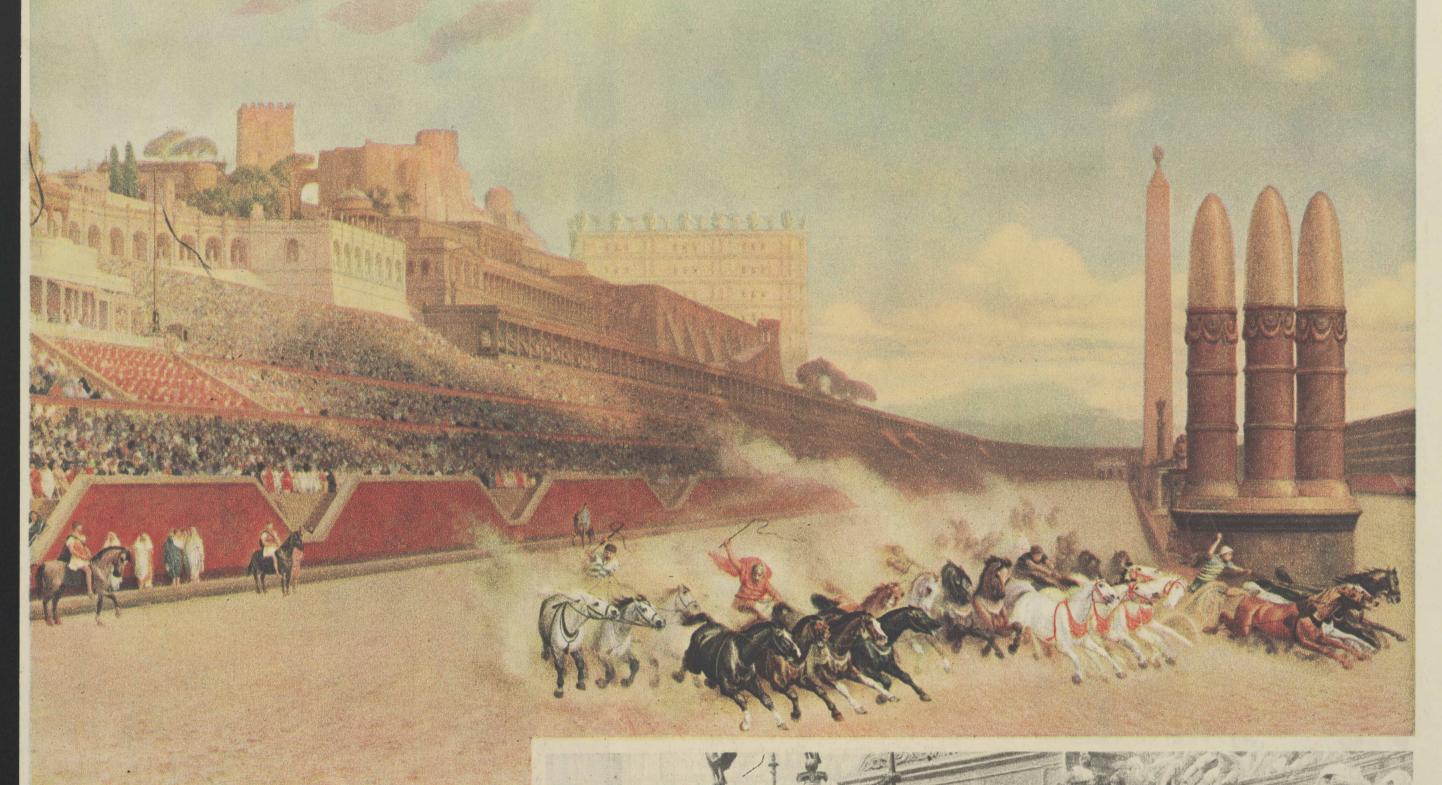
Graphic Section

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Imperial Augustus' Ruthless Rise

By JOHN A. MENAUGH

THE BIMILLENARY of the birth of Augustus Cæsar, first emperor of Rome, is being observed in Italy with a vast exhibition, fêtes, and speechmaking. Every honor imaginable is being paid in this Augustan year to the celebrated Roman, who was born 2,000 years ago next Sept. 23.

• Back of this newest glorification of Augustus, founder of an empire

suggestion, fostered by Premier Mussolini, that the modern Italian empire is a revival of the empire of

• Recalled thus from his grave obviously for present-day political purposes, Augustus again becomes a subject of general discussion. And therefore people may ask:

• Who was this first emperor of Rome, and what manner of man



Typical of The two famous paintings by Jean Leon Gerome that are reproduced on this page Imperial Rome present scenes typical of the Roman empire, of which Augustus Cæsar was the first emperor. The one at the top of the page shows a chariot race in one of the vast circuses. Largest of these was the Circus Maximus, built in 329 B. C., restored in 174 B. C., and enlarged and embellished with marble ornaments years later by order of Augustus. Ancient writers estimated the seating capacity of the Circus Maximus at between 250,000 and 485,000. The other picture shows the vestal virgins signaling with thumbs down to indicate that the gladiator with a foot on his opponent's throat should show no mercy. (These virgins were a group of girls who guarded the sacred fire and acted as judges at various ceremonies.) The victor is a secutor; his unfortunate opponent, armed only with net and trident, is a retiarius. Gladiatorial combats were fought in vast amphitheaters, the first of which was built in Rome in 59 B. C. The Colosseum, largest of the amphitheaters, was dedicated in A. D. 80. It seated between 40,000 and 50,000 spectators. The term amphitheatrum first was used by writers of the Augustan era.