



## Summary :

The discord within the trapezuntine aristocracy, smouldering from after the death of Manuel II Grand Komnenos, broke out during the reign of Eirene Palaiologina (1340-1341). In 1340 the Scholarios family, who represented the court nobility, supported by other families of Trebizond, turned against the empress and her supporters, the Amytzentarios family. The revolt ended in July of the same year with the defeat of the revolters and the dominance of the imperial forces.

## Date

April - July 2, 1340

## Geographical Location

Trebizond

## 1. Historical Framework

In the 14<sup>th</sup> century the eminent aristocratic families of the [Pontos](#) constituted the nucleus of rebellious movements, which, due to the differences they had, quite often took the form of civil wars and divided deeply the [Empire of Trebizond](#), until the reign of [Alexios III Grand Komnenos](#). In that period the important families of [Trebizond](#) ([Doranitai](#), [Kabasitai](#), Meizomatai, Kamachenoi, Tzanichites, the [Amytzentarios family](#), Samsons) were very powerful thanks to the development of their estates and the opportunity they had to control both the [inland commercial routes](#) and the routes connecting Georgia with [turcoman territories](#). Therefore, the aristocratic families played a crucial role in the political scene of the empire. Particularly determinative, as far as the political proceedings of state interest could be concerned, was the role of the Scholarios family, who belonged to the court nobility and represented the favouring towards [Constantinople](#) side, thus aiming at a close cooperation with the Byzantine Empire. The contrarities among the great landowners of the hinterland and the aristocracy of the court became particularly felt in the 14th century, often leading to conflicts. Almost all the families of the Pontos took part in those events, joining on occasion either the one or the other side.

The balance established in the interior of the empire by [Alexios II Grand Komnenos](#) was disturbed by the policy followed by his successor, [Andronikos III Grand Komnenos](#). His brother, [Basil Grand Komnenos](#), helped by the Scholarios family and Constantinople, overthrew his nephew and legal heir to the throne, [Manuel II Grand Komnenos](#), in 1332 and tried to restore the internal balance in the state of Trebizond by introducing strict measures against the members of the local aristocracy, who were responsible for the agitation.

The dispute and the rivalry within the aristocracy after the murder of Manuel II Grand Komnenos and the ascension of Basil Grand Komnenos to the throne, were expressed a few years later, during the reign of the first wife of Basil, [Eirene Palaiologina](#). Two groups were dominating at the time the Trebizond aristocracy, the Scholarios and the Amytzentarios family. The Constantinopolitan perception of power, adopted by the Scholarios family, contrasted the political views and beliefs of the Amytzentarios<sup>1</sup> and caused several clashes between the two parts. On the occasion of the vacant governance created after the death of Basil Grand Komnenos and the inability of the empress to assert her authority, the two sides were led to a head-on collision, as each of them wanted to impose its own socio-political balance.<sup>2</sup> The ensuing conflict involved a number of eminent aristocratic families, such as the Doranitai, the Kabasitai, the Meizomatai and the Kamachenoi.

## 2. The Revolt

On April 6, 1340, after the death of Basil Grand Komnenos,<sup>3</sup> the governance of the empire was assumed by Eirene Palaiologina, the illegitimate daughter of the Byzantine Emperor [Andronikos III Palaiologos](#) (1328-1341).<sup>4</sup> After her ascension to the throne of Trebizond, Eirene attempted to consolidate her power with the help of the Amytzentarios and other notable aristocrats. However, the controversy between the Scholarios family and the Amytzentarios, who at the time formed the two major parties of the local aristocracy, had become very complicated due to personal disputes. As a result, the Scholarios family reacted immediately and



revolted against the empress. They soon were joined by other eminent aristocratic families, such as the Meizomatai, the Doranitai, the Kabasitai and the Kamachenoi. The names of Leo Kabasites, the **mezas doux** John Kabasites and **Constantine Doranites** are reported by the sources. Nevertheless, the exact role of those people in the events as well as their fate after their defeat by the imperial forces is not known.

