γοῦν τὸν ἄνδρα οἱ βασιλεύοντες καὶ πάντες αὐτῷ τὴν εἰς τὰ βασίλεια πορείαν ἀπέφραττον, ὁ δέ γε Παφλαγὼν Μιχαὴλ καὶ κατακλείσας εἶχεν, οὐ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνον δεδιὼς ἢ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπ' αὐτῷ· ὀρθὴ γὰρ ἡ Πόλις ἐγεγόνει ἰδοῦσα τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ μετεώριστο ὡς αὐτίκα τι ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διαπράξουσα· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν φρουρίῳ καθείρξας ἐφύλαττεν· ὁ δέ γε μετ' ἐκεῖνον βασιλεύσας ἀνεψιὸς, ὁμοῦ τε τοῖς βασιλικοῖς θρόνοις ἐγκαθιδρύθη καὶ σβεννύει τούτῳ τὴν τῆς βασιλείας ὑπόληψιν· μετασχηματίζει γὰρ αὐτῷ τὴν περιβολὴν καὶ μετὰ τῶν μελαμφορούντων ἱστᾷ, οὐχ ὡς εὔνους συμβιβάζων Θεῷ, ἀλλ' ὡς δύσνους ἀπάγων τοῦ ὑπονοουμένου σκοποῦ· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἔστεργε τὴν ψυχὴν, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς τοῦτον ἐκάλει

πρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ εἶχε τοῦ τὸ σχῆμα μεταβαλεῖν ἐγγὺς τὸ παράδειγμα· ἡ γὰρ βασιλὶς τὸ πρῶτον παθοῦσα ἐπεποιήκει τὸ δεύτερον· καὶ προήχθη ταύτῃ ἐπ' ἄλλο τι μετακεκλημένος· ἀποτομώτερον δὲ τοῖς λόγοις χρησάμενος καὶ γενναιοτέρων ἐνθυμημάτων περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἁψάμενος, καὶ μηδέν τι τοῦ γενναίου καθυφεὶς λήματος, δυσχερέστερος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἔδοξε καὶ τὸ ἦθος βαρύτερος, καὶ τῶν προσδοκιῶν ἀπώσθη ὑποπτευθείς.

Renauld, É. (ed.), *Michel Psellos*, *Chronographie ou histoire d'un siècle de Byzance (976-1077)* 1 (Paris 1926), p. 122.12.1-123.12.26.

Michael Psellos on the first wife of Constantine X Doukas, the daughter of Constantine Dalassenos

γυναῖκα δὲ γήμας καὶ γένει περιφανῆ (Κωνσταντίνου γὰρ ἦν παῖς ἐκείνου, ὃν τὸ μὲν χωρίον ἡ Δάλασσα ἤνεγκεν, ἡ δὲ ῥώμη πανταχοῦ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐκήρυξε) καὶ κάλλει διαπρεπῆ, σωφροσύνῃ τὸν βίον ἐκόσμησεν.

Renauld, É. (ed.), *Michel Psellos*, *Chronographie ou histoire d'un siècle de Byzance (976-1077)* 2 (Paris 1928), p. 141.6.16-20.

The historian Nikephoros Bryennios relates the descent of Anna Dalassene

ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης τῇ τοῦ Χάρωνος Ἀλεξίου, ᾧ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐκ βασιλέως ἐγκεχείριστο πράγματα, ἀνδρὸς φρενήρους καὶ νουνεχοῦς καὶ τὴν χεῖρα γενναίου καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν θαρσαλέου, ᾧ καὶ τὸ ἐπώνυμον ἐκ τῆς ἀνδρίας κεκλήρωτο· τόν τινα γὰρ τῶν ἐναντίων βαλὼν ἐπεὶ νεκρὸν ἀποδέδειχε, Χάρων ἐντεῦθεν ἐπωνομάσθη. Τούτου τὴν θυγατέρα γήμας ὁ Ἰωάννης Ἄνναν εἰς Δαλασσηνοὺς τὸ γένος μητρόθεν ἀνέλκουσαν τοὺς Ἀδριανοὺς ἐκείνους καὶ τοὺς Θεοφυλάκτους, παίδων ἀρίστων ἀπεφάνθη πατήρ.

