FIRST
BOOK OF CHRONICLES,
NAMED IN THE HEBREW

THE RECORDS OF THE TIMES.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The beginning of Chronicles is not a History up to the end of Ch. 9, which closes a series of Pedigrees of noble families in Israel, but as they are not arranged in Chronological order, and are full of repetitions, it is almost impossible to comprehend them as to historical import. Only here and there we see curious and interesting historical and ethnologic comments inserted, as in Ch. 4, vv. 27—29, 1 Chron. and Ch. 4, v. 39, Ch. 5 all through, Ch. 7, vv. 3—5, Ch. 8, vv. 8—9, Ch. 9, vv. 1—20, &c., intimating that a Negro population preceded the Hebrews, at least in the South-Eastern part of the country they conquered, and alluding to various colonizing expeditions not mentioned in the history of the Judges or Kings. But, owing to the chronological confusion of the author, it is difficult to fix the dates. Some were evidently close after Joshua, others in the anarchy after his death till the rise of Samuel and Saul, and others even after the period of Nebukadnezzar’s ravages. Then the Pedigrees sometimes start at Sinai, and sometimes at the period of Samuel and David; others again in the days of Ezra, and Nehemiah, as far as I can trace, and at the end of them we hark back to the defeat of Saul at Gilboa, beginning at Ch. 10, which begins the real History, but of the House of David only, not of Israel as a Race.

The preceding pedigrees were probably compiled by one of the Ezras or Nehemiahs to settle the claims to restoration of offices and properties amongst the returning Transports who accompanied them back from Babel, and so were never put into chronological order, and were copied by the historian from the Records alluded to by the Second Nehemiah, as preserved in the caskets of the Temple—F. F.

A DAM, Sheth, Enosh, Kenan,
2 Malalal, Jared; Hanok, Mathu-
3 shalekh, Lamek; Noah, Shem, Ham,
4 Jafeth.
5 Sons of Jafeth, Gomar, Magog, and
Madi, and Ioan, and Thubal, and
6 Meshek, and Thiras. And the sons
of Gomar, Askenez, and Rifath, and
Thogramah.
7 And the sons of Ion Alishah, and
Tharshishah, Kithim, and Rodanim.
8 And the sons of Ham, Kush, and
Mitzeraim, Put, and Canan.
9 And the sons of Kush, Seba, Khinlah, and Sabtha, and Rama, and Sabthaka.
And the sons of Ramah, Sheba
and Dedan.
And Canan begot Zidon, his first-
13 born, and Heth, and the Jebusi, and
the Amori, and the Ghergashi, and
the Hivi, and the Arki, and the Sini; 15
and the Harvadi, and the Zamari, 16
and the Hamathi.
And the sons of Shem,—Ailam, 17
and Ashur, and Arfaksad, and Lud,
and Aram, and Autz, and Khul, and
Gether, and Meshek.
And Arfaksad begot Shelah, and 18
Shelah begot Eber; and to Eber 19
were born two sons. The name of
the first Peleg,—for in his days the
earth was split in two. And the
name of the other was Jaktan. 1
And Jaktan begot Almodad, and 20
Shalf and Hatzarmuth, and Jarakh.

1 NOTE.—Ch. 1, v. 19. “Peleg” or “Phleg”
or “Fleg” in Hebrew was “Split or slit off.”
This probably refers to the splitting of the
American Continents from Europe and Africa.
“Yaktan,” “Lessened.” To commemorate
the lessening of the primeval single mass of
land.—F. F.
Records of the Times.—I. Chron.

22 and Hadoram, and Amzal, and Diklah. Aibal, and Abimal, and Sheba, and Asir, and Havilah, and Jobab;—all these are the Beni Jaktan,—Shun, Arfakshad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Ra, Shrug, Nahor, Tharah, Abram (who is Abraham).

