

Jurisdiction and Jurisprudence
in Demosthenes 23 (Against Aristocrates)
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1. Demosthenes *Against Aristocrates* §91

ἐάν τις ἀποκτείνῃ Χαρίδημον, ἀγώγιμος ἔστω, ἐὰν δέ τις ἀφέλῃται ἢ πόλις ἢ ἰδιώτης, ἔκσπονδος ἔστω.

if any person kill Charidemus he shall be liable to seizure from the allied territory and if anyone prevent this, whether city or individual, they shall be excluded from the treaty.

1. Demosthenes *Against Aristocrates* §22

Δικάζειν δὲ τὴν βουλὴν τὴν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ φόνου καὶ τραύματος ἐκ προνοίας καὶ πυρκαϊᾶς καὶ φαρμάκων, ἐάν τις ἀποκτείνῃ δούς.

The boule on the Areopagus is to judge cases of murder and intentional wounding and arson and poisoning, if someone kills in giving it.

3. Demosthenes *Against Aristocrates* §27

παραβάς τὸ διωρισμένον ἐκ τοῦ νόμου δικαστήριον, ἄκριτον τοῖς ἐπαιτιασμένοις παρέδωκεν ὃ τι ἂν βούλωνται χρῆσθαι τὸν οὐδ' εἰ πεποιήκῃ πῶ φανερόν.

... bypassing the court defined by the law he handed [the presumed assassin] over to his accusers without a trial to do whatever they wanted to him, when it is not even clear if he is guilty.

4. Demosthenes *Against Aristocrates* §207-208

τεκμήριον δὲ τὴν Θεμιστοκλέους μὲν οἰκίαν καὶ τὴν Μιλτιάδου καὶ τῶν τότε λαμπρῶν, εἴ τις ἄρ' ὑμῶν οἶδεν ὅποια ποτ' ἔστιν, ὅρᾳ τῶν πολλῶν οὐδὲν σεμνοτέραν οὔσαν, τὰ δὲ τῆς πόλεως οἰκοδομήματα καὶ κατασκευάσματα τηλικαῦτα καὶ τοιαῦθ' ὥστε μηδενὶ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων ὑπερβολὴν λελεῖφθαι, προπύλαια ταῦτα, νεώσοικοι, στοαί, Πειραιεύς, τᾶλλ' οἷς κατεσκευασμένην ὁρᾷτε τὴν πόλιν. νῦν δ' ἰδίᾳ μὲν ἐκάστῳ τῶν τὰ κοινὰ πραττόντων τοσαύτη περιουσία [ἔστιν] ὥστε τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν πολλῶν δημοσίων οἰκοδομημάτων σεμνοτέρας τὰς ἰδίας κατεσκευάκασιν οἰκίας, γῆν δ' ἔνιοι πλείω πάντων ὑμῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ συνεώνηται δημοσίᾳ δ' ὑμεῖς ἅ μὲν οἰκοδομεῖτε καὶ κονιάτε, ὥς μικρὰ καὶ γλίσχρα, αἰσχύνῃ λέγειν. ἀλλ' ἔχετ' εἰπεῖν ὃ τι κοινῇ κτησάμενοι καταλείψετε, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνοι Χερρόνησον, Ἀμφίπολιν, δόξαν ἔργων καλῶν;

Here is the proof: if any of you knows what sort of house Themistocles and Miltiades lived in, or any of the men who were famous at the time, he sees that it is no more grand than those of the majority, but the public buildings and structures were such as to leave their descendants no chance of surpassing them: these gateways and shipyards and colonnades and the Piraeus and all the other structures with which, as you see, the city is built up. But today every public figure has such a surplus of wealth that some of them have constructed private homes that are more grand than public buildings, and some have bought up more property than all of you here in the courtroom together. Meanwhile, it is a shame to say how poor and paltry are the public buildings you build and whitewash. Can you say what you have acquired in common and will leave to your descendants, as they left the Chersonese and Amphipolis to you, the glory of their noble deeds?