

# Paul in Rome

Approaching the City

# Paul in Rome

Approaching the City

- After his extended diversion to Jerusalem and subsequent two-year imprisonment in Caesarea, Paul appeals to Caesar and eventually reaches Rome as a “prisoner in chains.”
- We pick up his approach to Rome after he lands in the port of Puteoli.



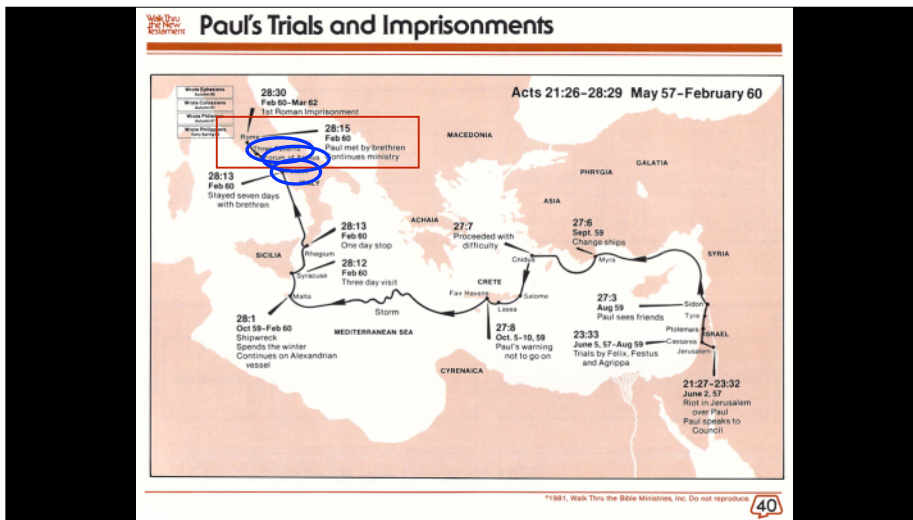


## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

- From Puteoli, Paul travels to the city of Rome along what is called the Appian Way.

*And the brothers there, when they heard about us, came as far as the **Forum of Appius** and **Three Taverns** to meet us. On seeing them, Paul thanked God and took courage. (Acts 28:15 ESV)*



## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

- You remember from our study of the Roman roads that the **Appian Way** (*Via Appia*) was an early and strategic Roman road that connected Rome to Brindisi in southeast Italy.
- It was named for its builder Appius Claudius Caecus, who, in 312 BCE during the Samnite Wars, completed the first section as a military road to the south.
- Paul probably connected to the road somewhere south of Terracina (milestone 66).



## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

- We mentioned that Roman believers met Paul at two locations along the Via Appia on his way to Rome: the Forum of Appius and Three Taverns.

*And the brothers there, when they heard about us, came as far as the **Forum of Appius** and **Three Taverns** to meet us. On seeing them, Paul thanked God and took courage. (Acts 28:15 ESV)*

## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

- The **Forum Appii** was an ancient post station at milestone 43, southwest of Rome.
- This was the rest stop at the end of the first day's journey from Rome. Horace described it as full of boatmen and cheating innkeepers, with intolerable drinking water, gnats and frogs.
- Approaching Rome, it was the starting-point of a canal that ran parallel to the road through the Pontine Marshes, along which canal boats would be drawn by mules.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forum\\_Appii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forum_Appii) • [https://bibleatlas.com/forum\\_of\\_appius.htm](https://bibleatlas.com/forum_of_appius.htm)

## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

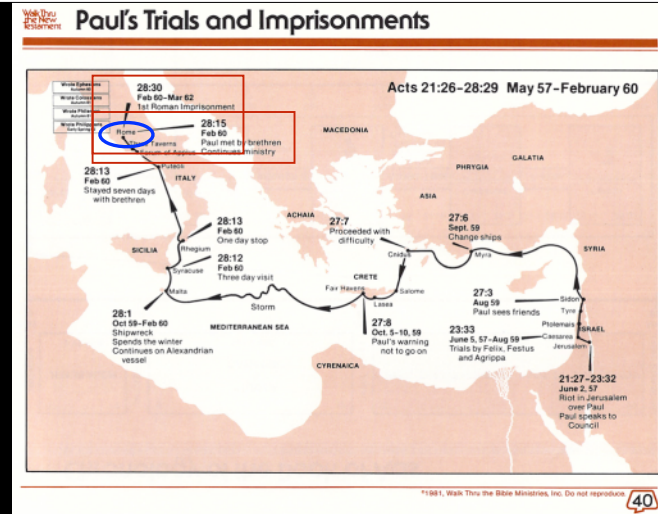
- The second location Luke mentions is the **Three Taverns**, located at milestone 33 south of the city, at the crossing of a road from Antium to Norba. It was about 6 miles north of the Pontine Marshes.
- The place originally had three main shops designed for travelers: the general store, the blacksmith, and the so-called, "refreshment house."

[https://bibleatlas.com/three\\_taverns.htm](https://bibleatlas.com/three_taverns.htm) • [www.studylight.org](http://www.studylight.org)

## Paul in Rome

### Approaching the City

- From Three Taverns Paul enters the city of Rome.  
*And when we came into Rome ... (Acts 28:16 ESV)*



## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

- While we do not know Paul's exact destination in Rome, nor his route to that location, we can guess at some of the sites that he might have seen, since they were present in the city during the first century.

## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

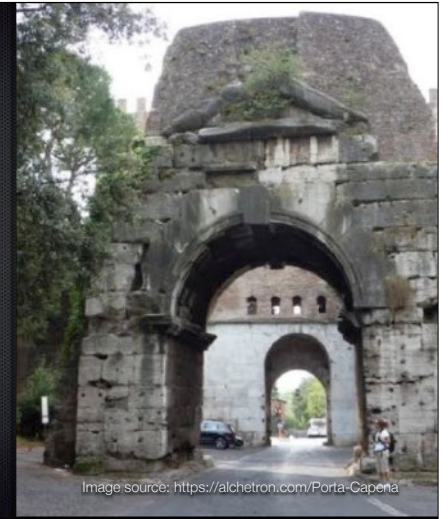
- As he approached the city itself, he would have come to the **Porta Appia** (later called the Porta San Sebastiano) where he would pass through the **Aurelian Walls** into the city. The walls we see today were constructed slightly later.

## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

The **Porta Capena** was a gate in the **Servian Wall**. The gate was located in the area where the Caelian, Palatine, and Aventine hills meet.

