

3. Used hydraulic concrete to build the harbour. One large block measured 39x49x5 ft. Volcanic sand known as pozzuolana was shipped in from the island of Santorini in limitless quantities.
4. Two off-shore breakwaters were built - 1500 ft from the shore. The harbour became an excellent site for international shipping. Foundations for docks and warehouses have been found.
5. An aqueduct system of clay pipes set in poured concrete remain today, portions of which are in excellent condition.
6. The sewer system was designed that the tide would flush out the pipes.
7. The cardo maximus (n-s street) was 13 ft wide paved with a stone herringbone. Sidewalks are paved with mosaic, and lined with 700 columns.
8. Paul was imprisoned here in 57-59.
Acts 23:23 - 26:32. No written evidence of a prison foundation and/or ruins was found while doing this report.
9. At the end of the street Herod built a small theater to seat 4,000 people. In A.D. 44 he wore a silver robe and informed the audience that he was god as he shone brightly. The true God struck him with a severe painful ailment and he died 5 days later.

Rome:

1. Rome defeated the Greeks in 146 B.C. and copied various forms of architectural styles. The city was filled with many public buildings. The honor and/or relationship between man and pagan gods, including emperor worship, is a constant theme. Buildings included theaters, forums, many temples, the Colosseum, and others, reflecting the affluent lifestyle of the Romans and their need to be entertained. As their culture declined, the need for more violence in entertainment was reflected in the buildings they built.
2. The Mamertine Prison has been said by tradition to have housed both apostles Peter and Paul.

New discoveries

Acts 23:35

Palace of Herod found

Administrative wing mosaic floor,

inscriptions
"I came to this office,
"I shall be secure."