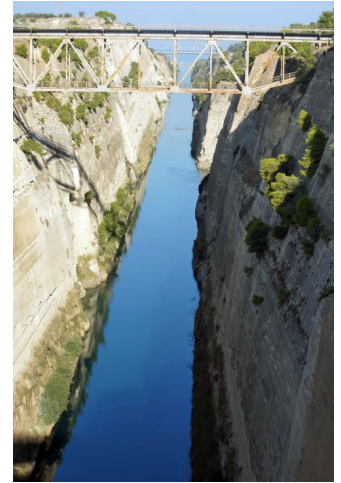
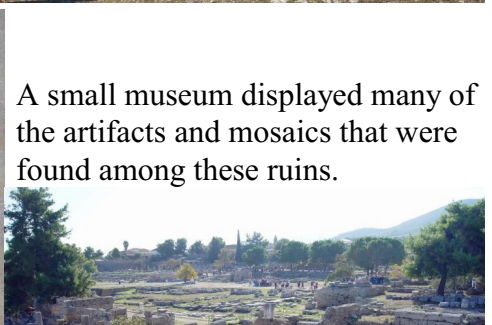
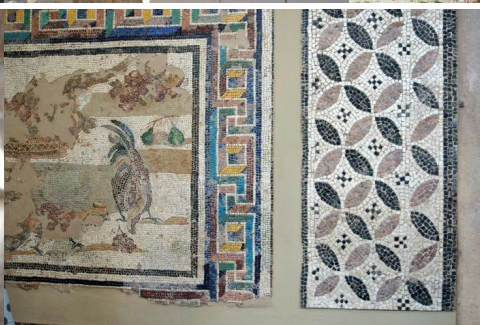
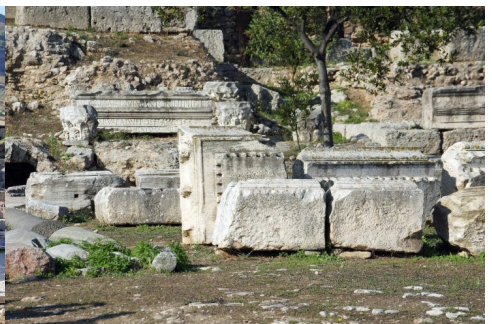


Corinth

After docking at the port of Pireaus, near Athens, we went by bus to Corinth. Our first stop was at the canal that was carved out of thick pumice rock (from the Santorini volcanic explosions). The work was from 1881 to 1893. It now provides a 6 km (4 mile) path between the Aegean and Adriatic Seas, both extensions of the eastern Mediterranean Sea. In past centuries boats needed to sail completely around the Peloponnesian Peninsula. The city of Corinth was built long ago near that location to provide an over-land route between the two bodies of water. Corinth was also built near the base of a very tall mountain, which provided a final place of safety in case of military attack. There are ruins of fortifications and temples on top of that mountain.



Paul stayed in this city for 1.5 years, teaching the people about Jesus, and writing letters to others, including followers of Jesus living in Rome. So we were walking along former streets and seeing the remains of former buildings where Paul himself also walked. That included a large platform labeled BEMA where a government judge refused to issue a judgement against Paul brought by jealous Jewish leaders.



A small museum displayed many of the artifacts and mosaics that were found among these ruins.





The modern city of Corinth is built downhill from these ruins. The land has risen higher and the shoreline has moved away



from the ancient city location. The new buildings resist damage from most earthquakes that are common here.

Many Orthodox church buildings in Greece have this attractive white and brown appearance.

Dr. Ed Holroyd,
28 October 2016, written while docked at the Greek island of Mykonos.

