

No! far from us be this thought! Rather will we direct our eyes, as a worthy close of this solemn hour, to the prophecy which the deceased uttered at the end of the preface to his *Life of Jesus*: "We stand," he says, "on the boundaries between an old and between a new world, which will be called into existence by that Gospel which is ever old and ever new. For the fourth time there is preparing a new epoch of life for the human race by means of Christianity; and therefore can we, in every respect, only labor in preparation for the times of that new creation, in which, after the regeneration in life and in science, men shall proclaim with new and fiery tongues the great works of God."

ARTICLE IX.

RECENT WORKS ON ASIA MINOR.

"THERE is no country that now affords so fertile a field of discovery as Asia Minor." This observation was made by Mr. Leake in 1824, and it is still substantially true, notwithstanding the important investigations which have since been made by a number of eminent travellers and scholars. In point of deep and absorbing interest, it is in some respects not inferior to Greece, Egypt, or Italy.

The fabled Argonautic expedition sailed along the shores of Bithynia and Pontus. Here are the plains of Troy, and the scene of the great epic poem of antiquity. In regard to the earliest settlers of Lycia, we have more correct information from Homer and Herodotus, than from any other writers. Both almost claim this province as their native country, being perfectly familiar with its original legends. They tell the story of Europa's visit, and of her sons taking possession of the country. Some of the most beautiful parts of the *Iliad* recount the history of the Lycian heroes, Sarpedon and Glaucus, and the exploits of Pandarus. The climate of the country, and its beauty and fertility are frequently praised. All the remains termed Lycian, recently discovered, probably belong to the age of Homer, and that immediately subsequent. Much of the rock architecture, the sculptures, the language and the coins, do not refer to Byzantine, Roman, or even Greek subjects, which are known. Some of the most valua-

ble coins have reference to Bellerophon, the Pegasus, the Sphinx, etc.¹

Subsequently, numerous Greek cities and colonies sprung up and flourished along the southern and western shores of Asia Minor, sometimes rivalling the parent States. These colonists boasted that they had built three of those works which were termed "the seven wonders" of the world, — the Colossus at Rhodes, the Mausoleum of Artemisia and the temple of the Ephesian Diana. The delightful narratives of Xenophon lead us twice through Asia Minor. Two of Alexander's great battles were fought in the peninsula, at the Granicus and at Issus. In the conflicts and tumultuous changes of his successors, this part of his empire played a conspicuous part. Pergamus, her kings and her library, are prominent in the scene. In the period of the Roman dominion, our interest is not much diminished, as her orators and historians relate the stirring events which occurred in Pontus, Cappadocia and Cilicia.

Asia Minor has a sacred interest, partly grateful and partly sad. Flourishing Christian churches were planted in every direction from Pontus to Smyrna. Next to Palestine, the Christian scholar is attracted hither. The epistles of Paul find here much of their illustration. The apostle, himself a native of the southeastern district, repeatedly traversed large portions of Asia Minor in his missionary journeys. He has immortalized the places where he merely landed or embarked. In the recital of his sufferings he speaks of "perils of rivers," *ποταμῶν*, and "of robbers." 2 Cor. 11: 26. We naturally think of the numerous and rapidly swelling rivers of the southern coast, and of Pisidia always wearing a bad name as a haunt for robbers.² As the first of the divine revelations were probably communicated to the dwellers in Armenia, sometimes reckoned in Asia Minor, so the last were addressed to the seven churches in Asia, by one who saw the visions of God in an Asiatic Greek island, and who probably died at Ephesus, in the bosom of one of those seven churches. But the light from "the golden candlesticks" has long since gone out. Inspired teaching, and apostolic labor, could not ensure steadfastness in the faith.

The history of Asia Minor in the middle ages is not without stirring interest. Some of the most exciting passages in the history of the crusaders describe their progress through these provinces. When Constantinople fell, and the Saracens were triumphant, the attention

¹ Hamilton's Asia Minor, I. Preface, p. xvii.

² Coneybeare and Howson.

of the Christian world was withdrawn, in a great degree, from Asia Minor. The jealousy and intolerance of the Moslems, the want of roads and facilities for travelling, and positive dangers from robbery, left Christendom in almost total ignorance of its condition. Occasionally, a traveller, like Lucas and Kinneir, communicated some valuable information, but they were unable to leave the main routes, and their notices are scanty where they are not a repetition of preceding accounts.

But, within a few years, the picture is reversed. New sources of interest have been accumulating in these classical lands. In their fate is bound up the future history of the Ottoman power. The great question, whether Russia or England is to bear sway in Central Asia is to be decided here. Is that colossal empire, that claims to be the head of the Greek, or the true church, to extend her sway to the city of Constantine, or will western Protestantism put up an adequate barrier? Every statesman and philanthropist must look with great concern on the present position of Turkey. Islamism is fast losing its hold on the minds of its votaries. In its essential features, it is wholly unfitted to grapple with the great tendencies of modern politics, commerce and literature. It is weak and ready to vanish away, except so far as it is upheld by pressure from without, or by the zeal which yet exists among the ignorant population of the interior districts.

The remains of antiquity, which have been recently laid open, have awakened a special interest in Asia Minor. There is good ground for believing that treasures of great and inestimable worth remain yet hidden. There can be no question that Syria, Assyria, Asia Minor and Turkey, contain mines of unsearchable riches, which will greatly illustrate and enlarge our knowledge of antiquity. Even the city of Rome has not yet yielded up half its secrets. Soil and rubbish from five to twenty feet deep yet cover a large portion of the old city. Extensive districts of Asia Minor, especially in the central and eastern divisions, remain yet unvisited by Europeans.

