ixrropuction.] THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS. [cu. v.   
   
 conclusively done. And nothing is said in Baur of the real account of the   
 occurrence of such terms in the Epistle, and subsequently in the vocabu-   
 lary of these heretics: viz. that the sacred writer laid hold of them and   
 employed them, so to speak, high up the stream of their usage, before   
 they became polluted by heretical additions and misconceptions,—the -   
 heretics, lower down the same stream, when now the waters were turbid   
 and noxious: his use of them having tended to impress them on men’s   
 minds, so that they were ready for the purpose of the heretics when they   
 wanted them. That those heretics used many other terms not known to   
 these Epistles, is no proof that their account was the original one, and   
 this of our Epistles borrowed from it, but simply proves nothing. Some   
 of these terms were suited to the Apostle’s purpose in teaching or warn-   
 ing: these he was led to adopt: others were not so suitable,—those he   
 left alone. Or it may be that between his writing and their develop-   
 ment, the vocabulary had received additions, which consequently were   
 never brought under his notice.   
 13. Taking then the failure of the above objections into account, and   
 strengthening it by anticipation with other considerations which will   
 come before the reader as we advance, we see no reason whatever against   
 following the universal view of the Church, and pronouncing St. Paul to   
 be, as he is stated to be (ch. i. 1), the author of our Epistle.   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 SECTION II.   
 FOR WHAT READERS IT WAS WRITTEN.   
   
   
 1. In treating of this part of our subject, that city and church seem   
 first to deserve notice, to which the Epistle, according to our present   
 text, is addressed. We will first assume, that it was an Epistle to the   
 EPHESIANS.   
 2. Epnesvs, in Lydia, was situated in an alluvial plain on the   
 south side of and near the mouth of the Caystrus. “The city   
 stood on the S. of a plain about five miles long from E. to W., and   
 three miles broad, the N. boundary being Mount Gallesius, the E.   
 Mount Pactyas, the S. Mount Coressus, and on the W. it was washed   
 by the sea. The sides of the mountains were very precipitous, and shut   
 up the plain like a stadium, or race-course.” Lewin, i. p. 344. See his   
 plan, p. 862: and the view of the site of Ephesus in Conybeare and   
 Howson, vol. ii. p. 83, edn. 2. For its ancient history see Lewin, and   
 Conybeare and Howson ib., and the article ‘Ephesus,’ in Smith’s Dict. of   
 Geography. It wasa place of great commerce, but was principally noted   
 for its beautiful temple of Artemis, which was at the head of its harbour   
 Panormus, and was from very ancient times the centre of the worship of   
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