The Scholarios family and other noble families of Trebizond, under the **mezas stratopedarches** and **sebastos** Tzanichites, were entrenched themselves behind the walls of the **monastery of St. Eugenios**, which became their operational centre against Palaiologina. On the other hand, the empress managed to maintain control over the harbour and the **castle**, helped by the Amytzentarios family.<sup>5</sup> The revolt ended on July 2, 1340, when the mezas doux, the eunuch John, arrived at Trebizond from Constantinople to assist the empress. John's forces joined the imperial troops and they jointly attacked the monastery of St. Eugenios, which was set to fire. The Scholarios family was defeated and their leaders were initially arrested and taken to the fortress of Limnia, while in the following year (July 1341) some of them were executed.

### 3. Consequences

The predominance of Eirene Palaiologina and the Amytzentarios did not signal the end of civil conflicts within the empire. The contrarieties between the major landowners and the nobility of the court continued to provoke bloody conflicts between the two sides until the early years of the rule of Alexios III Grand Komnenos. During those tumultuous civil conflicts several families suffered heavy casualties, which affected directly their presence in the political scene of the empire. In 1352 quite a few members of the Doranitai were **executed**, while the massacre of the Amytzentarios in 1342 also signalled the victory of the pro-Constantinople side of Trebizond over any anti-Constantinople policy.<sup>6</sup>

During the subsequent civil conflicts the families joined either the one or the other side, either opposing or supporting the emperors, depending on their interest. Thus, in 1351 the Doranitai and the Scholarios family, which in 1340 had jointly participated in the revolt against Empress Eirene Palaiologina, appear to be rivals. On the other hand, during the civil conflicts the emperors that successively ascended the throne were unable to deal with the internal disorder effectively. However, the aristocratic families of Trebizond never became powerful enough to eventually prevail. Indeed, during the reign of powerful rulers the families were unable to promote their interest. As a result, the defeat of the Scholarios family in 1356 and the **Kabasitai** in 1363 by Alexios III signalled the end of those riots, which had afflicted and deeply divided the state of the Grand Komnenoi.

The rebellious movements of the aristocratic families had also a direct impact on the foreign affairs of the state. The revolt of the Scholarios family against Empress Eirene Palaiologina gave the opportunity to the Turkmen of Amida<sup>7</sup> to turn against the Pontos and to cause terrible disasters. The city of Trebizond was besieged and set to fire, while the citizens were massively massacred. Similar consequences also caused civil conflicts that broke out in the empire in the following years (the Turkmen captured Hagios Andreas and Oinaion in 1346 and the **Genoese** captured **Cerasous** in 1348).

---

1. See Λυμπερόπουλος, Β., *Ο Βυζαντινός Πόντος. Η αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας* (Αθήνα 1999), p. 138.

2. See Λυμπερόπουλος, Β., *Ο Βυζαντινός Πόντος. Η αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας* (Αθήνα 1999), p. 150.

3. It is assumed that the death of Basil Grand Komnenos was caused by Eirene Palaiologina. See Miller, W., *Trebizond. The Last Greek Empire* (London 1926), p. 46.

4. The empress had been sent away by her husband so that he could marry Eirene of Trebizond, a local aristocrat, with whom he had an unlawful affair.

5. Λυμπερόπουλος, Β., *Ο Βυζαντινός Πόντος. Η αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας* (Αθήνα 1999), p. 174, argues that the empress was arrested by the



Amytantzarios family and was detained in the fortress against her will.

6. See Ahrweiler, E., "Η αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας", in *Ιστορία του Ελληνικού Έθνους*, vol. 9 (Αθήνα 1980), p. 328.




7. On the Turks of Amida and their name, see Zachariadou, E.A., "Trebizond and the Turks (1352-1402)", *Αρχαίον Πόντου* 35 (1979), pp. 340-341.