Again, successful efforts are now making to convert the Armenian and Greek population of these regions to Christianity. If this moral change shall continue to advance in the ratio of the last ten years, the most intellectual and enterprising portion of the population will become essentially Christian, and the Mohammedans will have before them, for the first time, an exhibition of what real Christianity can effect. The attractive points in this movement are such as the following: It was originated and has been hitherto almost solely con-

ducted by our own countrymen. Western Europe, which should seem naturally to be called upon to reciprocate the blessings which it received from the East, has not to much extent, availed itself of the privilege. A continent, unknown to the inhabitants of the Greek empire, is sending back the light of truth. The entire circumference of the peninsula will soon be occupied with stations and centres of religious influence. In Bithynia and Pontus, in Armenia, in the vicinity of Tarsus, in the region of the "seven churches," etc., the Gospel is producing its effects. The influence is diffused and active also in a multitude of places where the foreign agent has not penetrated. The movement has been thus far tolerated, and is now even protected by the Moslem authorities. It was introduced at a period just before the Turkish government began to adopt various political and social reforms, and it has been in progress during the time when that government would feel the need of all the foreign aid and sympathy which could be afforded.

We propose in the following paper, and in one which may be published at a subsequent time, to condense some of the more important facts which have been brought to light by recent travellers in Asia Minor. The following are the principal points which will claim attention: Sources of Information; General Features of the country, climate, soil, etc.; Sites and Ruins of the cities and places mentioned in the New Testament; An outline of the most important discoveries, sites of ruins, remains of temples, theatres, aqueducts, tombs, churches, etc.; The Sculptures, Coins, Inscriptions, languages employed in these inscriptions, etc.; And some account of the remains of what has been termed the Lycian Language.

I. The most important recent works on Asia Minor, which we have consulted and used, more or less, with an exception named below, are the following:

1. Karamania, or a brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity, with Plans, Views, etc., collected during a Survey of that Coast in 1811 and 1812, by [Admiral] Francis Beaufort, F. R. S., captain in the royal navy. Second edition, London, 1818. 8vo, pp. 309. It contains a large chart of the coast, and nineteen plates. It is still a work of value, and will amply repay consultation. The author is well known for his scientific attainments.

2. Journal of a tour in Asia Minor, with comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that country. By William

Martin Leake, F. R. S. Accompanied by a map. London, 1824, 8vo, pp. 362. It is unnecessary to say that this, as well as all the productions of Col. Leake, are of the highest authority. It was, however, brought out previously to the most important discoveries.

8. A Geographical and Historical Description of Asia Minor, with a map, by J. A. Cramer, D. D., Principal of New Inn Hall, and Public Orator of the University of Oxford. In two vols. Oxford, 1832, pp. 474, 424. Dr. Cramer published a similar work on Italy, and another on Greece, all characterized by accuracy and fulness of learning. All are standard authorities.

4. Discoveries in Asia Minor; including a Description of the Ruins of several ancient cities, and especially Antioch of Pisidia. By Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, British Chaplain at Smyrna. In two vols. London, 1834, pp. 355, 439. This work is not of any special value.

5. A Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor, in 1838, by Charles Fellows. London, 1839, large 8vo, pp. 847, with a map and nineteen plates.

6. An account of Discoveries in Lycia, being a Journal kept during a second Excursion, in Asia Minor, by Charles Fellows. London, 1841, large 8vo, pp. 542, with two maps and thirty-six plates. It contains a list of coins, a list of plants, Greek inscriptions and translations of them by Herman Wiener, and an Essay on the Lycian language, by Daniel Sharpe. To Sir Charles Fellows, we are mainly indebted for the enthusiasm awakened in the recent investigations in Asia Minor, and for a great portion of the new discoveries which have been made. His volumes furnish much pleasant reading, and are full of valuable illustrations.

7. Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldea and Armenia, by William Francis Ainsworth, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. In two vols. 12mo. London, 1842, pp. 364, 399, with three maps and forty-four illustrations.

8. Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus and Armenia, with some account of their Antiquities and Geology, by William J. Hamilton, Secretary to the Geological Society. In two vols. 8vo. London, 1842, pp. 544, 508. With two maps and twelve plates, and Appendices of Routes, Latitudes, Greek Inscriptions, etc. Mr. Hamilton is a very enlightened observer, and accurately records what he saw. In a specimen of one day's itinerary, there are *one hundred and twenty-four* distinct records of time, generally with the bearings, and observations as to the country.

9. Travels in Lycia, Milyas, and the Cibyratis, in company with

the late Rev. E. T. Daniell, by Lieut. T. A. B. Spratt, R. N., F. G. S., of the Mediterranean Hydrographical Survey, and Prof. Edward Forbes, F. R. S. of King's College, London. In two vols. 8vo. London, 1847, pp. 302, 332, with a map of Lycia, nine views of towns, ruins, etc., twenty-one wood-cuts, and thirty Plans. The Appendices contain Remarks on Lycian Inscriptions by Daniel Sharpe, Greek Inscriptions illustrative of the Sites of Lycian Cities, and Remarks on the early Coins of Lycia, by Mr. Sharpe. A work of high scientific value as might be expected, but less full on account of the untimely death of Mr. Daniell.

10. The Expedition for the Survey of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, carried on by order of the British Government in 1835, 1836, and 1837, preceded by geographical and historical notices of the regions situated between the rivers Nile and Indus. In four volumes, large 8vo, with fourteen maps and charts, ninety-seven plates besides numerous wood-cuts, by Lieut. Col. Chesney, R. A., F. R. S., F. R. G. S., Commander of the expedition; vols. I and II. only published. London, 1850, pp. 799, 778. This is a work of vast compass and investigation. The more valuable parts, containing the author's personal researches, are not yet printed.

