

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	11
1. The <i>imperium auspiciumque</i>	17
1.1. Introduction	17
1.2. <i>imperium auspiciumque</i>	22
1.3. <i>ductus auspiciumque – ductus imperium auspiciumque</i>	23
1.4. Conclusion.....	26
2. The principle of the <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i>	29
2.1. Introduction: the <i>summum imperium</i> – a matter of definition	29
2.2. Collegiate rule and the unity of the high command: the <i>turnus</i> of the <i>fasces</i>	30
2.3. Conclusion: the <i>turnus</i> of the <i>fasces</i> and the <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i>	51
3. <i>Summum imperium auspiciumque</i> and <i>prouincia</i>.....	54
3.1. Introduction: the concept of <i>prouincia</i>	54
3.2. <i>Imperium auspiciumque</i> and <i>prouincia</i>	55
3.3. Conclusion: <i>cuius prouincia, eius summum imperium auspiciumque</i>	66
4. The <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i> and the <i>ius triumphi</i>.....	68
4.1. Introduction: the dogmatic view of Th. Mommsen.....	68
4.2. The double triumph under the Republic: the present state of the question	71
4.3. The <i>imperium auspiciumque</i> as a condition <i>sine qua non</i> for full triumphal honours	78
4.4. The <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i> and the <i>ius triumphi</i>	93
4.5. Conclusive observations: casting off Th. Mommsen’s long shadow	117
5. The consuls and the <i>prouinciae Populi Romani</i>	131
5.1. The consuls, the proconsuls and the provinces: the present state of the question	131
5.2. The consuls as natural <i>summi imperatores</i> of the Roman Republic.....	141
5.3. The consuls and the proconsuls: theory and practice	151
5.4. The impact of social status, senatorial rank and personal <i>auctoritas</i>	157
5.5. Exceptions to the rule <i>ex senatus consulto</i> and/or <i>e lege</i>	162
5.6. Some other relevant cases	175

5.7.	The nonexistence of the conditional <i>consulare imperium maius quam</i> under the Republic	185
5.8.	The consuls and the <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i> : conclusions	193
6.	The hierarchy of <i>imperatores in prouinciae permixtae</i>	198
6.1.	Introduction	198
6.2.	Imperators with the same official status	199
6.3.	Imperators with different official statuses and <i>par potestas</i>	199
6.4.	Imperators with different official statuses and <i>impar potestas</i>	200
6.5.	The impact of social status, senatorial rank and personal <i>auctoritas</i>	202
6.6.	Exceptions to the rule	212
6.7.	Conclusion	213
7.	The monopolization of the <i>summum imperium auspiciumque</i> from Cornelius Sulla Felix to Emperor Caesar Augustus	214
7.1.	Introduction	214
7.2.	The dictatorship of Cornelius Sulla: a dangerous precedent	215
7.3.	The commands of Cn. Pompeius Magnus: breaking new ground	216
7.4.	Caesar the dictator: <i>unus summus imperator in toto imperio</i>	223
7.5.	The triumvirs <i>r.p.c.</i> (43–27 BCE): from oligopoly to monopoly	239
7.6.	The Augustan settlements: the lasting supremacy of Emperor Caesar	253
7.7.	Epilogue: Augustus and the public provinces	275
7.8.	Conclusions	289
	Conclusions	293
	Postscript : the scope of the so-called <i>lex curiata de imperio</i>	300
1.	Introduction	300
2.	A concise state of the question	301
3.	A curiate law for the <i>magistratus minores</i> ?	304
4.	The precise scope of the <i>lex curiata de imperio</i>	310
5.	Timing and circumstances of the <i>rogatio curiata de imperio</i>	340
6.	The <i>lex centuriata de potestate censoria</i>	343
7.	A curiate law for the <i>imperia extraordinaria</i> ?	346
8.	Conclusions	349
	Bibliography	352
	Index of persons	363
	Index of subjects and places	368