InTRODUCTION.] THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS. [en. rv.   
   
 Many allusions to it are found :   
 () Polycarp, writing to the Philippians, says, ‘Paul, who in his   
 absence wrote you Epistles, into which looking, ye may be built up   
 unto the faith given us, which is the mother of us all.” (Gal. iv. 26.)   
 And again: “Ye know that God is not mocked.” (Gal. vi. 7.)   
 (c) Justin Martyr, or whoever was the author of the Oration to the   
 Greeks, printed among his works, seems to allude to Gal. iv. 12, in the   
 words, “Be as I am, for I am as ye are:” and to Gal. v. 20, in   
 these “enmities, strifes, envy, self-sidings, wraths, and the like to   
 them.”   
 (d) Besides these, there are many more distant allusions in the works   
 of Ignatius, Polycarp, and Justin, which may be seen cited in Lardner   
 and Windischmann, and Davidson, Introd. to New Test., vol. ii., pp.   
 318-19.   
 SECTION II.   
   
   
   
   
   
 FOR WHAT READERS IT WAS WRITTEN.   
 1. This Epistle was written to the churches of Galatia (ch. i.'2).   
 Gaxarta (or Gallogrecia) was a district of Asia Minor (once part of   
 Phrygia), bounded N. by Paphlagonia and Bithynia, E. by Pontus   
 and Cappadocia (divided from both by the river Halys), S. by Cappa-   
 docia and Phrygia, W. by Phrygia and Bithynia. Notwithstanding its   
 mountainous character, it was fruitful, especially near the river Halys.   
 The principal cities were Ancyra, Pessinus, and Tavium. Ancyra was   
 declared the capital by Augustus. The inhabitants (Galatw, only a   
 later form of Keltz,—also Gallogreci) were Gauls in origin. The Gallic   
 tribes of the Trochmi and Tolistoboii, with the German tribe of Tectosagi   
 (or Tectosages), crossed over from Thrace into Asia Minor, having   
 formed part of the Gallic expedition which pillaged Delphi, in the third   
 century B.C. (cir. 280.) In Asia they at first became mercenary troops   
 under Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, but soon overran nearly the whole   
 of Asia Minor, till Antiochus Soter and Eumenes drove them into its   
 central portion, afterwards called Galatia. There they were at first   
 ruled by tetrarchs, and afterwards (when their real independence had   
 been taken from them by the Consul Manlius Vulso, 8.c. 189) by kings;   
 of whom the two Deiotari, father and son, are known to us, the former   
 as having been defended by Cicero in a speech still extant, the latter as   
 also a friend of the great orator’s. Amyntas, the successor of this latter,   
 was their last king: at his death (B.c. 26) Galatia was reduced to a   
 Roman province’.   
 7 See the questions relating the Galatian people fully ably treated by Professor   
 Lightfoot, in his Edition of the Epistle published. I regret exceedingly that the   
 portion of this volume which contains the Epistle was printed off before saw his work,   
 as it many valuable suggestions for the elucidation the Epistle. March, 1865.   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
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