28 The sons of Abraham, Isaac, and Ishmael.

29 These are the Descendants of the First Born,—Ishmael:—Nebioth, and Kedar, and Abdal, and Mibsam; Mishma, and Danah, Masa, Hadad, and Themah; Jetur, Nafish, and Kadmah. These were the sons of Ishmael.

32 And the sons of Keturah, the Secondary wife of Abraham. She bore, Zimran, and Jakshan, and Medan, and Midian, and Ishbak, and Shuah.

33 And the sons of Jakshan; Aifa, and Afar, and Hanok, and Aldah. All these were sons of Keturah.

34 Abraham also begot Isaac. The sons of Isaac; Esau, and Israel.

35 The sons of Esau; Alifaz, Rawal, Jaush, and Jalam, and Korah.

36 The sons of Alifaz; Thiman, and Aumar, Zifi, and Nathan, Kenez, and Thimna, and Amalek.

37 The sons of Rawal; Nahath, Zefah, Shamah, and Miza.

38 And the sons of Sair; Lotan, Shubal, Tzibaon, and Anah, and Rishan, and Atzer, and Dishan.

39 And the sons of Lotan; Hori, and Homam, and Akhoth, Lotan, Thimna.

40 The sons of Shubal; Alian, and Manhath, and Aibal, Shefi, and Annam.

And the sons of Tzebaon; Aiah, and Anah.

41 The sons of Anah; Dishon, and the sons of Dishon, Hamram, and Ashban, and Ithron, and Karan.

42 The sons of Atzer; Bilhan, and Zakan, and Jakan.

The sons of Dishon; Autz, and Aran.

43 And these are the Kings who reigned in the country of Edom, before kings reigned in the land of Israel;—Bela ben Baor; and the name of his City was Dinabah;

44 When Bela died, Jobab reigned after him. Jobab was son of Zarak of Bazzar.

When Jobab died; then Horabam 45 who came from the country of the Themanites, reigned after him.

When Hossam died, Hadad, ben Bedad, who defeated Midian, on the plain of Moab, reigned after him, and the name of his City was Avith.

When Hadad died, Shamlah from Maskerah reigned after him.

When Shamla died; Shaul from Rakhboth, on the River, reigned after him.

When Shaul died, Bal-Hannan-ben-Akbor, reigned after him.

When Bal-Hannan died, Hadad reigned after him, and the name of his City was Phai, and the name of his wife Hitabal, daughter of Medred, daughter of Mi-zahb.

When Hadad died, they made chiefs in Edom; Chief Thimna; Chief Aliahl, Chief Ithath; Chief Aholibamah; Chief Alah, Chief Phinan; Chief Kenan, Chief Thiman, Chief Mibzar; Chief Magdial; Chief Airam. Those were the Chiefs of Edom.

The Sons of Israel.

These were the sons of Israel; 2 Reuben, Shimeon, Levi, and Judah, Issakar, and Zebulon; Dan, Joseph, and Benjamin; Naphthali, Gad and Ashur.

The Sons of Judah.

Aunan, and Shelah; the three born to him by Bathshua, the Canaanitess. But the firstborn of Judah was bad in the sight of the LORD, and He caused him to die.

Then Thamar his daughter-in-law bore Paraz and Zarah to him.—All the sons of Judah were five.

Of the Beni Pharaz were Hatzron, and Hamal.

Zimri, and Aithom, and Hamian, and Kalkol, Dara;—All of them five.

And of the sons of Karmi was—Akar, the Troubler of Israel, when he carried off the devoted property.

And of the Beni Aithan, Azariah.

And of the Beni Hatzron, who were born to him, were Irakhmal and Ram, and Kelubi.

And Ram begot Aminadab, and 10 Aminadab, Nakshon, a Prince of the Beni Judah.

1 See note, col. r.
And Nakshon begot Salma, and Salma begot Boaz, and Boaz begot Oubed, and Oubed begot Jeshai, and Jeshai begot his firstborn Aliab, and Abinadab, the second, and Shemia, the third, Nathanal, the fourth, Radi, the fifth, Atzam, the sixth, David the seventh, and their sisters were Zeruiah, and Abigail.

