

1. Open the Word of Truth to Acts 28:12. We are studying Paul's journey to Rome. Before we continue our Bible study you may want to take advantage of God's protocol for fellowship by silently naming your sins to God as we pray.
2. Last week I exegeted Acts 28:11 and when time expired we were in the process of analyzing verse twelve.
3. Before we resume that analysis, I want us to take a look at a map of the journey to Rome and then review an expanded translation of Acts 28:7-11.

Expanded Translation

Acts 28:7 Now nearby the beach there was a certain landed estate belonging to the Roman administrator in charge of the island whose name was Publius; he welcomed us graciously entertaining us for three days.

Acts 28:8 Soon Paul was advised that Publius's father was confined to his bed with a high temperature and a bad case of bacillary dysentery; so Paul upon arriving at Publius's home, entered into his father's room, and after praying, he laid his hands upon him and the old man was immediately healed.

Acts 28:9 Now when the news of the healing spread throughout Malta, all those on the island suffering from various medical problems came to see Paul and were healed,

Acts 28:10 the Maltesians honored us in many ways, and when we were about to set sail to Rome, they furnished us with the supplies needed for our journey.

Acts 28:11 Now after three months we put out to sea in an Alexandrian grain ship which had wintered on the island; the vessel sailed under the ensign of Castor and Pollux, sons of Jupiter.

4. So far we have exegeted that portion of Acts 28:12 which in the KJV has been rendered "*And landing at Syracuse, we tarried there...*" noting it is better translated "**After landing at Syracuse the ship's captain decided to remain in port ...**"
5. Acts 28:12 has been translated in its entirety.

KJV-New Sentence

Acts 28:12 And landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days.

6. And now for the phrase "three days."

THREE DAYS τρεις ημερα

1. **Treis Hemera** is well translated "for three days ..."

2. **Treis** is the adjective cardinal number three followed by the noun **Hemera** declined as an accusative plural.

3. It is clear the ship stayed three days at Syracuse. **Treis** is the cardinal number three found more than fifty times in the New Testament and always translated three. It is used to modify days, nights, men, tabernacles, witnesses etc. Let me give you six uses of **Treis** found elsewhere in the New Testament.

Mat 12:40 For as Jonas was "**three**" days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

Mat 17:4 Then answered Peter, and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here "**three**" tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias.

Luk 12:51 Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division:

Luk 12:52 For from henceforth there shall be five in one house divided, "**three**" against two, and two against "**three**."

Luk 12:53 The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father; the mother against the daughter, and the daughter against the mother; the mother in law against her daughter in law, and the daughter in law against her mother in law.

Joh 2:19 Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in "**three**" days I will raise it up.

Joh 2:20 Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in "**three**" days?

Joh 2:21 But he spake of the temple of his body.

4. The noun **Hemera** is virtually always translated day or days; the noun refers here and elsewhere to twenty-four hour days. It can be found more than 300 times in the New Testament. It is uniquely translated years in Luk 1:7 and 18.

Luk 1:7 But they had no children, because Elizabeth was barren; and they were both well along in "**years**."

Luk 1:18 And Zacharias said unto the angel, Whereby shall I know this? for I am an old man, and my wife well stricken in "**years**."

4.1 Elsewhere in the New Testament it is used of a twenty-four day or days.

1Co 1:8 Who shall also confirm you unto the end, that ye may be blameless in the "**day**" of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Rev 12:6 And the woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore "**days**."

5. Now let's see how the entire verse looks by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

Acts 28:12 After landing at Syracuse the ship's captain decided to remain in port for three days hoping for favorable winds,

6. In verse thirteen we will see one of the poorest translations found in the New Testament, "And from thence we fetched a compass."

KJV-Sentence continues

Acts 28:13 And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium: and after one day the south wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli:

NIV

Acts 28:13 From there we set sail and arrived at Rhegium. The next day the south wind came up, and on the following day we reached Puteoli.

AND FROM THENCE ΟΘΕΝ

1. **Hothen** is better translated "And from there ..."

2. **Hothen** is an adverb variously rendered in the KJV "from thence, whereupon, where, whence, from whence, wherefore" or "whereby." Let me give you six translations found elsewhere in the New Testament.

Mat 12:44 Then he saith, I will return into my house "**from whence**" I came out; and when he is come, he findeth it empty, swept, and garnished.

Mat 12:45 Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first. Even so shall it be also unto this wicked generation.

Mat 25:24 "Then the man who had received the one talent came. 'Master,' he said, 'I knew that you are a hard man, harvesting "**where**" you have not sown and gathering where you have not scattered seed.

Mat 25:25 So I was afraid and went out and hid your talent in the ground. See, here is what belongs to you.'

Mat 25:26 "His master replied, 'You wicked, lazy servant! So you knew that I harvest where I have not sown and gather "**where**" I have not scattered seed?