11. Charles Texier, Description de l'Asie Mineure, faite par ordre du gouvernement Française pendant les années 1833 à 1837, et publiée par le ministère de l'instruction publique. First part, fine arts, historical monuments, plans and topography of ancient cities, vol. I. Paris, 1838, folio. This splendid work, we have not been able to see.

12. The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, comprising a Complete Biography of the Apostle, and a Translation of his Epistles, with numerous illustrations on steel and wood, from original Drawings made by W. H. Bartlett, by the Rev. W. J. Coneybeare and Rev. J. S. Howson. London, 1850. Only one part of this highly illustrated work has been published. Though written in a somewhat ambitious style, it still merits high praise for its thorough research, ample and beautiful illustrations, and excellent spirit. The writers have done what has been too much neglected in England—availed themselves of the rich stores of German erudition.

13. Wiener Jahrbücher der Literatur, 1844, 105th and 106th vols. A review of various works on Asia Minor, by Von Hammer-Purgstall, in two Articles of about an hundred pages. This is a rapid survey of an immense field, but is not now of special value.

See also the Articles, Cilicia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Phrygia, etc.

in Ersch and Grüber's Encyclopaedie. Also the last edition of Winer's Bible Lexicon; the volumes of the Boston Missionary Herald, etc.

II. General Features of the country, climate, etc.

Few countries, says Dr. Cramer, present such a diversity of soil and climate as Asia Minor. The genial temperature of Ionia, Lydia, and Caria, and indeed, of the whole of Western Asia, together with the extreme fertility of these provinces, is proved beyond dispute by the number and opulence of the towns. Herodotus says that the climate of Ionia surpassed that of any country with which he was acquainted. On the other hand, large tracts were very thinly inhabited from the coldness of the climate and the unproductiveness of the soil. In the mountainous districts of Lycia, Pisidia, Cilicia and Cappadocia, the snow remains for a considerable part of the year. Many parts of Phrygia and Galatia were also nearly deserted from the barrenness of the ground, which was strongly impregnated with salt. This was observed particularly in that part of Lydia, called *Karaxenavméri*, or the *Burnt*.¹ The whole country seems to have been subject at an early period to violent and destructive earthquakes. During the present year, 1851, Rhodes and the contiguous parts of the continent, have been visited with a severe earthquake.

Nevertheless, Asia Minor was one of the most opulent countries of antiquity. The wealth of the kings of Phrygia and Lydia had become proverbial before Greece was civilized. Under the Persians, the five districts into which Asia Minor was divided, poured into the royal treasury, annually, the sum of 2060 Euboic silver talents — nearly one seventh of the whole revenue, though Asia Minor did not constitute one tenth part of the Persian empire in the time of Darius. Cicero states that the Roman treasury derived its largest and surest revenues from that great province. "Asia vero tam opima est et fertilis," etc. Gold was found in Lycia, Lydia and Phrygia; silver and iron in Pontus; beautiful varieties of marble in Caria; alabaster, onyx and crystal in Cappadocia. The various grains grew in great abundance. Parts of Ionia and Caria furnished excellent wines. Pontus, Galatia and Bithynia abounded in fruit trees. The olive and fig-tree flourished in almost every part of the peninsula. The soft texture of the fleeces of Ionia was unrivalled. To these advantages, it may be added, that Asia Minor has a very large extent of sea coast, and many excellent harbors.

¹ For an interesting account of this volcanic district, see Hamilton, Vol. II. p. 135 sq.

"The cold in Phrygia," says Sir C. Fellows, "from the great elevation is so severe, that no plants are to be seen but such as are found in the Highlands of Scotland, where the people suffer less from severity of climate than here. The summer in this high land must be of very short duration, for the corn was not sown in April, and is frequently gathered amid the snow in October. On descending from this elevated country, every diversity of climate is met with, till the traveller reaches the productive valleys of the rivers and the warmer lands of the coast. But in May of this year, 1838, the women of Sardis, Cassabá and Smyrna, still retain their fur-lined jackets, and merchants their fur-cloaks. During the summer, the heat becomes intense as the morning advances, but before noon a land breeze is drawn down from the cold mountain country, which brings a refreshing coolness, with the shade of clouds, and not unfrequently flying showers. In the early part of the evening the heat again becomes oppressive; the dews are very heavy. The oranges, lemons and olives are far inferior to those of Sicily, Calabria or Greece. The extremes of the seasons are further shown by the migration in the animal kingdom, which takes place to a great extent."

Of the climate in the month of January, 1800, in the vicinity of ancient Laodicea and Iconium, Col. Leake writes: "we continue to enjoy a sky without a cloud; there is generally a slight breeze from the east in the day; in the afternoon the sun is hot; and at night the sky is perfectly calm and clear, with a sharp frost, which in the shaded places generally continues to a late hour in the afternoon." "As far as I have observed, the air is much more transparent in a fine winter's day in this climate than it is in summer, when, notwithstanding the breeze, there is generally a haze, caused probably by the constant vapor which rises from the earth."

In the summer and in the autumn of 1836, Mr. Hamilton travelled through large portions of Galatia, Phrygia, Pisidia, etc. He speaks of enjoying a long continuance of fine weather, though it was cold on the highlands. The rainy season began in Smyrna on the 23d of October.