And the sons of Zeruiah were three, Abishai, and Joab, and Ashabel.

And Abigail bore Amasa, and the father of Amasa was Jether the Ishmaelite.

And Caleb - ben - Zeruiah begot Azubah of his wife, Ishah, and Jeraioth. And Jasher, and Shobab, and Arden, were also her sons. When Azubah died, Caleb married Afrah, and she bore him Hur.

And Hur begot Auri, and Auri begot Betzalal.

And after Hazron came to the Daughter of Makir, the father of Gilad, and married her, when he was sixty years old, and she bore him Segub.

And Segub begot Jair, who had twenty-three villages in the land of Gilad. But Gheshur and Aram took the villages of Jair from them, with Kenath and its hamlets,—sixty villages.

All these were sons of Makir father of Gilad.

And after the death of Hozren, in Kaleb-Efrathah, the wife of Hezron, bore Ashkur, the father of Tekoa to him.

The sons of Jeramhal were, the firstborn, Hazron, Ram, Bunah, and Arad, and Azam, and Akhiah. There also was another wife of Jeramal, whose name was Atarah. She was the mother of Annam.

And the son of Ram,—The firstborn of Jeramhal, Matz, and Jamin and Aker.

And these were the sons of Annam ; Shamai, Jada ; And the sons of Shamai; Nadab, and Abishur. And the name of the wife of Abishur was Abikhil, and she bore to him Akleban, and Molid.

And the sons of Nadab, were Selad and Afaini ; but Selad died without children.

And the sons of Afaini were, Ishi, and the son of Ishi was Sheshan, and the son of Sheshan Akhli.

And the sons of Jada, the brother of Shami, were Jether, and Jonothan. But Jether died childless.

And the sons of Jonothan were, 33 Feleth, and Zoza ;

These were the sons of Jeramhal.

But to Shishan there were no children except daughters. But Shishan had a Mitzerite Slave whose name was Jarkha, and Shishan gave his daughter to Jarkha his slave for a wife, and she bore Athi to him.

And Athi begot Nathan, and Nathan begot Zabar, and Zabar begot Aflal, and Aflal begot Aued, and Aued begot Jhava, and Jhava begot Azariah, and Azariah begot Khalez, and Khalez begot Alashah, and Alashah begot Sisini, and Sisini begot Shulum, and Shulum begot Jakimah, and Jakimah begot Alishama.

And the sons of Kaleb, brother of Jerkal, were Misha, his firstborn, he was the father of Zif, and the son of Marsha, the father of Hebron.

And the sons of Hebron, Korah, and Thakfuk, and Rekem, and Ishama And Ishama begot Rakham, the father of Jarkam; and Jarkam begot Shamai; and the son of Shamai was Maon, and Maon was the father of Bethzur.

And Aifah, the secondary wife of Kaleb bore Shaber and Motza and Gazaz, and Kharan begot another Gazaz.

And the sons of Jahdi were Regem, and Joatham, Ghishan, and Felet, and Aitah, and Shaf.

Makah, a secondary wife of Kaleb, bore Shaber, and Mirkamah; she also bore, Shaf the father of Madbankh, Shava, the father of Gibaa, and the daughter of Kaleb, Aksah.

These were the sons of Kaleb-ben-Hur. The firstborn Afrathah, and Shobal, the father of Krith Jarim; Shalim, the father of Bethlehem; Kharef, the father of Geth-Gadez.

And Shobal the founder of Krith Jarim made other colonies,—The Rah-Khatzi, the Menukoth, and the clans in Krith-Jarim, of the Jetheri, and Puthi, and Shumathi, and Mishhari; from whom went out the Tzarathi, and the Ashthali.