Gautier, P. (ed.), *Nicéphore Bryennios*, *Histoire* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 9, Bruxelles 1975), p. 77.13-20.

Anna Comnena praises her grandmother Anna Dalassene

τοιαῦτα τὰ τῆς Ἀλεξίου βασιλείας προοίμια· οὐ γάρ τις αὐτοκράτορα τοῦτον εἰκότως τό γε νῦν ὀνομάσειε τῆς αὐτοκράτορος περιωπῆς ἅπαξ ἀποκληρωθείσης παρ' αὐτοῦ τῇ μητρί. ἄλλος μὲν οὖν νόμοις ἐγκωμιαστικοῖς ὑπείκων πατρίδα τῆς θαυμασίας ἐκείνης μητρὸς ἐπαινείτω καὶ γένος πρὸς Ἀδριανοὺς ἐκείνους τοὺς Δαλασσηνοὺς ἀναφερόμενον καὶ Χάρωνας καὶ τῷ πελάγει τῶν κατ' ἐκείνους προτερημάτων ἐπαφιέτω τὸν λόγον, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἱστορίαν ξυγγραφούσῃ οὐκ ἐκ γένους καὶ αἵματος προσήκει ταύτην χαρακτηρίζειν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τρόπου καὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ τούτων, ὁπόσον ὁ τῆς ἱστορίας ὑποτίθεται λόγος. ἵνα γὰρ πρὸς ἐκείνην ἐπαναδραμοῦμαι καὶ αὖθις, ἀξίωμα μὲν οὖν μέγιστον αὐτὴ οὐ γυναικῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρρένων καθίστατο καὶ κόσμος τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης φύσεως. τὴν δὲ περὶ τὰ βασίλεια γυναικωνίτιν παντάπασι διεφθορυῖαν, ἐξότου ὁ Μονομάχος ἐκεῖνος τὸ τῆς βασιλείας ἀνεδήσατο κράτος, καὶ εἰς ἔρωτας ἀλόγους ἀποκλίνασαν καὶ μέχρι τῆς βασιλείας τοὐμοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἀλλοιώσασα εἰς κόσμον ἐπαινούμενον μετήνεγκε.

Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis, A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), p. 105.55-70.

Alexios I Komnenos appoints his relative Constantine Dalassenos head of the navy

τοῦ συμβάντος δὲ τῷ Κασταμονίτῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν εἰδήσει γενόμενος ἕτερον ἐξοπλίζει στόλον ἐπιστήσας δοῦκα τούτου Κωνσταντῖνον τὸν Δαλασσηνόν, ἄνδρα μαχιμώτατον καὶ μητρόθεν τούτῳ προσήκοντα. ὃς κατὰ τὴν ἠιόνα τῆς Χίου γενόμενος παραχρῆμα τῆς τοῦ κάστρου πολιορκίας εἴχετο ἐκθύμως μαχόμενος καὶ σπεύδων τὴν πόλιν ἑλεῖν πρὸ τοῦ τὸν Τζαχὰν ἀπὸ τῆς Σμύρνης καταλαβεῖν.

Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis, A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), p. 223.92-3.

Anna Komnena relates how Constantine Dalassenos confronted emir Tzacha

ἐνόσῳ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγίνετο, ὁ Δαλασσηνὸς Κωνσταντῖνος θαλασσοκράτωρ τηνικαῦτα ὢν καὶ μήπω ἐφθακώς, κατὰ τὰ ἐντεταλμένα παρὰ τοῦ Δούκα εἰς ἀκρωτήριόν τι τὰς ναῦς προσορμίσας, ἐπεὶ ταῦτα μεμαθήκοι, ἐλθὼν ἠξίου τὸν Δούκαν παραχωρηθῆναί οἱ