In regard to the rich and striking scenery of Asia Minor, we will make a few miscellaneous extracts. Sir C. Fellows remarks: "The scenery of Lydia and Mysia is varied and beautiful, the hills being well wooded, with splendid forest trees. In the forms of the mountains, there is more beauty than grandeur; and the peculiar feature is the great contrast between the hills and the valleys; the latter so level as to appear to have been formed by lakes. In Bithynia the

scenery is of a bolder character; its fine mountain range of Olympus giving to it a resemblance to Switzerland; its valleys are also rich with luxuriant woods. The flat-topped hills and immense table-lands of Phrygia, from their great elevation, often swampy and seldom bearing a tree, present more of the wild and dreary than of the picturesque. Pisidia, including the Taurus range, partakes with Bithynia, of the Alpine character, but the woods are not so finely grown. The extreme beauty of Pamphylia is derived more from distant effects than near views. The marble mountains, which form the distant horizon, shoot their jagged peaks of silvery rock, or capped with snow against the clear sky, while their bases are washed by the blue ocean. Lycia is more mountainous, and resembles, but far exceeds in the boldness of its cliffs and the richness of its vegetation, the scenery of Parnassus. Its valleys, particularly that of Xanthus, are of peculiar beauty. Caria abounds in scenery of the most picturesque kind, its coast being broken into bold headlands, whose ranges, continued into the sea, rise in rocky islands. The South-east of Lydia is less beautiful, and much resembles Sicily or Calabria; but on approaching Smyrna this district has valleys equal to those near Salerno or Naples."

In another passage, the same writer continues: "I feel as if I had come into the world and seen the perfection of its loveliness, and was satisfied. I know no scenery equal in sublimity and beauty to this part of Lycia (valley of the Arycandus). The mountains are broken into sections forming cliffs, whose upheaved strata stand erect in peaks many thousand feet high, uniting to form a wild chaos, but each part harmonized by the other; for all is grand yet lonely. Deep in the ravines are dark torrents of the purest water, and over these grow the most luxuriant trees; above are the graver forests of pines upon the gray cliffs, and higher than these are ranges of mountains, capped with snow, contrasting with the deep blue of the cloudless sky."

Again: "The most perfectly beautiful scenery I have ever seen is displayed in this portion of Caria, the ancient Peræa, and Lycia. The mountains are clothed with rich soil, fostering a luxuriant vegetation, under the genial aspect of the South." "The view at Cad-yanda in Lycia is overwhelmingly beautiful. To the south-west lies the Bay of Macry, with its islands and the coast of the South of Caria, while beyond lies the long and mountainous island of Rhodes. Cragus, with its snowy tops, breaks the view towards the South, and the coast and sea off Patara measures its elevation by carrying the

eye down the valley of the Xanthus, whose glittering waters were visible probably for seventy miles."

Speaking of Brûsa, the old capital of Turkey, Mr. Hamilton says: "No town in Asiatic Turkey is more justly celebrated for its picturesque situation and appearance. Situated at the southern edge of a rich and well-cultivated plain, covered with gardens and mulberries, its buildings extend some way up the steep and rocky hills which rise immediately behind it. Immediately above the town are thick, overhanging woods, while many trees, principally the tall cypress, rise up in and about it, interspersed with numerous graceful minarets and glittering domes. Such a scene on a sunny day, when every tree was putting forth its first shoots and buds, backed by the range of Olympus, whose deep and snowy valleys reflected every variety of tint, was the most welcome sight which could greet a traveller on his first appearance in the East."

At Nice in Bithynia, Sir C. Fellows writes: "As the view on approaching Nice was calm, rich and beautiful, so was this craggy, rocky and bold. As we descended through a gorge in the rocks worthy of the Alps, the ranges of mountains rose into rugged points, reminding me of the scenery in Savoy. The heavy clouds were rolling apart, and thundering along the broken chains of mountains, many of the higher peaks being shrouded with clouds."

"The route for the first six miles [near Dollomón in Caria] was over plains, but we soon entered a most beautiful series of wooded mountains, with bold cliffs rising above finely grown trees. At intervals we came upon narrow valleys of rich pasture, with crystal streams winding towards the sea, which frequently opened upon us towards the left, but so intersected by promontories and islands as to present the appearance of lakes. No part of Asia Minor that I have seen is so picturesque as the whole of this district, the hills throughout being well wooded from their tops to the sea."

Our limits do not allow us to go into further details. Perhaps no country in the world has a more diversified climate than this peninsula. Few combine more of the elements of beauty and sublimity in the scenery. Few will be more attractive to the tourist for the next fifty years.

III. Cities and Sites of places mentioned in the New Testament.

Adramyttium. This town on the bay of the same name, early became a flourishing city. It was in a ship of Adramyttium that Paul began his voyage from Caesarea to Rome, Acts 27: 2. In Pliny's time it was the most considerable of all the towns in the vicinity.

It is often named by the Byzantine historians. It is now called Adramiti. No antiquities are to be found here, except a few coins. The coast is here covered with woods of the richest trees; the myrtle, laurel, arbutus, etc., seem contending for preëminence with the vine, clematis, woodbine, etc. The country for fifty miles is covered with olives, interspersed with majestic planes.

Antioch in Pisidia. This city was founded by a colony from Magnesia, on the Maeander, probably under the auspices of Antiochus, from whom it took its name. Afterwards the Romans sent a colony there, and made it the capital of a proconsular government. In Pliny's time, it had the title of Colonia Caesarea. It seems originally to have belonged to that part of Phrygia named Parorea, Strabo terming it, "Antioch near Pisidia." The ruins appear to have been first discovered by Mr. Arundell, Nov. 7, 1833. It was visited by Mr. Hamilton, Sept. 27, 1836, and again by Mr. Fellows, March 6, 1840. Antioch is about one mile and a half from the modern town of Yalobatch, which is in lat. $38^{\circ} 17' 30''$. The site of the town, says Mr. Hamilton, is covered with huge blocks of marble. The first ruin which I saw, was an oblong building consisting of an inner and outer wall. The outer wall was built of rough blocks of limestone, four feet thick. The length is about 180 feet, the breadth 60. It was a temple or church, perhaps each in succession. About 200 yards to the north-east, are the remains of another massive building. One of the most striking objects, is a ruined aqueduct. "Twenty-one arches are perfect," says Mr. Arundell, "and are the most splendid ever beheld. The stones are without cement, and of massy dimensions." In an excavation, on what was probably the acropolis, Mr. Hamilton saw masses of highly finished marble cornices, with several broken fluted columns, probably the adytum of a temple, possibly devoted to the worship of Men Arcaeus, for which Antioch was in early days celebrated.

