15 And Dalila said to him: How dost thou say thou lovest me, when thy mind is not with me? Thou hast told me lies these three times, and wouldst not tell me wherein thy greatest strength lieth.

16 And when she pressed him much, and continually hung upon him for many days, giving him no time to rest, his soul fainted away, and was wearied even unto death.

17 Then opening the truth of the thing, he said to her: The razor hath never come upon my head, for I am a Nazarite, that is to say, consecrated to God from my mother's womb: If my head be shaven, my strength shall depart from me, and I shall become weak, and shall be like other men.

18 Then seeing that he had discovered to her all his mind, she sent to the princes of the Philistines, saying: Come up this once more, for now he hath opened his heart to me. And they went up, taking with them the money which they had promised.

19 But she made him sleep upon her knees, and lay his head in her bosom. And she called a barber and shaved his seven locks, and began to drive him away, and thrust him from her for immediately his strength departed from him.

20 And she said: The Philistines are upon thee, Samson. And awaking from sleep, he said in his mind: I will go out as I did before, and shake myself, not knowing that the Lord was departed from him.

21 Then the Philistines seized upon him, and forthwith pulled out his eyes, and led him bound in chains to Gaza, and shutting him up in prison made him grind.

22 And now his hair began to grow again.

23 And the princes of the Philistines assembled together, to offer great sacrifices to Dagon their god, and to make merry, saying: Our god hath delivered our enemy Samson into our hands.

24 And the people also seeing this, praised their god, and said the same: Our god hath delivered our adversary into our hands, him that destroyed our country, and killed very many.

25 And rejoicing in their feasts, when they had now taken their good cheer, they commanded that Samson should be called, and should play before them. And they brought him out of prison, he played before them; and they made him stand between two pillars.

26 And he said to the lad that guided his steps: Suffer me to touch the pillars which support the whole house, and let me lean upon them, and rest a little.

27 Now the house was full of men and women, and all the princes of the Philistines were there. Moreover about three thousand persons of both sexes, from the roof and the higher part of the house, were beholding Samson's play.

28 But he called upon the Lord, saying: O Lord God, remember me, and restore to me now my former strength 
O my God, that I may revenge myself on my enemies, and for the loss of my two eyes I may take one revenge.

29 And laying hold on both the pillars on which the

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**Van. 18. Death.** Heb. "and prized him so, that his soul was stricken unto death." It would be well if Christians would always make as stout a resistance against manifold temptations to sin, as Samson did on this occasion, when he might consider the revealing of the truth rather as an indication than as a crime. It is difficult to determine in what precisely the fault consisted, which was followed by so severe a punishment. Perhaps he may have been placed as a pattern of holiness in his holy Job, without incurring the Divine displeasure. Yet most people suppose that he fell by the love of women, and by disclosing the secret of his strength. But where do we read that he had received a precept from God not to disclose it to any? For in this light St. Ephrem and Chrys. Sulp. Severus, Peregrinus, and others represent Dalila, which removes the greatest objection to her character. We have seen (ver. 1) that the harlot of Gaza might be compared to the Virgin Sterling; and the first object of the Holy Spirit's charge to her. But even allowing that Dalila was a harlot, though the Scripture does not assert it, what harm was there in Samson's endeavouring to reclaim her, and to make her his wife, as Osee (1. 2) was commanded to do? Without the strength of God, it seems difficult to give a just sentence of condemnation upon a great character, the number of the perfect being already too small.

**Van. 17. Thing.** Heb. and Sept. "He told her all his heart."—That is to say, committed, is added by the Vulg. H.—Men. Was the hair the physical, or only the moral, cause of his wonderful strength? It is generally believed that it was only a moral cause, or a token appointed by God, that as long as Samson retained his hair he should be endued with such force. C.

**Van. 18. To me.** Heb. "to her." Le instead of He, perhaps in all the printed editions except the Complutensian, which has corrected the mistake, and authorized by some MSS. Ranstott.

**Van. 19. Kneis, some soporific draught, as on the other occasions.** M.—Barclay. He only produced the razor, or rather a pair of scissors, such as we now see. These Barbers were unknown at Rome for 454 years; and the ancient Greeks looked with indignation upon those who introduced the custom of shaving among them. Plin. vii. 50. The Hebrews did not cut all their beard, and generally let the hair of their head grow long. Samson wore his curled, which is still the fashion among some people.—And again. Sept. "he began to be humbled, (C.) or rendered object, and his strength," 26. 5. Heb. "she began to render him contemptible." H.

**Van. 20. Mystery.** This might instigate that he was bound, though it may only mean that he will extirpate himself from the hands of the Philistines. C.—We read of no bands on this occasion. But the loss of the sign of his being a Nazarite was Samson's greatest misfortune, and rendered him less formidable than if he had been bound with chains of adamant.

**Van. 21. Chains.** Heb. and Sept. "of bronze," which were more numerous than ever of steel. Brass was generally used instead of the latter, for knives, &c. C.—Gaza, the place where he had lately given such an instance of strength, ver. 9. H.—Grind. Before the invention of wind or water-mills, the ancients forced their slaves to grind with a hand-mill, consisting of two large stones.

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**Van. 22. Again.** Heb. adds, "as when he was shaven." H.—He was in prison three or four months. M.—As his hair grew his strength returned, because he entered into himself and did penance, so that he was restored to the rank and privileges of a Nazarite. C. M.

**Van. 23. Dagon.** Probably the deodaco, whom Diodorus (3) represents with the head of a woman, and the rest of the body like a fish, the chief object of adoration at Acalanu. C. Dagon may signify "Aaron," and hence Resheph (Prump. 1) styles him "the ploughing Jupiter," or "a fish."—Hands. For this purpose they were offering sacrifices of thanksgiving, (M.) which they did not give to Dagon. The first time they gave to Samson, but probably on all their feast festivals, till the hero's death. This could not but excite the indignation and zeal of this great judge, and God resented the indignity offered to himself. They cursed Samson, (Sed. ap. Euseb. Praep. 5.) and sent him away. C. M.

**Van. 26. Play.** Dancing in a ridiculous manner, (Montanus,) running against the walls, or falling down, so as to make the people laugh, (Lyran,) or rather, (H.) Serpent, from the Sept. that through him fulfilled the man's.

**Van. 27. It is not at all probable that Samson would act the ape before the Philistines; but in attempting to keep off the rabble with many a fruitless blow, against his will he might make them merry. C.—He appeared before them in the garb of a slave, covered with the dust of the mill. (Saddai,) like our Saviour in the Bois' garment. H.—Two pillars. The temple of Hercules, at Tyre and in Africa, had the same number. Paph. 1. 2. The temple of Dagon was supported on wooden pillars standing near each other. People might see down from the roof. Scor. The roofs of the Philistine temples were flat, and galleries all round them, so that an immense crowd might be collected (M.) to gaze on this terror of their country, now their prey. They had forgotten how he had formerly carried off their gates, or they concluded that his amazing strength was gone for ever. H.

**Van. 28. Revenge myself.** This desire of revenge was out of zeal for justice against the enemies of God and his people; and not out of private rancour and malice of heart. C.—He was judge of his people, and concerned for their wrongs (Jud. 20. 5.) his private advantage, or to revenge wrongs done by others. Samson instinctively that the cry of Samson was accompanied with tears (ekakiasis). It was the cry of the heart, which is most eloquent with God. Heb. and Sept. "strengthens" or "beets" his heart more. O. G. F. V. and Milligen. H. and Milligen.

**Van. 29. Both the.** Heb. adds "middle pillars," so that their full occasioned that of the whole temple.
house rested, and holding the one with his right hand, and the other with his left.

30. He said: Let me die with the Philistines. And when he had strongly shook the pillars, the house fell upon all the princes, and the rest of the multitude that was there: and he killed many more at his death, than he had killed before in his life.

31. And his brethren and all his kindred, going down took his body, and buried it between Sarai and Eshtoal, in the burying-place of his father Manae: and he judged Israel twenty years.

CHAP. XVII.

THERE was at that time a man of Mount Ephraim, whose name was Michas.

2. Who said to his mother: The eleven hundred pieces of silver, which thou hadst put aside for thyself, and concerning which thou didst swear in my hearing, be with me, and have you, and are with me. And she said to him: Blessed be my son by the Lord.

3. So he restored them to his mother, who said to him: I have consecrated and vowed this silver to the Lord, that my son may receive it at my hand, and make a graven and a molten god; so now I deliver it to thee.

4. And he restored them to his mother: and she took two hundred pieces of silver and gave them to the silversmith, to make of them a graven and a molten god, which was in the house of Michas.

was moved to what he did by a particular inspiration of God, who also con

sented with him by a miracle, in restoring his strength upon the spot, in con

sequence of his prayer. Samuel, by lying in this manner, was a figure of Christ, who by his death overcame all his enemies. Ch. W.—S. Aug. says, "he was not under a human delusion, but divinely inspired. Who will accuse his obedience?" De G. I, 91, and 29, 42., And S. Bernard, (de Proc. B.) observes, that he would have sinned if he had not received a particular inspiration. But many think that he might have acted as he did without it, in quality of judge, as he might have been able to revenge his people and the glory of God. He was willing to sacrifice his life for this purpose, though he would have preserved it if he had been in his power. Cæsar, Lossius, &c.—S. Paul ranks Samson among the saints. Heb. xii. 35. —Exod. xiii. 21. —Zech. xi. 12. —Fact. 390. this by the hand of God in a manner which excercited the astonishment of the Philistines. Chap. xv. 8. But on this occasion he destroyed 3000 at once, and the death of all the princes made the slaughter more terrible, (C.) inasmuch that the people were not without occasion to think what would take away the body without molestation, as they had every reason to fear that the Israelites would now fall upon them. Samson.—If 3000 perished on the outside of the temple, (11.) Samaria concludes that not less than 20,000 were dealt with in all.

VER. 31. Twenty. —"Why then," says the Thalmod of Jerusalem, "does the Scripture allow him forty? That thou mightest understand the Philistines were kept in awe, by the fear of him, for twenty years after his decease." The Hebrew copies seem to have varied. Duran.—Some refuse Samson the title of judge, (Masain,) as they suppose (H.) that Heil filled that office at the same time. But there might be several in different parts of the country, and Heil might administer sacred things, while Samson acted in the character of a warrior. C.—Sallen believes that Heil only commenced high priest and judge at the death of Samson, and continued for forty years, though he was fifty-eight years old when he entered upon office. A. 2000, A.C. 1755.

CHAP. XVIII. VER. 1. At that time, is not in the Heb. or Sept. It only means that the event which is recorded took place at some time, which the sacred writer does not determine. We should conclude that the histories which fill up the remainder of this book, ought to be placed after the death of Samson, (Samaris, &c.) if some passages did not determine us to allow that their proper order be placed after the death of Heil and of the menaces. The grandson of Moses must, on the former supposition, have been extremely old, whereas he is said to have been a young man, ver. 7. The tribe of Dan was still straitened for room, after the death of Heil and of the menaces. The grandson of Moses must, on the former supposition, have been extremely old, whereas he is said to have been a young man, ver. 7. The tribe of Dan was still straitened for room, after the death of Heil and of the menaces. A. 2002, 12, the twenty-second year of Otholion and Phineus. H.—Angrily at that time prevailed, (51a, 6, 6, 5.) and the people who entered into the territories of the Israelites. M.—Ephraim. The country was mountainous for nine miles. Adrichomius.

VER. 2. Mother. A rich (C.) old widow, since she had grandchildren, one of whom was appointed to serve her domestic chamber. M.—She had lost a sum of money, and was venting imprecations against the thief, when her son came and informed her that he had it safe, upon which she changed her curses into blessings.

Swear, may have another meaning, as if she had made a vow of this money.

5. And he separated also therein a little temple for the god, and made an ephod, and teraphim, that is to say, a priestly garment, and idols: and he filled the hand of one of his sons, and he became his priest.

6. In those days there was no king in Israel, but every one did that which seemed right to himself.

7. There was also another young man of Bethlehem Juda, of the kindred thereof: and he was a Levite, and dwelt there.

8. Now he went out from the city of Bethlehem, and desired to sojourn wheresoever he should find it convenient for him. And when he was come to Mount Ephraim, as he was on his journey, and had turned aside a little into the house of Michas.

9. He was asked by him whence he came And he answered: I am a Levite of Bethlehem Juda, and I am going to dwell where I can, and where I shall find a place to my advantage.

10. And Michas said: Stay with me, and be unto me a father and a priest, and I will give thee every year ten pieces of silver, and a double suit of apparel, and thy victuals.

11. He was content, and abode with the man, and was unto him as one of his sons.

12. And Michas filled his hand, and had the young man with him for his priest, saying:

13. Now I know God will do me good, since I have a priest of the race of the Levites.

C. M.—Almost all interpreters condemn Michas and his supercession, and of acting contrary to the express orders of God, in appointing a priest who was not of the family of Aaron, &c. C.—Their graven image was an idol. But this is no proof against the sacred images of Catholica. W. V.E.R. 8. Heb. pool: sacerzone. The word thing would perhaps be as well substituted, as (H.) all are not convinced that the woman was guilty of idolatry. Cæstus.—The same figure might be both graven and molten. The image was first carved, and then covered with plates of gold, &c., in the more extreme times. C.—There might be two figures made by Michas. Sallen.—The teraphim denote ' images which foretell what is to happen.' Rabbins. T.—But this is not always the case. H. V.E.R. 9. This place, which is added by the Vulg. S. Jerome supposes that the ephod denotes all the sacred vestments, and the teraphim whatever else was requisite for priestly functions, &c. ad Max. Cæstus is of opinion that these were two different kinds of idolatry, one in the form of a cherub, and the other of the altar, &c., are designated above, whence it was to be known or molten. Michas had a mind to represent the true likeness, with its ornaments, in miniature. By so doing he might increase the value of the silver, since 900 might be set down for the other ornaments. C.—Many think that he wished to have domestic gods, like the LareS or Penates.—Hand. That is, appointed and consecrated him to the priestly office. Ch.—He put in his hand the offerings which he had to make, as was customary. Exod. xxviii. 41. C.—Priest, contrary to all order. M. Num. ii. 10; Heb. v. 4. C.—The anointing of his hands with oil, as prescribed, (Lev. viii.) could give him no authority. W. V.E.R. 10. Himself.—Samaris thinks this took place before Heil was appointed to succeed Samson. But the opinion of Sallen (M.) is more probable. For though he places this history in the twenty-second year of Otholion, yet we must remember that he attributes to him all the years of anarchy, so that this liberty was taken by an individual, when none had power or zeal enough to restrain it. H. V.E.R. 7. Another is not in the Heb. or Sept., but it refers to the former young man of Bethlehem Juda, whereupon it is debated whether this be spoken of the city or of the man. Some think that this Levite's mother was of Juda, though his father was the son of Moses. Chap. xviii. 30. C.—He was poor, and the people, for he imitated their religion, being a fielder tempora. He was yet single, (ver. 16,) though he married among the Danitans. Chap. xviii. 30 M.

V.E.R. 16. A father. So he styles him out of respect, as we do our directors. H.—V.E.R. 11. Heb. a title of dignity, Est. xiv. 11; 2 Mac. xiv. 37; 2 Par. ii. 10. C.—PiCies, sicles.—Double suit, one for summer and another for winter, (M.) or such as might be worn on common, or on sacred occasions, unless it rather mean a dress and a tunica, &c., and a change of dress. Chap. xiv. 16.

V.E.R. 15. Good. He was in hopes that the people would come and make their offerings with more zeal, so that he would derive greater advantage: the true character of superstitious misers. Tim. vi. 5 C.—He foolishly startPosition himself that God would be pleased with his devotion; though he had done so many things contrary to the law. M.—Thus many form a religion to themselves and would still claim the title of Christians. But the judge will drive them away,

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The exposition of the men of Dan against Laish: in their way they rob Michas of his priest and his gods.

In those days there was no king in Israel, and the tribe of Dan sought them an inheritance to dwell in: for unto that day they had not received their lot among the other tribes.

So the children of Dan sent five most valiant men, of their stock and family, from Saran and Esthaol; to spy out the land, and to view it diligently: and they said to them: Go, and view the land. They went on their way, and when they came to Mount Ephraim, they went into the house of Michas, and rested there.

And knowing the voice of the young man the Levite, and lodging with him, they said to him: Who brought thee hither? what dost thou here? why wouldst thou come hither?

He answered them: Michas hath done such and such things for me, and hath hired me to be his priest.

Then they desired him to consult the Lord, that they might know whether their journey should be prosperous, and the thing should have effect.

He answered them: Go in peace: the Lord looketh on your way, and the journey that you go.

So the five men going on came to Laish: and they saw how the people dwelt therein without any fear, according to the custom of the Sidonians, secure and easy, having no man at all to oppose them, being very rich, and living separated, at a distance from Sidon and from all men.

And they returned to their brethren in Saran and Esthaol, who asked them what they had done: to whom they answered:

9 Arise, and let us go up to them: for we have seen the land which is exceeding rich and fruitful: neglect not, lose no time: let us go and possess it, there will be no difficulty.

We shall come to a people that is secure, into a spacious country, and the Lord will deliver the place to us, in which there is no want of any thing that groweth on the earth.

11 There went therefore of the kindred of Dan, to wit, from Saran and Esthaol, six hundred men, furnished with arms for war.

with, I never knew you. Matt. vii. 23. They think that if they believe some things, which they are pleased to call fundamental, though they cannot agree what they are, they may form a "true Catholic Church" out of all the contradictory heresies which have made such havoc in the world! H.

CHAP XVIII. VER. 1. Depo, after the death of Joesa and the ancients. Debra speaks of the tribe of Dan as addicted to navigation. Chap. xvi. 17. C. It has now conquered most of the enemies who had formerly forced some to seek fresh settlements, (H.) as it is hinted at, Jos. xix. The particular are here given in detail. C. — Received, &c. They had their portions assigned them, Jos. xix. 40. But, through their own sloth, possessed as yet but a small part of it. See Judg. i. 34. Ch. W. Prot. supply, "all their inheritance had not fallen unto them among the tribe of Israel." H.

VER. 2. Family. Heb. "From their extremity." Which may denote such as came to hand, (C.) or princes, (De Dieu.) or people of mean appearance, (Clarke.) unless we explain it, "from their coasts," with Montanus, Prot. &c. H.

VER. 3. Voice. His pronunciation was different from that of the Ephraimites. Chap. xii. 8.

A Lord (Alone). A title sometimes given to false gods. The Levites answered in the name of Joesa: whence it is inferred that they adored the true God, though their worship was not clear of superstition. C.

VER. 6. Looketh with approbation. It is uncertain whether this prediction proceeded from God, from the devil, or from the crazy Levite, (C.) who might answer as he thought the messengers wished him to do. M.—Their under.

12 And going up they lodged in Cariathiarim of Judah which place from that time is called the camp of Dan and is behind Cariathiarim.

13 From thence they passed into Mount Ephraim. And when they were come to the house of Michas.

14 The five men, that before had been sent to view the land of Laish, said to the rest of their brethren, You know that in these houses there is an ephod and thersaphim, and a graven and a molten god: see what you are pleased to do.

15 And when they had turned a little aside, they went into the house of the young man the Levite, who was in the house of Michas: and they saluted him with words of peace.

16 And the six hundred men stood before the door, appointed with their arms.

17 But they that were gone into the house of the young man, went about to take away the graven god, and the ephod, and the thersaphim, and the molten god, and the priest stood before the door, the six hundred valiant men waiting not far off.

18 So they that were gone in took away the graven thing, the ephod, and the idols, and the molten god. And the priest said to them: What are you doing?

19 And they said to him: Hold thy peace, and put thy finger on thy mouth, and come with us, that we may have thee for a father, and a priest. Whether is better for thee, to be a priest in the house of one man, or in a tribe and family in Israel?

20 When he heard this, he agreed to their words, and took the ephod, and the idols, and the graven god, and departed with them.

21 And when they were going forward, and had put before them the children and the cattle, and all that was valuable,

22 And were now at a distance from the house of Michas, the men that dwelt in the houses of Michas gathering together followed them,

23 And began to shout out after them. They looked back, and said to Michas: What aileth thee? Why dost thou cry?

24 And he answered: You have taken away my gods which I have made me, and the priest, and all that I have, and do you say: What aileth thee?
And the children of Dan said to him: See thou say no more to us, lest men enrage come upon thee, and thou perish with all thy house.

And so they went on the journey they had begun. But Michas seeing that they were stronger than he, returned to his house.

And the six hundred men took the priest, and the things we spoke of before, and came to Lais, to a people that was quiet and secure, and smote them with the edge of the sword: and the city they burnt with fire.

There being no man at all who brought them any succour, because they dwelt far from Sidon, and had no society or business with any man. And the city was in the land of Roboh: and they rebuilt it, and dwelt therein.

Calling the name of the city Dan, after the name of their father, who was the son of Israel, which before was called Lais.

And they set up to themselves the graven idol, and Jonathan the son of Gersam, the son of Moses, he and his sons were priests in the tribe of Dan, until the day of their captivity.

And the idol of Michas remained with them all the time, that the house of God was in Silo. In those days there was no king in Israel.

There was a certain Levite, who dwelt on the side of Mount Ephraim, who took a wife of Bethlehem Juda:

And she left him, and returned to her father’s house in Bethlehem, and abode with him four months.

And her husband followed her, willing to be reconciled with her, and to speak kindly to her, and to bring her back with him, having with him a servant and two asses: and she received him, and brought him into her father’s house. And when his father-in-law had heard this, and had seen him, he met him with joy.

And embraced the man. And the son-in-law tarried in the house of his father-in-law three days, eating with him and drinking familiarly.

But on the fourth day, arising early in the morning, he desired to depart. But his father-in-law kept him, and said to him: Taste first a little bread, and strengthen thy stomach, and so thou shalt depart.

And they sat down together, and ate and drank.

And the father of the young woman said to his son-in-law: I beseech thee to stay here to-day, and let us make merry together.

But he rising up, began to be for departing. And nevertheless his father-in-law earnestly pressed him, and made him stay with him.

But when morning was come, the Levite prepared to go on his journey. And his father-in-law said to him again: I beseech thee to take a little meat, and strengthening thyself, till the day be further advanced, afterwards thou mayest depart. And they ate together.

And the young man arose to set forward with his wife and servant. And his father-in-law spoke to him again: Consider that the day is declining, and draweth toward evening; tarry with me to-day also, and spend the day in mirth, and to-morrow thou shalt depart, that thou mayest go into thy house.

His son-in-law would not consent to his words: but forthwith went forward, and came over against Jebus, through Silo, and through Bethphage, and through Abel-meholah, even to the hill country of Ephraim, which belongeth unto the Levites, and came to Gilgal.

And when evening was come, he looked to provide victual, and there was none to be found, and there was not any left over but a few ears of corn. And he said to his servant: Go into the land of the Canaanites, and into the land of the Jebusites, and get us of them corn in the face of the harvest.

And the servant was in the field, when they gathered the corn, and a Levite came from the way, and called the servant, saying: What dost thou, that thou sittest there? And he said: Sir, let me, I pray thee, go in to thy house, and be my guest for this night, and I will prepare victual for thee, and thou shalt give what cometh to my hand.

And he said: Dog, how dost thou know that I will give my victual to thee? And he said: Because the Lord thy God hath blessed thee. And he said: Let it not be known to all the people.

And he brought him into his house, and gave upon the table bread of the firstfruits, laden with meat and wine, and he did eat: and they did eat.

And when the servant of the Levite had eaten with his servant, the Levite rose up, and said: I will not depart from this place, until it be light. And he said: Let it be till the day be light. And he said: Be it so.

And when he rose up to depart, the Levite gave him bread, even two cakes of bread, cakes of raisins, and cakes of figs. And the servant of the Levite returned to his master, and the Levite came to Bethlehem.

And the Levite and his wife and his sons dwelt in the city of Holon, where he lived: and the Levite, when he was old, was buried in the city of Holon: and his wife and his sons, and his servants, and his servants’ sons, dwelt in the city of Holon.
which by another name is called Jerusalem, leading with him two asses laden, and his concubine.

11 And now they were come near Beth-shemesh, and the day was far spent: and the servant said unto his master: Come, I beseech thee, let us turn into the city of the Jebusites, and lodge there.

12 His master answered him: I will not go into the city of another nation, who are not of the children of Israel, but I will pass over to Gabaon:

13 And when I shall come thither, we will lodge there, or at least in the city of Rama.

14 So they passed by Beth-shemesh, and went on their journey, and the sun went down upon them when they were by Gabaon, which is in the tribe of Benjamin:

15 And they turned into it to lodge there. And when they were come in, they sat in the street of the city, for no man would receive them to lodge.

16 And behold they saw an old man, returning out of the field and from his work in the evening, and he also was of Mount Ephraim, and dwelt as a stranger in Gabaon; but the men of that country were the children of Jerom:

17 And the old man lifting up his eyes, saw the man sitting with his bundles in the street of the city, and said to him: Whence comest thou? and whither goest thou?

18 He answered him: We came out from Bethlehem Judah, and we are going to our home, which is on the side of Mount Ephraim, from whence we went to Bethlehem: and now we go to the house of God, and none will receive us under his roof:

19 We have straw and hay for provender of the asses, and bread and wine for the use of myself and of thy handmaid, and of the servant that is with me: we want nothing but lodging.

20 And the old man answered him: Peace be with thee: I will furnish all things that are necessary: only I beseech thee, stay not in the street.

21 And he brought him into his house, and gave provender to his asses: and after they had washed their feet, he entertained them with a feast.

22 While they were making merry, and refreshing their bodies with meat and drink, after the labour of the journey, the men of that city, sons of Belial, (that is, with the yoke,) came and beset the old man's house, and began to knock at the door, calling to the master of the house, and saying: Bring forth the man that came into thy house, that we may abuse him.

23 And the old man went out to them, and said: Do not so, my brethren, do not so wickedly: because this man is come into my lodging, and cease I pray you from this folly.

24 I have a maiden daughter, and this man hath a concubine, I will bring them out to you, and you may humble them, and satisfy your lust: only, I beseech you, commit not this crime against nature on the man.

25 They would not be satisfied with his words; which the man seeing, brought out his concubine to them, and abandoned her to their wickedness: And when they had abused her all the night, they let her go in the morning.

26 But the woman, at the dawning of the day, came to the door of the house, where her lord lodged, and there fell down.

27 And in the morning the man arose, and opened the door, that he might end the journey he had begun: and behold his concubine lay before the door with her hands spread on the threshold.

28 He thinking she was taking her rest, said to her: Arise, and let us be going: But as she made no answer, perceiving she was dead, he took her up, and laid her upon his ass, and returned to his house.

29 And when he was come home, he took a sword, and divided the dead body of his wife with her bones into twelve parts, and sent the pieces into all the borders of Israel.

30 And when every one had seen this, they all cried out: There was never such a thing done in Israel, from the day that our fathers came up out of Egypt, until this day: give sentence, and decrees in common what ought to be done.

CHAP. XX.

THEN all the children of Israel went out, and gathered together as one man, from Dan to Beresbee, with the land of Galaad, to the lord of Maspha:

* Gen. xix. 3. 7.

VER. 13. Rama was not so far as Gabaon; so that, if they could not travel to the latter place, they might turn to the former, and lodge all night. They held on their journey, however, till they came, not very late, to Gabaon.

VER. 15. Lodging. No one invited them in. How much had these people degenerated from the manners of Abraham and of Lot, to imitate those of the men of Sodom! I. — There was no inn it seems at Gabaon, though we read of some at Jericho, Gaza, &c. (chap. xvi. 21; Jos. ii. 1; Gen. xiii. 17; 27. C.)

VER. 16. Jerom. That is, Benjamin. Ch. chap. iii. 15.


VER. 18. Of Gabaon. Sept. "to my house I return in haste; and no one brings me into his house." The tabernacle was fixed at Shiloh in Ephraim. H. — Chal. "the house of the sanctuary of God." M. ver. 1.

VER. 19. Stray. I. e. I needed to be cut small, as hay was very scarce. S. Jos. in les. xxxv. Heb. "straw and provender.

VER. 20. Well. Heb. "all thy wants be upon me." I will furnish all that may be required.


VER. 24. I knew, &c. A similar proposal was made by Lot (Gen. xix. 8); and hence the old man, who was brought up to hard labour, and the young Levites might be said to be in the same condition, to do the like. M. — It is right to advise a man, who is about to commit two crimes, to be satisfied with the first.
JUDGES.

CHAP. XX.

2. And all the chiefs of the people, and all the tribes of Israel, met together in the assembly of the people of God, four hundred thousand foot-men fit for war.

3. (Nor were the children of Benjamin ignorant that the children of Israel were come up to Mephaath.) And the Levite, the husband of the woman that was killed, being asked, how so great a wickedness had been committed,

4. Answered: I came into Gabaah, of Benjamin, with my wife, and there I lodged:

5. And behold the men of that city, in the night beset the house wherein I was, intending to kill me, and abused my wife with an incredible fury of lust, so that at last she died.

6. And I took her and cut her in pieces, and sent the parts into all the borders of your possession: because there never was so heinous a crime, and so great an abomination committed in Israel.

7. You are all here, O children of Israel, determine what you ought to do.

8. And all the people standing, answered as by the voice of one man: We will not return to our tents, neither shall any one of us go into his own house:

9. But this we will do in common against Gabaah:

10. We will take ten men out of a hundred out of all the tribes of Israel, and a hundred out of a thousand, and a thousand out of ten thousand, to bring victuals for the army, that we may fight against Gabaah of Benjamin, and render to it, for its wickedness, what it deserveth.

11. And all Israel were gathered together against the city, as one man, with one mind, and one counsel:

12. And they sent messengers to all the tribe of Benjamin, to say to them: Why hath so great an abomination been found among you?

13. Deliver up the men of Gabaah, that have committed this heinous crime, that they may die, and the evil may be taken away out of Israel. But they would not hearken to the proposition of their brethren the children of Israel:

14. But out of all the cities which were of their lot, they gathered themselves together unto Gabaah, to aid them, and to fight against the whole people of Israel.

15. And there were found of Benjamin five and twenty thousand men that drew the sword, besides the inhabitants of Gabaah.

16. Who were seven hundred most valiant men, fighting with the left hand as well as with the right; and slinging stones so sure that they could hit even a hair, and not miss by the stone's going on either side.

17. Of the men of Israel also, beside the children of Benjamin, were found four hundred thousand that drew swords and were prepared to fight.

18. And they arose and came to the house of God, that is, to Silo: and they consulted God, and said: Who shall be in our army the first to go to the battle against the children of Benjamin? And the Lord answered them: Let Juda be your leader.

19. And forthwith the children of Israel rising in the morning, came by Gabaah:

20. And going out from thence to fight against Benjamin, began to assault the city.

21. And the children of Benjamin coming out of Gabaah, slew of the children of Israel that day two and twenty thousand men.

22. Again Israel, trusting in their strength and their number, set their army in array in the same place, where they had fought before:

23. Yet so that they first went up and went before the Lord until night: and consulted him and said: Shall I go out any more to fight against the children of Benjamin my brethren or not? And he answered them: Go up against them, and join battle.

24. And when the children of Israel went out the next day to fight against the children of Benjamin,
25 The children of Benjamin sallied forth out of the gates of Gabaa: and meeting them, made so great a slaughter of them, as to kill eighteen thousand men that drew the sword.

26 Wherefore all the children of Israel came to the house of God, and sat and wept before the Lord: and they fasted that day till the evening; and offered to him holocausts, and victims of peace-offerings.

27 And inquired of him concerning their state. At that time the ark of the covenant of the Lord was there,

28 And Phinees, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, was over the house. So they consulted the Lord, and said: Shall we go out any more to fight against the children of Benjamin, our brethren, or shall we cease? And the Lord said to them: Go up; for to-morrow I will deliver them into your hands.

29 And the children of Israel set ambushes round about the city of Gabaa:

30 And they drew up their army against Benjamin the third time, as they had done the first and second.

31 And the children of Benjamin boldly issued out of the city, and seeing their enemies flee, pursued them a long way, so as to wound and kill some of them, as they had done the first and second day, whilst they fled by two highways, whereof one went up to Bethel, and the other to Gabaa, and they slew about thirty men:

32 For they thought to cut them off as they did before. But they artfully feigning a flight, designed to draw them away from the city, and by their seeming to flee, to bring them to the highways aforesaid.

33 Then all the children of Israel rising up out of the places where they were, set their army in battle array, in the place which is called Baalhamar. The ambushes also, which were about the city, began by little and little to come forth.

34 And to march from the west side of the city. And other ten thousand men chosen out of all Israel, attacked the inhabitants of the city. And the battle grew hot against the children of Benjamin: and they understood not that present death threatened them on every side.

35 And the Lord defeated them before the children of Israel, and they slew of them in that day five and twenty thousand, and one hundred, all fighting men, and that drew the sword.

36 But the children of Benjamin, when they saw themselves to be too weak, began to flee. Which the children of Israel seeing, gave them place to flee, that they might come to the ambushes that were prepared, which they had set near the city.

37 And they that were in ambush arose on a sudden out of their covert, and whilst Benjamin turned their backs to the slayers, went into the city, and smote it with the edge of the sword.

38 Now the children of Israel had given a sign to them, whom they had laid in ambushes, that after they had taken the city, they should make a fire: that by the smoke rising on high, they might show that the city was taken.

39 And when the children of Israel saw this in the battle, (for the children of Benjamin thought they fled, and pursued them vigorously, killing thirty men of their army),

40 And perceived, as it were, a pillar of smoke rise up from the city; and Benjamin looking back, saw that the city was taken, and that the flames ascended on high:

41 They that before had made as if they fled, turning their faces, stood bravely against them. Which the children of Benjamin seeing, turned their backs,

42 And began to go towards the way of the desert, the enemy pursuing them thither also. And they that fired the city came also out to meet them.

43 And so it was, that they were slain on both sides by the enemies, and there was no rest of their men dying. They fell and were beaten down on the east side of the city of Gabaa.

44 And they that were slain in the same place, were eighteen thousand men, all most valiant soldiers.

45 And when they that remained of Benjamin saw this, they fled into the wilderness, and made towards the rock that is called Remmon. In that flight also, as they were struggling, and going different ways, they slew of them five thousand men. And as they went further, they still pursued them, and slew also other two thousand.

46 And so it came to pass, that all that were slain of Benjamin, in divers places, were five and twenty thousand fighting men, most valiant for war.

47 And there remained of all the number of Benjamin only six hundred men that were able to escape, and flee to the wilderness: and they abode in the rock Remmon four months.

48 But the children of Israel returning, put all the remains to the sword, both men and beasts, had placed in ambush, near Gabaa." Hence they were not so eager to prevent their flight by surrounding them.

49 Amos. Heb. "drew along, (advanced or sounded the trumpet a long time)," perhaps for a signal, (C) through the string of the city seems to have been designed for this purpose, ver. 40. H.

50 Job. Heb. "retired in the battle, Benjamin began to smile and to kill; about thirty men; for they said, Surely they are destroyed before us, (or flee,) as in the first battle.

51 Onkel, (C) "with ease, at leisure they crushed them," &c. Others translate, (C) Marcius, "from Narcha, Nuna, (dept. Rona, H.) Marcus, &c. We read of a place in the tribe of Judah, called Mammee, 1 Par. ii. 52. C.—The same word may be taken as a proper name, or may signify race.

52 In that. Heb. "and they gleaned of them in the highways 5000 men, and pursued them close to Gidmon," of which the Vulg. takes no notice. The Sept. renders, "of them," (C) "the rest have" Gabala.

53 War. The Scripture, and other authors of the greatest exactitude, sometimes use round numbers. C.—An odd hundred (ver. 55, and 15, H.) is here neglected. C.

54 Gig. Excape. Mercy was shown to these, as the tribe had been already
and all the cities and villages of Benjamin were consumed with devouring flames.

CHAP. XXI. JUDGES.

The tribe of Benjamin is saved from being utterly extirpated, by providing wives for the six hundred that remained.

Now the children of Israel had also sworn in Maspha, saying: None of us shall give his daughters to the children of Benjamin to wife.

2 And they all came to the house of God in Silo, and sitting before him till the evening, lifted up their voices, and began to lament and weep, saying:

3 O Lord God of Israel, why is so great an evil come to pass in thy people, that this day one tribe should be taken away from among us?

4 And rising early the next day, they built an altar: and offered there holocausts, and victims of peace, and they said:

5 Who is there among all the tribes of Israel that came not up with the army of the Lord, for they had bound themselves with a great oath, when they were in Maspha, that whosoever were wanting should be slain.

6 And the children of Israel being moved with repentance for their brother Benjamin, began to say: One tribe is taken away from Israel,

7 Whence shall they take wives? For we have all in general sworn, not to give our daughters to them.

8 Therefore they said: Who is there of all the tribes of Israel, that came not up to the Lord to Maspha? And, behold, the inhabitants of Jabes Gilead were found not to have been in that army.

9 (At that time also when they were in Silo, no one of them was found there).

10 So they sent ten thousand of the most valiant men, and commanded them, saying: Go and put the inhabitants of Jabes Gilead to the sword, with their wives and their children.

11 And this is what you shall observe: Every male, and all women that have known men, you shall kill, but the virgins you shall save.

12 And there were found of Jabes Gilead four hundred virgins, that had not known the bed of a man, and they brought them to the camp in Silo, into the land of Chanaan.

13 And they sent messengers to the children of Benjamin, that were in the rock Remmon, and commanded them to receive them in peace.

14 And the children of Benjamin came at that time, and wives were given them of Jabes Gilead: but they found no others, whom they might give in like manner.

15 And all Israel was very sorry, and repented for the destroying of one tribe out of Israel.

16 And the ancients said: What shall we do with the rest, that have not received wives? For all the women in Benjamin are dead.

17 And we must use all care, and provide with great diligence, that one tribe be not destroyed out of Israel.

18 For as to our own daughters we cannot give them being bound with an oath and a curse, whereby we said: Cursed be he that shall give Benjamin any of his daughters to wife.

19 So they took counsel, and said: Behold, there is a yearly solemnity of the Lord in Silo, which is situate on the north of the city of Bethel, and on the east side of the way, that goeth from Bethel to Sichem, and on the south of the town of Lebona.

20 And they commanded the children of Benjamin, and said: Go and lie hid in the vineyards.

*Num. xxxi. 17, 18.*
21 And when you shall see the daughters of Zelophehad come out, as the custom is, to dance, come ye on a sudden out of the vineyards, and catch every man his wife among them, and go into the land of Benjamin.

22 And when their fathers and their brethren shall come, and shall begin to complain against you, and to chide, we will say to them: Have pity on them: for they took them not away as by the right of war or conquest, but when they asked to have them, you gave them not, and the fault was committed on your part.

Var. 21. To dance; not in a lascivious manner, as a certain heretical interpreter would have it, but out of a religious motive. M.—Such dances were formerly very common among all nations. —Come. Josephus intimates that the women were to be seized as they come from different parts to the solemnity. But it hence appears that they were coming out of the city (C.); though it is very probable that the virgins did not all belong to it, but came from all Israel: for why should the people of Zelophehad need to supply wives for those surviving Benjaminites, against whose character they might reasonably entertain such strong objections? But, if all the assembly agreed that the Benjaminites should select from among their daughters whomsoever they could lay their hands on, they could not complain that they were treated with peculiar severity. H.—But did not the Israelites offer to give this counsel, so contrary to the import of their vow? And were not the Benjaminites equally guilty in following such advice? It is answered that, in serious matters words must not be taken in all their rigor, and the persons who were not to give, does not engage himself to reclaim if the thing be taken. Those who gave the advice are not perhaps deserving of excuse, or account of the artifices which they may have used in their behalf; but, those who were not appointed to it till after the execution, were surely without blame; and the Benjaminites, who followed the counsel of respectable men in such circumstances, cannot be considered as guilty of a rape, &c. Grot. Jud. ii. 19. A. Lapid. C.—S. Ambrose (ep. 6) seems to be of this opinion. Tostat and others cannot, however, approve of these arguments. "As they erroneously supposed that they were bound by their oath, they prudently turned aside to advise the rape." T—So Lucan, &c. —But this was only a human prudence. H.—"No doubt they were not without blame. For as they believed that their oath was binding, they ought neither to have done nor to have advised any thing by which it might be violated." Saullin, A. 5935. T.

Var. 22. Part. Heb. is variously translated; but the Sept. and Arab. agree with the Vulg. By your refusal, and by your oath, you have condemned them to take what you would not, (C,) or could not grant. Prov. 2315. Be favourable to them for our sakes, because we reserved not to each man his wife, in the war; for ye did not give unto them, at that time, what ye should be guilty." H.

23 And the children of Benjamin did as they had been commanded: and, according to their number, they carried off for themselves every man his wife of them that were dancing: and they went into their possession, and built up their cities, and dwelt in them.

24 The children of Israel also returned by their tribes, and families, to their dwellings. In those days there was no king in Israel: but every one did that which seemed right to himself.
9 May he grant you to find rest in the houses of the husbands which you shall take. And she kissed them. And they lifted up their voice, and began to weep, and to say: We will go on with thee to thy people.

11 But she answered them: Return, my daughters, why come ye with me? have I any more sons in my womb, that you may hope for husbands of me?

12 Return again, my daughters, and go your ways: for I am now spent with age, and not fit for wedlock. Although I might conceive this night, and bear children,

13 If you would wait till they were grown up, and come to man's estate, you would be old women before you marry. Do not so, my daughters, I beseech you: for I am grievances for more for your distress, and the hand of the Lord is gone out against me.

14 And they lifted up their voice, and began to weep again: Orpha kissed her mother-in-law, and returned: Ruth stuck close to her mother-in-law.

15 And Noemi said to her: Behold thy kinswoman is returned to her people, and to her gods, go thou with her.

16 She answered: Be not against me, to desire that I should leave thee and depart: for whithersoever thou shalt go, I will go: and where thou shalt dwell, I also will dwell. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.

17 The land that shall receive thee dying, in the same will I die: and there will I be buried. The Lord do so and to me, and add more also, if ought but death part me and thee.

18 Then Noemi seeing that Ruth was steadfastly determined to go with her, would not be against it, nor persuade her any more to return to her friends:

19 So they went together, and came to Bethlehem. And when they were come into the city, the report was quickly spread among all: and the women said: This is that Noemi.

20 But she said to them: Call me not Noemi (that is, beautiful), but call me Mara (that is, bitter), for the Almighty hath quite filled me with bitterness.

21 I went out full and the Lord hath brought me back empty. Why then do you call me Noemi, whom the Lord hath humbled, and the Almighty hath afflicted?

22 So Noemi came with Ruth, the Moabitess, her daughter-in-law, from the land of her sojournment: and returned into Bethlehem, in the beginning of the barley harvest.

CHAP. II.

Ruth gleaneth in the field of Booz: who sheweth her favour.

Now her husband Elimelech had a kinsman, a powerful man, and very rich, whose name was Booz.

2 And Ruth, the Moabitess, said to her mother-in-law:

3 If thou wilt, I will go into the field, and glean the ears of corn that escape the hands of the reapers, whereasover I shall find grace with a householder, that will be favourable to me. And she answered her: Go, my daughter.

3 She went, therefore, and gleaned the ears of corn after the reapers. And it happened that the owner of that field was Booz, who was of the kindred of Elimelech.

4 And behold, he came out of Bethlehem, and said to the reapers: The Lord be with you. And they answered him: The Lord bless thee.

5 And Booz said to the young man that was set over the reapers: Whose maid is this?

6 And he answered him: This is the Moabitess, who came with Noemi, from the land of Moab.

7 And she desired leave to glean the ears of corn that remain, following the steps of the reapers: and she hath been in the field from morning till now, and hath not gone home for one moment.

8 And Booz said to Ruth: Hear me, daughter, do not go to glean in any other field, and do not depart from this place: but keep with my maids,

9 And follow where they reap. For I have charged my young men, not to molest thee: and if thou art thirsty, go to the vessels, and drink of the waters whereasof the servants drink.

10 She fell on her face, and worshipping upon the ground, said to him: Whence comest thou to me, that I should find grace before thy eyes, and that thou shouldst vouchsaf e to take notice of me, a woman of another country?

11 And he answered her: All hath been told me, that thou hast done to thy mother-in-law after the death of thy husband: and how thou hast left thy parents, and the

VER. 8. Mothers, who had separate apartments from the men. C.—Me. They behoved with great respect and love towards their husbands, and towards Noemi, whom they even wished to accompany, M.

VER. 11. Of me. Hence it appears that the Rabbins are under a mistake, when they say that these children who are born after the death of their brothers are not obliged to take their widows.

VER. 13. Marry. Heb. "would you stay for them from having husbands?"

VER. 14. And returned, is not expressed in Hebr. But the Sept. have, "and she returned to her people." H.

VER. 16. To her gods, &c. Noemi did not mean to persuade Ruth to return to her false gods she had formerly worshipped; but by this manner of speech insinuated to her, that she would go with her she must renounce her false gods, and come to the Lord, the God of Israel. C.—She wished to try her constancy, Salmen.—Most infer from this passage that Orpha was never converted, or that she relapsed.—Her gods, may indeed be renderet in the singular, "god." But what god was peculiar to her and the Moabitess but Chemosh? C.

VER. 17. The Lord do so and so, &c. A form of swearing usual in the history of the Old Testament, by which the persons wished such and such evils to fall on them. If they did not do what they said, Cbr.

VER. 19. That Noemi. This explanation might proceed either from surprise, or from contempt. M.

VER. 20. Of her. The explanations are added by S. Jeron. H.—Noemi had formerly a husband and two sons, with great riches, of which she was now deprived. W.

VER. 22. Harvest. About the month of Nisan, or our March (C) and April (M).

CHAP. II. VERS. 1. Booz. The Scripture does not specify how near they were related.

VER. 2. To me. It was the privilege of the poor and of strangers to glean.

VER. 3. To you. This blessing the Church still adopts in her service. W.

VER. 4. With you. This blessed be this one another during harvest. Psal. cxlviii. 5—8, C. VERS. 5. Man. Heb. mwn, a man in the prime of life. He had the care of all in the field during the absence of his master, whence Josephus styles him agrocamus, or agrocanus. N.

VER. 7. Moment. Heb. "her tarrying in the house is small, or till now, that she remains a little in the house." She entered the house with the reapers during the extreme heat of the day, and to avoid the suspicion of taking more than was allowed during their absence. C—Sept. "she hath not discontinued to work in the field even a little." Her diligence and modesty attracted the notice of Booz. H.

VER. 9. Thee. The men tied the corn after the female reapers, (C) and Ruth was authorized to follow, close at their heels, without fear. H.—The waters. This is not expressed in Hebr., but it is in the Sept. and the Chal. C.—The privilege of having water in these countries was very considerable. M.

VER. 10. Country. S. Elizabeth was impressed with similar sentiments, when she was visited by the blessed Virgin (Jh.); and so was David, when he considered the wonderful conception of God. Psal. viii. 5, and exilis 3 Job 29 v97
12 And the Lord render unto thee for thy work, and mayst thou receive a full reward of the Lord the God of Israel, to whom thou art come, and under whose wings thou art fled.

13 And she said: I have found grace in thy eyes, my lord, who hast comforted me, and hast spoken to the heart of thy handmaid, who am not like to one of thy maids.

14 And Booz said to her: At meal-time come thou hither, and eat of the bread, and dip thy morsel in the vinegar. So she sat at the side of the reapers, and she heaped to herself frumenty, and ate and was filled, and took the leavings.

15 And she arose from thence, to glean the ears of corn as before, and Booz commanded his servants, saying: If she would even reap with you, hinder her not.

16 And let all some of your handfuls of purpose, and leave them, that she may gather them without shame, and let no man rebuke her when she gathereth them.

17 She gleaned therefore in the field till evening: and beating out with a rod, and threshing what she had gleaned, she found about the measure of an ephah of barley, that is, three bushels.

18 Which she took up, and returned into the city, and showed it to her mother-in-law: moreover, she brought out, and gave her of the remains of her meat, wherewith she had been filled.

19 And her mother-in-law said to her: Where hast thou gleaned to-day, and where hast thou wrought? blessed be he that hath had pity on thee. And she told her with whom she had wrought: and she told the man's name, that he was called Booz.

20 And Naomi answered her: Blessed be he of the Lord: because the same kindness which he showed to the living, he hath kept also to the dead. And again she said: The man is our kinsman.

21 And Ruth said: He also charged me, that I should keep close to his reapers, till all the corn should be reaped.

22 And her mother-in-law said to her: It is better for thee, my daughter, to go out to reap with his maids, lest in another man's field some one may resist thee.

23 So she kept close to the maids of Booz: and continued to glean with them, till all the barley and the wheat were laid up in the barns.

CHAP. III.

Ruth, instructed by her mother-in-law, laid at Booz's feet, claiming him for her husband by the law of affinity: she received a good answer, and no measure of barley.

AFTER she was returned to her mother-in-law, Naomi said to her: My daughter, I will seek rest for thee, and will provide that it may be well with thee.

2 This Booz, with whose maids thou wast joined in the field, is our near kinsman, and behold this night he winnoweth barley in the threshing-floor.

3 Wash thyself therefore and anoint thee, and put on thy best garments, and go down to the barn-floor: but let not the man see thee, till he shall have done eating and drinking.

4 And when he shall go to sleep, mark the place wherein he sleepeth: and thou shalt go in, and lift up the clothes wherewith he is covered towards his feet, and shalt lay thyself down there: and he will tell thee what thou must do.

5 She answered: Whatsoever thou shalt command, I will do.

6 And she went down to the barn-floor, and did all that her mother-in-law had bid her.

7 And when Booz had eaten, and drunk, and was merry, he was not with them that came in at the door, but lay down in his appointed place, and laid his head under his espoused kinsman, who was Boaz. He was laid under his espoused kinsman, and was under a covering.
he went to sleep by the heap of sheaves, and she came softly, and uncovering his feet, laid herself down.

8 And behold, when it was now midnight the man was afraid, and troubled: seeing a woman lying at his feet.

9 And he said to her: Who art thou? And she answered: I am Ruth, thy handmaid: spread thy coverlet over thy servant, for thou art a near kinsman.

10 And he said: Blessed art thou of the Lord, my daughter, and thy latter kindness has surpassed the former: because thou hast not followed young men either poor or rich.

11 Fear not, therefore, but whatsoever thou shalt say to me, I will do to thee. For all the people that dwell within the gates of my city, know that thou art a virtuous woman.

12 Neither do I deny myself to be near of kin, but there is another nearer than I.

13 Rest thou this night: and when morning is come, if he will take thee by the right of kindred, all is well: but if he will not, I will undoubtedly take thee, as the Lord liveth: sleep till the morning.

14 So she slept at his feet till the night was going off. And she arose before men could know one another, and Booz said: Beware lest any man know that thou camest hither.

15 And again he said: Spread thy mantle, wherewith thou art covered, and hold it with both hands. And when she spread it and held it, he measured six measures of barley, and laid it upon her. And she carried it, and went into the city.

16 And came to her mother-in-law. Who said to her: What hast thou done, daughter? And she told her all that the man had done to her.

17 And she said: Behold he hath given me six measures of barley: for he said: I will not have thee return empty to thy mother-in-law.

and neighbouring nations still delight to rest upon the ground, with some clothes throws over them. C.

VER. 8. Troubled. Heb. may be rendered, "and turned himself, or felt," &c. C. Boaz received something at his feet when he awoke, and was in consideration, particularly when he perceived, through the glimmering light, a woman at his feet. H.

VER. 9. Kinsman. Heb. "a redeemer." (C); one bound to defend and espouse a brother's widow, if others more nearly akin refuse. H. — Ruth modestly adorns him of this duty, and begs that he would take her to wife, (C;) as he might then have done without any other formality. Esther xvi. 7. — We find a similar expression, Ezoc. v. 8; Deut. xxii. 29. Some think that she only asked for protection. The custom of the husband stretching a part of his garments over his bride, was perhaps already established among the Hebrews. C. — Heb. and Sept. "stretch thy wing over." &c. Chal." Let thy name be invoked upon thy handmaid, to take me to wife." M. Isai. iv. 1.

VER. 10. Thy latter kindness; viz. to thy husband deceased, in seeking to keep up his name and family, by marrying his relation according to the law, and not following after young men: for Boaz, it seems, was then in years. C.

VER. 11. Woman. Virtuous here may denote, "strong, generous," &c. Prov. xxiv. 10. C. — But it includes the assurance of all virtues. H.

VER. 12. Than I. The Jews think that he was brother of Elimelech, while Boaz was only his nephew. But they might be in the same degree; the other being only older. C.

VER. 13. Wb. Heb. rob. — Hence the Jews would translate, if Tob will redeem thee, let him." They say that Tob was the paternal uncle of Mahlon; but it is not probable that his proper name should be only here mentioned, and not in chap. iv. The Sept. and Chaldeans are confounded with the Vulg., and the opinion of the Jews is abandoned by most Interpreters; (C;) and by the Prot. "well, let him do the kinsman's part." H. — LXX. Chal. Bound by oath, before the Lord, I say that I will fulfill my promise unto thee." H.

VER. 14. Hither. Boaz consulted his own as well as Ruth's reputation: for the apostle admonishes us to abstain from every appearance of evil. 1 Thess. v. 22.

VER. 15. Mantle. The Syrian and Arab. ladies cover themselves all over with a large white veil, or piece of cloth, which has no holes, so that Ruth might conveniently carry the barley in it. — Measures is not in Heb. or Sept. Most people supply ephah. S. Jerom, who has translated six bushels, (allowing three to the ephah;) (Jer. 31:12.) has been of all others just. H.

VER. 18. And Noemi said: Wait, my daughter, till we see what end the thing will have. For the man will not rest until he has accomplished what he hath said.

CHAP. IV.

Upon the refusal of the nearer kinsman, Booz marrieth Ruth, who brings forth Obed, the grandfather of David.