Probably its exact position was between the entrance of *Via di Valle delle Camene* and the beginning of *Via delle Terme di Caracalla*, facing the curved side of the Circus Maximus.



## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

- Paul would have seen the **Circus Maximus**, the massive chariot-racing stadium capable of holding over 150,000 spectators. Located between the Palatine and Aventine Hills, it was one of the largest entertainment venues in the ancient world.
- On his left, Paul would have had a view of the Palatine Hill, the legendary birthplace of Rome and home to the Imperial Palaces. By the time of Paul's arrival, Emperor Nero's palace likely dominated the hill, symbolizing Roman power and wealth.



## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

- Once Paul entered the city, and moving toward the city's central areas, he may have passed through the [Forum Boarium](#) (Rome's cattle market), located near the banks of the Tiber River, which was a bustling commercial hub in ancient Rome.
- There he would have encountered the [Temple of Hercules](#) and the [Temple of Fortunus](#) (God of the first port of Rome), both from the second century BCE.

<https://ancientromealive.org/forum-boarium/>



## Paul in Rome

### Sites in Rome

- Continuing along, Paul would have entered the heart of Rome: the [Roman Forum](#). This was the political, legal, and commercial center of the city. The Forum was lined with temples, government buildings, and markets. Notable structures included:
  - The Temple of Saturn
  - The Curia Julia, the Senate house of Rome





## Paul in Rome

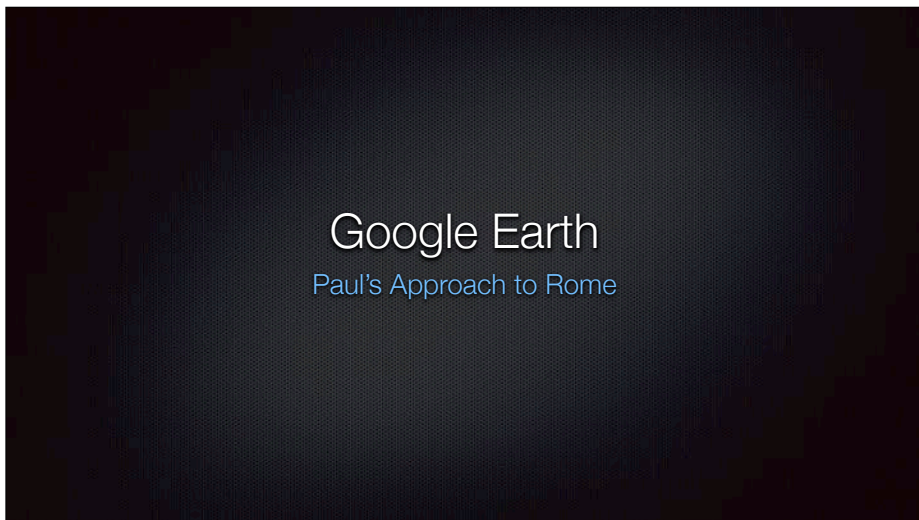
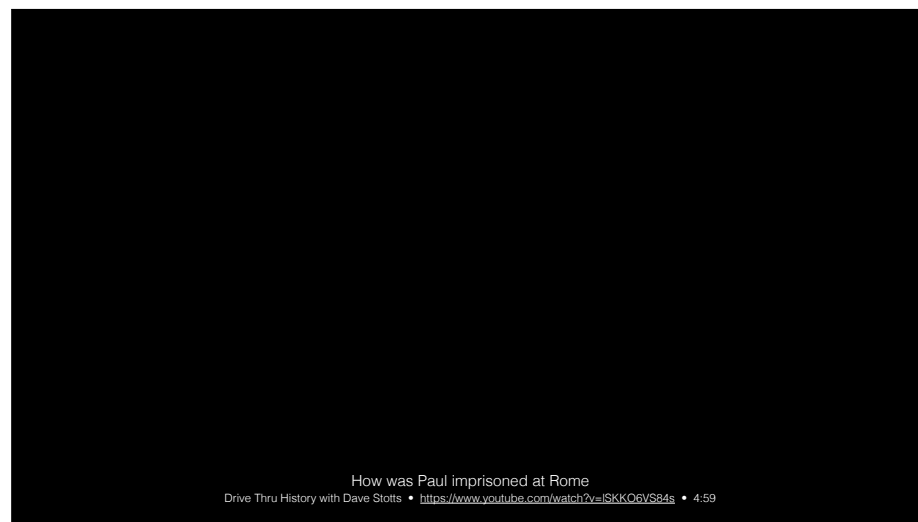
Sites in Rome

- Near the Forum is the Capitoline Hill, the religious heart of Rome.
- The [Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus](#) stood atop the hill, representing Rome's supreme deity and the center of its state religion.

## Paul in Rome

Sites in Rome

- Because Paul was in the custody of the Roman Guard, it is possible that he was eventually located near their headquarters called the [Castrum Praetorium](#).
- During his first imprisonment, Paul was probably in one of the [insulae](#) of Rome.







## Paul in Rome

First Imprisonment: House Arrest

- Luke briefly describes the conditions under which Paul lived in Rome:  
*... Paul was allowed to stay **by himself**, with the **soldier who guarded him**. (Acts 28:16 ESV)*  
*He lived there two whole years **at his own expense**, and **welcomed all who came to him**, proclaiming the kingdom of God and teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness and without hindrance. (Acts 28:30-31 ESV)*
- In effect, Paul was under house arrest. He probably stayed in an apartment at his own expense, but guarded by a soldier. While he was not free to travel, he was able to receive visitors.

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

Living Conditions: The Insula

- According to historical records and archaeological findings, insulae (Roman apartment buildings) were a common feature in ancient Rome's urban landscape.
- During the 1st century CE, insulae were typically located within city blocks, surrounded by four streets. These blocks were part of the Roman city plan, with *decumani* (east-west-oriented) and *cardines* (north-south) streets intersecting at or near the forum.

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

Living Conditions: The Insula

- One notable example is the [Capitoline Insula](#), which dates back to the 2nd century AD, but its construction likely began during the 1st century. This insula is situated on Rome's Capitoline Hill, near the Basilica of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli, and is easily visible to visitors today (with limited accessibility).
- Another example is the [Insula dell'Ara Coeli](#), a five-story structure from the 2nd century AD, located at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. This insula is the only surviving one in Rome and provides insight into the architecture and living conditions of ancient Roman apartment buildings.



## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### Living Conditions: The Insula

- Insulae served as both residential areas and centers for trade and industry. Shops and small businesses were often housed in the row of rooms that opened onto the streets.
- Richer residents occupied the first floor. The uppermost floors, due to safety issues and extra flights of stairs, were the least desirable and thus the cheapest to rent.

Brave Software. (2024). Leo AI [Large language model]. Brave. <https://brave.com/>

## Paul in Rome

### The Praetorian Guard

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- Luke's record indicates that Paul was delivered to Rome by a centurion:  
*And when it was decided that we should sail for Italy, they delivered Paul and some other prisoners to a centurion of the Augustan Cohort named Julius.*  
(Acts 27:1 ESV)
- Sherwin-White argues that Paul was delivered to the *princeps castorum*, a subordinate of the prefect or commander of the praetorian guard.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- Upon arrival in Rome, Paul continued to be guarded by a soldier.  
*And when we came into Rome, Paul was allowed to stay by himself, with the [soldier who guarded him](#). (Acts 28:16 ESV)*
- The Western text (Codex Bezae) adds a phrase to the translation:  
*And when we came to Rome, [the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard](#); but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him. (Acts 28:16 KJV)*
- Such a reference could indicate that Paul was under the supervision of the praetorian guard while in Rome.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- These references may explain how Paul was able to impact the praetorian guard and even Caesar's household during his first imprisonment in Rome:  
*Now I want you to know, brothers, that my circumstances have turned out for the greater progress of the gospel, so that my imprisonment in [the cause of] Christ has become well known throughout the [praetorian guard](#) and to everyone else... (Philippians 1:12-13 NASB20)*  
*Greet every saint in Christ Jesus. The brothers who are with me greet you. All the saints greet you, especially those of [Caesar's household](#). (Philippians 4:21-22 ESV)*

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- The primary responsibility of the praetorian guard was to guard the emperor and his family. Augustus created the unit and gave them the name praetorian cohorts.
- Over time, having discovered such a large body of soldiers in the capital could be useful for ensuring general safety, Augustus broadened their responsibilities.
- They guarded the Roman general, policed the games, assisted in fighting fires, protected (and often surveilled) the imperial family, and confined criminals.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- Initially, only three thousand soldiers (three cohorts) were posted in Rome, while a remaining six cohorts were posted in areas around Italy. Aelius Sejanus convinced Tiberius to unify the guard in Rome and built the fort of the praetorians outside Rome for the nine cohorts of soldiers.
- Soldiers originally served for twelve years, but this was later increased to sixteen years. They had the privilege of receiving pay-and-a-half when compared with other soldiers.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- Their power at times even exceeded that of the emperors. They assassinated emperors, auctioned the emperorship to the highest bidder, and later supported a pretender to the throne. (Remember Sejanus was later executed for rebellion).
- Disbanded by Emperor Seveus in 193 CE, the guard was subsequently reinstated with even more power, until it was finally dissolved by Constantine in 312 CE.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179



## Paul's First Imprisonment

### The Praetorian Guard

- Part of an arch of the gate at [Puteoli](#), this marble relief created in 102 CE depicts the soldiers of the praetorian guard.
- The soldier is holding a spear and shield with a sword in its sheath at his side. The shield of one of the other soldiers (not shown) contains embossed flowers and a scorpion which identifies the soldiers as members of the praetorian guard.



David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 178-179

Albert Krenz, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

## Paul in Rome

### Prison Visitors

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### Prison Visitors

- Prior to Paul's visit to Rome, there were already believers in the city, people he anticipated meeting.  
*But now, since I no longer have any room for work in these regions, and since I have longed for many years to come to you, I hope to see you in passing as I go to Spain, and to be helped on my journey there by you, once I have enjoyed your company for a while. (Romans 15:23-24 ESV)*
- In his letter to Rome, Paul mentions 23 different people (Romans 16:5-15). He evidently had quite the knack for building relationships since he already knew these people before visiting the city.

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### Prison Visitors

- While under house arrest Paul was able to entertain visitors.  
*He lived there [in Rome] two whole years at his own expense, and welcomed all who came to him, proclaiming the kingdom of God and teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness and without hindrance. (Acts 28:30-31 ESV)*

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### Prison Visitors

- No fewer than ten visiting friends are mentioned specifically in his letters: Timothy, Epaphras, Luke, Aristarchus, Tychicus, Mark, Epaphroditus, Demas, Justus, and Onesimus.
- To these almost certainly must be added Aquila and Priscilla, Julius (Paul's centurion friend of the shipwrecked voyage), and many of the 23 mentioned in his previous letter to the Romans that he had anticipated seeing.

## Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

### Prison Visitors

- While imprisoned, Paul also met with the local Jewish leaders  
*After three days he called together the local leaders of the Jews, and when they had gathered, he said to them, "Brothers, though I had done nothing against our people or the customs of our fathers, yet I was delivered as a prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans..." (Acts 28:17 ESV)*

# Paul in Rome

Prison Letters

# Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

Prison Letters

- During his time in prison, Paul wrote the Prison Epistles.
- Three of the four were sent to Asia: Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon
- One went to Macedonia: Philippians

