

**SELECTIONS FROM
PLUTARCH'S
LIFE OF CAESAR**

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Selections from Plutarch's Life of Caesar by R. L. A. DU Pontet

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EDITED BY

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PREFACE

THIS selection of passages from Plutarch's *Life of Caesar* was first put together in narrower compass by the Editor, as a means of providing young boys beginning Greek with a text sufficiently easy that would also be in relation with their Latin book, *Caesar*. Read in conjunction with some part of Caesar's *Commentaries* and Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, it was found so stimulating for intelligent and backward boys alike that it is hoped the book, extended to embrace all the leading points of the *Life*, may be found a suitable way of introducing Middle Forms to one of the master-pieces of ancient literature.

It was thought best not to interfere with the order of Plutarch's narrative. The pieces are therefore not graduated in difficulty. But the form of the narrative makes it easy for a master to omit any pieces found too hard for the first time of reading through.

A few liberties have been taken with the text, chiefly in the way of omission or con-

traction of over-long sentences, in order to make the pieces of nearly uniform length. Only some half-dozen single words have been altered to more usual synonyms.

The notes are intended to facilitate and supplement the use of Liddell and Scott's small lexicon. The Editor has worked through the whole book with its help, and hopes he has left nothing unexplained which cannot with care be found in it.

The notes are not intended to add to the burden of boys who find making out the Greek quite sufficiently hard. Thus, no references to Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* are given beyond the titles to some of the pieces. The play should certainly be read concurrently, if not in an hour specially set apart, then in the last ten minutes of any lesson better known than usual. The dullest boy will recognize the parallels, and the pleasure of discovery will make living knowledge of what would otherwise be a mere 'tip' for a mark.

R. L. A. DU PONTET.

WINCHESTER,
April, 1906.

SCENES FROM
THE LIFE OF JULIUS CAESAR

§ 1.—*Sulla's saying about young Caesar. Caesar escapes from Italy and is taken by pirates.*

Σύλλας, οὔτε ἐλπίσιν οὔτε φόβῳ δυνηθεὶς ἀπο-σπάσαι Καίσαρος τὴν Κίνα θυγατέρα Κορνηλίαν, περὶ δὲ ἀναιρέσεως αὐτοῦ βουλευόμενος, ἐνίων λεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἔχει λόγον ἀποκτείνειν παῖδα τηλικούτον, οὐκ ἔ-φη νοῦν ἔχειν 5 αὐτούς, εἰ μὴ πολλοὺς ἐν τῷ παιδί τούτῳ Μαρίους ἐν-ορώσι. ταύτης τῆς φωνῆς ἀν-ενεχθείσης πρὸς Καίσαρα, συχνὸν μὲν τινα χρόνον πλανώμενος ἐν Σαβίνοις ἔ-κλεπτεν ἑαυτόν· ἔπειτα κατὰ νύκτα περι-πίπτει στρατιώταις τοῦ 10 Σύλλας. ὄν τὸν ἡγεμόνα Κορνήλιον πείσας δυοῖν ταλάντοις ἀφ-εῖθη, καὶ κατα-βὰς εὐθὺς ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ἐξ-έ-πλευσεν εἰς Βιθυνίαν πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν βασιλέα. παρ' ᾧ δια-τρίψας χρόνον οὐ πολύν, εἶτα ἀπο-πλέων ἀλίσκεται 15 περὶ τὴν Φαρμακοῦσαν νῆσον ὑπὸ ληστῶν ἤδη τότε στόλοις μεγάλοις καὶ σκάφεσιν ἀναριθμήτοις κατ-εχόντων τὴν θάλατταν.