The situation of Antioch, says Mr. Fellows, on an isolated rock, rising in the centre of the mouth of the valley of the Mosynus, and commanding a view of that of the Maeander, is worthy of the ancient Greeks, but the ruins now covering and undermining its summit, are quite inferior. Antioch is about half way from Smyrna to the Cilician gates leading to Tarsus. For Paul's labors here, see Acts 14:1—5.

Assos in Mysia. This is the first place of note east of Cape Leontum. It is nine miles south of Troas, having the island of Lesbos opposite. It was the birth place of Cleanthes the Stoic. Aristotle resided here some time. It had a commanding situation, and was

strongly fortified. The port was chiefly formed by a great mole. It is mentioned Acts 20: 13, "When Paul met with us at Assos, (he having walked thither from Troas), we took him in and came to Mitylene." Col. Leake says the site is now called Beriam Halesi. The remains are extremely curious, some in very perfect preservation. Sir C. Fellows writes: "Immediately around me were the ruins, extending for miles, undisturbed by any living creature except the goats and kids. On every side lay columns, triglyphs, and friezes of beautiful sculpture, every object speaking of the grandeur of this ancient city. In one place I saw thirty Doric capitals placed up in a line for a fence. I descended towards the sea, and found the whole front of the hill a wilderness of ruined temples, baths, and theatres, all of the best workmanship." "The Via Sacra, or street of tombs, extends for miles. Some of the tombs still stand in their original, beautiful forms. Several are highly ornamented, and have inscriptions; others are as large as temples, being twenty or thirty feet square."

Attaleia in Pamphylia. This city on the edge of the Pamphylian Gulf, was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus, in order to command the trade of Syria and Egypt. It has always existed and flourished. Spratt and Forbes recognize it as the present Satalia. The style of its relics is invariably Roman, agreeing with the date of its foundation. Behind it is the plain through which the river Catarrhactes flows. In front of it, and along the shore on each side, are long lines of cliffs, over which the river finds its way in waterfalls to the sea, and which hide the plain from those who look toward the land from the bay. Beaufort describes the city as beautifully situated round a small harbor, the streets appearing to rise behind each other, like the seats of a theatre, with a double wall, and a series of square towers on the level summit of the hill.

Colosse. This was a city of Phrygia Major, on the Lycus, between Laodicea and Celaenae. Mr. Hamilton, II. 508, supposes the site to have been in the immediate vicinity of the present Chonos, the ancient Chonae, which grew into importance on the destruction of Colossae. Herodotus states that the Lycus disappeared in the town of Colossae, and flowed five stadia through a chasm. Mr. H. found that the Ak Sá (white water) had formerly fallen into the Lycus, lower down than where it now joins it, in fact, exactly where the chasm is narrowest. On this site are the theatre and other ruins. On the opposite side of the river is the necropolis. Here are pavements, which seem to have been the covers of sepulchres, and sarcophagi.

phagi cut in the rocky ground, and so close to each other, that when the covers were laid on, they resembled a pavement made of gigantic blocks; the grotesque pedestals had been placed on them as cippi. The ruins deserve a more thorough examination than they have yet received.

Derbe. This city belonged to Lycaonia, and was within the confines of Isauria, Acts 14: 6, 20. 16: 1. The sites of this town and of Lystra remain unknown, or at best, are extremely uncertain. No coins or inscriptions have been found to decide the question. The sites were somewhere about the bases of the Kara-Dagh, (Black Mountain), an isolated mass with reaches of the plain extending round it like channels of the sea. Lystra is marked on Kiepert's map, near the place where Leake conjectured that it might be, some 20 miles south of Iconium. Mr. Hamilton, in a private note to Messrs. Coneybeare and Howson, in 1850, says: "There are ruins, though slight, at the spot where Derbe is marked on Kiepert's map, and as this spot is certainly *on a line of Roman road*, it is not unlikely that it may represent Derbe. I did not actually visit Diulé, but the coincidence of name led me to think it might be Derbe. I do not know of any ruins at the place where Kiepert writes Lystra, but I was not on that spot. There may be ruins there, but I think that they cannot be of importance, as I did not hear of them, though in the neighborhood; and I prefer Bin-bir-Kilisséh as the site of Lystra." The remains of many churches, some of considerable size, prove the importance of this place, even after the introduction of Christianity. This agrees better with Lystra than Derbe. It is further corroborated by the order in which Paul mentions the cities. He went from Iconium first to Lystra, then to Derbe. The ruins of Bin-bir-Kilisséh consist of about twenty Byzantine churches of various sizes, built entirely of red and gray trachyte, a few ancient tombs and sarcophagi, and many deep, subterranean cisterns. Some of the façades, windows, and arches of these churches, are quite perfect.

Ephesus. This was the celebrated capital of Ionia, on the southern bank of the Caystrus, and near its mouth. Its history and that of its great temple of Diana, are well known. The temple which Paul saw, was 425 feet in length, and 220 in breadth. The 127 pillars were each 60 feet in height. One was carved by Scopas. The altar was almost entirely adorned by Praxitiles. In Paul's time, the city was the great emporium of Asia. The ruins have been so often described, that it is not necessary to dwell on them.

