798 THE ACTS. XXI. 28—40.   
   
 people, and \*laid hands on him, \*Serying out, Men of   
 xch. xxvi. Israel, help: This is the man, ¥ that teacheth all men   
 y ch. xxiv.5, every where against the people, and the law, and this   
 place: and further brought Greeks also into the temple,   
 and hath polluted this holy place. \* For they had seen   
 before with him in the city \*Tvophimus an Ephesian,   
 whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the   
 zch. xx.4. temple. ®0 And all the city was moved, and the people   
 ran together: and they took Paul, and drew him out of   
 the temple: and forthwith the doors were shut. $1! And as   
 ach xxvi.2l. they 4 went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief   
 eaptain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.   
 82> Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and   
 ran down unto them: and when they saw the chief   
 eaptain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul. °' Then   
 the chief captain came near, and took him, and °com-   
 beh. xxiii, manded him to be bound with two chains; and demanded   
 xxiv.7. who he was, and what he had done. %#And some eried   
 one thing, some another, among the multitude: and when   
 he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he com-   
 manded him to be carried into the castle. °5 And when   
 cyer. ch. he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne of   
 xx. 28,   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 4 render, were secking.”   
   
   
 that against Stephen, ch. vi. 18. 28, thus be in the eustody of two soldiers.   
 Greeks into the Temple] The generic The literally accurate rendering of   
 plural: only one is intended; see next verse. the chief captain’s demand would be, who   
 ‘They meant, into the inner court, which he might be (subjective possibility) :   
 was forbidden to Gentiles. 29. Trophi- what he had done (assuming that he must   
 mus] See ch. xx. 4, note. We here learn have done something). 34. the castle]   
 that he was an Ephesian, 30.) The Le- The camp or barracks attached to the   
 vites shut the doors to prevent profanation tower Antonia;—or perhaps ‘into the   
 by a riot, possibly bloodshed, in tem- tower’ itself: but the other is the more   
 ple: hardly, as Bengel, lest Paul should use usual meaning of the word. For a full   
 the temple as an asylum :—the right of asy- history and description of the fortress of   
 lum was only (Exod. xxi. 18, 14) for Antonia, see Robinson i. pp. 431, 435;   
 unawares. But by ver. 14 there, and by Williams, Holy City, i. 99; ii,   
 Joab’s fleeing to the altar, 1 Kings ii. Howson ii. 311. 35. upon the   
 ee that it was resorted to on stairs] The steps leading up into the   
 81. seeking to kill tower. The description of the tower or   
 him] By beating him: sce ver. 32. fort Antonia in Josephus, scts the scene   
 tidings came] litcrally, (were carried) vividly before us:—“It was, upon the   
 up; wp, either because of his high station, whole, the resemblance of a tower, aud   
 as commanding officer, or because he was encompassed with four other towers at   
 locally stationed in the Antonia, over- equal distances one from another, and one   
 looking (from the N.W.) the temple, where from every corner: three of them fifty   
 the riot was. the chief captain of the cubits in height, and the fourth, that   
 band] Claudius Lysias (ch. xxiii. the looked to the 8. and E., of seventy cubits:   
 tribune of the cohoré (whose proper com- and from thenee they had tho view of the   
 plement was 1000 men). 33. with whole temple. From the place where the   
 two chains] Sve ch. xii. 6. Ife would galleries joined, there were upon the right