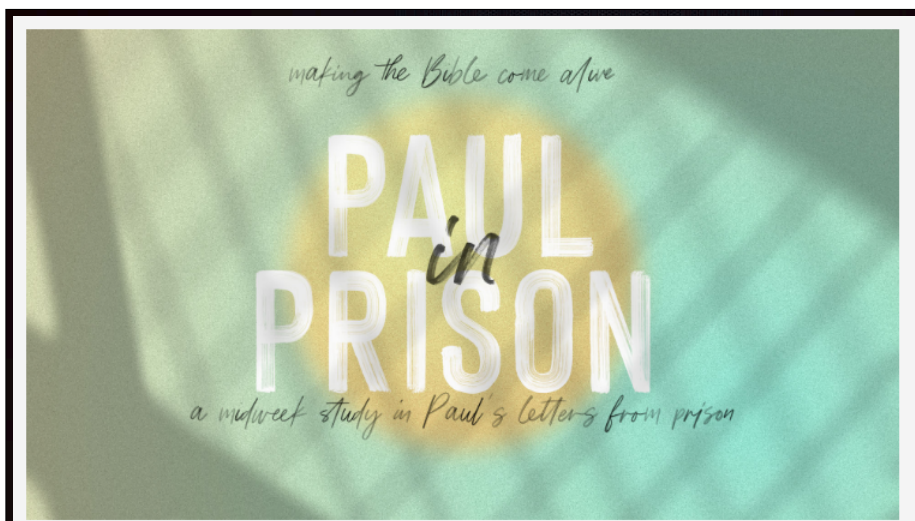
# Paul's First Roman Imprisonment

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Acts 13-14	Acts 15	Acts 16-18	Acts 19-21	Acts 21-26	Acts 27-28
1 Journey		2 Journey	3 Journey		1 Imprisonment
Apr 48 - Sep 49	Fall 49	Apr 50 - Sep 53	Sep 53 - May 57	May 57-Aug 59	Feb 60 - Mar 62
Galatia	Jerusalem Council	Macedonia Achaia Greece	Asia	Trials	Rome
Galatians (Antioch) Fall 49		1 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	1 Corinth. (Ephesus) Spring 56		Ephesians (Rome) Fall 60
		2 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	2 Corinth. (Macedonia) Sep-Oct 56		Colossians (Rome) Fall 61
			Romans (Corinth) Winter 56-57		Philemon (Rome) Fall 61
					Philippians (Rome) Spring 62

Adapted from Walk Thru the Bible Ministries, 1981



## Paul's Release from Prison

Evidence of Release

## Paul's Release from Prison

Evidence of Release

- In these letters he appears to expect release:  
*I hope therefore to send [Timothy] just as soon as I see how it will go with me, and I trust in the Lord that shortly I myself will come also.* (Philippians 2:23-24 ESV)  
*At the same time, prepare a guest room for me, for I am hoping that through your prayers I will be graciously given to you.* (Philemon 1:22 ESV)
- This in stark contrast to his last letter:  
*For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come.* (2 Timothy 4:6 ESV)

## Paul's Release from Prison

Evidence of Release

- In his letter to Philemon, Demas is with him and sends greetings:  
*Epaphras, my fellow prisoner in Christ Jesus, sends greetings to you, and so do Mark, Aristarchus, Demas, and Luke, my fellow workers.* (Philemon 1:23-24 ESV)
- But in his last letter to Timothy he writes:  
*For Demas, in love with this present world, has deserted me and gone to Thessalonica.* (2 Timothy 4:10 ESV)

## Paul's Release from Prison

### Evidence of Release

- Eusebius' implies that Paul was released following his first Roman imprisonment (*Ecc Hist* 2.22.2-3)
- Statements in early Christian literature indicate that Paul took the gospel as far as Spain (*Clement of Rome, Epistel to the Corinthians, ch. 5; Actus Petri Vercellenses, ch. 1-3; Muratorian Canon, lines 34-39*).

## Paul's Release from Prison

### Evidence of Release

- In addition, two years was the period of time prescribed by later Roman law as the limit a prisoner might be held after appeal to the emperor's court, if they were not prosecuted (*Cassius Dio Hist. Rom. 60.28.6; Philo Flacc. 128-129*).
- Luke's mention of two years might also suggest an anticipated release. *He lived there two whole years at his own expense, and welcomed all who came to him, proclaiming the kingdom of God and teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness and without hindrance. (Acts 28:30-31 ESV)*

## Paul's Release from Prison

### Evidence of Release

- These factors, along with others, have caused Bible scholars to postulate that, after the conclusion of Acts, Paul was released from prison and that subsequently he made another missionary journey—reaching Spain, after which he was again imprisoned and martyred.

## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey



## Paul's Release from Prison

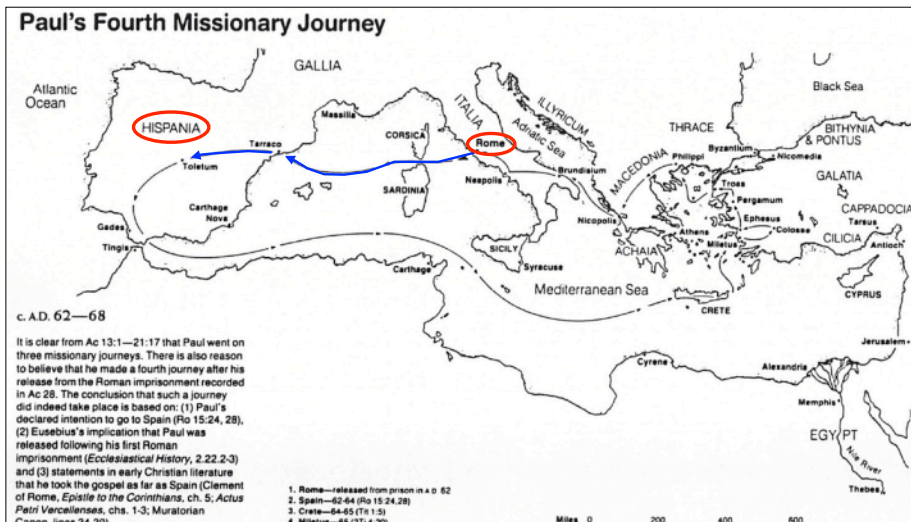
### Fourth Missionary Journey

- Piecing together the “hints” from the prison and pastoral epistles, different chronologies have been suggested for a “fourth missionary journey” of Paul.
- The places Paul may have visited after his release from prison are indicated by statements of intention in his earlier writings and by subsequent mention in the Pastoral Letters.
- The order of his travel cannot be determined with certainty, but the NIV Study Bible presents the following as a possible itinerary for Paul's “Fourth Missionary Journey.”

## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- Romans indicated his desire to visit Spain.  
*This is the reason why I have so often been hindered from coming to you. But now, since I no longer have any room for work in these regions, and since I have longed for many years to come to you, I hope to see you in passing as I go to **Spain**, and to be helped on my journey there by you, once I have enjoyed your company for a while.* (Romans 15:22-24 ESV)



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- The letter to Titus implies that Paul was in Crete.  
*This is why I left you in **Crete**, so that you might put what remained into order, and appoint elders in every town as I directed you—* (Titus 1:5 ESV)



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

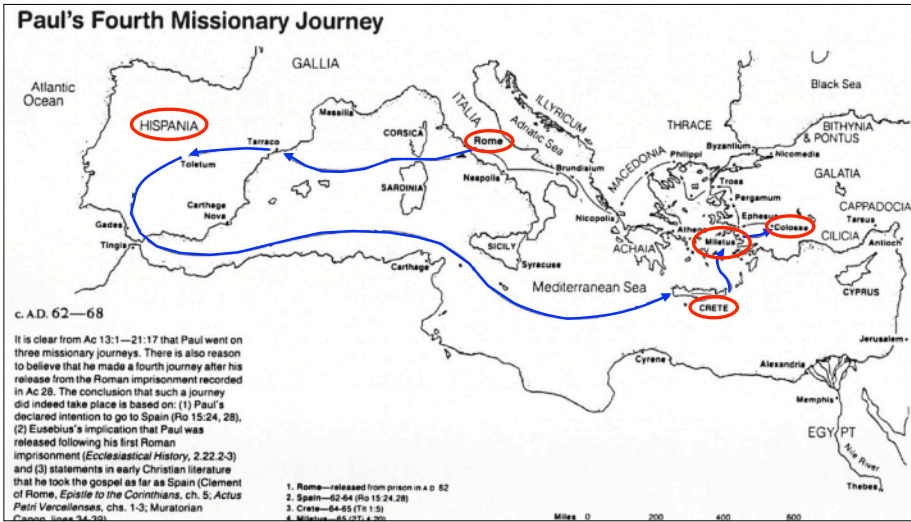
- 2 Timothy indicates that Paul visited Miletus. *Greet Prisca and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphorus. Erastus remained at Corinth, and I left Trophimus, who was ill, at Miletus. Do your best to come before winter. Eubulus sends greetings to you, as do Pudens and Linus and Claudia and all the brothers.* (2 Timothy 4:19-21 ESV)



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- He sent Tychicus to Colosse with his letters. *Tychicus will tell you all about my activities. He is a beloved brother and faithful minister and fellow servant in the Lord. I have sent him to you for this very purpose, that you may know how we are and that he may encourage your hearts, and with him Onesimus, our faithful and beloved brother, who is one of you. They will tell you of everything that has taken place here.* (Colossians 4:7-9 ESV)
- In his letter to Philemon in Colosse, he anticipates visiting. *At the same time, prepare a guest room for me, for I am hoping that through your prayers I will be graciously given to you.* (Philemon 1:22 ESV)



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- Paul seems to imply his going to Macedonia from Ephesus. *As I urged you when I was going to Macedonia, remain at Ephesus so that you may charge certain persons not to teach any different doctrine, (1 Timothy 1:3 ESV)*



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- Philippians indicates Paul's desire to visit Philippi. *I hope therefore to send him just as soon as I see how it will go with me, and I trust in the Lord that shortly I myself will come also. (Philippians 2:23-24 ESV)*
- 1 Timothy indicates that he visited there. *As I urged you when I was going to Macedonia, remain at Ephesus so that you may charge certain persons not to teach any different doctrine, (1 Timothy 1:3 ESV)*



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

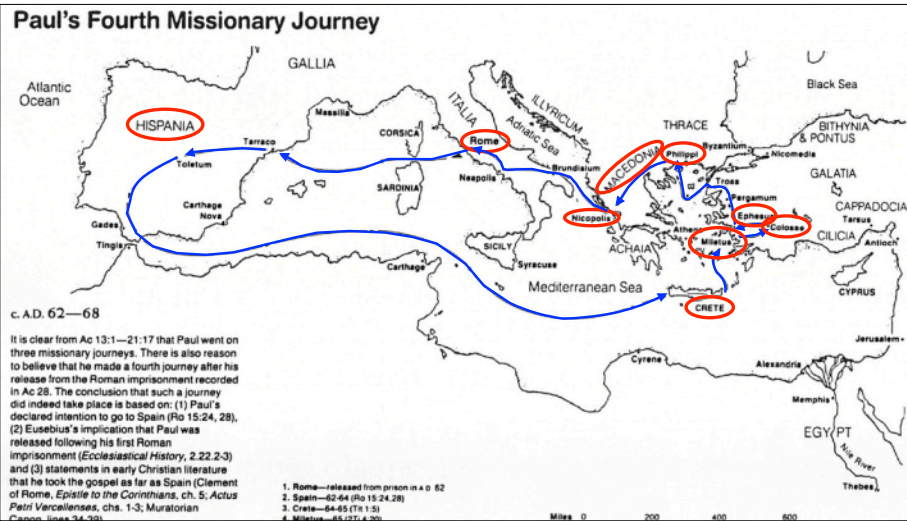
- Paul's letter to Titus indicates that he was in Nicopolis. *When I send Artemas or Tychicus to you, do your best to come to me at Nicopolis, for I have decided to spend the winter there.* (Titus 3:12 ESV)



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

- Paul ultimately ends up back in Rome.



## Paul's Release from Prison

### Fourth Missionary Journey

Rome	AD 62	
Spain	AD 62-64	Romans 15:24, 28
Crete	AD 64-65	Titus 1:5
Miletus	AD 66	2 Timothy 4:19-20
Colosse	AD 66	Colossians 4:7-9; Philemon 22
Ephesus	AD 66	1 Timothy 1:3-4
Philippi	AD 66	Philippians 2:23-24, 1 Timothy 1:3
Necopolis	AD 66-67	Titus 3:12
Rome	AD 67	
Martyrdom	AD 67-68	

## Paul's Letters during Release

### Fourth Missionary Journey

## Paul in Rome

### Letters during release

- During his release, Paul wrote two letters to co-workers he had appointed to oversee new churches.
- 1st Timothy is a pastoral epistle to a young church leader in Ephesus. The letter provides practical advice on church leadership, sound doctrine, and godliness.

In the letter Paul presents the story of his conversion; the importance of prayer for all people, including those in authority; qualifications for elders and deacons; warning against false teachings, the importance of sound doctrine; and the call to "fight the good fight of faith" and take hold of eternal life.

## Paul in Rome

Letters during release

- Titus is a letter written from Nicopolis to a young pastor he had left in Crete to pastor a church there.

This letter advises Titus regarding what qualifications to look for in church leaders, warns him of the reputations of those living on the island, and exhorts him to “speak the things which are fitting for sound doctrine” (Titus 2:1).

Paul gave instructions about the roles of specific groups of people—older men, older women, young women, young men, and slaves—as well as general instructions to all believers about their conduct, explaining how God’s grace is the motivation for all good deeds.

