LIVES OF GREEK STATESMEN, SOLON-THEMISTOKLES

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649638031

Lives of Greek Statesmen, Solon-Themistokles by Sir George W. Cox

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SIR GEORGE W. COX

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LIVES .

OF

GREEK STATESMEN

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SOLON-THEMISTOKLES

BY THE

REV. SIR GEORGE W. COX, BART. M.A.

AUTHOR OF

MYTHOLOGY OF THE ARYAN NATIONS' Ac.



LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1885

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PREFACE

THE history of a people is often best studied in the lives of individual citizens; and this is perhaps to a larger extent the case in the ancient Greek world than elsewhere. A Greek nation, in one sense of the word, there never was; but some individual Greek citizens proposed to themselves and acted on a policy which, if consistently carried out, might have had for its results the growth of a vigorous national life. Apart from this there is the personal interest which gathers round the career of great men, and which should lead us to examine most carefully the grounds of the judgements passed upon them.

These reasons have led me to hope that the cause of historical truth may be promoted by a series of lives of Greek statesmen from the dawn of contemporary history to the last days of the Achaian League. In a certain sense, it is true, all free citizens in such a city as Athens were statesmen; but even at Athens there were always some who rose to preeminence among their fellows, and the influence exercised by Perikles has been described by Thucydides as virtually the urule or sway of one single man. It is also true that the distinction now commonly drawn between military and civil life, between the statesmanship of legislative assemblies and the tactics of commanders in war, had no existence for the countrymen of Themistokles or Timoleon. The man who had most influence in debate might be also the most successful leader in the battle-field, or, as in the case of Kleon, he might not; but there was nothing to prevent him from appearing in the character of an orator or in that of a general, and he might be called upon at any time to lay aside the former for the latter. But in spite of this the rise and growth of a very definite ideal of statesmanship may be traced in the lives of the most prominent citizens in Athens, Sparta, or elsewhere : and in these lives we may perhaps best appreciate

the political education afforded in the Greek cities to the great

body of the people.

In many cases also we have to do justice, so far as may be in our power, to men who have not generally been fairly dealt with, or to determine the character of measures which have not been fully understood. The Seisschtheis of Solon may be mentioned as an instance of the latter. As illustrating the former part of our task, the charges of corruption and treachery brought against Themistokles must compel us, if they are not fully proved, to reverse the verdict usually given on a general review of his career. It is not likely that I may have again to speak of this illustrious man, with whom even such historians as Thirlwall and Grote have failed to deal fairly. I have therefore felt it my duty to examine the whole evidence afresh with the utmost care. The result seems to me to involve the complete vindication of his good name; and I venture to hope that it may be accepted as the only judgement in accordance with all the facts of the case.

The lives given in this first volume may be regarded as presenting a picture of the whole Greek world down to the triumphant close of the great struggle with Persia. The second volume will deal with the statesmen whose lives belong for the most part to the period of the fatal struggle

between Athens and Sparta.

In the spelling of Greek names I have followed the English form, wherever such forms can be said to exist, as with Athens, Thebes, Corinth, Thrace, Egean. Where the Latin forms are more familiar than the Greek, I have given both, as in Korkyra (Coreyra), Kroisos (Cræsus). In a few cases I have taken the modern form, as with Egina for Ægina or Aigina. Otherwise I have adhered to the old Greek forms as transliterated by the great majority of our Greek historians and scholars for many years past. It should be remembered, however, that the Greek spelling involves practically no difference of sound from that of the Latin pronunciation, the sound of the C and K being identical, and the diphthong ai being pronounced as we pronounce ai in fail, and ei and oi like ec in been.