μετὰ τοῦ Τζαχᾶ συνάψαι πόλεμον. ὁ δὲ τὸν προγεγονότα εὐλαβούμενος ὅρκον ἀνεβάλετο τέως· ὁ δὲ Δαλασσηνὸς ἐνέκειτο λέγων ὡς «σὺ μὲν ὀμώμοκας, ἐγώ δ' οὐ παρῆν, καὶ σὺ μὲν τήρει ἃς δέδωκας πίστεις ἀρραγεῖς, ἐγώ δ' μήτε παρὼν μητ' ὀμωμοκὼς μήτέ τι τῶν συνδοξάντων ἀμφοῖν γινώσκων ἐπαποδύσομαι πρὸς τὸν κατὰ τοῦ Τζαχᾶ πόλεμον». ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ Τζαχᾶς τὰ πρυμνήσια λύσας ὡς εἶχε κατευθὺ Σμύρνης τὸν ἀπόπλουν ἐποιεῖτο, καταλαμβάνει τοῦτον ὁ Δαλασσηνὸς θᾶττον ἢ λόγος καὶ παραχρῆμα προσβαλὼν ἐδίωκεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ Δούκας τὸ ἐπίλοιπον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῦ Τζαχᾶ λύον τὰ πρυμνήσια ἐφθακὼς κατέσχε μὲν τὰς ναῦς καὶ τῆς βαρβαρικῆς χειρὸς τοὺς δορυαλώτους ἅπαντας καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτοῖς δεσμώτας αἰχμαλώτους ἐρρύσατο. ὁ δὲ Δαλασσηνὸς πολλὰ τῶν τοῦ Τζαχᾶ ληστρικῶν πλοίων κατασχὼν τοὺς ἐνόντας σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐρέταις ἀναιρεῖσθαι παρεκελεύετο. τάχα δ' ἂν καὶ ὁ Τζαχᾶς αὐτὸς ἑαλώκει, εἰ μὴ πανοῦργος ὢν καὶ τὸ μέλλον ὑφορώμενος εἰς ἓν τῶν κουφοτέρων ἀκατίων μεταβὰς διὰ τὸ ἀνύποπτον διεσώθη λαθών· στοχαζόμενος γὰρ τοῦ συμπεσόντος αὐτῷ ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου Τούρκους παρεσκευάκει εἴς τι ἀκρωτήριον ἑστάναι καὶ ὁρᾶν, μέχρις ἂν ἢ τὴν Σμύρνην ἀκινδύνως αὐτὸς καταλάβῃ ἢ πολεμίοις περιτυχὼν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν ναῦν ἐξορμίσῃ καθάπερ εἴς τι κρησφύγετον. καὶ δὴ τοῦ σκοποῦ οὐκ ἠστόχει, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ τὴν ναῦν προσορμίσας μετὰ τῶν ἀπεκδεχομένων αὐτὸν Τούρκων ἑνωθεὶς ὡς πρὸς Σμύρνην ᾤχετο, καὶ δὴ καὶ ταύτην κατέλαβεν, ὁ δὲ Δαλασσηνὸς νικητὴς ὑποστρέψας ἑνοῦται τῷ μεγάλῳ δουκί. καὶ ὁ Δούκας τὰ κατὰ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἀσφαλισάμενος, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ Δαλασσηνὸς ἐκεῖθεν ὑπέστρεψε, τοῦ ῥωμαϊκοῦ στόλου πολὺ μέρος ἀφελόμενος κατὰ τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Τζαχᾶ κατεχομένων (καὶ γὰρ ἱκανὰς ἔφθασε νήσους χειρώσασθαι) ἐξαπέστειλε, καὶ ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς τήν τε Σάμον καί τινας ἄλλας νήσους κατασχὼν ἐπανέρχεται πρὸς τὴν βασιλεύουσαν.

Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis, A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), p. 261.1-31.

The expedition of Constantine Dalassenos against emir Tzachas

ταῦτα μεμαθηκὼς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ οὐκ ἀνέπιπτεν αὖθις οὐδ' ἀνεβάλλετο, ἀλλ' ἐκ θαλάττης καὶ ἠπείρου ἔσπευδε τοῦτον καταγωνίσασθαι. τὸν μὲν οὖν Κωνσταντῖνον τὸν Δαλασσηνὸν θαλασσοκράτορα προχειρισάμενος τηνικαῦτα μετὰ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ παντὸς ἐξέπεμψε κατὰ τοῦ Τζαχᾶ,…

Reinsch, D.R. – Kambylis, A. (ed.), *Annae Comnenae Alexias* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 40, Berlin – New York 2001), p. 264.2-6.