Shalma founded also Bethlehem, and the Natofathi, Atroth, Beth-Jocab, and the parts of the Manakthi, the Tzarathi, and the families of the Writers who resided in Jabetz, the Doorkeepers, the Tutors and the Weavers, who were Kenites, who
came from Hamath, a colony of the House of Rekab.1

These however, are the sons of David who were born to him in Hebron:—

The firstborn Amon by Ahinoam the Izraelite; the second Daniel,2 by Abigail, the Karmelith; the third Absalom, the son of Makah, the daughter of Talmon King of Geshur; the fourth Adoniah, the son of Hagith, the fifth Shefatiah, by Abital; the sixth Ithram, by Aglah his wife. Six were born to him at Hebron, where he reigned seven years and six months, but in Jerusalem he reigned thirty-three years.

And these were born to him in Jerusalem:

Shamna, and Shobad, and Nathan, and Solomon,—four by Bathshua, the daughter of Bathanial; and Ibkhar, and Alishama, and Alifalat; and Nogah, and Nefeg, Jafia, and Ali­shama, and Alida, and Alifalat,—nine.

All these sons of David were born in Jerusalem; sons of Secondary wives, as well as Thamer their sister.

But the son of Solomon was Reh­bam; his son Abiah; his son Asa; his son, Jhoshafat; his son Joram; his son Ahaziah; his son Joash; his son Amaziah; his son, Azariah, his son Jotham; his son, Ahaz; his son, Hezekiah; his son, Manasheh; his son Joshia; And the sons of Joshia, the eldest Jokhanom; the second, Jhoiakim; the third, Zedekiah, the fourth Shalom.

And the sons Jhoiakim,—Jekoniah; his son Zedekiah; and the son of 17 Zekoniah, Aser; and his son, Shal­thial; and Malkiram; and Pediah;1 the second Daniel,2 by Abigail, the Karmelith; the third Absalom, the son of Makah, the daughter of Talmon King of Geshur; the fourth Adoniah, the son of Hagith, the fifth Shefatiah, by Abital; the sixth Ithram, by Aglah his wife. Six were born to him at Hebron, where he reigned seven years and six months, but in Jerusalem he reigned thirty-three years.

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And the sons of Pediah, were 19 Zerubabel, and Shemar, and the sons of Zerubabel, Meshulam, and Hanan­iah, Shelamith, was their sister; with Khashubah, and Ahel, Berakiah, Khasadia, Josha, Khasad—five.

And the sons of Hananiah, Flattiah, and Ishiah; the sons of Rephiah were Arkan, Abadiah, Shekaniah.

And the sons of Shekaniah, She­miah; and the sons of Shemiah, Khatosh, and Igal, and Beria­kh, and Nariah, and Shafat,—six. And the 23 sons of Shafat, Nariah, Alzwaim; and Hezekiah, and Azrikam,—three. And the sons of Alzwaim, Hodaiah, Alisham, and Faliab, and Akub, and Jonathan, and Deliah, and Aani,—seven.

The sons of Judah. Ferez; Haz­ron; and Karmi; and Shobal; and 2 Raiah-ben-Shobal begot Jakhath; and Jakhath begot Akhami; and Lakhad; These are the clans of the Zarites.

And these are the sons of Aitam;—3 Izraal, and Ishma, and Idbash; and the name of their sister was Zalelfalom, with Pennal the founder of Ghedor; and Azer the founder of Hoshah. These were the colonies of Hur's firstborn,—Afrath was the founder of Bethlehem.

And Ashkur the founder of Tekoa 5 had two wives, Halah and Narah; and Narah bore to him Akhruran and 6 Hefer; and Thmini, and Akshethoral;—these were the sons of Narah. But 7 the sons of Halab, Zereth, Itzkar, and Athan, and Kutz begot Anub; and Zababah, and the clan of Akaral­ben-Harum.

But Jabez was more energetic than his brothers, and his mother called his name Jabez,3 for she said, "I have borne him to my sorrow." The "Ruffian," however, relied on the GOD of Israel and said, "If You..."
bless me, and extend my border, and Your hand goes with me,—and You keep me from harm,—I shall not be ruffled.” And GOD granted what he asked.

