

# I SAMUEL

## Book note for 1 Samuel

No book note, yet.

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 1

*1 Elkanah a Levite having two wives, worshippeth yearly at Shiloh. 4 He cherisheth Hannah, though barren, and provoked by Peninah. 9 Hannah in grief prayeth for a child. 12 Eli first rebuking her, afterwards blesseth her. 19 Hannah having born Samuel, stayeth at home till he be weaned. 24 She presenteth him, according to her vow, to the LORD.*

### 1 Sam 1:1

**Samuel** = heard of God; asked of God.

**Ramathaim-zophim** = heights of the watchers.

**Elkanah** = God has obtained.

**Jeroham** = compassionate.

**Elihu** = his God.

**Tohu** = abasement.

**Zuph** = overflow; honeycomb.

**Hannah** = favored, grace. (v. 2)

**Peninnah** = ruby (lit. cornered). (v. 2).

### 1 Sam 1:2

Hannah as a barren church.

### 1 Sam 1:3

**Shiloh** = bringer of peace.

**Eli** = exalted, ascended, lofty.

**Hophni** = fist, handful, pugilist.

**Phinehas** = serpent-mouth (perhaps he lisped?)

The seven/eight Jehovahs attributes sequence: **Jehovah Sabbaoth** = the LORD of Hosts. Prev. Judg. 6:24, next Jer. 23:6.

### 1 Sam 1:11

-- **RAZOR**

Spelled razor in the A.V. Found in Nu. 6:5; Judg. 13:5; 16:17; 1 Sam. 1:11; Psa 52:2; Isa. 7:20; Eze. 5:1.

### 1 Sam 1:18

She believed.

### 1 Sam 1:24

The LXX reads "a bull of three years" (NASV, also) instead of three bullocks to the Lord for Samuel's dedication. The LXX is now supported by the Dead Sea Scrolls. The critics suppose that the LXX/DSS reading is older than current copies of the Masoretic text and must therefore be the better reading. However, the Masoretic text repudiates the erroneous reading. Hannah had to make three offerings (with her three bullocks); her burnt offering, her purification offering after childbirth (v. 22 indicates she may not have done so when due), and her peace offering, in fulfillment of her vow (Lev. 7). Moreover, the quantity of flour was sufficient for three offerings.

## **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 2**

*1 Hannah's song in thankfulness. 12 The sin of Eli's sons. 18 Samuel's ministry. 20 By Eli's blessing Hannah is more fruitful. 22 Eli reproveth his sons. 27 A prophecy against Eli's house.*

### **1 Sam 2:6**

Evidence that the Old Testament knows of resurrection.

### **1 Sam 2:8**

Ps. 113:7-8.

The first occurrence of "world" in the scriptures. Verse 9 teaches us that it is the strength of man and that the world will be ruled by the Lord Jesus Christ (v. 10). Compare Isa. 24:4 where world is defined as the haughty people of the earth. The dictionary definition of world is the order of man upon earth. Until 1964, when dictionaries started to list the way words were used instead of what they are supposed to mean, that meaning was first in the list. Now it ranks anywhere from third to tenth. Cf. Rev. 3:10; 2 Sam. 22:16; Job 34:13; 37:12, etc. (292 times).

### **1 Sam 2:10**

The ends of the earth need not refer to a flat earth. Here it can mean the three judgments: 1) the church, 2) the tribulation saints, and 3) the white throne judgment.

### **1 Sam 2:15**

This tampers with the sin offering -- cf. Lev. 6:25-30, esp. v. 28. Compare Ex. 12:9.

### **1 Sam 2:27**

Ex. 4:27. Secondary reference: Mat. 2:15.

### **1 Sam 2:29**

Some think that because David and Samuel did not spend enough time and effort on their families but, instead, spent too much time on the service of the Lord, that therefore they had trouble with their children. Not so, says this verse. Au contraire: Samuel placed his sons in authority even though they were unfit. Note how David favored Absalom and Solomon his wives.

"To make yourselves fat..." includes Eli (4:18).

### **1 Sam 2:31**

As with the anti-Christ's arm (Zec. 11:17; Ac. 13:17.).

Fall of the house fulfilled 22:22.

### **1 Sam 2:35**

Messianic reference. Zadok (1 Ki. 2:35) is a partial fulfillment, Jesus Christ is the total fulfillment, the anointed high priest referred to here (Heb. 7:11 etc.).

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 3**

*1 How the word of the Lord was first revealed to Samuel. 11 God telleth Samuel the destruction of Eli's house. 15 Samuel, though loth, telleth Eli the vision. 19 Samuel groweth in credit.*

#### **1 Sam 3:1**

There was no open vision because the lamp was allowed to go out (v. 3) in violation of Ex. 25:31 v.f. and Ex. 27:20. Also see the rebuke in 2 Chr. 29:7 and note Pr. 29:18.