They are near the modern Turkish village of Aiasaluk. Sir C. Fellows visited them in 1838. The theatre, which he supposes to be the scene of Demetrius's tumult, is a wreck of immense grandeur. Its form alone can be spoken of, every seat is removed, and the proscenium is a heap of ruins. A splendid circus or stadium, remains tolerably entire. There is also one of those gigantic buildings, called *gymnasia*, or temples, but, as he thinks, more probably, palaces, like one in Adrian's villa, near Tivoli. Mr. Hamilton suggests that these are the ruins of the temple of Diana, immediately in front of the port, raised on a base 30 or 40 feet high, and approached by a grand flight of steps, the ruins of which are still visible. Mr. H. thinks he discovered traces of three distinct lines of walls.

Hierapolis. This was a city of Phrygia, so called, it is said, from the number of its temples. It was celebrated for its warm springs. The waters were remarkable for their petrifying qualities. Chandler mentions, that a cliff near the old town, is one entire encrustation. Paul mentions, Col. 4: 13, a church there, gathered by the labors of Epaphras. Some centuries afterwards, its church claimed to be the metropolis of Phrygia. Fellows says the city is six or seven miles from Laodicea. His attention was drawn towards it, twenty miles distant, by the white streams of water poured down the sides of its hill. The waters rising from several deep springs among the ruins, and to be found in small rivulets for twenty miles round, are tepid, and to appearance, perfectly pure, though at the depth of twenty feet, a dark green hue is visible. This water deposits a kind of crust or feeble crystallization in its channel. These streams have flowed for ages, and the surface of the ground has been raised fifteen or twenty feet. The ruins are crowded and extensive, and some of them of immense proportions, but not in the best taste. Tombs are numerous, some of them a distinct temple or house, perhaps a place of mourning for friends. Mr. Hamilton, I. 517, describes the waters and ruins more at large. It may be called, he says, a town of ruined palaces and temples. The effect is heightened by the singular beauty of its position. It stands on a broad terrace, bounded on the NE. by a range of lofty mountains, while on the W. and S., the eye wanders undisturbed over a vast extent of productive plains and rich pastures. Mr. H. was struck with the grandeur of the ruins of the gymnasium, and of those of one of the most perfect ancient theatres to be found in Asia Minor.

Iconium. The district of Lycaonia extends from the ridges of Mt. Taurus and the borders of Cilicia on the S., to the Cappadocian hills

on the N. Of this district, Iconium, the present Koniye, was properly the capital, situated midway between Cilicia and Cappadocia. The plain on which it is placed, is spoken of as one of the largest in Asia Minor. The eyes of Paul and Barnabas, for several hours before reaching the city, and also after they left it for Lystra, must have ranged over a vast expanse of level ground to the South and East. The two most striking objects, are the snowy summits of Mt. Argæus towards Armenia, and Kara-Dagh towards Cilicia. Leake says, "we saw the city with its mosques and ancient walls, still at the distance of 12 or 14 miles from us." Ainsworth remarks, "we travelled three hours along the plain of Koniye, always in sight, before we reached it." It is famous as the cradle of the rising power of the Turks. It has been repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt, and its architectural character wholly altered. Little, if anything, remains of the Greek or Roman Iconium, except the ancient inscriptions and the fragments of sculptures which are built into the Turkish walls. At a late period of the empire, it became a *colonia*. Its population in the time of Paul, was probably the same as that of other important towns in Asia Minor, a large number of frivolous Greeks, some remains of an older population, a few Roman civil and military officials, and a colony of Jews, working at their trades in the week, and meeting in the synagogue on the Sabbath. See Coneybeare and Hawson, pp. 195–200. Mr. Hamilton, II. 197, says that the city is one scene of destruction and decay, with heaps of ruins and dilapidated mosques. The remains of at least 20 mosques were passed. The ruined walls alone mark the former extent of the city. A part of it is converted into a burial ground. Ainsworth, II. 65, says that Iconium appears the most fallen and ruinous of all the large towns of Asia Minor.

Laodicea. This was the chief city of Phrygia Pacatiana, on the river Lycus, S. of Hierapolis and W. of Colosse. It is now called Eski Hissar. The remains have been described by many travellers. Nothing can exceed, says Mr. Hamilton, the desolation and melancholy appearance of the site of Laodicea; no picturesque features in the nature of the ground, relieve the dull uniformity of its undulating and barren hills. With few exceptions, its gray and widely scattered ruins possess no architectural merit. Its stadium, gymnasium, and theatres, one of which is in a state of great preservation, with its seats still perfectly horizontal, though merely laid upon the gravel, are well deserving of notice. Other buildings, also, on the top of the hill, are full of interest; and on the East the line of the ancient

wall may be distinctly traced, with the remains of a gateway; there is also a street within and without the town, flanked by the ruins of a colonnade and numerous pedestals. North of the town, towards the Lycus, are many sarcophagi, all long since rifled. The remains of an aqueduct, carried down and up a hill, in stone pipes, showed that the ancients were acquainted with the principle that water would find its level. The ruins bear the stamp of Roman luxury and extravagance. Mr. Fellows, on approaching the ruins, counted a flock of nearly one hundred eagles, feeding on a dead camel near the tombs. They seemed to be the only living creatures which ever visit the spot, except the cutters of grave stones, who have quarries of white marble wherever a temple is found. Mr. F. traced two theatres and several temples, though the principal remains are the vast silent walls. Two years later, he writes: "Two years ago, nothing was seen but eagles and the wild and solitary bustard. The only traces of man were a few chips of marble broken from the ancient columns, to form the grave stone of a Turk. How changed is the scene now! Hundreds of peasants, and thousands of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, cover the ancient city, and continue to come in long trains. This pastoral people migrate from the valleys, and move in whole villages."

Lystra. See the remarks on *Derbe*.

