

<p>7 januari 312 At a trial in Nicomedia, Maximinus condemns and executes the Christian scholar Lucian of Antioch [C&E, 40, 159] [Frend, 494]</p> <p>9 februari 312 His Christian wife having chosen death over a forced sexual encounter with Maxentius, Junius Flavius quits his post as Prefect of Rome. He is replaced by Aradius Rufinus [C&E, 42, 302n]</p> <p>20 juni 312 Execution of Methodius, Bishop of Patara [JTS XXX, 54][C&E, 193] (The latter source says probably June 20.)</p> <p>28 september 312 Aditus competens iudex considerato tutelae iudicio eam curabit ferre sententiam, quam agnitam legibus esse providerit. PP. IV KAL. SEPT. CONSTANTINO ET LICINIO AUGG. II CONSS.</p> <p>26 oktober 312 Constantine is five miles from Rome, where Maxentius is beginning the annual celebration of his accession with chariot races. The crowd taunts Maxentius, declaring Constantine superior [C&C, 71][Frend, 482]</p> <p>27 oktober 312 C. Annius Anullinus replaces Aradius Rufinus as prefect of Rome, and not a day too soon [C&E, 307n]</p> <p>28 oktober 312 Constantine wins at the Milvian bridge; Maxentius drowns at Saxa Rubra [Sear][Brow, 20][Bar, 12][PLRE][C&C, 72] [C&E, 43]</p> <p>29 oktober 312 Constantine enters Rome as emperor [Bar, 71] [C&C, 72][C&E, 44][Frend, 482]</p> <p>29 november 312 C. Annius Anullinus ends his second term as urban prefect in Rome, and is replaced by Arcadius Rufinus. Annius was appointed by Maxentius the day before the battle at the Milvian bridge, and was the last Maxentian to lose his office under Constantine [PLRE][Bar, 111]</p> <p>30 december 312 IMP. CONSTANTINUS A. ad Claudium Plotianum [Plautianum] correctorem Lucaniae et Brittiorum. Si in negotio civili cognitis utrisque actionibus pronuntiaveris te ad nostram scientiam relaturum, consultationis exemplum litigatoribus intra decem dies edi aput acta iubeas, ut, si cui forte relatio tua minus plena vel contraria videatur, is refutatorias preces similiter tibi aput acta offerat intra dies quinque, quam illi exemplum consultationis tuae obtuleris. Iam dicationis tuae est omnia, quae aput te vel aput alios gesta fuerint in eo negotio, consultationi tuae cum refutatoriis litigantis adnectere, ita ut scias et decem dies, intra quos edi consultationem oportet, et quinque, intra quos preces refutatoriae offerendae sunt, continuos debere servari. Nam quinque diebus transactis nec offerentem preces refutatorias litigatorem debebis audire, sed sine his, quoniam intra statutum tempus oblatae non sunt, gesta omnia ad nostram referre scientiam. Et cetera. DAT. III KAL. IAN. TREVIRIS CONSTANTINO A. III ET LICINIO III CONSS. Erravi p. CL V consularem harum legum trabens ad acceptionem: nam a. 312 m. Decembri Constantinus non fuit Treveris.</p>	<p><u>TITULUS OPERIS PUBLICI</u> p. 491 IMP. CONSTANTINUS A. ad concilium provinciae Africae IMP. CONSTANTINUS A. ad universos provinciales</p> <p>28 oktober 312 Constantine was directed in a dream to cause the heavenly sign to be delineated on the shields of his soldiers, and so to proceed to battle. He did as he had been commanded, and he marked on their shields the letter X, with a perpendicular line drawn through it and turned round thus at the top, being the cipher of Christ. Having this sign (XP), his troops stood to arms. The enemies advanced, but without their emperor, and they crossed the bridge. The armies met, and fought with the utmost exertions of valor, and firmly maintained their ground. In the meantime a sedition arose at Rome, and Maxentius was reviled as one who had abandoned all concern for the safety of the commonweal; and suddenly, while he exhibited the Circensian games on the anniversary of his reign, the people cried with one voice, Constantine cannot be overcome! Dismayed at this, Maxentius burst from the assembly, and having called some senators together, ordered the Sibylline books to be searched. In them it was found that: "On the same day the enemy of the Romans shall perish". Led by this response to the hopes of victory, he went to the field. The bridge in his rear was broken down. At sight of that the battle grew hotter. The hand of the Lord prevailed, and the forces of Maxentius were routed. He fled towards the broken bridge; but the multitude pressing on him, he was driven headlong into the Tiber.</p>			
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