#### **1 Sam 3:3**

See note to v. 1.

#### **1 Sam 3:14**

Unpardonable sin: 2:31. Num. 15:30; Isa. 22:14.

#### **1 Sam 3:15**

The word house is sometimes taken as a contradiction for *tabernacle* -- but "house" is found in Josh. 6:24; Josh. 9:23; and Judg. 21:2. For "door" to a tent see Gen. 18:1.

#### **1 Sam 3:18**

"Every whit" denotes all knowledge; all known.

#### **1 Sam 3:21**

The word of the Lord consists of words (v. 19), not doctrines, principles, or fundamentals. A man comes to know God through his word (v. 7).

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 4

*1 The Israelites are overcome by the Philistines at Eben-ezer. 3 They fetch the ark to the terror of the Philistines. 10 They are smitten again, the ark taken, Hophni and Phinehas are slain. 12 Eli, at the news, falling backward, breaketh his neck. 19 Phinehas' wife, discouraged in her travail with I-chabod, dieth.*

### 1 Sam 4:1

Chapters 4-6 tell of what happens when the world gets a hold of the covenant of the Lord.

**Samuel** = "heard of God," therefore Israel is without excuse.

**Philistines** = migratory; unfaithful; types the Sadducees, liberals.

**Ebenezer** = stone of help, with light. The sense is a measuring stone such as a standard weight.

**Aphek** = fortress; strong container.

### 1 Sam 4:3

There's no evidence of repentance on Israel's part. Instead, Israel treats the ark as a good luck charm.

**Shiloh** = peace bringer (Jesus Christ), see Gen. 49:10.

Here faith lies in an external symbol of God, even as a Charismatic's faith lies in the "gifts" more than in God.

### 1 Sam 4:4

**Eli** = ascended, lofty and types the priestly caste: *pride*.

**Hophni** = fistful, handful, *greed*.

**Phinehas** = serpent mouth -- see Gen. 3:1; the Bible *critic*.

### 1 Sam 4:6

**Hebrews** = from the other side; across; in transition.

### 1 Sam 4:8

Upper case for Gods indicates knowledge of the Trinity in that day.

**Egyptians** = besiegers; oppressors.

### 1 Sam 4:9

**Quit** = free; release; to conduct yourself in a specific way (here, "like men").

### 1 Sam 4:21

**Ichabod** = departed glory. 14:3. No glory left for the child of the Bible critic.

## **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 5**

*1 The Philistines having brought the ark into Ashdod set it in the house of Dagon. 3 Dagon is smitten down and cut in pieces, and they of Ashdod smitten with emerods. 8 So God dealeth with them of Gath, when it was brought thither: 10 and so with them of Ekron, when it was brought thither.*

### **1 Sam 5:1**

**Ashdod** = ravager; robber; alterer. It types the attempt to alter the promises or words of God. This is the same city as Azotus in Acts 8:40.

### **1 Sam 5:2**

Dagon is the fish god. He was supposed to be Baal's father and may have been viewed as the god of the underworld (hell). In Hebrew his name means fish, and throughout history he is represented having an upper part resembling a man and the lower part a fish. In other words, Dagon was a merman, Neptune.

### **1 Sam 5:4**

Zeph. 1:9. Note that the human part of Dagon disintegrated, the fish part was left.

Certain Satanic covens in England to this day do not tread upon the threshold (doorstep) of their sanctuary.

### **1 Sam 5:7**

Despite that, they do not give God the glory.

### **1 Sam 5:8**

**Gath** = winepress. This types the attempt to conform the Gospel to the world's view of salvation by works or to chalk it all up to drugs or "new wine" (Acts 2:13).

### **1 Sam 5:10**

**Ekron** = eradication; transplanting; uprooting. This types the attempts to alter the applicability of the Gospel. E.g., intellectualize it, have it apply to all mankind (universalism). This is what Constantine did to Christianity and Augustine applied that to found Roman Catholicism.

## **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 6**

*1 After seven months the Philistines take counsel how to send back the ark. 10 They bring it on a new cart with an offering unto Beth-shemesh. 19 The people are smitten for looking into the ark. 21 They send to them of Kirjath-Jearim to fetch it.*

### **1 Sam 6:9**

**Beth-shemesh** = house of the sun; house of the Servant.

### **1 Sam 6:13**

June or July.