CONTENTS

SOLON

	0.00 to 0.00 t	
B.C.	714	41
	Character of the evidence for the life of Solon	1
	Solon as a poet	2
	Character of Solon's poems	8
	Existing fragments of his poems	3
	Parentage of Solon	8
	Circumstances of his early life	4
	Solon as one of the Seven Sages of Greece	4
	War between Athens and Megara for Salamis	5
596	Renewal of the war with Megara by Solon	6
	Chronology of the war with Megara	6
	Stratagems ascribed to Solon	7
	Reference of the quarrel to Spartan arbitration	7
	Solon and the Sacred War	8
	The religious association of houses, claus, and tribes	8
	Amphiktyonic councils	8
	The Delphian Amphiktyonia	8
	Interests of pilgrims journeying to the Delphian Sanctuary .	9
	Sentence passed on Kirvha after the end of the Sacred War .	9
		10
	Alleged poisoning of the waters of the river Pleistos by Solon	10
		11
		11
		12
		12
		13
	Epimenides the Cretan	18
	Intestine divisions in Athens	13

		٠	۰	l
3	œ	٠	٠	١

CONTENTS

B.C.							FAGS
	Description of the state of Athens by Solon his	nse	ır			,	14
	Meaning of the terms used by Solon	100			÷		15
	Supposed condition of the peasantry of Attica						15
594	Archonship of Solon: the Seisachtheia						16
	Questions of debt and mortgage						16
	Opinions of later writers	e C					17
	Land tenure in the days of Solon						17
	Landowners and money-lenders						18
	Removal of boundary marks by Solon						18
	Gods of boundaries						19
	The primitive Aryan family						19
	Meaning of the change effected by Solon .			0			19
	Alleged inslavement of the land	- 6	Ö	- 3	(°		20
	The condition of the Hektemorians	93	l.	3	S.,	ं	20
	Alleged debasement of the currency by Solon	्	Ť	-	Ö		21
	Later ideas of the Seisachtheia of Solon	- 2		ð	١.,	٠.	21
	Theory of interest on loans	- 0	O		e.	8	22
	New classification of the citizens	ŝ	U		١,	3	28
	Timocratic constitution of Solon	- 82	7	5	ŗ.	8	28
	The fourth class of citizens	- 83	١.,	3	١,	S	24
	The Eupatrids and the Thêtes	38	ಿ	5	ं	4	24
	The Archons and the Proboulentic Council .	•	١	-		8	24
	Slow growth of the commonalty		•		į.	1	25
	Influence of the ancient tribes	- 53		•		8	25
	The Dikasteris	36	•	725	ř		26
	Special laws ascribed to Solon		l.	•	i.	Ĭ.	26
	Solonian law against neutrality in time of sedit	ion	٥,		ैं	3	27
	Travels of Solon	1021		•	ĺ.	ů	27
	Legend of the visit of Solon to Kroisos (Crossus	a	ē.	V250	*	•	28
	Tale of Kleobis and Biton			•			28
	Ethical philosophy of Solon		ċ		,		29
	The fall of Kroisos (Crossus)	•		•		૾	80
	Didactic purpose of the story	20	•		•		30
	Factions at Athens			*		•	36
	Peisistrates and the men of the bills		•		٠		31
	Resistance of Solon to the usurpation of Peisist			8		•	81
201	Resistance of Solon to the usurpation of Pelsias	THEO	18		•	•	61
	PEISISTRATOS						
	Exclusiveness of the primitive Aryan family	9				,	33
	Primitive oligarchy						33
	Origin of kingship	02		e.			34