11 And Kelub, the brother of Shukhah begot Maklur; he was the father of Ashton. And Ashton founded the House of Rafa, and Pasah, and Thekniah, the founder of the city of Naksh. Those are the men of Rekah.

12 And the Beni Kenan were, Athnial, and Sheriah, and of the Lower Athnial.

13 And from Aunothi were begotten Aferah; and Seriah, begot Joab, the founder of the lower Kharoshim:—for they are the Kharoshim.

14 And the sons of Kaleb-ben-Jafuneh; were,—Airu, Alah, and Nam. And the sons of Alah were, Alah and Kenez.

15 And the sons of Jhalelal; Zif, and Zifah, Thiriah, and Ashral. And the sons of Azrah were, Jether, and Merad, and Afer, and Jalon, and Thahr, and Ishakh, the founder of Ashtemoah. Judiah his wife bore Jared, the founder of Gheder; and Jekuthal the founder of Zanokh, these were the sons of Bethiah, the daughter of Pharaoh, who married Merad.

16 And the sons of the wife of Hodiah, the sister of Naham, the founder of Kailah, of the Gerannites, and Aslemoah of the Makathites.

17 And the sons of Shimon were, Amnon, and Rinah; and Ben-Kanan; and Tholan. And the sons of Ishai were Zokhath, and Ben-Zokhath.

18 The sons of Shilah were Ben-Jhodad; Ar, the founder of Likah; and Ladah, the founder of Marshab; and the clans of the houses of Bethabelah,—the splendid House of Ashba, and the Jokim, and the Princes of Kozna, and Joask, and Saraf, who were Masters in Moab, and resided in Lakhem, according to old records. They were Mechanists and settled in Colonies and Municipalities. They settled there to work for the king.

19 The sons of Shimeon.

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23 The sons of Shimeon.

24 The sons of Shimeon.

25 Shaul. His son Shalim; his son Milb sham; his son Mishma. And the sons of Mishma, were Khamwal; his son of Zaker, his son Shamai; and Shamai had sixteen sons, and 27 six daughters, but his brother had not many sons, nor did the whole family increase like the sons of Judah. But they occupied Barsheba, 28 and Moladah, and Khatzar-Shual, and Bilahah, and Atzam, and Tholad, and Bathnai, and Khamnah, and 29 Ziklag; and Beth-Markaboth, and 30 Khatzer, and Susini, and Beth-Birai, and Sharam;—These were their Cities until the reign of David.

26 And their towns were Aitam, and 32 Ain-rimon, and Thokom, and Ashan;—five towns, and all the villages around the cities, whom they controlled, with their title-deeds from the family registers, and records of restored estates, and suc­cessions, and property of eldest sons; who were, Joal, and Jhoa-ben-Joshiah, ben-Seriah-ben-Ashtial; and Aliwani and Jakbah, and Ishokhiiah, and 36 Asiah, and Adial, and Isimal, and Beniah; and Ziza, ben-Shifai-ben-Alon-ben-Jadiah-ben-Shimri-ben-Shamiah; These became Princes by name, in their clans, and extended the houses of their ancestors,—when 39 they emigrated to Gheder in the eastern plain, to seek pasture for their flocks, and found rich and good pasture and a wide country ready for them, and quiet and peaceable, for the previous inhabitants there were Blacks. So those mentioned by 41 name, above, advanced in the days of Hezekiah King of Judah, and attacked their tents, and the wells that they found there, and succeeded them until this day, and settled in their place,—for there was pasture for their flocks. Some of the descendants of Simeon, five hundred men, went from them to Mount Sair, with Flatiah, and Nariah, and Refiah, and Azial, ben-Ishai was at their head, and attacked the remnant of 43

1 NOTE.—Ch. 4, v, 34, I think confirms my view that these lists are a heterogeneous mass of enquiries by Ezra in endeavouring to ascertain and settle the claims of the returned Transports from Babel to the lands of their ancestors. See general note at the beginning of Ch. 1.—F. F.