## Bibliography :

	<b>Χρυσάνθος Φιλιππίδης, μητροπολίτης Τραπεζούντος</b> , "Η Εκκλησία Τραπεζούντος", <i>Αρχαίον Πόντου</i> , 4/5, 1933, 1-1.070
	<b>Λυμπερόπουλος Β.Χ.</b> , <i>Ο Βυζαντινός Πόντος. Η Αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας (1204-1261), ο χώρος, οι άνθρωποι, η οικονομία</i> , Αθήνα 1999
	<b>Λαμφίδης Ο.</b> , "Μιχαήλ του Παναρέτου περί των Μεγάλων Κομνηνών", <i>Αρχαίον Πόντου</i> , 22, 1958, 5-128
	<b>Νικηφόρος Γρηγοράς</b> , <i>Ρωμαϊκής Ιστορίας Λόγοι</i> , Shopen, L. (ed.), <i>Nicephori Gregorae Historia Byzantina 1-3</i> , Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, Bonn 1829-1855
	<b>Janssens E.</b> , <i>Trebizonde en Colchide</i> , Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969, Travaux de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres XL
	<b>Miller W.</b> , <i>Trebizond. The Last Greek Empire of the Byzantine Era, 1204-1461</i> , London 1926
	<b>Ahrweiler H.</b> , "Η Αυτοκρατορία της Τραπεζούντας", <i>Ιστορία του Ελληνικού Έθνους Θ': Υστεροβυζαντινοί χρόνοι (1204-1453)</i> , Εκδοτική Αθηνών, Αθήνα 1980, 325-334
	<b>Bredenkamp F.</b> , "The Doranites Family of the 14th Century Byzantine Empire of Trebizond", <i>Βυζαντιακά</i> , 19, 1999, 239-261
	<b>Bryer A.A.M.</b> , "The Estates of the Empire of Trebizond. Evidence for their Resources, Products, Agriculture, Ownership and Location", <i>Αρχαίον Πόντου</i> , 35, 1979, 370-477
	<b>Zachariadou E.A.</b> , "Trebizond and the Turks (1352-1402)", <i>Μαύρη Θάλασσα: 12ον Συμπόσιον Βυζαντινών Σπουδών (Birmingham, 18-20 Μαρτίου 1978)</i> <i>Αρχαίον Πόντου</i> 35, Αθήνα 1979, 333-358
	<b>Γεωργιάδης Θ.</b> , <i>Εγκυκλοπαίδεια του Ποντιακού Ελληνισμού. Πόντος. Ιστορία, Λαογραφία και Πολιτισμός</i> , Θεσσαλονίκη 1991
	<b>Λαμφίδης Ο.</b> , <i>Ανδρέου Λιβαδηνού βίος και έργα</i> , Αθήνα 1975
	<b>Bryer A.A.M.</b> , "The faithless Kabazitai and Scholarioi", Moffatt, A. (ed.), <i>Maistor. Classical, Byzantine and Renaissance Studies for Robert Browning</i> , Canberra 1984, 309-327
	<b>Μιχαήλ Πανάρετος</b> , <i>Περί των της Τραπεζούντος βασιλέων</i> , Λάμπρος, Σ. (επιμ.), <i>Νέος Ελληνομνήμων 4</i> , Αθήνα 1907
	<b>Σαββίδης Α. (επιμ.)</b> , <i>Εγκυκλοπαιδικό Προσωπογραφικό Λεξικό Βυζαντινής Ιστορίας και Πολιτισμού 1</i> , Αθήνα 1996



## Glossary :

	<b>megas doukas</b>
The commander of the Byzantine fleet (from 1092 onwards). In the Late Byzantine period, the title of the <i>megas doukas</i> was assigned to the highest officials of the imperial administration/army.	
	<b>megas stratopedarches</b>
Superior officer responsible for the provision of equipment and supplies for the military forces of the byzantine empire of Nicaea.	
	<b>sebastos</b>
("venerable") Title of honour created by Constantine IX the Monomachos in the middle of the 11th century. Originated from the translation of the imperial adjective <i>augustus</i> . This title was given successively to the two mistresses of the emperor.	

## Sources

Michael Panaretos, *Περί των της Τραπεζούντος βασιλέων*, ed. Λάμπρος, Σ., «Το τραπεζουντιακόν χρονικόν του πρωτοσεβαστού και πρωτονοταρίου Μιχαήλ Παναρέτου», *Νέος Ελληνομνημίων* 4 (1907), pp. 271.20-272.18.

Schopen, L. - Bekker, I. (ed.), *Nicephori Gregorae Historia Byzantina* 2 (Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, Bonn 1830), pp. 550.17-551.18.

Andrew Libadenus, *Περιήγησις*, ed. Λαμψίδης, Ο., *Ανδρέου Λιβαδηνού βίος και έργα* (Αθήνα 1975), pp. 63.6-64.8.

