



GED 06.04.463

## Tyron son of Polythrous

Τύρων Πολύθρου

<b>ID:</b>	GED 06.04.463	<b>Chronology:</b>	About 275 BC	<b>Greek designation/s:</b>	dikastes
<b>Name:</b>	Tyron	<b>Place of Origin:</b>	Asia Minor Ionia Teos	<b>Role/s:</b>	
<b>Patronymic:</b>	son of Polythrous				
<b>Ethnic/demotic:</b>	Teian (Τηϊός)				
<b>Authors:</b>	Leon Battista Borsano				
<b>Last modified:</b>					
<b>DOI:</b>					

### General info

#### Inscriptions

*I.Iasos 608*

#### Honours

citizenship, enjoyment of every right, escort, extension to offsprings, gold crown, hospitality meal, priority access to the council, priority access to the popular assembly, proxeny, title of benefactor

#### Keywords

foreign judges

### Missions List

#### Teos to Bargylia, 275-261 BC

##### Greek Designation

dikastes

##### Patron

Antiochus I (Seleucid king)

##### Recipient

Bargylia

##### Sender

Teos

##### Envoy/Colleagues

GED 06.04.463 Tyron



## Honours

citizenship, enjoyment of every right, escort, extension to offsprings, gold crown, hospitality meal, priority access to the council, priority access to the popular assembly, proxeny, title of benefactor

---

## Keywords

foreign judges

---

## Commentary

Tyron son of Polythrouos was an eminent Teian, who was sent as judge by his city to Bargylia in Caria. It is not possible to retrace exactly the background situation of Bargylia because the beginning of *I.Iasos* 608 is missing. We can suppose, based on the diplomatic procedure shown in *Il.* 41-50 (which is partly restored), that the Bargylian people were in need for internal peace-making: at first, they asked Antiochus I for help; he must have been passing through Caria at the time. The king referred them to the Teians, so they sent out another delegation to Teos; eventually Teos sent Tyron as judge to solve the internal strife. Tyron was completely successful in his mission, as the large amount of honours shows. Furthermore, Bargylia did not only take extreme care of him, giving two escorts for the return journey, but also made sure to inform the king of his success. Since Antiochus was now far from the region of Bargylia, they decided to inform him directly on his possible return, and in the meantime immediately inform Alexandros, a lieutenant whom Antiochus had evidently left behind to control the area (“τῷ [καταλ]ελειμμένῳ ὑπὸ [τοῦ] βασιλέως”, *Il.* 47-8). The chronology of the diplomatic activity of Tyron is circumscribed to the reign of Antiochus I Soter, probably the last decade, or at least after the victory of Antiochus over the Galatians (275), hence the presence of “Soter” in *Il.* 22. Alexandros should be identified with the Alexandros who wrote about some land grants in *OGIS* 229, 101, confirming some provisions of Antiochus I. He could be the brother of Laodike I (BNJ 260 F32, 8), who was based in Sardis as *strategos* and later helped Antiochus Hierax against his brother Seleucos II. Tyron’s patronymic, Polythrouos, is an extremely rare name, which recurs only at Thasos and Teos. Here it can be found from the 4th century BC onwards, related to some influential individuals, like (see e.g. →Polythrouos) and Polythrouos son of Onesimos (an important reformer of civic education). Tyron therefore belonged to a prestigious family, whose presence in political and diplomatic activities of Teos is well attested.

## Bibliography

Hamon, P. (2012), ‘Mander les juges dans la cité : notes sur l’organisation des missions judiciaires à l’époque hellénistique’, *CCGG* 23, 195-222.