NOTES AND QUERIES.

Robinson, of Chicago, who visited it in May, 1900, and was the first to realise and make known the importance of this "high place" of the Edomite capital. C. W. W.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Name of Jehovah on Seals.—The occurrences of the name of Jehovah on Hebrew seals, from Jerusalem and elsewhere, written in the ancient character, are becoming numerous. As a rule they have nothing in the form of an image or animal object on them; but three cases at least are known where the law appears not to be observed.

Perrot (Hist. de l'Art, vol. iv, p. 439) gives eight early seals from Jerusalem. Of these the seals of "Obadiah, the King's servant," "Hananiah, son of Achbor," and "Hananiah, son of Azariah" (compare Hananiah, son of Azur, Jer. xxviii, 1), have the names only engraved. Those of "Belnathan" (with a winged figure) and of "Chemoshyakhi" (with a winged sun) need not detain us, as they do not contain the name Jehovah.

The large seal of "Shebaniah bar 'Azziu" has on one side a human figure, and on the other two winged suns. It is remarkable that the Zain has the Phoenician not the Hebrew form; and the word Bar for "son" was used in Phoenicia by 800 B.C., instead of the Hebrew Ben. If, then, the name Yehu for Jehovah really occurs, which does not seem quite clear from the drawing, there is yet reason to think that this seal is Phoenician and not Hebrew.

Two others remain. That of "Shem'ayahu, son of Azariyahu," with the figure of a bull, probably older than 700 B.C.; and that of "Nathanyahu, son of Obedyahu," with two rampant goats, similar to those on some Phoenician seals. This latter may date about 700 B.C.

The first is a clear case in which it is possible that a Hebrew may have transgressed the law. The word Ben is used for "son."

The second may be another case, as the word Ben occurs (see Nathaniah, 1 Chron. xxv, 2); but it is remarkable that the word is divided—Beth in the upper, Nun in the lower line—which is, I believe, unusual. In neither of these cases is there any religious emblem—i.e., winged sun or winged figure—to show idolatrous worship, as in the other cases mentioned above.

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