## Quotations

### 1. The local chronicler, Michael Panaretos, refers to the revolt of the aristocratic families of Trebizond (1340):

Ἐκοιμήθη ὁ βασιλεὺς κύρ Βασίλειος ὁ μέγας Κομνηνὸς μηνὶ Ἀπριλίῳ εἰς τὰς C', ἡμέρα ε', ἰνδικτιῶνος η', ἔτους ,Cωμη'. Ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη ζ' καὶ μῆνας C'. Οἱ δὲ παῖδες αὐτοῦ κύρ Ἀλέξιος καὶ κύρ Καλοῖωάννης ἐστάλθησαν εἰς τὴν Πόλιν σὺν τῇ μητρὶ. Καὶ ἐκράτησε τὴν βασιλείαν ἡ Παλαιολογίνα κυρὰ Εἰρήνη, χήρα οὖσα. Καὶ εὐθέως ἐταράχθησαν οἱ ἄρχοντες καὶ ἐγένοντο δύο μέρη. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Τζανιχίτης, ὁ μέγας στρατοπεδάρχης κύρ Σεβαστὸς σὺν τοῖς Σχολαρίοις καὶ Μειζομάταις καὶ κύρ Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ Δωρανίτης καὶ οἱ Καβαζῖται καὶ ὁ Καμαχηνὸς καὶ τινες τοῦ κοινοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀλλαγίων τῶν βασιλικῶν ἐκράτησαν τὸν Ἅγιον Εὐγένιον, οἱ δ' Ἀμυτζανατράνται καὶ τινες τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ ἀλλαγίου ἐκράτησαν σὺν τῇ δεσποίνῃ τὸν κουλᾶν.

Michael Panaretos, *Περί των της Τραπεζούντος βασιλέων*, ed. Λάμπρος, Σ., «Το τραπεζουντιακόν χρονικόν του πρωτοσεβαστού και πρωτονοταρίου Μιχαήλ Παναρέτου», *Νέος Ελληνομνημίων* 4 (1907), pp. 271.20-272.12.

### 2. The suppression of the revolt, as described by Michael Panaretos:

Κατὰ δὲ Ἰούλιον μῆνα β', ἡμέρα α', ἔτους ,Cωμη', ἐλθὼν ὁ μέγας δούξ Ἰωάννης ὁ ἑκτομίας ἐκ τῶν Λιμνίων μετὰ φωσσοῦτον πολὺ, ἐγένετο πόλεμος, σύραντες καὶ τὸ μάγανον κατὰ τῆς μονῆς· καὶ ἐπυρπολήθη ἡ μονή, καὶ πάντα τὰ ὠραῖα αὐτῆς ἀπεκαύθησαν. Καὶ ὁ Τζανιχίτης καὶ ἔτεροι ἄρχοντες ἐπεριωρίσθησαν εἰς τὰ Λιμνία καὶ ἐκεῖ τὸ ζῆν ἀπέδωκαν.

Michael Panaretos, *Περί των της Τραπεζούντος βασιλέων*, ed. Λάμπρος, Σ., «Το τραπεζουντιακόν χρονικόν του πρωτοσεβαστού και πρωτονοταρίου Μιχαήλ Παναρέτου», *Νέος Ελληνομνημίων* 4 (1907), pp. 272.13-18.

### 3. The Byzantine historian Nikephoros Gregoras recounts the events of the civil war at Trebizond:

Διατριβῆς δὲ μετὰξὺ γινομένης καὶ τῆς τῶν Τραπεζουντιῶν ἡγεμονίας ὑπὸ γυνακὶ διοικεῖσθαι καλῶς καὶ βεβαίως οὐ δυναμένης, στασιάζειν τινὲς ἐπεχείρουν καὶ ἀνασεῖιν τὸν δῆμον. ὅθεν ἀναγκασθεῖσα Εἰρήνη ἡ βασιλὶς τῶν Τραπεζουντιῶν ἐξέπεμψε ταχυναυτοῦσαν τριήρη μετὰ πρέσβειων ἄλλων, καὶ σὺν γε αὐτοῖς τὸν τῆς Τραπεζούντος ἀρχιθῦτην, κατεπέειξοντες τὴν προτέραν ζήτησιν αὐτῆς πρὸς τοῦ βασιλέως Ῥωμαίων. οἱ δὲ καταπλεύσαντες ἐς Βυζάντιον καὶ τὸν βασιλέα οὐχ εὐρηκότες ἀποστέλλουσιν ἐς βασιλέα ἱππέας ὀλίγους, οἱ καὶ γένει καὶ ἀξιώματι προέχειν τῶν ἄλλων ἐδόκουν. οἷς ἐνδημήσασι τῇ τῶν



