

~GALLIO (77) (Gal'li-o)

- The proconsul of Achaia, before whose judgment seat the Jews accused Paul of leading men into another persuasion in worshipping God.
- **Gallio** dismissed the case on the basis that it did not involve a violation of Roman law. Thereupon, the crowd went to beating Sosthenes the presiding officer of the synagogue, but **Gallio** chose not to concern himself with this either.
- Now while **Gallio** was proconsul of Achaia, the Jews rose up with one accord against Paul and led him to the judgment seat. (**Acts of Apostles 18:12**)
- Saying; Contrary to the Law this person leads men to another persuasion in worshipping God. (**Acts of Apostles 18:13**)
- But as Paul was going to open his mouth, **Gallio** said to the Jews; If it were, indeed, some wrong or a wicked act of villainy, O Jews, I would with reason put up patiently with you. (**Acts of Apostles 18:14**)
- But if it is controversies over speech and names and the Law among you, you yourselves must see to it. I do not wish to be a judge of these things. (**Acts of Apostles 18:15**)
- With that he drove them away from the judgment seat. (**Acts of Apostles 18:16**)
- So they all laid hold of Sosthenes the presiding officer of the synagogue and went to beating him in front of the judgment seat. But **Gallio** would not concern himself at all with these things. (**Acts of Apostles 18:17**)
- According to secular sources, **Gallio** was born at Cordova, Spain, about the beginning of the **First Century C.E.** He was the son of the rhetorician Seneca and the older brother of Seneca the philosopher. Gallios original name was Lucius Annaeus Novatus.

- But, upon being adopted by the rhetorician Lucius Junius Gallio, he assumed the name of his adopter.
- An inscription from Delphi helps in dating Gallios term as proconsul of Achaia.
- Now while Gallio was proconsul of Achaia, the Jews rose up with one accord against Paul and led him to the judgment seat. ([Acts of Apostles 18:12](#))
- Only fragmentary, the inscriptions text has had to be reconstructed, but it definitely contains the name of Lucius Junius Gallio, proconsul.
- Historians are generally agreed that the text is a letter from Emperor Claudius Caesar and that the number 26 found in it refers to Claudius having received the imperial acclamation for the 26th time, It was Claudius who restored Achaia to the position of a separate province responsible to the senate and hence having a proconsul.
- It is likely that this letter was written in the first half of [52 C.E.](#), for other inscriptions indicate that Claudius was acclaimed emperor for the 27th time before [August 1, 52 C.E.](#)
- A Carian inscription and an inscription on the aqueduct called the Aqua Claudia at Rome place Claudius 26th and 27th imperial acclamations within the year of his 12th period of tribunician power. This 12th tribunician period corresponded to [January 25, 52 C.E.](#), through [January 24, 53 C.E.](#)
- Gallios proconsulship of Achaia, an office that usually ran for a year, starting with the beginning of summer, therefore appears to have run from the summer of [51 C.E.](#) to the summer of [52 C.E.](#), though some scholars favor [52-53 C.E.](#)