

*Rev George B McLeod  
Turo, N.S.*

# BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR SECOND QUARTER, 1903.

**Ag'-a-bus.** A prophet of Judæa who foretold the famine in Acts 11: 27-30, and warned Paul of the danger that threatened him in Jerusalem, Acts 21: 10, 11.

**A-grip'-pa.** King Agrippa II., ruler of a small kingdom east and north-east of the Sea of Galilee. He visited Festus at Cæsarea to congratulate him upon his appointment as governor of Judæa. There he met Paul, and heard him make his defence. He was king for nearly fifty years, and died A.D. 100.

**Cæ'-sar.** An official title of the Roman emperors who succeeded the great Julius Cæsar. Properly, the title belonged to his family, but Augustus and his successors assumed it.

**Cæ'-sar-e'-a.** A city on the Mediterranean about 70 miles from Jerusalem. It was in Paul's time the place of residence of the Roman governor of Judæa. Returning from his third missionary journey, Paul passed through Cæsarea on his way to Jerusalem, Acts 21: 8. Being arrested at the latter place and a conspiracy having been formed to take his life, he was sent back to Cæsarea, Acts 21: 27-34; 23: 12-24. There he was unjustly detained for more than two years by the governor, Felix (Acts 24: 26, 27), before being sent to Rome by the new governor, Festus.

**Ci-lie'-ia.** A province of Asia Minor. Its chief town was Tarsus, the birth-place of Paul.

**Cy'-prus.** An island in the Mediterranean, 41 miles from the coast of Palestine. It is now owned by Britain.

**Dam-as'-cus.** The oldest city in the world, 140 miles north-east of Jerusalem. It is situated in a great plain watered by the river Abana. Travellers have always celebrated the beauty of its gardens and its orchards; and the Arab, passing from the burning desert to its green plains and cooling streams, has ever regarded it as an earthly paradise. It was while Saul of Tarsus was nearing Damascus to persecute the Christians there, that he was stricken down by a light from heaven which ended in his remarkable conversion, Acts 9: 1-9.

**Dru-sill'-a.** The daughter of Herod Agrippa I. (Acts 12: 20-23), and sister of Herod Agrippa II., Acts 25: 13. She was divorced from the king of Emesa to become the wife of Felix, the governor of Judæa. She and her only child were buried amid the ruins of Pompeii.

**E-gyp'-tian.** An adventurer who gathered around him 30,000 people, including 4,000 brigands. He deceived the people by

stating that he was a great prophet, and that in obedience to his word the walls of Jerusalem would fall as did the walls of Jericho. Felix, the governor of Judæa, attacked him, slew or dispersed his followers, and forced him to flee for his life. The captain of the Roman soldiers who rescued Paul from the violence of the Jews in Jerusalem, thought he was the Egyptian, Acts 21: 38.

**Fe'-lix.** Once a slave in Rome, but, liberated by the emperor Claudius, he rose to be governor of Judæa, A.D. 52 or 53, which position he held for several years. His wife was Drusilla, the sister of King Agrippa II., before whom Paul spoke at Cæsarea, Acts 25: 13. Felix was cruel and covetous, Acts 24: 26. As Tacitus says, he exercised kingly power with the soul of a slave.

**Fest'-us.** The successor of Felix as governor of Judæa, about A.D. 60. He was cynical and sceptical, but was less depraved than Felix. It was by him that Paul was sent to Rome for trial before Cæsar, Acts 25: 12.

**He'-brews.** Another name for the Jews.

**Is'-ra-el.** The new name given to Jacob at the brook Jabbok. It became the name of his descendants. (See "Hebrews.")

**Je-ru'-sa-lem.** The capital of Judæa, and the seat of Jewish worship. It was destroyed by the Romans about 40 years after the death of Christ.

**Ju-dæ'-a.** The southern province of Palestine. Its capital was Jerusalem.

**Mo'-ses.** The great statesman and law-giver of Israel.

**Phil'-ip.** One of the seven deacons. Driven from Jerusalem by persecution, he made a preaching tour of Samaria, and finally settled at Cæsarea, Acts 8: 1, 5, 40.

**Ptol'-e-ma'-is.** A celebrated seaport town on the frontier between Palestine and Phenicia. It figured in the crusades, and has sustained many a siege. Its modern name is Acre.

**Rome.** The capital of the Roman empire, on the river Tiber in Italy. It had a population of about two millions in the time of Paul, half of whom were slaves.

**Sy'-ri-a.** The country on the north of Palestine, reaching to the Euphrates on the north-east, and to Asia Minor on the north-west.

**Tar'-sus.** The capital of Cilicia in Asia Minor. It was the seat of a university and the birthplace of Paul.

**Tyre.** A famous commercial city of Phenicia on the seacoast. It is now a poor city of less than 5,000 population. "The steamers on the Syrian coast that call at the Bay of Acre and Zidon consider Tyre too insignificant to deserve a visit."