### **1 Sam 6:17**

**Gaza** = hardened; stout; strong; fierce; rough.

**Ashkelon** = market place (lit. weighing place).

### **1 Sam 6:18**

**Abel** = mourning; lamentation. Apparently the stone marked the boundary between Israel and Philistia.

### **1 Sam 6:19**

N.B., 50,070 are “of the people,” not just of Beth-shemesh. Modern unbelievers read “70” for the 50,070. Josephus and a few Hebrew manuscripts posit 70 was meant. (Compare the “great slaughter” of 70 with that of the 30,000 in 1 Sam. 4:10.)

### **1 Sam 6:20**

The Son went up to the Father.

### **1 Sam 6:21**

**Kirhath-jearim** = city of camps; city of towns; or even city of forests.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 7**

*1 They of Kirjath-Jearim bring the ark into the house of Abinadab, and sanctify Eleazar his son to keep it. 2 After twenty years 3 the Israelites, by Samuel's means, solemnly repent at Mizpeh. 9 While Samuel prayeth and sacrificeth, the Lord discomfiteth the Philistines by thunder at Eben-ezer. 13 The Philistines are subdued. 15 Samuel peacably and religiously judgeth Israel.*

#### **1 Sam 7:1**

**Abinadab** = father of the generous.

#### **1 Sam 7:3**

**Ashtaroth** = wall builderess; flocks. That is, stop following false flocks, particularly the flock of the Queen of Heaven.

#### **1 Sam 7:5**

**Mizpeh** = watch tower.

#### **1 Sam 7:11**

**Beth-car** = captain's house; house of pasture; house of cold(?).

#### **1 Sam 7:12**

Where it began in 4:1.

#### **1 Sam 7:13**

Until Samuel was old and put his sons in charge (8:1) leading to the demand for a king (9:16 and 10:5).

#### **1 Sam 7:14**

The Philistines are Amorites = boasters.

#### **1 Sam 7:17**

He built the altar because the ark was not in the tabernacle and so its altar was no longer special.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 8**

*1 By occasion of the ill government of Samuel's sons, the Israelites ask a king. 6 Samuel praying in grief is comforted by God. 10 He telleth the manner of a king. 19 God willeth Samuel to yield unto the importunity of the people.*

**1 Sam 8:6**

Compare Deu. 17:14 v.f. The Israelites here call for a king to deliver them instead of calling to God.

**1 Sam 8:7**

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, observed that, "He who will not be ruled by God will be ruled by tyrants."

**1 Sam 8:14**

That is, that which should make up the tithe.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 9**

*1 Saul despairing to find his father's asses, 6 by the counsel of his servant, 11 and direction of young maidens, 15 according to God's revelation, 18 cometh to Samuel. 19 Samuel entertaineth Saul at the feast. 25 Samuel, after secret communication, bringeth Saul on his way.*

#### **1 Sam 9:1**

**Abiel** = father of God or godly father. He is called Ner in 1 Chr. 8:33 and 1 Chr. 9:39. See 14:50 for the resolution.

#### **1 Sam 9:2**

**Saul** = asked for; demanded.

Israel's desire for a king is manifested in a desire for a big man from a family or tribe (vss. 20-21) that a few generations before had been nearly annihilated for their support of murder and sodomy (Judg. 19-21). The rule of Saul can be viewed as two types: the rule of law before the ministry of Jesus Christ, and the rule of grace before the return of The Word of God, even Jesus Christ. It is important to remember in Saul's typology that he is a "saved" man (28:19). Christians may want to argue the point, but the plain fact of the matter is that at the end of the Church age (Rev. 3:20) they will reject the words of God, even the Word of God, and will replace them with the pagan Roman Catholic versions of Westcott and Hort. (See also Esther 1:12).

#### **1 Sam 9:16**

The Bible says *captain* here, not *king*. Compare 10:24. Also 10:1; 13:14; 22:2; 2 Sam. 5:2; 2 Ki. 20:5; 2 Chr. 13:12; and Heb. 2:10. The Bible never refers to a human as "king" over "my people." Only Christ is that King.

#### **1 Sam 9:20**

Israel's desire is to a tribe nearly annihilated for their support of homosexuality and murder (Judg. 19:21).

#### **1 Sam 9:21**

The smallest of the tribes because they had been nearly annihilated for their support of sodomy and murder a few generations before. For more see note to verse 2.

### Chapter note for 1 Samuel 10

*1 Samuel anointeth Saul. 2 He confirmeth him by prediction of three signs. 9 Saul's heart is changed, and he prophesieth. 14 He concealeth the matter of the kingdom from his uncle. 17 Saul is chosen at Mizpeh by lot. 26 The different affections of his subjects.*

#### 1 Sam 10:1

**A.M. 2910** (1 Ki. 6:1).

Saul ruled forty years (Acts 13:21).

