. 758 THE ACTS. XVI.   
 1   
 | was a Greek. 4 And as they went through the cities,   
 fch, xv. 20, they delivered them the decrees ‘for to keep, that were   
   
 ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jeru-   
 salem.   
 geh.xv. 41,   
 54 And & so were the churches established in the faith,   
 and increased in number daily. 6 e Now when they had   
 gone throughout Phrygia and the regicn of Galatia, f and   
 were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in   
 Asia ; 7 & after they were come to Mysia, they assayed to   
   
   
 @ vender, So then the churches were. © read, And they went.   
 f render, being hindered by. & read, and when.   
   
 with him one by birth a Jew, but un- from Iconium to Philomeliwn and perhaps   
 cireumncised. There was here no concession as far as Synnada, and thence struck off to   
 in doctrine at all, and no reference what- the N.E. towards Pessinns in Galatia.   
 ever to the duty of Timotheus himself in That he visited Colossw, in the extreme   
 the matter. In the case of Titus, a Greek, S.W. of Phrygia, on this journey, as sup-   
 posed by some, is very improbable.   
 Jeonium, and perhaps Antioch in Pisidia. the region of Galatia] The midland district,   
 He might at Iconium see the elders of the known as Galatia, or Gallo-graecia, in-   
 church of Antioch, as he did afterwards habited by the descendants of those Gauls   
 those of Ephesus at Miletus. If he went who invaded Greece and Asia in the third   
 to Antioch, he might regain his route into century 3.¢., and after various incursions   
 Phrygia and Galatia by crossing the hills and wars, settled and became mixed with the   
 east of that city. 5.] This general Greeks in the centre of Asia Minor. They   
 notice, like those at ch, ix. 31, xii. 24, were known as a brave and freedom-loving   
 marks the opening of a new section. people, fond of war, and either on their   
 6—9.] This very cursory notice of a own or others’ account, almost always in   
 in which we have reason to think so much arms, and generally as cavalry. Jerome   
 happened,—the founding of the Galatian says that their speech was like that of   
 and Phrygian churches (see ch. xviii. 23, the Germans in the neighbourhood of   
 where we find him, on his second visit, Treves: and perhaps the speech of Ly-   
 “confirming all the disciples’’), sickness caonia ch. xiv. 11, spoken of the neigh-   
 of the Apostle, alluded to Gal. iv. 13; the bouring district, may refer to this pecu-   
 working of miracles and imparting of the liar dialect. But Greek was extensively   
 Spirit mentioned Gal. iii. the warmth spoken. They were conquered by the   
 and kindness of feeling shewn to Paul in consul Cn. Manlius Vulso, 189 3.c., but   
 his weakness, Gal. iv. 14—16, scems to retained their own governors, called as   
 shew that the narrator was not with him before tetrarchs, and afterwards kings (for   
 during this part of the route; an inference one of whom, Deiotarus, a protégé of   
 which is remarkably confirmed by the Pompey’s, Cicero pleaded before Cesar) ;   
 sudden resumption of circumstantial detail their last king, Amyntas, passed over from   
 with the use of the first person, at ver. 10. Antony to Augustus in the battle of   
 6. Phrygia] There were two tracts Actium. Galatia, after his murder, a.p.   
 of country called by this name: one near 26, became a Roman province. The prin-   
 the Hellespont, the other called Phrygia cipal cities were Ancyra,—which was made   
 major. It is with the latter that we are the metropolis of the province by Augustus,   
 here concerned, which was the great cen- —Tavinm, and Pessinus: in all, or some   
 tral space of Asia Minor, yet retaining the of which, the Apostle certainly preached,   
 name of its earliest inhabitants, and on He was detained here on aceonnt of sick-   
 account of its being politically subdivided ness (Gal. iv. 13). See further in Intro-   
 among the contiguous provinecs, impossible duction to the Epistle to the Galatians,   
 to define accurately.—The Apostle’s route § 2. being hindered] By some special   
 must remain very uncertain. It is pro- intimation, like that in ch. xiii,   
 bable that he may have followed the great Asia] This name, applied at first to the   
 roud (according to his usual practice and district near the river Cayster in Lydia,   
 the natural course of a missionary journey) eame to have a meaning more and more   
 widely extended, till at last it embraced