THEN Booz went up to the gate, and sat there. And when he had seen the kinsman going by, of whom he had spoken before, he said to him, calling him by his name: Turn aside for a little while, and sit down here. He turned aside, and sat down.

2 And Booz, taking ten men of the ancients of the city, said to them: Sit ye down here.

3 They sat down, and he spoke to the kinsman: Noemi, who is returned from the country of Moab, will sell a parcel of land that belonged to our brother Elimelech. If thou wilt take possession of it by the right of kindred: buy it, and possess it: But if it please thee not, tell me so, that I may know what I have to do. For there is no near kinsman besides thee, who art first, and me, who am second. But he answered: I will buy the field.

5 And Booz said to him: When thou shalt buy the field at the woman's hand, thou must take also Ruth, the Moabitess, who was the wife of the deceased: to raise up the name of thy kinsman in his inheritance.

6 He answered: I yield up my right of next akin: for I must not cut off the posterity of my own family. Do thou make use of my privilege, which I profess I do will ingly forego.

7 "Now this in former times was the manner in Israel between kinsmen, that if at any time one yielded his right to another: that the grant might be sure, the man put off
13 Booz therefore took Ruth, and married her; and went in unto her, and the Lord gave her to conceive, and to bear a son.

14 And the women said to Noemi: Blessed be the Lord, who hath not suffered thy family to want a successor: that his name should be preserved in Israel.

15 And thou shalt have one to comfort thy soul, and cherish thy old age. For he is born of thy daughter-in-law: who loveth thee: and is much better to thee, than if thou hadst seven sons.

16 And Noemi taking the child, laid it in her bosom, and she carried it, and was a nurse unto it.

17 And the women, her neighbours, congratulating with her, and saying, There is a son born to Noemi, called his name Obed: he is the father of Isai, the father of David.

18 These are the generations of Phares: Phares begot Earon,

19 Esron begot Aram, Aram begot Aminadab,

20 Aminadab begot Nahasson, Nahasson begot Salmon,

21 Salmon begot Booz, Booz begot Obed,

22 Obed begot Isai, Isai begot David.

* Gen. xxxvi. 21.

VER. 9. Chelion. As Orpha, his widow, took no care to comply with the law, all his possessions devolved on his brother's posterity. M.—It was presumed that she would marry some Moabitite. C.

VER. 10. Moabitess. The sons of Elimelech were excused in taking each woman to wife, on account of necessity, and to avoid the danger of incontinence, which is a greater evil. Booz was under another sort of necessity, and was bound to comply with the law (C.); so that he was guilty of no sin, as Boaz would pretend. T.—People. Heb. "and from the gate of his place." In the assemblies, the legal son of Mahlon would represent him, though he was also considered as the son of Booz, at least if the latter had no other, as was probably the case.


VER. 12. Phares. His family was chief among the five, descended from Judah. M.

VER. 14. Successor. Heb. "redeemer, that his (Booz's), or the Lord's," same. &c. C.


VER. 17. Obed: "serving," to comfort the old age of Noemi, (ver. 15,) who gave him this name (Sour. c. 14) at the suggestion of her neighbours. M.

VER. 18. These. Hence the design of the sacred writer becomes evident, (C.) to show the genealogy of David, from whom Christ sprang, as it had been foretold. See Gen. xxii. Matt. i., &c. W.

VER. 19. Aram. He is called Ram in Heb. and 1 Para. ii. 9.

VER. 20. Salmon. Heb. and Chal. Salmo, (H.) though we read Salmon in the following verses. C.—This is one argument adduced by Houbigant, to show that this genealogy is now imperfect. He concludes that Salmo ought to be admitted as well as Salmon; and, as the reason for calling the first son of Ruth Obed, "serving or ploughing," seems rather rash, as we should naturally expect some more glorious title, he thinks that the immediate son of Ruth was called Jachin, "he shall establish," and that Solomon called one of the pillars before the temple by his name, as he did the other Booz, "in strength," in honour of his ancestors. Bizz levi remarks, "In strength (or solidity) it (he) shall (stand up) establish." As the son of Booz established his father's house, (ver. 11,) so these pillars denoted the stability of the temple. We must thus allow that the bend of time has instated the genealogy of David, and that two ought to be admitted among his ancestors, who have been here omitted, as S. Matthew likewise passes them over as well as three others, who were the descendants of Joram. The same omission of Jachin occurs 1 Para. ii. 11, where we find Salmo instead of Salmon. Houbigant supposes that the sacred writers, Bede and S. Matthew, gave the genealogies as they found them, without correcting the mistakes of transcribers. Chronol. Sacra, p. 81. Salien and many others assert that there were three of the name of Booz, succeeding each other, so that six persons instead of four fill up the space of 440 years, from the coming out of Egypt till the fourth year of Solomon, so that he lived above 450 years to the three generations of Booz, Obed, and Isai. But he prudently passes over this chronological difficulty. H.

VER. 22. David, the king, whom Samuel crowned, though he did not live to see him in the full enjoyment of his power, (H,) as he died before Saul. C.—Thus the greatest personages have people of mean condition among their ancestors, that none may be too much elated on account of their high birth. H.

THE FIRST BOOK OF SAMUEL;
OTHERWISE CALLED,
THE FIRST BOOK OF KINGS.
CHAPTER I.

Anna, the wife of Eli, a Levite, being barren, by one and prayer obtained a son: whom she called Samuel: and presented him to the service of God in Silo, according to her vow.

There was a man of Ramathaim-zophim, of Mount Ephraim, and his name was Elcana, the son of Jeroham, the son of Eliu, the son of Thoeb, the son of Suph, an Ephrathite:

2 And he had two wives, the name of one was Anna, and the name of the other Pheneenna. Pheneenna had children: but Anna had no children.

3 And this man went up out of his city upon the appointed days, to adore and offer sacrifice to the Lord of hosts in Silo. And the two sons of Heli, Ophni and Phinees, were there priests of the Lord.

4 Now the day came, and Elcana offered sacrifice, and gave to Pheneenna, his wife, and to all her sons and daughters, portions:

5 But to Anna he gave one portion with sorrow, because he loved Anna. And the Lord had shut up her womb.

6 Her rival also afflicted her, and troubled her exceedingly, insomuch that she upbraided her, that the Lord had shut up her womb:

7 And thus she did every year, when the time returned, that they went up to the temple of the Lord: and thus she provoked her: but Anna wept, and did not eat.

8 Then Elcana, her husband, said to her: Anna, why weepest thou? and why dost thou not eat? and why dost thou affright thy heart? Am I not better to thee than ten children?

9 So Anna arose after she had eaten and drunk in Silo: and Hel, the priest, sitting upon a stool before the door of the temple of the Lord:

10 As Anna had her heart full of grief, she prayed to the Lord, shedding many tears.

11 And she made a vow, saying: O Lord of hosts, if thou wilt look down, and wilt be mindful of me, and not forget thy handmaid, and wilt give to thy servant a man-child: I will give him to the Lord all the days of his life, and no razor shall come upon his head.

12 And it came to pass, as she multiplied prayers before the Lord, that Hel observed her mouth.

13 Now Anna spoke in her heart, and only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard at all. Heli therefore thought her to be drunk,

14 And said to her: How long wilt thou be drunk? digest a little the wine, of which thou hast taken too much.

15 Anna answering, said: Not so, my lord: for I am an exceeding unhappy woman, and have drunk neither wine nor any strong drink, but I have poured out my soul before the Lord.

16 Count not thy handmaid for one of the daughters of Belial: for out of the abundance of my sorrow and grief have I spoken till now.

17 Then Hel said to her: Go in peace: and the God of Israel grant thee thy petition, which thou hast asked of him.

18 And she said: To God thy handmaid may find grace in thy eyes. So the woman went on her way, and ate, and her countenance was no more changed.

19 And they rose in the morning, and worshipped before the Lord: and they returned, and came into their house at Ramatha. And Elcana knew Anna his wife, and the Lord remembered her.

20 And it came to pass when the time was come about, Anna conceived and bore a son, and called his name Samuel: because she had asked him of the Lord.

21 And Elcana, her husband, went up, and all his house, to offer to the Lord the solemn sacrifice, and his vow.
22 But Anna went not up; for she said to her husband: I will not go till the child be weaned, and till I may carry him, that he may appear before the Lord, and may abide always there.

23 And Elcana, her husband, said to her: Do what seemeth good to thee, and stay till thou wean him: and I pray that the Lord may fulfill his word. So the woman staid at home, and gave suck to her son, till she weaned him.

24 And after she had weaned him, she carried him with her, with three calves, and three bunches of flour, and a bottle of wine, and she brought him to the house of the Lord in Shiloh. Now the child was as yet very young;

25 And they immolated a calf, and offered the child to Helel.

26 And Anna said: I beseech thee, my lord, as thy soul liveth, my lord: I am that woman, who stood before thee here praying to the Lord.

27 For this child did I pray, and the Lord hath granted me my petition, which I asked of him.

28 Therefore I also have lent him to the Lord all the days of his life: he shall be lent to the Lord. And they adored the Lord there.

29 And Anna prayed, and said:

CHAP. II.

The caesible of Anna. The unkindness of the sons of Helel; for which they are not duly corrected by their father. A prophecy against the house of Helel.

My heart hath rejoiced in the Lord, and my horn is exalted in my God: my mouth is enlarged over my enemies: because I have joyed in thy salvation.

2 There is none holy as the Lord: for there is no other beside thee, and there is none strong like our God.

3 Do not multiply to speak lofty things, boasting: let old matters depart from your mouth: for the Lord is a God of all knowledge, and to him are thoughts prepared.

4 The bow of the mighty is overcome, and the weak are girt with strength.

5 They that were full before, have hired out themselves for bread: and the hungry are filled, so that the barren hath born many: and she that had many children is weakened.

6 The Lord killeth and maketh alive, he bringeth down to hell, and bringeth back again.

7 The Lord maketh poor and maketh rich, he humbleth and he exalteth:

8 He raiseth up the needy from the dust, and lifteth up the poor from the dunghill: that he may sit with princes, and hold the throne of glory. For the poles of the earth are the Lord's, and upon them he hath set the world.

9 He will keep the feet of his saints, and the wicked shall be silent in darkness; because no man shall prevail by his own strength.

10 The adversaries of the Lord shall fear him: and upon them shall he thunder in the heavens: The Lord shall judge the ends of the earth, and he shall give empire to his king, and shall exalt the horn of his Christ.

11 And Elcana went to Ramath, to his house: but the child ministered in the sight of the Lord before the face of Heli the priest.

12 Now the sons of Helel were children of Belial, not knowing the Lord.

13 Nor the office of the priests to the people: but whosoever had offered a sacrifice, the servant of the priest

...world, or restores the dead to life, as he thinks proper. H.—He easily makes the greatest prosperity succeed extreme distress, which is often denoted by death, hell, &c. G.

Vul. 7. Excaloth. The same instance of God's power and providence are related, Psal. xxxii. 7; Luke i. 52. M.

Vul. 8. Boh. 9. The world. The earth. See the Gospels. Psal. liii. 13. The earth represented as resting on a firm base, or on pillars, or turning on poles. Psal. cxxii. 3, Prov. viii. 25. &c. The magnificence of the earth may be also thus designated, as the world is intrusted to their care and charge. Psal. cxxii. 5, 16. The base of the iron pillar. Jer. i. 18; 2 Chron. iii. 15. The last sentence is omitted in the Sept.

Vul. 9. Staintes. Heb. kind, merciful, pious ones (C); those to whom he showeth mercy, and in whom will comply with his will in assisting others. Sept. Granting their petition to those who ask him, and he has blessed the years of the just, because man is not strong by his own strength. H.—Silent: condemned to death.

Vul. 10. Him. Sept. The Lord will render his adversary weak. The holy Lord. Let not the prudent boast of his prudence, &c. (H. which seems to be added from Jer. xxiv. 23, C.) The Lord has mounted the heavens, and thundered. He judges the ends of the earth, and gives power to those who rule, as kings, over us, &c. H.—Heavens. This prediction against the Philistines was exactly verified. Chap. vii. 10. It denotes the protection which God grants to his servants, Psal. viii. 8, 14.—Christ. Chaldee, and the best interpreters understand this of the Messiah: He will multiply the kingdom of his Messiah. Jerusalem.—Anna might also have David in view, who was one of his most express figures. C.—But neither he, nor Solomon, ever ruled over all the earth, as Christ will. Psal. ii. 18. W.—Zadok seems to allude to this text. Luke i. 69. G. The empire of Christ rose from the smallest beginnings.


Vul. 12. The Lord, whom they denied by their works, Tit. i. 18. H.

Vul. 13. Nor the office. The Vulg. repeats the negation from the preceding sentence: "The lord, whose custom with the people was, &c." This is a little inaccurate; to describe the "privileged right of the priests," &c. They neither performed their duty towards God, (C) nor were they content with what the law authorized them to receive; but extorted from the people. H.—Servant, or son; perhaps Opheh or Phinehas. Boiling. In the heroic times the meat was never boiled, but roastet. Athen. i. 10, and Servius: though Hesiod asserts the contrary, v. 745. C.—Abrahamites, or Amalekites. As the Chaldee renders (Philo, Philon. lib. ii. 10, i. 18.) that the person who offered the victim killed the pair which belonged to himself, as well as the priest's share. But, whereas in the peace offerings only the breast and the right shoulder fell to the priest, these rapacious men took whatever they pleased. M.
18 And he said to them: Why do ye these kinds of things, which I hear, very wicked things, from all the people? 24 Do not so, my sons: for it is no good report that I hear, that ye make the people of the Lord to transgress. 25 If one man shall sin against another, God may be appeased in his behalf: but if a man shall sin against the Lord, who shall pray for him? And they hearkened not to the voice of their father, because the Lord would slay them. 26 But the child Samuel advanced, and grew on, and pleased both the Lord and men. 27 And there came a man of God to Heli, and said to him: Thus saith the Lord: Did I not plainly appear to thy father's house, when they were in Egypt in the house of Pharaoh? 28 And I chose him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest, to go up to my altar, and burn incense to me, and to wear the ephod before me: and I gave to thy father's house of all the sacrifices of the children of Israel. 29 Why have you kicked away my victims, and my gifts which I commanded to be offered in the temple: and thou hast rather honoured thy sons than me, to eat the first-fruits of every sacrifice of my people Israel? 30 Wherefore thus saith the Lord the God of Israel: I said indeed that thy house, and the house of thy father, should minister in my sight for ever. But now saith the Lord: Far be this from me: but whosoever shall glorify me, him will I glorify: but they that despise me, shall be despised.

31 Behold the days come: and I will cut off thy arm, and the arm of thy father's house, that is uppermost in Israel: and I will give it to another house. *2 Kings ii. 27.*

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**VER. 14.** Pan. Heli has also four terms, but their precise meaning cannot be determined. The vessels were of different forms, or intended for various uses.

**VER. 15.** Rese. Here are two other abuses. The fat ought first to have been burnt, then the blood of the Holy OATH; the fat should have been burnt, in order that the priest might not be taken off from his sacred functions; as custom, it seems, had determined, though the law be silent on this head.

**VER. 16.** All these who thought that the law was not observed, refrained from presenting victims. M.—They are both sinners, and below the example, or the judg. of the masters of their teachers. H.—Hence God punishes the smallest faults of his ministers with great severity, since they withdraw people from his service by their scandalous behaviour, and are guilty of a more horrid sacrilege than those who laid violent hands on the Lord of Majesty. S. Bern. ser. 1. Nothing brings a greater discred- it on religion. C.

**VER. 18.** Ephod. It was not, therefore, peculiar to priests, 9 Kings vi. 14.

**VER. 19.** Cost. Heb. s'well, the outer garment. Hence it appears that the parents of people consecrated to the Lord furnished them with clothes, till they were able to serve the tabernacle, otherwise they would have been a burden to it, C.

**VER. 20.** Lozi. This was in reply to what Anna had said. Chap. i. 28. H.—God always gives back with interest. M.

**VER. 21.** He behaved well in the tabernacle, (C.) notwithstanding the ill example of Heli's own sons. H.

**VER. 22.** Waited, like an army of guards. Exod. xxxviii. 8. C.—The virgins or widows gave themselves up to work for the tabernacle. M.—The sons of Heli found an opportunity in the sacred practices of religion to gratify their passions.

**VER. 23.** People. They could not refrain from complaining of the iniquity of his children, how much scarier they might appear to them. Though he was not a witness himself of their abominations, such anupon must have occurred to them, that they were guilty. H.—The Fathers in general blame the lowness of the high priest, who ought not only to have rebuked, but also to have put a stop to the cortisol sins of the people, by the utmost severity. C.

**VER. 25.** Who shall pray for him? By these words Heli would have his sons understand, that by their wicked abuse of sacred things, and of the very sacrifices which were appointed to appease the Lord, they deprived themselves of the ordinary means of reconciliation with God; which was by sacrifices. M.

**VER. 26.** The more, because as they were the chief priests, whose business it was to intercede for the people, they ought to have offered sacrifice and to make atonement for them. C.—We need not, however, consider the words of Heli as an oracle of God. Sanchez.—In human transactions a person would find more difficulty in obtaining pardon, when the judge himself had received the injury. Sept. instead of appeased, have "and they shall pray for him." M.—Some may be found to plead his cause, but if he have offended the judge, who will undertake to be his advocate? What medicines shall be used, when those which God has appointed are trodden under foot? H.—By persevering in such wickedness, no redress can be obtained. And, indeed, the intimate distance between God and man would place an insuperable obstacle to a reconciliation, if Jesus Christ had not undertak- en the cause even of the most desperate sinner. C.—Because the Lord would destroy them. B.—When he was not able to intercede for them, he would not solicit their hearts with his efficacious grace, but was determined to destroy them. C.—They had filled up the measure of their crimes; and, though God wills not the death of a sinner, yet, they had treasured up to themselves wrath, which he will now display. We might also translate it, "therefore," (Noldius. Osee ix. 15, &c,) or "that," (Lam.) They would not be convinced that the threat of their father would be executed. Schott. C.—Was directly against God, and which hinder his services, are remitted with greater difficulty, though to all true penitents pardon is promised. Exod. xxx. God did not take away the free-will of Ophni and Phineas, but left them to their own obstinacy, and justly punished them. See 8. Aug. c. 7. v. 3. W.

**VER. 27.** They had already rendered themselves unworthy of extraordinary graces. T. S. Thom. I. p. q. 23, n. 3.

**VER. 28.** And men. Thus far, in some degree, compared with our Saviour. Lk. vi. 27. When one minister profanes, God presently raises up another, so that he never abandons his Church. H.

**VER. 29.** Ephod, and all the pontifical attire. H.—The high priest wore a different sort of ephod from that of other people. C.—All the, &c. Even of the holocausts the priests received the skin. M.

**VER. 30.** Away, by scandalizing the people, and causing them to neglect offering the appointed victims. H.—To cut off. Heli seems to have referred from divesting his sons of their high office, that the riches of his family might not be impaired. C.

**VER. 31.** Ever. God had promised the priesthood to Aaron's seed (C.) as long as the Jewish religion should subsist. H.—He had also selected the branch of Eleazar, to recompense the zeal of Phineas (Num. xxv. 13;) and yet we find that the house of Ithamar had possessed a state of the high priesthood. We know not when or by what means they obtained this, but we cannot suppose that Heli was appointed by God, and that his descendants would have enjoyed the same honours, if they had not offended. C.—These promises were of a conditional nature both to Phineas and to Heli and Sadoch. 35. See Num. xxv. &c. H.
and the arm of thy father’s house, that there shall not be an old man in thy house.

32 And thou shalt see thy rival in the temple, in all the prosperity of Israel, and there shall not be an old man in thy house for ever.

33 However, I will not altogether take away a man of thee from my altar: but that thy eyes may faint, and thy soul be spent: and a great part of thy house shall die, when they come to man’s estate.

34 And this shall be a sign to thee, that shall come upon thy two sons, Oophni and Phinees: In one day they shall both of them die.

35 And I will raise me up a faithful priest, who shall do according to my heart, and my soul: and I will build him a faithful house, and he shall walk all days before my anointed.

36 And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall remain in thy house shall come that he may be prayed for, and shall offer a piece of silver, and a roll of bread, and shall say: Put me, I beseech thee, to somewhat of the priestly office, that I may eat a morsel of bread.

CHAP. III.

Samuel is four times called by the Lord: who revealeth to him the evil that shall fall on Heli and his house.

NOW the child Samuel ministered to the Lord before Heli, and the word of the Lord was precious in those days, there was no manifest vision.

2 And it came to pass one day when Heli lay in his place, his eyes were grown dim, that he could not see:

3 Before the lamp of God went out, Samuel slept in the temple of the Lord, where the ark of God was.

4 And the Lord called Samuel. And he answered: Here am I.

5 And he ran to Heli, and said: Here am I: for thou didst call me. He said: I did not call: go back and sleep. And he went and slept.

6 And the Lord called Samuel again. And Samuel arose and went to Heli, and said: Here am I: for thou calledst me. He answered: I did not call thee, my son; return and sleep.

7 Now Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord revealed to him.

8 And the Lord called Samuel again the third time. And he arose up and went to Heli,

9 And said: Here am I: for thou didst call me. Then Heli understood that the Lord called the child, and he said to Samuel: Go, and sleep: and if he shall call thee any more, thou shalt say: Speak Lord, for thy servant heareth. So Samuel went, and slept in his place.

10 And the Lord came, and stood, and he called, as he had called the other times, Samuel, Samuel. And Samuel said: Speak Lord, for thy servant heareth.

11 And the Lord said to Samuel: Behold I do a thing in Israel: and whosoever shall hear it, both his ears shall tingle.

12 In that day I will raise up against Heli all the things I have spoken concerning his house: I will begin, and I will make an end.

13 For I have foretold unto him, that I will judge his house for ever, for iniquity, because he knew that his sons did wickedly, and did not chastise them.

14 Therefore have I sworn to the house of Heli, that the iniquity of his house shall not be expiated with victims nor offerings for ever.

15 And Samuel slept till morning, and opened the doors of the house of the Lord. And Samuel feared to tell the vision to Heli.

16 Then Heli called Samuel, and said: Samuel, my son. And he answered: Here am I.

17 And he asked him: What is the word that the Lord hath spoken to thee? I beseech thee hide it not from me. May God do so and so to thee, and add so and so, if thou hide from me one word of all that were said to thee.

18 So Samuel told him all the words, and did not hide them from him. And he answered: It is the Lord: let him do what is good in his sight.

Samuel till a little after the captivity. S. Peter ranks Samuel in the first place. Acts iii. 23. — Wis. 11. 32. No prophet was publicly recognised to whom the people might have recourse. M.

V. 9. Out. towards morning, (C. Exod. xxvii. 50.) when some of the lamps were to be extinguished. W. — Samuel slept. Some would transposit these words to the end of the verse, as they think it improbable that Samuel should be in the place where the high priest himself could enter only once a year. Vat. &c. — But this change seems hasty and unnecessary, as Heli and Samuel might be in apartments contiguous to the holy place, Sanedrus. M. C. — During the night none of the priests would be in the sanctuary, so that Heli might form a judgment that none of them had called Samuel. F.

V. 11. Tingle, through astonishment and fright. Jer. xix. 5; 4 Kings xxi. 12.

V. 13. Wickedly. Sept. "were cursing God." This is one of the places which the Jews have corrected. D. — Fudis; or condemn and punish. Prov. xxi. 29. — And chastise them, not in words only, or in a soft manner, as he had done. It is not sufficient to reprove, when a father can correct. H.

V. 14. Scour. We read not of an express oath (C.); but the damnation of God was equivalent. H. — Nothing could withhold the indignation of the Lord, in correcting the sinner, though he should Merely direct to the penitent. C.

V. 16. Scour. Heb. and Sept. "laid himself down to sleep." For how could he take any rest after such terrible threats? (C.) Particularly as light was beginning to appear, when he was called by God, ver. 3. — Doors. Some walls had probably been built against the curtains of the tabernacle. A priest would have been employed to open the sanctuary. C.

V. 17. And so. Lit. "May God do these things to thee, and add these also." It is not certain that he mentioned the particular punishments. H. (L.) though it is most probable. The Scripture refrains from repeating them. Orot. — Ruth l. 17. C.

V. 18. Sight. Some of the Fathers think that these words proceeded...
19 And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him, and not one of his words fell to the ground.
20 And all Israel, from Dan to Bersabee, knew that Samuel was a faithful prophet of the Lord.
21 And the Lord again appeared in Silo, for the Lord revealed himself to Samuel in Silo, according to the word of the Lord. And the word of Samuel came to pass to all Israel.

CHAP. IV.

The Israelites being overthrown by the Philistines, sent for the ark of God; but they are beaten again; the sons of Heli are slain, and the ark taken; upon the hearing of the news Heli falleth backward and dieth.

AND it came to pass in those days, that the Philistines gathered themselves together to fight: and Israel went out to war against the Philistines, and camped by the Stone of help. And the Philistines came to Aphec, and put their army in array against Israel. And when they had joined battle, Israel turned their backs to the Philistines: and there were slain in that fight, here and there in the fields, about four thousand men.

3 And the people returned to the camp; and the ancients of Israel said: Why hath the Lord defeated us to-day before the Philistines? Let us fetch unto us the ark of the covenant of the Lord from Silo, and let it come in the midst of us, that it may save us from the hand of our enemies.
4 So the people sent to Silo, and they brought from thence the ark of the covenant of the Lord of hosts, sitting upon the cherubims; and the two sons of Heli, Ophni and Phinees, were with the ark of the covenant of God.
5 And when the ark of the covenant of the Lord was come into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, and the earth rang again.
6 And the Philistines heard the noise of the shout, and they said: What is this noise of a great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? And they understood that the ark of the Lord was come into the camp.
7 And the Philistines were afraid, saying: God is come into the camp. And sighing, they said:
8 Woe to us: for there was such great joy yesterday, and the day before: Woe to us. Who shall deliver us from the hand of these high Gods? these are the Gods that struck Egypt with all the plagues in the desert.
9 Take courage, and behave like men, ye Philistines: lest ye come to be servants to the Hebrews, as they have served you: take courage and fight.
10 So the Philistines fought, and Israel was overthrown, and every man fled to his own dwelling: and there was an exceeding great slaughter; for there fell of Israel thirty thousand footmen.
11 And the ark of God was taken: and the two sons of Heli, Ophni and Phinees, were slain.
12 And there ran a man of Benjamin out of the army, and came to Silo the same day, with his clothes rent, and his head strewed with dust.
13 And when he was come, Heli sat upon a stool over against the way, watching. For his heart was fearful for the ark of God. And when the man was come into the city, he told it: and all the city cried out.
14 And Heli heard the noise of the cry, and he said: What meaneth the noise of this uproar? But he made haste, and came, and told Heli.
15 Now Heli was ninety and eight years old, and his eyes were dim, and he could not see.
16 And he said to Heli: I am he that came from the battle, and have fled out of the field this day. And he said to him: What is there done, my son?
17 And he that brought the news answered, and said: Israel is fled before the Philistines, and there has been a great slaughter of the people: moreover thy two sons, Ophni and Phinees, are dead: and the ark of God is taken.

* A. M. 2858. C. 1116. from an habitual indifference, as he was not disposed to molest his sons any further, let the consequences be what they might. S. Greg. S. Epiph. &c.—But otherwise, the Heli was actuated by the spirit of humility and resignation, and saved his child. C. See chap. iv. 18.
V. 19. Ground, unfinished. This may be understood of the words of the Lord, (C.) which Samuel had announced. His other predictions were constantly ratified, so that he was justly regarded as a true prophet. H. C. V. 20. Faithful. H. Numm. may be a title of dignity, or may signify that Samuel was confirmed and continued to be a prophet. C. V. 21. According to, or by. God revealed his will to him by word, and not by visions. Sancta.—Israel. The whole people suffered along with their leaders. H. They were concerned in the prediction which was denounced against the house of Heli. M. CHAP. IV. V. 1. And. Heb. inserts here the conclusion of the last verse, whence some would infer that Samuel told the Israelites to make war upon the Philistines. But as it turned out so ill, this would have tended to discredit him; and we find that the Philistines were the aggressors. —Days. This war took place immediately after the threats denounced to Heli (Sesarius); or, according to Usher and the best chronologists, about twenty-seven years after that event. C. —The addition of the Sept. seems to impute that the sons of Heli perished for a long time in their wicked course. Chap. iii. 20. H. Josephus says that Phinees was his father's confidant. Salien observes that this must be considered as a fresh blow to the latter of the latter, since he ought to have delivered the delinquents up to execution. Dent. xxi. 10. Tirin, on the contrary, adds the power of his sons, and the delinquent state of Heli, to excuse his neglect. H. —Help. In Heb. Ethan-exer; so called from the help which the Lord was pleased afterwards to give to his people Israel, in that place, by the prayers of Samuel, chap. vii. 12. (Ch.) about twenty-one years afterwards. —Aphec, in the tribe of Judah, not far from Maapha.
V. 3. Ancients; the commanders of the respective tribes. —Enemies. All nations attribute much to the exterior marks of religion. The Israelites had witnessed victories which had been obtained while the ark was present. Jos. vi. 4. See Num. xiv. 46. But they ought to have considered that their infidelity ren- dered them unworthy of the Divine protection; and that God was more displeased at their profanations than at the indignity to which the sacred vessels would be exposed. C. V. 4. Ark. On this extraordinary emergency they thought it lawful. Abulensis, q. 6. —They easily obtained the consent of Heli; and his sons went to take it down, and to attend it to the army, so he was incapable of doing duty. C. —Cherubim. The Scripture often represents God in this manner. Exod. xxiv. 22; Psal. xlvii. 10; Ecc. lv. 1. C. V. 7. God: "Alein." Sept. "these gods." They speak of the true God according to their false ideas. —Seeing. Sept. "deliver us, O Lord, this day." H. —Joy. A few days before the Hebrews were dismissed, now they shout for joy, as they did at the taking of Jericho. Heb. and Sept. "it was not so hitherto." H. —Grote. Heb. may be rendered in the singular, with the Chal. and Arab. But the Sept. and most commentators, explain it in the sense of the Vulg. C. —Sept. σταυροὺς, means, "stable, perfect," &c. H. —Plagues, till they were overwhelmed in the Red Sea, which is represented by drench. Some supply, "and his people" in the desert." Sept., Syr., &c. C. V. 8. Fight. To serve those whom they had lately oppressed, would be doubly afflicting. Salien.
V. 9. Footsteps. They had no cavalry, (C,) as God seemed to discourage any. H. —Even after Solomon's time they had not many horses. C. —The Israelites had before lost 4000: now when they were full of confidences, and fought with valour, they beheld 30,000 fall. The ark proved thus fatal to them. H. V. 11. Slain. Abulensis (q. 17) thinks they were fighting in defence of the ark, when they might have saved themselves by flight; so that he does not despise of their salvation. God permitted them to lose their lives in the exercise of a holy ministry, which they had so scandalously profaned. C. V. 10. Sisera. Heb. ἄρχοντας; "a throne or tribunal," where Heli sat to decide on such controversies, and where he had blessed the number of Samuel. C. V. 17. Taken. Every sentence expresses something more distressing to the aged judge and father; the flight and slaughter of his people, the ruin of his children, and the loss of the ark of God, as he had blessed the number of Samuel.
18 And when he had named the ark of God, he fell from his stool backwards by the door, and broke his neck and died. For he was an old man, and far advanced in years: And he judged Israel forty years.

19 And his daughter-in-law, the wife of Phinees, was big with child, and near her time: and hearing the news that the ark of God was taken, and her father-in-law, and her husband, were dead, she bowed herself and fell in labour: for her pains came upon her on a sudden.

20 And when she was upon the point of death, they that stood about her said to her: Fear not, for thou hast borne a son. She answered them not, nor gave heed to them.

21 And she called the child Ichabod, saying: The glory is gone from Israel, because the ark of God was taken, and for her father-in-law, and for her husband:

22 And she said: The glory is departed from Israel, because the ark of God was taken.

CHAP. V.

Dagon twice fell down before the ark. The Philistines are grievously afflicted, wherever the ark cometh.

AND the Philistines took the ark of God, and carried it from the stone of help into Azotus.

2 And the Philistines took the ark of God, and brought it into the temple of Dagon, and set it by Dagon.

3 And when the Azotians arose early the next day, behold Dagon lay upon his face on the ground before the ark of the Lord: and they took Dagon, and set him again in his place.

4 And the next day again, when they rose in the morning, they found Dagon lying upon his face on the earth before the ark of the Lord: and the head of Dagon, and both the palms of his hands, were cut off upon the threshold:

5 And only the stump of Dagon remained in its place.

* A. M. 2929.

VER. 18. Named the ark, &c. There is great reason, by all those circumstances, to hope that Heil died in the state of grace: and, by his temporal punishment, his mind was made to experience the eternal. Ch.—But many of the Fathers condemn him, and the Scripture says nothing of his conversion, or of that of his children, so that the matter is doubtful. C.—Years. Heb. "and heavy." Forty. Sept. "twenty," in which they are followed by many Fathers. Ezech., Salpi., &c.—Some read the two texts, by saying that Heil and Samsou judged together for twenty years. But the Sept. is probably corrupted, as the other versions agree with the original. C.

VER. 19. Sudden, through extreme affliction. M.

VER. 21. Ichabod. That is, Where is the glory? or, There is no glory. We see how much the Israelites lamented the loss of the ark, which was but the symbol of God’s presence amongst them. How much more ought Christians to lament the loss of God Himself, when by sin they have driven him out of their souls! Ch.—The ark is often called the glory of Israel. Isa. xxi. 21; Psal. xxxv. 8. The Scripture does not mention Opimian’s postscript. But besides this posthumous son, Phineas had one elder, who now succeeded Heil in the pontificate, (chap. xiv. 3. Josephus. Sallen, A. 2340. A. C. 1118.) while Samuel took possession of the civil administration, and almost totally eclipsed the glory of Achab. Many of the Philistines have even looked upon him as the high priest. But he was only a Levite, though by dispensation, he acted sometimes as an extraordinary priest. J. Jerom e. Jos. 1. and in I Cor. iii. B.

CHAP. V. VER. 1. Azorath, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines. It is astonishing that God permits these infidels to touch the ark, He who restrained the conduct of Osa, and of the Benjaminites, with such severity. But the law regarded the Israelites, and the pagans were ignorant of it. G.—The servant who knows his master’s will, and does not obey, shall suffer many stripes; and those who have the happiness of professing the true religion, and disannul it by their innumerable iniquities, must expect to feel the heavy hand of the judge much more than ignorant unbelievers. H.

VER. 2. Dagon is the same as Dorcote, Atraguth, Venus, and the moon, (C.) and was represented like a woman, (T.) as far as the water, and a fish below. H.

For this cause neither the priests of Dagon, nor any that go into the temple, tread on the threshold of Dagon in Azotus unto this day.

6 And the hand of the Lord was heavy upon the Azotians, and he destroyed them, and afflicted Azotus and the coasts thereof with emerods. And in the villages and fields in the midst of that country, there came forth a multitude of mice, and there was the confusion of a great mortality in the city.

7 And the men of Azotus seeing this kind of plague, said: The ark of the God of Israel shall not stay with us: for his hand is heavy upon us, and upon Dagon, our god.

8 And sending, they gathered together all the lords of the Philistines to them, and said: What shall we do with the ark of the God of Israel? And the Gethites answered: Let the ark of the God of Israel be carried about. And they carried the ark of the God of Israel about.

9 And while they were carrying it about, the hand of the Lord came upon every city with an exceeding great slaughter: and he smote the men of every city, both small and great, and they had emerods in their secret parts. And the Gethites consulted together, and made themselves seats of skins.

10 Therefore they sent the ark of God into Accaron. And when the ark of God was come into Accaron, the Accaronites cried out, saying: They have brought the ark of the God of Israel to us, to kill us and our people.

11 They sent therefore, and gathered together all the lords of the Philistines: and they said: Send away the ark of the God of Israel, and let it return into its own place, and not kill us and our people.

12 For there was the fear of death in every city, and the hand of God was exceeding heavy. The men also that did not die, were afflicted with the emerods: and the cry of every city went up to heaven.

**Footnotes:**

- Psal. lxvi. 46. The ark was placed near the Mol, out of respect (C); or as a trophy of the victory, which they attributed to Dagon. M.—Thus they hung up the arms of Saul in the temple of Asared (chap. xxii. 10); and David placed the sword of Goliath in the tabernacle.

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10 They did therefore in this manner: and taking two kine, that had sucking calves, they yoked them to the cart, and shut up their calves at home.

11 And they laid the ark of God upon the cart, and the little box that had in it the golden mice, and the likeness of the emerods.

12 And the kine took the straight way, that leadeth to Bethsames, and they went along the way, lowing as they went: and turned not aside neither to the right hand nor to the left: and the lords of the Philistines followed them as far as the borders of Bethsames.

13 Now the Bethsamesites were reaping wheat in the valley: and lifting up their eyes, they saw the ark, and rejoiced to see it.

14 And the cart came into the field of Josue, a Bethsamite, and stood there. And there was a great stone, and they cut in pieces the wood of the cart, and laid the kine upon it a holocaust to the Lord.

15 And the Levites took down the ark of God, and the little box that was at the side of it, wherein were the vessels of gold, and they put them upon the great stone. The men also of Bethsames offered holocausts, and sacrificed victims that day to the Lord.

16 And the five princes of the Philistines saw, and they returned to Accaron the same day.

17 And these are the golden emerods, which the Philistines returned for sin to the Lord: For Azotus one, for Gaza one, for Ascalon one, for Gath one, for Accaron one.

18 And the golden mice, according to the number of the cities of the Philistines, of the five provinces, from the fenced city to the village that was without wall, and to the great Abel (the stone) whereon they set down the ark of the Lord, which was till that day in the field of Josue the Bethsamesite.

19 But he slew of the men of Bethsames, because they had seen the ark of the Lord, and he slew of the people
seventy men, and fifty thousand of the common people. And the people lamented, because the Lord had smitten the people with a great slaughter.

20 And the men of Bethshemesh said: Who shall be able to stand before the Lord this holy God? and to whom shall he go up from us?

21 And they sent messengers to the inhabitants of Carthiaim, saying: The Philistines have brought back the ark of the Lord, come ye down and fetch it up to you.

CHAP. VII.

The ark is brought to Carthiaim. By Samuel’s exhortation the people cast away the groaning and serve God alone. The Lord delivers the Philistines, while Samuel offers sacrifice.

AND the men of Carthiaim came, and fetched up the ark of the Lord, and carried it into the house of Abinadab, in Gabon: and they sanctified Eleazar, his son, to keep the ark of the Lord.

2 And it came to pass, that from the day the ark of the Lord abode in Carthiaim, days were multiplied (for it was now the twentieth year) and all the house of Israel rested, following the Lord.

3 And Samuel spoke to all the house of Israel, saying: If you turn to the Lord with all your heart, put away the strange gods from among you, Baalim and Astaroth: and prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve him only, and he will deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines.

A. M. 2930.—Deut. vi. 13.

CHAP. VII.

Ver. 2. Your. Some would date all the subsequent events from this period. But it is credible that Samuel should neglect for twenty years to make this exhortation to the people; and how it will be true, that God humbled the Philistines during the whole time (C.) of his administration, which perhaps (H.) only lasted so many years? ver. 13. C.—It is more probable, therefore, that the power of the enemy was broken by the destruction caused by the presence of the ark, without their acknowledging it; and when they attempted, once more, to molest the Israelites, they were entirely disconcerted by a miraculous storm, at the prayer of Samuel, ver. 10.

Ver. 3. The ark was placed in the house of Phanuel (A.), which was near to Jericho: and the ark was brought thence to the temple (D.) by the Philistines (B.), and was sent to the temple from the Philistines (D.), and was returned to the temple (A.) and the ark was returned from the temple (A.), and the ark was returned from the temple (B.), and the ark was returned from the temple (D.).

Ver. 4. Prepare. God lays this injunction upon us, to remind us of our liberty, and we beg that he would convert us, acknowledging the necessity of his grace. C.—God does not require impossibilities, but by his command admonishes us too do what thou canst, and to pray for what thou art not able to perform, and he assist thee, that thou mayst be able to perform it." C. Trid. vii. 11. S. August. A.
And Samuel took a stone, and laid it between Masphath and Sen: and he called the place The stone of help. And he said: Thus far the Lord hath helped us. And the Philistines were humbled, and they did not come any more into the borders of Israel. And the hand of the Lord was against the Philistines, and there was peace between Israel and the Amorrhites.

And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life:

And he went every year about to Bethel and to Gilgal and to Masphath, and he judged Israel in the foresaid places.

And he returned to Ramatha: for there was his house, and there he judged Israel: he built also there an altar to the Lord.

And Samuel grew old, and his sons walking not in his ways, the people desire a king.

And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he appointed his sons to be judges over Israel.

Now the name of his first-born son was Joel: and the name of the second was Abin, judges in Bersabee.

Independently of the great Creator. Honor's punishment was very appropriate. Parshuram.

Ver. 12. Sen, "the tooth," a craggy rock of that appearance. Syr. Beth hadam. In some the place is to be the same with Beth hadam Malvern. It was before ignoble, (Sallen,) and the situation not known till this monument was erected, with the inscription, Thus far, &c. —Help: "Aben-seer," mentioned before, chap. iv. 1. These religious monuments were not prohibited by the law. Lev. xxvii. 1. Samuel would take every precaution that they should not become objects of idolatry, as he was under the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit. C.

Ver. 15. Any more, for a long time. (M.) during Samuel's administration; for they had them again attacking Saul. Chap. xiii. 8. This expression is often used to denote a cessation of some continuance. Isa. xxviii. 12, 15: 2 Kings vii. 10.

Ver. 14. Beth, which two cities still continued in their possession. Others, which Saul had failed to share of them, gave up. Ex. chap. xxvii. 1, 2. —Philistines. Here ended the forty years' servitude. C.—Sallen, (A. 2880) rather thinks that it terminated in the death of Samson, when it was judged expedient to intrust the reins of government into the hands of an old man. Hold, the high priest, as there was no need of an expert general, the heads of the Philistines being all destroyed. Judg. xiii. 11. —Amorrhites: the dispersed nations of Canaan. C.

Ver. 15. Life, etc. a judge for twenty years, (Gordon, D.) and conjointly with Saul, till he died, almost one hundred years old, a year or two before the unfortunate King. Saul put him on a level with himself (chap. vi. 7); and he continued to be regarded as the prince of Israel ever since he was about forty years old, (C.) or he did not long survive the election of the new king, (M.) as Tiran, Sanctus, &c. reduce his reign to two years, allowing thirty-eight to Samuel, so that both filled up the space of forty years. Acts xxiii. 20. The life of Samuel, on this supposition, will not much exceed sixty, and he must have come into power in early life. Chap. xiii. 2. His house would include all these holy places. Some take Bethel to mean the city where the ark was, (C.) or the holy of holies, in the tabernacle, at Siio, &c. H.

Ver. 15. He furnished "all these holy places." Some take Bethel to mean the city where the ark was, (C.) or the holy of holies, in the tabernacle, at Siio, &c. H.

Ver. 18. Judges: the three last were stationed at Bethel. Ant. vi. 3.

Ver. 2. On, or "as far as," (Bersabee, from Don; that is, throughout Palestine.

Ver. 3. Judgment. Samuel was not to blame, and hence he was not punished like Jeiel. M. —However, the misconduct of the children of those two Judges, in succession, (H.) gave occasion to the people to demand a king, who might not be tempted by bribes. W.—It is surprising that most of the great men who are mentioned in history had degenerate children. C.—Such were some of David's sons, as well as Canaanis, the son of Cyrus, &c. H. —Was it because their fathers were too much taken up with the affairs of state to watch over the education of their children? or rather, because those young men confided too much on the merits of their family, and took no pains to tread in the footsteps of their parents? C.

Ver. 3. Judger. He is different manner from what had been done. H.—As all, &c. They seem to prefer the dominion of kings who ruled over the surrounding barbarous nations as they thought proper, (H.) before one who should be tied down to observe the laws prescribed by God, (M.) in case the Israelites should wish to have a king. Deut. xvii. H.

Ver. 6. Samuel. Nothing could be more disrespectful to him, nor more ungrateful to God, who had distinguished them from all other nations, and had taken the government upon himself, and appointed the Judges as his lieutenants. H.

Ver. 9. Thus. "God, in anger, grants a person what he desires wrongfully." S. Aug.—He permits the people to follow their own plans; and the Hebrews believe that he gave them Saul to punish them, being well apprised of his proud and cruel nature. Census Rep, C.—Rejected, &c. The government of Israel would have been better had it been conducted by one immediately ruled by laws which he had enacted, and by judges extraordinarily raised up by himself: and therefore he complains that his people rejected him, in destining a change of government. (C.) and he appeals to the laws to accept the new monarchy. The priests and judges had been commissioned by God. Exod. xix.; Deut. xvii.

Ver. 8. Then. He comforts Samuel, by observing that it was not so much any fault of his, as the people's habitual fickleness, which made them seek for this change. M.

Ver. 6. The right. That is, the manner (miaphat) after which he shall proceed, having no one to control him when he has the power in his hands. C.—Intimates that the kings will frequently act in a tyrannical manner, ver. 11. M.—But the holy Fathers observe, that herein do they what is unjust and contrary to God's laws. If kings should be guilty of excesses, "yet they are not to be despised by the people, but must be tolerated with patience, peace, and meekness, till God, by his sovereign authority, may please to dispose of them, which his Divine wisdom and goodness often do prefer to do, as here he expressly forewarns, (ver. 18,) because he will punish the sins of the people by suffering evil princes to reign." Job xxxix. 20. Conz. Lator. c. 3, de Hueret. W. See S. Thomas, ii. 2. q. 12, a. 2.—We may here remark, that the people petitioned for a king, yet God made the choice; and when he proved rebellious, selected another by the hand of Samuel, though he permitted the former to enjoy his dignity till death. Chap. xiii., and xxvi. H.—The misconduct of rulers is one of the most trying circumstances with which a nation can be invested. (H.) Darmesteter. "As he says a pagan historian, (H.) "with the luxury and avarice of those who hold dominion, as with other natural evils. There will be vices as long as men subsist, and will therefore keep these consequences for ever: and they are compensated by the intercession of better things or men." Meliorum iminentes penein cum. Tacit.—Grotius at last seems to conclude (Sup. c. 4, p. 27) that the right of the king here specified is only corporal, inasmuch as it includes "the obligation of personal resistance." H.

Ver. 21. Charities; to be drivers, (M.) or will make them fight from them (Footmen, or guards. Xenophon places 4000 armed with bucklers before, and 2000 with lances all round the chariot of Cyrus. See chap. xlii. 1.)
them in his chariots, and will make them his horsemen, and his running footmen, to run before his chariots.
12 And he will appoint of them to be his tribunes, and his centurions, and to plough his fields, and to reap his corn, and to make him arms and chariots.
13 Your daughters also he will take to make him ointments, and to be his cooks, and bakers.
14 And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your best oliveyards, and give them to his servants.
15 Moreover he will take the tenth of your corn, and of the revenues of your vineyards, to give to his eunuchs and servants.
16 Your servants also, and handmaids, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, he will take away, and put them to his work.
17 Your flocks also he will tithe, and you shall be his servants.
18 And you shall cry out in that day from the face of the king, whom you have chosen to yourselves: and the Lord will not hear you in that day, because you desired unto yourselves a king.
19 But the people would not hear the voice of Samuel, and they said, Nay: but there shall be a king over us.
20 And we also will be like all nations: and our king shall judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles for us.
21 And Samuel heard all the words of the people, and rehearsed them in the ears of the Lord.
22 And the Lord said to Samuel: Hearken to their voice, and make them a king. And Samuel said to the men of Israel: Let every man go to his city.

CHAP. IX.

Saul, seeking his father's asses, cometh to Samuel, by whom he is entertained.

NOW there was a man of Benjamin, whose name was Cis, the son of Abiel, the son of Sever, the son of Bechorath, the son of Aphia, the son of a man of Jemini, valiant and strong.
2 And he had a son whose name was Saul, a choice and goodly man, and there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he: from his shoulders upward he appeared above all the people.

3 And the asses of Cis, Saul's father, were lost: and Cis said to his son Saul: Take one of the servants with thee, and arise, and go, and seek the asses. And when they had passed through Mount Ephraim,
4 And through the land of Salish, and had not found them, they passed also through the land of Salim, and they were not there: and through the land of Jemini, and found them not.
5 And when they were come to the land of Suph, Saul said to the servant that was with him: Come, let us return, lest perhaps my father forget the asses, and be concerned for us.
6 And he said to him: Behold there is a man of God in this city, a famous man: all that he saith, cometh certainly to pass. Now therefore, let us go thither, perhaps he may tell us of our way, for which we are come.
7 And Saul said to his servant: Behold we will go but what shall we carry to the man of God? The bread is spent in our bags: and we have no present to make to the man of God, nor any thing at all.
8 The servant answered Saul again, and said: Behold there is found in my hand the fourth part of a sicle of silver, let us give it to the man of God, that he may tell us our way.
9 Now in time past in Israel, when a man went to consult God, he spoke thus: Come, let us go to the seer. For he that is now called a prophet, in time past was called a seer.
10 And Saul said to his servant: Thy word is very good, come let us go. And they went into the city, where the man of God was.
11 And when they went up to the ascent to the city, they found maidens coming out to draw water, and they said to them: Is the seer here?
12 They answered and said to them: He is: behold he is before you, make haste now: for he came to-day.

CHAP. IX.

A. M. 2009, A. C. 100.

VER. 12. Centurions, or body-guards. M.—These offices might be honourable, but at the same time disagreeable, when people were forced to accept them, and to neglect their more pleasing agricultural employment. The multitude of officers increases the expenses of the prince, and falls heavily upon the people. C.

VER. 14. Vineyards, as Achab did, though he first proposed to buy it.

VER. 15. Truth. God had already claimed one title, which he had aban doned to his sacred ministers. We do not read that the kings of the Hebrews ever claimed (C) a second title precisely, (H) though they might have done it by the example of other kings. Lev. xxviii. 30.—Evaneche. Heb. saris, denotes an officer of the court.

VER. 16. Goodliest, in strength (C) and beauty. M.—Solomon made his people work at his buildings, and David employed an officer in the fields, 1 Par. xxviii. 23. Sept. have read in a different manner. "He will take your excellent droves of oxen," (C).—They also specify, "the title of asses for his work." H.

VER. 17. Servants, or slaves. The Hebrews enjoyed greater liberty than the nations in the East, yet they were styled slaves. Chap. xvii. 8. They were nearly on the same footing as the ancient Germans. "Each governed in his own place of abode. The Lord requires of them a quantity of corn, cattle, or clothing, and so for the slave obeyed," sárus hótemos paret. Tacit. Germ. The Hebrews were also bound to follow the king to battle.

VER. 18. The face, privately; for even grains will not be free. M.—The event justified this prediction, as most of the kings of the Hebrews ruled like tyrants: and what was wrong, enraged their subjects in idolatry, and drew down the heaviest judgments upon them. C.—Hear you, so as to deliver you from oppression, though he is always willing to hear those who truly repent. W.

CHAP. IX. Ver. 1. Abiel, who is also called Ner. 1 Par. viii. 20. Cajatan. Strong. Heb. "a mighty man of power," either of body, or of riches.

VER. 2. Goodlier, better proportioned, more handsome. (H.) as the daughters of men are styled good, or fair. Gen. vi. 1. People seek for corporeal advantages in those who command.

VER. 3. Asses. The greatest noblemen rode upon mules. Judg. v. 10. A prince of Beers had asses. Gen. xxx. 24. Agriculture, and keeping sheep, were the employment of men of the first eminence in the heroic ages, as hunting and other equally laborious exercises are now in fashion. C.

VER. 4. Salish, the ancient Sugar, (M.) or rather a place fifteen miles from Dipsopolis. Euseb. Salin, or Saul, not far from Galalay. Chap. xiii. 17.

VER. 5. Suph, where Ramath, the birthplace of Samuel, was situated. Chap. i. 1. C.

VER. 6. Famous. Chal. "honourable." Sept. "covered with glory." The observations of a servant may often claim attention. Saul seemed to be less acquain ted with this extraordinary personage than his servant. H.

VER. 7. What. Were they uniformed of the disinterestedness of Samuel? or did they think that he would sell his oracles? By so much. But the manners of the ancients were very different from ours, and people chose to show their respect for God, the king, prophets, &c., by making them some present. —Bruck. They would have made a present of some. Saul received two loaves. Chap. i. x. For chap. xvi. 20. Hence we may form some ideas of the beautiful simplicity of those ages. People were then forced to carry their own provisions, as there were no innns which supplied any. C.—Present. Spartulates means a little basket. H.—but here it is taken for a present, as meat was commonly given. M.—Heb. "what have we?" Syr. "we have none of our provisions left." G.


VER. 11. A sacrifice. The law did not allow of sacrifices in any other place but at the tabernacle or temple, in which the ark of the covenant was kept; but Samuel, by Divine dispensation, offered sacrifices in other places. For which dispensation this reason was alleged, that the house of God in Silo, having lost the ark, was now cast off; as a figure of the redemption of the Jews. Pash. xxxiv.
I. KINGS.

22 Then Samuel taking Saul, and his servant, brought them into the parlour, and gave them a place at the head of them that were invited. For there were about thirty men.

23 And Samuel said to the cook: Bring the portion which I gave thee, and command thee to set it apart by thee.

24 And the cook took up the shoulder, and set it before Saul. And Samuel said: Behold what is left, set it before thee, and eat; because it was kept for purpose for thee, when I invited the people. And Saul ate with Samuel that day.

25 And they went down from the high place into the town, and he spoke with Saul upon the top of the house: and he prepared a bed for Saul upon the top of the house, and he slept.