§ 2.—*Caesar treats the pirates with contempt,
and threatens them with death.*

Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν αἰτηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν λύτρα
εἴκοσι τάλαντα κατ-ε-γέλασεν ὡς οὐκ εἰδότες
ὄν ἠρήκοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ὠμολόγησε πεντήκοντα
δώσειν· ἔπειτα τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἄλλον εἰς
5 ἄλλην δια-πέμψας πόλιν ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν χρημάτων
πορισμὸν, ἐν ἀνθρώποις φονικωτάτοις Κίλιξι
μεθ' ἑνὸς φίλου καὶ δυοῖν ἀκολουθοῖν ἀπο-λε-
λειμμένος οὕτω καταφρονητικῶς εἶχεν, ὥστε πέμ-
πων ὁσάκις ἀνα-παύοιτο προσ-έ-ταττεν αὐτοῖς
10 σιωπᾶν. Ἡμέραις δὲ τεσσαράκοντα δυοῖν δεού-
σαις, ὥσπερ οὐ φρουρούμενος, ἀλλὰ δορυφορού-
μενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ πολλῆς ἀδείας συν-έ-
παιξε καὶ συν-ε-γυμνάζετο. Καὶ ποιήματα
γράφων καὶ λόγους τινὰς ἀκροαταῖς ἐκείνοις
15 ἐχρήτο, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θαυμάζοντας ἀντικρὺς ἀπαι-
δεύτους καὶ βαρβάρους ἀπ-ε-κάλει καὶ σὺν
γέλῳι πολλάκις ἠπέκλεισε κρεμῶν αὐτούς.

§ 3.—*The pirates laugh at Caesar's threats,
but Caesar puts them to death.*

Οἱ δὲ ἔ-χαιρον ἀφελείᾳ τινὶ καὶ παιδιᾷ τὴν παρρησίαν ταύτην νέμοντες. Ὡς δὲ ἦκεν ἐκ Μιλήτου τὰ λύτρα καὶ δοὺς ἀφ-είθη, πλοῖα πληρώσας εὐθὺς ἐκ τοῦ Μιλησίων λιμένος ἐπὶ τοὺς ληστὰς ἀν-ἤγετο· καὶ κατα-λαβὼν ἔτι εἰς πρὸς τῇ νήσῳ ναυλοχοῦντας ἐ-κράτησε τῶν πλείστων. Καὶ τὰ μὲν χρήματα λείαν ἐ-ποιή-σατο, τοὺς δὲ ἄνδρας ἐν Περγᾶμῳ κατα-θέμενος εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον αὐτὸς ἐ-πορεύθη πρὸς τὸν διέποντα τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἰούνιον, ὡς ἐκείνῳ προσ-¹⁰ ἦκον ὄντι στρατηγῷ κολάσαι τοὺς ἐαλωκότας. Ἐκείνου δὲ καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ἐπιθυμοῦντος (ἦν γὰρ οὐκ ὀλίγα) καὶ περὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων σκέψασθαι φάσκοντος ἐπὶ σχολῆς, χαίρειν ἑάσας αὐτὸν ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς Πέργαμον ἄ-χετο, καὶ προ-¹⁵ αγωγὰν τοὺς ληστὰς ἅπαντας ἀν-ε-σταύρωσεν, ὥσπερ αὐτοῖς δοκῶν παίξειν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ προ-ειρήκει πολλάκις.

§ 4.—*Caesar might have been the first of orators,
but prefers to be the first of generals.*

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου, τῆς Σύλλα δυνάμεως ἤδη
μαραιομένης καὶ τῶν οἴκοι καλούντων αὐτόν,
ἔ-πλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον ἐπὶ σχολὴν πρὸς Ἀπολ-
λώνιον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος, οὗ καὶ Κικέρων
5 ἠκροᾶτο, σοφιστεύοντος ἐπιφανῶς καὶ τὸν
τρόπον ἐπιεικοῦς εἶναι δοκοῦντος. Λέγεται δὲ
καὶ φῦναι πρὸς λόγους πολιτικοὺς ὁ Καῖσαρ
ἄριστα καὶ δια-πονήσαι φιλοτιμώτατα τὴν φύ-
σιν, ὡς τὰ δευτερεῖα μὲν ἀδηρίτως ἔχειν, τὸ δὲ
10 πρωτεῖον, ὅπως τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τοῖς ὄπλοις
πρώτος εἶη μᾶλλον ἀσχόλως ἔχων, ἀφ-εῖναι
ὥστε τοῦτο τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν δεινότητος ὑπὸ
στρατειῶν καὶ πολιτείας, ἣ κατ-ε-κτῆσατο τὴν
ἡγεμονίαν, οὐκ ἐξ-ἴκετο. Αὐτὸς δ' οὖν ὕστερον
15 ἐν τῇ πρὸς Κικέρωνα περὶ Κάτωνος ἀντιγραφῇ
παρ-αιτεῖται μὴ στρατιωτικοῦ λόγον ἀνδρὸς
ἀντ-εξετάζειν πρὸς δεινότητα ῥήτορος εὐφυοῦς
καὶ σχολὴν ἐπὶ τοῦτο πολλὴν ἄγοντος.