Θεσσαλονικέων μητροπόλει οὐκ ἐγένετο ἐντυχεῖν παρόντι τῷ βασιλεῖ. ῥαῖσας γὰρ πρὸ βραχέος ἐκεῖνος, ὡς εἴρηται, ἀπήει πολιορκήσων τὴν τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων μητρόπολιν. ὅθεν ἔδοξε κατὰ χώραν μείνασι, γράμμασι μηνύειν τῷ βασιλεῖ τὴν τῆς ἀφίξεως αἰτίαν αὐτῶν. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐξουσίας κολακευούσης τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν τῆς γυναικείας ὀρέξεως πάντα χαλινὰ διαρρήγνυται, λανθανούσαις μίξεσι χρῆσθαι τὴν βασιλίδι Εἰρήνην ἐψιθυρίζετο πρὸς τὸν μέγαν δομέστικον τῶν Τραπεζουντίων. τοῦτο δὲ διατρέχον τὰς τῶν πολλῶν ἀκοὰς κατεστασίαζε τὸν τε δῆμον καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς εὐγενεῖα προὔχοντας· καὶ οἱ μὲν προσεχώρουν τῷ Τζανυχίτῃ, πλουτῶ καὶ δόξῃ τηρικαῦτα δυναμένῳ τὰ μέγιστα· οἱ δὲ τῷ μεγάλῳ δομεστικῷ. οὕτω δὲ στασιασθείσης καὶ εἰς δύο σχισθείσης τῆς τῶν Τραπεζουντίων πόλεως, εἰς μάχην ἐμφύλιον ἐτελεύτα τὸ πρᾶγμα· ὅτε δὴ καὶ κατακοπήναι φασὶ πλείστους τε ἄλλους ἐξ ἑκατέρων τῶν μερῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις Τζανυχίτην.

Schopen, L. - Bekker, I. (ed.), *Nicephori Gregorae Historia Byzantina 2* (CSHB, Bonn 1830), pp. 550.17-551.18.

