REMARKS ON THE OCTOBER, 1901, "QUARTERLY STATEMENT."

THE coins found by Professor G. A. Smith at Tell esh-Shihâb and at Banias (*Quarterly Statement*, October, 1901, p. 350) evidently come from the Low countries. The first is interesting, as being an example of the local currency of the town of Campen, which struck such "money of convention" from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The inscription on the obverse should be given as MO(neta) ARG(entea) CIVI(tatis) BEL(gicae) CAMPEN(sis). The second is a specimen of the coinage of West Friesland ; the inscription, no doubt, is MO(neta) ARG(entea) PRO(vinciae) CONFOE(deratae) BELG(icae) WEST(frisiae).

The specimens of recent foreign coinages to be found in Palestine afford a rather interesting study ; though, as the majority of the pieces are large silver coins worn by Fellah women, it is generally impossible to obtain more than a passing glimpse at the individual examples, and a considerable familiarity with the various types is necessary to identify them. The only coin I have seen that can compare in interest with Professor Smith's was a seventeenth century Polish piece : this also had been perforated for suspension. Perhaps the half-crown of George III of Britain, which I once noticed in a woman's headdress, was a little unexpected. But one of the most curious discoveries of this kind that I have heard of was a battered English halfpenny of William III, dug up somewhere near Jerusalem. It would be interesting to know the history of the wanderings of this relic.

R. A. S. M.

THE BIBLICAL CUBIT—A NEW SUGGESTION.

AFTER the meeting of the Executive Committee on November 5th, the members present gave a private interview to the Rev. W. S. Caldecott, in order that he might explain to them the construction of a new model of the Tabernacle which he had constructed.

Mr. Caldecott stated to the members of the Committee that the model had been made under the governing influence of a new theory of the biblical cubit, at which he had arrived. He referred