INTRODUCTION. ] LUKE'S GOSPEL. (cH. rv.   
   
 soe ch. xv. 11 ff.; xviii. 10; xix. 5 (but see notes there); x. 33; xvii. 19;   
 ix. 52—56; iv. 25—27. Such instances, however, are not much to be   
 relied on;—see above, ch. i. § ii. 6;—to which I will add, that it would   
 be easy to construct a similar list to prove the same point with respect   
 to Matthew or John\*;—and I therefore much prefer assigning the above   
 character of universality to this Gospel, which certainly is visible   
 throughout it. That it was constructed for Gentile readers as well as   
 for Jews, is plain; and is further confirmed from the fact of its author   
 having been the friend and companion of the great Apostle of the   
 Gentiles.   
 4. I infer then that the Gospel was designed for the general use of   
 Christians, whether Jews or Gentiles ; and, subordinately to this general   
 purpose, for those readers whose acquaintance with Jewish customs and   
 places was sufficient to enable them to dispense with those elucidations   
 of them which Mark and John have given, but which are not found in   
 Matthew or Luke.   
 5. The object of the Gospel has been sufficiently declared in Luke’s   
 own words above cited,—that the converts might know the certainty of   
 those things in which they had received oral instruction as catechumens;   
 in other words, that the portions of our Lord’s life and discourses thus   
 imparted to them might receive both permanence, by being committed   
 to writing,—and completion, by being incorporated in a detailed narra-   
 tive of His acts and sayings.   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 SECTION Iv.   
 AT WHAT TIME IT WAS WRITTEN.   
   
   
 1. We are enabled to approximate to the time of the publication of   
 this Gospel with much more certainty than we can to that of any of the   
 others. The enquiry may be thus conducted.—We may safely assume   
   
   
 8 e.g. Matthew relates visit of the ch. ii. refers to Galilee of the   
 Gentiles seeing great light, iv. 15, Many shall come from the East and   
 West,’ &e. ch. 11—‘ Come unto me all ye that labour,’ xi. 28: the Syrophe-   
 nician woman (not related by Luke), ch. xv. ff.; ‘The Kingdom of God shall be   
 taken from you, and given to a nation,’ ch. xxi. (omitted by Luke): ‘The elect   
 Srom the four winds of (not in Luke), ch. 31: ‘ The of all the   
 nations,’ ch. 31—46: ‘Make disciples of all nations,’ xviii.   
 John relates visit to Samaritans, ch. iv.; ‘The other sheep not of this   
 ch. x. 16: ‘not that nation only, but that he should gather together in one the   
 children of God that were scattered ch. xi. ‘The request of the Greeks   
 at the feast,’ xii. &c. &c. See the view, Luke wrote for Greeks principally,   
 ingeniously illustrated the lecture to this Gospel in the first of Dr.   
 Wordsworth’s Greek Testament: which however, like the other of this learned   
 and estimable writer, written far too in the spirit of an advocate, can   
 see only that which it his aim to prove.   
 44]