

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777849703321
Autore	Holloway R. Ross <1934-2022.>
Titolo	Constantine & Rome [[electronic resource] /] / R. Ross Holloway
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2004
ISBN	1-281-73048-3 9786611730482 0-300-12971-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 online resource (xiv, 191 p.)) : ill., maps, ports
Disciplina	722/.7
Soggetti	Architecture, Early Christian - Italy - Rome Architecture - Italy - Rome Christianity and art - Italy - Rome Rome (Italy) Buildings, structures, etc
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 179-186) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- I. Constantine and the Christians -- II. The Arches -- III. Basilicas, Baptistry, and Burial -- IV. The Tomb of St. Peter -- Notes -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Constantine the Great (285-337) played a crucial role in mediating between the pagan, imperial past of the city of Rome, which he conquered in 312, and its future as a Christian capital. In this learned and highly readable book, R. Ross Holloway examines Constantine's remarkable building program in Rome. Holloway begins by examining the Christian Church in the period before the Peace of 313, when Constantine and his co-emperor Licinius ended the persecution of the Christians. He then focuses on the structure, style, and significance of important monuments: the Arch of Constantine and the two great Christian basilicas, St. John's in the Lateran and St. Peter's, as well as the imperial mausoleum at Tor Pignatara. In a final chapter Holloway advances a new interpretation of the archaeology of the Tomb of St. Peter beneath the high altar of St. Peter's Basilica. The tomb, he concludes, was not the original resting place of the remains venerated as those of the Apostle but was created only in 251 by Pope Cornelius.

Drawing on the most up-to-date archaeological evidence, he describes a cityscape that was at once Christian and pagan, mirroring the personality of its ruler.