Miletus. This was a maritime city in the southern part of Ionia, on the confines of Caria, about thirty miles from Ephesus. It is now called Pallátia. It was probably, says Sir C. Fellows, once on a headland or island in a bay or lake, for its hills rise out of the perfectly dead flat of the valley of the Maeander, which is at this point about ten miles across, and run up towards the north for five miles, and then eastward as far as Denezleé. The land is almost wholly pasture or swamp. The Maeander *meanders* as much as the river at Stirling. It has been bringing down deposits of mud and sand for ages. There are the remains of an enormous theatre, an aqueduct, the site of several temples, a Christian church, and the walls.

Myra. This was one of the six principal cities of Lycia on the south-west coast of Asia Minor, Acts 27: 5. According to Strabo, it was situated on the brow of a lofty hill, 20 stadia from the coast. Andriace, now Andraki, was the port of Myra, and probably the place where Paul and his companions were transferred from the Adramyttian ship to that of Alexandria. At a late period of the empire, Myra became the metropolis of Lycia. Sir C. Fellows thus describes the ruins in his second visit: Myra was among the most

important of the Lycian cities, and its ruins appear to be little injured by age. It must have extended far over the plains, in front of the rock, which has now the theatre at its foot, and a multitude of beautiful tombs cut in its cliffs. The size of a theatre is a good indication of the population of a city. That of Myra is among the largest and the best built in Asia Minor. Much of its fine corridor and corniced proscenium remain. (An argument against the great size of the city is the small number of tombs, though many may have been entombed in sarcophagi on the plain.) The tombs are generally very large. The external ornaments are enriched by sculptured statues in the rocks around, and these in the chaste style of the Lycians, whose language, with one exception, is universal in the inscriptions. Some bas-reliefs retain the colors with which they were painted, suggesting among other things, a connection with the ancient inhabitants of Etruria. The sculpture is of the finest age, for ease, simplicity and beauty of proportion. It does not suffer by a close examination.

Patāra. This town is mentioned Acts 21: 1. It was in Lycia, on the left bank of the Xanthus, near its mouth. It was one of the most celebrated towns in the province, and adorned with several temples. The once splendid bay is now a desert of moving sand, marked only by the silvery course of the river winding its way to the sea. The following is from Fellows's second visit: "Patāra, whose name implies the seat of an oracle, stands at the entrance of a valley; the inscriptions and emblems are all in honor of Apollo, and the coins of the whole district show his ascendancy. The points of the greatest interest are its very perfect theatre, the arched entrance to the city, clusters of palm trees, and a small, beautiful temple about the centre of the city. Its door-way and walls are in high preservation. The door-way is of beautiful Greek workmanship, ornamented in the Corinthian style, and in fine proportion and effect." Spratt and Forbes write:

"The number of coins and common gems that are found at Patāra is quite unaccountable. I obtained about thirty coins from a man who said he often brought home a hundred in a day, when he was ploughing. I recognized on one the figure of Bellerophon, similar to the bas-relief at Tlos."

Perga. This city was in Pamphylia, on the navigable river Cestrus, about sixty stadia from its mouth. The city was renowned for the worship of Diana Pergaea. The temple of the goddess stood on a hill near the town, and a festival was celebrated annually in her honor. The vessel which brought Paul, probably came up the course

of the Cestrus and anchored near the Temple of Diana. "The first object," says Sir C. Fellows, "that strikes the traveller on arriving here is the extreme beauty of the situation of the ancient town, lying between and upon the sides of two hills, with an extensive valley in front, watered by the river Cestrus and backed by the mountains of the Taurus. An arch, a kind of castle, and the ruins of a temple, bespeak the vicinity of the town about half a mile before arriving at its walls. A few arches and ruins of many scattered tombs lead to an immense and beautiful theatre, the seats of which for the most part remain, rising very steeply one above the other, whence the height is more than in the usual proportion; the width is about 330 feet. Near the theatre is a stadium or course for races, which is quite perfect, with seats along each side and also forming a circular end." There is also a broken aqueduct, and tombs are scattered on both sides of the site of the town. Paul and Barnabas landed at Perga on sailing from Cyprus, Acts 12: 13. Here John Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem.

Pergamus, or Pergamum (τὸ Πέργαμον). This town was situated in a plain, in the province of Mysia, watered by two small rivers or torrents flowing from Mount Pindasus, and named Selinus and Cetius; these afterwards joined the Caicus. The city is first mentioned by Xenophon, Anab. 7. 8, 4. It afterwards became the seat of a powerful kingdom. Its library—200,000 vols.—yielded in value and extent only to that of Alexandria. Parchment skins, first used for writing in this library, were called Pergamenae Chartae. Mark Antony gave the collection of books to Cleopatra. By whom the Christian church was founded, Rev. 2: 12 seq., is not known. It was condemned as one of the churches holding the Nicolaitan heresy, yet it had its faithful witnesses for the truth. It is now called Bér-gama. The stupendous ruins, says Mr. Fellows, proclaim their builders, and their situation told who selected it. The site of the theatre is truly Greek. It embraces in its view the city, and the plains of Pergamus with its chain of mountains, and is lit by the rising sun. In the middle of the city, there is a ruin of such extent that it can have been nothing less than the palace of a Roman emperor, and that worthy of an Adrian. The walls of the Turkish houses are full of relics of marble, with ornaments of the richest Grecian art. All the standing works are magnificent, but they are not of marble and are not elegant. A river runs through the amphitheatre, which is a wonderful building. The ruined palaces are now inhabited by storks alone. The burial grounds are full of

fine relics. The marbles are constantly taken off for the museums of Europe.