2 NOTE.—Ch. 4, v. 39. “Negroes.” This short historical note is of importance in an ethnological point of view, and illustrates the value of the Scriptural records to the student of human history, as compared with the ethnological blindness of the Pagan Writers. —F. F.
RECORDS OF THE TIMES.—I. CHRON.

5—1

the refugees of the Amalakites;—and they reside there to this day.

5 Now for the Beni Reuben, the first-born of Israel. For he was the First-born; but because he defiled the bed of his father, his birthright was given to the Beni Joseph-ben-Israel, and he was not recorded as the eldest, but Judah dominated his brothers, and became our Leader, although the Birthright belonged to Joseph.

3 The Beni Reuben, the Firstborn of Israel.

Hanok, and Falwa, Hazron, and Karmi.

4 The Beni Joal; his son Shamiah, his son Gog, his son Shamai, his son Mikah, his son Raiah, his son Bal; his son Bariah, whom Thilgath-Pilneser, King of Ashur, transported, when he was Prince of the Reubenites.

7 Now for his brothers, by their clans, genealogies, and birth Chiefs;—Jaaal, and Zakariah and Bela-ben-Azaz-ben-Shema-ben-Joal;—He occupied Aroar, and Nebo, and Bal-amon; and eastward he occupied as far as the Pass of the Desert from the river Frath; for they had many herds in the land of Gilad, and in the days of Saul they made war with the Hagarites, who fell beneath their power: so they resided in their tents over all the extent of the east from Gilad.

11 Now for the Beni Gad, next to them;—

They occupied the country of Bashan, as far as Salkah;—

12 Joal was the Chief, and Shafam his Lieutenant, who managed and governed in Bashan. And their relatives, by their Ancestral Houses, were, Mikal, and Mesholam, and Sheba, and Jori, and Jakan, and Zia, and Aber;—seven.


16 And they resided in Gilad, in Bashan, and its villages; and in all the pastures of Sharon, as far as they extended. All of them had birth Registers in the days of Jotham, King of Judah, and in the days of Jarabam, King of Israel.

18 The Beni Reuben and Gad, and the Half-tribe of Manasseh;—

Of brave men who bore shield and sword, and drew the bow, and were disciplined for war, there were forty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty, who could go out to fight; and they made war with the Hagarites, and Itur, and Nafish, and Nodab, and overpowered them, and the Hagarites were delivered to their hand, with all their forces, for they cried to GOD in the battle, and He was helpful to them, because they trusted on Him; So they captured from their herds fifty thousand camels; and two hundred and fifty thousand sheep; and of human beings a hundred thousand; for many fell wounded; for the battle was from GOD; and they resided in their place; until the Transportation.

The sons of the Half-tribe of Manasseh also settled in Bashan at Bal-hermon and Senir and Mount Hermon—They were numerous. And these are the chiefs of their Ancestral Houses;—That is,—Afer, and Ishi, and Alial, and Azrial, and Irmiah, and Hodaviah; and Jakhdial;—Great Princes;—Powerful Men; named Chiefs of Ancestral Houses.—But they revolted from the GOD of their fathers; and wandered after the Gods of the people of the Country, whom GOD had destroyed before them. The GOD of Israel consequently stirred up the temper of Pul, King of Ashur, and of Thilgath-Pilneser, King of Ashur, who transported the Reubenites, and Gadites, and the Half-tribe of Manasseh, and carried them to Khalakh, and Khabor, and Hara, and to the river of Gozan;—to this day.1

The Beni Levi.

