

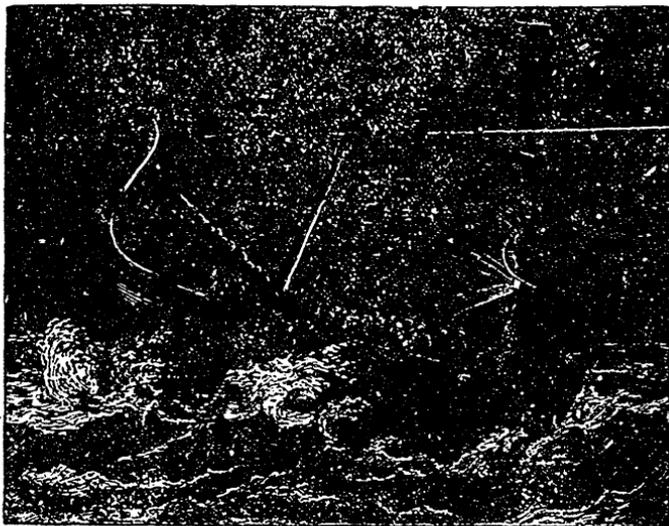
(R. V., Euraquito). This wind seemed to descend from the mountains of Crete. The word for "tempestuous" is that from which "typhoon" is derived — it was a "typhonic" wind. "Euroclydon" seems to have been a sailor's mispronunciation of "Euraquito." It has no evident root meaning, whereas "Euraquito" is literally the "northeast wind," and the reader would not be told that a "northeaster" was a peculiar kind of a gale. Luke gives the name he heard the sailors use. It is a wind well known to mariners at the present day, and is called a "Levanter," from the portion of the Mediterranean where it occurs, the Levant.

15. And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind (R.

V., face the wind), we let her drive (R: V., we gave way to it). Literally, "could not look the wind in the eye." They were compelled to scud before the gale (Howson) and were driven out to sea.

16. And running under (R. V., under the lee of) a certain island which is called *Clauda*, we had much work to come by the boat (R. V., we were able with difficulty to secure the boat). *Clauda*, or *Cauda*, now *Gozzo*, is 23 miles S. E. of Crete. The small boat was towed behind in fair weather, but hoisted on board when a storm came up. It was probably filled with water, and the rolling of the ship made it difficult to "secure" it.

17. Which when they had taken up



A ROMAN SHIP IN A STORM.

(R. V., hoisted it up), they used helps, undergirding the ship; and, fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands (R. V., cast upon the Syrtis), strake sail (R. V., they lowered the gear), and so were driven. The "helps" were strong cables, passed several times round the vessel, to strengthen it against the strain upon its timbers. The modern term for the process is "to frap." These "undergirders" formed part of the regular outfit of an ancient vessel. They also "lowered the gear," that is, the heavy yard which carried the mainsail, and everything that would make the vessel top-

heavy, leaving only enough canvas spread to enable them to steer as close to the wind as possible. This operation is called by sailors "lying to." The wind was carrying them directly upon the dangerous shoals off the coast of Africa called the Syrtis Major and Minor. They lay in the Gulf of Sidra, between Tunis and Tripoli. They are not so formidable to modern navigators with better ships and more accurate charts.

18. And we being exceedingly tossed with the tempest, the next day they lightened the ship. (R. V., and as we labored exceedingly with the storm, the next