26 And when they were risen in the morning, and it began now to be light, Samuel called Saul on the top of the house, saying: Arise, that I may let thee go. And Saul arose: and they went out both of them: to wit, he and Samuel.

27 And as they were going down in the end of the city, Samuel said to Saul: Speak to the servant to go before us, and pass on: but stand thou still a while, that I may tell thee the word of the Lord.

Saul is anointed. He prophesies, and is changed into another man. Samuel calleth the people together, to make a king: the lot falleth on Saul.

*ND* *Samuel* took a little vial of oil, and poured it upon his head, and kissed him, and said: Be-

Jemini of the least tribe of Israel, and my kindred the last amongst all the families of the tribe of Benjamin. Why then hast thou spoken this word to me?

*Chap. IX.*

into the city, for there is a sacrifice of the people to-day in the high place.

13 As soon as you come into the city, you shall immediately find him, before he go up to the high place to eat: for the people will not eat till he come: because he blesseth the victim, and afterwards they eat that are invited. Now, therefore, go up, for to-day you shall find him.

14 And they went up into the city. And when they were walking in the midst of the city, behold Samuel was coming out over against them, to go up to the high place.

15 Now the Lord had revealed to the ear of Samuel the day before Saul came, saying:

16 To-morrow about this same hour I will send thee a man of the land of Benjamin, and thou shalt anoint him to be ruler over my people Israel: and he shall save my people out of the hand of the Philistines: for I have looked down upon my people, because their cry is come to me.

17 And when Samuel saw Saul, the Lord said to him: Behold the man, of whom I spoke to thee, this man shall reign over my people.

18 And Saul came to Samuel in the midst of the gate, and said: Tell me, I pray thee, where is the house of the seer?

19 And Samuel answered Saul, saying: I am the seer; go up before me to the high place, that you may eat with me to-day, and I will let thee go in the morning: and tell thee all that is in thy heart.

20 And as for the ass, which were lost three days ago, be not solicitous, because they are found. And for whom shall all be the best things of Israel? Shall they not be for thee and for all thy father's house?

21 And Saul answering, said: Am not I a son of house.

a Acts xiii. 21.


00, 07 And in Carthaginian, where the ark was, there was neither tabernacle nor altar. Ch.—The high place. Exccletum. The excclctum, or high places, so often mentioned in Scripture, were places of worship, in which were altars for sacrifice. These were common in Egypt especially, as was that of Tophet or Gomorrah, (Jer. xxxix,) and was a valley; but because of the high altars, and pillars, or monuments erected there, on which were set up the idols or images of their deities (Ch.); so that they might be called "the high things." H.—Before Solomon built the temple, from the time that the tabernacle was deprived of the honour of having the ark, people imolated on such heights, 8 Kings ii. 2. M.—On one of these, at Ramatha, Samuel was going to offer a peace-offering, and to feast with the head of the city, (C.); or perhaps of the nation, who were expecting the result of his consultation of the Lord respecting their petition of a king. II.

14 In the city. That is, in the city, or entering the gate, where Samuel met the them. ver. 16.

15 Ruler, Heb. Nogd. "Leader," Sept. "Archon." Chal. "King."—Philistines. They had been reproached by Samuel; but they had begun to gain the ascendency, so as not to suffer the Israelites to have a blacksmith among them, k. Saul gained some victories over them, and over the other enemies of his people, towards the beginning of his reign. Chap. xiii. and xiv. C.—To me. God threatened that he would not hear them, when they should grow weary (11,) of his king. Chap. xiii. But he protects his people against the efforts of their foreign enemies. M.—Oppression of the innocent cries to heaven for vengeance. W. 16 Gate. Sept. "city." Chal. "within the gate," where business was transacted.

19 Place, while Samuel retired, for a while, to his own house. He sends Saul to the assembly, (C,) where he would meet him to dine. H.—Heart, or desire to know. M.

20 Past. The royal power, which all desired. Heb. "to or on whom is all the desire of Israel?"

21 Jemini, or Benjamin, which was always one of the smallest tribes, and since the unfortunate was still more reduced; so that none of the other tribes could well take up arms, or be filled with jealousy, when they saw a king selected from it. Lest. Though all were equally noble, yet some families were more numerous, possessed greater riches, or had filled the posts of honour more frequently than others. Nothing can be more charming than the modesty of Saul on this occasion. C.—And he would have been held by God as always to cherish the like sentiments. II.

22 At the head. Sept. "among the first of these . . . seventy men," which number Josephus also places, instead of thirty. M.—Heb. "the shoulder," and what was upon it, (or he held it up,) and set it (the whole quarter) before Saul. Aquila, &c. translate "the thigh," left or reserved, Sept. "laid by." It was then the fashion to place large pieces of meat before those who were to be most honoured. Gen. xviii. 6. Heman, &c.—People. Heb. "till now it has been kept for thee, I said, I have invited the people." He intimates that he knew of his coming, though it seemed so accidental, even when he invited the company. Sept. "set, or it is placed before thee, as a memorial, by the people, cut it in pieces." H.

23 House. Probably giving him some instructions respecting his future dignity. And he, &c. This seems to be a second translation of the former sentence, taken from the Sept. It is omitted in several Latin MSS. C.—Sept. "and he went down from the Bama (perhaps "the steps") or high place, where the sacrifice and feast had been celebrated into the city; and they made a bed for him on the house top; and he lay down, (26) and when the dawn came, Samuel, &c. The roofs are flat in those countries, and such an airy situation would be most agreeable in such hot climates. II.

24 Before us, and. Heb. ("and he passed on") agreeably to his master's order. II.

Chap. X. Ver. 1. Viii, in the form of a lepil, Phil. v. 19. —Oh! This amounting seems to have been peculiar to the kings, priests, and prophesies of the Hebrews, who preferred this word, the least anointed of God. 1 Sam. vii. 16. The custom was very ancient. Judg. 6. 19. It is thought that these kings who succeeded their fathers by their birthright, and without opposition, did not receive any munificence. C.—But the silence of Scripture is no proof on this head, 257.
God gave unto him another heart, and all these things came to pass that day.

And they came to the foresaid hill, and behold a company of prophets met him: and the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he prophesied in the midst of them.

And all that had known him yesterday and the day before, seeing that he was with the prophets, and prophesied, said to each other: What is this that hath happened to the son of Cis? Is Saul also among the prophets?

And one answered another, saying: And who is their father? therefore it became a proverb: Is Saul also among the prophets?

And when he had made an end of prophesying, he came to the high place.

And Saul’s uncle said to him, and to his servant. Whither went you? They answered: To seek the asses: and not finding them, we went to Samuel.

And his uncle said to him: Tell me what Samuel said to thee.

And Saul said to his uncle: He told us that the asses were found. But of the matter of the kingdom of which Samuel had spoken to him, he told him not.

And Samuel called together the people to the Lord in Maspha:

And he said to the children of Israel: Thus saith the Lord the God of Israel: I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you from the hand of the Egyptians, and from the hand of all the kings that afflicted you.

But you this day have rejected your God, who only hath saved you out of all your evils and your tribulations, and you have said: Nay: but set a king over us. Now therefore stand before the Lord by your tribes, and by your families.

And Samuel brought him to all the tribes of Israel, and the lot fell on the tribe of Benjamin.

and the Fathers seem to be convinced that the custom subsisted till Christ appeared: &c. The ceremony has been preserved, with regard to Christian kings, who, according to Innocent I., should be anointed on the shoulders and arms, while prophets receive the anointing on the head. —Killed him, out of Num. xxv. 5: see also the note. —And thou shalt be come there to the city, thou shalt meet a company of prophets coming down from the high place, with a psaltery, and a timbrel, and a pipe, and a harp before them, and they shall be prophesying.

6 And the Spirit of the Lord shall come upon thee, and thou shalt prophesy with them, and shalt be changed into another man.

7 When therefore these signs shall happen to thee, do whatsoever thy hand shall find, for the Lord is with thee.

8 And thou shalt go down before me to Galgal, (for I will come down to thee,) that thou mayest offer an oblation, and sacrifice victims of peace: seven days shalt thou wait, till I come to thee, and I will show thee what thou shalt do.

So when he had turned his back to go from Samuel,
21 And he brought the tribe of Benjamin and the kindreds thereof, and the lot fell upon the kindred of Metro, and it came to Saul, the son of Cis. They sought him therefore, and he was not found.

22 And after this they consulted the Lord whether he would come thither. And the Lord answered: Behold he is hidden at home.

23 And they ran and fetched him thence; and he stood in the midst of the people, and he was higher than any of the people from the shoulders and upward.

24 And Samuel said to all the people: Surely you see him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people. And all the people cried and said: God save the king.

25 And Samuel told the people the law of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord; and Samuel sent away all the people, every one to his own house.

26 Saul also departed to his own house in Gabaa; and there went with him a part of the army, whose hearts God had touched.

27 But the children of Belial said: Shall this fellow be able to save us? And they despised him, and brought him no presents; but he dissembled as though he heard not.

CHAP. XI.

Naas defeats the Amonites, and deliverseth Jabes Gaalaa.

And it came to pass about a month after this, that Naas, the Ammonite, came up, and began to fight against Jabes Galad. And all the men of Jabes said to Naas: Make a covenant with us, and we will serve thee.

2 And Naas, the Ammonite, answered them: On this condition will I make a covenant with you; that I may pluck out all your right eyes, and make you a reproach in all Israel.

3 And the ancients of Jabes said to him: Allow us seven days, that we may send messengers to all the coasts of Israel: and if there be no one to defend us, we will come out to thee.

4 The messengers therefore came to Gabaa of Saul; and they spoke these words in the hearing of the people: and all the people lifted up their voices, and wept.

5 And behold Saul came, following oxen out of the field, and he said: What aileth the people that they weep? And they told him the words of the men of Jabes.

6 And the Spirit of the Lord came upon Saul, when he had heard these words, and his anger was exceedingly kindled.

7 And taking both the oxen, he cut them in pieces, and sent them into all the coasts of Israel, by messengers, saying: Whosoever shall not come forth, and follow Saul and Samuel, so shall it be done to his oxen. And the fear of the Lord fell upon the people, and they went out as one man.

8 And he numbered them in Bezech; and there were of the children of Israel three hundred thousand: and of the men of Juda thirty thousand.

9 And they said to the messengers that came: Thus shall you say to the men of Jabes Galad: To-morrow, when the sun shall be hot, you shall have relief. The messengers therefore came, and told the men of Jabes, and they were glad.

10 And they said: In the morning we will come out to you: and you shall do what you please with us.

11 And it came to pass, when the morrow was come, that Saul put the people in three companies: and he came into the midst of the camp in the morning watch, and he pay him tribute. But it seems they had offered him some insult, which made the king resolve to punish them more severely.

12 And a strange people which he would not render them quite blind, that he might not be deprived of their service. But he wished to render them unfit for way, (C) as the buckler covers the left eye (Josephus); and people who shoot with bow and arrow keep it closed. (C)

VER. 4. Of Saul. Sept. "to Saul," which may remove the surprise of Abulensis, that the king is not mentioned. Saalein—Saul was absent at the time, so that they made known the threatening danger to the people.

VER. 5. Field. So David fed sheep even after he was anointed king. The ancients had very different sentiments of royalty from what we have. Their kings and great men did not esteem it beneath them to cultivate the earth.

VER. 7. Ozen, with which he had been ploughing.—Pieces. Heb. does not say that he sent them; and Josephus intimates that he only "hamstrung them, and sent messengers." (C) But such actions are far more impressive than words. See Judg. xix. 59: Acts xxi. 10, 11. Samuel adds the name of the prophet, as the people had still great confidence in him, and he always acted as God's envoy. (C)—Ozen. He does not threaten a capital punishment, but intimates that both duty and interest requires the presence of Saul. (C)

Of the Lord; that is, a great fear (C); or God moved the people to show a ready obedience and reverence to their king's commands.

VER. 8. Bezech, where Adonihabeel had reigned, (Judg, i. 28) near the place where they crossed the Jordan, a little below Scythopolis, to go to Jabez, which was about thirty miles distant. (C)

VER. 9. Her. Josephus says, Saul, "being seized with the Divine spirit ordered them to inform the citizens of Jabes that he would come to their assistance on the third day, and rout the enemy before the sun arose." But the message of which the Scythopoliota (C) sent from Bezech, Saul, in effect, came upon the Ammonites unawares before it was light, gained a complete victory, (C) and then pursued the fugitives till noon.

VER. 10. If you, Numb., in which they speak in irony, and that the enemy may be off his guard. (C)

VER. 11. Camp. It was not then customary to throw up any fortifications but to place sentinels in all the avenues. (C)

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slew the Ammonites until the day grew hot, and the rest were scattered, so that two of them were not left together. 12 And the people said to Samuel: *Who is he that said: Shall Saul reign over us? Bring the men, and we will kill them.* 13 And Saul said: No man shall be killed this day: because the Lord this day hath wrought salvation in Israel: 14 And Samuel said to the people: Come, and let us go to Galgal, and let us renew the kingdom there. 15 And all the people went to Galgal, and there they made Saul king, before the Lord in Galgal, and they sacrificed there victims of peace before the Lord. And there Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced exceedingly.

CHAP. XII.
Samuel's integrity is acknowledged. God sheweth, by a sign from heaven, that they had done ill in asking for a king.

AND Samuel said to all Israel: Behold I have hearkened to your voice in all that you said to me, and have made a king over you. 2 And now the king goeth before you: but I am old and grey-headed: and my sons are with you: having then conversed with you from my youth until this day, behold here I am. 3 *Speak of me before the Lord, and before his anointed, whether I have taken any man's ox, or ass: if I have wronged any man, if I have oppressed any man, if I have taken a bribe at any man's hand: and I will despise it this day, and will restore it to you.* 4 And they said: Thou hast not wronged us, nor oppressed us, nor taken aught at any man's hand. 5 And he said to them: The Lord is witness against you, and his anointed is witness this day, that you have not found anything in my hand. And they said: He is witness.

6 And Samuel said to the people: *It is the Lord, who made Moses and Aaron, and brought our fathers out of the land of Egypt.* 7 Now, therefore, stand up, that I may plead in judgment against you before the Lord, concerning all the kindness of the Lord, which he hath shown to you, and to your fathers:

VER. 12. They seeme there were but few discontented persons. Salien. -They address themselves to Samuel, who they knew not had regarded their request of a king with approbation, as if to give him a little mortification. But he makes a proposal of confirming the election with still greater solemnity, if they persevered in their resolution, (H.) as he intimated they might still need, (C.) and be content with the former mode of government, as being far better. H.

VER. 15. They made. Sept. "and there (again the prophet; Josephus) Samuel and Saul heard them." 

CHAP. XII. VER. 1. You. He speaks with the authority of a prophet, (C.) and takes this opportunity to draw from the whole people a confession of his integrity, that the kings might follow the pattern which he had set them. H.

VER. 2. Goeth. As your leader, according to your request. I am like a private man, (C.) willing to submit to his and the people's judgment, (H.) though it could not be required. M. Grey-headed. This he might be at the age of sixty, which most chronologists allow him, (H.) as he had been at the head of affairs from his early years, in most difficult times.

VER. 8. *Christ," as the antithesis of kings prefigured that of the Messiah, which, in Hebrew, has the same import as the word מָשִׁיחַ has in Greek. C. Wrought. Lit. "by calumny," or by any other mode of oppression. H. -Despises. Heb. בָּשָׂם, through confession. C. -Post. "to blind my eyes therewith." H. -Sept. have read ylim. "shoes," instead of שָׁלֹחֵן. C. -I have taken from the hand of any one a present, to render me favourable, so much as a shoe (παπούτσια, or lictcher) I answer against me," etc. H.

VER. 9. G. Made, and appointed them to rule the people. Jer. xxxvii. 15. Le Clerc. -Egypt. Sept. add. "is witness;" and some Latin copies have, "is present." C.

8 "How Jacob went into Egypt, and your fathers cried to the Lord: and the Lord sent Moses and Aaron, and brought your fathers out of Egypt, and made them dwell in this place. 9 And they forgot the Lord their God, *and he delivered them into the hands of Sisera, captain of the army of Hazor, and into the hands of the Philistines, and into the hand of the king of Moab, and they fought against them.* 10 But afterwards they cried to the Lord, and said: We have sinned, because we have forsaken the Lord, and have served Baalim and Astaroth: but now deliver us from the hand of our enemies, and we will serve thee.

11 *And the Lord sent Jerobeam, and Bacoan, and Jephte, and Samuel, and delivered you from the hand of your enemies round about, and you dwelt securely.* 12 But seeing that Nasa, king of the children of Ammon, was come against you, you said to me: "Nay, but a king shall reign over us: whereas the Lord your God was your king.

13 Now, therefore, your king is here, whom you have chosen and desired: Behold the Lord hath given you a king.

14 If you will fear the Lord, and serve him, and hearken to his voice, and not provoke the mouth of the Lord: then shall both you, and the king who reigneth over you, be followers of the Lord your God.

15 But if you will not hearken to the voice of the Lord, but will rebel against his words, the hand of the Lord shall be upon you, and upon your fathers.

16 Now then stand, and see this great thing which the Lord will do in your sight.

17 Is it not wheat-harvest to-day? I will call upon the Lord, and he shall send thunder and rain: and you shall know, and see that you yourselves have done a great evil in the sight of the Lord, in desiring a king over you.

18 And Samuel cried unto the Lord, and the Lord sent thunder and rain that day.

19 And all the people greatly feared the Lord and Samuel. And all the people said to Samuel: Pray for thy servants to the Lord thy God, that we may not die.

CHAP. XIII. 

VER. 7. Stand up, like people cited to the bar. Having undergone his own trial with applause, Samuel shows that the people will not come off as well at the tribunal of God, whom they had treated with greater disrespect, injustice, and ingratitude than they had himself, as he convinced them by an astonishing and terrible storm. H. -Kindom. Sept. "justice," as the same Heb. word implies both. God had treated his people with mercy and with justice (C.) accordingly.

VER. 11. Jerobeam and Badan. That is, Gideon and Samuel, called here Badan or Bodan, because he was of Dan. Cha. Chald. c. w. -Others think that Jar, (Judges x 3. Janius, Uscher,) or, according to the Sept. "Barne," are designated. Jar was a descendant of one Bedan, 1 Par. xii. 21. C. -But we do not read that Jar performed any great exploit. H. -Samuel. He speaks of himself as of any other man: as the interests of God were not to be betrayed by an unseemly modesty. C. -Josephus only specifies Jephthe and Gideon. H.

VER. 13. Desired. S. Aug. (in Paul. il.) considers this as a kind of sarcasm. C. -You will see what advantages you will derive from your choice. M.

VER. 14. Of the Lord, causing him to look upon you and treat you with indignation. C. -Sept. "and do not contend with the mouth," or against the orders of the Lord, which cannot fail to execute his displeasure. M.

VER. 17. Wheat-harvest. At which time of the year it never thunder or rains in those countries. H. -The wheat-harvest is towards the end of June. The usual seasons for rain are only spring and autumn. S. Jerem in Amos iv. 7. -Thunder. Lit. "voice." Paul. xviii. 14. C. -See. Being fully convinced by the miracle, which declares the will of God in the clearest manner.

VER. 18. And Samuel, at whose prayer the Lord had sent such a storm, but he should punish them as they deserved. But the prophet alleviates their fears.
for we have added to all our sins this evil, to ask for a king.

20 And Samuel said to the people: Fear not, you have done all this evil: but yet depart not from following the Lord, but serve the Lord with all your heart.

21 And turn not aside after vain things, which shall never profit you, nor deliver you, because they are vain.

22 And the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name's sake: because the Lord hath sworn to make you his people.

23 And far from me be this sin against the Lord, that I should cease to pray for you: and I will teach you the good and right way.

24 Therefore fear the Lord, and serve him in truth, and with your whole heart, for you have seen the great works which he hath done among you.

25 But if you will still do wickedly: both you and your king shall perish together.

The war between Saul and the Philistines. The distress of the Israelites. Saul offers sacrifice before the coming of Samuel: for which he is reproved.

Saul was a child of one year when he began to reign, and he reigned two years over Israel.

2 And Saul chose him three thousand men of Israel: and two thousand were with Saul in Machmas, and in Mount Bethel: and a thousand with Jonathan in Gabaa of Benjamin: and the rest of the people he sent back every man to their dwellings.

And Jonathan smote the garrison of the Philistines which was in Gabaa. And when the Philistines had heard of it, Saul sounded the trumpet over all the land, saying: Let the Hebrews hear.

and teaches them to refrain from idolatry, and he will still continue to perform his duty in praying for them, and giving them good advice. Salian.

Ver. 20. Following, as that would imply despair. To come boldly before him would argue presumption. Therefore S. Mary Magdalene keeps at the feet of Jesus Christ. W.

Ver. 21. Vain and wicked idols. Heb. them, full of "confusion" and disorder.

Ver. 22. Saks. This motive often proved the salvation of Israel. Exod. xxxii. 12. The Scriptures wholly tend to impress upon our minds a sense of our own weakness, and the absolute necessity of relying on God alone to save us. "The Lord searches the heart, and from the very bowels of the stomach he knoweth greediness." Ps. viii. 8.

Ver. 23. The Lord. For a pastor to neglect instruction is not only detrimental to the people, but injurious to God. H. — Way. None contributed more to Samuel's success as a education the people within due bounds during the reign of Saul, C. Ver. 25. Together. Sept. shall be rejected. Saul soon experienced the effect of this prophetic measure; and the Jews were, at last, also cast away. H.

CHAP. XIII. VER. 1. Of one year. That is, he was good, and like an innocent child, and for two years continued in that innocency. Ch. S. Greg. W. — Israel. This verse is omitted in some copies of the Sept. It is extremely difficult to explain. Some translate Heb. "Saul was as a son of one year old," ac. Sym. Others, "Saul begat a son the first year of his reign." (Rabbin.) I believe, who was forty years old when his father died, after governing all that while. Serer. — Syr. and Arab. "In the first or second year of the reign of Saul, he chose five hundred. Iamblichus supposes that the people durst their years by his reign only so long. Some think that the Hebr. is imperfect; and an ancient interpreter has, "Saul was thirty years old when he began," ac. C. — The Rabbin and many commentators assert that the reign of Saul lasted only two years. C. — But some of them explain this as if he reigned alone only that term before he was rejected, when he could only be regarded as an usurper. Others, that he obtained the whole power for two years after the death of Samuel. C. — Perhaps the first translation, through some word or other, this ease mystical, may be the most literal, showing that for one year Saul continued to act with the most engaging affability and moderation. But in the second he threw off the yoke, and was, in turn, rejected by the Lord, as we shall behold. H.

Ver. 3. Land. As soon as the next cities had heard the alarm they sounded the trumpet, and so the news was conveyed to the most distant parts in a short time. H. — Pheles. Probably those "on the other side" (the Jordan, who presently came to the assistance of their brethren, ver. 7. Ostender. — It might also be the usual beginning of a proclamation. See Dan. iii. 4. M.

Ver. 4. Courage. They proclaimed it to the Israelites with the wild strains. See Exod. v. 21. C. — Sept. deplotted as nothing the strangers. —

And all Israel heard this report: Saul hath smitten the garrison of the Philistines: and Israel took courage against the Philistines. And the people were called together after Saul to Galgal.

5 And the Philistines also were assembled to fight against Israel, thirty thousand chariots, and six thousand horsemen, and a multitude of people besides, like the sand on the sea-shore for number. And going up they camped in Machmas, at the east of Bethaven.

6 And when the men of Israel saw that they were straitened, (for the people were distressed,) they hid themselves in caves, and in thickets, and in rocks, and in dens, and in pits.

7 And some of the Hebrews passed over the Jordan into the land of Gad and Galaad. And when Saul was yet in Galgal, all the people that followed him were greatly afraid.

8 And he waited seven days, according to the appointment of Samuel, and Samuel came not to Galgal, and the people slipt away from him.

9 Then Saul said: Bring me the holocaust, and the peace-offerings. And he offered the holocaust.

10 And when he had made an end of offering the holocaust, behold Samuel came: and Saul went forth to meet him and salute him.

11 And Samuel said to him: What hast thou done? Saul answered: Because I saw that the people slipt from me, and thou wert not come according to the days appointed, and the Philistines were gathered together in Machmas.

12 I said: Now will the Philistines come down upon me to Galgal, and I have not appeased the face

Were should be omitted, as the verb is active, clamavit, in the Vulg. and Sc., though the Prov. have "were called," ac. They shouted with acclamations that Saul would lead them on to battle. H. — Ostender thinks that they exclaimed against him, for engaging them in this new war.

5. Chaerotes. This number seems almost incredible, as the Philistines were but a contemptible nation when opposed with various others which never brought so much variety into the field. Hence the Syr. and Arab. read "three thousand;" and it is supposed that the Heb. has imi, at the end of selachts, redundant. Bochart, Capel, ac. The number of horsemen would otherwise bear no proportion with the number of chariots (thirty thousand) and with the number of "hundred thousand infantry," H. — Bethaven. Many copies of the Sept. read "Bethonien," more probably, as Bethel must have been on the east of Machmas, which lay north of Gabaon, chap. xiv. 5. (C.) "over against Bethonien on the south." Grabe. H. — Heb. also, "having Bethaven on the cast." — This is not contrary to chap. vii. 13. as the Philistines had been quiet for a long time. Heb. Shos, properly denotes the term of a jubilee, or fifty years. D.

6. Stricken. The people from the northern provinces, and provisions being cut off, by the immense army of the Philistines. C. — Providence pleased to convince the people that, though they had been able to muster so large a force against the Ammonites at so short a warning, they must depend not on the efforts of their new king. H. — He collected many of the army to retire, as he sent away most of Gideon's soldiers, that the whole glory of the victory might be attributed to him alone. C. — "Dens, So Noah. C. — Saul. Some explain the Heb. high places (H.) or towers." Sept. "ditches or holes." M. — Both. In that country there are many spacious caverns. Chap. xxvi. 10. Sc. X. H.


8. Of Samuel. Yet the prophet commends his proceedings, either because he did not wait till the expiration of the seventh day, (C. S. Ignatius, ac. Sallier,) or because he ventured to offer sacrifice himself. Lyra, after Sulp. Severus, ac. H. — We had, however, the high priest with him (chap. xiv. 9); so that he might have performed this sacred function, at the request of Saul; and we do not find that the latter is accused of sacrilege. C. — "With a trembling heart, we must consider how he was rejected for neglecting to wait about a time," (S. Greg.) when the circumstances seemed to plead so strongly in his favour. How impenetrable are the judgments of God! and how punctually does he require his orders to be obeyed! C.

9. Lord. By sacrifices. — Holocaust. Heb. "I forced myself therefore," ac. It is asked whether Saul offered sacrifice, or caused it to be offered by
of the Lord. Forced by necessity, I offered the holocaust.
13 And Samuel said to Saul: Thou hast done foolishly, and hast not kept the commandments of the Lord thy God, which he commanded thee. And if thou hadst not done thus, the Lord would now have established thy kingdom over Israel for ever:
14 But thy kingdom shall not continue. *The Lord hath sought him a man according to his own heart: and he hath the Lord commanded to be prince over his people, because thou hast not observed that which the Lord commanded.
15 And Samuel arose and went up from Gaal to Gabaon of Benjamin. And the rest of the people went up after Saul, to meet the people who fought against them, going from Gaal to Gabaon, in the hill of Benjamin. And Saul numbered the people, that were found with him, about six hundred men.
16 And Saul, and Jonathan his son, and the people that were present with them, were in Gabaon of Benjamin: But the Philistines encamped in Machmas.
17 And there went out of the camp of the Philistines three companies to plunder. One company went towards the way of Ephraim to the land of Saul.
18 And another went by the way of Bethoron, and the third turned to the way of the border, above the valley of Seboim towards the desert.
19 Now there was no smith to be found in all the land of Israel, for the Philistines had taken this precaution, lest the Hebrews should make them swords or spears.
20 So all Israel went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his plough-share, and his spade, and his axe, and his rake.
21 So that their shares, and their spades, and their forks, and their axes, were blunt, even to the goad, which was to be mended.

22 And when the day of battle was come, there was neither sword nor spear found in the hand of any of the people that were with Saul and Jonathan, except Saul and Jonathan his son.
23 And the army of the Philistines went out in order to advance further in Machmas.

CHAP. XIV.
Jonathan attacketh the Philistines. A miraculous victory. Saul's unavowed oath, by which Jonathan is put in danger of his life, but is delivered by the people.

NOW it came to pass one day that Jonathan, the son of Saul, said to the young man that bore his armour: Come, and let us go over to the garrison of the Philistines, which is on the other side of yonder place. But he told not this to his father.
2 And Saul abode in the utmost part of Gabaon, under the pomegranate tree, which was in Magron: and the people with him were about six hundred men.
3 And Achias, the son of Achitob, brother of Ichabod, the son of Phinees, *the son of Heli, the priest of the Lord in Silo, wore the ephod. And the people knew not whither Jonathan was gone.
4 Now there were between the ascents, by which Jonathan sought to go over to the garrison of the Philistines, rocks standing up on both sides, and steep cliffs like teeth on the one side, and on the other, the name of the one was Boses, and the name of the other was Sene:
5 One rock stood out toward the north, over against Machmas, and the other to the south, over against Gabaon.
6 And Jonathan said to the young man that bore his armour: Come, let us go over to the garrison of these uncircumcised, it may be the Lord will do for us: because it is easy for the Lord to save either by many, or by few.
7 And his armour-bearer said to him: Do all that

A Acts xiii. 22.
B supra, iv. 21.
pleaseth thy mind: go whithers thou wilt, and I will be there wheresoeuer thou hast a mind.

8 And Jonathan said: Behold we will go over to these men. And when we shall be seen by them, 9 If they shall speak thus to us: Stay till we come to you: let us stand still in our place, and not go up to them. 10 But if they shall say: Come up to us: let us go up, because the Lord hath delivered them into our hands, this shall be a sign unto us.

11 So both of them discovered themselves to the garrison of the Philistines: and the Philistines said: Behold the Hebrews come forth out of the holes wherein they were hid.

12 And the men of the garrison spoke to Jonathan, and to his armour-bearer, and said: Come up to us, and we will show you a thing. And Jonathan said to his armour-bearer: Let us go up, follow me: for the Lord hath delivered them into the hands of Israel.

13 And Jonathan went up creeping on his hands and feet, and his armour-bearer after him. And some fell before Jonathan, others his armour-bearer slew as he followed him.

14 And the first slaughter which Jonathan and his armour-bearer made, was of about twenty men, within half an acre of land, which a yoke of oxen is wont to plough in a day.

15 And there was a miracle in the camp, in the fields: and all the people of their garrison, who had gone out to plunder, were amazed, and the earth trembled: and it happened as a miracle from God.

16 And the watchmen of Saul, who were in Gabaa of Benjamin, looked, and behold a multitude overthrown, and fleeing this way and that.

17 And Saul said to the people that were with him: Look, and see who is gone from us. And when they had sought, it was found that Jonathan and his armour-bearer were not there.

18 And Saul said to Achias: Bring the ark of the Lord. (For the ark of God was there that day with the children of Israel.)

19 And while Saul spake to the priest, there arose a great uproar in the camp of the Philistines: and it increased by degrees, and was heard more clearly. And Saul said to the priest: Draw in thy hand.

20 Then Saul, and all the people that were with him, shouted together, and they came to the place of the fight: and beheld every man's sword was turned upon his neighbour, and there was a very great slaughter.

21 Moreover, the Hebrews that had been with the Philistines yesterday, and the day before, and went up with them into the camp, returned to be with the Israelites, who were with Saul and Jonathan.

22 And all the Israelites that had hid themselves in Mount Ephraim, hearing that the Philistines fled, joined themselves with their countrymen in the fight. And there were with Saul about ten thousand men.

23 And the Lord saved Israel that day. And the fight went on as far as Bethaven.

24 And the men of Israel were joined together that day: and Saul adjured the people, saying: Cursed be the man that shall eat food till evening, till I be revenged of my enemies. So none of the people tasted any food.

25 And all the common people came into a forest, in which there was honey upon the ground.

26 And when the people came into the forest, behold the honey dropped, but no man put his hand to his mouth. For the people feared the oath.

27 But Jonathan had not heard when his father adjured the people: and he put forth the end of the rod, which he had in his hand, and dipt it in a honey-comb: and he carried his hand to his mouth, and his eyes were enlightened.

28 And one of the people answering, said: Thy father hath bound the people with an oath, saying: Cursed be the man that shall eat any food this day. (And the people were faint.)

29 And Jonathan said: My father hath troubled the land: you have seen yourselves that my eyes are enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honey:

30 How much more if the people had eaten of the prey

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M. — Saul did not wait for God's answer, and therefore had nearly lost his son by a rash vow, and by too eager zeal. W.

VERS. 21. Before; that is, for some time, as scribes. M. — Having retired to their camp, to avoid the plunderers, (C.) they rose upon their oppressors. M. — Camp. — Heb. adds, "round about," as if they guarded the baggage, (Piscator,) or had retreated thither from the environs. C.

VERS. 22. And there, &c. This is not found in Heb., &c., nor in many Latin copies. The Sept. specify the number, (verse 24,) where it is not in the original. C.

VERS. 23. Bethaven. They pursued the stranglers thither, as well as to Askelon, verse 21, II.

VERS. 24. Together. Which interpretation is more natural (C.) than the Prot. "were distressed, ... for Saul had adjured," &c. &c. — Sept. — And all the people was with Saul, about 10,000, and the war was spread through all the city in Mount Ephraim, and Saul was guilty of great ignorance that day, and he adjures (H. or cursed) the people," &c. &c. He saw not that he was acting against his own interest. The sequel does not enquire that God approved of his conduct. He the people were to be taught, not to make light of oaths, nor to neglect the curses which their rulers should denounce. C. — Food. Lit. "bread," which comprises all sorts of food, honey, &c., (verse 25, H.) but not drink, which might lawfully have been taken, as thirst is more difficult to bear. M. — Salmen (A. 2984) defends the conduct of Saul, and condemns Jonathan.

VERS. 25. Ground. Even still travellers perceive the smell of honey very frequently in that country. M. — He speaks his sentiments freely. But we ought not to find fault, in public, with the conduct of the prince.
of their enemies, which they found? had there not been made a greater slaughter among the Philistines?

31 So they smote that day the Philistines, from Machmas to Agilaon. And the people were wearied exceedingly.

32 And falling upon the spoils, they took sheep, and oxen, and calves, and slew them on the ground: and the people ate them with the blood.

33 And they told Saul that the people had sinned against the Lord, eating with the blood. And he said: You have transgressed: roll here to me now a great stone.

34 And Saul said: Disperse yourselves among the people, and tell them to bring me every man his ox and his ram, and slay them upon this stone, and eat, and you shall not sin against the Lord, in eating with the blood.

35 So all the people brought every man his ox with him till the night: and slew them there.

36 And Saul built an altar to the Lord: and he then first began to build an altar to the Lord.

36 And Saul said: Let us fall upon the Philistines by night, and destroy them till the morning light, and let us not leave a man of them. And the people said: Do all that seemeth good in thy eyes. And the priest said: Let us draw near hither unto God.

37 And Saul consulted the Lord: Shall I pursue after the Philistines? wilt thou deliver them into the hands of Israel? And he answered him not that day.

38 And Saul said: Bring hither all the corners of the people: and know, and see by whom this sin hath happened to-day.

39 As the Lord liveth, who is the Saviour of Israel, if it was done by Jonathan, my son, he shall surely die. In this none of the people gat he saved.

40 And he said to all Israel: Be ye one on one side, and I, with Jonathan, my son, will be on the other side. And the people answered Saul: Do what seemeth good in thy eyes.

41 And Saul said to the Lord: O Lord God of Israel, give a sign, by which we may know, what the meaning is, that thou answerest not thy servant to-day: If this iniquity be in me, or in my son Jonathan, give a proof: or if this iniquity be in thy people, give holiness. And Jonathan and Saul were taken, and the people escaped.

42 And Saul said: Cast lots between me, and Jonathan, my son. And Jonathan was taken.

43 And Saul said to Jonathan: Tell me what thou hast done. And Jonathan told him, and said: I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod, which was in my hand, and behold I must die.

44 And Saul said: May God do so and so to me, and add still more: for dying thou shalt die, O Jonathan.

45 And the people said to Saul: Shall Jonathan then die, who hath wrought this great salvation in Israel? this must not be: As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground, for he hath wrought with God this day. So the people delivered Jonathan, that he should not die.

46 And Saul went back, and did not pursue after the Philistines: and the Philistines went to their own places.

47 And Saul having his kingdom established over Israel, fought against all his enemies round about, against Moab, and against the children of Ammon, and Edom, and the kings of Soba, and the Philistines: and whithersoever he turned himself, he overcame.

48 And gathering together an army, he defeated Amalec, and delivered Israel from the hand of them that spoiled them.

49 And the sons of Saul, were Jonathan, and Jessuit, and Melchisua: and the names of his two daughters, the name of the first-born was Merob, and the name of the younger Michol.

50 And the name of Saul’s wife was Achinoam, the daughter of Achimais; and the name of the captain of his army was Abner, the son of Ner, the cousin-german of Saul.

51 For Cis was the father of Saul, and Ner, the father of Abner, was son of Abiel.

52 And there was a great war against the Philistines all the days of Saul. For whomsoever Saul saw to be a valiant man, and fit for war, he took him to himself.

CHAP. XV.

Saul is sent to destroy Amalec: he sparing his king and the best of his cattle; for which disobedience he is cast out by the Lord.

AND Samuel said to Saul: The Lord sent me to anoint thee king over his people Israel: now there fore hearken thou unto the voice of the Lord:

VEN. 31. Agilaon, in the tribe of Dan. It might be about ten miles from Machmas.

VEN. 32. Blood, contrary to a two-fold law. Gen. ix. 4; Lev. xvii. 14. The blood ought to have been carefully extracted and buried. C.—This was another bad effect of Saul’s rash oath. W.

VEN. 34. With the blood, as you have done. M.

VEN. 35. First. Saul began to show himself in acts of religion, which only belonged to a prophet, &c. He thought he might do so in quality of king, thus consecrating a monument of his victory to the God of armies. It was perhaps the very stone on which the oxen had been just before killed for the people. C.

VEN. 36. God, to consult him, whether the enterprise met with his approbation. Saul is too eager to follow his own prudence. H.—He would not before wait for God’s answer (ver. 10) now he can get none. W.

VEN. 38. Corners, to the very last; or all the princes. Judg. xviii. 29.

VEN. 40. Gainsayed him, out of respect. Saul gives another proof of his procrastination, in swearing; and the people, by this silence, acquiesce, not suspecting that Jonathan could have offended in what he had done. C.—One of them, at least, knew that he had transgressed the order of his father, ver. 26. But extreme necessity might plead his excuse. H.

VEN. 41. A sign (judicium); "pass sentence;" declare why. see II. 11. Heb. “give purity.”—Show who is innocent. C.—Sect. “give the proofs” by the Tanumim, which they seem to have read. C.

VEN. 42. Notwithstanding Jonathan was excused from sin, through ignorance of the prohibition, yet God was pleased on this occasion to let
2 Thus saith the Lord of hosts: I have reckoned up all that Amalek hath done to Israel: how he opposed them in the way when they came out of Egypt.

3 Now therefore go, and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that he hath: spare him not, nor covet any thing that is his: but slay both man and woman, child and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass.

4 So Saul commanded the people, and numbered them as lambs: two hundred thousand footmen, and ten thousand of the men of Juda.

5 And when Saul was come to the city of Amalek, he laid ambushes in the torrent.

6 And Saul said to the Cinite: Go, depart, and get ye down from Amalek: lest I destroy thee with him. For thou hast shown kindness to all the children of Israel, when they came up out of Egypt. And the Cinite departed from the midst of Amalek.

7 And Saul smote Amalek from Hevila, until thou comest to Sur, which is over against Egypt.

8 And he took Agag, the king of Amalek, alive: but all the common people he slew with the edge of the sword.

9 And Saul and the people spared Agag, and the best of the flocks of sheep, and of the herds, and the garments and the rams, and all that was beautiful, and would not destroy them: but every thing that was vile, and good for nothing, that they destroyed.

10 And the word of the Lord came to Samuel, saying:

11 It repenteth me that I have made Saul king: for he hath forsaken me, and hath not executed my commandments. And Samuel was grieved, and he cried unto the Lord all night.

12 And when Samuel rose early, to go to Saul in the morning, it was told Samuel that Saul was come to Carmel, and had erected for himself a triumphtarch, and returning had passed on, and gone down to Galgal. And Samuel came to Saul, and Saul was offering a holocaust to the Lord, out of the choicest of the spoils, which he had brought from Amalek.

13 And when Samuel was come to Saul, Saul said to him: Blessed be thou of the Lord, I have fulfilled the word of the Lord.

14 And Samuel said: What meaneth this bleating of the flocks, which soundeth in my ears, and the lowing of the herds, which I hear?

15 And Saul said: They have brought them from Amalek: for the people spared the best of the sheep and of the herds, that they might be sacrificed to the Lord thy God, but the rest we have slain.

16 And Samuel said to Saul: Suffer me, and I will tell thee what the Lord hath said to me this night. And he said to him: Speak.

17 And Samuel said: When thou wast a little one in thy own eyes, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? And the Lord anointed thee to be king over Israel.

18 And the Lord sent thee on the way, and said Go, and kill the sinners of Amalek, and thou shalt fight against them until thou hast utterly destroyed them.

19 Why then didst thou not hearken to the voice of the Lord: but hast turned to the prey, and hast done evil in the eyes of the Lord?

20 And Saul said to Samuel: Yea, I have hearkened to the voice of the Lord, and have walked in the way by which the Lord sent me, and have brought Agag, the king of Amalek, and Amalek I have slain.

21 But the people took of the spoils, sheep and oxen, as the first-fruits of those things that were slain, to offer sacrifice to the Lord their God in Galgal.

22 And Samuel said: Doth the Lord desire holocausts and victims, and not rather that the voice of the Lord should be obeyed? For obedience is better than sacrifices: and to hearken rather than to offer the fat of rams.

23 For it is like the sin of witchcraft, to rebel: and like the crime of idolatry, to refuse to obey. Forasmuch, therefore, as thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, the Lord hath also rejected thee from being king.

24 And Saul said to Samuel: I have sinned, because I have transgressed the commandment of the Lord, and thy words, fearing the people, and obeying their voice.

25 But now hear, I beseech thee, my son, and return with me, that I may adore the Lord.

26 And Saul said to Samuel: I will not return with thee, because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the voice of Samuel, the word of the Lord.

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EXOD. xxv. 8. — Ezech. lv. 17.

VER. 2. Reckoned up. God speaks in a human manner, as if he had been reckoning up the sins of ancient times. Exod. xviii. 14. M.—The Amalekites had treated Israel with inhumanity, above 400 years before. God's vengeance is often slow, but only so much the more terrible. C.—Heb. pokhah, I have visited, or will punish and remember.

VER. 3. Destroy, as a thing accursed. H.—Child. The great Master of life and death (who cuts off one half of mankind whilst they are children) has been pleased sometimes to ordain that children should be put in the sword, in delusion of the crimes of their parents, and that they might not live to follow the same wicked ways. But without such ordinance of God, it is not allowable in any way, how justifier, to kill children. Ch.—The Israelites were now to execute God's orders with blind obedience, as he cannot be guilty of injustice. —Nor can his, is omitted in Heb., acc. C.

VER. 4. As a lamb. This comparison is very common. Isa. xl. 11; Exod. xxiv. 2. But many translate the Heb. "in Tahanim." S. Jerome reads Heb. a, az, instead of b, ve, with greater propriety. Sept. and Josephus, "in Galgal," which is less likely, because the river Jordan is about 3 miles distant from it. Ch.—The Israelites were now to execute God's orders with blind obedience, as he cannot be guilty of injustice.

VER. 5. Tamar, Sore. See Gen. ii. 11, and xlv. 7, and xxvii. 18; Exod. xv. 19. M.—Those people had occupied a great part of the country, from the Persian Gulf to Egypt. H.

VER. 9. Garments. Heb. is commonly rendered, "fartings." Sept. "estivis."—C.—Avarice seems to have actuated Saul, (Lyran,) or a false pity, (Josephus,) or a desire to grace his triumph, ver. 12. Gloss. M.

VER. 11. Repentsch. God cannot change: but he often acts exteriorly as one who repents. He alters his conduct when men prove rebellions. S. Justin, p. 296.—Grieved. Heb. "indignant." C.—He was sorry to think that Saul would now lose his temporal, and perhaps his eternal crown, Gallican.

VER. 14. Hear, and which manifestly prove that God's order has not been put in execution. M.

VER. 15. Thy God. This was probably a falsehood, like the rest. Gallican.


VER. 22. Rents. Can God be pleased with victims which he has cursed? H.

VER. 23. Oblay. Heb. "Rebellion is the sin of divination or witchcraft, and resistance is iniquity, and the Theophania." Sym. "the injustice of idols." Theophania here designates idolatrous representations. Gen. xxxi. 19. By sacrifices we give our goods, or another's flesh is immolated (Mov. xxxvii. 10, 11;) by obedience we give ourselves to God. S. Greg. W.

VER. 24. Voice. miserable excuse for a king, who ought to prevent the sins of his people! C.—Saul's transgression seems less than David's: but the one repents, and the other proudly denies what he had done. D.

VER. 25. Beer, or take away. Pardon me, Saul. Do not expose me in public.—The Lord, by offering sacrifices, ver. 31. C.
and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king over Israel.
27 And Samuel turned about to go away: but he laid hold upon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent.
28 And Samuel said to him: The Lord hath rent the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and hath given it to thy neighbour which is better than thee.
29 But the Triumphant in Israel will not spare, and will not be moved to repentance: for he is not a man that he should repent.
30 Then he said: I have sinned: yet honour me now before the ancients of my people, and before Israel, and return with me, that I may adore the Lord thy God.
31 So Samuel turned again after Saul: and Saul adored the Lord.
32 And Samuel said: Bring hither to me Agag, the king of Amaleck. And Agag was presented to him very fat, and trembling. And Agag said: Doth bitter death separate in this manner?
33 And Samuel said: As thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women. And Samuel hewed him in pieces before the Lord in Gabaon.
34 And Samuel departed to Ramatha: but Saul went up to his house in Gabaon.
35 And Samuel saw Saul no more till the day of his death: nevertheless, Samuel mourned for Saul, because the Lord repented that he had made him king over Israel.

CHAP. XVI.

Samuel is sent to Bethlehem, where he anointeth David: who is taken into Saul’s family.

AND the Lord said to Samuel: How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, whom I have rejected from reigning over Israel? fill thy horn with oil, and come, that I may send thee to Isai, the Bethlehemite: for I have provided me a king among his sons.

2 And Samuel said: How shall I go? for Saul will hear of it, and he will kill me. And the Lord said: Thou shalt take with thee a calf of the herd, and thou shalt say: I come to sacrifice to the Lord.
3 And thou shalt call Isai to the sacrifice, and I will show thee what thou art to do, and thou shalt anoint him whom I shall show to thee.
4 Then Samuel did as the Lord had said to him. And he came to Bethlehem, and the ancients of the city welcomed, and meeting him, they said: Is thy coming hither peaceable?
5 And he said: It is peaceable: I am come to offer sacrifice to the Lord, be ye sanctified, and come with me to the sacrifice. And he sanctified Isai and his sons, and called them to the sacrifice.
6 And when they were come in, he saw Eliab, and said: Is the Lord’s anointed before him?
7 And the Lord said to Samuel: Look not on his countenance, nor on the height of his stature: because I have rejected him, nor do I judge according to the look of man: for man seeth those things that appear, but the Lord beholdeth the heart.
8 And Isai called Abinadab, and brought him before Samuel. And he said: Neither hath the Lord chosen this.
9 And Isai brought Samuel, and he said of him: Neither hath the Lord chosen this.
10 Isai therefore brought his seven sons before Samuel: and Samuel said to Isai: The Lord hath not chosen any one of these.
11 And Samuel said to Isai: Are here all thy sons? He answered: There remaineth yet a young one, who keepeth the sheep. And Samuel said to Isai: Send, and fetch him: for we will not sit down till he come hither.
12 He sent therefore and brought him. Now he was ruddy and beautiful to behold, and of a comely face. And the Lord said: Arise, and anoint him, for this is he.
13 Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the

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4 Kings viii. 7; Psal. lix. 37, and lxxxviii. 21; Acts vii. 40, and xiii. 22.
CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR WITH THE PHILISTINES. GOLIATH CHALLENGES ISRAEL. HE IS SLAIN BY DAVID.

Now the Philistines gathered together their troops to battle, assembled at Socho of Judah; and camped between Socho and Azecah, in the borders of Dommin.

And Saul and the children of Israel being gathered together, came to the valley of Terebinth, and they set the army in array to fight against the Philistines.

And the Philistines stood on a mountain on the one side, and Israel stood on a mountain on the other side: and there was a valley between them.

And there went out a man base-born from the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, of Geth, whose height was six cubits and a span:

And he had a helmet of brass upon his head, and he was clothed with a coat of mail with scales, and the weight of his coat of mail was five thousand shekels of brass:

And he had greaves of brass on his legs, and a buckler of brass covered his shoulders.

And the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam, and the head of his spear weighed six hundred shekels of iron: and his armour-bearer went before him.

And standing, he cried out to the bands of Israel, and said to them: Why are you come out prepared to fight? am not I a Philistine, and you the servants of Saul? Choose out a man of you, and let him come down and fight hand to hand.

If he be able to fight with me, and kill me, we will give the same reward.

* A. M. 1412, A. C. 1662. *
be servants to you: but if I prevail against him, and kill him, you shall be servants, and shall serve us.

10 And the Philistine said: I have defined the bands of Israel this day: give me a man, and let him fight with me hand to hand.

11 And Saul and all the Israelites hearing these words of the Philistines, were dismayed, and greatly afraid.

12 Now David was the son of that Ephrathite, of Bethlehem Judah, before-mentioned, whose name was Jesse, who had eight sons, and was an old man in the days of Saul, and of great age among men.

13 And his three eldest sons followed Saul to the battle: and the names of his three sons that went to the battle, were Eliab, the first-born, and the second, Abinadab, and the third Samma:

14 But David was the youngest. So the three eldest having followed Saul,

15 David went, and returned from Saul, to feed his father's flock at Bethlehem.

16 Now the Philistines came out morning and evening, and presented himself forty days.

17 And Jesse said to David, his son: Take for thy brethren an ephod of frumenty, and these ten leaves, and run to the camp to thy brethren,

18 And carry these ten little cheeses to the tribune: and see thy brethren, if they are well: and learn with whom they are placed.

19 But Saul, and they, and all the children of Israel, were in the valley of Terebinth, fighting against the Philistines.

20 David, therefore, arose in the morning, and gave the charge of the flock to the keeper: and went away laden, as Jesse had commanded him. And he came to the place of Magala, and to the army, which was going out to fight, and shouted for the battle.

21 For Israel had put themselves in array, and the Philistines who stood against them were prepared.

22 And David leaving the vessels which he had brought, under the care of the keeper of the baggage, ran to the place of the battle, and asked if all things went well with his brethren.

23 And as he talked with them, that base-born man, whose name was Goliath, the Philistine, of Gath, showed himself coming up from the camp of the Philistines: and he spoke according to the same words, and David heard them.

24 And all the Israelites, when they saw the man, fled from his face, fearing him exceedingly.

25 And some one of Israel said: Have you seen this man that is come up, for he is come up to defy Israel. And the man that shall slay him, the king will enrich with great riches, and will give him his daughter, and will make his father's house free from tribute in Israel.

26 And David spoke to the men that stood by him, saying: What shall be given to the man that shall kill this Philistine, and shall take away the reproach from Israel? for who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?

27 And the people answered him the same words, saying: These things shall be given to the man that shall slay him.

28 Now when Eliab, his eldest brother, heard this, when he was speaking with others, he was angry with David, and said: Why dost thou hither, and why didst thou leave those few sheep in the desert? I know thy pride, and the wickedness of thy heart: that thou art come down to see the battle.

29 And David said: What have I done? is there not cause to speak?

30 And he turned a little aside from him to another, and said the same words. And the people answered him as before.

31 And the words which David spoke were heard, and were rehearsed before Saul.

32 And when he was brought to Saul, he said to him: Let not any man's heart be dismayed in him: thy servant will go, and will fight against the Philistines.

33 And Saul said to David: Thou art not able to withstand this Philistine, nor to fight against him: for thou art but a boy, but he is a warrior from his youth.

VER. 9. Uz. It does not appear that this proposal was accepted or ratified by either party. The Israelites had still to pursue the enemy. E.

VER. 13. Now, &c. to ver. 28. And when, is omitted in the Vatican Sept., which begins the latter verse thus, "And David said," as the Alex. copy does the twelfth. This leads Kennicott to suspect that the intermediate verses are an interpolation, formerly unknown to the Greek version. Kennicott includes these verses between crotchet, "that it may be understood that these are not of the same author as the rest, and that the sacred writer may not be accused of making useless repetitions." It has been observed, in the last chapter, that David was the son of Jesse, &c. "If," says he, "this be omitted, there will be no vacuum in the context," as there is none in the Roman edition: (11) "they were greatly afraid." (28) And David said to Saul, &c. As he had been appointed Saul's armour-bearer, it is very natural to suppose that he would be near the king's person on such an occasion, rather than feeding sheep. We find also that he had a tent of his own, (ver. 44,) which he could not have had, if he had only come to bring provisions to his brethren. The unaccountable conduct of Eliab, the timidity of all Israel for forty days, &c., will thus be avoided. Mentioned.