Philadelphia. This was the most important town in the part of Lydia, where it was situated. It was founded by Attalus Philadelphus, brother of Eumenes, king of Pergamus. Pliny states that it was on the river Cogamus, at the foot of Tmolus. Strabo says that it suffered repeatedly from earthquakes. It was among the towns restored by Tiberius, after a calamity of this kind, Ann. 2, 47. A noble testimony is borne to the Christians of this church, Rev. 3: 7. The Philadelphians made a most gallant defence against the Turks. It was the last town in Asia Minor which yielded, having capitulated in 1390. It is now called Allah Sheher, City of God, and is sixty-six miles from Hierapolis, and twenty-seven south-east of Sardis. Hamilton, II. 375, writes, that it is said to contain about 2000 Turkish and 250 Greek houses. "As we approached, I was struck with the picturesque situation of the town, in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, rising to a great height on almost every side, while the ruined walls of the town are seen in the midst of gardens and orchards." "Of the ancient city of Philadelphia," says Sir C. Fellows, "but little remains; its walls are still standing, inclosing several hills, upon the sides of which stood the town, but they are fallen into ruins. They are built of unhewn stone, massed and cemented together with fragments of old buildings. All the remains, which are pointed out as ruins of Christian churches, appear to have been vast temples, perhaps erected by imperial command, and dedicated to nominal Christianity."

Sardis, or Sardes, the capital of Lydia, was situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the northern slope of Mt. Tmolus. The Pactolus flowed through the forum, and soon after joined the Hermas. It was a city of high antiquity. Under the reign of Croesus, it became great and flourishing, the resort of men of talent and learning. When or by whom Christianity was established here is not known. The condition of the church in the time of the writer of the Apocalypse, 3: 1—5, was sadly degenerate, — "only a few names which had not defiled their garments." The city was nearly destroyed by Tamerlane. The situation of Sart, or Sert, the ancient Sardis, says Sir C. Fellows, is very beautiful, but the country over which it looks is almost deserted, and the valley is become a swamp. Its little rivers of clear water, after turning a mill or two, serve only to flood, instead of draining and beautifying the country. On the main stream, the Pactolus, one mile from the city, stand the remains of a colossal tem-

ple, which appears to have been unfinished. The remains of the city vary very much in date. A theatre, stadium and temples may be readily traced, but the masses of wall composing the rest of the city speak with certainty only of its extent. The largest of these piles of buildings must have been a palace. Opposite the city are the curious mounds said to be the tombs of the kings of Lydia.

Smyrna. This city is so well known that no description is required. It is now, and has always been, an important commercial place. It is situated on a gulf which lies nearly east of the mouth of the Hermas. A flourishing Christian church was established here, which is highly commended, Rev. 2: 8. Polycarp, the first bishop of the city, is said to have suffered martyrdom in the stadium of the city, 166 A. D. Chandler gives a detailed account of the ruins of the old city. There are Cyclopien remains on the hills at the north-east extremity of the bay, marking the acropolis of an ancient city. On mount Pagus and the adjoining hill, says Mr. Hamilton, are some well preserved remains.

Tarsus. Cilicia was divided into two portions, the Western, or Rough Cilicia, a collection of the branches of Mt. Taurus, and Eastern, or Flat Cilicia, a rich and extensive plain. It is walled off from the neighboring countries by a high barrier of mountains, in the language of Q. Curtius, "perpetuo jugo montis asperi et praerupti Cilicia includitur." Near the western border of this plain, where the river Cydnus, a cold and rapid stream, flows into the sea, stands the city Tarsus, "no mean city," as is shown by a series of coins. In the Roman times, it bore the name of *metropolis*. In the time of Paul, we infer from a remark of Strabo, that what Marseilles was in the western Mediterranean, Tarsus was in the eastern. It was a Greek city, where the Greek language and literature were studiously cultivated. But still it was doubtless a city where the language of refinement was spoken and written, in the midst of a "barbarian" population who had no literature. Tarsus (now Tarsoos) is about twelve miles from its port, Kazalu. The intermediate country is level and well cultivated. There are few ancient remains of any consequence, these having been destroyed or converted into modern buildings. A theatre is said still to exist, see Beaufort, p. 273.

Thyatira. This city was in Lydia, on the borders of Mysia, between Sardis and Pergamus. It was watered by the Lycus, and was a Macedonian colony. An encouraging message was sent to the church planted there, Rev. 2: 18. In Acts 16: 14, Lydia is mentioned as a purple-seller of Thyatira. It is now called Ak-Hissar,

or *Acrá*. It teems, says Fellows, with relics of a former splendid city, though there is not the trace of the site of any ruin or early building. "I saw ten or a dozen well-troughs made of the capitals of columns of different kinds. In one-third of a burial-ground, I counted one hundred and thirty parts of columns. On measuring them and noticing their orders, I found that seven or eight distinct temples or buildings must have contributed. The streets are in places paved with the fragments of carved stone." There are columns of granite, and a gray, white, and red-veined marble. The scenery around is very beautiful, and the land extremely rich, though poorly cultivated.

Troas. This city was named Alexandria Troas by Lysimachus. It was one of the most flourishing of the Asiatic colonies of the Romans. In Acts 16: 11, it is simply called Troas. Here Paul preached, 20: 9, and Eutychus was restored to life. It is now named Eski Stamboul. The present appearance of the ruins is thus described: "The ancient port of Troas is very interesting, and has been highly ornamented. Hundreds of columns, on a somewhat small scale, lie scattered in all directions, and bristle among the waves to a considerable distance out at sea. The most striking ruins are about a mile from the sea, probably near the centre of the city; they are on an exceedingly grand scale. The ground in every direction within the walls is strown with carvings, mouldings and pedestals, in marble, some of which had inscriptions, generally Greek."

NOTE. The work of H. Kiepert (*Topographisch-Historischer Atlas von Hellas und den Hellenischen Colonien in 24 Blättern*) should have been mentioned as a very important aid in the study of Asia Minor. Seven of the maps relate to this peninsula and the neighboring islands.