καὶ ἡῆμα καὶ παιδιά in Plutarch's Life of Caesar

At Alexander 1.2, Plutarch states that he is writing biography and not history and that a πρᾶγμα βραχύ ... καὶ ῥῆμα καὶ παιδιά can reveal far more about one's character than πράξαι ἐπιφανέσταται. T. Duff (1999) argues that Alexander 1.2, so often taken as a programmatic statement for Plutarch's biographical writing, applies exclusively to Alexander and not even to the parallel Caesar due to the Life's excessive narration of political and military events at the expense of analysis of Caesar's character from any πρᾶγμα βραχύ. C. Pelling (2002) allows for an application of 1.2 to Caesar where Plutarch seeks to show in the parallel lives that Caesar's neglect of small matters, such as love and private life, does not exempt him from the disastrous effect that they have in Alexander. He argues that we can trace Caesar's downfall through, for example, the remarks and jests of others such as Cicero (Caesar 57.6, 58.3, 59.6).

However, Caesar has many quips and jests of his own, and through them one can just as easily trace his gradual awareness of imminent assassination (62.6, 62.9, 62.10). Pelling dismisses Caesar's remarks as limited to public content, but this argument employs a public/private distinction which I argue is not present in *Alexander* 1.1-3.

In this paper, I shall analyze Caesar's use of $\dot{\rho}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\dot{\iota}$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\dot{\iota}$ in *Caesar*, and I will argue using evidence from the *Precepts of Statecraft* that Plutarch is using them to depict Caesar's effectiveness and shortcomings as a statesman, the enterprising and ambitious nature that leads him to tyranny, and the more lenient part of his nature. Caesar employs his remarks and jests effectively as a defensive weapon and achieves results with them. I shall also argue for a more nuanced interpretation of his claim to be second to Cicero. Through this analysis, we are able to gain a clearer and more plausible interpretation of *Alexander* 1.2 that applies to both *Caesar* and *Alexander*.

Works Cited

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