Gershon, Kath, and Morari;—

And the Beni Kaht; Amram, Itzar, and Khabron, and Azial;—

And the Beni Amram;—Aaron, and Moses, and Miriam;—

And the Beni Aaron; Nadab, and Abihu; Aliazar, and Aithamar. Aliazar begot Phinehas; and Phinehas begot Abishua; and Abishua begot Buki; and Buki begot Aziz; and Aziz begot Zerakhiah; and Zerakhiah begot Meriuth; Meriuth begot Aariah; and Aariah begot Akhitub; 33

1 NOTE.—Ch. 5, v. 26. These districts are now provinces of Armenia and Baku in the Russian Empire and Azerbijan in Northern Persia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea.—F. F

1 Euphrates.
and Akhitub begot Zadok; and Zadok begot Akhimatz; and Azariah begot Jokhanan; and Jokhanan begot Azeriah, who was Priest in the House that Solomon built at Jerusalem.

And Azeriah begot Amariah; and Amariah begot Akhitub; and Akhitub begot Zadok; and Zadok begot Shalom; and Shalom begot Khilkiah, and Khilkiah begot Azariah; and Azariah begot Seriah; and Seriah begot Jhozadak; and Jhozadak was taken with the Transports of the LORD from Judah and Jerusalem, by the hand of Nebukadnezzar.

The sons of Levi.

2 Ghershom, Kahth, and Merari. And these are the names of the sons of Ghershom, Libni and Shimiah.

3 And the sons of Kahth;—Amram, and Itzahr, and Khabron, and Azial.

4 The sons of Merari; Makhil, and Mushi. And these are the clans of Levi by their ancestry:

5 From Ghershom, his son Libni, his son Jakhath; his son Zimah; his son Joakh; his son Ado; his son Zarah; his son Jathri.

6 The sons of Levi.

7 The Beni Kahth; Aminadab; his son, Korakh; his son, Asir; his son, Alkanah; his son, Abisaf; and his son, Asir; his son, Thakhath; his son, Aurial; his son, Aziah; his son, Shaul.

8 And the Beni Alkomah;—Amasi, Akhimoth; his son, Alkanah; his son, Yzofi; and his son, Nakhath; his son, Aliab; his son, Irokham; his son, Alkanah.

9 Now the Beni Shamuel, Habkor and Sheni, and Abiah.

10 The sons of Merari; Makhi, Libni; his son, Shimai; his son, Azah; his son, Shamaa; his son, Khagiah; his son, Asiah.

11 These were appointed by David over the Choir of the House of the LORD when he fixed the Ark, and they were with the Singers before the Tabernacle, in the Hall of Assembly with the Choir, until Solomon built the House of the LORD in Jerusalem. And they attended to their duties in succession.

NOTE. —Ch. 6, v. 13 (in the Hebrew notation). The text seems to give no names except that of Abiah, according to the old translators, who I believe are in error, so I give the three above names as I read them in the original Hebrew.—F. F.

These also attended with their 18 descendants.


And after him;

24 Asaph was appointed at his right hand.


Then the Beni Morari; their brother on the left hand:—


With their relatives the Levites, Attendants, and all the Ministers of the Tabernacle of the House of GOD. But Aaron and his Descendants offered incense on the Altar, with the Burnt-offerings; and upon the Altar of Incense, with all the Ministrations of the Sanctuary, and to expiate for Israel, according to all that Moses, the Servant of GOD, commanded.

Now these were the Beni Aaron;—for the Clan of the Kahthites, for whom the lot came out,—they gave Hebron, in the land of Judah, with the pastures around it; with the Town fields, but they gave the villages to Kaleb—ben—Jefuneh.

They also gave to the Beni Aaron, the Cities of Refuge;—Hebron; and Libnah; with their pastures, and Jatir, and Ashtemoah, with the pastures; and Hilen, with its pastures; and Debir with its pastures; and Ashan with its pastures; and Bethshemesh, with its pastures.—

And from the tribe of Benjamin, 45
Geba, with its pastures; and Alemeth, with its pastures; and Anathoth, with its pastures; all the Cities were thirteen cities. Each City with its pastures.