<https://insight.org/resources/bible/the-pauline-epistles/titus> | <https://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Titus.html>

Acts 13-14		Acts 15		Acts 16-18		Acts 19-21		Acts 21-26		Acts 27-28	
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										Philippians (Rome) Spring 62	
										1 Timothy (Macedonia) Fall 62	
										Titus (Asia Minor) Summer 66	

Adapted from *Walk Thru the Bible Ministries*, 1981

## Paul’s Second Roman Imprisonment

Mamertine Prison

## Paul’s Second Roman Imprisonment

The Mamertine Prison

- After his probable release and fourth missionary journey, Paul was again imprisoned, this time probably in the Mamertine Prison.
- This location is generally referenced in Christian tradition, but the precise origin of the tradition is obscure.
- That the prison was in use prior to Paul’s ministry is known from Historian Sallust (86–35 BCE) who mentions the prison in his work *Bellum Jugurthinum* (The Jugurthine War). He describes it as the place where Jugurtha’s companions were imprisoned: “Captured, they were immediately led to the Tullianum [Mamertine], that is, to the very prison and chains of the city of Rome.”

## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

- The Mamertine Prison (Italian, *Carcere Mamertino*) was constructed 64 BCE in Rome.
- It is located at the foot of the Capitoline Hill near the original open-air public meeting space, called the *Comitium*, on the northwest corner of the Roman forum, it was series of underground dungeons built under the main sewer system.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180



## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

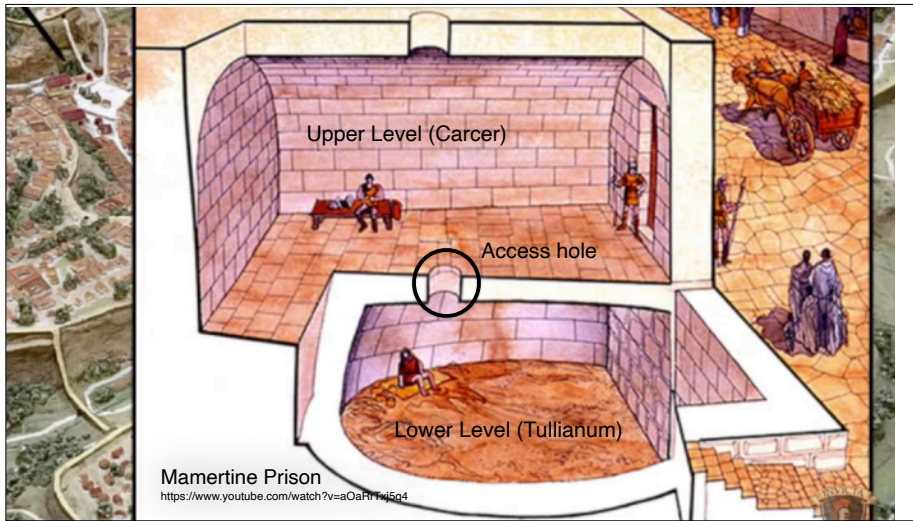
- It was called the *Tullianum* and was the only state prison in Rome (*Sallust Be.. Cat. 55; Calpurnius Flaccus Declam. 4.15*).
- Used to hold high-profile prisoners, often before execution, it was a dark and foreboding place, designed more as a holding cell for those awaiting trial or execution, rather than a long-term prison.

## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

- The prison was comprised of two chambers, one on top of the other.
- The top chamber, the *Carcer*, was the place where prisoners waited for their trial.
- The bottom chamber, the *Tullianum*, was the place of execution, from which it derived its popular name.
- The only access to the chamber below was through a hole in the floor of the top chamber. Stairs to the lower chamber were added in modern times.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180



## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

- Today two churches share the property.
- The church of San Giuseppe dei Falegnami (The Guild of Carpenters) is located on the upper level.
- The S. Pietro in Carcere is housed on the lower level.

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology, Volume 2*, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180

## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

- According to eighth century tradition, this is the prison of Peter and Paul during the persecution of Nero (*Tacitus Ann. 15.44; Suetonius Nero 35; 1Clem. 5:2-5*).
- The sign over the entrance reads: *Prigione dei ss apostoli Pietro e Paolo*, which translates as "prison of the apostles Peter and Paul."

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology, Volume 2*, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180

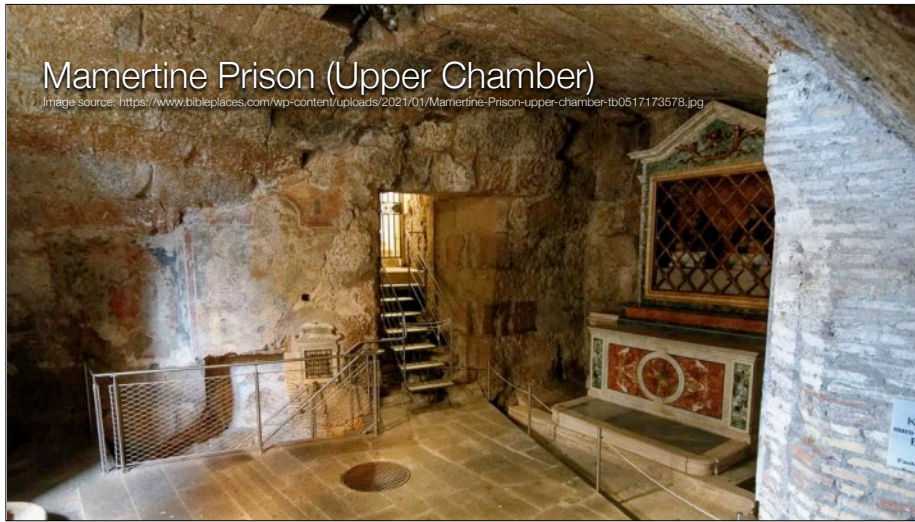
## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

### The Mamertine Prison

- The Tullianum derived its name either from the name of the Roman king, Servius Tullus (578-535 BCE), or the Latin term "tullus," meaning "spring of water," from the spring that flowed through it.
- Watkins recounts that the tradition of the presence of Peter and Paul in the prison caused "the spring to rise miraculously so they could baptize their fellow prisoners and gaolers."

