Marching on Rome: The Public and The Private in Civil Strife at Rome

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L: Julius Caesar, dressed as a general
R: Pompey the Great, Caesar’s opponent
Inimicus vs. Hostis

- Pompey was “stirred up by the enemies of Caesar and because he wanted that no one be his equal in terms of dignity.”

(ab inimicis Caesaris incitatus et quod neminem dignitate secum exaequari volebat, I.4)

- “Inimicus”: 1. (of a person) unfriendly, ill-disposed (to a person; to a cause or principle); 2. A personal (esp. political) enemy, opponent

- “Hostis”: 1. A foreigner, stranger; 2. One engaged in hostile (military) activities against a country, etc., an enemy; an individual citizen regarded as, or declared officially to be, an enemy of the state
Iniuria

- "He reminds them of the **injuries** against him over time by all his **enemies**: he laments that Pompey was led away by them and was perverted by the envy and disparagement of his own esteem, whose honor and dignity he himself had always supported and aided."

(omnia temporum *iniurias inimicorum* in se commemorat: a quibus deductum ac depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque obtrectatione laudis suae, cuius ipse honori et dignitati semper faverit adiutorque fuerit, 1.7).
Iniuria and Ius

- “Iniuria”: 1. Unlawful conduct (**opp. ius**); damage unlawfully inflicted; 2. Unjust and injurious treatment or an instance of it, a **wrong, injustice**; 4. Any act, insulting in kind and intention, calculated to injure a person’s reputation or outrage his feelings (ranging from physical assault to defamation of character); an insult, an affront

- “Ius”: 1. That which is sanctioned or ordained, law; 7. (in a wider sense) **that which is good and just, the principles of law, equity, the right; justice**; 8. A universally recognized code or rule of behaviour between nations or individuals; 9. The obligations, bonds, or claims (or one of them) arising out of a given (social, etc.) relationship;
Works Cited

• Images from vroma.org