Chronological Table

End of the 10th century: emergence of the Dalassenoi family

995-998: Damianos Dalassenos, patriarch of the family, serves as *doux* of Antioch

1024/1025: Constantine Dalassenos, son of Damianos, is appointed *doux* of Antioch

1028: Constantine VIII decides to marry Constantine Dalassenos to Zoe and appoint him successor to the throne but changes his decision in favor of Romanos Argyros

1030: Constantine Dalassenos takes part in the campaign of emperor Romanos III Argyros to Syria

1034: exile and incarceration of Constantine Dalassenos by John Orphanotrophos

1038/1039: systematic prosecutions of members of the Dalassenoi family by John Orphanotrophos

1041: Michael V Kalaphates forces Constantine Dalassenos to become a monk

1042: Constantine Dalassenos is a candidate for the imperial throne for a second time but empress Zoe finally chooses Constantine Monomachos

1st half of the 11th century: The Dalassenoi become relatives to the families of the Doukes and Komnenoi

Authoring : *Krsmanović Bojana*
Translation : *Χρυσανθόπουλος Δημήτριος*
For citation : *Krsmanović Bojana , "Dalassenoi", Encyclopaedia of the Hellenic World, Asia Minor*
URL: <http://www.ehw.gr/l.aspx?id=7622>

1062-1063: Theodore Dalassenos is mentioned as proedros and *doux* of Thessaloniki and Serres

1073: Damianos Dalassenos is mentioned as doux of Skopje

1090- ca. 1093: Constantine Dalassenos, a relative of emperor Alexios I, fights against emir Tzacha as the commander of the naval forces of the empire

Beginning of the 12th century: The Dalassenoi renew their family bonds with the Komnenoi dynasty

ca. 1138: John Dalassenos bears the title of kaisaras

1143: Conspiracy of John Rogeros against Manuel I Komnenos

Beginning of the 13th century: The prestige of the Dalassenoi family begins to wane

Auxiliary Catalogs

A list of prominent members of the family:

Damianos Dalassenos:
Patriarch of the family, he lived during the 2nd half of the 10th century. He was *doux* of Antioch. He was killed in the battle of Apameia (998).

Constantine Dalassenos:
Eldest son of the former, he lived at the end of the 10th and the 1st half of the 11th century. He died in 1042. He was a candidate for the imperial throne twice – in 1028 and in 1042.

Theophylaktos Dalassenos:
Son of Damianos, he lived in the 1st half of the 11th century. He too was *doux* of Antioch.

Romanos Dalassenos:
Son of Damianos, he lived in the 1st half of the 11th century. He was *katepano* of Iberia.

Theodore Dalassenos:
Doux of Thessaloniki and Serres in 1062-1063.

Damianos Dalassenos:
Doux of Skopje in 1073.

Hadrian Dalassenos:
Nephew of Constantine, Theophylaktos and Romanos Dalassenos. He was imprisoned in 1038-1039 by John Orphanotrophos.

Anna Dallassene:
Granddaughter of the former from her mother. Mother of emperor Alexios I Komnenos. She was born *ca.* 1030 – she died in 1101-1102.

Constantine Dalassenos:
He lived in the 2nd half of the 11th century. One of the most competent naval commanders and a relative of Alexios I Komnenos. He shined during the battles against Tzacha, the emir of Smyrna.

Constantine Dalassenos Doukas:

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URL: <http://www.ehw.gr/l.aspx?id=7622>

He lived at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century.

John Rogeros Dalassenos:
He lived in the 1st half of the 12th century. He was married to the daughter of the emperor John II Komnenos ca. 1138 and was appointed caesar. He conspired against Manuel I Komnenos ca. 1143.

Theodore Dalassenos:
He is mentioned as a judge in 1196. He bore the title of *sebastos*.