

Constantine

Roman Emperor

Reign: AD 306 – AD 337



Sol Invictus

Constantine's official coinage continues to bear images of Sol until 325/326. A solidus of Constantine as well as a gold medallion from his reign depict the Emperor's bust in profile twinned (jugate) with Sol Invictus, with the legend *invictus constantinus*

Constantine decreed (March 7, 321) *dies solis* – the day of the Sun, "Sunday" – as the Roman day of rest

On the venerable day of the Sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country however persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits because it often happens that another day is not suitable for grain-sowing or vine planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost.

Wikipedia. en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol_Invictus

History of the Eastern Church

The retention of the old pagan name of *dies Solis*, or 'Sunday,' for the weekly Christian festival, is in great measure owing to the union of pagan and Christian sentiment with which the first day of the week was recommended by Constantine to his subjects, pagan and Christian alike, as the 'venerable day of the Sun.'

Stanley's *History of the Eastern Church*, p. 184 (emphasis added).