

~EUROAQUILO (47)
(Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo)

- The violent northeasterly gale that swept down upon the ship in which Paul was sailing en route from Fair Havens to Phoenix, a harbor on the southern coast of Crete.
- After no great while, however, a tempestuous wind called **Euroaquilo** rushed down upon it. (**Acts of Apostles 27:14**)
- That wind, known to Maltese mariners as the gregale, is the most violent wind on the Mediterranean and would be extremely dangerous to a ship with large sails, which could easily capsize during such a storm.
- For this reason, when the boat could not keep its head against the wind, the sailors, being in fear of running aground on the quicksands off the northern coast of Africa, lowered the gear and thus were driven along.
- As the boat was violently seized and was not able to keep its head against the wind, we gave way and were borne along. (**Acts of Apostles 27:15**)
- Now we ran under the shelter of a certain small island called Cauda, and yet we were hardly able to get possession of the skiff at the stern. (**Acts of Apostles 27:16**)
- But after hoisting it aboard they began using helps to undergird the boat, and being in fear of running aground on the Syrtis, they lowered the gear and thus were driven along. (**Acts of Apostles 27:17**)
- The five types of gregale recognized by meteorologists are produced by low-pressure areas over Libya or the Gulf of Gabes, which induce strong air currents from Greece.
- Translations of the Bible based on the Received Text, such as the **King James Version**, call the wind Euroclydon, from **Greek eu'ros**, southeast or east wind, and **kly'don**, a surge of the sea.

- However, the word *Eu-ra-ky'lon*, translated **Euroaquilo**, from Latin *eurus*, east or southeast wind, and *aquilo*, north wind, is found in some of the best manuscripts. Euroaquilo is a better rendering, as it indicates the wind to be from the East-Northeast.