VER. 18. Chesed. Heb. "of milk." Sept. "pieces of soft cheese." "Ethos is no where else used to denote cheese. This was a present (C) for (Heb.) 4 the Chalurian." Placed, who is their immediate officer. H. —Hab. "how they are mixed." Their company, Sept., &c., "what they stand in need of." Sym. "those shall receive their pay." Syr. and Arab. "what news." C.

VER. 19. Fighting, or ready to engage. H.

VER. 20. Battling. H.

VER. 21. Bethel. Hebrews, lived at their own expense, as the tribute which was paid to the king was not sufficient to support large armies. ver. 25. C. — Saul illuminates, however, that soldiers were paid. 1 Cor. ix. 7, E.

VER. 24. Exceedingly, though they had now heard him twice a day for so long a time, (Keem,) and came purposely to engage him, and all the Philistine army. Perhaps he proceeded further than Saul. H.

VER. 25. Tributed, and all public charges which may be burdensome. C. — It does not appear that these words are addressed to any one in particular, or that the king had authorized such a declaration. H. — Yet the people all pertain in the same declaration, so that a promise must have been made. M. — It must have been at least fulfilled. H.

VER. 29. Speak. Lit. "is it not a word?" (H.) of no further consequence. M. — Yet it is not likely that he meant to speak of his sentiments (C,) as all others do, M. — Is not the thing enough to excite the indignation of the sorrows of the Philistines? Prov. "Is there not a cause?" H. — Have I not an offer from any father to come? N.

VER. 32. Slew. Lit. "to him." But Heb. and Sept. have, "And David said to Saul," which makes the connection between this and ver. 11 more clear. H. — In his, or on account of Goliath. M.
34. And David said to Saul: "Thy servant kept his father's sheep, and there came a lion, or a bear, and took a ram out of the midst of the flock: 35. And I pursued after them, and struck them, and delivered it out of their mouth: and they rose up against me, and I caught them by the throat, and I strangled, and killed them.

36. For thy servant have killed both a lion and a bear: and this uncircumcised Philistine shall be also as one of them. I will go now, and take away the reproach of the people: for who is this uncircumcised Philistine, who hath dared to curse the army of the living God?

37. And David said: The Lord who delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. And Saul said to David: Go, and the Lord be with thee.

38. And Saul clothed David with his garments, and put a helmet of brass upon his head, and armed him with a coat of mail.

39. And David having girded his sword upon his armour, began to try if he could walk in armour: for he was not accustomed to it. And David said to Saul: I cannot go thus, for I am not used to it. And he laid them off.

40. And he took his staff, which he had always in his hands: and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them into the shepherd's scrip, which he had with him, and he took a sling in his hand, and went forth against the Philistine.

41. And the Philistine came on, and drew nigh against David, and his armour-bearer went before him.

42. And when the Philistine looked, and beheld David, he despised him. For he was a young man, ruddy, and of a comely countenance.

43. And the Philistine said to David: Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with a staff? And the Philistine cursed David by his gods.

44. And he said to David: Come to me, and I will give thy flesh to the birds of the air, and to the beasts of the earth.

45. And David said to the Philistine: Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.

46. This day, and the Lord will deliver thee into my hand, and I will slay thee, and take away thy head from thee: and I will give the carcases of the army of the Philistines this day to the birds of the air, and to the beasts of the earth: that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel.

47. And all this assembly shall know, that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear: for it is his battle, and he will deliver you into our hands.

48. And when the Philistine arose, and was coming, and drew nigh to meet David, David made haste, and ran unto the fight to meet the Philistine.

49. And he put his hand into his scrip, and took a stone, and cast it with the sling, and fetched it about, struck the Philistine in the forehead, and he fell on his face upon the earth.

50. And David prevailed over the Philistine, with a sling and a stone, and he struck, and slew the Philistine. And as David had no sword in his hand,

51. He ran, and stood over the Philistine, and took his sword, and drew it out of the sheath, and slew him, and cut off his head. And the Philistines seeing that their champion was dead, fled away.

52. And the men of Israel and Judah rising up shouted, and pursued after the Philistines till they came to the valley and to the gates of Accaron, and there fell many wounded of the Philistines in the way of Saram, and as far as Geth, and as far as Accaron.

53. And the children of Israel returning, after they had pursued the Philistines, fell upon their camp.

54. And David taking the head of the Philistine, brought it to Jerusalem: but his armour he put in his tent.

55. Now at the time that Saul saw David going out against the Philistines, he said to Abner, the captain of the army: Of what family is this young man descended, Abner? And Abner said: As thy soul liveth, O king, I know not.

56. And the king said: Inquire thou, whose son this young man is.

57. And when David was returned, after the Philistine was slain, Abner took him, and brought him in before Saul, with the head of the Philistine in his hand.

58. And Saul said to him: Young man, of what family

**Notes:**

- **1 Sam. 17.** Boy, compared with the giant, (H.) or Saul, though David might be about three or two years old, (Salam.) or bear thirty. T. S. Aug. and Theodore say only fourteen or sixteen. M. He had not yet been in the wars. C.

- **1 Sam. 17.** Them. He refers to two events, showing his fortitude (C.) and generous disposition, which rendered him fit for command, as he was not afraid to expose his life to protect his charge. H. The pastoral care is an apprenticeship for the throne to him who is designed to be at the head of the mild flock of men, as hunting with dogs conducts to martial exploits. Philo in Vite Mosca.

- **1 Sam. 17.** I will. Philistine. This is not in Heb. or the Sept., and it is marked as an addition in the ancient MSS. C. Single combat, to prevent the spilling of more blood, may sometimes be authorized by public authority. Gr. Targ. Mosca. Aram. Heb. H. he tried to go. Syn. he went. L. Sept. he loosed in walking once and twice. C.

- **1 Sam. 17.** Smooth. Kennicott justly observes that slingers were of great service in the army; and the "vessel of shepherds," the bag or scrip, might well be used to contain the stones; as the staff, mebel, denotes a military weapon. Taylor Conc. Diss. 2, p. 556. David was very expert in using these weapons, and the ordinary armour was encumbering to him. H. Valour depends more on its own efforts than on armour. TOPUMS. 3. Sept. Alex. has Idols. The beauty and accoutrements of David made the rough warrior suspect that he was not coming to fight, but only to laugh at him and run away. H.

- **1 Sam. 17.** Forth. east. The Chaldee supposes that David hit the eye, which was not covered with brass; but the stone might penetrate or kill Goliath through his helmet. Even a buckler is not capable of withstanding their violence. Dods, v. 307. See Judges, xx. 16. C.

- **1 Sam. 17.** Test. or the tabernacle of the Lord, which David erected in his honour, at Jerusalem, many years afterwards. Jern, Fiscian, &c. The lower part of Jerusalem was already in the hands of the Israelites. He might place the armour for the present in the tent of his brethren. We find that the sword was deposited in the tabernacle, at Nob. C. See ver. 12. H. The head was carried about to various cities. It would serve to strike terror into the Jebusites at Jerusalem, and others. M. This is far, Sept., &c. immediately subj. char. L. The women dancing, came to meet David. H. These five last verses occur only in the Alex. &c., though Thesdoret (n. 43) seems to have read them. In some other Greek copies there is a long addition respecting David's combat. See the Nov. Jerusali. These verses are found, however, in Heb., Chal. &c. It is astonishing that Saul should not have known David. He was now more interested to be acquainted with his family, as he had given him his daughter in marriage. C. —Know not. L. If I know.

**M**
And it came to pass, when he had made an end of speaking to Saul, the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul.

2 And Saul took him that day, and would not let him return to his father's house.

3 And David and Jonathan made a covenant, for he loved him as his own soul.

4 And Jonathan stripped himself of the coat with which he was clothed, and gave it to David, and the rest of his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle.

5 And David went out to whatsoever business Saul sent him, and he behaved himself prudently: and Saul set him over the soldiers, and he was acceptable in the eyes of all the people, and especially in the eyes of Saul's servants.

6 Now when David returned, after he slew the Philistine, the women came out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet king Saul, with timbrels of joy, and cornets.

7 And the women sung as they played, and they said: Saul slew his thousands, and David his ten thousands.

8 And Saul was exceeding angry, and this word was displeasing in his eyes, and he said: They have given David ten thousands, and to me they have given but a thousand, what can he have more but the kingdom?

9 And Saul did not look on David with a good eye from that day and forward.

10 And the day after, the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of his house. And David played with his hand as at other times. And Saul held a spear in his hand.

11 And threw it, thinking to nail David to the wall: and David spelt aside out of his presence twice.

12 And Saul feared David, because the Lord was with him, and was departed from Saul himself.

13 Therefore Saul removed him from him, and made him a captain over a thousand men, and he went out and came in before the people.

14 And David behaved wisely in all his ways, and the Lord was with him.

15 And Saul saw that he was exceeding prudent, and began to beware of him.

16 But all Israel and Juda loved David, for he came in and went out before them.

17 And Saul said to David: Behold my elder daughter Merob, her will I give thee to wife: only be a valiant man, and fight the battles of the Lord. Now Saul said within himself: Let not my hand be upon him, but let the hands of the Philistines be upon him.

18 And David said to Saul: Who am I, or what is my life, or my father's family in Israel, that I should be son-in-law of the king?

19 And it came to pass at the time when Merob, the daughter of Saul, should have been given to David, that she was given to Hadriel, the Molathite, to wife.

20 But Michol, the other daughter of Saul, loved David. And it was told Saul, and it pleased him.

21 And Saul said: I will give her to him, that she may be a stumbling-block to him, and that the hand of the Philistines may be upon him. And Saul said to David: In two things thou shalt be my son-in-law this day.

22 And Saul commanded his servants to speak to David privately, saying: Behold, thou pleasest the king, and all his servants love thee. Now, therefore, be the king's son-in-law.

23 And the servants of Saul spoke all these words in the ears of David. And David said: Both it seem to you a small matter to be the king's son-in-law? But I am a poor man, and of small ability.

24 And the servants of Saul told him, saying: Such words as these hath David spoken.

25 And Saul said: Speak thus to David: The king
desireth not any dowry, but only a hundred foreskins of the Philistines, to be avenged of the king's enemies. Now Saul thought to deliver David into the hands of the Philistines.

26 And when his servants had told David the words that Saul had said, the word was pleasing in the eyes of David to be the king's son-in-law.

27 And after a few days David rose up, and went with the men that were under him, and he slew of the Philistines two hundred men, and brought their foreskins and numbered them out to the king, that he might be his son-in-law. Saul therefore gave him Michol, his daughter, to wife.

28 And Saul saw, and understood that the Lord was with David. And Michol, the daughter of Saul, loved him.

29 And Saul began to fear David more: and Saul became David's enemy continually.

30 And the princes of the Philistines went forth: and from the beginning of their going forth, David behaved himself more wisely than all the servants of Saul, and his name became very famous.

CHAP. XIX.

Other attempts of Saul upon David's life. He cometh to Samuel. Saul's messenger, and Saul himself, prophesy.

AND Saul spoke to Jonathan, his son, and to all his servants, that they should kill David. But Jonathan, the son of Saul, loved David exceedingly.

2 And Jonathan took David to him, and bade him to be his guest and to dwell in his house, and gave him a sword and a sword belt, and made him his armour-bearer. And Jonathan loved David as his own soul.

3 And Saul watched the movements of all the servants of David, lest anyone might inform against him, fearing to kill David without Saul's knowledge. And Jonathan gave David two swords, and a sword belt, and a sword, and gave David his armour-bearer. And Jonathan loved David as his own soul.

4 And Jonathan spoke good things of David to Saul, his father: and said to him: Sin not, O king, against thy servant David, because he hath not sinned against thee, and his works are very good towards thee.

5 And he put his life in his hand, and slew the Philistine and the Lord wrought great salvation for all Israel. Thou sawest it, and didst rejoice. Why therefore wilt thou sin against innocent blood, by killing David, who is without fault?

6 And when Saul heard this, he was appeased with the words of Jonathan, and swore: As the Lord liveth, he shall not be slain.

7 Then Jonathan called David, and told him all these words: and Jonathan brought in David to Saul, and he was before him, as he had been before yesterday and the day before.

8 And the war began again, and David went out, and fought against the Philistines, and defeated them with a great slaughter, and they fled from his face.

9 And the evil spirit from the Lord came upon Saul; and he sat in his house, and held a spear in his hand: and David played with his hand.

10 And Saul endeavoured to nail David to the wall with his spear. And David slipped away out of the presence of Saul; and the spear missed him, and was fastened in the wall, and David fled, and escaped that night.

11 Saul therefore sent his guards to David's house to watch him, that he might be killed in the morning. And when Michol, David's wife, had told him this, saying: Unless thou save thyself this night, to-morrow thou wilt die:

12 She let him down through a window. And he went and fled away, and escaped.

13 And Michol took an image, and laid it on the bed, and put a goat's skin, with the hair at the head of it, and covered it with clothes.

14 And Saul sent officers to seize David; and it was answered that he was sick.

15 And again Saul sent to see David, saying: Bring him to me in the bed, that he may be slain.

16 And when the messengers were come in, they found an image upon the bed, and a goat skin at his head.

17 And Saul said to Michol: Why hast thou deceived me so, and let my enemy go and flee away? And Michol answered Saul: Because he said to me: Let me go, or else I will kill thee.

18 But David fled and escaped, and came to Samuel in Ramath, and told him all that Saul had done to him. And he and Samuel went and dwelt in Naioth.

19 And it was told Saul by some, saying: Behold David is in Naioth, in Ramath.

20 So Saul sent officers to take David: and when they saw a company of prophets prophesying, and Samuel...
presiding over them, the Spirit of the Lord came also upon them, and they likewise began to prophesy.

21 And when this was told Saul, he sent other messengers: but they also prophesied. And again Saul sent messengers the third time: and they prophesied also. And Saul being exceeding angry,

22 Went also himself to Ramath, and came as far as the great cistern, which is in Socho, and he asked, and said: In what place are Samuel and David? And it was told him: Behold they are in Najoth, in Ramatha.

23 And he went to Najoth, in Ramatha, and the Spirit of the Lord came upon him also, and he went on, and prophesied till he came to Najoth, in Ramatha.

24 And he stripped himself also of his garments, and prophesied with the rest before Samuel, and lay down naked all that day and night. This gave occasion to a proverb: *What! is Saul too among the prophets?*

### CHAP. XX.

Saul being ostensibly bent upon killing David, he is sent away by Jonathan.

**But David fled from Najoth, which is in Ramatha, and came and said to Jonathan: What have I done? what is my iniquity, and what is my sin against thy father, that he seeketh my life?**

2 And he said to him: God forbid, thou shalt not die: for my father will do nothing, great or little, without first telling me: hath then my father hid this word only from me? no, this shall not be.

3 And he swore again to David. And David said: Thy father certainly knoweth that I have found grace in thy sight, and he will say: Let not Jonathan know this, lest he be grieved. But truly as the Lord liveth, and thy soul liveth, there is but one step (as I may say) between me and death.

4 And Jonathan said to David: Whatsoever thy soul shall say to me, I will do for thee.

5 And David said to Jonathan: Behold to-morrow is the new moon, and I, according to custom, am wont to sit beside the king to eat: let me go thence so that I may be hid in the field till the evening of the third day.

6 If thy father look and inquire for me, thou shalt answer him: David asked me that he might run to Bethlehem, his own city: because there are solemn sacrifices there for all of his tribe.

7 If he shall say: It is well: thy servant shall have peace: but if he be angry, know that his malice is come to its height.

8 Deal mercifully then with thy servant: for thou hast brought me, thy servant, into a covenant of the Lord with thee. But if there be any iniquity in me, do thou kill me, and bring me not in to thy father.

9 And Jonathan said: Far be this from thee: for if I should certainly know that evil is determined by my father against thee, I could do no otherwise than tell thee.

10 And David answered Jonathan: Who shall bring me word, if thy father should answer thee harshly concerning me?

11 And Jonathan said to David: Come, and let us go out into the field. And when they were both of them gone out into the field,

12 Jonathan said to David: O Lord God of Israel, if I shall discover my father's mind, to-morrow, or the day after, and there be any thing good for David, and I send not immediately to thee, and make it known to thee,

13 May the Lord do so and so to Jonathan, and add still more. But if my father shall continue in malice against thee, I will discover it to thy ear, and will send thee away, that thou mayst go in peace, and the Lord be with thee, as he hath been with my father.

14 And if I live, thou shalt show me the kindness of the Lord: but if I die,

15 Thou shalt not take away thy kindness from my house for ever, when the Lord shall have rooted out the enemies of David, every one of them from the earth, may he take away Jonathan from his house, and may the Lord require it at the hands of David's enemies.

16 Jonathan therefore made a covenant with the house of David: and the Lord required it at the hands of David's enemies.
17 And Jonathan swore again to David, because he loved him: for he loved him as his own soul.  
18 And Jonathan said to him: To-morrow is the new moon, and thou wilt be missed:  
19 For thy seat shall be empty till after to-morrow. So thou shalt go down quickly, and come to the place where thou must be hid, on the day when it is lawful to work, and thou shalt remain beside the stone, which is called Ezel.  
20 And I will shoot three arrows near it, and will shoot as if I were exercising myself at a mark.  
21 And I will send a boy, saying to him: Go and fetch me the arrows.  
22 If I shall say to the boy: Behold the arrows are on this side of thee, take them up: come thou to me, because there is peace to thee, and there is no evil, as the Lord liveth. But if I shall speak thus to the boy: Behold the arrows are beyond thee: go in peace, for the Lord hath sent thee away.  
23 And concerning the word which I and thou have spoken, the Lord be between thee and me for ever.  
24 So David was hid in the field, and the new moon came, and the king sat down to eat bread.  
25 And when the king sat down upon his chair, (according to custom,) which was beside the wall, Jonathan arose, and Abner sat by Saul's side, and David's place appeared empty.  
26 And Saul said nothing that day, for he thought it might have happened to him, that he was not clean, nor purified.  
27 And when the second day after the new moon was come, David's place appeared empty again. And Saul said to Jonathan, his son: Why cometh not the son of Isai to meet neither yesterday, nor to-day?  
28 And Jonathan answered Saul: He asked leave of me earnestly to go to Bethlehelm.  
29 And he said: Let me go, for there is a solemn sacrifice in the city, one of my brethren hath sent for me: and now if I have found favour in thy eyes, I will go quickly, and see my brethren. For this cause he came not to the king's table.  
30 Then Saul being angry against Jonathan, said to him: Thou son of a woman that is the ravisher of a man, do I not know that thou lovest the son of Isai to thy own confusion, and to the confusion of thy shameless mother?  
31 For as long as the son of Isai liveth upon earth, thou shalt not be established, nor thy kingdom. Therefore now presently, and fetch him to me: for he is the son of death.  
32 And Jonathan answering Saul, his father, said: Why shall he die? what hath he done?  
33 And Saul caught up a spear to strike him. And Jonathan understood that it was determined by his father to kill David.  
34 So Jonathan rose from the table in great anger, and did not eat bread on the second day after the new moon. For he was grieved for David, because his father had put him to confusion.  
35 And when the morning came, Jonathan went into the field according to the appointment with David, and a little boy with him.  
36 And he said to his boy: Go, and fetch me the arrows which I shoot. And when the boy ran, he shot another arrow beyond the boy.  
37 The boy therefore came to the place of the arrow which Jonathan had shot: and Jonathan cried after the boy, and said: Behold the arrow is there further beyond thee.  
38 And Jonathan cried again after the boy, saying: Make haste speedily, stand not. And Jonathan's boy gathered up the arrows, and brought them to his master.  
39 And he knew not at all what was doing: for only Jonathan and David knew the matter.  
40 Jonathan therefore gave his arms to the boy, and said to him: Go, and carry them into the city.  
41 And when the boy was gone, David rose out of his place, which was toward the south, and falling on his face to the ground, adored thrice: and kissing one another, they went together; but David more.  
42 And Jonathan said to David: Go in peace: and let all stand that we have sworn both of us in the name of the Lord, saying: The Lord be between me and thee, and between my seed and thy seed for ever.  
43 And David arose, and departed: and Jonathan went into the city.
AND David came to Nob, to Achimelech, the priest: and Achimelech was astonished at David's coming. And he said to him: Why art thou alone, and no man with thee?

And David said to Achimelech, the priest: The king hath commanded me a business, and said: Let no man know the thing for which thou art sent by me, and what manner of commandment I have given thee; and I have appointed my servants to such and such a place.

Now therefore if thou have any thing at hand, though it were but five loaves, give me, or whatsoever thou canst find.

And the priest answered David, saying: I have no common bread at hand, but only holy bread, if the young men be clean, especially from women.

And David answered the priest, and said to him: Truly, as to what concerneth women, we have refrained ourselves from yesterday and the day before, when we came out, and the vessels of the young men were holy. Now this way is defiled, but it shall also be sanctified this day in the vessels.

The priest therefore gave him hallowed bread: for there was no bread there, but only the loaves of proposition, which had been taken away from before the face of the Lord, that holy leaves might be set up.

Now a certain man of the servants of Saul was there that day, within the tabernacle of the Lord: and his name was Doeg, an Edomite, the chiefest of Saul's herdsmen.

And David said to Achimelech: Hast thou here at hand a spear, or a sword? for I brought not my own sword, nor my own weapons, for the king's business required haste.

9 And the priest said: Lo here is the sword of Goliath, the Philistine, whom thou slewest in the valley of Terebinth, wrapped up in a cloth beneath the ephod: if thou wilt take this, take it, for there is no other but this. And David said: There is none like him that, give it me.

10 And David arose and fled that day from the face of Saul: and came to Achish, the king of Geth.

11 And the servants of Achish, when they saw David, said to him: Is not this David the king of the land? Did they not sing to him in their dances, saying: 'Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands?'

12 But David laid up these words in his heart, and was exceedingly afraid before the face of Achish, the king of Geth.

13 And he changed his countenance before them, and slipt down between their hands: and he stumbled against the doors of the gate, and his spittle ran down upon his beard.

14 And Achish said to his servants: You saw the man was mad: why have you brought him to me?

15 Have we need of madmen, that you have brought in this fellow, to play the madman in my presence? shall this fellow come into my house?

David therefore went from thence, and fled to the cave of Adullam. And when his brethren, and all the father's house, had heard of it, they went down to him thither.

2 And all that were in distress, and oppressed with debt, and under affliction of mind, gathered themselves unto him: and he became their prince, and there were with him about four hundred men.

And David departed from thence into Maspha of

knew not whither David had directed his course. H.-Sopher thinks David received no express declaration, as the event was not very prosperous. M. David therefore changed his countenance before them, and slipt down between their hands, etc. V. 15. May be read, as in LXX., V. 16, and V. 17: David therefore went from thence, and fled to the cave of Adullam. And when his brethren, and all the father's house, had heard of it, they went down to him thither. And all that were in distress, and oppressed with debt, and under affliction of mind, gathered themselves unto him: and he became their prince, and there were with him about four hundred men. And David departed from thence into Maspha of

* 2 Sam. xxii. 7: Ecc. xlii. 7-9: 1 Sam. xxi. 5.
Moab: and he said to the king of Moab: Let my father and my mother tarry with you, I beseech thee, till I know what God will do for me.

4 And he left them under the eyes of the king of Moab, and they abode with him all the days that David was in the hold.

5 And Gad, the prophet, said to David: Abide not in the hold, depart, and go into the land of Juda. And David departed, and came into the forest of Haret.

6 And Saul heard that David was seen, and the men that were with him. Now whilst Saul abode in Gabaa, and was in the wood, which is by Rama, having his spear in his hand, and all his servants were standing about him,

7 He said to his servants that stood about him: Hear me now, ye sons of Jemini: will the son of Isai give every one of you fields, and vineyards, and make you all tribunes, and centurions: 8 That all of you have conspired against me, and there is no one to inform me, especially when even my son hath entered into league with the son of Isai? There is not one of you that piteth my case, nor that giveth me any information: because my son hath raised up my servant against me, plotting against me to this day.

9 And Doeg, the Edomite, who stood by, was the chief among the servants of Saul, answering, said: I saw the son of Isai, in Nob, with Achimelech, the son of Achitob, the priest.

10 And he counselled the Lord for him, and gave him victuals, and gave him the sword of Goliath, the Philistine.

11 Then the king sent to call for Achimelech, the priest, the son of Achitob, and all his father's house, the priests that were in Nob, and they came all of them to the king.

12 And Saul said to Achimelech: Hear, thou son of Achitob. He answered: Here I am, my lord.

13 And Saul said to him: Why have you conspired against me, thou, and the son of Isai, thou hast given him bread and a sword, and hast counselled the Lord for him, that he should rise up against me, continuing a traitor to this day.

14 And Achimelech answering the king, said: And who amongst all thy servants is so faithful as David, who withheld his men from making any disturbance, always manifesting the greatest respect for the person of the king.

15 Did I begin to-day to consult the Lord for him? for he is this from me: let not the king suspect such a thing against his servant, or any one in all my father's house. for thy servant knew nothing of this matter, either little or great.

16 And the king said: Dying thou shalt die, Achimelech, thou and all thy father's house.

17 And the king said to the messengers that stood about him: Turn, and kill the priests of the Lord, for their hand is with David, because they knew that he was fled, and they told it not to me. And the king's servants would not put forth their hands against the priests of the Lord.

18 And the king said to Doeg: Turn thou, and fall upon the priests. And Doeg, the Edomite, turned, and fell upon the priests, and slew in that day eighty-five men that wore the linen ephod.

19 And Nob, the city of the priests, he smote with the edge of the sword, both men and women, children and sucklings, and ox, and ass, and sheep, with the edge of the sword.

20 But one of the sons of Achimelech, the son of Achitob, whose name was Abiathar, escaped, and fled to David.

21 And told him that Saul had slain the priests of the Lord.

22 And David said to Abiathar: I knew that day when Doeg, the Edomite, was there, that without doubt he would tell Saul: I have been the occasion of the death of all the souls of thy father's house.

23 Abide thou with me, fear not: for he that seeketh my life, seeketh thy life also, and with me thou shalt be saved.

CHAP. XXIII.

David raiseth Celia, besieged by the Philistines, He flocketh into the desert of Ziph. Jonathan and he confirm their former covenant. The Ziphites discover him to Saul, who pursuing close after him, is called away by an invasion from the Philistines.

And they told David, saying: Behold the Philistines fight against Celia, and they rob the barns.
Therefore David consulted the Lord, saying: Shall I go and smite these Philistines? And the Lord said to David: Go, and thou shalt smite the Philistines, and shalt save Celia.

And the men that were with David, said to him: Behold we are in fear here in Judea, how much more if we go to Celia against the bands of the Philistines?

Therefore David consulted the Lord again. And he answered and said to him: Arise, and go to Celia: for I will deliver the Philistines into thy hand.

David, therefore, and his men, went to Celia, and fought against the Philistines, and brought away their cattle, and made a great slaughter of them; and David saved the inhabitants of Celia.

Now at that time, when Abiathar, the son of Achimelech, fled to David, to Celia, he came down, having an ephod with him.

And it was told Saul that David was come to Celia; and Saul said: The Lord hath delivered him into my hands, and he is shut up, being come into a city that hath gates and bars.

And Saul commanded all the people to go down to fight against Celia, and to besiege David and his men.

Now when David understood that Saul secretly prepared evil against him, he said to Abiathar, the priest: Bring hither the ephod.

And David said: O Lord God of Israel, thy servant hath heard a report, that Saul designeth to come to Celia, to destroy the city for my sake:

Will the men of Celia deliver me into his hands? and will Saul come down, as thy servant hath heard? O Lord God of Israel, tell thy servant. And the Lord said: He will come down.

And David said: Will the men of Celia deliver me and my men into the hands of Saul? And the Lord said: They will deliver thee up.

Then David and his men, who were about six hundred, arose, and departing from Celia, wandered up and down, uncertain where they should stay: and it was told Saul that David was fled from Celia, and had escaped: wherefore he forbore to go out.

But David abode in the desert in strongholds, and he remained in a mountain of the desert of Ziph, in a woody hill. And Saul sought him always: but the Lord delivered him not into his hands.

And David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life. And David was in the desert of Ziph, in a wood.

And Jonathan, the son of Saul, arose, and went to David, into the wood, and strengthened his hands in God: and he said to him:

Fear not: for the hand of my father, Saul, shall not find thee, and thou shalt reign over Israel, and I shall be next to thee; yea, and my father knoweth this.

And they two made a covenant before the Lord: and David abode in the wood: but Jonathan returned to his house.

And the Ziphites went up to Saul, in Gaan, saying: Lo, doth not David lie hid with us in the strong holds of the wood, in Mount Hachila, which is on the right hand of the desert.

Now therefore come down, as thy soul hath desired to come down: and it shall be our business to deliver him into the king's hands.

And Saul said: Blessed be ye of the Lord, for you have pitied my case.

Go, therefore, I pray you, and use all diligence, and curiously inquire, and consider the place where his foot is, and who hath seen him there: for he thinketh of me, that I lie craftily in wait for him.

Consider, and see all his lurking holes, wherein he is hid, and return to me with the certainty of the thing, that I may go with you. And if he should even go down into the earth to hide himself, I will search him out in all the thousands of Juda.

And they arose, and went to Ziph before Saul: and David and his men were in the desert of Maon, in the plain at the right hand of Jesimon.

Then Saul and his men went to seek him: and it was told David, and forthwith he went down to the rock, and abode in the wilderness of Maon: and when Saul had heard of it, he pursued after David in the wilderness of Maon.

And Saul went on this side of the mountain: and David and his men were on the other side of the mountain: and David despaired of being able to escape from the face of Saul: and Saul and his men encompassed David and his men round about, to take them.

And a messenger came to Saul, saying: Make haste to come, for the Philistines have poured in themselves up on the land.
28 Wherefore Saul returned, leaving the pursuit of David, and went to meet the Philistines. For this cause, they called that place the rock of division.

CHAP. XXIV.

Saul seekest David in the wilderness of Engaddi: he goeth into a cave, where David hath him in his power.

THEN * David went up from thence, and dwelt in strong holds of Engaddi.

2 And when Saul was returned from following the Philistines, they told him, saying: Behold, David is in the desert of Engaddi.

3 Saul, therefore, took three thousand chosen men out of all Israel, and went out to seek after David and his men, even upon the most craggy rocks, which are accessible only to wild goats.

4 And he came to the sheep-cotes which were in his way. And there was a cave, into which Saul went, to ease nature: now David and his men lay hid in the inner part of the cave.

5 And the servants of David said to him: Behold the day, of which the Lord said to thee: I will deliver thy enemy unto thee, that thou mayest do to him as it shall seem good in thy eyes. Then David arose, and secretly cut off the hem of Saul's robe.

6 After which David's heart struck him, because he had cut off the hem of Saul's robe.

7 And he said to his men: The Lord be merciful unto me, that I may do no such thing to my master, the Lord's anointed, as to lay my hand upon him, because he is the Lord's anointed.

8 And David stopped his men with his words, and suffered them not to rise against Saul: but Saul, rising up out of the cave, went on his way.

9 And David also rose up after him: and going out of the cave, cried after Saul, saying: My lord the king. And Saul looked behind him: and David bowing himself down to the ground, worshipped.

10 And said to Saul: Why dost thou hear the words of men that say: David seeketh thy hurt?

11 Behold this day thy eyes have seen, that the Lord hath delivered thee into my hand, in the cave, and I had a thought to kill thee, but my eye hath spared thee. For I said: I will not put out my hand against my lord, because he is the Lord's anointed.

CHAP. XXV.

12 Moreover, see and know, O my father, the hem of thy robe in my hand, that when I cut off the hem of thy robe, I would not put out my hand against thee. Reflect, and see, that there is no evil in my hand, nor iniquity, neither have I sinned against thee: but thou liest in wait for my life, to take it away.

13 The Lord judge between me and thee, and the Lord revenge me of thee: but my hand shall not be upon thee.

14 As also it is said in the old proverb: From the wicked shall wickedness come forth: therefore my hand shall not be upon thee. After whom dost thou come out, O king of Israel?

15 After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea.

16 Be the Lord judge, and judge between me and thee, and see, and judge my cause, and deliver me out of thy hand.

17 And when David had made an end of speaking these words to Saul, Saul said: Is this thy voice, my son David? And Saul lifted up his voice, and wept:

18 And he said to David: Thou art more just than I: for thou hast done good to me, and I have rewarded thee with evil.

19 And thou hast showed this day what good things thou hast done to me: how the Lord delivered me into thy hand, and thou hast not killed me.

20 For who when he hath found his enemy, will let him go well away? But the Lord reward thee for this good turn, for what thou hast done to me this day.

21 And now as I know that thou shalt surely be king, and have the kingdom of Israel in thy hand:

22 Swear to me by the Lord, that thou wilt not de stroy my seed after me, nor take away my name from the house of my father.

23 And David swore to Saul. So Saul went home: and David and his men went up into safer places.

CHAP. XXV.

The death of Samuel. David, provoked by Nabal, threatenth to destroy him but is appeased by Abigail.

AND * Samuel died, and all Israel was gathered together, and they mourned for him, and buried him in his house in Ramatha. And David rose, and went down into the wilderness of Pharan.

CHAP. XXV.

10. Father. He had married Saul's daughter (M.), and the king ought to be the common father of his people. 11.
2. Now there was a certain man in the wilderness of Maon, and his possessions were in Carmel, and the man was very great: and he had three thousand sheep, and a thousand goats: and it happened that he was shearing his sheep in Carmel.

3. Now the name of the man was Nabal: and the name of his wife was Abigail. And she was a prudent and very comely woman: but her husband was churlish, and very bad and ill-natured: and he was of the house of Caleb.

4. And when David heard in the wilderness, that Nabal was shearing his sheep,

5. He sent ten young men, and said to them: Go up to Carmel, and go to Nabal, and salute him in my name with peace.

6. And you shall say: Peace be to my brethren, and to thee, and peace to thy house, and peace to all that thou hast.

7. I have heard that thy shepherds that were with us in the desert were shearing: we never molested them, neither was there aught missing to them of the flock at any time, all the while they were with us in Carmel.

8. Ask thy servants, and they will tell thee. Now therefore let thy servants find favour in thy eyes: for we are come in a good day, whatsoever thy hand shall find give to thy servants, and to thy son David.

9. And when David's servants came, they spoke to Nabal all these words in David's name: and then held their peace.

10. But Nabal answering the servants of David, said: Who is this David? and what is the son of Isai? servants are multiplied now a days who fleece from their masters.

11. Shall I then take my bread, and my water, and the flesh of my cattle, which I have killed for my shepherders, and give to men whom I know not whence they are?

12. So the servants of David went back their way, and returning came and told him all the words that he said.

13. Then David said to his young men: Let every man gird on his sword: and they girded on every man his sword: and David also girded on his sword:

14. But one of the servants told Abigail, the wife of Nabal, saying: Behold, David sent messengers out of the wilderness, to salute our master: and he rejected them.

15. These men were very good to us, and gave us no trouble: neither did we ever lose any thing all the time that we conversed with them in the desert.

16. They were a wall unto us, both by night and day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep.

17. Wherefore consider, and think what thou hast to do: for evil is determined against thy husband, and against thy house, and he is a son of Belial, so that no man can speak to him.

18. Then Abigail made haste and took two hundred loaves, and two vessels of wine, and five sheep ready dressed, and five measures of parched corn, and a hundred clusters of raisins, and two hundred cakes of dry figs, and laid them upon asses:

19. And she said to her servants: Go before me: behold, I will follow after you: but she told not her husband, Nabal.

20. And when she had gotten upon an ass, and was coming down to the foot of the mountain, David and his men came down over against her, and she met them.

21. And David said: Truly in vain have I kept all that belonged to this fellow in the wilderness, and nothing was lost of all that pertained unto him: and he hath returned me evil for good.

22. May God do so and so, and add more to the foes of David, if I leave of all that belong to him till the morning, any that pisseth against the wall.

23. And when Abigail saw David, she made haste and lightened off the ass, and fell before David, on her face, and adored upon the ground.

24. And she fell at his feet, and said: Upon me let this iniquity be, my lord: let thy handmaid speak, I beseech thee, in thy ears, and hear the words of thy servant.

25. Let not my lord the king, I pray thee, regard this
naughty man, Nabal: for according to his name, he is a fool, and folly is with him: but I, thy handmaid, did not see thy servants, my lord, whom thou sentest.

26 Now therefore, my lord, the Lord liveth, and thy soul liveth, who hath withheld thee from coming to blood, and hath saved thy hand to thee: and now let thy enemies be as Nabal, and all they that seek evil to my lord.

27 Wherefore receive this blessing, which thy handmaid hath brought to thee, my lord: and give it to the young men that follow thee, my lord.

28 Forgive the iniquity of thy handmaid: for the Lord will surely make for my lord a faithful house, because thou, my lord, deste emptiest the battles of the Lord: let not evil therefore be found in thee all the days of thy life.

29 For if a man at any time shall rise, and persecute thee, and seek thy life, the soul of my lord shall be kept, as in the bundle of the living, with the Lord thy God: but the souls of thy enemies shall be whirled, as with the violence and whirling of a sling.

30 And when the Lord shall have done thee well, my lord, all the good that he hath spoken concerning thee, and shall have made thee prince over Israel,

31 This shall not be an occasion of grief to thee, and a scruple of heart to my lord, that thou hast shed innocent blood, or hast revenged thyself: and when the Lord shall have done well by my lord, thou shalt remember thy handmaid.

32 And David said to Abigail: Blessed be the Lord the God of Israel, who sent thee this day to meet me, and blessed be thy speech:

33 And blessed be thou, who hast kept me to-day from coming to blood, and revenging me with my own hand.

34 Otherwise, as the Lord liveth, the God of Israel, who hath withheld me from doing thee any evil, if thou hast not quickly come to meet me, there had not been left to Nabal by the morning light, any that pisseth against the wall.

35 And David received at her hand all that she had brought him, and said to her: Go in peace into thy house, behold I have heard thy voice, and honoured thy face.

36 And Abigail came to Nabal: and behold he had a feast in his house, like the feast of a king: and Nabal's heart was merry, for he was very drunk: and she told him nothing less or more until morning.

37 But early in the morning, when Nabal had digested his wine, his wife told him these words, and his heart died within him, and he became as a stone.

38 And after ten days had passed, the Lord struck Nabal, and he died.

39 And when David had heard that Nabal was dead, he said: Blessed be the Lord, who hath judged the cause of my reproach, at the hand of Nabal, and hath kept his servant from evil, and the Lord hath returned the wickedness of Nabal upon his head. Then David sent and treated with Abigail, that he might take her to himself for a wife.

40 And David's servants came to Abigail, to Carmel, and spoke to her, saying: David hath sent us to thee, to take thee to himself for a wife.

41 And she arose, and bowed herself down with her face to the earth, and said: Behold, let thy servant be a handmaid, to wash the feet of the servants of my lord.

42 And Abigail arose, and made haste, and got upon an ass, and five damsels went with her, her waiting maids, and she followed the messengers of David, and became his wife.

43 Moreover David took also Achinoam of Jezrehel: and they were both of them his wives.

44 But Saul gave Michal, his daughter, David's wife to Phalti, the son of Lai, who was of Galmim.

45 And the men of Ziph came to Saul in Gibeah, saying: Behold David is hid in the hill of Hachila, which is over against the wilderness.

46 And Saul arose, and went down to the wilderness of Ziph, having with him three thousand chosen men of Israel, to seek David in the wilderness of Ziph.

47 And Saul encamped in Gibeah of Hachila, which was over against the wilderness in the way: and David abode in the wilderness.

AND the men of Ziph came to Saul in Gibeah, saying: Behold David is hid in the hill of Hachila, which is over against the wilderness.

2 And Saul arose, and went down to the wilderness of Ziph, having with him three thousand chosen men of Israel, to seek David in the wilderness of Ziph.

3 And Saul encamped in Gibeah of Hachila, which was over against the wilderness in the way: and David abode in the wilderness.

38. Face. I have been pleased with thy coming, and granted thy request. H.—David had sworn with too much haste. C.—It is sometimes wrong to perform what has been promised, not to keep an oath.” S. Amb. OF E. I. C. ult. 9. 37. Stone. Surprised at the thought of the imminent danger to which he had foolishly exposed himself. T.

43. Took, or had taken before, according to Josephus. Hence also is placed first, (C.) as the mother of David's first-born, Amnon. 2 Kings ii. 13. P.—Michal, whom he married first, had no children. H.—Jerusal, a city of Judah. M. Jos. xvi. 55.

44. Phalti, or Phaltiel, 2 Kings iii. 15. Saul violated all laws by seducing, and David took her back when he came to the throne, which he could not have done if he had given her a bill of divorce. D. xxiv. 4.

CHAP. XXVII. VER. 2. David. Ziph. Having declared themselves so decidely against David, they apprehended the utmost danger if he should ascend the throne.—Hith. Heb. "gabah," as the Vulg. leaves it, ver. 5. It lay to the right hand of Ziph, (chap. xxvii. 13,) or "of Jeannam." Sept. 319
4 And David arose secretly, and came to the place where Saul was: and when he had beheld the place, wherein Saul slept, and Abner, the son of Ner, the captain of his army, and Saul sleeping in a tent, and the rest of the multitude round about him,

5 David spoke to Achimelech, the Hethite, and Abisai, the son of Sarvia, the brother of Joab, saying: Who will go down with me to Saul into the camp? And Abisai said: I will go with thee.

6 So David and Abisai came to the people by night, and found Saul lying and sleeping in the tent, and his spear fixed in the ground at his head: and Abner and the people sleeping round about him.

7 And Abisai said to David: God hath shut up thy enemy this day into thy hands: now then I will run him through with my spear, even to the earth at once, and there shall be no need of a second time.

8 And David said to Abisai: Kill him not: for whom shall put forth his hand against the Lord’s anointed, and shall be guiltless?

9 And David said: As the Lord liveth, unless the Lord shall strike him, or his day shall come to die, or he shall go down to battle, and perish:

10 The Lord be merciful unto me, and keep me that I never put forth my hand against the Lord’s anointed. But now take the spear which is at his head, and the cup of water, and let us go.

11 So David took the spear, and the cup of water which was at Saul’s head, and they went away: and no man saw it, or knew it, or awaked, but they were all asleep, for a deep sleep from the Lord was fallen upon them.

12 And when David was gone over to the other side, and stood on the top of the hill afar off, and a good space was between them,

13 David cried to the people, and to Abner, the son of Ner, saying: Wilt thou not answer, Abner? And Abner answering, said: Who art thou, that criest, and disturbest the king?

14 And David said to Abner: Art thou not a man? and who is like unto thee in Israel? why then hast thou not kept thy lord the king? for there came one of the people in to kill the king thy lord.

15 This thing is not good, that thou hast done: as the Lord liveth, you are the sons of death, who have not kept your master, the Lord’s anointed. And now where is the king’s spear, and the cup of water, which was at his head?

16 And Saul knew David’s voice, and said: Is this thy voice, my son David? And David said: It is my voice, my lord the king.

17 And he said: Wherefore doth my lord persecute his servant? What have I done? or what evil is there in my hand?

18 Now therefore hear, I pray thee, my lord the king, the words of thy servant: If the Lord stir thee up against me, let him accept of sacrifice: but if the sons of men, they are cursed in the sight of the Lord, who have cast me out this day, that I should not dwell in the inheritance of the Lord, saying: Go, serve strange gods.

19 And now let not my blood be shed upon the earth before the Lord: for the king of Israel is come out to seek a flea, as the partridge is hunted in the mountains.

20 And Saul said: I have sinned; return, my son David, for I will no more do thee harm, because my life hath been precious in thy eyes this day: for it appeareth that I have done foolishly, and have been ignorant in very many things.

21 And David answering, said: Behold the king’s spear: let one of the king’s servants come over and fetch it.

22 And the Lord will reward every one according to his justice, and his faithfulness: for the Lord hath delivered thee this day into my hand, and I would not put forth my hand against the Lord’s anointed.

23 And as thy life hath been much set by this day in my eyes, so let my life be much set by in the eyes of the Lord, and let him deliver me from all distress.

24 Then Saul said to David: Blessed art thou, my son David: and truly doing thou shalt do, and prevailing thou shalt prevail. And David went on his way, and Saul returned to his place.

CHAP. XXVII.

David goeth again to Achish, king of Gath, and obtaineth of him the city of Gath.

And David said in his heart: I shall one day or other fall into the hands of Saul: is it not better for me to flee, and to be saved in the land of the Philistines, that Saul may despair of me, and cease to seek me in all the coasts of Israel? I will flee then out of his hands.

* A. M. 2947.
2 And David arose, and went away, both he and the six hundred men that were with him, to Achish, the son of Maoch, king of Geth.

3 And David dwelt with Achish at Geth, he and his men; every man with his household, and David with his two wives, Achinoam, the Jezreelitesi, and Abigail, the wife of Nahal of Carmel.

4 And it was told Saul that David was fled to Geth, and he sought no more after him.

5 And David said to Achish: If I have found favour in thy sight, let a place be given me in one of the cities of this country, that I may dwell there: for why should thy servant dwell in the royal city with thee?

6 Then Achis gave him Siceleg that day: for which reason Siceleg belongeth to the kings of Juda unto this day.

7 And the time that David dwelt in the country of the Philistines, was four months.

8 And David and his men went up, and pillaged Gessuri, and Gerzi, and the Amalecites: for these were of old the inhabitants of the countries, as men go to Sur, even to the land of Egypt.

9 And David wasted all the land, and left neither man nor woman alive: and took away the sheep, and the oxen, and the ass, and the camels, and the apparel, and returned and came to Achish.

10 And Achis said to him: Whom hast thou brought against to-day? David answered: Against the south of Jada, and against the south of Jeremme, and against the south of Ceni.

11 And David saved neither man nor woman, neither brought he any of them to Geth, saying: Lest they should speak against us. So did David, and such was his proceeding all the days that he dwelt in the country of the Philistines.

12 And Achis believed David, saying: He hath done much harm to his people Israel: Therefore he shall be my servant for ever.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The Philistines go out to war against Israel. Saul being forsaken by God, hath recourse to a witch. Samuel appeareth to him.

AND it came to pass in those days, that the Philistines gathered together their armies, to be prepared for war against Israel. And Achis said to David: Know thou now assuredly, that thou shalt go out with me to the war, thou, and thy men.

2 And David said to Achis: Now thou shalt know what thy servant will do. And Achis said to David: And I will appoint thee to guard my life for ever.

3 Now Samuel was dead, and all Israel mourned for him, and buried him in Ramatha, his city. And Saul had put away all the magicians and soothsayers out of the land.

4 And the Philistines were gathered together, and came and encamped in Sunam: and Saul also gathered together all Israel, and came to Gelboe.

5 And Saul saw the army of the Philistines, and was afraid, and his heart was very much dismayed.

6 And he consulted the Lord, and he answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by priests, nor by prophets.

7 And Saul said to his servants: Seek me a woman that hath a divining spirit, and I will go to her, and inquire of her. And his servants said to him: There is a woman that hath a divining spirit at Endor.

8 Then he disguised himself: and put on other clothes, and he went, and two men with him, and they came to the woman by night, and he said to her: Divine to me by thy divining spirit, and bring me up him whom I shall tell thee.

9 And the woman said to him: Behold thou knowest to the south of them, which was really the case. H.—At his return he passed by Siceleg, where he left the spoil, carrying some of the choicest things, as a present, to Achis. M.—But he suffered none of the human race to be carried away captive lest any of them might disclose the true state of affairs to the king, who might have apprehended that the injured nations would make an attack upon his dominions. Salmen.

V. 10. Have supposed that David had thus forfeited all his personal service to dwell among, much less to reign over, Israel; so that he might keep him always in his service. H.—In the mean time was exterminating the people of Geban, which brought a pestilence on Israel forty years after. Thodoret.

CHAP. XXVIII. VER. 1. Israel. God made use of the ill-will of the Philistines to punish Saul, and to make way for David to the throne. Salmen.—Each of the five lords brought their armies into the field, where they united Achis, placing the greatest confidence in David, requires his attendance. C. Ver. 2. Do, or can do. Then will be convinced of my valour and fidelity. H.—But could David lawfully fight against his brethren? or could he desert Achis in the heat of the engagement? His answer is ambiguous. C. He prudently committed his cause into the hands of Providence, resolved to do nothing contrary to his duty, and to abide by God's decision in this critical juncture, so that Captain blames him unjustly. Salmen. M.—Guard. Sept. captain of my body-guard.

V. 2. Samuel. His death is here recorded, as well as the abolition of magic, to explain what follows, when Saul, not being able to obtain an answer from God, as his prophet had been withdrawn in anger, had recourse to the devil H. Lament, while he consulted, according to the law. Lev. xx. 31; Deut. xvi. 11.

V. 3. Spirit. Heb. an evil, or vessel distended, as such impostors seemed to dwell at the presence of the spirit. Sept. a holy talker. They endeavour to speak from that part. Saul must have been stupidly blind thus to depend on what he had formerly banished with such care. C. Ender was distant from the city, about four miles, as the Scripture does. H. But Saul made a long circuit to avoid the enemy. Salmen. Ver. 29.

V. 4. Clothes, that he might not fill the woman or his army with dismay. C.
all that Saul hath done, and how he hath rooted out the magicians and soothsayers from the land: why then dost thou lay a snare for my life, to cause me to be put to death?

10 And Saul swore unto her by the Lord, saying: As the Lord liveth, there shall no evil happen to thee for this thing.

11 And the woman said to him: Whom shall I bring up to thee? And he said: Bring me up Samuel.

12 And when the woman saw Samuel, she cried out with a loud voice, and said to Saul: Why hast thou deceived me? for thou art Saul.

13 And the king said to her: Fear not: what hast thou seen? and the woman said to Saul: I saw gods ascending out of the earth.

14 And he said to her: What form is he of? And she said: An old man cometh up, and he is covered with a mantle. And Saul understood that it was Samuel, and he bowed himself with his face to the ground, and adored.

15 And Samuel said to Saul: Why hast thou disturbed my rest, that I should be brought up? And Saul said: I am in great distress; for the Philistines fight against me, and God is departed from me, and would not hear me, neither by the hand of prophets, nor by dreams: therefore I have called thee, that thou mayest show me what I shall do.

16 And Samuel said: Why askest thou me, seeing the Lord hath departed from thee, and is gone over to thy rival?

17 For the Lord will do to thee as he spoke by me, and he will rend thy kingdom out of thy hand, and will give it to thy neighbour David:

18 Because thou didst not obey the voice of the Lord, neither didst thou execute the wrath of his indignation upon Amalec. Therefore hath the Lord done to thee as thou hast not feared this day.

19 And the Lord also will deliver Israel with thee into the hands of the Philistines: and to-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me: and the Lord will also deliver the army of Israel into the hands of the Philistines.

20 And forthwith Saul fell all along on the ground; for he was frightened with the words of Samuel, and there was no strength in him, for he had eaten no bread all that day.

21 And the woman came to Saul, (for he was very much troubled,) and said to him: Behold thy handmaid hath obeyed thy voice, and I have put my life in my hand: and I hearkened unto the words which thou spakest to me.

22 Now therefore, I pray thee, hearken thou also to the voice of thy handmaid, and let me set before thee a morsel of bread, that thou mayest eat and recover strength, and be able to go on thy journey.

23 But he refused, and said: I will not eat. But his servants and the woman forced him, and at length hearkening to their voice, he arose from the ground, and sat upon the bed.

24 Now the woman had a fattened calf in the house, and she made haste and killed it: and taking meal, kneaded it, and baked some unleavened bread.

25 And set it before Saul, and before his servants. And when they had eaten they rose up, and walked all that night.

CHAP. XXIX.

David going with the Philistines, is sent back by their prince.

NOW all the troops of the Philistines were gathered together to Apheek: and Israel also encamped by the fountain, which is in Jerahmeel.

2 And the lords of the Philistines marched with their hundreds and their thousands: but David and his men were in the rear with Achish.

3 And the princes of the Philistines said to Achish: What mean these Hebrews? And Achish said to the princes of the Philistines: Do you not know David, who was the servant of Saul, the king of Israel, and hath been...
with me many days, or years, and I have found no fault in him, since the day that he fled over to me until this day?

4. But the princes of the Philistines were angry with him, and they said to him: Let this man return, and abide in his place, which thou hast appointed him; and let him not go down with us to battle, lest he be an adversary to us, when we shall begin to fight: for how can he otherwise apprise his master, but with our heads?

5. Is not this David, to whom they sung in their dances, saying: Saul slew his thousands, and David his ten thousands?

6. Then Achish called David, and said to him: As the Lord liveth, thou art upright and good in my sight: and so is thy going out, and thy coming in with me in the army: and I have not found any evil in thee, since the day that thou camest to me unto this day: but thou pleasest not the lords.

7. Return therefore, and go in peace, and offend not the eyes of the princes of the Philistines.

8. And David said to Achish: But what have I done, or what hast thou found in me thy servant, from the day that I have been in thy sight until this day, that I may not go and fight against the enemies of my lord the king?

9. And Achish answering, said to David: I know that thou art good in my sight, as an angel of God: But the princes of the Philistines have said: He shall not go up with us to the battle.

10. Therefore arise in the morning, thou, and the servants of thy lord, whom came with thee: and when you are up before day, and it shall begin to be light, go on your way.

11. So David and his men arose in the night, that they might set forward in the morning, and returned to the land of the Philistines: and the Philistines went up to Jezreel.

Now when David and his men were come to Siceleg on the third day, the Amalecites had made an invasion on the south side upon Siceleg, and had smitten Siceleg, and burnt it with fire.

2. And had taken the women captives that were in it, both little and great: and they had not killed any person, but bad carried them with them, and went on their way.

3. So when David and his men came to the city, and found it burnt with fire, and that their wives, and their sons, and their daughters, were taken captives,

4. David and the people that were with him, lifted up their voices, and wept till they had no more tears.

5. For the two wives also of David were taken captives, Achinoam, the Jezrahelites, and Abigail, the wife of Nabal of Carmel.

