(Baal) priest’s-hill), with its unique view over the whole surrounding country and the sea, in every point answers the biblical description of the Elijah miracle. From this point, the Mediterranean Sea can be seen in two directions, viz., looking south-west and north, between those two views some near heights and the entire range of Carmel intercept the view.

Now Elijah told his servant "Go up now, look towards the sea," which indicates that he went a little forwards on to one of those heights, and considering that all the sudden storms and heavy rains in our neighbourhood come from the west and south-west, I would call the direction whence the rain clouds "arose out of the sea" (as seen from el Mahrakah) the west-south-west.

The monks of Mount Carmel have now widened and rebuilt the Chapel on the Mahrakah summit, which, with its whitewashed roof, shines out conspicuously. The traveller coming from Jaffa or Nablus, from the east of Jordan or Galilee, from Safed, ‘Acca, or Tyre, finds this monument on the top of Mount Carmel a guiding point for his journey.

G. Schumacher.

NOTE ON A COIN ENGRAVED ON p. 77, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, 1889.

A curious mistake has crept into the paper of Herr G. Schumacher, and has been printed in the Quarterly Statement of April this year, p. 77. Describing some ancient objects found in tombs in Galilee, Herr Schumacher says: "Finally they brought me a copper coin found among the dust in a grave, which I reproduce in its natural size and stamp (fig. 17). On one side there are three ears (of corn), tied together with a sling, surrounded by a ring of pearls; the other side shows a sort of purse with tassels and some letters, which I am unable to decipher."

On this I have to remark that the "ring of pearls" (which is not given in the plate), is altogether imaginary, and that the "purse" is an umbrella, a well-known symbol of royal power. The coin in question, which is by no means uncommon, is no doubt one of Herod Agrippa I., A.D. 37-44, and a similar one will be found engraved on p. 103 in Mr. F. N. Madden's "History of Jewish Coinage." London, 1864. Mr. Madden thus correctly describes it: Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΡΙΠΑ, written round an umbrella, surrounded with fringes.

Rev. Three ears of corn springing from one stalk.

G. J. Chester.