#### 1 Sam 10:6

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

#### 1 Sam 10:10

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

#### 1 Sam 10:21

**Benjamin** = son of [my] right hand; son of the south.

**Matri** = rainy.

**Kish** = snare; trap.

**Saul** = asked for; desired; sought for. Note here he hides (v. 22) while they seek for him.

#### 1 Sam 10:24

Contrast 9:16.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 11**

*1 Nahash offereth them of Jabesh-gilead a reproachful condition. 4 They send messengers, and are delivered by Saul. 12 Saul thereby is confirmed, and his kingdom renewed.*

#### **1 Sam 11:1**

2 Sam. 10:2. Judg. 21:10 implies these of Jabesh-gilead have been out of fellowship with Israel.

#### **1 Sam 11:2**

The maiming is to show that Israel was powerless to defend on of its own towns.

#### **1 Sam 11:6**

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

#### **1 Sam 11:7**

The fear of the Lord is to hate evil (Pr. 8:13).

#### **1 Sam 11:9**

This would seem to indicate that the sun isn't always hot, but men, not God, are speaking here. Compare *waxed* in Ex. 16:21 with *grew* of other, apostate versions.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 12**

*1 Samuel testifieth his integrity. 6 He reproveth the people of ingratitude. 16 He terrifieth them with thunder in harvest time. 20 He comforteth them in God's mercy.*

**1 Sam 12:11**

Bedan is either an unlisted judge or Sampson (son of Dan).

**1 Sam 12:17**

In May, when rain is uncommon.

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 13

1 Saul's selected band. 3 He calleth the Hebrews to Gilgal against the Philistines, whose garrison Jonathan had smitten. 5 The Philistines' great host. 6 The distress of the Israelites. 8 Saul, weary of staying for Samuel, sacrificeth. 11 Samuel reproveth him. 17 The three spoiling bands of the Philistines. 19 The policy of the Philistines, to suffer no smith in Israel.

### 1 Sam 13:1

The Bible critics say that there is a number missing, namely, Saul's age. They assume that the passage must parallel other passages of royal ascension such as 1 Ki. 22:42. However, the Hebrew is idiomatic, reading "*ben shanah shaul bemah-leco*" which was literally recorded in the margin of the first edition of the Authorized Version as: "Saul was the son of one year in his reigning."

That literal reading is clear enough. As to the charge that there is no number in this text in the Hebrew, let it be noted that the Hebrew words, *shanah*, means one year. Here it is paired with the word, *ben*, which means "son." It is this pairing which throws the critics off. To compound their error, the NASV and NIV guessed at the non-missing numbers, reading "Saul was thirty years old when he began to reign and forty two..." not only adding numbers, but violating Acts 13:21.

Significantly, the critics seem not to have noticed that the same idiom, the same pairing of *shanah ben* occurs in two other places in scripture: the first is found in 1 Kings 22:42a: "Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign" (literally "thirty and five year son"), and the second is found in 2 Kings 8:26: "Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign," (literally, "Two and twenty year son"). It is clear that the Authorized Bible's translation is absolutely correct and that the critics exaggerate the problem.

### 1 Sam 13:2

**A.M. 2912.** The beginning of a standing army.

### 1 Sam 13:11

Most likely we get our word "mishmash" from here because of the mess Saul had made as a result.

### 1 Sam 13:14

Cf. 9:16.

### 1 Sam 13:17

Spoilers are robbers, looters, and spoliators.

### 1 Sam 13:18

**Zeboim** = gazelles.

### 1 Sam 13:20

**Share:** That is, ploughshare, scythe, and sickle. This is the only occurrence of the word *share* in the Bible. The Communists use the word to make it sound positive, like the sharing of food with the poor, etc. Actually, the word means to split or divide, and in the Communist lingo, to distribute by force.

**Coulter:** A blade or wheel attached to the beam of a plow to make vertical cuts in the soil in advance of the ploughshare.

**Mattock:** A digging tool with a flat blade set at right angles to the handle.

### 1 Sam 13:21

**Forks:** Three-tined pitch forks.

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 14

1 Jonathan, unwitting to his father, the priest, or the people, goeth and miraculously smiteth the Philistines' garrison. 15 A divine terror maketh them beat themselves. 17 Saul, not staying the priest's answer, setteth on them. 21 The captivated Hebrews, and the hidden Israelites, join against them. 24 Saul's unadvised adjuration hindreth the victory. 33 He restraineth the people from eating blood. 35 He buildeth an altar. 36 Jonathan, taken by lot, is saved by the people. 47 Saul's strength and family.

### 1 Sam 14:14

That is, a flat land, not rocky.