6. And David was greatly afflicted: for the people had a mind to stone him, for the soul of every man was bitterly grieved for his sons and daughters: but David took courage in the Lord his God.

7. And he said to Abiathar, the priest, the son of Achimelech: Bring me hither the ephod. And Abiathar brought the ephod to David.

8. And David consulted the Lord, saying: Shall I pursue after these robbers, and shall I overtake them, or not? And the Lord said to him: Pursue after them; for thou shalt surely overtake them and recover the prey.

9. So David went, and he the six hundred men that were with him, and they came to the torrent Besor: and some, being weary, stayed there.

10. But David pursued, he and four hundred men: for two hundred stayed, who, being weary, could not go over the torrent Besor.

11. And they found an Egyptian in the field, and brought him to David: and they gave him bread to eat, and water to drink,

12. As also a piece of a cake of figs, and two bunches of raisins. And when he had eaten them, his spirit returned, and he was refreshed: for he had not eaten bread, nor drunk water, three days and three nights.

13. And David said to him: To whom dost thou belong; or whence dost thou come? and whither art thou going? He said: I am a young man of Egypt, the servant of an Amalecite: and my master left me, because I began to be sick three days ago.

14. For we made an invasion on the south side of Cerethi, and upon Juda, and upon the south of Caleb, and we burnt Siceleg with fire.

* * * A. M. 3049; 1 Par. xii. 39.
15 And David said to him: Canst thou bring me to this company? and he said: Swear to me by God, that thou wilt not kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee to this company. And David swore to him.

16 And when he had brought him, behold they were lying spread abroad upon all the ground, eating and drinking, and as it were keeping a festival day, for all the prey and the spoils which they had taken out of the land of the Philistines, and out of the land of Juda.

17 And David slew them from the evening unto the evening of the next day, and there escaped not a man of them, but four hundred young men, who had gotten upon camels, and fled.

18 So David recovered all that the Amalecites had taken, and he rescued his two wives.

19 And there was nothing missing small or great, neither of their sons or their daughters, nor of the spoils, and whatsoever they had taken, David recovered all.

20 And he took all the flocks and the herds, and made them go before him: and they said: This is the prey of David.

21 And David came to the two hundred men, who, being weary, had stayed, and were not able to follow David, and he had ordered them to abide at the torrent Besor: and they came out to meet David, and the people that were with him. And David coming to the people, saluted them peaceably.

22 Then all the wicked and unjust men, that had gone with David, answering, said: Because they came not with us, we will not give them any thing of the prey which we have recovered: but let every man take his wife, and his children, and be contented with them, and go his way.

23 But David said: You shall not do so, my brethren, with these things, which the Lord hath given us, who hath kept us, and hath delivered the robbers that invaded us into our hands:

24 And no man shall hearken to you in this matter. But equal shall be the portion of him that went down to battle, and of him that abode at the baggage, and they shall divide alike.

25 And this hath been done from that day forward, and since was made a statute and an ordinance, and as a law in Israel.

26 Then David came to Siceleg, and sent presents of the prey to the ancients of Juda, his neighbours, saying: Receive a blessing of the prey of the enemies of the Lord.

27 To them that were in Bethel, and that were in Ramoth to the south, and to them that were in Jether,

28 And to them that were in Aroer, and that were in Sephamoth, and that were in Estham,

29 And that were in Rachal, and that were in the cities of Jerameel, and that were in the cities of Ceni,

30 And that were in Arama, and that were in the lake Asan, and that were in Athach,

31 And that were in Hebron, and to the rest that were in those places, in which David had abode with his men.

CHAP. XXXI.
3 And the whole weight of the battle was turned upon Saul: and the archers overtook him, and he was grievously wounded by the archers.

4 "Then Saul said to his armour-bearer: Draw thy sword, and kill me: lest these uncircumcised come, and slay me, and mock at me. And his armour-bearer would not: for he was struck with exceeding great fear. Then Saul took his sword, and fell upon it.

* A. M. 3960.

and Carith-aspher fell to his share. The enemy had a good opportunity to ravage all those places, as most of the soldiers were absent (C) at Jezreel. H.

Var. 15. Him. David did not require this slave to bearmy master, for the latter had lost all his claim, and David had acquired it by defeating the distressed. The Amalecites dwelt in tents, and the slave knew where they commonly lodged. C.

Var. 16. Drinking. Heb. adds, "and dancing," (Sallen,) in honour of their gods, M.

Var. 17. Evening. Heb. "twilight," in the morning (C) or evening. H. Some think that the pursuers lasted three days: others only from three till five in the evening. But David more probably slaughtered the interdicted people during the space of a whole day, from morning till evening. C. Sept. "from the morning or evening even rising, and being fully awake, till the afternoon, and on the following day (II.) which was marked at sun-set." C.

Var. 18. All, excepting what had been eaten, or consumed with fire. M.

Var. 20. And more. Heb. "which they drove before those things (er cattle)," taken from the Amalecites. H. Which were separated from those which David had recovered. C.

Var. 22. Unjust. Heb. Balalt. See Dent. xlix. 33. C. David saluted those who had remained at Besor, to show that he approved of their conduct, unless we may attribute it to his great clemency. M.

Var. 29. Akiba. Nothing could be more just and prudent; as this decision prevents continual murmurs and insurrections. Those who are left behind are bound to defend the baggage at the hazard of their lives, and each man must obey the orders of the general.

Var. 25. A last. Custom, (C) and a particular inflation, had long before been made for it. Num. xxii. 27. H. Jos. xiii. 8. We might translate the Heb. "This law had been observed in Israel from that day and before." David restored to its full vigour this ancient regulation. The Hebrews have no custom of driving the baggage, re-built, C. in which they say, to establish (C) and build again. Thus, by the addition of adverbs, they explain the same thing. Prot. "from that day forward he made it a statute," Ac. II.

Var. 29. Neighbours. Heb. "friends;" some were at a distance. Ver. 28. H. Var. 27. Bethel, "the house of God," as the priests had afforded him protection. H. It is not certain whether he speaks of a town of Ephraim, or of the cities where the ark and the tabernacle were now fixed. - Roos mi, in the tribe of Simeon (C): there was another in the tribe of Judah. M. - Jethar, or "Jethira," (Bible, a private town, called Better, Jos. xvi. 43.

Var. 28. Aroer, on the Arnon. David had sojourned among the Moabites. - Sephamoth: perhaps Stephana, (Num. xxxiv. 10,) though it was a great way beyond the Jordan. C. - Abulumas assigns Sephamoth to Juda. M. - Etumome was in the same tribe, belonging to the priests. Jos. xvi. 14.

Var. 29. Rachal; perhaps the same with Racah. Chap. xxiii. 19, and xxxii. 1. - Jerameel. See chap. xxxii. 10. - Caen, a canton to the south of the Dead Sea.


Var. 31. Hebron, twenty miles south of Jerusalem. - Rest. David remitted all his old friends, which was the sure way to procure more. H.

CHAP. XXXI. 1. Fled. They make but a feeble resistance, as God was not with them. H. The first cast was made by the archers, and Saul's three sons fell, while the king himself was dangerously wounded. M. - The death of his sons would increase his anguish. C.


Var. 3. Overtook. Heb. "attacked, found, or hit him." He was running away. H. - Wounded. Some translate Heb. "terrified," as they believe the words of the Amalecite, "my wife and life is in thee." But that wicked测定无信用; and Saul would probably not take the desperate resolution of killing himself, until he saw there was no possibility of escaping. Sept. "the archers find him, and they wounded him in the lower belly." Theodotion, "in the part near the liver."
5 And when his armour-bearer saw this, to wit, that Saul was dead, he also fell upon his sword and died with him.  
6 So Saul died, and his three sons, and his armour-bearer, and all his men that same day together.  
7 And the men of Israel, that were beyond the valley, and beyond the Jordan, seeing that the Israelites were fled, and that Saul was dead, and his sons, forsook their cities, and fled; and the Philistines came and dwelt there.  
8 And on the morrow the Philistines came to strip the slain, and they found Saul and his three sons lying in Mount Gilboa.  
9 And they cut off Saul's head, and stripped him of his armour, and sent into the land of the Philistines round about, to publish it in the temples of their idols, and among their people.  
10 And they put his armour in the temple of Astaroth, but his body they hung on the wall of Bethshan.  
11 "Now when the inhabitants of Jabes Gaalaad had heard all that the Philistines had done to Saul,  
12 All the most valiant men arose, and walked all the night, and took the body of Saul, and the bodies of his sons, from the wall of Bethshan: and they came to Jabes Gaalaad, and burnt them there.  
13 And they took their bones, and buried them in the wood of Jabes: and fasted seven days.

THE SECOND BOOK OF SAMUEL;  
OTHERWISE CALLED,  
THE SECOND BOOK OF KINGS.

CHAPTER I.  
David mourneth for the death of Saul and Jonathan: he ordreth the men to be slain whom he pretended he had killed Saul.  

NOW it came to pass, after Saul was dead, that David returned from the slaughter of the Amalecites and abode two days in Sceleg.  

2 And on the third day, there appeared a man who came out of Saul's camp, with his garments rent, and dust strewed on his head: and when he came to David, he fell upon his face, and adored.

3 And David said to him: From whence comest thou? And he said to him: I am fled out of the camp of Israel.  
4 And David said unto him: What is the matter that is come to pass? tell me. He said: The people are fled from the battle, and many of the people are fallen and dead: moreover Saul, and Jonathan, his son, are slain.  
5 And David said to the young man that told him: How knowest thou that Saul, and Jonathan, his son, are dead?  
6 And the young man that told him, said: I came by chance upon Mount Gilboa, and Saul leaned upon his arm.
and the French formerly wore them much, instead of iron. C. — Prot., however, agree with us. — In me. I have yet received no mortal wound. H.

And I killed him. This story of the young Amalecites is not true, as may easily be proved by comparing it with the last chapter of the foregoing book.

Ch. 17. Fall. This he says, apprehending that David would perhaps disapprove of what Solomon was about to do. But Solomon, however, replied, that the head was to be used as a badge of his dignity. Heb. "the crown." But it was not of metal, though such were already common. Exod. xxv. 30; 1 Par. xxv. 9.

And he gave him. But himself can be answerable for his death. See Matt. xxiii. 25. David was already supreme magistrate, and he wished that all should be convinced that he rejoiced not at the death of the king, and that none might think that this was some form of revenge. C.

Ver. 18. Bech. So the manuscript was mutilated, because it spoke in praise of the bow and arrows of Saul and Jonathan, ver. 22. So one of the works of Hesiod is called "a becker," of Theocritus, "a satey" of Simmias, "a wing" of Agias. Sept. have neglected this word entirely (L) in the Roman edition. But it is found in the Alex. copy, which reads "Israel," instead of "judas," properly Grabe. Prov. iv. 2. H. — Chait. "to shoot with the bow." Many suppose that David mentioned his men to act themselves in that art. (L) as they might soon expect to have to encounter the Philistines, (T) who were very expertWoman.

But the former interpretation seems preferable. C. — The bow might also be the beginning of some famous song, to the tune of which (D) David would have his men to sing this canticle, (H) particularly when they went to battle. Grotius.

Just. See Jos. x. 3. M. — It seems this was a more ancient record, to which the author of this book refers. C. — The custom of composing canticles on such solemn occasions is very ancient and frequent. See 3 Kings iii. 10, and xiii. 29; Jer. xlviii. 31. Idas, and ¥. The style of this piece can barely be equalized by the most polite writers. C. — David is chiefly occupied with the praises of Jonathan.

H. — Compare. This writer allows it in Heb. x, Jer. xxv. 9, some copies of S. Jerome’s version. T. L. p. 360, Nov. edit. op. It is a further illustration of the subsequent passage. C. — Yet the Sept. read, "Eat a pill, O Israel." — "Eat a pill," says the Sept. — "Eat a pill, O Israel," in honour of the slain, thou wounded soldiers. Hur. How are the mighty fallen! H.

Ver. 19. Illustrations. Heb. “the glory (beauty, heart, &c.) of Israel has been killed.” This comparison of Saul with the first born is made enough in the ideas of the ancients. Psal. xvii. 34; Cant. ii. 8, and xiv. 4. Syn. and Arab. "O heart of Israel, they have been slain," &c. — Slut. Heb. xxi, signifies also "a head of armed men;" and the first of the valiant, both here and ver. 22, and 25. Kennicott would apply it to Jonathan, upon whom David’s attention is mostly fixed. "O ornament of Israel! O warrior, upon thy high places!" H. — In this manner such pieces commence. Lament. i. T. 298
And after these things David consulted the Lord, saying: Shall I go up into one of the cities of Judah? And the Lord said to him: Go up. And David said: Whither shall I go up? And he answered him into Hebron.

So David went up, and his two wives, Achinoam, the Jezrahelitess, and Abigail, the wife of Nabal of Carmel:

3 And the men also that were with him, David brought up, every man with his household: and they abode in the towns of Hebron.

4 And the men of Judah came, and anointed David there, to be king over the house of Judah. And it was told David, that the men of Jabes Galaad had buried Saul.

5 David therefore sent messengers to the men of Jabes Galaad, and said to them: Blessed be you to the Lord, who have showed this mercy to your master, Saul, and have buried him.

6 And now the Lord surely will render you mercy and truth, and I also will requite you for this good turn, because you have done this thing.

7 Let your hands be strengthened, and be ye men of valour: for although your master, Saul, be dead, yet the house of Judah hath anointed me to be their king.

8 But Abner, the son of Ner, general of Saul’s army, took Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, and led him about through the camp.

9 And made him king over Galaad, and over Gessuri, and over Jezrael, and over Ephraim, and over Benjamin, and over all Israel.

10 Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, was forty years old when he began to reign over Israel, and he reigned two years; and only the house of Juda followed David.

11 And the number of the days that David abode, reigning in Hebron over the house of Judah, was seven years and six months.

12 And Abner, the son of Ner, and the servants of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, went out from the camp to Gabaon.

13 And Joab, the son of Sarvia, and the servants of David went out, and met them by the pool of Gabaon. And when they were come together, they sat down over against another: the one on the one side of the pool, and the other on the other side.

14 And Abner said to Joab: Let the young men rise, and play before us. And Joab answered: Let them rise.

15 Then there arose and went over twelve in number of Benjamin, of the part of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, and twelve of the servants of David.

16 And every one catching his fellow by the head, thrust his sword into the side of his adversary, and they fell down together: and the name of the place was called: The field of the valiant, in Gabaon.

17 And there was a very fierce battle that day: And Abner was put to flight, with the men of Israel, by the servants of David.

18 And there were the three sons of Sarvia there, Joab, and Abisai, and Asael: now Asael was a most swift runner, like one of the roes, that abide in the woods.

19 And Asael pursued after Abner, and turned not to the right hand nor to the left from following Abner.

20 And Abner looked behind him, and said: Art thou Asael? And he answered: I am.

21 And Abner said to him: Go to the right hand, or to the left, and lay hold on one of the young men, and take thee his spoils. But Asael would not leave off following him close.

22 And again Abner said to Asael: Go off, and do not follow me, lest I be obliged to stab thee to the ground, and I shall not be able to hold up my face to Joab, thy brother.

23 But he refused to hear him, and would not turn aside: wherefore Abner struck him with his spear, with a back stroke in the groin, and thrust him through, and he died upon the spot: and all that came to the place where Asael fell down and died, stood still.
24 Now while Joab and Abisai pursued after Abner, the sun went down: and they came as far as the hill of the aqueduct, that lieth over against the valley, by the way of the wilderness in Gabaon.

25 And the children of Benjamin gathered themselves together to Abner: and being joined in one body, they stood on the top of a hill.

26 And Abner cried out to Joab, and said: Shall thy sword rage unto utter destruction? knowest thou not that it is dangerous to drive people to despair? how long dost thou defer to bid the people cease from pursuing after their brethren?

27 And Joab said: As the Lord liveth, if thou hadst spoken sooner, even in the morning the people should have retired from pursuing after their brethren.

28 Then Joab sounded the trumpet, and all the army stood still, and did not pursue Israel any farther, nor fight any more.

29 And Abner and his men walked all that night through the plains: and they passed the Jordan, and having gone through all Beth-horon, came to the camp.

30 And Joab returning, after he had left Abner, assembled all the people: and there were wanting of David's servants nineteen men, beside Asael.

31 But the servants of David killed of Benjamin, and of the men that were with Abner, three hundred and sixty, who all died.

32 And they took Asael, and buried him in the sepulchre of his father, in Bethlehem: and Joab, and the men that were with him, marched all the night, and they came to Hebron at break of day.

CHAP. III.

David grew stronger. Abner cometh over to him: he is treacherously slain by Joab.

NOW there was a long war between the house of Saul and the house of David: David prospering and growing always stronger and stronger, but the house of Saul decaying daily.

2 And sons were born to David in Hebron: and his first-born was Amnon, of Achinoam, the Jezreelitess.

3 And his second, Chileab, of Abigail, the wife of Nabal, of Carmel: and the third, Absalom, the son of Maachah, the daughter of Tholmai, king of Gessur.

4 And the fourth, Adonias, the son of Haggith: and the fifth, Saphathia, the son of Abital.

5 And the sixth, Jethroam, of Eglah, the wife of David: these were born to David in Hebron.

6 Now while there was war between the house of Saul and the house of David, Abner, the son of Ner, ruled the house of Saul.

7 And Saul had a concubine named Respha, the daughter of Aia. And Isboseth said to Abner:

8 Why didst thou go in to my father's concubine? And he was exceedingly angry for the words of Isboseth, and said: Am I a dog's head against Juda this day, who have shown mercy unto the house of Saul, thy father, and to his brethren and friends, and have not delivered thee into the hands of David, and hast thou sought this day against me, to charge me with a matter concerning a woman?

9 So do God to Abner, and more also, unless as the Lord hath sworn to David, so do I to him.

10 That the kingdom be translated from the house of Saul, and the throne of David be set up over Israel, and over Juda, from Dan to Bersabee.

11 And he could not answer him a word, because he feared him.

12 Abner therefore sent messengers to David for himself, saying: Whose is the land? and that they should say: Make a league with me, and my hand shall be with thee: and I will bring all Israel to thee.

13 And he said: Very well: I will make a league with thee: but one thing I require of thee, saying: Thou shalt not see my face before thou bring Michol, the daughter of Saul; and so thou shalt come, and see me.

14 And David sent messengers to Isboseth, the son of Saul, saying: Restore my wife, Michol, whom I espoused to me for a hundred fore-skins of the Philistines.

15 And Isboseth sent, and took her from her husband, Phaltiel, the son of Lais.

16 And her husband followed her weeping, as far as
Baanurim: And Abner said to him: Go and return. And he returned.

17 Abner also spoke to the ancients of Israel, saying: Both yesterday and the day before you sought for David, that he might reign over you.

18 Now then do it: because the Lord hath spoken to David, saying: By the hand of my servant David I will save my people Israel from the hands of the Philistines, and of all their enemies.

19 And Abner spoke also to Benjamin. And he went to speak to David, in Hebron, all that seemed good to Israel, and to all Benjamin.

20 And he came to David, in Hebron, with twenty men: and David made a feast for Abner, and his men that came with him.

21 And Abner said to David: I will rise, that I may gather all Israel unto thee, my lord the king, and may enter into a league with thee, and that thou mayest reign over all as thy soul desireth. Now when David had brought Abner on his way, and he was gone in peace,

22 Immediately David's servants and Joab came, after having slain the robbers, with an exceeding great booty: And Abner was not with David in Hebron; for he had now sent him away, and he was gone in peace.

23 And Joab and all the army that was with him, came afterwards: and it was told Joab, that Abner, the son of Ner, came to the king, and he hath sent him away, and he is gone in peace.

24 And Joab went in to the king, and said: What hast thou done? Behold Abner came to thee: Why didst thou send him away, and he is gone and departed?

25 Knowest thou not Abner, the son of Ner, that to this end he came to thee, that he might deceiveth thee, and to know thy going out, and thy coming in, and to know all thou dost?

26 Then Joab going out from David, sent messengers after Abner, and brought him back from the eistern of Sira, David knowing nothing of it.

27 And when* Abner was returned to Hebron, Joab took him aside to the middle of the gate, to speak to him, treacherously: and he stabbed him there in the groin, and he died, in revenge of the blood of Asael his brother.

28 And when David heard of it, after the thing was now done, he said: I, and my kingdom is innocent before the Lord for ever of the blood of Abner, the son of Ner:

29 And may I come upon the head of Joab, and upon all his father's house: and let there not fall from the house of Joab one that hath an issue of seed, or that is a leper, or that holdeth the distaff, or that falleth by the sword, or that wanteth bread.

30 So Joab, and Abisai, his brother, slew Abner, because he had killed their brother Asael, at Gabaon, in the battle.

31 And David said to Joab, and to all the people that were with him: Render your garments, and gird yourselves with sackcloths, and mourn before the funeral of Abner. And king David himself followed the bier.

32 And when they had buried Abner in Hebron, king David lifted up his voice, and wept at the grave of Abner: and all the people also wept.

33 And the king, mourning and lamenting over Abner, said: Not as cowards are wont to die, hath Abner died.

34 Thy hands were not bound, nor thy feet loaden with fetters: but as men fall before the children of iniquity, so didst thou fall. And all the people repeating it, wept over him.

35 And when all the people came to take meat with David, while it was yet broad day, David swore, saying: So do God to me, and more also, if I taste bread or any thing else before sun-set.

36 And all the people heard, and they were pleased, and all that the king did seemed good in the sight of all the people.

37 And all the people, and all Israel understood that day, that it was not the king's doing, that Abner, the son of Ner, was slain.

38 The king also said to his servants: Do you not know that a prince and a great man is slain this day in Israel?

39 But I as yet am tender, though anointed king: and these men, the sons of Sarvia, are too hard for me: the Lord reward him that doeth evil according to his wickedness.

A ND* Ishobeth was murdered by two of his servants: David punished the murderers.

* A. M. 3996.

VER. 18. Enemies. We read not of this promise elsewhere. But there many other things are omitted in the second book. C.—Abner alleges God's decree, that he may not be deemed a traitor. Caget.

VER. 19. Benjamin, which tribe was naturally most attached to Saul's family. They followed, however, the example of the ten tribes, and twenty of them accompanied their general to Hebron. Sallen.

VER. 22. Robbers. Amalecites, (Sallen), or Philistines, who had made some incursions into David's territories. Babelus.

VER. 25. Dost. This explains going out, &c. H. —Joab pretends to be wholly solicitous for the king's welfare. But he was afraid lest Abner should take his place, and he also desired to revenge Asael's death. M.

VER. 27. Middle. Sept. "adversus." —Brother (who was wounded in the same manner; a just punishment of Abner's licentiousness. Sallen. —This was given out as the pretext of the murder; but every one saw that it was the chief promoter. M.—Joab treated Amasa in the same manner, chap. xx. 16. Ambition was his god. C.—Abas was ready to sell his brother for Abner, ver. 20. Jarmus. I would not purchase a kingdom at such a price. C.—I beg that the crime may not be imputed to us, who are innocent. H.—God sometimes punishes a whole kingdom for the sins of the rulers. M.—Yet not without some fault of the subjects.

VER. 29. Diestaff. Some translate a stick, with which the blind, lame, and aged endeavoured not to walk. C.—Any of these conditions would be very mortifying to great warriors. H.—Bread. Hangers and famins were considered as a scourge of God. Paul. iv. 7, 8, and evil. 9. David is not moved with hatred, but foreseeth what will befall the posterity of these men, whose crime he abhors. C.

VER. 31. Jobb. Requiring him to make some reparation, at least, for the offence, and to render the funeral pomp more solemn. All were obliged to rend their garments, and to put on sackcloth, on such occasions. It was very rough, and composed chiefly of goat and camel's hair.—Bier, contrary to the custom of kings. Some copies of the Sept. say, he "went before the bier," (C) where women commonly were placed. Cretus.

VER. 35. Died. Heb. "Is Abner dead, like Nebish, a fool." (Chal.) "like the wicked."—Ought we to have a man to have died in this treacherous manner? M.

VER. 39. King. Sept. "and that I am today a relation, (by my wife,) and appointed king by the king!" H.—His throne was not well established (C. W.); and to undertake to punish his enemies now might have had as pernicious consequences as the attempt of Ishobeth to correct his general. H.—The punishment was only deferred. 3 Kings ii. 3. M.—Hard. Powerful or insupportable.
2 Now the son of Saul had two men captains of his bands; the name of the one was Baana, and the name of the other Rechab, the sons of Remmon, a Berithite, of the children of Benjamin: for Rechab also was reckoned in Benjamin.

3 And the Berithites fled into Gethaim, and were sojourners there until that time.

4 And Jonathan, the son of Saul, had a son that was lame of his feet: for he was five years old, when the tidings came of Saul and Jonathan from Jezreel. And his nurse took him up and fled: and as she made haste to flee, he fell and became lame: and his name was Mephibosheth.

5 And the sons of Remmon, the Berithite, Rechab and Baana, coming, went into the house of Ishbiboth in the heat of the day: and he was sleeping upon his bed at noon. And the door-keeper of the house, who was cleansing wheat, was fallen asleep.

6 And they entered into the house secretly, taking ears of corn; and Rechab, and Baana, his brother, stabbed him in the groin, and fled away.

7 For when they came into the house, he was sleeping upon his bed in a parlour; and they struck him and killed him: and taking away his head, they went off by the way of the wilderness, walking all night.

8 And they brought the head of Ishbiboth to David, to Hebron: and they said to the king: Behold the head of Ishbiboth, the son of Saul, thy enemy, who sought thy life: and the Lord hath revenged my lord the king this day of Saul, and of his seed.

9 But David answered Rechab, and Baana, his brother, the sons of Remmon, the Berithite, and said to them: As the Lord liveth, who hath delivered my soul out of all distress,

10 "The man that told me, and said: Saul is dead, who thought he brought good tidings, I apprehended, and slew him in Siceleg, who should have been rewarded for his news.

11 How much more now, when wicked men have slain an innocent man in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not require his blood at your hand, and take you away from the earth?

12 And David commanded his servants, and they slew them, and cutting off their hands and feet, hanged them up over the pool in Hebron: but the head of Ishbibeth they took and buried in the sepulchre of Abner, in Hebron.

13 Then all the tribes of Israel came to David, in Hebron, saying: "Behold we are thy bone and thy flesh.

14 Moreover yesterday also and the day before, when Saul was king over us, thou wast he that did lead out and bring in Israel: and the Lord said to thee: Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be prince over Israel.

15 The ancients also of Israel came to the king, to Hebron, and king David made a league with them in Hebron before the Lord: and they anointed David to be king over Israel.

16 David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years.

17 In Hebron he reigned over Juda seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty years over all Israel and Juda.

18 And the king and all the men that were with him went to Jerusalem, to the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land: and they said to David: Thou shalt not come in hither, unless thou take away the blind and the lame, that say David shall not come in hither.

19 But David took the castle of Sion: the same is the city of David.

20 For David had offered that day a reward to whosoever should strike the Jebusites, and get up to the gutters of the tops of the houses, and take away the blind and the lame.

21 Also have mounted his father's throne, bond, fide; and, at any rate, it was not their business to decide the matter (C) in this treacherous manner.

22 Fort, while they were alive, (Theodoret. M.) almost as Adonibezek had treated many (Jude. 6): or they were first put to death, and the part cut off were fastened to a cross; as the head and right hand of Cyrus were by his brother Artaxerxes. Xenop. Anab. 3. C. Josephus seems to be of the former opinion, saying, "He ordered them to be executed in the most execrating torments, while the head of Jabez (Ishbah) was buried with all inquiry.

23 CHAP. V. I. Tribes. Thus God's promises swiftly fulfilled, and David obtained the quiet dominion over all Israel, excepting perhaps a few of the tribes of Benjamin, according to the Vulgate. 1 Par. xii. 29. An army of 340,000 was collected on this occasion; and David signalised the commencement of his reign by the taking of Jerusalem. C. Thoennies accurately supplied with all necessaries. Salien.—Flash, of the same nation, as Moses had specified. Deut. xvii. 15. C.

24 Load out to battle. His experience in war was a great recommendation. M. Feed, as a shepherd, under which character he is first represented. H. Other rulers were afterwards honoured with the same title, (C) particularly the governors of the Church. Acts xx. 8c.

25 Forty, a round number, as another half year is specified below (C); or Solomon might be crowned at the expiration of the fourth year. D.

26 Land. This was the only cattle which the inhabitants still retained, as they had been possessed of the cattle of Jonathas, (C) though the Israelites had been in the country above four hundred years. Ken. —Nothing could reflect greater glory on the beginning of David's reign than the seizing of this place, (C) which was deemed so inexplicable that the Jebusites thought the blind and the lame were sufficient to defend it. H. They placed some upon the walls, (E) "disputing them, on account of the strength of their walls." Huc. 1. Castel, "the lowing of the beasts." Deut. xxxii. Heber. Betemur, "over the Mount Zion. Eleazar, born over Mount Zion.

27 Gutters. Hebr. Betemur, through (Noddus) the subterranous.
lame that hated the soul of David: Therefore it is said in the proverb: The blind and the lame shall not come into the temple.

9 And David dwelt in the castle, and called it, The city of David: and he built round about from Mello and inward.

10 And he went on prospering and growing up; and the Lord God of hosts was with him.

11 And Hiram, the king of Tyre, sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons for walls: and they built a house for David.

12 And David knew that the Lord had confirmed his king over Israel, and that he had exalted his kingdom over his people Israel.

13 And David took more concubines and wives of Jerusalem, after he was come from Hebron: and there were born to David other sons also and daughters.

14 And these are the names of them that were born to him in Jerusalem, Samaa, and Sobah, and Nathan, and Solomon,

15 And Jebahar, and Elisua, and Nepheg,

16 And Japhia, and Elisama, and Elioda, and Eliphale.

17 And the Philistines heard that they had anointed David to be king over Israel: and they came all to seek David: and when David heard of it, he went down to a strong hold.

18 And the Philistines coming themselves in the valley of Raphaim.

19 And David consulted the Lord, saying: Shall I go up to the Philistines? and wilt thou deliver them into my hand? And the Lord said to David: Go up, for I will surely deliver the Philistines into thy hand.

20 And David came to Baal Pharisim: and defeated them there, and he said: The Lord hath divided my enemies before me, as waters are divided. Therefore the name of the place was called Baal Pharisim.

21 And they left there their idols: which David and his men took away.

22 And the Philistines came up again, and spread themselves in the valley of Raphaim.

23 And David consulted the Lord: Shall I go up against the Philistines, and wilt thou deliver them into my hands? He answered: Go not up against them, but fetch a compass behind them, and thou shalt come upon them over against the pear trees.

24 And when thou shalt hear the sound of one going in the tops of the pear trees, then shalt thou join battle: for then will the Lord go out before thy face, and strike the army of the Philistines.

25 And David did as the Lord had commanded him, and smote the Philistines from Gaba, until thou come to Gezer.

CHAP. VI.

David fethcith the ark from Carithsharan. One is struck dead for touching it. It is deposited in the house of Obededom: and from thence is carried to David's house.

AND David again gathered together all the chosen men of Israel, thirty thousand.

2 And David arose, and went, with all the people

passage "(leading to the tops of the houses). Hago of Vienna."—The king promised to give the command of the army to the man who would pass through the cavities (apodéphagw) below, and take the citadel. — Josephus. This reward is expressed in 1 Par. xi. 6., with the person who obtained it (S. Jer. Trad.). and it seems, after David, this ought to be inserted, "shall be the head and captain.

16. — And, that are hated by David's soul. Cæcatus supposes that the Jebesites in the citadel are thus distinguished from those who dwelt peaceably in the lower town with the Israelites. C.—Prover. Prof. inscr., "He shall be hand and captain. Wherefore they said, The blind into the house." What is meant here by "blind"? If the phrase be taken literally, the Jebesites were "blind." Or, if it be taken in a metaphorical sense, the Jebesites were so hateful to David, and David was so jealous of the provocation this had given him. H.—Some think that the blind and the lame were excluded from the temple, or from David's palace. But we find that they had free access to the temple (Matt. xxi. 14; Acts ii. 20; and Mephibosheth even at David's table, though he was lame. If the Jebesites were designated, they were already excluded from the temple, like other inhabitants of Canaan. C.—Josephus (vii. 8) insolently boasts that "David drove them from Jerusalem," though we read of Aremun residing there. Chap. xxiv. 10. But he might be a spy before, and not dwell in the fort. The expression seems, however, to be proverbial, to signify any very difficult enterprise, which proves successful and contrary to expectation. H.—The Jebesites were thus degraded (Sanctos) in their turn. T.—Whether Joab took this strong place by a subterfuge, (Passage,) or he scaled the walls, and so got to the top, where the waters fall, as from a gutter (C.), it is certain that he displaced the utmost valor, and thus obtained the confirmation of his authority, which David would perhaps have willingly taken from him, (Sallen.) If another had offered himself, and performed this hazardous enterprise. H. He made a fair offer to all Israel, as they probably expected. Konertz.

V. 9. "Inscendit." He built or repaired the higher "city of David," beginning at Mello, to "fill up" the valleys which Solomon finished, and adorned with a palace. 2 Kings xix. 15; 4 Kings xii. 30. The place is probably called Anor. Mac. xiv. 27. C.—Sept. and Josephus generally understand Mello to designate the citadel of Sion, or a "complete fortification," to defend the city. Instead of mew "in his house, in his house, in his house," H.—David makes the "unto the house, temple, or fort," whence he began the enclosure, so as to make a complete communication. Ken.—This city became the "most famous in all the East." Pinn. Sirs. Walls, built in a crowded manner, according to the rules of art, enclosed two hills, immensely high. Tuch. These hills were multiplied on account of their different summits, so that Josephus speaks of five hills. The palace of David stood on Sion, and the temple on Moriah, which was a part of it still more elevated, towards the east. The other hill is often called Aora by Josephus, and lay southward of Sion. Here the ancient town of Jebus was built. C.-We read of ten gates, and of four towers, belonging to this city. It was not well supplied with water, and what it had was brackish. The walls seem never to have exceeded four and a half miles; now they only are three, and include Mount Calvary, which was formerly so part of the city. H. Hiram was a magnificent prince, who kept up a correspondence with Solomon. He greatly adorned the city of Tyre. See Joseph. C. Ap. 1. V. 12. "Ober. Heb. "for." The king is bound to promote the welfare of his people. C.—But the same word means "over," as the Prov. allot. H.—Success. Constantly. C. Ananias, who was an earnest that the Lord had not rejected him, C. C. V. 15. David took more concubines and wives of Jerusalem. Not harlots, but wives of an inferior condition: for such in Scripture are styled concubines. H. V. 17. Sukk, or attack David. He went out to meet them, Par. But receiving an order not to join battle as yet, retired to Odelam. (chap. xxvii. 13; 1 Par. xi. 15; C.) a strong hold, with which he was perfectly acquainted. H. V. 18. Raphaim. Sept. "of Titians," (C.) or giants who had dwelt there. M.—It lay to the west (M.) or south of Jerusalem, and extended as far as Bethlehem. David was still more to the south, (C.), so that he seemed to be cut off from his capital. But it was secure enough. H.—On this occasion three of his brave men went through the midst of the enemies' ranks, to fetch water from the spring of Bethlehem. Chap. xxviii. 16. V. 21. "Apron, and burnt. Par." The ark had on the contrary proved fatal to the gods, and to the people of the Philistines; who might hence perceive the difference was between the true God and their false gods. V. 22. "Shall," etc. He did not suffer them to remain in Heb. C.—"Prot," and when David inquired of the Lord, he said, Thou shalt not, etc. Sept. and David, (C.) etc. — Trees. Heb. Bochim. Sept. "of lamentation." Judges ii. 1. V. 24. "Trees," etc. Many translate the Heb. "mulberry trees," or leave the original word, bochim, "the heights of Bochim." Sept. seem to have a double version: "the sound of the agitation (or Alex. "shouting up," (H.), as with an army on all sides) of the sound of the lamentation, (C.)" M. V. 25. "Gabaon," which some would understand "of the hill" of Bochim. C. —But in Sept. (Alex.) and in Par. we read Gebaon, a city near the birth-place of Ishbosheth, and which David pursued the enemy by Gabaon, and took from them all the cities of which they had taken possession after their victory. H.—Gezer was in the tribe of Ephraim. (M.) on the confines of the Philistines. C. CHAP. VI. V. 1. After, he had been anointed. David consulted his officers, etc. (1 Par. xvii. 18; 16) and other persons and people to meet him at Carithsharan.—Thousand, in arms, to protect the rest, (C.) who might probably amount to 300,000, H. This number Capel and Grotius have justly substituted for the one here mentioned. Some copies of the Sept. read 70,000. In the former assembly there were 340,000, or 259,000, (C.) or 60,000. Chap. i. 1. H.
that were with the men of Juda, to fetch the ark of God, upon which the name of the Lord of hosts is invoked, who sitteth over it between the Cherubims.

And they laid the ark of God upon a new cart: and took it out of the house of Abinadab, who was in Gabaa; and Oza, and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, drove the new cart.

And when they had taken it out of the house of Abinadab, who was in Gabaa, Ahio, having care of the ark of God, went before the ark.

But David and all Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments made of wood, on harps, and lutes, and timbrels, and cymbals, and trumpets.

And when they came to the floor of Nachon, Oza put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it: because the oxen kicked, and made it lean aside.

And the indignation of the Lord was enkindled against Oza, and he struck him for his rashness: and he died there before the ark of God.

And David was grieved because the Lord had struck Oza, and the name of that place was called: The striking of Oza, to this day.

And David was afraid of the Lord that day, saying: How shall the ark of the Lord come to me?

And he would not have the ark of the Lord brought in to himself into the city of David: but he caused it to be carried into the house of Obededom, the Gethite.

And the ark of the Lord abode in the house of Obededom, the Gethite, three months: and the Lord blessed Obededom, and all his household.

And it was told king David, that the Lord had blessed Obededom, and all that he had, because of the ark of God. So David went, and brought away the ark of God out of the house of Obededom, into the city of David, with joy. And there were with David seven choirs, and calves for victuals.

And when they that carried the ark of the Lord had gone six paces, he sacrificed an ox and a ram: And David danced with all his might before the Lord: and David was girded with a linen ephod.

And David and all the house of Israel brought the ark of the covenant of the Lord with joyous shouting, and with sound of trumpet.

And when the ark of the Lord was come into the city of David, Michal, the daughter of Saul, looking out through a window, saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord: and she despised him in her heart.

And they brought the ark of the Lord, and set it in its place in the midst of the tabernacle, which David had pitched for it: and David offered holocausts, and peace offerings before the Lord.

And when he had made an end of offering holocausts and peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord of hosts.

And he distributed to all the multitude of Israel, both men and women, to every one, a cake of bread, and a piece of roasted beef, and fine flour fried with oil: and all the people departed, every one to his house.

And David returned to bless his own house: and Michal, the daughter of Saul, coming out to meet David, said: How glorious was the king of Israel to-day, who uncovered himself before the handmaids of his servants, and was undressed, as if one of the vain fellows should strip himself.

And David said to Michal: Before the Lord, who chose me rather than thy father, and than all his house, and commanded me to be ruler over the people of the Lord in Israel,

I will both play, and make myself meaner than I have done: and I will be little in my own eyes: and with the handmaids of whom thou speakest, I shall appear more glorious.

Therefore Michal, the daughter of Saul, had no child to the day of her death.

And it came to pass when the king sat in his house, and the Lord had given him rest, on every side, from all his enemies,

And David's purpose to build a temple was according to the promise of great blessings in his seed: His prayer and thanksgiving.

Now, the words of the LORD against the house of David, even to this day have not been fulfilled, nor all the words concerning the temple of the Lord: and the people are yet in the wilderness.
2 He said to Nathan, the prophet: 'Dost thou see that I dwell in a house of cedar, and the ark of God is lodged within skins? 3 And Nathan said to the king: Go, do all that is in thy heart: because the Lord is with thee. 4 But it came to pass that night, that the word of the Lord came to Nathan, saying: 5 Go, and say to my servant David: Thus saith the Lord: Shalt thou build me a house to dwell in? 6 Wherefore have I not dwelt in a house of cedar, but have walked in a tabernacle, and in a tent. 7 In all the places that I have gone through with all the children of Israel, did I ever speak a word to one of the tribes of Israel, whom I commanded to feed my people Israel, saying: Why have you not built me a house of cedar? 8 And now thus shalt thou speak to my servant David: Thus saith the Lord of hosts: I took thee out of the pastures following the sheep, to be ruler over my people Israel: 9 And I have been with thee wheresoever thou hast walked, and have slain all thy enemies from before thy face: and I have made thee a great name, like unto the name of the great ones that are on the earth. 10 And I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and I will plant them, and they shall dwell therein, and shall be disturbed no more: neither shall the children of iniquity afflict them any more, as they did before. 11 From the day that I appointed judges over my people Israel: and I will give thee rest from all thy enemies. And the Lord foretelleth to thee, that the Lord will make thee a house. 12 And when thy days shall be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. 13 He shall build a house to my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever. 14 I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son: and if he commit any iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men. 15 But my mercy I will not take away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I removed from before my face. 16 And thy house shall be faithful, and thy kingdom for ever before thy face, and thy throne shall be firm for ever. 17 According to all these words, and according to all this vision, did Nathan speak to David. 18 And David went in, and sat before the Lord, and said: Who am I, O Lord God, and what is my house, that thou hast brought me thus far? 19 But yet this hath seemed little in thy sight, O Lord God, unless thou didst also speak of the house of thy servant for a long time to come; for this is the law of Adam, O Lord God. 20 And what can David say more unto thee? for thou knowest thy servant, O Lord God. 21 For thy word's sake, and according to thy own heart, thou hast done all these great things, so that thou wouldst make it known to thy servant. 22 Therefore thou art magnified, O Lord God, because there is none like to thee, neither is there any God besides thee, in all the things that we have heard with our ears. 23 And what nation is there upon earth, as thy people Israel, whom God went to redeem for a people to himself, and to make him a name, and to do for them great and terrible things, upon the earth, before the face of thy people, whom thou redeemest to thyself out of Egypt, from the nations and their gods? 24 For thou hast confirmed thyself to thy people Israel, to be an everlasting people: and thou, O Lord God, art become their God. 25 And now, O Lord God, raise up for ever the word that thou hast spoken concerning thy servant, and concerning his house: and do as thou hast spoken. 26 That thy name may be magnified for ever, and it...
may be said: The Lord of hosts is God over Israel. And let the house of thy servant, David, be established before the Lord.

27 Because thou, O Lord of hosts, God of Israel, hast revealed to the ear of thy servant, saying: I will build thee a house: therefore hath thy servant found in his heart to pray this prayer to thee.

28 And now, O Lord God, thou art God, and thy words shall be true: for thou hast spoken to thy servant these good things.

29 And now begin, and bless the house of thy servant, that it may endure for ever before thee: because thou, O Lord God, hast spoken it, and with thy blessing let the house of thy servant be blessed for ever.

CHAP. VIII.

David's victories, and his chief officers.

AND it came to pass after this, that David defeated the Philistines, and brought them down, and had the bridle of tribute out of the hand of the Philistines.

2 And he heath Moab, and measured them with a line, casting them down to the earth: and he measured with two lines, one to put to death, and one to save alive: and Moab was made to serve David under tribute.

3 David defeated also Adarezer, the son of Rohob, king of Soba, when he went to extend his dominion over the river Euphrates.

4 And David took from him a thousand and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen, and houghed all the chariot horses: and only reserved of them for one hundred chariots.

5 And the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Adarezer, the king of Soba: and David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men.

6 And David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus: and Syria served David under tribute: and the Lord preserved David in all his enterprises, whithersoever he went.

7 And David took the arms of gold, which the servants of Adarezer wore, and brought them to Jerusalem.

8 And out of Bete, and out of Beroth, cities of Adarezer, king David took an exceeding great quantity of brass.

9 And Thou, the king of Emath, heard that David had defeated all the forces of Adarezer.

10 And Thou sent Joram, his son, to king David, to salute him, and to congratulate with him, and to return him thanks; because he had fought against Adarezer, and had defeated him. For Thou was an enemy to Adarezer, and in his hand were vessels of gold, and vessels of silver and vessels of brass.

11 And king David dedicated them to the Lord, together with the silver and gold that he had dedicated of all the nations which he had subdued:

12 Of Syria, and of Moab, and of the children of Ammon, and of the Philistines, and of Amalec, and of the spoils of Adarezer, the son of Rohob, king of Soba.

13 David also made himself a name, when he returned after taking Syria, in the valley of the salt-pits, killing eighteen thousand.

14 And he put guards in Edom, and placed there a garrison: and all Edom was made to serve David: and the Lord preserved David in all his enterprises he went about.

15 And David reigned over all Israel: and David did judgment and justice to all his people.

16 And Joab, the son of Sarvia, was over the army: and Josaphat, the son of Ahilud, was recorder.

17 And Sadoc, the son of Achitob, and Achimelech...
the son of Abiathar, were the priests: and Sariah was the scribe:

18 And Banias, the son of Joada, was over the Cerenethi and Phlethethi; and the sons of David were the princes.

CHAP. IX.

David's kindness to Miphiboeth for the sake of his father Jonathan.

And David said: Is there any one, think you, left of the house of Saul, that I may show kindness to him for Jonathan's sake?

2 Now there was of the house of Saul, a servant named Siba: and when the king had called him to him, he said to him: Art thou Siba? And he answered: I am Siba, thy servant.

3 And the king said: Is there any one left of the house of Saul, that I may show the mercy of God unto him? And Siba said to the king: There is a son of Jonathan left, who is lame of his feet.

4 Where is he? said he. And Siba said to the king: Behold he is in the house of Machir, the son of Ammiel, in Lodabar.

5 Then king David sent, and brought him out of the house of Machir, the son of Ammiel, of Lodabar.

6 And when Miphiboeth, the son of Jonathan, the son of Saul, was come to David, he fell on his face and worshipped. And David said: Miphiboeth? And he answered: Behold thy servant.

7 And David said to him: Fear not, for I will surely show thee mercy for Jonathan thy father's sake, and I will restore the lands of Saul, thy father, and thou shalt eat bread at my table always.

8 He bowed down to him, and said: Who am I, thy servant, that thou shouldest look upon such a dead dog as I am?

9 Then the king called Siba, the servant of Saul, and said to him: All that belonged to Saul, and all his house, I have given to thy master's son.

10 Thou therefore, and thy sons, and thy servants, shall till the land for him: and thou shalt bring in food for thy master's son, that he may be maintained: and Miphiboeth, the son of thy master, shall always eat bread at my table. And Siba had fifteen sons and twenty servants.

11 And Siba said to the king: As thou, my lord the king, hast commanded thy servant, so will thy servant do: and Miphiboeth shall eat at my table, as one of the sons of the king.

12 And Miphiboeth had a young son, whose name was Michah: and all the kindred of the house of Siba served Miphiboeth.

13 But Miphiboeth dwelt in Jerusalem: because he was always of the king's table: and he was lame of both feet.

CHAP. X.

The Ammonites shamefully abuse the ambassadors of David: they hire the Syrians to their assistance: but are overthrown with their allies.

And it came to pass after this, that the king of the children of Ammon died, and Hanon, his son, reigned in his stead.

2 And David said: I will show kindness to Hanon, the son of Naas, as his father showed kindness to me. So David sent his servants to comfort him for the death of his father. But when the servants of David were come into the land of the children of Ammon,

3 The princes of the children of Ammon said to Hanon, their lord: Thinkest thou that for the honour of thy father, David hath sent comforters to thee, and hath not David rather sent his servants to thee to search, and spy into the city, and overthrow it?

4 Wherefore Hanon took the servants of David, and shaved off the one half of their beards, and cut away half of their garments, even to the buttocks, and sent them away.

5 When this was told David, he sent to meet them: for the men were sadly put to confusion, and David commanded them, saying: Stay at Jericho, till your beards be grown, and then return.

6 And the children of Ammon seeing that they had done an injury to David, sent and hired the Syrians of Rekob, and the Syrians of Soba, twenty thousand foot-

* A. M. 1497. A. C. 1037.

families of Saul and of David, two high priests were acknowledged in their respective dominions. Sadoe was also permitted to officiate at Gabaon during the reign of David; and, as Abiathar took part against Solomon, he was invested with the whole authority, and thus were accomplished the predictions made to Phinehas and to Keli. Num. xxv. 18; 1 Kings ii. 82. C. Yet Sallam considers Abiathar as the sole pontiff, from the time that his father was murdered by Saul. Sadoe, in the mean while, was his arch-priest or delegate at Gabaon (ii.), though Abiathar and Josephus acknowledge both as high priests, (1 Par. xxvii. 23.) officiating by turns. M. Scribe, or secretary. Ch. See Judg. v. 14.—Sept. "consulor." He is called Sassa in Chronicles. H.

15. The Cerenethi and Phlethethi. The king's guards. Ch. They were Philistines, and had attached themselves to David while he was at Geth, continuing always faithful to him. We read of them in the Vulgate, under the reign of Jeho. 4 Kings xi. 19. David selected some of all Israel towards the end of his reign. 1 Par. xxviii.—Princes: literally, priests (Cohen); so called by a title of honour, and not from exercising the priestly functions. Ch.

CHAP. IX. Ver. 1. Saul. David was suspicious only about the descendants of Jonathan, who was the eldest son. The rest he afterwards gave up to be crucified, while he ordered the patrimony of Saul to be given to Miphiboeth, who was now about twenty years old. Sallen, A. C. 1058.

Vera. 25. Servant, or true-man of Saul, and a convert. Josephus. M.

Vera. 4. Lodabar, probably on the east side of the Jordan. C. Machir was a powerful man of the tribe of Manasseh. M.

Vera. 6. Manasseh, on the death of his father. H. It is thought that all his goods had been confiscated, in consequence of Jos pollutants assuming the regal dignity. C. David might give the property to whom he pleased. M.—Always. This was a mark of the greatest distinction. Luke xxii. 80. C.

Vera. 11. My table, if the king shall please so to order. Sanchez.—It would seem that Siba did not properly understand the king. C.

Vera. 13. Feet, from five years of age. Chap. iv. 4. If we add the seven years and a half of his uncle's reign, and suppose that David would take this notice of him as soon as he had it in his power, after the taking of Jerusalem, we may conclude that he was about thirteen years old when he was presented to the king, and behaved with the most engaging modesty and respect. H.

CHAP. X. Ver. 2. Near, whom Saul had defeated, and who on that account is supposed to have received his rival's mercy willingly, (C.) when he had retired into the country of Moeb. 1 Kings xxii. 3. After receiving many presents from Naas, he retired to Odellam. S. Jud. Tribad. M.—Though the Israelites were not to seek the friendship of these nations, (Deut. xxii. 9.) they were not forbidden to make a return of gratitude, M.

Vera. 4. Atavah, having forced them as it were to go into mourning for the deceased king. These names adopted the same customs as the Hulians: they cut their hair and rent their garments to express their deep affliction. Isa. xxv. 2. The Arabs would deck it with a great insult, and a piece of irrigation, to shave their heads. Darkness, p. 172. Huetards (Agellus), observes, that the Lacedaemonians obliged those who acted in a cowardly manner in war to wear only one whisker. The garments (Aquilla says, "the tunic," Sept. "the cloak, or mantles," which is a military garment used when you were cut (C.) for the same purpose, like our spencers, (H.) that the ambassadors might be exposed to derision.

Vera. 6. Rebel, the capital, between Libanus and Antillibans. Soba was situated which King David. Ch. The name of Masacho, at the foot of Hormon.—Jabok (Heb. elat-rub) signifies, the man, or prince, or "the master of Tob," (C.) where Jephthah lived. Judg. xvi. 5. D. Sallen.—Josephus thinks that Jotbois is the name of a fourth king, who, together with the king of Mica, brought 22,000 into the
men, and of the king of Maacha a thousand men, and of Stob twelve thousand men.

7 And when David heard this, he sent Joab, and the whole army of warriors.

8 And the children of Ammon came out, and set their men in array at the entering in of the gate: but the Syrians of Soba, and of Rohob, and of Istob, and of Maacha, were by themselves in the field.

9 Then Joab, seeing that the battle was prepared against him, both before and behind, chose of all the choice men of Israel, and put them in array against the Syrians:

10 And the rest of the people he delivered to Abisai, his brother, who set them in array against the children of Ammon.

11 And Joab said: If the Syrians are too strong for me, then thou shalt help me: but if the children of Ammon are too strong for thee, then I will help thee.

12 Be of good courage, and let us fight for our people, and for the city of our God: and the Lord will do what is good in his sight.

13 And Joab, and the people that were with him, began to fight against the Syrians: and they immediately fled before him.

14 And the children of Ammon seeing that the Syrians were fled, they fled also before Abisai, and entered into the city: and Joab returned from the children of Ammon, and came to Jerusalem.

15 Then the Syrians, seeing that they had fallen before Israel, gathered themselves together.

16 And Adarezer sent and fetched the Syrians, that were beyond the river, and brought over their army: and Sobach, the captain of the host of Adarezer, was their general.

17 And when this was told David, he gathered all Israel together, and passed over the Jordan, and came to Helam: and the Syrians set themselves in array against David, and fought against him.

18 And the Syrians fled before Israel, and David slew of the Syrians the men of seven hundred chariots, and forty thousand horsemen: and smote Sobach, the captain of the army: who presently died.

19 And all the kings that were auxiliaries of Adarezer, seeing themselves overcome by Israel, were afraid, and fled away, eight and fifty thousand men, before Israel. And they made peace with Israel, and served them: and the Syrians were afraid to help the children of Ammon any more.

CHAP. XI.

David fell into the crime of adultery with Bethsabee, and not finding other means to conceal it, caused her husband, Urias, to be slain; then married her, and she beareth him a son.

