

gave him authority over the religious worship of the state. The treasury, too, was subject to his control by virtue of his offices of censor and tribune. Thus it will be seen that little was left for the praetors and consuls to do except to discharge the purely routine duties of administration. These extraordinary powers were first conferred upon Augustus for ten years, then for five, once more for five, and then three times for ten years each, but the last term of office was cut short by his death.

A marked feature of the administration of Augustus was his mode of governing the provinces. As *Imperator* or commander-in-chief of the whole army and possessor of the proconsular power out of Italy, he took into his charge the government of all those provinces in which troops were regularly stationed, and whose frontiers were subject to attack from foreign peoples. Such were the provinces of Spain (all but Baetica), Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania, Raetia and Vindelicia, Dalmatia, Pannonia, Moesia, Pontus, Cilicia, Syria and Egypt. The more central provinces and Italy (which was never a province) were left to the care of the senate, and to these belonged, among others, Asia, Africa, Macedon, parts of Gaul and Spain, Achaia and Cyprus. The revenues of the senatorial provinces went into the state treasury; those from the others into that of the Emperor. In the senatorial provinces the senate appointed the governors (*proconsules*) but in the non-senatorial provinces the power of Augustus was absolute. He appointed the governors (*legati Augusti*) and assigned them their duties. To him was always an appeal from his deputies and subordinates in these provinces, hence the privilege subsequently so highly prized of an appeal to Caesar. These provinces became, under the wise management of Augustus, models of good government, and contrasted most favourably with the condition of such parts of the empire as were left under the control of the senate. It was the policy of Augustus to choose the governors of the most important provinces from the men of highest rank and greatest merit, and to extend their terms of office to four, five, and even ten years. The other governorships at his disposal were given to men of less rank, such as the Equites, whose ambition was thus gratified in honourable and profitable employment. On

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