1. Record Nr. UNINA9910974783703321 Autore Holloway R. Ross <1934-> Titolo Constantine & Rome / / R. Ross Holloway Pubbl/distr/stampa New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2004 **ISBN** 9786611730482 9781281730480 1281730483 9780300129717 0300129718 Edizione [1st ed.] 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.