#### 4. The Byzantine scholar Andrew Libadenos describes the civil war at Trebizond and the consequences for himself:

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀληθεία καθάπαξ τὴν ἱστορίαν πᾶσαν ἐφέπεσθαι προεπηγγειλάμεθα, γυμναῖς αὐταῖς ἀληθείαις ὅση δύναμις ταύτης ἐχώμεθα. Εὐροοῦσι τοίνυν καὶ καλῶς ἔχουσι περὶ τῆδε φθάνει τελευτῇ Κομνηνοῦ Βασιλείου δεινὸν ἐπελθοῦσα οἷά τις συμφορῶν κυκεῶν καὶ ὀλέθρων, Αἰγυπτίων πληγαῖς ἄλλη δεκάπληγος μείζων ἡμῖν βαρύτερα τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἡμῖν καὶ τῇ πόλει τοῦ βασκάνου διαφθορήσαντος. Ἄρτι γὰρ ἐκείνου πρὸς θεὸν μεταστάντος ἡμῖν καὶ ἀμφοῖν τὰ δεινὰ τῶν κακῶν ἐπιεσφόρησεν· οὕτω γὰρ τὸ πένθος ἐλώφησε, καὶ ἡ τῶν ἐν τέλει ἀστατος ἔρις, οἴμοι, καθ' ἑαυτῶν ἀνηγείρετο, πρᾶγμα τι πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἀρρήτου θείας ἐκτὸς προνοίας λύειν ἀμήχανον. Τοῦτο τοίνυν οὕτως ἔχον εἰδὼς καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ κακῷ τὰ παρόντα τῆδ' ἐπιόρεῦσει κατὰ νοῦν γε βαλλόμενος ἀπαίρειν τῆσδε κατήπειγμαι πάση χρώμενος πείρα, πάντα δηλονότι τῷ λόγῳ κινούμενος κάλων καὶ οὐδ' οὕτως ἀπήλλαγμα. Μέσος τοίνυν ἐναπολειφθεὶς συμφορῶν οὐκ εἶχον ὅτι καὶ γένοιμι, ἐδεόμην δε τοῦ θεοῦ μάλα καὶ θεομὸν ἠντιβόλουν διὰ τῆς θεομήτορος ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῶν δυσχερῶν. Ἀλλ' εἰ ἐκκακοίημεν ἄμως γέ πως ἐπὶ μυριάσι ταῖς συμφοραῖς, ὑπό γε προνοίας πάλιν ἀνείμεθα. Τίς τοίνυν ἐώρακε τῶν ἀστικῶν τε καὶ ἐπηλύδων τότε τὸν ἐμφύλιον πόλεμον καὶ ἀδακρυτὴ παρήλαθε τὴν ἀνάγκην τοῦ πτώματος; ἦν δὴ κατ' ἀλλήλων ἐμφύλων ὁμοῦ καὶ πιστῶν τῷ θεῷ μοῖρά τις τῶν κακῶν ἐσχεδιάσε καὶ τοῦτο ζυνέβαινε τῶν ἐν τέλει μᾶλλον τοῖς προὔχουσι. Τίς τὴν συμφορὰν οὐκ ἐπένησεν; ἢ τίς ἰδὼν ἢ ἀκούσας καὶ μαθὼν τὸ μῦθος τῆς ἀλληλοφονίας οὐ θρηγῶν ἀνωμώξατο; Οἶδεν Εὐγενίου καλλινίκου μονῆ ταῦτα τοῦ μάρτυρος καὶ οἱ τὸν Εὐξείνου τουτονὶ Κόλχον ἀπλῶς ναιετάωντες ἀνθρώποι, ὡς τι φάναι κατ' ἔπος, τῷ γεγονέναι πᾶσι ταῦτα περιπτυστα. Ἐγῶγε δ' οὖν καὶ ταύτης εἴσω τότε τυχῶν τῆς ἀνάγκης ἐάλων, οἴμοι, καὶ τῆς πείρας ἔργον γεγένημαι, ὅτι περ ἐν μέρει θεσμοῖς φιλίας προσηταιρικῶς τοῖς πεπτωκόσι πεφώραμαι· πάλαι γὰρ τοῖσδε νόμῳ φιλίας ἀληθοῦς συνέρρομαι ἤκιστα σκαιὰ φάσκουσιν, ὡς ἐγῶμαι, εἰρήσεται γὰρ τάληθῃ. Ὅθεν καὶ διώκταις ἠπειλήμαι μάλ' οὐκ ἀγαθῶς καὶ τούτοις δ' οὐσίαν μὲν πᾶσαν ἀφήρημαι, ὑβρεως δὲ καὶ πλησίον κατήνηκα νῆ τοὺς λόγους, ὦ φίλτατοι, μηδὲν ἤκιστα ξυνεγνωκῶς ἐμαυτῷ δράσαντι δεινόν, εἰδέναι δὲ μάλιστα πεποιθῶς τοὺς περιϊόντας, ὡς εὐθυδικίας χάριν ὀρθῆς ἦν τουτὶ τὸ κακόν.

Andrew Libadenus, *Περιήγησις*, ed. Λαμψίδης, Ο., *Ανδρέου Λιβαδηνοῦ βίος καὶ ἔργα* (Αθήνα 1975), pp. 63.6-64.8.

### Chronological Table

1332: Manuel II Grand Komnenos is murdered by his uncle Basil

April 6, 1340: Emperor Basil Grand Komnenos dies. He is succeeded by his first wife, Eirene Palaiologina. Members of several aristocratic families revolt against the empress and entrench themselves inside the monastery of St. Eugenios

July 2, 1340: The imperial forces capture the monastery of St. Eugenios and arrest the revolters

July 1341: Some of the captive revolters are executed at Limnia

### Chronological Table

List of the Grand Komnenoi (emperors of Trebizond)

Alexios I (1204-1222)



Andronikos I (Gidon) (1222-1235)

John I (Axouchos) (1235-1238)

Manuel I (1238-1263)

Andronikos II (1263-1266)

George (Planos) (1266-1280)

John II (1280-1285)

Theodora (1285)

John II (again 1285-1297)

Alexios II (1297-1230)

Andronikos III (1330-1332)

Manuel II (1332)

Basil (1332-1340)

Eirene (1340-1341)

Anna (Anachoutlou) (1341-1342)

John III (1342-1344)

Michael (1344-1349)

Alexios III (1349-1390)

Manuel III (1390-1417)

Alexios IV (1417-1429)

John IV (1429-1458)

Alexios V (1458)

David (1458-1461)