AND it came to pass at the return of the year, at the time when kings go forth to war, that David sent Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel, and they ravaged the country of the children of Ammon, and besieged Rabba: but David remained in Jerusalem.

2 In the mean time it happened that David arose from his bed after noon, and walked upon the roof of the king's house: and he saw from the roof of his house, a woman washing herself, over against him: and the woman was very beautiful.

3 And the king sent, and inquired who the woman was. And it was told him, that she was Bethsabee, the daughter of Eliam, the wife of Urias, the Hethite.

4 And David sent messengers, and took her, and she came in to him, and he slept with her: and presently she was purified from her uncleanness:

5 And she returned to her house, having conceived. And she sent and told David, and said: I have conceived.

6 And David sent to Joab, saying: Send me Urias, the Hethite. And Joab sent Urias to David.

7 And Urias came to David. And David asked how Joab did, and the people, and how the war was carried on.

8 And David said to Urias: Go into thy house, and wash thy feet. And Urias went out from the king's house, and there went out after him a mess of meat from the king.

9 But Urias slept before the gate of the king's house, with the other servants of his lord, and went not down to his own house.

* A. M. 3050, A. C. 1050.
10 And it was told David by some that said: Urias went not to his house. And David said to Urias: Didst thou not come from thy journey? why didst thou not go down to thy house?

11 And Urias said to David: The ark of God, and Israel, and Juda dwell in tents, and my lord Joab, and the servants of my lord, abide upon the face of the earth: and shall I go into my house, to eat and to drink, and to sleep with my wife? by thy welfare, and by the welfare of thy soul, I will not do this thing.

12 Then David said to Urias: Tarry here to-day also, and to-morrow I will send thee away. Urias tarried in Jerusalem that day and the next.

13 And David called him to eat and to drink before him, and he made him drunk; and he went out in the evening, and slept on his couch, with the servants of his lord, and went not down into his house.

14 And when the morning came, David wrote a letter to Joab: and sent it by the hand of Urias.

15 Writing in the letter: Set ye Urias in the front of the battle, where the fight is hottest: and leave ye him, that he may be wounded, and die.

16 Wherefore, as Joab was besieging the city, he put Urias in the place where he knew the bravest men were.

17 And the men coming out of the city, fought against Joab, and there fell some of the people of the servants of David, and Urias, the Hethite, was killed also.

18 Then Joab sent, and told David all things concerning the battle.

19 And he charged the messenger, saying: When thou hast told all the words of the battle to the king,

20 If thou see him to be angry, and he shall say: Why did you approach so near to the wall to fight? knew you not that many darts are thrown from above, off the wall?

21 Who killed Abimelech, the son of Jeroboam? did not a woman cast a piece of a millstone upon him from the wall, and slwem him in Th dép? Why did you go near the wall? Thou shalt say: Thy servant Urias, the Hethite, is also slain.

22 So the messenger departed, and came and told David all that Joab had commanded him.

23 And the messenger said to David: The men prevailed against us, and they came out to us into the field: and we vigorously charged and pursued them, even to the gate of the city.

24 And the archers shot their arrows at thy servants, from off the wall above: and some of the king's servants are slain, and thy servant Urias, the Hethite, is also dead.

25 And David said to the messenger: Thus shalt thou say to Joab: Let not this thing discourage thee, for various is the event of war: and sometimes one, sometimes another, is consumed by the sword: encourage thy warriors against the city, and exhort them, that thou mayst overthrow it.

26 And the wife of Urias heard that Urias, her husband, was dead, and she mourned for him.

27 And the mourning being over, David sent and brought her into his house, and she became his wife, and she bore him a son: and this thing which David had done, was displeasing to the Lord.

AND the Lord sent Nathan to David: and when he was come to him, he said unto him: There were two men in one city, the one rich, and the other poor.

2 The rich man had exceeding many sheep, and oxen.

3 But the poor man had nothing at all but one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and nourished up, and which had grown up in his house, together with his children, eating of his bread, and drinking of his cup, and sleeping in his bosom; and it was unto him as a daughter.

4 And when a certain stranger was come to the rich man, he spared to take of his own sheep and oxen, to make a feast for that stranger, who was come to him; but took the poor man's ewe, and dressed it for the man that was come to him.

It seems the messenger did not allow him to express any resentment before he told him the agreeable news, which he desired so much to hear, ver. 24. H.

2. For him. The mourning for the dead usually lasted seven days (Eccles. xix.); and after that period David seems to have married Bathsheba.

A M. 2970, A. C. 1064.

2. And the Lord sent Nathan to David: and when he was come to him, he said unto him: There were two men in one city, the one rich, and the other poor.

3. The rich man had exceeding many sheep, and oxen.

4. But the poor man had nothing at all but one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and nourished up, and which had grown up in his house, together with his children, eating of his bread, and drinking of his cup, and sleeping in his bosom; and it was unto him as a daughter.

5. And when a certain stranger was come to the rich man, he spared to take of his own sheep and oxen, to make a feast for that stranger, who was come to him; but took the poor man's ewe, and dressed it for the man that was come to him.
5 And David's anger being exceedingly kindled against that man, he said to Nathan: As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this is a child of death.

6 He shall restore the ewe four-fold, because he did this thing, and had no pity.

7 And Nathan said to David: Thou art the man. Thus saith the Lord, God of Israel: I anointed thee king over Israel, and I delivered thee from the hand of Saul.

8 And gave thee thy master's house, and thy master's wives into thy bosom, and gave thee the house of Israel and Judah: and if these things be little, I shall add far greater things unto thee.

9 Why therefore hast thou despised the word of the Lord, to do evil in my sight? Thou hast killed Urias, the Hethite, with the sword, and hast taken his wife to be thy wife, and hast slain him with the sword of the children of Ammon.

10 Therefore, the sword shall never depart from thy house, because thou hast despised me, and hast taken the wife of Urias, the Hethite, to be thy wife.

11 Thus saith the Lord: Behold, I will raise up evil against thee out of thy own house, and I will take thy wives before thine eyes, and give them to thy neighbour, and he shall lie with thy wives in the sight of this sun.

12 For thou didst it secretly: but I will do this thing in the sight of all Israel, and in the sight of the sun.

13 And David said to Nathan: I have sinned against the Lord. And Nathan said to David: The Lord also hath taken away thy sin: thou shalt not die.

14 Nevertheless, because thou hast given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme, for this thing, the child that is born to thee, shall surely die.

15 And Nathan returned to his house. The Lord also struck the child which the wife of Urias had borne to David, and his life was despaired of.

16 And David besought the Lord for the child: and David kept a fast, and going in by himself, lay upon the ground.

17 And the ancients of his house came to make him rise from the ground: but he would not, neither did he eat meat with them.

18 And it came to pass on the seventh day that the child died: and the servants of David feared to tell him that the child was dead. For they said: Behold, when the child was yet alive, we spoke to him, and he would not hearken to our voice: how much more will he afflict himself, if we tell him that the child is dead?

19 But when David saw his servants whispering, he understood that the child was dead: and he said to his servants: Is the child dead? They answered him: He is dead.

20 Then David arose from the ground, and washed and anointed himself: and when he had changed his apparel, he went into the house of the Lord, and worshipped; and then he came into his own house, and he called for bread, and ate.

21 And his servants said to him: What thing is this that thou hast done? thou didst fast and weep for the child, while it was alive: but after the child was dead, thou didst rise up and eat bread.

22 And he said: While the child was yet alive, I fasted and wept for him: for I said: Who knoweth whether the Lord may not give him to me, and the child may live?

23 But now that he is dead, why should I fast? shall I bring him back again? I shall not fast thus: but he shall return to me.

24 And David comforted Bathsheba, his wife, and went in unto her, and slept with her: and she bare a son, and he called his name Solomon, and the Lord loved him.

25 And he sent, by the hand of Nathan, the prophet, and called his name Amiud to the Lord, because the Lord loved him.

26 And Joab fought against Rabbath, of the children of Ammon, and laid close siege to the royal city.

27 And Joab sent messengers to David, saying: I have fought against Rabbath, and the city of waters is about to be taken.

* Exod. xxii, 1-7. + 1 Sam. vi, 11. "— 2 Sam. xvi, 12.
28 Now, therefore, gather thou the rest of the people together, and besiege the city and take it: lest, when the city shall be wasted by me, the victory be ascribed to my name.

29 Then David gathered all the people together, and went out against Rabbath: and after fighting, he took it.

30 And he took the crown of their king from his head, the weight of which was a talent of gold, set with most precious stones; and it was put upon David's head, and the spoils of the city, which were very great, he carried away.

31 And bringing forth the people thereof, he saved them, and drove over them chariots armed with iron: and divided them with knives, and made them pass through brick-kils: so did he to all the cities of the children of Ammon. And David returned with all the army to Jerusalem.

CHAP. XIII.

Amon ranvelleth Thamar. For which Absalom killeth him, and slayth to Gerar.

And it came to pass after this, that Amnon, the son of David, loved the sister of Absalom, the son of David, who was very beautiful; and her name was Thamar.

2 And he was exceedingly fond of her, so that he fell sick for the love of her: for as she was a virgin, he thought it hard to do anything dishonestly with her.

3 Now Amnon had a friend, named Jonadab, the son of Seemaam, the brother of David, a very wise man:

4 And he said to him: Why dost thou grow so lean from day to day? O son of the king! why dost thou not tell me the reason of it? And Amnon said to him: I am in love with Thamar, the sister of my brother Absalom.

5 And Jonadab said to him: Lie down upon thy bed, and feign thyself sick: and when thy father shall come to visit thee, say to him: Let my sister Thamar, I pray thee, come to me, to give me to eat, and to make me a mess, that I may eat it at her hand.

6 So Amnon lay down, and made as if he were sick: and when the king came to visit him, Amnon said to the king: I pray thee, let my sister Thamar come, and make in my sight two little messes, that I may eat at her hand.

7 Then David sent home to Thamar, saying: Come to the house of thy brother Amnon, and make him a mess.

8 And Thamar came to the house of Amnon, her brother: but he was laid down: and she took meal and tempered it: and dissolving it in his sight, she made little messes.

9 And taking what she had boiled, she poured it out, and set it before him, but he would not eat: and Amnon said: Put out all persons from me. And when they had put all persons out,

10 Amnon said to Thamar: Bring the mess into the chamber, that I may eat at thy hand. And Thamar took the little messes which she had made, and brought them in to her brother Amnon, in the chamber.

11 And when she presented him the meat, he took hold of her, and said: Come, lie with me, my sister.

12 She answered him: Do not so, my brother, do not force me: for no such thing must be done in Israel. Do not thou this folly.

13 For I shall not be able to bear my shame, and thou shalt be as one of the fools in Israel: but rather speak to the king, and he will not deny me to thee.

14 But he would not hearken to her prayers, but being stronger, overpowered her, and lay with her.

15 Then Amnon hated her with an exceeding great hatred: so that the hatred, wherewith he hated her, was greater than the love with which he had loved her before.

And Amnon said to her: Arise, and get thee gone.

16 She answered him: This evil, which now thou dost against me, in driving me away, is greater than that which thou didst before. And he would not hearken to her.

17 But calling the servant that ministered to him, he said: Thrust this woman out from me: and shut the door after her.

18 And she was clothed with a long robe, for the king's daughters, that were virgins, used such kind of garments. Then his servant thrust her out; and shut the door after her.

19 And she put ashes on her head, and rent her long robe, and laid her hands upon her head, and went on crying.

20 And Absalom, her brother, said to her: Hast thou brother Amnon lain with thee? but now, sister, hold thy peace, he gave on this occasion a showing of his wisdom was but carnal and worldly. Ch.—Jonadab seems to be styled Jonathas, chap. xxii. 21. C.

VAR. 5. To me. Heb. "and give me meat, and dress the meat in my sight, that I may see it, and eat of it." Ec. 5. —He pretends to be disguised with food. (C) unless he see his sister make it easy. H.

VAR. 8. Messes. Heb. "cakes, or cordials; what might refresh the heart and give its appetite.

VAR. 12. Folly, or impolicy: directly contrary to the law. Lev. xix. 9 and 10, and 11. H.

VAR. 14. Then. Was she ignorant that such marriages could not be allowed? C.—Some think she was. Gvrt. M.—Others believe that, in her present situation, she said what first came into her head, to get out of the hands of her brother. C.

VAR. 15. Before. So these changes are not uncommon in those who give way to their desires. T.—God caused Amnon to be stung with remorse, and the evil spirit pushed him to extremities, which filled the palace with scandal and bloodshed. M.

VAR. 16. Greater as being more public. The, and all would think her guilty of some horrible uncleanliness. H.—It made the divulging of the crime in some degree necessary. M.

VAR. 18. Heb. postum; long and variegated, like Joseph's Gen. xxxvii. 5. The Saps call it, kagarow, to inculcate that it was adorned with fruits," Ec. H.

VAR. 19. Heb. y Rede, as if to hide her face. Exe. xxvii. 20; Jer. ii. 77. C.—Crying, that no one might think she had connived. M.—She probably was.
peace, he is thy brother: and afflicth not thy heart for this thing. So Tamar remained pining away in the house of Absalom her brother.

21 And when king David heard of these things he was exceedingly grieved: and he would not afflicth the spirit of his son Ammon, for he loved him, because he was his first-born.

22 But Absalom spake not to Amnon, neither good nor evil: for Absalom hated Amnon, because he had ravished his sister Tamar.

23 And it came to pass, after two years, that the sheep of Absalom were shorn in Baal-hazor, which is near Ephraim: and Absalom invited all the king's sons.

24 And he came to the king, and said to him: Behold thy servant's sheep are shorn: Let the king, I pray, with his servants, come to his servant.

25 And the king said to Absalom: Nay, my son, do not ask that we should all come, and be chargeable to thee. And when he pressed him, and he would not go, he blessed him.

26 And Absalom said: If thou wilt not come, at least let my brother, Amnon, I beseech thee, come with us. And the king said to him: It is not necessary that he should go with thee.

27 But Absalom pressed him, so that he let Amnon and all the king's sons go with him. And Absalom made a feast, as it were the feast of a king.

28 And Absalom had commanded his servants, saying: Take notice when Amnon shall be drunk with wine, and when I shall say to you: Strike him, and kill him; fear not: for it is I that command you: take courage, and be valiant men.

29 And the servants of Absalom did to Amnon, as Absalom had commanded them. And all the king's sons arose, and got up every man upon his mule, and fled.

30 And while they were yet in the way, a rumour came to David, saying: Absalom hath slain all the king's sons, and there is not one of them left.

31 Then the king rose up, and rent his garments, and fell upon the ground: and all his servants, that stood about him, rent their garments.

32 But Jonadab, the son of Seennas, David's brother, answering, said: Let not my lord the king think, that all the king's sons are slain: Amnon only is dead, for he was appointed by the mouth of Absalom from the day that he ravished his sister, Tamar.

33 Now, therefore, let not my lord the king take this thing into his heart, saying: All the king's sons are slain for Amnon only is dead.

34 But Absalom fled away: and the young man that kept the watch, lifted up his eyes and looked: and behold there came much people by a by-way on the side of a mountain.

35 And Jonadab said to the king: Behold the king's sons are come: as thy servant said, so it is.

36 And when he had made an end of speaking, the king's sons also appeared: and, coming in, they lifted up their voice, and wept: and the king also, and all his servants, wept very much.

37 But Absalom fled, and went to Tholomai, the son of Ammud, the king of Gessur. And David mourned for his son every day.

38 And Absalom, after he was fled, and come into Gessur, was there three years. And king David ceased to pursue after Absalom, because he was comforted concerning the death of Amnon.

CHAP. XIV.

Job procureth Absalom's return, and his admittance to the king's presence.

AND Joab, the son of Sarvia, understanding that the king's heart was turned to Absalom,

2 Sent to Thecua, and fetched from thence a wise woman: and said to her: Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning apparel, and be not anointed with oil, that thou mayst be as a woman that had a long time been mourning for one dead.

3 And thou shalt go in to the king, and shalt speak to him in this manner. And Joab put the words in her mouth.

4 And when the woman of Thecua was come in to the king, she fell before him upon the ground, and worshipped, and said: Save me, O king.

5 And the king said to her: What is the matter with thee? She answered: Alas, I am a widow woman: for my husband is dead.

6 And thy handmaid had two sons: and they quarrelled with each other in the field, and there was none to part them: and the one struck the other, and slew him.


II. KINGS.

CHAP. XIII.

dir: to her brother's house, and related the affair to him; or he met her in this condition. Saltan.

VAR. 20. Brother. His disgrace will fall upon the whole royal family, and the king will not bring him to punishment, like another. C.—Away. Heb. and Chal. "desolate." M.—Sept. "like a widow." VAR. 21. And he, &c. This is not in Has., &c., nor in S. Jerom's version. Jospehus and some copies of the Spha. read it. But the reason here alleged would not suffice to excuse David. C.—Whatever faults he might have fallen into, he was not on that account to suffer crimes to remain unpunished (H.): and it is supposed that he testified his resentment to Amnon (Saltan, &c.), though the Scripture be silent thereon. H.—Abasandia condemns him for too great remisseness. M.

VAR. 23. Two. Heb. "fall years." He waited so long that he might put his murderous designs in execution with less suspicion. H.—Shoop. It was esteemed the best husbandry, "to have fine flocks; beaute pastores (Caton); even for the nobility.—Epibates, or Epheirs (Jouia xi. 84); probably near Bethel. Joseph. Bel. y. 289, C.

VAR. 25. Blessed him, wishing him joy. Absalom kept a separate establishment, and had many children. Chap. xiv. 27. M.

VAR. 26. Amawas. He mentions him as the eldest, and that David might suppose that they were perfectly reconciled. C.—The unhappy father seems for a long time to have expressed a reluctance and forbidding. H. 340.

VAR. 28. It is I: the blame will fall on me; I will rescue all from danger. These servants were, probably, infidels of Gessur, and fled with their master. M.

VAR. 29. Mute. This is the first time we find these animals used to ride on.

VAR. 32. Mouth. Chal. Syr., "heart." Aquila, "because Absalom was in wrath against him." He had resolved upon his destruction. C.

VAR. 34. Mountains, Olivet, &c. They had not kept the high road through fear of Absalom (Abul); who, on his part, fled out of the country, as no stay of refuge was able to protect wildfowlers. H.

VAR. 37. Thelamim, or Tholamim. (H. chap. iii. 5.) his maternal grand- father. C.

VAR. 38. Closed. We do not read that he had pursued Absalom before. C.—Now he laid aside all thoughts of punishing him, as he began even to desire to see him again, when he reflected that Amnon had deserved death. H.—Reb. also, "he burnt with a secret desire to receive Absalom." Chap. xiv. 1. Jonathan Vataa, &c. C.—Prot. "the soul of king David longed to go forth unto," H. 2.

CHAP. XIV. VER. 2. Thecum, twelve miles south of Jerusalem. S. Jer.—Joab causes this unknown woman to come from the country to conceal his design. (C.) hoping that Absalom would be his father's successor. M.

VAR. 4. Save me. So the Jews frequently repeated Hosanna: and David addressed God, Save me, 1 Par. xvi. 50. T.

And behold the whole kindred rising against thy handmaid, saith: Deliver him that hath slain his brother, that we may kill him for the life of his brother, whom he slew, and that we may destroy the heir: and they seek to quench my spark which is left, and will leave my husband no name, nor remainder upon the earth.

And the king said to the woman: Go to thy house, and I will give charge concerning thee.

And the woman of Thecac said to the king: Upon me, my lord, be the iniquity, and upon the house of my father: but may the king and his throne be guiltless.

And the king said: If any one shall say ought against thee, bring him to me, and he shall not touch thee any more.

And she said: Let the king remember the Lord his God, that the next of kin be not multiplied to take revenge, and that they may not kill my son. And he said: As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of thy son fall to the earth.

Then the woman said: Let thy handmaid speak one word to my lord the king. And he said: Speak.

And the woman said: Why hast thou thought such a thing against the people of God? and why hath the king spoken this word, to sin, and not bring home again his own exile?

We all die, and like unto waters that return no more, we fall down into the earth: neither will God have a soul to perish, but recalleth: meaning that he that is cast off, should not altogether perish.

Now therefore I am come to speak this word to my lord the king, before the people. And thy handmaid said: I will speak to the king; it may be the king will perform the request of his handmaid.

And the king hearkened to me, to deliver his handmaid out of the hand of all that would destroy me, and my son together, out of the inheritance of God.

Then let thy handmaid say, that the word of my lord the king be made as a sacrifice. For even as an angel of God, so is my lord the king, that he is neither moved with blessing nor cursing; wherefore the Lord thy God is also with thee.

He expresseth their sentiments more than their words. C.—Some of the relations might desire to obtain the inheritance. M. See Num. xxxv. 18.—Sacrific. Pottery is often denoted by a lamp. Cap. xxi. 17. Heb. and Sept. "my coal," reserved to entinkle my life, (C.) or to purport our name in Israel, (H.) or that of his father, whose title the son succeeded. The mother could claim no inheritance.

Guiltless, if the murderer be not brought to execution. I am willing to bear all the blame and punishment. C.—Abigail and Rebecca speak in the same manner. 1 Kings xxiv. 26. Gen. xxviii. 13. T.—Though kings may not pardon as they please, yet in this instance David might protect the widow’s son; as there was no witness to prove that he had committed the murder.

Multipled, or overwhelm me with their numbers. C.

Exile, the banished Abasolm, (H.) who, in similar circumstances, has only committed a single crime like that which the king is willing to pardon at the instance of a poor widow; though all the people of God seem interested for the welfare of Abasolm, whom they look upon as the heir apparent. This was the drift of the whole paragraph, C.—To sin, may be referred to Abasolm, who might be driven by despair to worship idols.

Earth; so great was the distress of the people at the absence of their king. H.—Perish, (C.) I just judge cannot take the money of integrity. C.—And cannot the prince (or judge) pardon a man, and device means to leave his son no longer in exile? C.—Prot. neither God respect according to his device means that his banished son be expelled from him. Let the king imitate this example.

Before the people. Heb. also, "through fear, or respect for the people," who generally wished that Abasolm might return. H.—Joab was present, (ver. 21) and no doubt many others; who, if requisite, might join their prayers with hers. C.

Sacrifice: perfect and inviolable. T.—Curing, provided he be in the right. M.—Heb. the king to discern (hear) good and bad; of consummate wisdom, (ver. 20, I.) so that no one can impose upon him.

When, though he lived in Jerusalem. C.—This was done in order that he might enter seriously into himself, and avoid similar excesses. H.—He felt this privation more than exile. H.

A year. Heb. and Sept., "from the end of days to days," Chal. "as it was convenient," But the Vulg. seems the best, (C.) and is followed by the Prot. version, H.—Sickles, including all his hair. The Hebrews were their hair very long. C.—Weight. Heb. "after the king’s stone." Beza, but one MS. has Bodson, with the Sept. "after the king’s sickle." M. and Babylon, as Pelletier supposes that this work was written towards the end of the captivity. C.—Some suppose that r (200) has been substituted instead of d (40) or (30), etc. But all are not convinced that the Hebrews formerly marked the numbers by letters. It is quite incredible that it should weigh 200 sickles, or 5 minas of Alexandria, each consisting of 20 ounces. The Latin interpolates reads, "every eight months." C.—S Epiphanius and Hero have 125 sickles, or about 31 ounces. H.—The Babylonian sickle, here mentioned, was only the third of that used by the Hebrews. D.

And he sent to Joab, to send him to the people, who all died before their father. Chap. xviii. 18.—Thus, in memory of his sister (Abish) or his Thamar received the name from her which she resided with Abasolm. M.
king, but he would not come to him. And when he had sent the second time, and he would not come to him,
30 He said to his servants: You know the field of Jōb, near my field, that hath a crop of barley: go now and set it on fire. So the servants of Abūsaluom set the corn on fire, and Jōb's servants coming, with their garments rent, said: The servants of Abūsaluom have set part of the field on fire.
31 Then Jōb arose, and came to Abūsaluom his house, and said: Why have the servants set my corn on fire?
32 And Abūsaluom answered Jōb: I sent thee, beseeching thee to come to me, that I might send thee to the king, to say to him: Wherefore am I come from Gassar? It had been better for me to be there. I beseech thee, therefore, that I may see the face of the king, and if be mindful of my iniquity, let him kill me.
33 So Jōb going in to the king, told him all: and Abūsaluom was called for, and he went in to the king: and prostrated himself on the ground before him: and the king kissed Abūsaluom.

CHAP. XV.
Abūsaluom's policy and conspiracy. David is obliged to flee.

 Now* after these things Abūsaluom made himself chief, and rose up early, stood by the entrance of the gate, and when any man had business to come to the king's judgment, Abūsaluom called him to him, and said: Of what city art thou? He answered, and said: Thy servant is of such a tribe of Israel.
3 And Abūsaluom answered him: Thy words seem to me good and just. But there is no man appointed by the king to hear thee. And Abūsaluom said:
4 O that they would make me judge over the land, that all that have business might come to me, and I might do them justice.
5 Moreover, when any man came to him to salute him, he put forth his hand, and took him, and kissed him.
6 And this he did to all Israel that came for judgment, to be heard by the king, and he excused the hearts of the men of Israel.
7 And after forty years, Abūsaluom said to king David:
8 For thy servant made a vow, when he was in Gessur of Syria, saying: If the Lord shall bring me again into Jerusalem, I will offer sacrifice to the Lord.
9 And king David said to him: Go in peace. And he arose, and went to Hebron.
10 And Abūsaluom sent spies into all the tribes of Israel, saying: As soon as you shall hear the sound of the trumpet, say ye: Abūsaluom reigneth in Hebron.
11 Now there went with Abūsaluom two hundred men out of Jerusalem that were called, going with simplicity of heart, and knowing nothing of the design.
12 Abūsaluom also sent for Achiṭophel, the Gilônite, David's counsellor, from his city, Gilo. And while he was offering sacrifices, there was a strong conspiracy, and the people running together increased with Abūsaluom.
13 And there came a messenger to David, saying: All Israel, with their whole heart, followeth Abūsaluom.
14 And David said to his servants, that were with him in Jerusalem: Arise, and let us flee: for we shall not escape else from the face of Abūsaluom: make haste to go out, lest he come and take us, and bring ruin upon us, and smite the city with the edge of the sword.
15 And the king's servants said to him: Whosoever our lord the king shall command, we, thy servants, will willingly execute.
16 And the king went forth, and all his household, on in securing the interest of Israel, before he declared himself openly against his king. C.
—He had been so long at Jerusalem since his return. Sallem.—The Vulgate of Sixtus V. in that passage, as well as in the present, reads the smaller numbers, as he was guided by the best Latin copies, whereas Clement VIII. has also consulted Gal. (De Jure VIII. 23), "The former," says Kennicott, (De Jure VII. p. 593.), "seems to have been printed on a faster paper, and the old Latin version is likely to be found more pure in the edition of Sixtus than in that of Clement, since the latter seems to have corrected his Latin by the modern (i.e. the corrupted) Heb. copies." Dr. James observes, that "almost all the Latin editions received in the Church, for many years (preceding 1500), agree with Sixtus," who here reads querutur, with many others; so that Grotius is well supported in having pronounced so decisively, "without doubt there is a mistake, two letters having been added at the end of artūs. The thing itself declares that four years had elapsed." Kennicott.—It appears to be indubitable, that some mistakes have taken place with regard to numbers. But that this place is incorrect may not be so certain, as the chronology of Sallem, Usher, etc. explains it well enough. The Hebrew text was corrected more correct when the last editions of S. Jeron and of others were given, than it is at present. H.

CHAP. Xv.
5. Lord. The pretext seemed very bad, since he ought not to have delayed so long to perform his vow. Moreover, the usual places for sacrifice were Gushur and Gilgal. But the king did not show a respect for the patriarchs, who were buried at Hebron, S. Jer. Tract. M.

10. Spies, or men to give a plausible appearance to his ambition, and to use his power, so as to delay all that was done according to order, and with David's approbation. H.—Reigneth. He was solemnly anointed. Chap. xix. 10. M.

13. Achiṭophel, the grandfather of Bethsābē; to revenge whose diabolical plotting the king had conformed himself. Chap. vii. 15. and had plotted his rebellion (Sallen) so that he was ever ready to lend his assistance. C.

14. Ruin, of a house falling. Heb. "evil." David gives way to the fury of the rebels, hoping that they will enter into themselves, without reference. He departs on foot, like a penitent, acknowledging the justice of God. Fear does not prompt him to leave Jerusalem, which was a place of such strength, (chap. v. 6), nor that his attendants abandoned on a sudden by that courage, which made some of them a match for the army of the rebellious, on the discovery of all things with great coolness and prudence. C.—He wishes to appease God. M.
foot: "and the king left ten women, his concubines, to keep the house.  
17 And the king going forth, and all Israel, on foot, stood afar off from the house:  
18 And all his servants walked by him, and the bands of the Cherethi, and the Pelethi, and all the Gethites, valiant warriors, six hundred men, who had followed him from Gath on foot, went before the king.  
19 And the king said to Ethai, the Gethite: Why comest thou with us? return with dwell with the king; for thou art a stranger, and art come out of thy own place.  
20 Yesterday thou camest, and to-day shalt thou be forced to go forth with us; but I shall go whither I am going: return thou, and take back thy brethren with thee, and the Lord will show thee mercy, and truth, because thou hast showed grace and fidelity.  
21 And Ethai answered the king, saying: As the Lord liveth, and as my lord the king liveth: in what place soever thou shalt be, my lord the king, either in death, or in life, there will thy servant be.  
22 And David said to Ethai: Come, and pass over. And Ethai, the Gethite, passed, and all the men that were with him, and the rest of the people.  
23 And they all wept with a loud voice, and all the people passed over: the king also himself went over the brook Cedron, and all the people marched towards the way that looketh to the desert.  
24 And Sadoc, the priest, also came, and all the Levites with him, carrying the ark of the covenant of God, and they set down the ark of God: and Abiathar went up, till all the people that were come out of the city had done passing.  
25 And the king said to Sadoc: Carry back the ark of God into the city: if I shall find grace in the sight of the Lord, he will bring me again, and will show me both it, and his tabernacle.  
26 But if he shall say to me: Thou pleasest me not; I am ready: let him do that which is good before him.  
27 And the king said to Sadoc, the priest: O seer, return into the city in peace: And let Achimaa, thy son, and Jonathan, the son of Abiathar, be with you.  
28 Behold I will lie hid in the plains of the wilderness, till there come word from you to certify me.  

chap. xv.  

II. KINGS.  

29 So Sadoc and Abiathar carried back the ark of God into Jerusalem: and they tarried there.  
30 But David went up by the ascent of Mount Oliver, going up and weeping, walking barefoot, and with his head covered; and all the people that were with him, went up with their heads covered, weeping.  
31 And it was told David, that Achitophel also was in the conspiracy with Absalom; and David said: Iniquitous, O Lord, I beseech thee, the counsel of Achitophel.  
32 And when David was come to the top of the mountain, where he was about to adore the Lord, behold Chusai, the Arachite, came to meet him with his garment rent, and his head covered with earth.  
33 And David said to him: If thou come with me, thou wilt be a burden to me.  
34 But if thou return into the city, and wilt say to Absalom, I am thy servant, O king: as I have been thy father's servant, so I will be thy servant: thou shalt defeat the counsel of Achitophel.  
35 And thou hast with thee Sadoc, and Abiathar, the priests: and what thing soever thou shalt hear out of the king's house, thou shalt tell it to Sadoc, and Abiathar, the priests.  
36 And there are with them their two sons, Achimaa, the son of Sadoc, and Jonathan, the son of Abiathar: and you shall send by them to me every thing that you shall hear.  
37 Then Chusai, the friend of David, went into the city, and Absalom came into Jerusalem.  

chap. xvi.  

sibra bringeth provisions to david. semeri eurnath hwm. abalam dyshleth his father's voice.  

and when david was a little past the top of the hill, behold sibra, the servant of mephiboseth, came to meet him, with two asses laden with two hundred loaves of bread, and a hundred bunches of raisins, a hundred cakes of figs, and a vessel of wine.  

2 and the king said to sibra: what mean these things? and sibra answered: the asses are for the king's household to sit on: and the loaves and the figs for thy servants to eat, and the wine to drink, if any man be faint in the desert.  

3 and the king said: where is thy master's son? and sibra answered the king: he remained in jerusalem, saying: to day will the house of israel restore me the kingdom of my father.  

a m. 2981.  

ver. 17. house, or palace. (H) at the foot of the walls. (C) that all who were well disposed might join the king's standard. heb. "in a place that was far off" (H) "or, "this house of flight" (this family of david, in flight) stopped." (C)  
ver. 18. peleth, the king's foreign guards, of philistine extraction. chap. xvi.  

ver. 19. gethite, who had been probably induced to enter his service by ethai, ver. 16. men. this number david kept up in honour of those valiant companions who had defended him at gath, i.e. selen.  
ver. 19. ethai. many assert that he was the son of achish, and had espoused the true religion. m. king; absharon, who will not molest you.  

ver. 20. david, who was translated the from the king? syr. arab.  

ver. 23. cedron. heb. nel karden, may signify, "the shady torrent," or "valle," as it is styled by josephus. it is dry in summer, and, when filled with water, is only three steps across. douglas 27.  

ver. 25. city. abiathar had consulted the lord for david, and received no answer; whereas the king concluded that he had not suffered enough. m. david displeased, which could hardly have been expected of the casual jews.  

ver. 27. seer, supposing he was high priest, along with abiathar, he might be thus addressed as one who consulted god by the spirit, as he might also, if he presided over the prophets, like chonensions. 1 pur. xx. 22. dionysus. m. hebr.  

a m. 2981. a. c. 1023. - infra, xvi. 27.  

"art not thou a seer? a prudent man, who may be of greater service to me in the city; (H) or, wouldest thou not "the state of my affairs?" saith, "see and return." follow my advice, or thou art as thy own wisdom dishonest."  

ver. 30. weeping, i.e. david on this occasion wept for his sins, which he knew were the cause of all his sufferings. ch. barefoot, like a criminal, or one in mourning. gen. xxiv. 4; essev. xiv. 17. covered, that the people might not see him.  

ver. 32. the lord, before he lost sight of the holy city, where the ark was kept. m. arachite, a convert, (m.) from arach, or edensia. s. jerom. prob. in gen. xv. 1.  

chap. xvi. ver. 1. sibra was a mean character, but of sufficient discernment to judge that david would gain the day. he came to summon the king, and david said too much attention to him, though his testimony would not have been received in a court of judicature. m. we must reflect that the mind of david was full of trouble, and devoid of suspicion. h. but he did wrong (w.) in condemning mephiboseth unheard. -dictate. see 1 kings xvi. 10. c. eyes (palathuran) which are often called curriculus. m. hebr. maz hits, a hundred of summer fruits, like fresh grapes, (num. xiii. 21,) and other fruits, gathered after harvest times. mic. vii. 1.  

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And the king said to Siba: I give thee all that belonged to Miphibosheth. And Siba said: I beseech thee, let me find grace before thee, my lord the king.

And king David came as far as Bahurim: and behold there came out from thence a man of the kindred of the house of Saul, named Semei, the son of Gera; and coming out, cursed he as he went on.

And he threw stones at David, and at all the servants of king David: and all the people, and all the warriors, walked on the right and on the left side of the king.

And thus said Semei, when he cursed the king: Come out, come out, thou man of blood, and thou man of Belial.

The Lord hath repaid thee for all the blood of the house of Saul: because thou hast usurped the kingdom in his stead, and the Lord hath given the kingdom into the hand of Absalom, thy son: and behold thy eyes roll upon thee, because thou art a man of blood.

And Abisai, the son of Sarvia, said to the king: Why should this dead dog curse my lord the king? I will go, and cut off his head.

And the king said: What have I to do with you, ye sons of Sarvia? Let him alone, and let him curse: for the Lord hath bid him curse David: and who is he that shall dare say, why hath he done so?

And the king said to Abisai, and to all his servants: Behold my son, who came forth from my bowels, seeketh my life: how much more now a son of Jemini? let him alone, that he may curse as the Lord hath bidden him.

12 Perhaps the Lord may look upon my affliction, and the Lord may render me good for the cursing of this day.

And David, and his men, went by the way. And Semei, by the hill's side, went over against him, cursing, and casting stones at him, and scattering earth.

And the king, and all the people with him, came weary, and refreshed themselves there.

14 But Absalom and all his people came into Jerusalem, and Achitophel was with him.

15 And when Chusai, the Achathite, David's friend, was come to Absalom, he said to him: God save thee, O king; God save thee, O king.

And Absalom said to him: Is this thy kindness to thy friend? why wentest thou not with thy friend?

18 And Chusai answered Absalom: Nay: for I will be his whom the Lord hath chosen, and all this people, and all Israel, and with him will I abide.

19 Besides this, whom shall I serve? is it not the king's son? As I have served thy father, so will I serve thee also.

20 And Absalom said to Achitophel: Consult what we are to do.

21 And Achitophel said to Absalom: Go in to the concubines of thy father, whom he hath left to keep the house: that when all Israel shall hear that thou hast disgraced thy father, their hands may be strengthened with thee.

22 So they spread a tent for Absalom on the top of the house; and he went in to his father's concubines before all Israel.

23 Now the counsel of Achitophel, which he gave in those days, was as if a man should consult the oracle of God: so was all the counsel of Achitophel, both when he was with David, and when he was with Absalom.

And Achitophel's counsel is defeated by Chusai: He sendeth intelligence to David. Achitophel hangeth himself.

AND Achitophel said to Absalom: I will choose me twelve thousand men, and I will arise and pursue after David this night.

2 And coming upon him, (for he is now weary, and weak-handed,) I will defeat him: and when all the people is put to flight that is with him, I will kill the king, who will be left alone.

3 And I will bring back all the people, as if they were but one man: for thou seest but one man: and all the people shall be in peace.

4 And his saying pleased Absalom, and all the ancients of Israel.

5 But Absalom said: Call Chusai, the Achathite, and let us hear what he also saith.

6 And when Chusai was come to Absalom, Absalom said to him: Achitophel hath spoken after this manner: shall we do it or not? what counsel dost thou give?
7 And Chusai said to Absalom: The counsel that Achitophel hath given this time is not good.
8 And again Chusai said: Thou knowest thy father, and the men that are with him, that they are very valiant, and bitter in their mind, as a bear raging in the wood when her whelps are taken away: and thy father is a warrior, and will not lodge with the people.
9 Perhaps he now hideth in pits, or in some other place where he list: and when any one shall fall at the first, every one that heareth it, shall say: There is a slaughter among the people that followed Absalom.
10 And the most valiant man, whose heart is as the heart of a lion, shall melt for fear: for all the people of Israel know thy father to be a valiant man, and that all who are with him are valiant.

11 But this seemeth to me to be good counsel: Let all Israel be gathered to thee, from Dan to Bersabee, as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered: and thou shalt be in the midst of them.
12 And we shall come upon him in what place soever he shall be found: and we shall cover him, as the dew falleth upon the ground; and we shall not leave of the men that are with him, not so much as one.
13 And if he shall enter into any city, all Israel shall cast ropes round about that city, and we will draw it into the river: so that there shall not be found so much as one small stone thereof.

14 And Absalom, and all the men of Israel, said: The counsel of Chusai, the Archite, is better than the counsel of Achitophel: and by the will of the Lord, the profitable counsel of Achitophel was defeated, that the Lord might bring evil upon Absalom.
15 And Chusai said to Sadoc, and Abiathar, the priests: Thus and thus did Achitophel counsel Absalom, and the ancients of Israel: and thus and thus did I counsel them.

16 Now therefore send quickly, and tell David, saying: Tarry not this night in the plains of the wilderness, but without delay pass over: lest the king be swallowed up, and all the people that are with him.

17 And Jonathan and Achishmaas stayed by the fountain Rogel: and there went a maid and told them: and they went forward, to carry the message to king David, for they might not be seen, nor enter into the city.

18 But a certain boy saw them, and told Absalom but they making haste, went into the house of a certain man in Bahurim, who had a will in his court, and they went down into it.

19 And the woman took, and spread a covering over the mouth of the well, as it were to dry sodden barley: and so the thing was not known.

20 And when Absalom's servants were come into the house, they said to the woman: Where is Achishmaas, and Jonathan? and the woman answered them: They passed on in haste, after they had tasted a little water. But they that sought them, when they found them not, returned into Jerusalem.

21 And when they were gone, they came up out of the well, and going on, told king David, and said: Arise and pass quickly over the river: for this manner of counsel has Achitophel given against you.

22 So David arose, and all the people that were with him, and they passed over the Jordan, until it grew light, and not one of them was left that was not gone over the river.

23 But Achitophel, seeing that his counsel was not followed, saddled his ass, and arose, and went home to his house and to his city: and putting his house in order, hanged himself, and was buried in the sepulchre of his father.

24 But David came to the camp, and Absalom passed over the Jordan, and he and all the men of Israel with him.

25 Now Absalom appointed Amasa in Joab's stead, over the army: and Amasa was the son of a man who was called Jethro of Jezreel, who went in to Abigail, the daughter of Naas, the sister of Suvra, who was the mother of Joab.

26 And Israel encamped with Absalom in the land of Galaad.

27 And when David was come to the camp, Sobi, the son of Naas, of Battim, of the children of Ammon, and Machir, the son of Ammiel of Lodabar, and Berzezil, the Galadite, of Rogelim,

28 Brought him beds, and tapestry, and earthen vessels.
sols, and wheat, and barley, and meal, and parched corn, and beans, and lentils, and fried pulse.

29 And honey, and butter, and sheep, and fat calves; and they gave to David and the people that were with him, to eat: for they suspected that the people were faint with hunger and thirst in the wilderness.

CHAP. XVIII.

And Absalom is defeated, and slain by Joab. David mourneth for him.

1 And David having reviewed his people, appointed over them captains of thousands, and of hundreds,
2 And sent forth a third part of the people under the hand of Joab; and a third part under the hand of Abisai, the son of Sarvia, Joab's brother; and a third part under the hand of Ethai, who was of Geth: and the king said to the people: I also will go forth with you.
3 And the people answered: Thou shalt not go forth: for if we flee away, they will not much mind us: or if half of us should fall, they will not greatly care: for thou alone art accounted for ten thousand: it is better, therefore, that thou shouldst be in the city to succour us.
4 And the king said to them: What seemeth good to you, that will I do. And the king stood by the gate: and all the people went forth by their troops, by hundreds and by thousands.
5 And the king commanded Joab, and Abisai, and Ethai, saying: Save me the boy Absalom. And all the people heard the king giving charge to all the princes concerning Absalom.
6 So the people went out into the field against Israel, and the battle was fought in the forest of Ephraim.
7 And the people of Israel were defeated there by David's army, and a great slaughter was made that day of twenty thousand men.
8 And the battle there was scattered over the face of all the country: and there were many more of the people whom the forest consumed, than whom the sword des-\verb|\verbo\vendline

and it happened that Absalom met the servants of David, riding on a mule: and as the mule went under a thick and large oak; his head stuck in the oak: and while he hung between the heaven and the earth, the mule on which he rode passed on.

* A. M. 3951. A. C. 1023.

10 And one saw this, and told Joab, saying: I saw Absalom hanging upon an oak.
11 And Joab said to the man that told him: If thou sawest him, why didst thou not stab him to the ground, and would have given thee ten sicles of silver, and a belt?
12 And he said to Joab: If thou wouldest have paid down in my hands a thousand pieces of silver, I would not lay my hands upon the king's son: for, in our hearing, the king charged thee, and Abisai, and Ethai, saying: Save me the boy Absalom.
13 Yea, and if I should have acted boldly against my own life, this could not have been hid from the king, and wouldst thou have stood by me?
14 And Joab said: Not as thou wilt; but I will set upon him in thy sight. So he took three lances in his hand, and thrust them into the heart of Absalom: and whilst he yet panted for life, sticking on the oak.
15 Ten young men, armour-bearers of Joab, ran up, and striking him, slew him.
16 And Joab sounded the trumpet, and kept back the people from pursuing after Israel in their flight, being willing to spare the multitude.
17 And they took Absalom, and cast him into a great pit in the forest, and they laid an exceedingly great heap of stones upon him: but all Israel fled to their own dwellings.
18 Now Absalom had reared up for himself, in his life-time, a pillar, which is in the king's valley: for he said: I have no son, and this shall be the monument of my name. And he called the pillar by his own name, and it is called the hand of Absalom, to this day.
19 And Achimans, the son of Sadoc, said: I will run and tell the king, that the Lord hath done judgment for him from the hand of his enemies.
20 And Joab said to him: Thou shalt not be the messenger this day, but shalt bear tidings another day: this day I will not have thee bear tidings, because the king's son is dead.
21 And Joab said to Chusi: Go, and tell the king what thou hast seen. Chusi bowed down to Joab, and ran.
22 Then Achimans, the son of Sadoc, said to Joab again: Why might not I also run after Chusi? And Joab
said to him: Why wilt thou run, my son? thou wilt not be the bearer of good tidings.
23 And David answered: But what if I run? and he said to him: Run. Then Achimam, running by a nearer way, passed Chuusi.
24 And David sat between the two gates: and the watchman that was on the top of the gate upon the wall, lifting up his eyes, saw a man running alone.
25 And crying out, he told the king: And the king said: If he be alone, there are good tidings in his mouth. And as he was coming apace and drawing nearer,
26 The watchman saw another man running, and crying aloud from above, he said: I see another man running alone. And the king said: He, also, is a good messenger.
27 And the watchman said: The running of the foremost seemed to me like the running of Achimam, the son of Sadoc. And the king said: He is a good man: and cometh with good news.
28 And Achimam crying out, said to the king: God save thee, O king. And falling down before the king with his face to the ground, he said: Blessed be the Lord thy God, who hath shut up the men that have lifted up their hands against my lord the king.
29 And the king said: Is the young man, Absalom, safe? And Achimam said: I saw a great tumult, O king, when thy servant Joab sent me thy servant: I know nothing else.
30 And the king said to him: Pass, and stand here.
31 And when he had passed, and stood still, Chuusi appeared: and coming up, he said: I bring good tidings, my lord the king: for the Lord hath judged for thee this day, from the hand of all that have risen up against thee.
32 And the king said to Chuusi: Is the young man, Absalom, safe? and Chuusi answering him, said: Let the enemies of my lord the king, and all that rise against him unto evil, be as the young man is.
33 The king therefore being much moved, went up to the high chamber over the gate, and wept. And as he went, he spoke in this manner: My son, Absalom; Absalom, my son: would God that I might die for thee, Absalom my son, Absalom.

CHAP. XIX.

A ND it was told Joab, that the king wept and mourned for his son:
2 And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people: for the people heard say that day. The king grieved for his son.
3 And the people shunned the going into the city that day, as the people would do that hath turned their backs, and fled away from the battle.
4 And the king covered his head, and cried with a loud voice: O my son Absalom, O Absalom my son, O my son.
5 Then Joab, going into the house to the king, said: Thou hast shunned this day the faces of all thy servants, that have saved thy life, and the lives of thy sons, and of thy daughters, and the lives of thy wives, and the lives of thy concubines.
6 Thou lovest them that hate thee, and thou hastest them that love thee: and thou hast showed this day, that thou carest not for thy nobles, nor for thy servants: and I now plainly perceive, that, if Absalom had lived, and all we had been slain, then it would have pleased thee.
7 Now therefore arise, and go out, and speak to the satisfaction of thy servants: for I swear to thee by the Lord, that if thou wilt not go forth, there will not tarry with thee so much as one this night: and that will be worse to thee, than all the evils that have befallen thee, from thy youth until now.
8 Then the king arose, and sat in the gate: and it was told to all the people, that the king sat in the gate: and all the people came before the king: but Israel fled to their own dwellings.
9 And all the people were at strife in all the tribes of Israel, saying: The king delivered us out of the hand of our enemies, and he saved us out of the hand of the Philistines: and now he is fled out of the land for Absalom.
10 But Absalom, whom we anointed over us, is dead in the battle: how long are you silent, and bring not back the king?
11 And king David sent to Sadoc, and Abiathar, the priests, saying: Speak to the ancients of Juda, saying: Why are you the last to bring the king back to his house? (For the talk of all Israel was come to the king in his house.)
12 You are my brethren, you are my bone and my flesh, why are you the last to bring back the king?

CHAP. XIX.  

V. 22. Tidings. People of reputation did not wish to perform this office.  
V. 23. Heb. "trese tidings will bring thee nothing;" or, "do not suit thee."  
V. 24. Two gates, one leading into the town, the other into the country. In the middle was a chamber for public meetings, and another above. Job xix. 7.  
V. 25. On the roof a guard was stationed on this occasion.  
V. 27. But he wished not to communicate the bad news; for which reason he had got first to the king.  
V. 28. This was as much as to tell plainly that he was dead, (M. J.) or, at least a prisoner. But David understood him right.  
V. 29. Wilt thou bring up the death of Absalom because of the wretched state in which he died; and therefore would have been glad to have saved his life, even by dying for him. In this he was a figure of the "last warning," teaching, and dying for his rebellious children, and even for them that emigrated. Ch. S. Amb. (De ob. Valer.) Thoed. p. 55. G. C.  
V. 30. Mourning, as is commonly the case in civil wars. The king being oppressed with grief, a triumph was out of season.  
V. 31. Ch. 3. Amb. (De ob. Valer.) Thoed. p. 55. G. C.  
V. 32. Heb. "save away," passing to enter; though they did last, in a clandestine manner, (C.) by another gate. M.  

VER. 4. Head, continuing to mourn. See chap. xx. 30.—Absalom. The name is often repeated, as is usual on such occasions.  
VER. 5. Shamed; deceived the expectations. See Joel ii. 12. Joab was one of those who spoil all their services by censure and rudeness. He speaks to David, his king, as one friend would not do to another.  
VER. 6. Thee. What insolence! Kings are often forced to break the affronts of their higher servants, as well as other masters. H.—David sincerely desires the welfare of all his people, as well as of Absalom.  
VER. 8. Israel, the rebels, as distinguished from Juda, or those who adhered to David; though many of the tribes had sided with Absalom, ver. 11. H.  
VER. 13. Flitch? Amass was his nephew, and as he had been appointed general by Absalom, his influence would be the greatest to bring back those who had given in to the delusion. A sense of his misconduct would also render him more humble, and easier to manage than Joab, whose insolence caused him to be.
13 And say ye to Amasa: Art not thou my bone and my flesh? So do God to me, and add more, if thou be not the chief captain of the army before me always, in the place of Joab.
14 And he inclined the heart of all the men of Juda, as it were of one man; and they sent to the king, saying: Return thou and all thy servants.
15 And the king returned, and came as far as the Jordan, and all Juda came as far as Galgal to meet the king, and to bring him over the Jordan.
16 And Semei, the son of Gera, the son of Jeminit, of Bahurim, made haste and went down with the men of Juda, to meet king David.
17 With a thousand men of Benjamin, and Siba, the servant of the house of Saul: and his fifteen sons, and twenty servants were with him: and going over the Jordan,
18 They passed the fords before the king, that they might help over the king's household, and do according to his commandment. And Semei, the son of Gera, falling down before the king, when he was come over the Jordan;
19 Said to him: Impose not to me, my lord, the iniquity, nor remember the injuries of thy servant, on the day that thou, my lord the king, waintest out of Jerusalem, nor lay it up in thy heart, O king.
20 For I, thy servant, acknowledge my sin: and therefore, I am come this day the first of all the house of Joseph, and am come down to meet my lord the king.
21 But Abisai, the son of Sarvia, answering said: Shall Semei for these words not be put to death, because he cursed the Lord's anointed?
22 And David said: What have I to do with you, ye sons of Saravia? Why are you a satan this day to me? shall there any man be killed this day in Israel? do not I know that this day I am made king over Israel?
23 And the king said to Semei: Thou shalt not die. And he swore unto him.
24 And Mibiposeth, the son of Saul, came down to meet the king, and he had neither washed his feet, nor trimmed his beard, nor washed his garments, from the day that the king went out, until the day of his return it peace.
25 And when he met the king, at Jerusalem, the king said to him: Why camest thou not with me, Mibiposeth?
26 And he answering, said: My lord, O king, my servant despised me: for I thy servant spoke to him to saddle me an ass, that I might get on and go with the king: for I thy servant am lame.
27 Moreover he hath also accused me, thy servant, to thee, my lord the king: but thou, my lord the king, art as an angel of God, O what pleaseth thee.
28 For all of my father's house were no better then worthy of death before my lord the king: and thou hast set me, thy servant, among the guests of thy table: what just complaint therefore have I? or what right to cry any more to the king?
29 Then the king said to him: Why speakest thou any more? what I have said is determined: thou and Siba divide the possessions.
30 And Mibiposeth answered the king: Yea, let him take all, forasmuch as my lord, the king, is returned peaceably into his house.
31 Berzella also, the Galaadite, coming down from Rogelim, brought the king over the Jordan, being ready also to wait on him beyond the river.
32 Now Berzella, the Galaadite, was of a great age, that is to say, fourscore years old, and he provided the king with sustenance when he abode in the camp: for he was a man exceedingly rich.
33 And the king said to Berzella: Come with me, that thou mayst rest secure with me in Jerusalem?
34 And Berzella said to the king: How many are the days of the years of my life, that I should go up with the king to Jerusalem?
35 I am this day fourscore years old; are my senses quick to discern sweet and bitter? or can meat or drink delight thy servant? or can I hear any more the voice of singing men and singing women? why should thy servant be a burden to my lord the king?
36 I, thy servant, will go on a little way from the Jordan with thee: I need not this recompence.

4 1 Kings II. 9. — 9 Supra, xvi. 5.— Supra, xiv. 17, and 8: 1 Kings xxii. 5.
37 But I beseech thee let thy servant return, and die in my own city, and be buried by the sepulchre of my father, and of my mother. But there is thy servant Chamaam, let him go with thee, my lord the king, and do to him whatsoever seemeth good to thee.