### 1 Sam 14:25

Honey is a type of the scriptures, opening Jonathan's eyes (vss. 27 and 29). Saul's edict is thus like Rome's ban against the scriptures, denying us our daily milk, meat, bread, and honey. New version advocates do the same, in effect, by saying that there is no food in the land (Am. 8:11) but that we have to go to Egypt (Alexandrian text types) to restore the "originals." Because of the hunger for the hearing of the words of God that this produces, the people seize upon any new version since they have been told that the Authorized Version is poison.

### 1 Sam 14:27

Honey types the word of God in the Scripture (Eze. 3:3; Rev. 10:9; etc.). Hence Jonathan was enlightened about his father's spiritual condition (v. 29). For the doctrine of honey in Scripture see note to Deu. 8:3.

### 1 Sam 14:33

The great stone was to be used as an altar.

### 1 Sam 14:35

Saul usurps the priests' office (as does the *Book of Mormon* in 1 Nephi 2 : 7).

### 1 Sam 14:37

"Ichabod," see v. 3 and 1 Sam. 4:19-21.

### 1 Sam 14:49

Ishbosheth was evidently born later since he is not mentioned.

### 1 Sam 14:50

**Abner** = source of light.

The statement that Ner is Saul's uncle is said to contradict 1 Chr. 8:33 and 1 Chr. 9:39 which states Ner is the father of Kish who is the father of Saul; that is, how can Ner be Saul's grandfather and at the same time be his uncle? 1 Sam. 9:1, says Abiel is Saul's grandfather instead of Ner, but v. 51 here says Abiel is Saul's great-grandfather.

Given that the Hebrew has no words for "grandfather" or "grandson," so that Jesus is called the "son of David," it seems that the generations are as follows: Abiel --> Ner --> Kish --> Saul. Since Abner was Ner's son, he is Saul's uncle and the matter is resolved.

### 1 Sam 14:51

V. 51.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 15**

*1 Samuel sendeth Saul to destroy Amalek. 6 Saul favoureth the Kenites. 8 He spareth Agag and the best of the spoil. 10 Samuel denounceth unto Saul, commending and excusing himself, God's rejection of him for his disobedience. 24 Saul's humiliation. 32 Samuel killeth Agag. 34 Samuel and Saul part.*

#### **1 Sam 15:3**

Num. 24:20.

#### **1 Sam 15:7**

Gen. 25:18.

#### **1 Sam 15:9**

Note how Saul values religious profession above all. He wants to be “recognized” as a spiritual leader (vv. 15, 25, and 30). This is prevalent in the Laodicean church age.

#### **1 Sam 15:11**

God repents contrary to Calvin's claims. See v. 29.

#### **1 Sam 15:24**

Saul lied, he did not fear the people (v. 15).

#### **1 Sam 15:29**

“Should” in the sense of “must.” God is never obligated to repent, though he may promise to do so under certain circumstances.

#### **1 Sam 15:35**

That is, the day of Saul's death as seen in 28:12.

## **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 16**

*1 Samuel sent by God, under pretence of a sacrifice, cometh to Beth-lehem. 6 His human judgment is reproved. 13 He anointeth David. 19 Saul sendeth for David to quiet his evil spirit.*

### **1 Sam 16:2**

Saul would kill Samuel for an act of treason.

### **1 Sam 16:7**

Contra Calvin. A “totally depraved heart” did not disqualify David.

### **1 Sam 16:10**

The names of the four between Shammah and David are not listed here. Three are listed in 1 Chr. 2:14-15: they are Nethane-el, Radda-i, and Ozem. For the fourth, see note to v. 11.

### **1 Sam 16:11**

David was the eighth son which runs counter to the Orient’s worship of and mystical magic associated with the seventh son. Yet he is listed as seventh in 1 Chr. 2:15. Apparently one of the four unnamed sons of v. 10 died childless as a young man and so is not listed there, wherefore David is reckoned the seventh in 1 Chronicles.

### **1 Sam 16:13**

**David** = beloved.

Compare 2 Sam. 2:4 and 2 Sam. 5:3. David was king, priest (2 Sam. 24:15), and prophet (Ac. 2:30). David was a true type of Christ.

-- **SPIRIT**

Must be capitalized.

### **1 Sam 16:14**

1 Tim. 1:20 affords another example.

-- **SPIRIT**

Must be capitalized.

## **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 17**

*1 The armies of the Israelites and Philistines being ready to battle, 4 Goliath cometh proudly forth to challenge a combat. 12 David, sent by his father to visit his brethren, taketh the challenge. 28 Eliab chideth him. 30 He is brought to Saul. 32 He sheweth the reason of his confidence. 38 Without armour, armed with faith, he slayeth the giant. 55 Saul taketh notice of David.*

### **1 Sam 17:4**

**Goliath** = captivator, exiler. He was an Anakim (Josh. 11:22). David later went into exile at Gath (chapter 27). Also see 21:10 v.f. Goliath was 9 feet 9 inches tall.

