130 geogr. miles, which, with a fair wind,  
would not take more than one day. Mr.  
Smith shews that the wind was N.W.,  
or within a few points of it. “We learn  
from the sailing directions for the Mediterranean, that, throughout the whole of that  
sea, but mostly in the eastern half, including the Adriatic and Archipelago, N.W.  
winds prevail in the summer months;...  
the summer trade winds come from the  
N.W. (p. 197); which agrees with Aristotle’s account of these winds. According  
to Pliny (ii. 47), they begin in August,  
and blow for forty days.”

**with difficulty**] not as E. V., ‘*scarce*,’ which being  
also an adverb of *time*, gives the erroneous  
idea to the English reader that the ship  
had *scarcely reached* Cnidus when the  
wind became unfavourable.

**Cnidus**]  
Cnidus is a peninsula at the entrance of  
the Ægean Sea, between the islands of  
Cos and Rhodes, having a lofty promontory  
and two harbours. “With N.W. winds  
the ship could work up from Myra to  
Cnidus; because, until she reached that  
point, she had the advantage of a weather  
shore, under the lee of which she would  
have smooth water, and as formerly mentioned, a westerly current; but it would  
be slowly and with difficulty. At Cnidus  
that advantage ceased.” Smith, p. 37.

**we sailed under** (see above on ver.  
4) **Crete...**] “Unless she had put into  
that harbour (Cnidus), and waited for a  
fair wind, her only course was to run under  
the lee of Crete, in the direction of Salmone, which is the eastern extremity of  
that island.”—Salmone (Capo Salomon) is  
described by Strabo as a sharp headland  
looking toward Egypt and the Rhodian  
Archipelago. Pliny calls it Sammonium.

**8. hardly passing it**] “After passing  
this point (Salmone), the difficulty they  
experienced in navigating to the westward  
along the coasts of Asia, would recur;  
but as the south side of Crete is also a  
weather shore with N.W. winds, they  
would be able to work up as far as Cape  
Matala. Here the land trends suddenly to  
the N., and the advantages of a weather  
shore cease, and their only resource was to  
make for a harbour. Now Fair Havens is  
the harbour nearest to Cape Matala, the  
farthest point to which an ancient ship  
could have attained with N.W-ly winds.”  
Smith, as above.

**fair havens**] The  
situation of this anchorage was ascertained  
by Pococke, from the fact of the name still  
remaining. “In searching after Lebena  
farther to the west, I found out a place  
which I thought to be of greater consequence, because mentioned in Holy Scripture, and also honoured by the presence of  
St. Paul, that is, ‘the Fair Havens, near  
unto the city of Lasea;’ for there is another  
small bay about two leagues to the E. of  
Matala, which is now called by the Greeks  
good or fair havens.” Cited by Mr. Smith,  
who adds: “The most conclusive evidence  
that this is the Fair Havens of Scripture,  
is, that its position is precisely that where  
a ship circumstanced as St. Paul’s was  
must have put in. I have already shewn  
that the wind must have been about  
N.W.;—but with such a wind she could  
not pass Cape Matala: we must therefore look *near, but to the E. of* this  
promontory, for an anchorage well calculated to shelter a vessel in N.W. winds,  
but not *from all winds*, otherwise it would  
not have been, in the opinion of seamen  
(ver. 12), an unsafe winter harbour. Now  
here we have a harbour which not only  
fulfils every one of the conditions, but still  
retains the name given to it by St. Luke.”  
Smith, p. 45.

**Laséa**] This place was,  
until recently, altogether unknown; and  
from the variety of readings, the very name  
was uncertain. Pliny mentions *Lasos*  
among the cities of Crete, but does not  
indicate its situation. There is a *Lisia*  
named in Crete in the Peutinger Table,  
which may be the same. [On the very  
interesting discovery of *Lasea* by the Rev.  
G. Brown in the beginning of the year  
1856, see the Appendix at the end of the  
Introduction to Acts. The ruins are on  
the beach, about two hours eastward of  
Fair Havens.]

**9. much time**] Not  
‘*since the beginning of our voyage*,’ as  
Meyer:—the time was spent *at the anchorage*.

**the voyage**] viz. to Rome,—which henceforth was given up as hopeless  
for this autumn and winter. And by  
observing this, we avoid a difficulty which  
has been supposed to attend the words.