§ 1] TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING. [intropwucrion.   
   
 prize of patience, seven times having worn chains, having been exiled,   
 having been stoned. Having been a preacher both in the east and in the   
 west, he received the noble glory of his faith, having taught righteousness   
 to all the world, and gone to the\* extreme bound of the west, and having   
 suffered martyrdom under the princes. Thus he left the world, and went   
 to the holy places, having become the greatest example of patience.”   
 21. The fragment of Muratori on the canon contains the following   
 eurious passage: “Luke [in his treatise beginning] ‘ Most excellent   
 Theophilus,’ comprehends those things which passed [or, thatall the things   
 passed] in his presence, as also he evidently declares the passion of Peter   
 separately, but the departure of Paul from the city on his way to Spain.”   
 These words are enigmatical, and far from easy to interpret. But all   
 that we need dwell on is, that the journey of St. Paul into Spain is taken   
 as a fact; and in all probability, the word “ omits” being supplied after   
 “but,” the writer means to say, that St. Luke in the Acts does not relate   
 that journey.   
 22, This liberation and second imprisonment being assumed, it will   
 naturally follow that the first Epistle to Timothy and that to Titus   
 were written during the interval between the two imprisonments ;—the   
 second to Timothy during the second imprisonment. We shall now   
 proceed to enquire into the probable assignment and date of each of the   
 three Epistles.   
 23, The last notice which we possess of the first Roman imprisen-   
 ment, is the Epistle to the Philippians. There (i. 26) the Apostle   
 evidently intends to come and see them, and (ii. 24) is confident that it   
 will be before long, Thesame anticipation occurred before in his Epistle   
 to Philemon (ver. 22). We may safely then ascribe to him the inten-   
 tion, in case he should be liberated, of visiting the Asiatic and the   
 Macedonian Churches.   
 24, We suppose him then, on his hearing and liberation, which cannot   
 have taken place before the spring of a.p. 63 (see chronological table in   
 Introd. to Acts), to have journeyed Eastward: visiting perhaps Philippi,   
 which lay on the great Egnatian road to the East, and passing into   
 Asia. There, in accordance with his former desires and intentions, he   
 would give Colosse, and Laodicea, and Hierapolis, the benefit of his   
 apostolic counsel, and confirm the brethren in the faith. And there   
 perhaps, as before, he would fix his head-quarters at Ephesus. Iwould   
 not however lay much stress on this, considering that there might well   
 have been a reason for his not spending much time there, considering the   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 4 By some of those who deny a second imprisonment, this expression is interpreted   
 as if the genitive were one of apposition, “his boundary, which was the West :” by   
 others it is rendered the goal or centre of the West: by others, the astern boundary   
 of the West: and by all it is to mean Rome. By those who hold a second im-   
 prisonment, it is taken to mean Spain, or even Britain.   
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