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology, Volume 2*, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180





## Paul's Second Roman Imprisonment

Paul's Final Letter

- Paul's final letter is to Timothy his protégé and "son in the Lord" (2 Timothy 1:2), now pastoring in Ephesus.
- Paul encourages Timothy to remain strong in his faith, steadfast in doctrine, and to fan into flame the spiritual gift God has given him (2 Timothy 1:6-7). He warns Timothy about the coming days of apostasy and godlessness, urging him to guard the pattern of sound teaching and doctrine he has learned from Paul (2 Timothy 1:13-14).
- In the letter, Paul acknowledges: *I have fought the good fight, I have **finished** **the race**, I have kept the faith.* (2 Timothy 4:7 ESV)

Acts 13-14	Acts 15	Acts 16-18	Acts 19-21	Acts 21-26	Acts 27-28		
1 Journey		2 Journey	3 Journey		1 Imprisonment		2 Imprisonment
Apr. 48 - Sep. 49	Fall 49	Apr. 50 - Sep. 53	Sep. 53 - May 57	May 57-Aug. 59	Feb. 60 - Mar. 62	Spr. 62-Fall 67	Apr. 67 - Sep. 68
Galatia	Jerusalem Council	Macedonia Achaia Greece	Asia	Trials	Rome	Freedom	Rome
Galatians (Antioch) Fall 49		1 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	1 Corinth. (Ephesus) Spring 56		Ephesians (Rome) Fall 60	1 Timothy (Macedonia) Fall 62	2 Timothy (Rome) Fall 67
		2 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	2 Corinth. (Macedonia) Sep-Oct 56		Colossians (Rome) Fall 61	Titius (Asia Minor) Summer 66	
			Romans (Corinth) Winter 56-57		Philemon (Rome) Fall 61		
					Philippians (Rome) Spring 62		

Adapted from *Walk Thru the Bible Ministries*, 1981

# Paul's Martyrdom

## Execution and Burial

## Paul's Martyrdom

### Execution and Burial

- Following his possible visit to Spain, and possible "4th missionary journey," Paul was again arrested and held prisoner in Rome (*1 Clem. 5:7; Rom 15:24*).
- Tradition holds that Paul was beheaded on the Ostian Way, (*Eusebius Hist. iccl. 2.25.7-8*).

David E. Graves, *Biblical Archaeology*, Volume 2, (Toronto: Electronic Christian Media, 2018), pp. 179-180

Acts 13-14	Acts 15	Acts 16-18	Acts 19-21	Acts 21-26	Acts 27-28		
1 Journey		2 Journey	3 Journey		1 Imprisonment		2 Imprisonment
Apr. 48 - Sep. 49	Fall 49	Apr. 50 - Sep. 53	Sep. 53 - May 57	May 57-Aug. 59	Feb. 60 - Mar. 62	Spr. 62-Fall 67	Apr. 67 - Sep. 68
Galatia	Jerusalem Council	Macedonia Achaia Greece	Asia	Trials	Rome	Freedom	Rome
Galatians (Antioch) Fall 49		1 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	1 Corinth. (Ephesus) Spring 56		Ephesians (Rome) Fall 60	1 Timothy (Macedonia) Fall 62	2 Timothy (Rome) Fall 67
		2 Thess. (Corinth) Summer 51	2 Corinth. (Macedonia) Sep-Oct 56		Colossians (Rome) Fall 61	Titius (Asia Minor) Summer 66	<b>DEATH</b>
			Romans (Corinth) Winter 56-57		Philemon (Rome) Fall 61		
					Philippians (Rome) Spring 62		

Adapted from *Walk Thru the Bible Ministries*, 1981

## Paul's Martyrdom

### Execution and Burial

- Tradition also holds that Paul's body was buried two miles away from the location of his martyrdom, in the sepulchral area along the Ostian Way, which was owned by a Christian woman named Lucina. A monument was erected on it and quickly became a place of veneration.
- During the 4th century, Paul's remains, excluding the head, were moved into a sarcophagus. Constantine I erected a basilica on the site.
- Beginning in 386 CE Theodosius I extended it into what is now known as [\*Saint Paul Outside the Walls\*](#).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica\\_of\\_Saint\\_Paul\\_Outside\\_the\\_Walls#cite\\_note-17](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint_Paul_Outside_the_Walls#cite_note-17)

## Paul's Martyrdom

### Execution and Burial

- The earliest account of a visit to the memorials of the apostles is attributed to Gaius, the Presbyter (199–217 CE), as quoted by Eusebius: "I can point out the tropaia of the Apostles [Peter and Paul]; for if you go to the Vatican or the Ostian Way, you will find the tropaia of those who founded this Church."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica\\_of\\_Saint\\_Paul\\_Outside\\_the\\_Walls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint_Paul_Outside_the_Walls) (footnote)

## The Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls

### Physical Setting

- The Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls is one of the four major papal basilicas of Rome and one of the most significant churches in Christianity.
- Built on the burial site of St. Paul, it is located outside the ancient walls of Rome about 1.2 miles south of the ancient Appian Way and situated near the Ostiense neighborhood.
- The basilica stands in a large open area, surrounded by landscaped gardens and courtyards which contrasts with the bustling city surrounding it.

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (Version GPT-4) [Large language model]. OpenAI. <https://chat.openai.com/>

## The Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls

### Main Structures

- Although it retains elements from its ancient origins, the current structure dates mainly from the 19th century, built after a devastating fire in 1823. It was designed in a classical Romanesque style with a large nave, transepts, and an apse.

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (Version GPT-4) [Large language model]. OpenAI. <https://chat.openai.com/>

