§ 1v.J TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING. [ixtropuction.   
   
 would also induce him to insert one personal notice only in such   
 passage. To found an argument on any such omission in our Epistle,   
 would be unsafe.   
 c) It is maintained, falls entirely to the ground on the different ren-   
 dering of also, adopted in the following commentary (sce note on the   
 place),—viz. referring it, not to another party who were to receive   
 notices of the Apostle, besides those to whom he was writing, but to the   
 reciprocal introduction of “you,” ‘you also concerning me, as I have   
 been long treating concerning you.’   
 d) No argument can be raised on ground so entirely uncertain as   
 this. It is very possible that altered circumstances may from time to   
 time have changed the Apostle’s plans; and that, as we have some   
 reason to believe his projected journey to Spain (Rom. xv. 22—2+4)   
 to have been relinquished, or at all events postponed,—so also other   
 projected journeys may have been, according as different churches   
 seemed to require his presence, or new fields of missionary work to open   
 before him. Besides which, it may be fairly said, that there is nothing   
 inconsistent in the two expressions, of Phil. ii. 23 and Philem. 22, with   
 the idea of the Apostle projecting a land journey through Greece to Ata   
 Asia Minor: or at all events a general visitation, by what wonte he wa et   
 4 A ore fa Kk.   
 not as yet have determined, which should embrace both Ph and   
 Colossz. GI ve   
 6. On the positive side of this view (B), it is alleged, that the cireum-   
 stances of the Roman imprisonment suit those of these Epistles better   
 than those of the Cesarean. From Eph. vi. 19, 20, we gather that he   
 had a certain amount of freedom in preaching the Gospel, which is   
 hardly consistent with what we read in Acts xxiv. 23 of his imprison-   
 ment at Caesarea, where, from the necessity of the case, a stricter watch   
 was requisite (see Acts xxiii. 21), and none but those ascertained to he   
 his friends were permitted to see him. Among any such multitude of   
 Jews as came to his lodgings on the other occasion, Acts xxviii. 23 ff.,   
 might easily be introduced some of the conspirators, against whom he   
 was being guarded.   
 Besides, we may draw some inference from his companions, as men-   
 tioned in these Epistles. Tychicus, Onesimus, Aristarchus, Mareus,   
 Jesus Justus, Epaphras, Lucas, Demas, were all with him. Of these   
 it is very possible that Lucas and Aristarchus may have been at   
 Cesarea during his imprisonment, for we find them both accompanying   
 him to Rome, Acts xxvii. 1, 2. But it certainly is not so probable that   
 all these were with him at one time in Cesarea. The two, Lucas and   
 Avistarchus, are confessedly common to both hypotheses. Then we   
 may safely ask, In which of the two places is it more probable that six   
 other of his companions were found gathered round him? In the great   
 metropolis, where we already know, from Rom. xvi., that so many of   
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