intRopucTioN.] THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. [ou. ve.   
   
   
 stoning at Lystra, departed with Barnabas to Derbe, and returned   
 through Lystra and Iconium and Antioch (in Pisidia) confirming the   
 souls of the disciples, exhorting them to remain in the faith, “and that   
 we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.” This   
 we may be, as commonly understood, spoken by the writer as a Chris-   
 tian, and of all Christians: but it may also be indicative of the writer's   
 presence: and I cannot help connecting it with the tradition that Luke   
 was a native of Antioch®: though Antioch in Syria is there meant.   
 Certainly, in the account (ch. xiii.) of the events at Antioch in Pisidia,   
 there is remarkable particularity. Paul’s speech is fully reported:   
 the account of its effect vv. 44—49 given with much earnestness of   
 feeling :—and one little notice is added after the departure of Paul and   
 Barnabas, ver. 52, which looks very like the testimony of one who was   
 left behind at Antioch. Whether this may have been the place of   
 Luke’s own conversion, we know not; but a peculiar interest evidently   
 hangs about this preaching at Antioch in the mind of the narrator, be   
 he who he may: and Mark had departed, whe might have supplied the   
 Cyprian events (see ver. 13).   
 14, After the second junction with Paul and his company, ch, xx. 5,   
 we find him remaining with the Apostle to the end of our history. It   
 would not be necessary to suppose this second attachment to him to   
 have had the same occasion as the first. That which weakness of body   
 at first made advisable, affection may subsequently have renewed. And   
 we have reason to believe that this was really the case. Not only the   
 epithet “eloved,” Col. iv. 14, but the fact, that very late in the life of   
 the Apostle (see Introduction to the Pastoral Epistles), when “all in   
 Asia were turned away from him” (2 Tim. i. 15), and Demas, Crescens,   
 and Titus had for various reasons left him, the faithful Luke still re-   
 mained (2 Tim. iv. 11), bespeaks an ardent and steady attachment to   
 the person of him who in all probability was his father in the faith.   
 15. Of the subsequent history and death of Luke nothing is known.   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 SECTION II.   
 ITS SOURCES.   
   
   
 1. The principal enquiry respecting the sources of the narrative in the   
 Acts relates to the first part as far as ch. xiii. After that, the history   
 follows the Apostle Paul, of whom its writer was subsequently the con-   
   
   
 5 That the two places of that name would thus be confounded, is nothing surprising   
 \_ to those who are familiar with tradition. The usual ground assigned for this idea, viz.   
 the mention of Lucius (of Cyrenc) as being at Antioch, ch, xiii. is certainly far   
 satisfactory.   
   
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