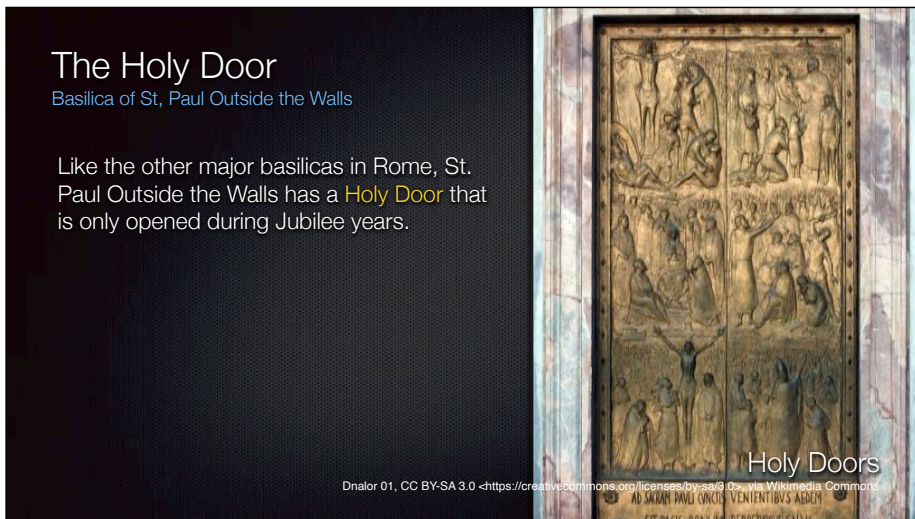
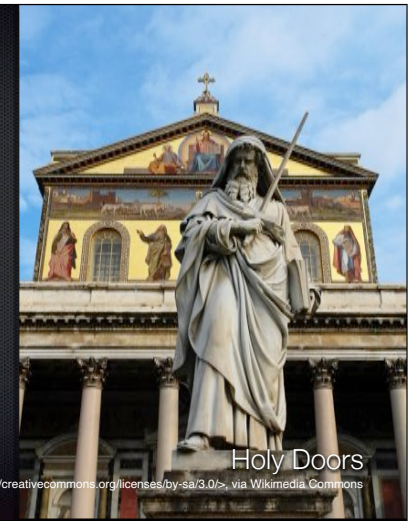


## The St Paul Mosaic

Basilica of St, Paul Outside the Walls

The portico leading into the basilica is supported by columns and contains a statue of St. Paul.

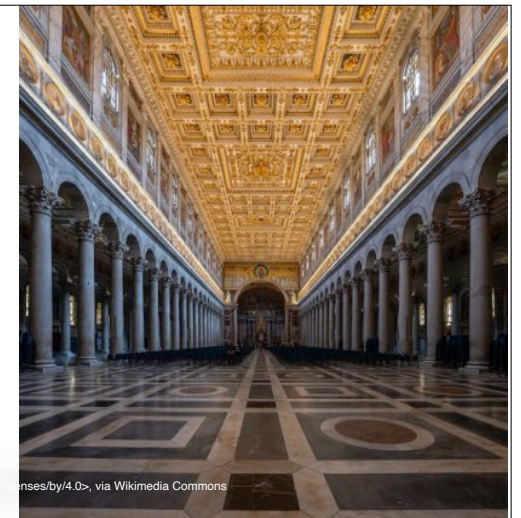
The basilica's exterior is adorned with a large mosaic on its facade, depicting Christ, St. Paul, and other saints.



## The Nave

Basilica of St, Paul Outside the Walls

The **nave** is the central part of the basilica, a vast open space with rows of Corinthian columns leading to the high altar.

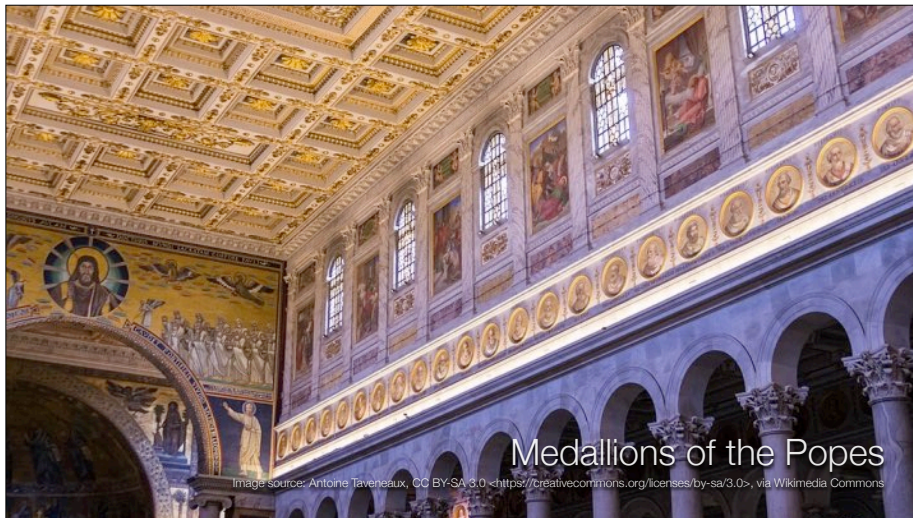


## The Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls

### Key Points of Interest

- Beneath the basilica's main altar lies the **tomb of St. Paul**, marked by a marble sarcophagus. The tomb is a major pilgrimage site and a central focus of the basilica.
- The triumphal arch, just before the apse, features a 5th-century **mosaic** depicting Christ with symbols of the four Evangelists. The mosaics in the apse are also highly significant, created in the 13th century.
- Lining the upper walls of the nave are circular **medallions** with portraits of all the popes, from St. Peter to the present. One of the basilica's unique features, they serve as a visual record of papal history.

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (Version GPT-4) [Large language model]. OpenAI. <https://chat.openai.com/>



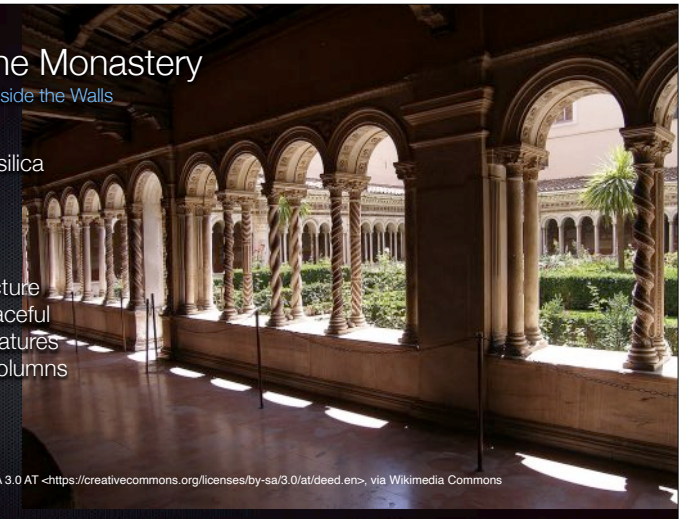
## Cloister of the Monastery

Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls

Attached to the basilica is the Benedictine monastery and its beautiful **cloister**.

This medieval structure is known for its peaceful atmosphere and features intricately carved columns and small gardens.

Image source: Dnalor 01, CC BY-SA 3.0 AT <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/at/deed.en->>, via Wikimedia Commons



Do we know where the Apostle Paul is buried? Drive Thru History with Dave Stotts <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=97QaBQ8Av9E> 4:36

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith."

—*The Apostle Paul*