Acts 14:26 And thence sailed to Antioch, "**from whence**" they had been recommended to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled.

Acts 14:27 And when they were come, and had gathered the church together, they rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how he had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles.

Heb 9:18 "**Whereupon**" (NIV translates: "**This is why**") neither the first testament

was dedicated without blood.

Heb 9:19 For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people,

WE FETCHED A COMPASS, **ΠΕΡΙΟΙΡΕΩ**

1. **Periaireo** is better translated "we sailed north with some difficulty ..." or "we tacked back and forth using what little wind we could capture ..." or "after tacking back and forth we made our way north ..."

2. **Periaireo** is a verb parsed as an aorist active participle.

3. **Periaireo** means, "to take off, lift off, remove, to cast off, to cut off hope, to take away sin" or "remove the guilt of sin." Four other uses found elsewhere in the New Testament are Acts 27:20, 2Co 3:16 and Heb 10:11.

NIV

Acts 27:20 When neither sun nor stars appeared for many days and the storm continued raging, we finally "**gave up**" all hope of being saved.

KJV

Acts 27:20 And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was then "**taken away**."

Acts 27:21 But after long abstinence Paul stood forth in the midst of them, and said, Sirs, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss.

Acts 27:22 And now I exhort you to be of good cheer: for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship.

2Co 3:14 But their minds were made dull, for to this day the same veil remains when the old covenant is read. It has not been removed, because only in Christ is it taken away.

2Co 3:15 Even to this day when Moses is read, a veil covers their hearts.

2Co 3:16 But whenever anyone turns to the Lord, the veil is "**taken away**."

Heb 10:11 And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can never "**take away**" sins:

4. Wycliffe in his Bible Commentary writes of our phrase "fetched a compass." "From Syracuse, since the winds were not favorable, it was necessary to make a circuit or tack back and forth in order to reach Rhegium on the toe of Italy. The quaint archaism of "fetched a compass" has nothing to do with instruments of navigation."

5. Let's see how our verse looks so far by way of an expanded translation.

Acts 28:13 and from Syracuse, with some difficulty we made our way

north ...

6. And now for the phrase "and came to Rhegium."

AND CAME TO RHEGIUM: ΚΑΤΑΝΤΑΩ ΕΙΣ Ρηγιον.

1. **Katantao Eis Rhegion** is better translated "we arrived on the southern tip of Italy at the city of Rhegium ..."

2. **Katantao** is a verb parsed as a 1st person plural, aorist active indicative and followed by the prepositional phrase **Eis Region**. **Eis** is the preposition and **Region** is the object of the preposition.

2.1 The preposition **Eis** always takes an accusative case, thus **Region** is declined as an accusative singular.

3. Rhegium is a city on the "toe" of the "boot" of Italy. It lies opposite Messina in Sicily. The name means "breach," which is a reference to the ancient belief that Sicily was rent from the continent by an earthquake. Other early writers believed the name was derived from Regium, the Latin word for "royal."

3.1 Because of its strategic location, Rhegium has played a prominent role in history. It is now called Reggio, and is the capital of Calabria. Calabria is a region of southern Italy located on the toe of the Italian boot, Calabria is a peninsula lying between the Tyrrhenian sea on the west and Ionian sea on the east. It is separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina.

3.2 The region is generally mountainous, a condition that has hindered economic development. Called Ager Bruttius in ancient times and later Southern Apulia, Calabria was so named in the early Middle Ages. It was taken by the Norman rulers of Sicily in the 11th century and became part of the Kingdom of Naples after 1282.

3.3 From Rhegium the ship's captain waited for a more favorable wind, and when the south wind arose on the next day, they easily came to Puteoli, on the bay of Naples, the regular port of arrival for grain ships coming from Alexandria.

New Sentence

AND AFTER ONE DAY και μετα μια ημερα

1. **Kai Meta Mia Hemera** is better translated "And the next day ..." or, "literally, we have "and after one day ..."

2. **Kai** is a conjunction followed by the prepositional phrase **Meta Mia Hemera**. The preposition **Meta** is followed by the noun **Hemera**, declined as an accusative singular. The cardinal number **Mia** modifies the noun **Hemera**.

3. The new sentence begins with a description of the length of the ship's stay at Rhegium--one day.

4. **Hemera** is the common Greek word for day; it can be found more than 400 times in the New Testament where it usually describes a literal twenty-four hour day.

2Co 1:14 As also ye have acknowledged us in part, that we are your rejoicing, even as ye also are ours in the "**day**" of the Lord Jesus.

2Ti 1:3 I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with pure conscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and "**day**;"

Acts 20:5 These men went on ahead and waited for us at Troas.

Acts 20:6 But we sailed from Philippi after the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and five "**days**" later joined the others at Troas, where we stayed seven "**days.**"

End Lesson Taught 2-28-10