38 Then the king said to him: Let Chamaam go over with me, and I will do for him whatsoever shall please thee, and all that thou shalt ask of me, thou shalt obtain.

39 And when all the people and the king had passed over the Jordan, the king kissed Berzelli, and blessed him: and he returned to his own place.

40 So the king went on to Galgal, and Chamaam with him. Now all the people of Juda had brought the king over, and only half of the people of Israel were there.

41 Therefore all the men of Israel running together to the king, said to him: Why have our brethren, the men of Juda, stolen thee away, and have brought the king and his household over the Jordan, and all the men of David with him?

42 And all the men of Juda answered the men of Israel: Because the king is nearer to me: why art thou angry for this matter? have we eaten any thing of the king's, or have any gifts been given us?

43 And the men of Israel answered the men of Juda, and said: I have ten parts in the king more than thou, and David belongeth to me more than to thee: why hast thou done me a wrong, and why was it not told me first, that I might bring back my king? and the men of Juda answered more harshly than the men of Israel.

CHAP. XX.

Sela's rebellion. Amasa is slain by Joab. Abish is beheaded: but upon the citizens casting over the wall the head of Sela, Joab departeth with his army.

AND there happened to be there a man of Belial, whose name was Seba, the son of Bochri, a man of Jemini: and he sounded the trumpet, and said: We have no part in David, nor inheritance in the son of Isai: return to thy dwellings, O Israel.

2 And all Israel departed from David, and followed Seba, the son of Bochri: but the men of Juda stuck to their king from the Jordan unto Jerusalem.

3 And when the king was come into his house at Jerusalem,
people went on following Joab, to pursue after Seba, the son of Bochri. 14 Now he had passed through all the tribes of Israel unto Abelab and Bethmahaca; and all the chosen men were gathered together unto him. 15 And they came, and besieged him in Abelab, and in Bethmahaca, and they cast up walls round about the city, and the city was besieged: and all the people that were with Joab, laboured to throw down the walls.

16 And a wise woman cried out out of the city: Hear, hear, and say to Joab: Come near hither, and I will speak with thee. 17 And when he was come near to her, she said to him: Art thou Joab? And he answered: I am. And she spoke thus to him: Hear the words of thy handmaid. He answered: I do hear.

18 And she again said: A saying was used of old as a proverb: They that inquire, let them inquire in Abelab: And so they made an end. 19 And she said: I that answer truth in Israel, and thou seestkest to destroy the city, and to overthrow a mother in Israel: Why wilt thou throw down the inheritance of the Lord?

20 And Joab answering, said: God forbid, God forbid that I should: I do not throw down, nor destroy. 21 The matter is not so; but a man of Mount Ephraim, Seba, the son of Bochri by name, hath lifted up his hand against king David: Deliver him only, and we will depart from the city. And the woman said to Joab: Behold his head shall be thrown to thee from the wall. 22 So she went to all the people, and spoke to them wisely: and they cut off the head of Seba, the son of Bochri, and cast it out to Joab. And he sounded the trumpet, and they departed from the city, every one to their home: And Joab returned to Jerusalem to the king.

23 So Joab was over all the army of Israel: and Banaia, the son of Jedia, was over the Cherethites and Philistines.

24 But Adoram over the tributes: and Joashaph, the son of Ahilud, was recorder.

25 And Siva was scribe: and Sada and Abiathar priests.

26 And Iru, the Jairite, was the priest of David.

CHAP. XXI.

A famine of three years, for the sin of Saul against the Gabaonites, at whose desire seven of Saul’s sons were hewn off. War again with the Philistines.

And there was a famine in the days of David for three years successively: and David consulted the oracle of the Lord. And the Lord said: It is for Saul and his bloody house, because he slew the Gabaonites.

2 Then the king calling for the Gabaonites, said to them: (Now the Gabaonites were not of the children of Israel, but the remains of the Amorrites: and the children of Israel had sworn not to them, and Saul sought to slay them out of zeal, as it were, for the children of Israel and Juda.)

3 David, therefore, said to the Gabaonites: What shall I do for you? and what shall be the atonement for you, that you may bless the inheritance of the Lord?

4 And the Gabaonites said to him: We have no consent about silver and gold, but against Saul, and against his house: neither do we desire, that any man be slain of Israel. And the king said to them: What will you, then, that I should do for you?

5 And they said to the king: The man that crushed us and oppressed us unjustly, we must destroy in such manner, that there be not so much as one left of his stock in all the coasts of Israel.

6 Let seven men of his children be delivered unto us, that we may crucify them to the Lord, in Gaba on of Saul, once the chosen of the Lord. And the king said: I will give them.

7 And the king spared Mibiboseth, the son of Jona than, the son of Saul, because of the oath of the Lord, that had been between David and Jonathan, the son of Saul.

8 So the king took the two sons of Resha, the daughter of Aiah, whom she bore to Saul, Armoni, and Mibiboseth: and the five sons of Michol, the daughter of Saul, whom she bore to Hadriel, the son of Bereziath, that was of Molathi.

9 Supra, viii. 16. 20. A. M. 3895. A. C. 1621.

Ven. 14. Tribes, north-west of the Jordan. Ch. Chosen. Heb. Berim, (which is translated "Berins," by the Prov. H.) is derived from Baan, "to choose," by S. Jerome. Sept. have read Berim, "cities." Some suppose that the inhabitants of Beeroth chiefly followed the rebel: or more probably, his fellow citizens of Babirum (near Mount Ephraim, ver. 21), where Samuel, a relation of Saul, and many disaffected people resided (that themselves up with him in Abelab.

Ven. 15. Words. Heb. a bank; or terrace against the city, and it stood in the trench (H), so that the town ditch was filled up (Grot.), or terraces were raised, which arches assisted the besieged. Joab made a ditch to defend his men from foreign assailants; and he had already taken the outward wall, so that the town could not hold out for any length of time. C. They undermined the walls, while some attempted to pull them down with hooks and ropes.

Ven. 18. End of their disputes, (H,) as Abelab was remarkable for its wise counselors, (M,) and equitable decisions, (H,) so that many came from a distance to consult the learned of this city. C.- Heb. They spake a word at first; let them ask at Abelab, and so they shall make an end. C.- Prov. They shall surely ask counsel at Abel: and so they ended the matter.

Ven. 19. Truth. Heb. I am peaceable, faithful in Israel. H.-I am one of the circle that inclined to peace, and to the king’s services. The Hebrews style the inferior townscotters. G.-Lord, a city belonging to Israel. H.

Ven. 20. Jair is, a descendant of Jair, (C,) son of Manasseh, (M.) Priest. Heb. ofhemen, respected like a priest, (H,) chief favourite, (W,) the Rabbis, (Chal,) chief counsellor of David, (Vatah,) almost, &c. It is not certain that he was the father of Anan, or qualified to be the king’s episcopate of the king. See 2500.

Ven. 20. End. sits. No other king of Israel had an officer to whom this title was given.

CHAP. XXI. Vers. 1. Of David, after the revolt of Saba. C.-House. It seems the family and chief officers of Saul had concurred in his cruelty and unjust zeal. Hence many of them might be still living, to undergo this exaction; and the rest of the people were guilty of some faults. H.—The exemplary punishment of Saul’s family was a lesson to kings, and to all mankind, to teach them, that they ought to observe justice and the sanctity of oaths. Gabaonites: probably after the slaughter of the priests at Nob. X. Kings xxii. 19. C.

Ven. 2. Amorites, by which name all the nations of Chanaan were frequently designated. Gen. xiv. 16. M.—They were properly Hebrics.—Judg. As Jesse, and all succeeding governors, had acted wrong. Exod. xxiv. 35. Jos. vii. 19. Saul ought, at least, to have consulted God.

Ven. 3. Atonement, to expiate the injury done to you by Saul (M.); and that you may turn your enemies into benefactors. The ancients were convinced that God attends to the impressions of the innocent. C.

Ven. 4. Gold. It is supposed that David made them an offer of some succour, A. 1040. —Israel besides. At first they received all the proffers of Saul, nine in number, to be crucified; but at David’s request, and intimation that he had sworn to protect the sons of Jonathan, Mibiboseth and Michal, (H,) they were content with the death of seven. M.

Ven. 6. Them, having received an order from God, lest the people might suspect that he was gratifying his private revenge. E. Joseph. vii. 19. 12.

Ven. 8. Of Michal. They were the sons of Merob, who was married to Hadriel; but they are here called the sons of Michal, because he adopted them, and brought them up as her own (Ch. Chal. S. Jer. Trad.) or Merob was called Michal (Sa.) or, what seems most probable, from the word she bore being
9 And gave them into the hands of the Gabaonites; and they crucified them on a hill before the Lord; and these seven died together in the first days of the harvest, when the barley began to be reaped.

10 And Respha, the daughter of Aia, took fair-cloth, and spread it under her upon the rock, from the beginning of the harvest, till water dropped upon them out of heaven: and suffered neither the birds to tear them by day, nor the beasts by night.

11 And it was told David, what Respha, the daughter of Aia, the concubine of Saul, had done.

12 And David went, and took the bones of Saul, and the bones of Jonathan, his son, from the men of Jabsah Galad, who had stolen them from the street of Bethsan, where the Philistines had hanged them, when they had slain Saul in Gilboa.

13 And he brought from thence the bones of Saul, and of Jonathan, his son: and they gathered up the bones of them that were crucified.

14 And they buried them with the bones of Saul, and of Jonathan, his son, in the land of Benjamin, in the side, in the sepulchre of Isaac, his father: and they did all that the king had commanded, and God showed mercy again to the land after these things.

15 And the Philistines made war again against Israel, and David went down, and his servants with him, and fought against the Philistines. And David growing faint.

16 Jeshebbon, who was of the race of Arapha, the iron of whose spear weighed three hundred ounces, being girded with a new sword, attempted to kill David;

17 And Abisai, the son of Sarvia, rescued him, and striking the Philistine, killed him. Then David's men swore unto him, saying: Thou shalt go no more out with us to battle, lest thou put out the lamp of Israel.

18 There was also a second battle in Gob against the Philistines: then Sobochat, of Husath, slew Saph, of the race of Arapha, of the family of the giants.

19 And there was a third battle in Gob against the Philistines, in which Aedocatus, the son of Forrest, an embroiler, of Bethlehem, slew Goliath, the Gethite, the shaft of whose spear was like a weaver's beam.

20 A fourth battle was in Geth: where there was a man of great stature, that had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot, four and twenty in all, and he was of the race of Arapha.

21 And he reproached Israel: and Jonathan, the son of Sama, the brother of David, slew him.

22 These four were born of Arapha, in Geth, and they fell by the hand of David, and of his servants.

CHAP. XXII.

King David's psalm of thanksgiving for his deliverance from all his enemies.

And David spoke to the Lord the words of this canticle, in the day that the Lord delivered him out of the hand of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul.

2 And he said: The Lord is my rock, and my strength, and my saviour.

3 God is my strong one, in him will I trust: my shield, and the horn of my salvation: he lifteth me up, and is my refuge: my saviour, thou wilt deliver me from iniquity.

4 I will call on the Lord who is worthy to be praised: and I shall be saved from my enemies.

5 For the pans of hell have surrounded me: the floods of Bedia have made me afraid.

6 The cords of hell compassed me: the snares of death prevented me.

7 In my distress, I will call upon the Lord, and I will praise the name of the Lord.

CHAP. XXIII.

Psalm of the Lord, the manger of the flock.

That passage will enable us to conclude that Elieima is not the same as David, as some would infer from the mention of Elieima's death, but the son of Jal of the house of Joab, (chap. xxiii. 24), who was born at Bethsimn, though the verse in Psalm xvi. would insinuate, less correctly, that the giant's name was Lechem, thus, "Elieima and Lechem, the brothers," as in the uncorrected text, or rather, instead of with.

C. Our version has not this mistake: "Adedocatus, the son of Saltus, a Bethlehemite, slew the brother of Goliath, the Gethite," sce. 1 Par. xx. 5. H.-"It would be difficult to find a passage more dissimilar to the present, and without the help of the Paral. it would be impossible to make it out." C.-Keim makes a similar remark. Diss. 1, and 2. But he believes that the Book of Chronicles, though the latest, and usually the most corrupt, of the Old Testament, is here perfectly correct; and that the passage before us is strongly corrupted, "Jaure Ogrem, a jethelimehime," being placed instead of, "Jaure Lahan," as he thinks that ogrem, "weavers," has been inserted from the line below p. 79. H.-"Goliath. He might have the same name as his brothers, who had been slain by David forty-three years before (Sallen); or the title of brothers may only signify that this giant resembled the former in size and strength. Prov. xxiv. 9. Bome saw 1 Kings xvii. 7. C.

20. Fourth. Josue says this was the last war with the Philistines, and Josue supposes that they wished to retain the city of Geth. Sallen. Stehne, or of contradiction. Aquila.-Heb. Medan. Sept. leave it as the proper name of a place. "Medan," specified Jos. xi. 1, and xvi. 19. Capell would read, a man of Medan.

22. Of David, who was present, though it does not appear that he slew any of the four. O.-CHAP. XXII: Vs. 1. Spoke, sce. By comparing this with the "Vulcan Feast" we may be convinced how much the Hebrew varies, particularly if we examine also the MSS. Kennicott specifies no less than six hundred variations in this one canticle, and refutes the opinion of those who say that the 17th Psalm is a second edition, corrected by David's own hand, as the MSS. frequently show the inaccuracies of the printed copies. He has collated them with Walton's Polyglot. The variations are not large, but all distinct from each other, sometimes towards MSS. having the same various readings, and many of them relate to the letter v. See Diss. 5, p. 506. We shall give the explanation in the order of the Psalms. The collation of parallel passages is of infinite advantage. Frequently H. the words differ so as to explain one another.
cry to my God; and he will hear my voice out of his temple, and my cry shall come to his ears.

8 The earth shook and trembled, the foundations of the mountains were moved and shaken, because he was angry with them.

9 A smoke went up from his nostrils, and a devouring fire out of his mouth: coals were kindled by it.

10 He bowed the heavens, and came down: and darkness was under his feet.

11 And he rode upon the Cherubims, and flew: and slid upon the wings of the wind.

12 He made darkness a covering round about him: dropping water out of the clouds of the heavens.

13 By the brightness before him, the coals of fire were kindled.

14 The Lord shall thunder from heaven: and the Most High shall give forth his voice.

15 He shot his arrows, and scattered them: his lightning, and consumed them.

16 And the overflowings of the sea appeared, and the foundations of the world were laid open at the rebuke of the Lord, at the blast of the spirit of his wrath.

17 He sent from on high, and took me, and drew me out of many waters.

18 He delivered me from my most strong enemy, and from them that hated me: for they were too strong for me.

19 He prevented me in the day of my affliction, and the Lord became my stay.

20 And he brought me forth into a large place, he delivered me, because I pleased him.

21 The Lord will reward me according to my justice: and according to the cleanness of my hands he will repay me.

22 Because I have kept the ways of the Lord, and have not wickedly departed from my God.

23 For all his judgments are in my sight: and his statutes I have not removed from me.

24 And I shall be perfect with him: and shall keep myself from my iniquity.

25 And the Lord will recompense me according to my justice: and according to the cleanness of my hands in the sight of his eyes.

26 With the holy one, thou wilt be holy: and with the unjust perfect.

27 With the elect, thou wilt be elect: and with the perverse, thou wilt be perverted.

28 And the poor people thou wilt save: and with thine eyes, thou wilt humble the haughty.

29 For thou art my lamp, O Lord: and thou, O Lord, wilt lighten my darkness.

30 For through thee I shall be girded and run: through my God I shall leap over the wall.

31 As for God, his way is spotless, the word of the Lord is tried by fire: he is the shield of all that trust in him.

32 Who is God but the Lord: and who is strong but our God?

33 God, who hath girded me with strength: and made my way perfect.

34 Who maketh my feet like the feet of harts, and setteth me upon my high places.

35 Who teacheth my hands to war: and maketh my arms like a bow of brass.

36 Thou hast given me the shield of thy salvation: and thy mildness hath multiplied me.

37 Thou shalt enlarge my steps under me: and my ankles shall not fail.

38 I will pursue after my enemies, and crush them and will not return again till I consume them.

39 I will consume them, and break them in pieces, so that they shall not rise: they shall fall under my feet.

40 Thou hast girded me with strength to battle: thou hast made them that resisted me to bow under me.

41 My enemies, thou hast made to turn their back to me: and them that hated me, and I shall destroy them.

42 They shall cry, and there shall be none to save: to the Lord, and he shall not hear them.

43 I shall beat them as small as the dust of the earth: I shall crush them, and spread them abroad like the mire of the streets.

44 Thou wilt save me from the contradictions of my people: thou wilt keep me to be the head of the Gentiles: the people which I know not, shall serve me.

45 The sons of the stranger will be resented against me, at the hearing of the ear they will obey me.

46 The strangers are melted away, and shall be straitened in their distresses.

47 The Lord liveth, and my God is blessed: and the strong God of my salvation shall be exalted.

48 God, who giveth me revenge, and bringeth down people under me.

49 Who bringeth me forth from my enemies, and lifteth me up from them that resist me: from the wicked man, thou shalt deliver me.

50 Therefore will I give thanks to thee, O Lord, among the Gentiles, and will sing to thy name.

51 Giving great salvation to his king, and showing mercy to David, his anointed, and to his seed for ever.

CHAP. XXIII.

The last words of David. A catalogue of his valiant men.

NOW these are David's last words. David, the son of Jesse, said: The man to whom it was appointed concerning the Christ of the God of Jacob, the excellenct psalmist of Israel, said:

VER. 29. Lamps. Heb. Their. "thou wilt light my lamp, seems deficient as it is found in some MSS. Syr., Arab., and in Pss. xviii., x. Kennicott.

VER. 44. Mr. Though David conquered some Gentiles, and some were converted to the true faith under the Old Testament, yet the fulness of the Gentiles belongs to the Church of Christ, the everlasting stability of which is here foretold ver. 51. W.

CHAP. XXIII, VER. 1. Last stanzas, which he spoke by inspiration. (M.) or which may be considered as the conclusion of his Psalms, and insector.
2 The Spirit of the Lord hath spoken by me, and my tongue hath been ready, yea, when the Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His word was upon my lips, when the Spirit spake to me by the word of the Lord.

3 The God of Israel said to me, the strong one of Israel, the ruler of men, the just ruler in the fear of God.

4 As the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, shineth in the morning, without clouds, and as the grass springeth out of the earth by rain.

5 Neither is my house so great, and God that he should make with me an eternal covenant, firm in all things, and assured. For he is all my salvation, and all my desire, neither is there an interest thereof, that springeth not up.

6 But transgressors shall all of them be plundered as thorns, which are not taken away with hands.

7 And if a man will touch them, he must be armed with iron, and with the staff of a lance: that they shall be set on fire, and burnt to nothing.

8 These are the names of the valiant men of David. Jashobeam, the son of Zeruiah, the chief among the three; he was like the most tender little worm of the wood who killed eight hundred men at one onset.

9 After him was Eleazar, the son of Dodo, the Ahohite, one of the three valiant men that were with David, when they defied the Philistines, and they were there gathered together to battle.

10 And when the men of Israel were gone away, he stood and smote the Philistines till his hand was weary and he grew stiff with the sword: and the Lord wrought a great victory that day: and the people that were fled away returned to take spoils of them that were slain.

11 And after him was Segmim, the son of Araiz, the Javanite. And the Philistines were gathered together in a troop: for there was a field full of lentils. And when the people were fled from the face of the Philistines.

12 He stood in the midst of the field, and defended him, and defeated the Philistines: and the Lord gave a great victory.

13 Moreover, also before this, these three who were princes among the thirty, went down, and came to David, in the harvest time, into the cave of Adullam: and the camp of the Philistines was in the valley of the giants.

14 And David was then in a hold: and there was a garrison of the Philistines then in Bethlehem.

1 Par. xxii. 11. 2 Par. xi. 15.
15 And David longed, and said: O that some man would give me a drink of the water out of the cistern, that is in Bethlehem, by the gate.
16 And the three valiant men broke through the camp of the Philistines, and drew water out of the cistern of Bethlehem, that was by the gate, and brought it to David: but he would not drink, but offered it to the Lord.
17 Saying: The Lord be merciful to me, that I may not do this: Shall I drink the blood of these men that went, and the peril of their lives? therefore he would not drink. These things did these three mighty men.
18 Abisai, also the brother of Joab, the son of Sarvia, was chief among three: and he lifted up his spear against three hundred, whom he slew; and he was renowned among the three.
19 And the noblest of three, and was their chief; but to the three first he attainted not.
20 And Banaias, the son of Joaiah, a most valiant man, of great deeds, of Cabseel: he slew the two lions of Moab, and he went down, and slew a lion in the midst of a pit, in the time of snow.
21 He also slew an Egyptian, a man worthy to be a sight, having a spear in his hand: but he went down to him with a rod, and forced the spear out of the hand of the Egyptian, and slew him with his own spear.

Ver. 14. Garrison. Lit. "station," (H.) or advanced guard.—In, the b is commonly sounded; but in verse 15, it is the truer reading, as it contains the three radical letters; and it was greatly wished that the verbs in every other place had also those radical letters retained, which have been entirely lost in the Masorets, and supplied by their commentators.
Ver. 15. Gate. David had been educated in that town. M.—He expresses his wish to see his native place delivered from the hands of the enemy, more for his own gratification, than for laying siege to it. He expresses his sentiments without designing that any should attempt to procure him the water. C.—The three valiant men considered his desire as a law. M.—They were not to be condemned of running against it. Though it would have been such in ordinary men. Sallen.—When they saw he would not water, not drink, judging that precious things should be offered to God.

Ver. 18. Three. Sept. (Alex.) and Josephus read "six hundred," (H.) against all the rest.

Ver. 19. Three. Sept. (Alex.) and Josephus read "six hundred." (H.) as one of the Greek versions in the Hexapla renders it, with the Sept. "Of the three hundred, the thirty, who was the eleventh expiain in waiting on the king (1 Kings xxiv. 14.), whereas this was the third, (ib. 5.), and one of great renown. 3 Kings 1. 22. Lions. Heb. ar, "a lion," and on, or "that was of extraordinary value," (Kos). These two were noblest (Chal.) giants, (Joseph.) or "fortress of vanity," (Vat.), namely, Arsepolis, which is divided into two parts by the Armon. C.—Some suppose that he slew three real lions. The last, being in such a confined situation, enhanced his merit. M.—The Alex. copy of the Sept. has a great omission of the words between these, occasioned by the word recurring twice; also as ver. 21.

Ver. 21. Sight. for size. Josephus. "a man of great aspect," which 1 Par. 18. 2 says "five cubits high."—Heb. Sept. supply what seems to be omitted, "like a weaver's beam," (Kos.) as it is found in Paral. Red, or rather "a staff," (Kos.) as David's. 1 Kings xvii. 43, and xlv. 43. H.

Ver. 22. Who were. Heb. "he was honourable above the thirty," Sept. "exceedingly high," &c.; as he was only the second in this series, though superior to the body of thirty. See ver. 18. The verses seem here perplexed, for want of observing this distinction of ranks.—Counsel. Heb. "over his obedience," or guard. Joseph. chap. xxv. 20.—Sept. "over his own country," nanopitheta.

is instead of the present id massu'mathi, super exsultationem eum; or rather super exsultationem eum; Supposedly held by a very distinguished rank among the officers at court. He was like the king's eye and ear. H.

Ver. 24. Was one. Heb. the proposition b is here used, which signifies "above," as ver. 19, and as in Julius rends it. H.—Assail was head of the thirty. A.—By the number of the thirty. A.—He could not be one of that body, as the number is complete without him, and he is necessary to fill up the second ternary. The Book of Chronicles does not point this out with so much precision as it had been already done. Kennicott. Assail was slain by Absner. Chap. II. 24. He was captain of the fourth band, 1 Par. xxv. 7.—Eleazar, the first of the thirty. Dido. Lit. patru gi'us, "of his (Assail's) uncle," which might, perhaps, be as well translated "heir of his uncle," 1 Par. xxv. 10. The Sept. give both, "Dodo, the son of his father's brother," as ver. 9 (H.); or "rather those two translations are by some translator, or editor, injudiciously thrown together." Kennicott.

Ver. 25. Same. The same with the third hero, though his country is differently mentioned, ver. 11. C.—But this is very improbable, as the number of thirty-seven would be thus destroyed. The former was an Hararite. The Sept. style the present captain, Sameach, in 1 Par.; Vulg. Sammoth; and the Aid. "a man of the thirty," 1 Par.; add. "captain in the kingdom," 1 Par. xviii. 8); and the four subsequent ones relieved each other in waiting on the king.—Harod, more correct than Arorites, 1 Par. (H.) as the Sept. also there terminate with di- Brasilis, is omitted, 1 Par. xli. (Kos.) as he perhaps died soon; and Zabdi succeeding to his honours, comes at the end of these thirty heroes. H. v. 36. Janius.

Ver. 26. Philai. Par. Philaude. H.—Ye has been mistaken for 1. This is the seventh captain in waiting. Heb. "Helez, the Pelonite," It is a pity that the Masorets have introduced a new mode of pronunciation, and that it has been adopted by the Prot. so that it is almost impossible to recognise in their work the Scriptural names of the most ancient versions of the Sept., and Vulg. H. v. 37. Molonensii. Sept. have translated the Heb. "of the sons of Molon. (Kos.), which is corrupted from sobeci, or (H.) Soffebechi, who was a Hethite. 1 Par. xl. 29. C.


Ver. 33. Abinibi, or Abishai, or Azariah, or Azmod, or Baurusma.

Ver. 36. Jonathan, David's nephew, (1 Par.) of the sons of Assen, a Gezuliniter. This ought, perhaps, to be "Goni, of the sons," &c., otherwise the name will be lost, contrary to the design of the sacred writer. The verse is not terminated at Jonathan; but it is evidently "the son of Sages, (or rather of Assen, as here, ver. 35.) an Arorite. 1 Par. H.

Ver. 33. Abiam, or Akim, or Athiam, the son of Sacar. The change is important.

Ver. 34. Eliphekeo, or Eliphel, the son of Ud; Rephel, a Moabite; Abiel, a Philist; Hezo, a Carmelite. See 1 Par. xi. 35.

Ver. 35. Arbi. Par. "Nuni, the son of Azab." 1 Par. xvi. 19. H. v. 36. Jeremiah. Though he is not mentioned in the historical books, this is the last of the thirty. In the subsequent chapter, 1 kings xxvii. 28, he is called "the head of the army."
AND the anger of the Lord was again kindled against Israel, and stirred up David among them, saying: Go, number Israel and Judah.

And the king said to Joab, the general of his army: Go through all the tribes of Israel, from Dan to Bersabee, and number ye the people, that I may know the number of them.

And Joab said to the king: The Lord thy God increase thy people, and make them as many more as they are now, and again multiply them a hundred-fold in the sight of thy lord the king; but what meenest thou my lord the king by this kind of thing?

But the king's words prevailed over the words of Joab, and of the captains of the army: and Joab, and the captains of the soldiers, went out from the presence of the king, to number the people of Israel.

And when they had passed the Jordan, they came to Aner to the right side of the city of the same in the vale of Gad.

And by Jazer they passed into Galilee, and to the lower land of Hodshi, and they came into the woodlands of Dan. And going about by Sidon,

7 They passed near the walls of Tyre, and all the land of the Hevite, and the Canaanite, and they came to the south of Judah, unto Bersabee:

8 And having gone through the whole land, after nine months and twenty days, they came to Jerusalem.

9 And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king, and there were found of Israel, eight hundred thousand valiant men that drew the sword; and of Judah, five hundred thousand fighting men.

10 But David's heart struck him, after the people were numbered: and David said to the Lord: I have sinned very much in what I have done: but I pray thee, O Lord, to take away the iniquity of thy servant, because I have done exceedingly foolishly.

11 And David arose in the morning, and the word of the Lord came to Gad, the prophet, and the seer of David, saying:

12 Go, and say to David: Thus saith the Lord: I give thee thy choice of three things, choose one of them, which thou wilt, that I may do it to thee.

13 And when Gad was come to David, he told him, saying: Either seven years of famine shall come to thee in thy land; or thou shalt shew three months before thy adversaries, and they shall pursue thee; or for three days, there shall be a pestilence in thy land. Now therefore deliberate, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me.

14 And David said to Gad: I am in a great strait: but it is better that I should fall into the hands of the Lord (for his mercies are many) than into the hands of men.

15 And the Lord sent a pestilence upon Israel, from the morning unto the time appointed, and there died of the people from Dan to Bersabee, seven thousand men.

16 And when the angel of the Lord had stretched out

But could they amount to so many? C.—And what proof is there that they were numbered, after the anger of God had manifested itself so severely? H.—If Joab chose to diminish the numbers of Israel, why has he increased those of Judah? Did he wish to flatter the king's vanity, or partiality for his own tribe? It is difficult to say what interest Joab could have in withholding the truth; and for the sacred historian to content himself with this delusion would expose us to the same dangers of mistake, and overthrow the authority of Scripture, no less than if the author were to be liable to error, and uninspired. It seems, therefore, most rational to suppose that Joab here has given the true list of the disaster, and that he took of Paral, has been injured by the negligence of transcribers, as it has on many other occasions.

H.—David's heart struck him, after the people were numbered. That is, he was touched with a great remorse for the vanity and pride which had put him upon numbering the people. Ch.—His sin must have been internal, and probably involved a secret confidence in his riches and power, without referring it to God, (H.), or trusting entirely in him. S. Amb. Posn. c. li. S. Aug. c. Faust. xxii. 65. S.—There was otherwise no prohibition for David's taking this account (C.) which is so natural for a prince, and may frequently prove of great service. H.—Struck him. Confession and confession are specified here, as satisfaction is. V. 10. Temporal sufferings are inflicted, even after the sin has been remitted. V. 13. W. V. 11. And seize. This was a peculiar distinction of the prophet, (H.) who was appointed to direct David, (M.) to whom he had been long attached.

V. 13. Sennach. Par. three, which makes the contrast more striking: I.—The Sept., and some copies of the Arabic version, have the latter number. C.

V. 14. Lord, and be exposed to the violence of pestilence, which attack both rich and poor; whereas the rich can frequently escape the dangers of war, or the Lord gave death in Israel, from morning till dinner-time. H.—Appointed for three days, though before the end of the last God took pity on the people. V. 16. C.—Bochart thinks the pestilence ceased to rage at some hour of the first day. D. and Av. "still the sixth hour." A.—Sennach. Heb. stilem. Avah, et. c. tlumen. c. midnight. b 1 Kings xxv. 5. 6. Dan. xiii. 22.
his hand over Jerusalem, to destroy it, the Lord had pity on the affliction, and said to the angel that slew the people: It is enough: now hold thy hand: And the angel of the Lord was by the threshing-floor of Araunah, the Jebusite.

17 And David said to the Lord, when he saw the angel striking the people: It is I, I am he that has sinned, I have done wickedly: these are the sheep, what have they done? let thy hand, I beseech thee, be turned against me, and against my father's house.

18 And Gad came to David that day, and said: Go up and build an altar to the Lord, in the threshing-floor of Araunah, the Jebusite.

19 And David went up according to the word of Gad, which the Lord had commanded him.

20 And Araunah looked, and saw the king and his servants coming towards him:

21 And going out he worshipped the king, bowing with his face to the earth, and said: Wheresoere is my lord to retain his effects, on his embracing the true religion. Maria was his property, and seems not to have been much inhabited. It was not yet enclosed within the city walls. Here David saw the angel, in the air, ready to strike the inhabitants, and heard the voice from heaven. C.—He had already witnessed the death of many in the city. 1 Par. xxvi. 14. The angel waited for God's orders to execute his orders. H.—He did not slay his sword till David had offered sacrifice to appease the Lord (ver. 21); though others think that the sacrifice was to appease God for the deliverance. C.

17. Are, like sheep... They were not punishable for the fault of their shepherds, or king; nor were they punished for it, (H.) but for joining in the revolts of Absalom, Seme, etc. (Sallen.), as well as for other secret offences. H.—Both king and people said, when either draws down the vengeance of heaven.

18. After. This was done by a positive order. People still had the liberty of massacres on the hills of Mahanaim. This place was thrice honoured with the tabernacle; and David would have gone thither, if he had not been so much terrified. 1 Par. xxii. 30. H.

**III. KINGS**

22 And Araunah said to David: Let my lord the king take, and offer, as it seemeth good to him: thou hast here oxen for a holocaust, and the wheat, and the yokes of the oxen for wood.

23 All these things, Araunah, as a king, gave to the king: And Araunah said to the king: The Lord thy God receive thy vow.

24 And the king answered him, and said: Nay, but I will buy it of thee, at a price, and I will not offer to the Lord my God holocausts, free-cost. So David bought the floor, and the oxen, for fifty shekels of silver.

25 And David built there an altar to the Lord, and offered holocausts and peace-offerings: and the Lord became merciful to the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel.

**THE THIRD BOOK OF KINGS.**

This and the following Book are called by the holy Fathers, The Third and Fourth Book of Kings; but by the Hebrews, the First and Second. They contain the history of the kingdom of Israel and Judah from the beginning of the reign of Solomon to the captivity. As to the writer of these books, it seems most probable that they were not written by one man, nor at one time; but, as there was all along a succession of prophets in Israel, who recorded, by Divine inspiration, the most remarkable things that happened in their days, these books seem to have been written by these prophets. See 2 Paral., alias 2 Chron. xxvii; xxxii. 22; 2x; 34; xxvi; xxxii. 22. C.—This book informs us of the death of David, chap. ii. 11, where some Greek copies concluded the second book "of the kingdom; Roben, Ahas, etc., and Joseph, reign over Judah, and Josephus, etc., over Israel; while the prophets Ahas, Elias, and Eliseus, appear in the remaining eleven chapters. W.—Though the memoirs seem to have been left by contemporary authors, (H.) one, and most probably Edrais, made the compilation after the captivity, inserting frequently the very words of his authors, yet so as to make some additional reflections. C.—The Rabbinists generally attribute the work to Jeremiah. H.—He is more attentive to the house of David, and to display the rewards of piety, and the punishment of vice, as well as the glory of the temple and of religion, than to describe the military exploits, which occupy so much of the profane history. C.

**CHAPTER I.**

King David growing old, Abigal, a Sammiteess, is brought to him. Adonias, pretending to reign, Nathan and Balthasar obtain that Solomon should be declared, and anointed king.

NOW King David was old, and advanced in years: and when he was covered with clothes, he was not warm.

* A. M. 2900, A. C. 4015.

**CHAP. I. VER. 1.** Years, sixty-nine, as he died when he was seventy years old. C. 2 Kings iv. 4.—Warris. Though David was of a strong constitution, he had been so much exposed to fatigues, and so harassed with domestic broils, that his vigour was nearly decayed. C.

2 So his servants, therefore, said to him: Let us seek for our Lord the king, a young virgin, and let her stand before the king, and cherish him, and sleep in his bosom, and warm our lord the king.

3 So they sought a beautiful young woman, in all the coasts of Israel, and they found Abigail, a Sammiteess, and brought her to the king.
And the damsel was exceedingly beautiful, and she slept with the king; and served him, but the king did not know her.

And Adonias, the son of Haggith, exalted himself, saying: I will be king. And he made himself chariots and horsemen, and fifty men to run before him.

Neither did his father rebuke him at any time, saying: Why hast thou done this? And he also was very beautiful, the next in birth after Absalom.

And he conferred with Joab, the son of Sareva, and with Abiathar, the priest, who furthered Adonias's side.

But Sadoc, the priest, and Banaias, the son of Joada, and Nathan, the prophet, and Semei, and Rei, and the strength of David's army, were not with Adonias.

And Adonias having slain rams and calves, and all fat cattle, by the stone of Zoheleth, which was near the fountain Rogel, invited all his brethren, the king's sons, and all the men of Judah, the king's servants:

But Nathan, the prophet, and Banaias, and all the valiant men, and Solomon, his brother, he invited not.

And Nathan said to Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon: Hast thou not heard that Adonias, the son of Haggith, reigneth, and our lord David knoweth it not?

Now then, come, take my counsel, and save thy life, and the life of thy son Solomon.

Go, and get thee in to king David, and say to him: Didst thou not, my lord, O king, swear to me, thy handmaid, saying: Solomon, thy son, shall reign after me, and he shall sit in my throne? Why then doth Adonias reign?

And while thou art yet speaking there with the king, I will come in after thee, and will fill up thy words.

So Bathsheba went in to the king into the chamber. Now the king was very old, and Abias, the Sunamite, ministered to him.

Bathsheba bowed herself, and worshipped the king.

And the king said to her: What is thy wish?

She answered, and said: My lord, thou didst swear to thy handmaid, by the Lord thy God, saying: Solomon, thy son, shall reign after me, and he shall sit on my throne.

4 And behold, now Adonias reigneth, and thou, my lord the king, knowest nothing of it.

18 And he hath killed oxen, and all fat cattle, and many rams, and invited all the king's sons, and Abiathar, the priest, and Joab, the general of the army; but Solomon thy servant, he invited not.

20 And now, my lord, O king, the eyes of all Israel are upon thee, that thou shouldst tell them, who shall sit on thy throne, my lord the king, after thee.

21 Otherwise it shall come to pass, when my lord the king sleepeth with his fathers, that I, and my son, Solomon, shall be accounted offenders.

22 As she was yet speaking with the king, Nathan, the prophet, came.

23 And they told the king, saying: Nathan, the prophet, is here. And when he was come in before the king, and had worshipped, bowing down to the ground,

24 Nathan said: My lord, O king, hast thou said: Let Adonias reign after me, and let him sit upon my throne?

25 Because he is gone down to-day, and hath killed oxen, and fatlings, and many rams, and invited all the king's sons, and the captains of the army, and Abiathar, the priest; and they are eating and drinking before him,

and saying: God save king Adonias:

26 But me, thy servant, and Sadoc, the priest, and Banaias, the son of Joada, and Solomon, thy servant, he hath not invited.

27 Is this word come out from my lord the king, and hast thou not told me, thy servant, who should sit on thy throne of my lord the king after him?

28 And king David answered, and said: Call to me Bathsheba. And when she was come in to the king, and stood before him,

29 The king spake, and said: As the Lord liveth, who hath delivered my soul out of all distress,

30 Even as I spake to thee, by the Lord, the God of Israel, saying: Solomon, thy son, shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead, so will I this day.

31 And Bathsheba, bowing with her face to the earth worshipped the king, saying: May my lord David live for ever.

or Nabath, father of Jeroboam; and Rei, or Ira, who is styled the priest of David.


Ver. 9. Slain. Either for sacrifice, or simply for a feast (C); though it is probable that victims of peace would be offered, as on similar occasions, on which the guests would afterwards feast. 1 Kings xi. 16. Royal, east of Jerusalem, in the vale of Joab. M.

Ver. 12. Life. Both would have been in imminent danger if the ambitious projects of Adonias succeeded, as he knew that the throne had been promised to Solomon by his father, and he would consider him as a dangerous rival. C.

Ver. 13. Swore. This he did, either when he comforted her, after the death of her first-born (2 Kings xii. 24); or rather, when Solomon had received so gracious a name, and was declared the heir by Nathan. 2 Kings xii. 12; 1 Par. xiii. 10, and xvii. 5. Solomon acknowledges that God had made choice of his brother. Chap. ii. 15. C.

Ver. 14. Words, and confirm what thou hast said, (M.) reminding the king of God's express declaration. H.

Ver. 10. Worthy. Pref. "did obeisance." Heb. "fell prostrate on the ground before the king," (C) without any danger of idolatry. H.

Ver. 18. Of it. So that thy authority is also continued. M.

Ver. 20. Thee. Adonias boasts that all Israel was on his side. Chap. p. 15. C.—But, in reality, the people waited for the final decision of David H.

Ver. 88. Came in. Nathan went out at the same time (M.) so that each had a private audience. C.
32 King David also said: Call me Sadoc, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, and Banaias, the son of Joiaada. And when they were come in before the king,
33 He said to them: Take with you the servants of your lord, and set my son Solomon upon my mule: and bring him to Gihon:
34 And let Sadoc, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, anoint him there king over Israel: and you shall sound the trumpet, and shall say: God save king Solomon.
35 And you shall come up after him, and he shall come, and shall sit upon my throne, and he shall reign in my stead: and I will appoint him to be ruler over Israel, and over Juda.
36 And Banaias, the son of Joiaada, answered the king, saying: Amen: so say the Lord, the God of my lord the king.
37 As the Lord hath been with my lord the king, so be he with Solomon, and make his throne higher than the throne of my lord king David.
38 So Sadoc, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, went down, and Banaias, the son of Joiaada, and the Cerethi, and Phelaleti: and they set Solomon upon the mule of king David, and brought him to Gihon.
39 And Sadoc, the priest, took a horn of oil out of the tabernacle, and anointed Solomon: and they sounded the trumpet, and all the people said: God save king Solomon.
40 And all the multitude went up after him, and the people played with pipes, and rejoiced with a great joy, and the earth rang with the noise of their cry.
41 And Adonias, and all that were invited by him, heard it, and now the feast was at an end. Joab also, hearing the sound of the trumpet, said: What meaneth this noise of the city in an uproar?
42 While he yet spoke, Jonathan, the son of Abiathar, the priest, came: and Adonias said to him: Come in, because thou art a valiant man, and bringest good news.
43 And Jonathan answered Adonias: Not so: for our lord, king David, hath appointed Solomon king;
44 And hath sent with him Sadoc, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, and Banaias, the son of Joiaada, and the Cerethi, and the Phelaleti, and have set him upon the king’s mule:
45 And Sadoc, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, have anointed him king, in Gihon: and they are gone up from thence rejoicing, so that the city rang again: this is the noise that you have heard.
46 Moreover, Solomon sitteth upon the throne of the kingdom.
47 And the king’s servants going in, have blessed our lord king David, saying: May God make the name of Solomon greater than thy name, and make his throne greater than thy throne. And the king adored in his bed:
48 And he said: Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel, who hath given this day one to sit on my throne, my eyes seeing it.
49 Then all the guests of Adonias were afraid, and they all arose, and every man went his way.
50 And Adonias fearing Solomon, arose and went, and took hold of the horn of the altar.
51 And they told Solomon, saying: Behold Adonias fearing king Solomon, hath taken hold of the horn of the altar, saying: Let king Solomon swear to me this day, that he will not kill his servant with the sword.
52 And Solomon said: If he be a good man, there shall not so much as one hair of his head fall to the ground: but if evil be found in him, he shall die.
53 Then king Solomon sent, and brought him out from the altar: and going in, he worshipped king Solomon: and Solomon said to him: Go to thy house.

CHAP. II.

David, after giving his last charge to Solomon, dieth. Adonias is put to death; Abiathar banished; Joab and Semei are put to death.

AND the days of David drew nigh that he should die, and he charged his son Solomon, saying:
2 I am going the way of all flesh: take thou courage and show thyself a man.
3 And keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, and observe his ceremonies, and his precepts, and judgments, and testimonies, as it is written in the law of Moses: that thou mayest understand all thou dost, and whithersoever thou shalt turn thyself:
4 That the Lord may confirm his words, which he hath spoken of me, saying: If thy children shall take heed to their ways, and shall walk before me in truth, with all their heart, and with all their soul, there shall not be taken away from thee a man on the throne of Israel.
5 Thou knowest also what Joab, the son of Sarvia, hath done to me, what he did to the two captains of the
army of Israel, *to Abner, the son of Ner, and to Amasa, the son of Jether: whom he slew, and shed the blood of war in peace, and put the blood of war on his girdle that was about his loins, and in his shoes that were on his feet.

6 Do, therefore, according to thy wisdom, and let not is hoary head go down to hell in peace.

7 But show kindness to the sons of Berezel, the Gaadite, and let them eat at thy table: *for they met me when I fled from the face of Absalom, thy brother.

8 Thou hast also with thee Semai, the son of Geaa, the son of Jemini, of Bahurim, who cursed me with a grievous curse, when I went to the camp: but because he came down to meet me when I passed over the Jordan, and I swore to him by the Lord, saying: I will not kill thee with the sword:

9 Do not thou hold him guiltless. But thou art a wise man, and knowest what to do with him, and thou shalt bring down his grey hairs with blood to the grave.

10 "So David slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David.

11 "And the days that David reigned in Israel, were forty years: in Hebron he reigned seven years, in Jerusalem thirty-three.

12 And Solomon sat upon the throne of his father, David, and his kingdom was strengthened exceedingly.

13 And Adonias, the son of Haggit, came to Bethsabee, the mother of Solomon. And she said to him: Is thy coming peaceable? He answered: It is peaceable.

14 And he added: I have a word to speak with thee.

15 She said to him: Speak. And he said:

16 Thou knowest that the kingdom was mine, and all Israel had preferred me to be their king: but the kingdom is transferred, and is become my brother's: for it was appointed him by the Lord.

17 Now therefore, I ask one petition of thee; turn not away my face. And she said to him: Say on.

18 And he said: I pray thee speak to king Solomon (for he cannot deny thee any thing) to give me Abisag, the Sunamitess, to wife.

19 And Bethsabee said: Well, I will speak for thee to the king.

20 Then Bethsabee came to king Solomon, to speak to him for Adonias: and the king arose to meet her, and bowed to her, and sat down upon his throne: and a throne was set for the king's mother, and she sat on his right hand.

21 And she said to him: I desire one small petition of thee; do not put me to confusion. And the king said to her: My mother, ask, for I must not turn away thy face.

22 And she said: Let Abisag, the Sunamitess, be given to Adonias, thy brother, to wife.

23 And king Solomon answered, and said to his mother: Why dost thou ask Abisag, the Sunamitess, for Adonias? ask for him also the kingdom: for he is my elder brother, and hath Abiathar, the priest, and Joab, the son of Sarvia.

24 Then king Solomon swore by the Lord, saying: So and so may God do to me, and add more, if Adonias hath not spoken this word against his own life.

25 And now, as the Lord liveth, which hath established me, and placed me upon the throne of David, my father, and who hath made me a house, as he promised, Adonias shall be put to death this day.

26 And king Solomon sent by the hand of Banaias, the son of Joada, who slew him, and he died.

27 And the king said also to Abiathar, the priest: Go to Anathoth, to thy lands, for indeed thou art worthy of death: but I will not at this time put thee to death, because thou didst carry the ark of the Lord God before David, my father, and hast endured trouble in all the troubles my father endured.

28 So Solomon cast out Abiathar from being the priest of the Lord, *that the word of the Lord might be fulfilled, which he spoke concerning the house of Heli in Silo.

29 And the news came to Joab, because Joab had turned after Adonias, and had not turned after Solomon: and Joab fled into the tabernacle of the Lord, and took hold on the horn of the altar.

30 And it was told king Solomon, that Joab was fled into the tabernacle of the Lord, and was by the altar: and Solomon sent Banaias, the son of Joada, saying: Go, kill him.

31 And Banaias came to the tabernacle of the Lord, and said to him: Thus said the king: Come forth. And

* 2 Kings xi. 17—22  2 Kings xii. 21—22  2 Kings xiii. 23, and xvi. 5, and xix. 10.

VER. 6. To hell. This word hath not here signify the place or state of damnation; but the place and state of the dead. Ch. —It would have been a great scandal if this murderer had died quietly in his old age.

VER. 7. Table, or of the meat which has been served upon it; as was the custom. See Am. L. 15—17. He was going to publish presently (2 Kings xii. 31). C.

VER. 8. Curse. Saying, Go out, &c. 2 Kings xvi. 5. —Camp. Heb. Mahnaim. 11—12. Scord. He would not revenge his private wrongs, but reserved the punishment of a notorious offender till a time when passion would have no influence. Solomon was not bound by the personal oath of his father.

VER. 10. David. Thus did this perfect model of princes, and this great saint, whose only fault, of consequence, was occasioned by Bethsabee (2 Kings xi. 4): it was intended to display his repentance. S. Chrys. hom. 71. —He preferred Jesus Christ in a wonderful manner; in his birth, at the same city; his election, in preference to his brethren; his persecutions, and subsequent glory. Jesus was, in like manner, betrayed by a false friend, and obliged to go out of Jerusalem, laden with his cross. But he acquired fresh strength by his sufferings, and purchased a more faithful people. The tomb of David remained for many ages. Acts ii. 29. S. Jerome often went to pray at this tomb. Ep. ad Marcel. C.

VER. 11. Seven years. The old six months are not noticed. 2 Kings ii. 11—17.

VER. 20. The face, with confusion. He engages to grant her request, if it could be done with any propriety, (C) as a son ought to do. W.

VER. 25. The kingdom. It was a maxim in most of the Oriental courts, that the things which had belonged to the king should not be enjoyed by any but his successor. Grocius. —Hence Adonias might be suspected of ambitious projects, as his party was still formidable. C. —The marriage seems also to be unlawful. M. See chap. i. 4. —Many condemn Solomon of precipitation and cruelty in his judgment (Ceit); but others approve of his conduct, (Theod. q. 7.) and think any delay might have proved ruinous. B."
he said: I will not come forth, but here I will die. Ba-
nias brought word back to the king, saying: Thus saith Joab, and thus he answered me.
31 And the king said to him: Do as he hath said; and
call him, and bury him, and thou shalt remove the
innocent blood which hath been shed by Joab, from me, and
from the house of my father:
32 And the Lord shall return his blood upon his own
head; because he murdered two men, just and better than
himself: and slew them with the sword, my father, David,
not knowing it; - Abner, the son of Ner, general of the
army of Israel, and Amasa, the son of Jether, general of
the army of Judah;
33 And their blood shall return upon the head of Joab,
and upon the head of his seed for ever. But to David
and his seed, and his house, and to his throne, be peace
for ever from the Lord.
34 So Banaias, the son of Joiaada, went up, and setting
upon him slew him, and he was buried in his house in the
desert.
35 And the king appointed Banaias, the son of Joiaada,
in his room over the army; and Sadoe, the priest, he put
in the place of Abiatar.
36 The king also sent, and called for Semei, and said
to him: Build thee a house in Jerusalem, and dwell
there: and go not out from thence any where.
37 For on what day soever thou shalt go out, and
shall pass over the brook Cedron, know that thou shalt be
put to death: thy blood shall be upon thy own head.
38 And Semei said to the king: The saying is good:
as my lord the king hath said, so will thy servant do.
And Semei dwelt in Jerusalem many days.
39 And it came to pass after three years, that the
servants of Semei ran away to Achish, the son of Maacha,
the king of Geth: and it was told Semei that his servants
were gone to Geth.
40 And Semei arose, and saddled his ass, and went to
Achis, to Geth, to seek his servants, and he brought them
out of Geth.
41 And it was told Solomon, that Semei had gone
from Jerusalem to Geth; and came back.
42 And sending he called for him, and said to him:
Did I not protest to thee by the Lord, and tell thee befo-
ere: On what day soever thou shalt go out and walk
abroad any where, know that thou shalt die? And thou
answeredst me: The word that I have heard is good.
43 Why then hast thou not kept the oath of the Lord,
and the commandment that I laid upon thee?
44 And the king said to Semei: Thou knowest all the
evil, of which thy heart is conscious, which thou didst to
David, my father: the Lord hath returned thy wicked-
ness upon thy own head.
45 And king Solomon shall be blessed, and the throne
of David shall be established before the Lord for ever.
46 So the king commandcd Banaias, the son of Joia-
ada: and he went out and struck him; and he died.

CHAP. III.

Solomon marrieth Pharaoh’s daughter. He sacrificeth in Gabaon: in the
choice which God gave him, he preferreth wisdom. His wise judgment
between the two harlots.

AND* the kingdom was established in the hand of
Solomon, and he made affinity with Pharaoh, the
king of Egypt: for he took his daughter, and brought
her into the city of David: until he had made an end
of building his own house, and the house of the Lord, and
the wall of Jerusalem round about.
2 But yet the people sacrificed in the high places: for
there was no temple built to the name of the Lord until
that day.
3 And Solomon loved the Lord, walking in the pre-
cepts of David, his father; only he sacrificed in the high
places, and burnt incense.
4 He went therefore to Gabaon, to sacrifice there: for
that was the great high place: a thousand victims for
holocausts, did Solomon offer upon that altar, in Gabaon.
5 And the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by
night, saying: Ask what thou wilt that I should give thee.
6 And Solomon said: Thou hast shewed great mercy
to thy servant David, my father: even as he walked before
thee in truth, and justice, and an upright heart with thee:
and thou hast kept thy great mercy for him, and hast
given him a son to sit on his throne, as it is this day.
7 And now, O Lord God, thou hast made thy servant
king instead of David, my father: and I am but a child,
and know not how to go out and come in;
8 And thy servant is in the midst of the people which
thou hast chosen, an immense people, which cannot
be numbered nor counted for multitude.

* 1 Par. viii. 11.
and thou sayest, but thy child is dead, and mine is alive. On the contrary, she said: Thou liest: for my child liveth, and thy child is dead. And in this manner they strove before the king.

23 Then said the king: The one saith, My child is alive, and thy child is dead. And the other answered: Nay; but thy child is dead, and mine liveth.

24 The king therefore said: Bring me a sword. And when they had brought a sword before the king,

25 Divide, said he, the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other.

26 But the woman, whose child was alive, said to the king (for her bowels were moved upon her child); I beseech thee, my lord, give her the child alive, and do not kill it. But the other said: Let it be neither mine nor thine; but divide it.

27 The king answered, and said: Give the living child to this woman, and let it not be killed; for she is the mother thereof.

28 And all Israel heard the judgment which the king had judged, and they feared the king, seeing that the wisdom of God was in him to do judgment.

CHAP. IV.

Solomon’s chief officers. His riches and wisdom.

