i.e. that it would now be a very easy  
matter to reach Phœnice.

**loosing  
thence**] The word may be understood either  
of *weighing anchor*, or of *setting sail.*  
They crept close along the land till they  
passed Cape Matala. “A ship which could  
not lie nearer to the wind than seven points,  
would just weather that point which bears  
W. by S. from the entrance of Fair Havens.  
We sce therefore the propriety of the expression ‘they sailed *close* by Crete,’ which  
the author uses to describe the first part  
of their passage.” Smith, p. 56.

**14. there blew down from it**] The words  
in the Greek, of which this appears to be  
the right rendering, are not easy. I have  
discussed them in my Greek Test.: and  
there first proposed the sense thus given,  
viz. that the wind blew **down** (from)  
**Crete**, ‘*down the high lands forming the  
coast*.’ It is a common expression in lake  
and coasting navigation, that ‘a gust came  
down the valleys.’ And this would be  
exactly the direction of the wind in question, When they had doubled, or perhaps  
were now doubling, Cape Matala, the wind  
suddenly changed, and the typhoon *came  
down upon them from the high lands;*—  
at first, as long as they were sheltered,  
only by fits down the gullies, but as soon  
as they were in the open bay past the cape,  
with its full violence. This, the hurricane  
rushing down the high lands when first  
observed, and afterwards *catching the ship*,  
seems to me exactly to describe their  
changed circumstances in passing the cape.  
A confirmation of this interpretation may  
be found by St. Luke himself using the word  
“*came down*” to express the descending  
of a squall from the hills on the lake of  
Gennesareth, Luke viii. 23. The above  
is also Mr. Howson’s view, and has been  
adopted by Mr. Smith. See, in the Appendix appended to the Introduction to Acts,  
the confirmation of this view in what  
actually happened to the Rev. G. Brown's  
party.

**a tempestuous** (literally, **typhonic**) **wind**] “The sudden change from a  
south wind to a violent northerly wind, is  
a common occurrence in these seas. (Captain J. Stewart, R.N., in his remarks on  
the Archipelago, observes, “It is always  
safe to anchor under the lee of an island  
with a northerly wind, as it dies gradually  
away; but it would be extremely dangerous  
*with southerly winds, as they almost invariably shift to a violent northerly wind*.”)  
The term ‘*typhonic*’ indicates that it was  
accompanied by some of the phænomena  
which might be expected in such a case,  
viz. the agitation and whirling motion of  
the clouds caused by the meeting of the  
opposite currents of air when the change  
took place, and probably also of the sea,  
raising it in columns of spray. Pliny,  
speaking of sudden gusts, says, they make  
an eddy which is called Typhon.” Smith,  
p. 60.

**Euracylon**] pronounced **Earakylon**. This is the reading of the Alexandrian, Vatican, and Sinaitic MSS. It  
is a compound word, signifying North-Easterly. The direction of the wind is  
established by Mr. S., from what follows,  
to have been about *half a point N. of  
E.N.E.;* and the subsequent narrative  
shews that the wind *continued to blow  
from this point till they reached Malta*.

**15. caught**] **hurried away,** ‘*borne  
along,*’ by it.

**bear up against**] literally, **look in the face of**.

**we let her  
drive**] literally, **we gave up, and were  
driven.**

**16. running under**] i.e.  
**running under the lee of**. “St. Luke  
exhibits here, as on every other occasion,  
the most perfect command of  
terms, and gives the utmost precision  
his language by selecting the most  
appropriate:—they ran before the wind to *leeward of Clauda*, hence it is ‘*running  
under:*’ they sailed with a side wind *to  
leeward of Cyprus and Crete:* hence it is  
‘*sailed under*’” (Smith, p. 61, note).

**Clauda**] Here again, there can be  
little doubt that the name of the island  
was *Cauda* or *Gauda*, as we have in some  
MSS., or, as in Pliny and Mela, *Gaudos:*  
but Ptolemy *Claudos*, and the   
corruption was very obvious.—The island is  
the a modern Gozzo.

**we had much  
work to come by the boat**] “Upon reaching Clauda, they availed themselves of the  
smooth water under its lee, to prepare the  
ship to resist the fury of the storm. Their  
first care was to secure the boat by hoisting