		CONTENTS	ix
	B.C.		JAGR
		The Patrician or Eupstrid order	. 34
		Decay and abelition of kingship	. 85
		Archens for life, as substitutes for hereditary kings	. 85
		History of the new oligarchies	. 35
		Effects of jealousy and disunion	. 36
		Origin of tyrannies	. 86
		The family of Peisistratos	. 37
		Connexion between Peisistrates and Solon	. 87
		Evidence for the history of the Peissstratid dynasty .	. 38
		Stratagem of Peisistrates in order to sequire a body-guard	. 38
9	561	Usurpation of Peisistrates	. 39
*	Jul	Character of his government.	. 89
		Nominal maintenance of the Solonian constitution by	200
		Peisistratoe	. 40
		Public works of the Peisistratids	. 40
		The Pan-Athenaic festival	. 40
		Greek notions of kingship	. 41
		Greek notions of tyrants	41
		Expulsion of Peisistratos	. 41
,	555	Restoration of Peisistratos	. 42
117.0		Second expulsion of Peisistrates	. 43
		Second and final restoration of Peisistrates	43
*		Purification of Delos	. 44
2	597	Death of Peisistrates	. 44
•		The sons of Peisistrates	45
		Murder of Kimon, father of Miltiades	. 45
		Story of Harmodies and Aristogeiten	45
	1.14	Death of Hipparches. Despotism of Hippins	. 47
	411	History of Thucydides	. 47
		Political schemes of Hippias	. 48
		Miltiades, son of Kypselos	. 48
		Miltiades, son of Kimon	. 48
		Connexion of Hippias with Hippoklos, tyrant of Lampasko	100 - 100
		Intrigues of the Alkmaionids for the expulsion of Hippias	. 49
		Spartan interference against Hippias	. 50
	510	Expedition of Kleomenes, Expulsion of Hippias	. 50
	010	Complete success of the Spartans	. 7.0
		Later traditions respecting the expulsion of Hippias	51
		Fictions of later orators.	ål
		Increased energy of the Athenian people	51
3	505	Athenian embassy to Artsphernes	52
7	300	Congress at Sparta for the restoration of Hippias	52
		conflict to charter for mic restolution or rubbase	17.6

	B.C.					P	LG X
	man)	Opposition of the Corinthians	20				58
		Points of likeness between the Corinthians and th	10 5	ines	tar	18	58
		Points of difference between them		200			54
		Schemes and intrigues of Hippins	99	3			54
,	500	Second embassy from Athens to Artaphernes	٠.	ું		૽	55
•	our	Share of the Athenians in the revolt of Aristago		1 0	•		55
	400	The Persians with Hippias at Marathon		់		•	56
	420	Visions and portents		٤.	У.	•	56
		Plans of Hippias	Ť.,			•	56
		General character of the government of the Peisi		in a		•	57
		General character of the government of the Lessi	BLLS	Liu			01
		and the second s					
		KLEISTHENES					
		Kleisthenes of Sikyon					59
		The three Dorian tribes	8.	ું કે			59
		Change of tribal names		٠.			60
		Story of Kleisthenes and Hippokleides	Ī.,	. 8			60
		Kleisthenes of Sikyon, and Kleisthenes of Athen		•	•		61
		Principles involved in the reforms of Kleisthenes		Ach	en		61
		Conditions of non-tribal citizens	W	25.60			62
	510	Substitution of new for the old tribes by Kleisth	ana	1	·	•	62
	324.0	The Ionian name	au c			•	68
		The ten Kleisthenean tribes	_3	١.,	٠	•	63
		Composition of the new tribes	•				68
		Causes of the opposition of Isagoras		١.,	1		64
		Geographical distribution of the new tribes .	•	. *			64
		The Council of Five Hundred		١.,		•	65
		The Ten Generals	*	30			65
		Constitution of the Council of Five Hundred	33	١.,		•	65
		The Heliaia		•			66
		Extent of the reforms of Kleisthenes			*	1	66
		Election of the Archons by lot	٠				
		Reforms of Aristeides	- 33	١			67
			٠				67
		The Archons and the Court of Areiopagos	15	•		2	67
		Ostracism	٠			•	68
		Need of such a measure		ř	35	•	68
		Working of Ostracism					69
		Instances of Ostracism		5	25	20	70
		Appeal of Isagoras to Kleomenes, king of Sparia				٠	70
		Expulsion of Kleisthenes from Athens		5	625	2	71
		Return of Kleisthenes		- 34		٠	71
		Subsequent history of Kleisthenes and Isagoras				71	71