### **1 Sam 17:5**

At 0.5 oz. Troy per shekel, the coat weighed 125 lbs.

Re. brass: modern versions read copper because it is supposed that the ancients knew nothing of brass or bronze; but copper would be too soft for a helmet.

### **1 Sam 17:7**

The name Cain also means “spear.” Note the many times a spear or javelin is associated with Saul. The spear’s head weighed 15 lbs.

### **1 Sam 17:15**

16:19 v.f. That is, David went up from playing the harp.

### **1 Sam 17:22**

**Carriage:** carry-age, that is, that which is carried or which carries.

### **1 Sam 17:24**

Abner and Jonathan were afraid, too. And Saul, as head and shoulders above Israel was likely most afraid of all since he’d be the obvious choice for Israel’s champion.

### **1 Sam 17:28**

David is below “draft” age, which was 20, according to Num. 1:3.

### **1 Sam 17:34**

John 10.

### **1 Sam 17:39**

Note that David didn’t fight Goliath with Goliath’s weapons.

### **1 Sam 17:40**

Five stones: one for Goliath and four for the other sons of the giant in Gath (2 Sam. 21:16-22).

### **1 Sam 17:43**

Goliath refers to David as a staff. As a type of the Good Shepherd, the staff is used against enemies, like dogs. Also see v. 40a. When the heathen compare themselves to dogs, it is living dogs (2 Ki. 8:13); when the Jews do so, it is dead dogs (1 Sam. 24:14, q.v.).

### **1 Sam 17:45**

No helmet! A piece of missing armour cost him his life (Eph. 6:10-14).

### **1 Sam 17:46**

David ignores the “we will serve you” agreement of the Philistines and includes the entire Philistine army in the fate that Goliath said would be David’s.

### **1 Sam 17:54**

Armour doesn’t include the sword which ends up in Nob (21:9).

**1 Sam 17:55**

An apparent problem exists in that Saul appears to know David well in 16:14-23, but here seems not to recognize David. But note that Saul is not asking for David's name but for his parentage which Saul could well have forgotten between 16:18 and here.

**1 Sam 17:56**

"Stripling" indicates a young man of 17 years or so.

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 18

*1 Jonathan loveth David. 5 Saul envieth his praise, 10 seeketh to kill him in his fury, 12 feareth him for his good success, 17 offereth him his daughters for a snare. 22 David persuadeth to be the king's son in law, giveth two hundred foreskins of the Philistines for Michal's dowry. 28 Saul's hatred, and David's glory increaseth.*

### 1 Sam 18:1

**Johnathan** = JAH's gift.

When a man and woman love each other, the Bible says that their souls *cleave* together. This means that they stick together like glue. When two men (such as Johnathan and David), their souls are said to be *knit* together (cf. Gen. 34:3.)

### 1 Sam 18:4

Jonathan gave all but his shoes, indicating he would not walk David's path. See 23:18, for example. In consequence, Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, was lame in his feet (2 Sam. 4:4). Jonathan types a Christian who cannot forsake "all" for Christ.

### 1 Sam 18:6

Non-instrumental Campbellites and other people who do not literally believe that psalteries, trumpets, and harps are meant literally claim, as Spurgeon said in his *Treasury of David*, that we should imitate the trumpet by calling people together "as if we could give a blast upon a horn. ... the Gospel meaning is that all powers and facilities should praise the Lord." Spurgeon claims that God did not mean all kinds of instruments but "all kinds of persons."

-- MUSIC

Correct KJV spelling is musick. Only the U.S. spells the word music.

### 1 Sam 18:8

Envy, the original sin. Saul is worried because he knows that if he were in David's shoes he'd take over the kingdom.

### 1 Sam 18:10

Notice that an **evil** spirit prophesied here.

"... as at other times": 16:19 with hiatus 17:15.

### 1 Sam 18:17

**Merab** = increasing.

### 1 Sam 18:20

**Michal** = brook, stream; or short for Michael which means who is like God?

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 19**

*1 Jonathan discloseth his father's purpose to kill David. 4 He persuadeth his father to reconciliation. 8 By reason of David's good success in a new war, Saul's malicious rage breaketh out against him. 12 Michal deceiveth her father with an image in David's bed. 18 David cometh to Samuel in Naioth. 20 Saul's messengers sent to take David, 23 and Saul himself, prophesy.*

#### **1 Sam 19:13**

**Bolster** = head.

#### **1 Sam 19:20**

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

#### **1 Sam 19:22**

Chronology: Samuel is still alive.

