§im.] FOR WHAT READERS WRITTEN. [intropuctioy.   
   
 designated. Tho expression of ch. i. 18, “not with corruptible things,   
 silver or gold, were ye redeemed out of your foolish behaviour handed   
 down from your fathers,” may seem ambiguous, and has in fact been   
 quoted on both sides: but it seems to me to point the same way as   
 those others: the Apostle would hardly have characterized all that the   
 Jew left to become a Christian by such a name.   
 6. Steiger has given a list of sttch churches as would be comprehended   
 under the address in ch. i. 1, Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, Bithynia.   
 ‘The provinces here named proceed in order from N.E. to S. aud W.: a   
 circumstance which will be of some interest in our enquiry as to the   
 place of writing’, The first of them, Pontus, stretched from Colchis   
 and Lesser Armenia to the mouth of the river Halys, and was rich both   
 in soil and in commercial towns. It was the country of the Christian   
 Jew Aquila. Next comes Garatia, to which St. Paul paid two visits   
 (Acts xvi. 6, Gal, iv. 13 ff: Acts xviii, 23, xix. 1 ff.), founding and con-   
 firming churehes. After him, his companion Crescens went on a mission   
 there (2 Tim. iv. 10). Its ecclesiastical metropolis was in after time   
 Ancyra. Further particulars respecting it will be found in the Intro-   
 duction to the Epistle to the Galatians, § ii.   
 7. Next in order comes Cavpapocia, couth but returning somewhat   
 to the E., where in after times the towns of Nyssa and Cwsarea gave the   
 chureh a Gregory and a Basil, and whence (see Acts ii. 9) Jews came up   
 to the feasts in Jernsalem, who might well have earried back the know-   
 ledge of Christianity, and have founded churches. Next, going south-   
 ward and westward, we have proconsular Asra, ineluding Mysia, Lydia,   
 Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Lycaonia,—containing the churehes of   
 Tconium where Paul and Barnabas preached (Acts xiv. 1 ff), Lystra,   
 the birthplace of Timotheus, where St. Paul was stoned by the Jews   
 (Acts xiv. 8—19, xvi. 1, 2; 2 Tim. iii. 11),—Derbe, the birthplace of   
 Caius, where many were made disciples (Acts xiv. 20 f.; xx. 4),—   
 Antioch in Pisidia, where St. Paul converted many Gentiles, but was   
 driven out by the Jews (Acts xiii, 14 ff, 48): returned however, and   
 confirmed the churches (ib. xiv. 21—23),—then Miletus, on the Carian   
 coast, where from Acts xx. 17, 2 Tim. iv, 20, there must have been   
 Christian brethren,—Phrygia, where St. Paul preached on both his   
 journeys to Galatia (Acts xvi. 6, xviii, 23),—then along the banks of   
 the Lycus, Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Colossi, celebrated Chris   
 churches, to which he wrote his Colossian Epistle, whose leaders   
 Archippus and Epaphras,—whose member Onesimus are well known   
 to us (Col. i. 7, iv. 12 f, 17; Philem. 2, 10),—where erroncons   
 doctrines and Inkewarmness in the faith soon became prevalent (Col. ii,   
 Rev. iii.   
   
   
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 3 See below, § iv. par. 17.   
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