CHAP. I. 1, 2.] ADDRESS AND GREETING.

**1.]** Timothy seems to be named  
as being well known to the Philippians  
(Acts xvi. 3, 10 ff.), and present with  
St. Paul at this time. The mention is  
merely formal, as the Apostle proceeds (ver.  
8) in the first person singular. Certainly  
no *official* character is intended to be  
given by it, as some have thought: for of  
all the Epistles, this is the least official:  
and those to the Romans and Galatians,  
where no such mention occurs, the most  
so. Observe, there is no title of *Apostle*  
subjoined to *Paul* (as in Col. i. 1), probably  
because the Philippians needed no such  
reminiscence of his authority. Compare  
also 1 and 2 Thess.

**all]** both here  
and in vv. 4, 7, 8, 25; ch. ii. 17, 26, is  
best accounted for from the warm affection  
which breathes through this whole Epistle  
(see on ver. 3), not from any formal reason,  
as that the Apostle wishes to put those  
Philippians who had not sent to his sup-  
port, on a level in his affection with those  
who had,—that he wishes to set himself  
above all their party divisions (ch. ii. 3):  
&c.

**with the bishops]** Theodorct  
remarks, “He calls the presbyters, bishops:  
for at that time they had both names,”—  
and alleges Acts xx. 28, Tit. i. 5, 7, as shewing  
the same. See on the whole subject, note  
on Acts xx. 17.

**and deacons]** See on  
Rom. xii. 7; xvi. 1.—Chrysostom enquires  
why he writes *here* to the *clergy* as well as  
to the *saints*, and not in the Epistles to  
the Romans, or Corinthians, or Ephesians.  
And he answers it, “because they had  
joined in sending to the Apostle, and had  
borne fruit for him, and themselves had  
sent Epaphroditus to him.” But the true  
reason seems to be, the late date of our  
Epistle. The ecclesiastical offices were  
now more plainly distinguished than at  
the time when the two former of those  
Epistles were written. That to the Ephesians rests on grounds of its own.—The  
simple juxtaposition of the officers with  
the members of the Church, and indeed  
*their* being placed *after* those members,  
shews, as it seems to me, the absence of  
hierarchical views such as those in the  
Epistles of the apostolic fathers.

**2.]**  
See on Rom. i. 7.

**3—11.]** THANKSGIVING FOR THEIR