**Sechu** = watchtower; observatory.

#### **1 Sam 19:23**

Should be upper case Spirit.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 20**

*1 David consulteth with Jonathan for his safety. 11 Jonathan and David renew their covenant by oath. 18 Jonathan's token to David, 24 Saul, missing David, seeketh to kill Jonathan. 35 Jonathan lovingly taketh his leave of David.*

**1 Sam 20:18**

Num. 10:10

**1 Sam 20:19**

The "business" was on the day of 19:2, so David was to use the same hiding place..

**1 Sam 20:41**

David was losing his position, country, friends, and wife; no wonder he "exceeded" in weeping.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 21**

*1 David at Nob obtaineth of Ahimelech hallowed bread. 7 Doeg was present. 8 David taketh Goliath's sword. 10 David at Gath feigneth himself mad.*

#### **1 Sam 21:3**

One loaf per man means that there were four young men with David.

#### **1 Sam 21:6**

Mat. 12:4.

#### **-- SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

#### **1 Sam 21:10**

**Achish** = fear. He is the same as Abimelech according to the title of Psalm 34. 22:9.

#### **1 Sam 21:15**

Later David returned, see 27:2.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 22**

*1 Companies resort unto David at Adullam. 3 At Mizpeh he commendeth his parents unto the king of Moab. 5 Admonished by Gad, he cometh to Hareth. 6 Saul, going to pursue him, complaineth of his servants' unfaithfulness. 9 Doeg accuseth Ahimelech. 11 Saul commandeth to kill the priests. 17 The footmen refusing, Doeg executeth it. 20 Abiathar escaping, bringeth David the news.*

**1 Sam 22:2**

Cf. 9:16

The factors which bring men to Christ:

distress  
debt  
discontent

**1 Sam 22:9**

Psa. 52, title.

**1 Sam 22:11**

Ahitub was Ichabod's half-brother (14:3).

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 23**

*1 David, enquiring of the Lord by Abiathar, rescueth Keilah. 7 God shewing him the coming of Saul, and the treachery of the Keilites, he escapeth from Keilah. 14 In Ziph Jonathan cometh and comforteth him. 19 The Ziphites discover him to Saul. 25 At Maon he is rescued from Saul by the invasion of the Philistines. 29 He dwelleth at En-gedi.*

**1 Sam 23:28**

**Sela-hammah-le-koth** = rock of divisions.

**1 Sam 23:29**

That is, he crossed a valley eastward and ascended.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 24**

*1 David in a cave at En-gedi, having cut off Saul's skirt, spareth his life. 8 He sheweth thereby his innocency.  
16 Saul, acknowledging his fault, taketh an oath of David, and departeth.*

#### **1 Sam 24:10**

This verse affords an example where the "original" is not clearer than the English. The phrase "but mine eye spared thee" is, in Hebrew, "but *she* spared thee."

#### **1 Sam 24:14**

When the heathen compare themselves to dogs (see note to Rev. 22:15 for more on dogs), it is living dogs (17:43; 2 Ki. 8:13); when the Jews do so, it is to dead dogs (2 Sam. 9:8; 16:9).

#### **1 Sam 24:15**

Compare 22:8.

#### **1 Sam 24:22**

2 Sam. 21:6.

## Chapter note for 1 Samuel 25

1 Samuel dieth. 2 David in Paran sendeth to Nabal. 10 Provoked by Nabal's churlishness, he mindeth to destroy him. 14 Abigail understanding thereof, 18 taketh a present, 23 and by her wisdom 32 pacifieth David. 36 Nabal hearing thereof dieth. 39 David taketh Abigail and Ahinoam to be his wives. 44 Michal is given to Phalti.

### 1 Sam 25:1

Nathan and Gad wrote the text from here until 1 Kings. See 1 Chr. 29:29.

### 1 Sam 25:2

This Carmel in is southern Israel, not Mt. Carmel near Megiddo (Josh. 15:55).

### 1 Sam 25:3

**Abigail** = source of joy; father's joy.

**Churlish** = doglike, that is, harsh and sharp. For more, see note to Isa. 32:5. The first time of three that *churl* appears in Scripture. The noun is a different Heb. word than the adjective used here, which is *kaw-sheh* (H7186).

### 1 Sam 25:13

Count matches 23:13.

### 1 Sam 25:14

-- **RAILED**

To rail means to condemn or attack in bitter, harsh or abusive language. Fm. Latin, *ragere*, to bray.