And king Solomon reigned over all Israel:

2 And these were the princes which he had:

Azarias, the son of Sadoc, the priest;

3 Elithoreph, and Ahia, the sons of Sisa, scribes;

Josaphat, the son of Ahilud, recorder;

4 Banaias, the son of Joiada, over the army:

and Sadoc, and Abiathar, priests.

5 Azarias, the son of Nathan, over them that were about the king: Zabud, the son of Nathan, the priest, the king’s friend;

6 And Abiatar, governor of the house: and Adoniram, the son of Abda, over the tribute.

7 And Solomon had twelve governors over all Israel, who provided victuals for the king and for his household: for every one provided necessaries, each man his month in the year.

8 And these are their names: Benhur, in Mount Ephraim.

9 Bendecar, in Maccas, and in Salebim, and in Bethsames, and in Elon, and in Bethanah.

10 Benhesed, in Aruboth: his was Socho, and all the land of Epher.

CHAP. IV.


Vers. 2. After this. Solomon has given us some idea of his wisdom in the works which he left. They were dictated by the Holy Spirit, who adorned his soul with so many graces. Chap. iv. 20. H.—His knowledge of nature, and of the art of governing, excelled that of any of the kings of Israel (Iychon, etc. 2 Par. ix. 10); though Moses and the apostles had a more comprehensive knowledge of the mysteries of God.

Vers. 34. Harophor: 5 Par. (l. 12) adds, nor after this. Eccles. ii. 7. This is also restrained by some to the kings of that country. But the riches of Solomon were not exceeded by those of the greatest monarchs. Disse. "on the riches which David left." C.


Vers. 16. Him. This she suspected to be the case. They did not then place their faith in the counsel, but let them sleep in their bosoms. C.

Vers. 25. Other. This sentence manifested the wisdom of Solomon, who knew that the real mother would feel the emotions of parental tenderness.

CHAP. IV. Vers. 2. Azarias. Some translate, "grandson of Sadoc." (and son of Eleazar, priest of God, was priest, to assist his father, unless he was born of some other. Other. Cohen signifies also princes, ver. 5. Azarias was scribe, as well as the two following, though not all at the same time. The office was very important. Judg. v. 14.

Vers. 4. Abiathar. By this it appears that Abiathar was not altogether deposed from the high priesthood; but only banished to his country house; and by that means excluded from the exercise of his functions. Ch.—He retained the name, as bishops still do, after they have resigned their see. C.—Some think that Solomon reinstated Abiathar in his office. E.

Vers. 5. Houses. Sept. "Eliak was also director of the house," Dohm. —It is impossible to mark with precision the extent of these offices—Tribute, or levy of workmen, as it is expressed, chap. v. 14.

Vers. 7. Month. The lunar year was not then in use (C.); or else the first of these governors was in office during the 18th, or intercalary month, every third year, and the rest in succession. Tostat.

Vers. 9. Benhur. Res here, as in the following verses, may signify the son of Hur, Sec. C.—Sept. retain both the original term and its explanation. "Benhur, the son of Hur." But they afterwards read only the son of Dakar... of Abisaha... and Gaber."
11 Benabinadab, to whom belonged all Nephath-Dor: he had Taapheth, the daughter of Solomon, to wife.
12 Bana, the son of Ahilud, who governed Tanan, and Mageddo, and all Bethan, which is by Sarthana, beneath Jezer, from Bethan unto Abelmehula, over against Jecmaan.
13 Bengabser, in Ramoth Galaad: he had the towns of Jair, the son of Manasses, in Galaad: he was chief in all the country of Argob, which is in Basan, three-score great cities with walls, and brazen bolts.
14 Ahinadab, the son of Addo, was chief in Manaim.
15 Achiron, in Nephtali: he also had Basemath, the daughter of Solomon, to wife.
16 Baana, the son of Husi, in Aser, and in Balaath.
17 Josaphat, the son of Phraue, in Issachar.
18 Semei, the son of Ela, in Benjamin.
19 Gaber, the son of Uri, in the land of Galaad, in the land of Sion, the king of the Ammorrhites, and of Og, the king of Basan, over all that were in that land.
20 Judd and Israel were innumerable, as the sand of the sea in multitude; eating and drinking, and rejoicing.
21 And Solomon had under him all the kingdoms, from the river to the land of the Philistines, even to the border of Egypt: and they brought him presents, and served him all the days of his life.
22 And the provision of Solomon, for every day, was thirty measures of fine flour, and three score measures of meal.
23 Ten fat oxen, and twenty out of the pastures and a hundred rams; besides venison of harts, roes, and buffaloes, and fatted fowls.
24 For he had all the country which was beyond the river, from Thaphsa to Gazan, and all the kings of those countries: and he had peace on every side round about.
25 And Juda, and Israel, dwelt without any fear, every one under his vine, and under his fig-tree, from Dan to Berseab, all the days of Solomon.
26 And Solomon had forty thousand stalls of chariot horses, and twelve thousand for the saddle.
27 And the foresaid governors of the king fed them: and they furnished the necessaries also for king Solomon’s table, with great care, in their time.
28 They brought barley also, and straw for the horses and beasts, to the place where the king was, according as it was appointed for them.
29 And God gave to Solomon wisdom, and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, as the sand that is on the sea shore.
30 And the wisdom of Solomon surpassed the wisdom of all the Orientals, and of the Egyptians:
31 And he was wiser than all men: wiser than Ethan, the Ezrahite, and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol, and he was renowned in all nations round about.
32 Solomon also spoke three thousand parables: and his poems were a thousand and five.
33 And he treated about trees, from the cedar that is in Libanus, unto the hyssop that cometh out of the wall:
34 As two horses were usually employed to draw them, two thousand eight hundred, or, allowing for accidents, changes, &c., four thousand horses, would have been amply sufficient. It seems, therefore, that we should admit only so many horses or stalls. H—his empire was become more extensive, and his works more splendid; so that what might appear a useless parade in some, might be worthy of praise in Solomon. The law is not so precise. He shall not multiply horses to himself, nor lend back the people into Egypt, being lifted up because of his horses. Deut. xxxii. 16. There is a like prohibition of many wares and treasures.
35 Ver. 27. Fed them and is omitted in Heb. and Sept. H.
36 Ver. 30. Horses. Horses denotes horses of extraordinary swiftness, (Bochart,) or dromedaries, &c., (Jahn,) and also the Sept. Prot. the officers, every man according to his charge. The twelve governors employed others to bring all necessary provisions (H,) to the places where the army was breasting (C,) or they took care not only of king’s table, but they had also the general inspection over his stables. H.—Few oats are grown in the East. They feed their horses barley and straw.
37 Ver. 33. Horses; magnanimity, which pride often attempts to imitate, and is therefore designated by the same expression. Prov. xxii. 4. The genius of Solomon was also most penetrating and comprehensive.
38 Ver. 35. Orientals of Chaldea, Arabia, Idumea, &c. Dan. ii. 2; Abd. vili.; Nahum, xxvi. 6. Job and his friends were of this description. The Orientals had that they received their philosophy from the barbarians (Laert. Proem.) and Cassius observes, that the ancient inhabitants of the Christian faith proved the same troubles and the same infidels. Diod. They showed that all true saving knowledge had been derived from the Hebrews. H. God had communicated to Solomon all that was of real use in those sciences in a superior degree. Wisd. vii. 17; Jerem. xviii. 26.
39 Ver. 37. All men. Ethan is the same as Sidbon. The title of Ezrahite does not seem to belong to him; and Chalcol and Darda seem to be inserted here by some transcriber from 1 Par. ii. 6, where we read, the sons of Zara. Ethan and Chelchol were the sons of Dara, of the tribe of Judah. But they were different from these men, who were probably Levites. C.—Solomon was eminent in both respects, as well as in poetry; as he is compared with those who were most useful for comprehending the mysteries of the religious sciences.
40 Ver. 39. Three thousand parables. These works are all lost, excepting some part of the parables extant in the book of Proverbs, and his chief poem, called the Canticle of Canticles.
41 Ver. 40. Three thousand parables. The Canticle of Canticles, &c.—The title of Ethan orvel, attributes it to Solomon. But its authority is not sufficiently established. The book of Proverbs contains at present only six hundred and fifty-eight, (A. Lap.) or eight hundred parables.
59 Ver. 59. Horses. Some copy that exuvia means hyssop, Kinsch. Levitus, &c. But there is a species which grows on mountains, and even out of walls. Bochart Sanctu.—It is a small odoriferous plant; whereas the cedar was the largest tree.
and he discoursed of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes.

34 And they came from all nations to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and from all the kings of the earth, who heard of his wisdom.

CHAP. V.

Hiram, king of Tyre, agree to furnish timber and workmen for building the temple: the number of workmen and overseers.

And Hiram, king of Tyre, sent his servants to Solomon: for he heard that they had anointed him king in the room of his father: for Hiram had always been David's friend.

2 Solomon sent to Hiram, saying:

3 Thou knowest the will of David, my father, and that he could not build a house to the name of the Lord his God, because of the wars that were round about him, until the Lord put them under the soles of his feet.

4 But now the Lord my God hath given me rest round about; and there is no adversary nor evil occurrence.

5 Wherefore I purpose to build a temple to the name of the Lord my God, as the Lord spake to my father David, saying: "Thy son, whom I will set upon thy throne, in thy place, shall build a house to my name.

6 Give orders, therefore, that thy servants cut me down cedar trees, out of Libanus, and let my servants be with thy servants: and I will give thee the hire of thy servants whatsoever thou wilt ask: for thou knowest how there is not among my people a man that has skill to hew wood like to the Sidonians.

7 Now when Hiram had heard the words of Solomon, he rejoiced exceedingly, and said: Blessed be the Lord God this day, who hath given to David a very wise son over this numerous people.

8 And Hiram sent to Solomon, saying: I have heard all thou hast desired of me; and I will do all thy desire concerning cedar-trees, and fir-trees.

9 My servants shall bring them down from Libanus to the sea: and I will put them together in floats, on the sea, and convey them to the place, which thou shalt signify to me, and will land them there, and thou shalt receive them: and thou shalt allow me necessaries to furnish food for my household.

10 So Hiram gave Solomon cedar-trees, and fir-trees, according to all his desire.

11 And Solomon allowed Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat, for provision for his house, and twenty measures of the purest oil: thus gave Solomon to Hiram every year.

12 And the Lord gave wisdom to Solomon, as he promised him: and there was peace between Hiram and Solomon, and they two made a league together.

13 And King Solomon chose workmen out of all Israel, and the levy was of thirty thousand men.

14 And he sent them to Libanus, ten thousand every month, by turns, so that two months they were at home: and Adoniram was over this levy.

15 And Solomon had seventy thousand to carry burdens, and eighty thousand to hew stones in the mountains:

16 Besides the overseers who were over every work, in number three thousand and three hundred, that ruled over the people, and them that did the work.

17 And the king commanded that they should bring great stones, costly stones, for the foundation of the temple, and should square them:

18 And the masons of Solomon, and the masons of Hiram, hewed them: and the Gibelians prepared timber and stones to build this house.

* A. M. 957. A. C. 1012.

with which the Jews were acquainted. C.—On Libanus there are found such trees as 30 ft. high and 11 ft. in circumference, which extend their branches 111 ft. round them. Maundrell, Asia lib., p. 282.—Solomon examined all. Wisd. vii. 7, 19, n. 34. Wisdom. The Scriptures relate the coming of the queen of Sheba. chap. 2. Solomon's wisdom is compared to a great river, inundating the whole earth. Eccl. xiii. 16.

CHAP. V. verse 1. Hiram. Josephus says that the temple was built in the seventh year of this prince. He must therefore have been the son of David's friend, as former sent architects to build David's house, (2 Kings v. 11. C.) above thirty years before. But there may be a mistake in the number, as the Scripture evidently speaks of the same king; and Josephus had and before. Hiram rejoiced exceedingly that Solomon had succeeded to the throne (for he had been the friend of David); and he sent ambassadors to congratulate him on his prosperous elevation, by whom Solomon wrote, etc. (v. 6.) The mutual letters of these kings were still preserved in the archives of Tyre; and this author confidently appeals to them, as he deems it "impious to insert any fiction" in his history. Ant. viii. 2. He quotes Dina and Menahem; who asserted that these princes proposed marriage to each other; and that Hiram was obliged to pay a large sum of money, as he could not explain that which Solomon had proposed, etc. C. Ap. 1. 3.

Verse 3. Many interpret assent that this was the real impudence, against the blood which David had already split. 2 Kings vii. 1, and ver. xxii. 8. verse 4. Adversely. Lit. "Satan," Adad of Edomans, and another of Syria, and Jeroboam, began to molest Solomon only to the end of his reign. 1 Kings xxv. 25.

Verse 6. Libanus. It belonged to Israel, since the victory of David, 2 Kings ii. 20. Solomon built some fortresses on the mountain. Chap. xi. 10. The cedar-trees grew chiefly towards Plemiscus, above Libanus.—Sidonians. It seems they were subject to the king of Tyre, or this was the common title of all the Phoenicians. C.

Verse 7. Lord (Jeho) God "of Israel," as it is expressed. 2 Par. ii. 12. Here this pagan prince adored and erected temples and altars in honour of Baal, Ashtar, and Hercules (Josephus, &c.): yet he did not hesitate to acknowledge the God of Israel, as he supposed that there was a god for each nation. See chap. xx. 18. 18. Thus many think that they may serve the God of unity by going to hear the religion of the men who preach a contradictory doctrine; but God will admit of no rival, nor can he sanction any but the true religion. H. verse 9. Fir-trees. Some take these to be another species of cedars, as they say fir is too slender and corruptible (Martin, &c.); and Solomon had not asked for it, ver. 6; though he does in 2 Par. viii. 8, where (14.) the word is translated archelounia, "juniper-trees," by the Sept. and L. Jerom. C.—Brussels is rendered fir-trees by Pagini; box or cedar, &c., by others. The precise import of the Heb. names of plants, animals, &c., is not sufficiently known. M.

Verse 10. Joash was fixed upon, as the post nearest to Jerusalem, 2 Par. ii. 10. The trees were squared and rolled, (6.) or dragged (12.) from the mountain-top to the river Adonis, or the plain of Bithia, and then sent in floats by sea. C.—Household, for the workmen employed in cutting the wood (2 Par. viii. 15.) and also for Hiram's other servants, as the kings of the East paid them not with money. C. The Tyrians neglected agriculture. Servin.

Verse 11. Plentia, "ground or beaten." Heb. Paral. H. By this comparison with chap. iv. 22, we may see how much the court of Solomon surpassed that of Hiram. The former consumed (50) measures of flour a day; and (20,000) of wheat sufficient for the Tyrian prince's family a whole year. Twenty. It is supposed by many commentators that thousand is to be supplied from the former sentence; as there seems, otherwise, to be no proportion between the wheat and the oil. Piscat., etc.—The Sept., Syr., &c., read 50,000 c. Verse 14. Lorry, or tribute. The men had only to procure stones, as the Tyrians had engaged to do all which regarded the wood. C. These were Israelites. M.

Verse 15. Mounteins of Libanus. C.—Par. mountains; but the Heb. is singular in both places. They were all proselytes or strangers. Verse 16. These hundred. In 2 Par. ii. 12, and 18. we read our hundred (14.) as there are three hundred superior officers included. M. Sinai, &c. But these three thousand six hundred are all overseers. H. Verse 17. Gibelians. Ezekiel (xxvii. 9) commands them for building ships. Gibel of Gebal is supposed to be the town which profane authors style Bithia at the foot of Libanus. Ptolomy also mentions Gallibia, to the east of Tyre. G. 265
AND it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of the reign of Solomon over Israel, in the month Ziv, (the same is the second month,) he began to build a house to the Lord.

2 And the house, which king Solomon built to the Lord, was threescore cubits in length, and twenty cubits in breadth, and thirty cubits in height.

3 And there was a porch before the temple, of twenty cubits in length, according to the measure of the breadth of the temple: and it was ten cubits in breadth, before the face of the temple.

4 And he made in the temple oblique windows.

5 And upon the wall of the temple, he built floors round about, in the walls of the house, round about the temple and the oracle, and he made chambers in the sides round about.

6 The floor that was underneath was five cubits in breadth, and the middle floor was six cubits in breadth, and the third floor was seven cubits in breadth. And he put beams in the house round about on the outside, that they might not be fastened in the walls of the temple.

7 And the house, when it was in building, was built of stones, hewed and made ready: so that there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house when it was in building.

8 The door, for the middle side, was on the right hand of the house: and by winding stairs they went up to the middle room, and from the middle to the third.

9 So he built it and finished it: and he covered the house with roofs of cedar.

10 And he built a floor over all the house, five cubits in height, and he covered the house with timber of cedar.

11 And the word of the Lord came to Solomon, saying,

12 As for this house, which thou art building, if thou wilt walk in my statutes, and execute my judgments, and keep all my commandments, walking in them, I will fulfil my word to thee, which I spake David thy father.

13 "And I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel, and I will not forsake my people Israel.

14 So Solomon built the house, and finished it.

15 And he built the walls of the house on the inside, with boards of cedar, from the floor of the house to the top of the walls, and to the roofs, he covered it with boards of cedar on the inside: and he covered the floor of the house with planks of fir.

16 And he built up twenty cubits with boards of cedar at the hinder part of the temple, from the floor to the top: and made the inner house of the oracle to be the holy of holies.

17 And the temple itself, before the doors of the oracle, was forty cubits long.

18 And all the house was covered with cedar, having the turnings, and the joints thereof artfully wrought, and carvings projecting out: all was covered with boards of cedar: and no stone could be seen in the wall at all.

19 And he made the oracle in the midst of the house, in the inner part, to set there the ark of the covenant of the Lord.

20 Now the oracle was twenty cubits in length, and...
twenty cubits in breadth, and twenty cubits in height. 
And he covered it, and overlaid it with most pure gold. 
And the altar also he covered with cedar. 
21 And the house before the oracle he overlaid with most pure gold, and fastened on the plates with nails of gold. 
22 And there was nothing in the temple that was not covered with gold: the whole altar of the oracle he covered also with gold. 
23 And he made in the oracle two cherubims of olive-tree, of ten cubits in height. 
24 One wing of the cherub was five cubits, and the other wing of the cherub was five cubits: that is, in all ten cubits, from the extremity of one wing to the extremity of the other wing. 
25 The second cherub also was ten cubits: and the measure and the work was the same in both the cherubims: 
26 That is to say, one cherub was ten cubits high, and in like manner the other cherub. 
27 And he set the cherubims in the midst of the inner temple: and the cherubims stretched forth their wings, and the wing of the one touched one wall, and the wing of the other cherub touched the other wall: and the other wings in the midst of the temple touched one another. 
28 And he overlaid the cherubims with gold. 
29 And all the walls of the temple round about he carved with divers figures and carvings: and he made in them cherubims and palm-trees, and divers representations, as it were standing out, and coming forth from the wall. 

A M. 3000, A. C. 1004.

30 And the floor of the house he also overlaid with gold within and without. 
31 And in the entrance of the oracle, he made little doors of olive-tree, and posts of five corners. 
32 And two doors of olive-tree: and he carved upon them figures of cherubims, and figures of palm-trees, and carvings very much projecting; and he overlaid them with gold: and he covered both the cherubims and the palm-trees, and the other things, with gold. 
33 And he made in the entrance of the temple posts of olive-tree four square. 
34 And two doors of fir-tree, one of each side: and each door was double, and so opened with folding-leaves. 
35 And he carved cherubims, and palm-trees, and carved work standing very much out: and he overlaid all with golden plates in square work by rule. 
36 And he built the inner court with three rows of polished stones, and one row of beams of cedar. 
37 In the fourth year was the house of the Lord finished, in the month Ziv. 
38 And in the eleventh year, in the month Bul, (which is the eighth month,) the house was finished in all the works thereof, and in all the appurtenances thereof: and he was seven years in building it.

CHAP. VII.

Solomon’s palace, his house in the forest, and the queen’s house: the work of the two pillars: the sea (or laver) and other vessels.

AND Solomon built his own house in thirteen years, and brought it to perfection.

2 He built also the house of the forest of Libanus; the length of it was a hundred cubits, and the breadth fifty

October and November. Chas. 1. the month of collected fruits. M. Yeans. It is wonderful that Solomon could complete this most stupendous structure (H.) in so short a time. M. It is represented that 300,000 men were employed for twenty years to build a pyramid of Egypt (C.); which was designed, perhaps, for no other purpose but to show the pride and magnificence of the king while living, and to contain his ashes after death. M. Many of the materials for the temple had indeed been prepared by David: (1 Par. xxvii.) so that Solomon was enabled to finish it in a much shorter time than his own palace, which took him almost thirteen years to bring to perfection. They were almost contiguous to each other, though built at different times. The temple occupied the whole of Moriah, which was leveled a great deal, to allow space sufficient for such an amazing structure. It was thus founded upon a rock, as an emblem of the perpetuity and the true religion, which has subsisted after the destruction of the temple; as may be seen at large in Dr. Woodsworth, who, on this occasion, gives a retrospective view of what had taken place in the Jewish state, with respect to this most important subject, during the fourth age, or for the space of the last 480 years. See Domett’s loc. cit., &c. H.—Building it. The dedication was deferred till the following year, probably on account of the jubilee recurring at that time. Usher, A. 3000. C.—But this is very uncertain. Sales, fixes upon the year 3300, which was not a year of jubilee; and he rather thinks that the delay was occasioned by the vessels, the brass sea, &c., which had to be brought from the other side of the Jordan. We may also recollect that the rainy season was set in before the temple was quite finished; so that it might have been very convenient for all Israel to assemble at that time. After the dedication, the temple continued to be adorned, till it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, (H.) A. 5166, and lay in ruins fifty-two years, when the Jews were authorized by Cyrus to rebuild it; they could not however finish the whole, but took to it again at a later period, till the reign of Darius Hystaspes, A. 398. Herod undertook to rebuild (Bute) the greatest part of this second temple, and to adorn it, in the most magnificent manner, A. 3808. This proof was, however, at the present time, by some, who would fortell the destruction which took place within that generation. A. D. 70. H.

CHAP. VII. Var. 1. Thirteen. He was only twelve years and a half; since he finished both the temple and the palace in that time. Chap. ix. 10. Sales. Libanus. See above, on the subject of this tree. It is often called, on account of the many cedar pillars brought from that mountain; or because many trees and shrubs were planted in the vicinity. C.—The palace stood on the eastern part of Zion, and to the west of the temple. M. This rule between them had been filled up, as a sort of bridge erected, which was called Mello. Thus the palace of David, on the 335
cubits, and the height thirty cubits: and four galleries between pillars of cedar: for he had cut cedar-trees into pillars.

3 And he covered the whole vault with boards of cedar, and it was held up with five and forty pillars. And one row had fifteen pillars,

4 Set one against another,

5 And looking one upon another, with equal space between the pillars, and over the pillars were square beams in all things equal.

6 And he made a porch of pillars of fifty cubits in length, and thirty cubits in breadth: and another porch before the greater porch, and pillars, and capitals upon the pillars.

7 He made also the porch of the throne wherein is the seat of judgment; and covered it with cedar-wood from the floor to the top.

8 And in the midst of the porch was a small house, where he sat in judgment of the like work. He made also a house for the daughter of Pharaoh (whom Solomon had taken to wife) of the same work as this porch;

9 All of costly stones, which were sawed by a certain rule and measure, both within and without: from the foundation to the top of the walls, and without, unto the great court.

10 And the foundations were of costly stones, great stones of ten cubits or eight cubits.

11 And above there were costly stones of equal measure hewed, and in like manner planks of cedar.

12 And the great court was made round with three rows of hewed stones, and one row of planks of cedar, which also was observed in the inner court of the house of the Lord, and in the porch of the house.

13 And king Solomon sent, and brought Hiram from Tyre.

14 The son of a woman of the tribe of Naphtali, whose father was a Tyrian, an artificer in brass, and full of wisdom, and understanding, and skill to work all work in brass. And when he was come to king Solomon, he wrought all his work.

15 And he cast two pillars in brass, each pillar was eighteen cubits high: and a line of twelve cubits compassed both the pillars.

16 He made also two molten cherubims, to set upon the tops of the pillars: the height of one chapiter was five cubits, and the height of the other chapter was five cubits:

17 And a kind of net-work, and chain-work wrought together with wonderful art. Both the chapiters of the pillars were cast: seven rows of nets were on one chapiter, and seven nets on the other chapiter.

18 And he made the pillars, and two rows round about each net-work to cover the chapiters, that were upon the top, with pomegranates: and in like manner did he to the other chapiter.

19 And the chapiters that were upon the top of the pillars, were of lily-work, in the porch of four cubits.

20 And again there were other chapiters on the top of the pillars above, according to the measure of the pillar over against the net-work: and of pomegranates there were two hundred, in rows round about the other chapter.

21 And he set up the two pillars in the porch of the temple: and when he had set up the pillar on the right hand, he called the name thereof Jachin: in like manner he set up the second pillar, and called the name thereof Booz.
22 And upon the tops of the pillars he made lily-work: so the work of the pillars was finished.

23 "He made also a molten sea, of ten cubits, from brim to brim, round all about; the height of it was five cubits, and a line of thirty cubits compassed it round about.

24 And a graven work, under the brim of it, compassed it for ten cubits going about the sea: there were two rows cast of chamfered sculptures.

25 And it stood upon twelve oxen, of which three looked towards the north, and three towards the west, and three towards the south, and three towards the east: and the sea was above upon them, and their hinder parts were all hid within.

26 And the laver was a hand-breadth thick: and the brim thereof was like the brim of a cup, or the leaf of a crisped lily; it contained two thousand baths.

27 And he made ten bases of brass, every base was four cubits in length, and four cubits in breadth, and three cubits high.

28 And the work itself of the bases, was intergraven: and there were gradings between the joinings.

29 And between the little crowns and the ledges, were lions, and oxen, and cherubims; and in the joinings likewise above: and under the lions and oxen, as it were bands of brass hanging down.

30 And every base had four wheels, and axletrees of brass and at the four sides were undersettle, under the laver molten, looking one against another.

31 The mouth also of the laver within, was in the top of the chapter: and that which appeared without, was of one cubit all round, and together it was one cubit and a half: and in the corners of the pillars were divers engravings: and the spaces between the pillars were square, not round.

32 And the four wheels, which were at the four corners of the base, were joined one to another under the base: the height of a wheel was a cubit and a half.

33 And they were such wheels as are used to be made in a chariot: and their axletrees, and spokes, and strakes, and naves, were all cast.

34 And the four undersellers, that were at every corner of each base, were of the base itself, cast and joined together.

35 And on the top of the base, there was a round compass of half a cubit, so wrought that the laver might be set thereon, having its gradings, and divers sculptures of itself.

36 He engraved also in those plutes, which were of brass, and in the corners, cherubims, and lions, and palm-trees, in likeness of a man standing, so that they seemed not to be engrav'd, but added round about.

37 After this manner, he made ten bases, of one casting and measure, and the like graving.

38 He made also ten lavers of brass: one laver contained four butes, and was of four cubits: and upon every base, in all ten, he put as many lavers.

39 And he set the ten bases, five on the right side of the temple, and five on the left: and the sea he put on the right side of the temple, over against the east, southward.

40 And Hiram made caddrons, and shovels, and basins, and finished all the work of king Solomon in the temple of the Lord.

41 The two pillars and the two cords of the chapter, upon the chapterers of the pillars: and the two net-work, to cover the two s, that were upon the top of the pillars.

42 And four hundred pomegranates for the two net works: two rows of pomegranates for each net-work, to cover the cords of the chapterers, which were upon the tops of the pillars.

43 And the ten bases, and the ten lavers on the bases.

44 And one sea, and twelve oxen under the sea.

45 And the caddrons, and the shovels, and the basins.

All the vessels that Hiram made for king Solomon, for the house of the Lord, were of fine brass.

46 In the plains of the Jordan, did the king cast them in a clay ground, between Sochoth and Saronth.

47 And Solomon placed all the vessels: but for its exceeding great multitude the brass could not be weighed.

48 And Solomon made all the vessels for the house of the Lord: the altar of gold, and the table of gold, upon which the loaves of proposition should be set:

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Var. 23. Brim, in diameter. The circumference was about thirty cubits; for it is not exactly three times as much as the diameter. C.—The latter is as 1 to 29, with respect to the circumference. M.

Var. 24. Ten cubits. All was not therefore ornamented. Prot. "there were knobs compassing it, ten in a cubit... the knobs were cast in two rows, when it was cast."—The significance of Pohislon is not ascertained, whether it be "applied" or simply "applied" to the Hebrew. "oxen," or "ax heads," as 2 Par. (iv. 3) clearly explains it. C.—There also it is insinuated that the carvings commenced only towards the bottom, where the circumference was reduced to ten cubits. M.

Var. 25. Oxen. Josephus and the Jews would condemn Solomon for making these figures; but it is clear that his present was acceptable to God, as well as his present itself. C.—Instead of "a hand's breadth," it is lit. "three inches," or the fourth part of a Roman foot; which is equivalent to four fingers' (H.) breadth, or a "hand's breadth," as the Heb. topic implies, or a little above three (C.—"crumped," or "full-blown lily.") The Chaldeans suppose it was thus ornamented. Heb. "with flowers of lilies," (C.) or "roses." SHALOM. H.

Var. 27. Bases. These were designed to wash the victims. Pelletier.

Var. 32. Jo-tid. Yet not so as to be immovable. C.

Var. 35. Palm-trees were not expressed, ver. 25. All was in relief, and represented in its natural postures. C.

Var. 39. Right side, to the south, between the temple and the altar of ho-bo-
49 And the golden candlesticks, five on the right hand, and five on the left, over against the oracle, of pure gold: and the flowers like lilies, and the lamps over them of gold: and golden snuffers.

50 And pots, and flesh-hooks, and bowls, and mortars, and censers, of most pure gold: and the hinged for the doors of the inner house of the holy of holies, and for the doors of the house of the temple, were of gold.

51 And Solomon finished all the work that he made in the house of the Lord, and brought in the things that David his father had dedicated, the silver and the gold, and the vessels, and laid them up in the treasures of the house of the Lord.

CHAP. VIII.

1 Then all the ancients of Israel, with the princes of the tribes, and the heads of the families of the children of Israel, were assembled to king Solomon, in Jerusalem: that they might carry the ark of the covenant of the Lord, out of the city of David, that is, out of Sion.

2 And all Israel assembled themselves to king Solomon, on the festival day, in the month of Ethanim, the same is the seventh month.

3 And all the ancients of Israel came, and the priests took up the ark.

4 And carried the ark of the Lord, and the tabernacle of the covenant, and all the vessels of the sanctuary, that were in the tabernacle: and the priests and the Levites carried them.

5 And king Solomon, and all the multitude of Israel, that were assembled unto him, went with him before the ark, and they sacrificed sheep and oxen, that could not be counted or numbered.

6 And the priests brought in the ark, the ark of the covenant of the Lord, into the place into the oracle of the temple, unto the holy of holies, under the wings of the cherubims.

7 For the cherubims spread forth their wings over the place of the ark, and covered the ark, and the staves thereof above.

8 And whereas the staves stood out, the ends of them were seen without, in the sanctuary before the oracle, but were not seen further out, and there they have been unto this day.

9 Now in the ark there was nothing else but the two tables of stone, which Moses put there at Horeb, when the Lord made a covenant with the children of Israel, when they came out of the land of Egypt.

10 And it came to pass, when the priests were come out of the sanctuary, that a cloud filled the house of the Lord.

11 And the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud: for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord.

12 Then Solomon said: The Lord said that he would dwell in a cloud.

13 Building, I have built a house for thy dwelling, to be thy most firm throne for ever.

14 And the king turned his face, and blessed all the assembly of Israel: for all the assembly of Israel stood.

15 And Solomon said: Blessed be the Lord the God of Israel, who spoke with his mouth to David, my father, and with his own hands hath accomplished it, saying:

16 Since the day that I brought my people Israel out of Egypt, I chose no city out of all the tribes of Israel, for a house to be built, that my name might be there: but I chose David to be over my people Israel.

17 And David, my father, would have built a house to the name of the Lord, the God of Israel:

18 And the Lord said to David, my father: Whereas, thou hast thought in thy heart to build a house to my name, thou hast done well in having this same thing in thy mind.

19 Nevertheless, thou shalt not build me a house, but thy son, that shall come forth out of thy loins, he shall build a house to my name.

20 The Lord hath performed his word which he spake:

21 And I stand in the room of David, my father, and sit upon the throne of Israel, as the Lord promised: and have built a house to the name of the Lord, the God of Israel.

22 And I have set there a place for the ark, wherein is the covenant of the Lord, which he made with our fathers, when they came out of the land of Egypt.

23 And Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord, in of Aaron, and a golden urn with manna. Heb. ix. 4. Ch. W.—These might have been in the ark while it was not fixed; but after the temple was built, all but the table was placed in the treasury; where, we find, the book of the law was discovered, under Jona. Deut. xxxvi. 29; 2 Par. xxiv. 14. C.—In any case might easily signify ad, or juxta arenas, 'near the ark.' Sal.

VIR. 12. Cloud. It alludes to Osr. xvi. 2. M.—God had so frequently appeared in this manner, that Solomon was authorized to consider it as the symbol of his presence. Exod. xiv. 19; 19. 10, and xx. 20. Psal. xviii. 9. This luminous cloud filled the whole temple, to cover all that the Lord was pleased with the devotion of the king, and of his people.

VIR. 14. Stood. It is proved that the king alone was allowed to sit. C—But here Solomon stood, upon an eminence made of brass. 2 Par. vi. 13. H.—He pronounced the blessing; (part of which is given, ver. 15—22,) with his face turned to the people, and he was also in the court of Israel. Then turning himself to the altar (C.) of holocausts, (M.) with his hands uplifted, he began to pray. Ver. 23—94. See Exod. xxxix. 43; 2 Kings vii. 18, where Moses and David blessed the people, on similar occasions. C.—Thus the priests of the Catholic Church turn to the people, when they bless or speak to them; and look towards the altar, when they pour forth their supplications to them for God. Sectaries would always behold the face of the preacher.

VIR. 22. Heaven. Falling on his knees. Ver. 24; 2 Par. vi. 13. This is the first instance we find of people praying on their knees, which was common afterwards. 1 Esd. ix. 5; Isa. xlv. 24; Dan. vii. 10; Acta ix. 40, and xx. 66. The Christian Church generally adopts this custom.

Exod. xxxiv. 37; Heb. iii. 4. — Par. vi. 1—2 Kings viii. 4.
III. KINGS.

Chap. VIII.

23 And said: Lord God of Israel, there is no God like thee, in heaven above, or on the earth beneath: who keepest covenant and mercy with thy servants, that have walked before thee with all their heart.

24 Who hast kept with thy servant David, my father, what thou hast promised him: with thy mouth thou didst speak, and with thy hands thou hast performed, as this day proveth.

25 Now, therefore, O Lord God of Israel, keep with thy servant David, my father, what thou hast spoken to him, saying: There shall not be taken away of thee a man in my sight, to sit on the throne of Israel: yet so that thy children take heed to their way, that they walk before me as thou hast walked in my sight.

26 And now, O Lord God of Israel, let thy words be established, which thou hast spoken to thy servant David, my father.

27 Is it then to be thought that God should indeed dwell upon earth? for if heaven, and the heavens of heavens, cannot contain thee, how much less this house which I have built?

28 But have regard to the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplications, O Lord my God: hear the hymn and the prayer, which thy servant prayeth before thee this day:

29 That thy eyes may be open upon this house, night and day: upon the house of which thou hast said: My name shall be there: that thou mayest hearken to the prayer which thy servant prayeth, in this place to thee:

30 That thou mayest hearken to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, whatsoever they shall pray for in this place, and hear them in the place of thy dwelling in heaven: and when thou hearest, show them mercy.

31 If any man trespass against his neighbour, and have an oath upon him, wherewith he is bound, and come, because of the oath, before thy altar, to thy house.

32 Then hear thou in heaven: and do and judge thy servants, condemning the wicked, and bringing his way upon his own head, and justified the just, and rewarding him according to his justice.

33 If thy people Israel shall fly before their enemies, (because they will sin against thee,) and doing penance, and confessing to thy name, shall come and pray, and make supplications to thee in this house:

34 Then hear thou in heaven, and forgive the sin of thy people Israel, and bring them back to the land which thou gavest to their fathers.

35 If heaven shall be shut up, and there shall be no rain, because of their sins, and they, praying in this place, shall do penance to thy name, and shall be converted from their sins, by occasion of their afflictions:

36 Then hear thou them in heaven, and forgive the sins of thy servants, and of thy people Israel: and show them the good way wherein they should walk, and give rain upon thy land, which thou hast given to thy people in possession.

37 If a famine arise in the land, or a pestilence, or corrupt air, or blasting, or locust, or mildew; if their enemy afflict them, besieging the gates, whatsoever plague, whatsoever infirmity,

38 Whatever curse or imprecation shall happen to any man of thy people Israel: when a man shall know the wound of his own heart, and shall spread forth his hands in this house:

39 Then hear thou in heaven, in the place of thy dwelling, and forgive, and do so as to give to every one according to his ways, as thou shalt see his heart; (for thou only knowest the heart of all the children of men;) 40 That they may fear thee all the days that they live upon the face of the land, which thou hast given to our fathers.

41 Moreover also the stranger, who is not of thy people Israel, when he shall come out of a far country for thy name's sake, (for they shall hear every where of thy great name, and thy mighty hand,) 42 And they stretched out arm,) so when he shall come, and shall pray in this place,

43 Then hear thou in heaven, in the firmament of thy dwelling-place, and do all those things, for which that stranger shall call upon thee: that all the people of the earth may learn to fear thy name, as do thy people Israel, and may prove that thy name is called upon this house, which I have built.

44 If the people go out to war against their enemies, by what way soever thou shalt send them, they shall pray to thee towards the way of the city, which thou hast chosen, and towards the house, which I have built to thy name:

Daniel, towards the temple. C.—God had threatened that he would punish his people by the hand of their enemies, &c. if they transgressed. Lev. xxvii. 12. Ex. xxi. 13. 17. M. 


V. 38. Heart: his offence. Sept. ἄμωμος, "touching, or compunction." 

V. 39. —Let a man go to the source of the evil, and be sorry for his sins. C. 

V. 41. Stranger. God watches over all mankind; and obstacles were received from all sorts of people, even from idolaters. The kings of Persia and Egypt, the Roman emperors, &c., made great presents. 1 Ess. iii. 7, and vii. 21. Joseph. xli. and xii. 2. It seems the court of the Gentiles was only made after the captivity. 

V. 42. Some are drawn by curiosity; others desired to be converted. 

To thee, kings shall offer presents, Psal. lxvi. 10. C. 

V. 43. Name. It was the privilege of the religious Jews to pray with their eyes turned towards the holy place, ver. 48. The primitive Christians looked towards the east, in prayer, to remind them of the ascension of our Saviour, (C.) from Mount Olivet, in this quarter. 


24
and his ceremonies, and all his judgments, which he commanded our fathers.

58 And let these my words, wherewith I have prayed before the Lord, be nigh unto the Lord our God day and night, that he may do judgment for his servant, and for his people Israel, day by day:

59 That all the people of the earth may know, that the Lord he is God, and there is no other besides him.

60 Let our hearts also be perfect with the Lord our God, that we may walk in his statutes, and keep his commandments, as at this day.

62 And the king, and all Israel with him, offered victims before the Lord.

63 And Solomon slew victims of peace-offerings, which he sacrificed to the Lord, two and twenty thousand oxen, and a hundred and twenty thousand sheep: so the king, and all the children of Israel, dedicated the temple of the Lord.

64 In that day the king sanctified the middle of the court, that was before the house of the Lord; for there he offered the holocaust, and sacrifice, and the fat of the peace-offerings: because the brazen altar that was before the Lord, was too little to receive the holocaust, and sacrifice, and the fat of the peace-offerings.

65 And Solomon made at the same time a solemn feast, and all Israel with him, a great multitude, from the entrance of Emath to the river of Egypt, before the Lord our God, seven days and seven days, that is, fourteen days.

66 And on the eighth day, he sent away the people: and they blessed the king, and went to their dwellings, rejoicing, and glad in heart, for all the good things that the Lord had done for David, his servant, and for Israel, his people.

CHAP. IX.

The Lord appeared again to Solomon: he buildeth cities: he sendeth a fleet to Ophir.

A ND it came to pass when Solomon had finished the building of the house of the Lord, and the king's house, and all that he desired and was pleased to do,

2 That the Lord appeared to him the second time, as he had appeared to him in Gabaon.

3 And the Lord said to him: I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication, which thou hast made before me: I have sanctified this house, which thou hast built, to put my name there for ever; and my eyes, and my heart, shall be there always.

4 And if thou wilt walk before me, as thy father walked, in simplicity of heart, and in uprightness: and
14 And Hiram sent to king Solomon a hundred and twenty talents of gold.
15 This is the sum of the expenses, which king Solomon offered to build the house of the Lord, and his own house, and Mello, and the wall of Jerusalem, and Heser, and Mageddo, and Gazer.
16 Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, came up and took Gazer, and burnt it with fire: and slew the Chanaanites that dwelt in the city, and gave it for a dowry to his daughter, Solomon's wife.
17 So Solomon built Gazer, and Bethoron the nether, and 18 And Bashan, and Palmira, in the land of the wilderness.
19 And all the towns that belonged to himself, and were not walled, he fortified; the cities also of the chariots, and the cities of the horsemen, and whatsoever he had a mind to build in Jerusalem, and in Libanus, and in all the land of his dominion.
20 All the people that were left of the Amorrites, and Hethites, and Pherezites, and Hevites, and Jebusites, that were not of the children of Israel:
21 Their children, that were left in the land; to wit, such as the children of Israel had not been able to destroy, Solomon made tributary unto this day.
22 But of the children of Israel, Solomon made not any to be bond-men, but they were warriors, and his servants, and his princes, and captains, and overseers of the chariots and horses.
23 And there were five hundred and fifty chief officers set over all the works of Solomon, and they had people under them, and had charge over the appointed works.
24 And the daughter of Pharaoh came out of the city of David to her house, which Solomon had built for her: then did he build Mello.
25 Solomon also offered three times every year holocausts, and victims of peace-offerings, upon the altar which

2 Kings vii. 12, and 16.—Deut. xxxii. 54; Jer. xlix. 8.

alone will not be acceptable. W. — "God is worshipped by faith, hope, and charity." 8. Aug. Incl. 3.

512. 2 Kings. xi. 18—2 Par. xii. 4.

7. Take away, by death or exile. H. — Sight. God is disposed to give understanding to those that approach his temples with pious. If they indulge their passions, he will suffer these holy places to be profaned, as a dreadful warning of his displeasure. The Jews enjoyed prosperity while they continued faithful. On their return the ark was taken, the temple pillaged by Sennacherib, burnt by Nabuchodonosor, profaned by Antiochus, and despoiled by the Romans. C.

221. 2 Kings. xii. 4—2 Par. xxii. 8.

11. Hiram, the king of Tyre, furnishing Solomon with cedar-trees, and fir-trees, and gold, according to all he had need of, then Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee.

223. 2 Kings. xi. 18—2 Par. xii. 6.

12 And Hiram came out of Tyre, to see the towns which Solomon had given him, and they pleased him not; and he said: Are these the cities which thou last given me, brother? And he called them the land of Chabul, unto this day.

7 Par. viii. 1—2 Par. viii. ii. H.

4 2 Kings xi. 30. C.—Heor, or Asor. Jos. xiv. 20, and xix. 80. H. — There was a town of this name in the tribe of Judah, and another in that of Naphtali. Gazer had been taken by Joses, but the Chanaanites had again made themselves masters of it. 2 Par. xxv. 17. Neither, in the tribe of Benjamin. 2 Par. (viii. 3) adds, the upper, which was a town of Ephraim, M.

23 2 Kings xi. 30. C.—Libanus, the temple, (S. Jer. Trad.) or the palace. S. — But these were both in Jerusalem. H.

25 2 Kings xi. 30. C.—Hosaphat, the son of Rechab, who was then king of Judah, Xer. x. 1, 1. Solomon reduced the natives of the country to the most abject condition, forcing them to work like slaves. Joseph. viii. 6,—Heb. "all that Solomon imposed as a tribute of hand-service, until this day." H.

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he had built to the Lord, and he burnt incense before the Lord: and the temple was finished. 26 And king Solomon made a fleet in Asiongaber, which is by Ailath, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. 27 And Hiram sent his servants in the fleet, sailors that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon. 28 And they came to Ophir; and they brought from thence to king Solomon four hundred and twenty talents of gold.  

CHAP. X.

The queen of Sheba cometh to king Solomon: his riches and glory.

And the queen of Sheba having heard of the fame of Solomon in the name of the Lord, came to try him with hard questions. 2 And entering into Jerusalem, with a great train, and riches, and camels that carried spices, and an immense quantity of gold, and precious stones, she came to king Solomon, and spoke to him all that she had in her heart. 3 And Solomon informed her of all the things she proposed to him: there was not any word the king was ignorant of, and which he could not answer her. 4 And when the queen of Sheba saw all the wisdom of Solomon, and the house which he had built, 5 And the meat of his table, and the apartments of his servants, and the order of his ministers, and their apparel, and the cup-bearers, and the holocausts, which he offered in the house of the Lord, she had no longer any spirit in her; 6 And she said to the king: The report is true which I heard in my own country, 7 Concerning thy words, and concerning thy wisdom. And I did not believe them that told me, till I came myself, and saw with my own eyes, and have found that the half hath not been told me: thy wisdom and thy works exceed the fame which I heard. 8 Blessed are thy men, and blessed are thy servants, who stand before thee always, and hear thy wisdom. 9 Blessed be the Lord thy God, whom thou hast pleased, and who hath set thee upon the throne of Israel, because the Lord hath loved Israel for ever, and hath appointed thee king, to do judgment and justice. 10 And she gave the king a hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices a very great store, and precious stones: there was brought no more such abundance of spices as these which the queen of Sheba gave to king Solomon. 11 (The navy also of Hiram, which brought gold from Ophir, brought from Ophir great plenty of thyme-trees, and precious stones. 12 And the king made of the thyme-trees the rails of the house of the Lord, and of the king's house, and cisterns and harps for singers: there were no such thyme-trees as these brought nor seen unto this day.) 13 And king Solomon gave the queen of Sheba all that she desired, and asked of him: besides what he offered her of himself of his royal bounty. And she returned, and went to her own country, with her servants. 14 And the weight of the gold that was brought to Solomon every year, was six hundred and sixty-six talents of gold: 15 Besides that which the men brought him that were over the tributes, and the merchants, and they that sold by retail, and all the kings of Arabia, and the governors of the country. 16 And Solomon made two hundred shields of pure gold: he allowed six hundred sicles of gold for the plates of one shield. 17 And three hundred targets of fine gold: three hun-

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**VAN. 27.** Fleet, from Tyre, (C.) or from the island of the same name, in the Red Sea. Grotius.  
**VAN. 28.** Ophir, in the East Indies (M.): an island called Tanbecus, or Tanybus (Ptolem., C. Strabo, v. 7.): or a country near the head of the Enephtes and Tigra. C. D.  
**DISC.**—The variety of opinions is astonishing. Hue Riex upon Sophella, on the eastern coast of Africa; and supposes that the fleet of Hiram might proceed down a canal, which seems to have been formerly opened for a communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Strabo i. 17. and ii. d.  
**TEMP.**  
Par. vers. fifty.  
CHAP. X. Ver. 1. Sheba is written with a, to denote a part of Arabia, and with ἄρα, when Ethiopia is meant. Psal. xcv. 10. The former is here designated, (M.) being "the ends of the earth, east," of Judea, (Tact. Hist. 6.) and lying also to the south of that country, Matt. xix. 43. Grotius follows the opinion of Josephus (iv. 9.) and Origens, (Hom. s. in Cant.) who place the seat of this queen's empire at Meroe. C. —Lord, who had raised Solomon to so great splendour, while, on the other hand, the king endeavoured to enhance his glory. H. —If we place the story of the queen of Sheba at the time, we may say that the queen was moved by Divine grace, and attracted, like the Gabinenses, (Jos. ix. 4.,) to embrace the true religion. (C.); though she seems to have professed it already, as many others did among the Gentiles. H.—The Fathers look upon her as a figure of the Christian Church. S. Hilary. Psal. cxiii. S. Iren. iv. 45. κκ. Barbarae nationes, non animo S. Paulus, Ep. 1. —Question. Thus the ancients tried each other's skill. Judg. xiv. 18. See chap. iv. 30.  
Ver. 4. House, the palace, or rather the temple, (C.) or both. M.  
Ver. 5. In her. She fainted away in rapture and astonishment. H.  
Ver. 8. Justice. Kings are given by God, either in his mercy or in his anger. C. —They are not appointed for themselves alone. M.  
Ver. 11. Tigrie. H. (iii. 16) mentions a species of tall and incorruptible trees, called thus. The wood was odoriferous, and very costly. City of Numera- rum invento, quasi femina viri industria marginisque reputatur. D. 18. and 15. 16. —It was used as a sort of incense in sacrificial, and thence received its name. H. —Sept. translates, "plaudet," and elsewhere, pine-tree, which is adopted by S. Jerome. P. ix. 8. C. —Solomon had desired Hiram to send him some algum, or "gunn-bear ing" wood; but there was not sufficient, or so fine, in Libanus 372. as in Ophir, or in foreign parts, he procured more from these countries. The wood probably resembled that of attica, or of black acacia, (Exod. xxviii. 48.) wherein the gum of Arabia is extracted. Ammianus, in Thebais, was celebrated for the choicest gums and frankincense. Strabo. i. 7. C. —It is placed near Memphis, Plin. iv. 10. —The Rabbinists generally understand the Heb. to mean, "coral," which is not fit for instruments, much less for architecture. Other translators elyphia, or Elizir wood, but without reason. C. T.  
Ver. 12. Bala. Hab. ix. 1. —Pillars, supporters, or buttresses. H. —Most interpreters suppose the pillars were on each side of the road, leading from the palace to the temple. C. —Par. statua. —Cittarens, or bars and lynes. H.—Heb. "images and tables."  
Ver. 14. Gold. His stated revenue was 4,640,300l. sterling. H.  
Ver. 15. Merchants, wholesaler. M. —Arabia, the desert, which was peopled by various nations. Arabo, "a mixture, or assemblage," as well as "the might, and a fruitful country." Sept. seem to have read aber, "all the kings of the other side" the Egyptians, who were also called Arabs. See chap. iv. 34.  
Ver. 16. Country around Judea, comprising the phrygias of Arabia, (Gen. xxi. 20.) and the Phalatian strews.  
Ver. 16. Shields. Heb. tsmea is rather indeterminate, designating something sharp or pointed; "a dart," κκ. C. —Par. arma. Some of these shields were made with a point, projecting from the middle, (H.), with which the enemy might be wounded. M.—These arms were used when the king went to the temple, and were worn depicted in the assembly. See chap. iv. 30.  
Ver. 17. Targets, smaller than the former, and resembling a crescent. Par. arms, shield. —Pens. Sept. "dustile." Heb. seviv, "beaten, refined," κκ. and Hanged is omitted in Heb and Sept., (H.), but is found in 2 Par. (xxvi. 16.), where we read three hundred of gold, in like manner as six hundred of gold in the preceding verse, without specifying the particular weight in either. These targets, or shields, seem to have been less than the former, and designed only for ornament, being placed in the great hall, as they weighed each 570 Roman pounds, or 18,000 sicles (C.); unless minas, pound, be here put for sicle; as Josephus (ii. 8.) says the sons of Jacob sold their brother for twenty pieces of silver. Gen. xxi. 28. M. —Salmon tells us that two of these shields were each worth 600 sicles, and these three hundred targets weighed each 300 sicles of gold. H.
dried pounds of gold covered one target: and the king put them in the house of the forest of Libanus.
18 King Solomon also made a great throne of ivory: and overlaid it with the finest gold.
19 It had six steps: and the top of the throne was round behind: and there were two hands on either side holding the seat: and two lions stood, one at each end.
20 And twelve little lions stood upon the six steps; on the one side and on the other; there was no such work made in any kingdom.
21 Moreover, all the vessels out of which king Solomon drank, were of gold: and all the furniture of the house of the forest of Libanus was of pure gold: there was no silver, nor was any account made of it in the days of Solomon.
22 For the king's navy, once in three years, went with the navy of Hiram by sea to Tarshish, and brought from thence gold, and silver, and elephants' teeth, and apes, and peacocks.
23 And king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom.
24 And all the earth desired to see Solomon's face, to hear his wisdom, which God had given in his heart.
25 And every one brought him presents, vessels of silver and of gold, garments, and armour, and spices, and horses, and mules, every year.
26 And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen, and he had a thousand four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen: and he bestowed them in fenced cities, and with the king in Jerusalem.

27 And he made silver to be as plentiful in Jerusalem as stones: and cedars to be as common as sycamores which grow in the plains.
28 And horses were brought for Solomon out of Egypt, and Cum: for the king's merchants brought them out of Cum, and bought them at a set price.
29 And a chariot of four horses came out of Egypt, for six hundred sicles of silver, and a horse for a hundred and fifty: And after this manner did all the kings of the Hethites, and of Syria, sell horses.

CHAP. XI.

Solomon, by means of his wives, fell into idolatry: God visited his adulteries, Adad, Rezon, and Jeroboam: Solomon dies.

And king Solomon "loved many strange women, besides the daughter of Pharaoh, and women of Moab, and of Ammon, and of Edom, and of the Hethites:
2 Of the nations concerning which the Lord said to the children of Israel: 'You shall not go in unto them, neither shall any of them come into yours: for they will most certainly turn away your heart to follow their gods.
And to these was Solomon joined with most aerdent love.
3 And he had seven hundred wives as queens, and three hundred concubines: and the women turned away his heart.
4 And when he was now old, his heart was turned away by women to follow strange gods: and his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God, as was the heart of David, his father.