§ m1.) TO WIIOM ADDRESSED. {inrropucrion.   
   
 sovereign Eumenes (n.c. 197—159), which subsequently was given by   
 Antony to Cleopatra, and perished with that at Alexandria under Caliph   
 Omar. It became the official capital of the Roman province of Asia.   
 ‘Lhere was there a celebrated temple of Aisculapins, on which sec note,   
 ch. ii, 13, There is still a considerable eity, containing, it is said   
 (Stuart, p. 450), about 3000 nominal Christians. It is now called   
 Bergamah,   
 10. Tuyarira, once ealled Pelopia and Euippia, a town in Lydia,   
 about a day’s journey south of Pergamum. It was perhaps originally a   
 Macedonian colony. Its chief trade was dycing of purple, ef. Acts xvi. 14   
 and note. It is said to be at present a considerable town with many   
 ruins, called Ak-Hisar, and to contain some 3000 Christians,   
 11. Sarpts, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Lydia, lay in a   
 plain between the mountains Tmolus and Hermus, on the small river   
 Pactolus: 33 miles from Thyatira and 28 from Philadelphia by the   
 Antonine Itinerary. Its classical history is well known. In the reign   
 of Tiberius it was destroyed by an earthquake, but restored by order of   
 that émperor. It was the capital of a “conventus” in the time of   
 Pliny; and continued a wealthy city to the end of the Byzantine empire.   
 More than one Christian council was held here. In the eleventh century   
 Sardis fell into the hands of the Turks, and in the thirteenth it was   
 destroyed by Tamerlane. Only a village (Sart) now remains, built   
 among the ruins of the ancient city.   
 12. Patraperpura, in Lydia, on the N.W. side of Mount Tmolus,   
 28 miles S.E. from Sardis. It was built by Attalus Philadelphus, King   
 of Pergamum. Earthquakes were exceedingly prevalent in the district,   
 and it was more than once nearly demolished by them. It defended   
 itself against the Turks for some time, but was eventually taken by   
 Bajazet in 1390. It is now a considerable town named Allahshar,   
 containing ruins of its ancient wall, and of about twenty-four churches.   
 13, Laopicea, “ Laodiccia ad Lycum,” was a celebrated city in the   
 S.W. of Phrygia, near the river Lycus. It was originally called Dio:   
 polis, and afterwards Rhoas: and the name Laodicea was owing to its   
 being rebuilt by Antiochus ‘Theos in honour of his wife Laodice. It   
 was not far from Colosse, and only six miles W. of Hicrapolis. It   
 suffered much in the Mithridatie war: but recovered itself, and became   
 a wealthy and important place, at the end of the republic and under the   
 first emperors. It was completely destroyed by the great earthquake in   
 the year 62 a. but was rebuilt by the wealth of its own citizens,   
 without help from the state. Its state of prosperity and carelessness in   
 spiritual things described in the Epistle is well illustrated by these facts.   
 St. Paul wrote an Epistle to the Laodiceans, now lost. See Col. iv. 16,   
 and this Introduction, ch. xiv. § iii. 2, 3. It produced literary men of   
 eminence, and had a great medical school. It was the eapital of a “con-   
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