### 1 Sam 25:22

David saw Nabal's insult as an insult against God (rewarding good with evil), and prays that God will destroy all David's enemies if David did not slay all the males in Nabal's household. The LXX treats this oath as a self-deprecation, omitting "the enemies of." The NIV thus reads, "May God deal with David." The veracity of God's words, and ultimately God himself, is at stake here. Did David call down judgment upon himself, or upon his enemies? Nothing in the text supports the LXX reading, and a parallel to the Masoretic reading is found in Eli's statement against Samuel in 1 Sam. 3:17.

### 1 Sam 25:37

Evidently a slow-working stroke or heart attack.

### 1 Sam 25:43

**Ahinoam** = friend (brother) of pleasantness.

### 1 Sam 25:44

David later takes her back in violation of Deu. 24:4.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 26**

*1 Saul, by the discovery of the Ziphites, cometh to Hachilah against David. 5 David, coming into the trench, stayeth Abishai from killing Saul, but taketh his spear and cruse. 13 David reproveth Abner, 18 and exhorteth Saul. 21 Saul acknowledgeth his sin.*

#### **1 Sam 26:2**

Same count as 24:2.

#### **1 Sam 26:7**

**Bolster** = head, as in 19:13, not a pillow which would make no sense in verse 12.

#### **1 Sam 26:19**

Re. "...driven me out this day from abiding in the inheritance of the LORD": Because he's forced to return to Achish (27:1-2) and there pretend to fight against Israel.

#### **1 Sam 26:20**

-- **PARTRIDGE**

Literally in Hebrew, a "calling bird," which is a type of partridge.

#### **1 Sam 26:22**

David doesn't trust Saul to come himself or send a professional.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 27**

*1 Saul, hearing David to be in Gath, seeketh no more for him. 5 David beggeth Ziklag of Achish. 8 He, invading other countries, persuadeth Achish he fought against Judah.*

**1 Sam 27:1**

“Worshipping” another god (26:19).

**1 Sam 27:2**

David had feigned madness before Achish previously (21:10 vf.).

**1 Sam 27:6**

Ziklag was shared by Judah and Simeon (Josh. 15:31 and Josh. 19:5).

**1 Sam 27:9**

Was Maacah a young girl at the time? -- 2 Sam. 3:3 and note to 2 Sam. 15:7. David may have taken her to wife to divert Achish’s doubts but it seems unlikely since she’s not listed among his wives in 30:5, the fall of Ziklag.

### **Chapter note for 1 Samuel 28**

*1 Achish putteth confidence in David. 3 Saul having destroyed the witches, 4 and now in his fear forsaken by God, 7 seeketh a witch. 9 The witch, encouraged by Saul, raiseth up Samuel. 15 Saul, hearing his ruin, fainteth. 21 The woman with his servants refresh him with meat.*

#### **1 Sam 28:1**

David, as a backslider, or as a rejected outsider, had encouraged the heathen to attack other believers (27:10).

#### **1 Sam 28:7**

1 Chr. 10:13. See Lev. 19:31 for a list of references on familiar spirits.

#### **1 Sam 28:12**

Not a hallucination or forgery as some maintain. See 15:35 where Samuel is said to see Saul on the day of Saul's death. It is the same day, as per vv. 19-20 and v. 25.

#### **1 Sam 28:13**

The judges of the earth are also called "gods." (Cf. Psa. 82:6; Jn. 10:34; and Isa. 41:23.)

#### **1 Sam 28:19**

Saul went to be with Samuel, among the "gods" (v. 13, in the woman's voice). That means he and his sons did not go to hell but to paradise (Lu. 23:43), even Abraham's bosom (Lu. 16:22). Remember, the saints of both testaments are witnesses and will judge (Mat. 12:42 vf; 1 Cor. 6:3).

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 29**

*1 David marching with the Philistines, 3 is disallowed by their princes. 6 Achish dismisseth him, with commendations of his fidelity.*

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 30**

*1 The Amalekites spoil Ziklag. 4 David asking counsel is encouraged by God to pursue them. 11 By the means of a revived Egyptian he is brought to the enemies, and recovereth all the spoil. 22 David's law to divide the spoil equally between them that fight and them that keep the stuff. 26 He sendeth presents to his friends.*

**1 Sam 30:14**

**Cherethite** = who cuts; who tears away and exterminates.

**Chapter note for 1 Samuel 31**

*1 Saul having lost his army, and his sons slain, he and his armourbearer kill themselves. 7 The Philistines possess the forsaken towns of the Israelites. 8 They triumph over the dead carcasses. 11 They of Jabesh-gilead, recovering the bodies by night, burn them at Jabesh, and mournfully bury their bones.*

**1 Sam 31:1**

**Gilboa** = fountain of inquiry; boiling spring.

**1 Sam 31:6**

Saul had ruled 40 years (Ac. 13:21).