46 And to the others of the Benı́ Kahth; from the Clans of the Tribes;—From the villages of the Half-tribe of Menasseh;—ten Cities by lot;

47 And to the Benı́ Gershon; from the Clans of the Tribe of Issakar and the Tribe of Ashur; and from the Tribe of Naftali, and from the Tribe of Menasseh, in Bashan, thirteen cities;

48 To the Benı́ Merari; from the Clans of the Tribe of Reuben, and the Tribe of Gad, and the Tribe of Zebulon; Twelve Cities by lot. Thus the Children of Israel gave the Cities and their pastures.

50 They also gave by lot, from the Tribe of the Children of Judah, and from the Tribe of the children of Simeon, and from the Tribe of the children of Benjamin, those cities mentioned by name.

51 But some of the Clans of the Benı́ Kahth had cities in the bounds of the Tribe of Ephraim. They also gave to them these Cities of Refuge;—Shekem, with its pastures in Mount Ephraim; and Gebir, with its pastures, Jakman, with its pastures; and Bethhoron, with its pastures; and Ailon, with its pastures; and Beth-rimon, with its pastures; and from the villages of the Tribe of Menasseh Aner, and its pastures; and Bilam, and its suburbs; To the other clans of the Benı́ Kahth.

56 To the Benı́ Gershon; From the Clans of the Half-tribe of Menasseh;—Golan, in Bashan, and its pastures; and Asheroth; with its pastures;

57 And from the Tribe of Issakar, Kadesh, and its pastures; and Da-brath, and its pastures; and Remoth, with its pastures; and Anam, and its pastures;

59 And from the Tribe of Ashur, Mashal, and its pastures; and Abdon, and its pastures; and Khagok, with its pastures; and Rekhob, with its pastures;

61 And from the Tribe of Naftali; Kadesh, in Gilgal; with its pastures; and Khamon; and its pastures; Kritthaim, with its pastures;

62 To the rest of the Benı́ Merari; From the Tribe of Zebulon Rimono, and its pastures; Thabor, and its pastures; and over the Jordan, Jerikho-on-the-east-of-Jordan. From the Tribe of Reuben; Bezar in the Desert, and its pastures; and Jhatzah, with its pastures; and Kedemoth, and its pastures; and Mifath, with its pastures;

And from the tribe of Gad; Ramoth-in-Gilgal, with its pastures; and Makhaim, with its pastures; and Heshbon, with its pastures; and Jazer, with its pastures.

But about the Benı́ Issakar:

They also gave, to the Benı́ Gershon; From the Clans of the Half-tribe of Menasseh;—Golan, in Bashan, and its pastures; and Asheroth; with its pastures; and from the Tribe of Issakar, Kadesh, and its pastures; and Da-brath, and its pastures; and Remoth, with its pastures; and Anam, and its pastures; and from the Tribe of Ashur, Mashal, and its pastures; and Abdon, and its pastures; and from the Tribe of Naftali, Kadesh, in Gilgal; with its pastures; and Khamon, and its pastures; and Ammon, with its pastures; and from the villages of the Tribe of Menasseh Aner, and its pastures; and Bilam, and its suburbs; To the other clans of the Benı́ Kahth.

But the Benı́s of Issakar, the Clans of Naftali: Thelah, and Phuah, Jashub, and Shimron: four.

And the Benı́s of Zebulon:—Aziz, Raphah, 2 and Ira, and Jakmi, and Ibsham, and Abi, Chiefs of Ancestral Houses of Tholah. They were Great men in their generations. They numbered in the days of David twenty-two thousand and six hundred.

And the Benı́ Azi; Izrahkhia; and the Benı́s of Issakar, Mikal, and Abadiah, and Joal, Ishiah, Khimishiah, All of them Chiefs, who could go up by their genealogies to Ancestral Houses. Their disciplined army for war was thirty-six thousand, for they had many wives and children. Their relatives of all the Clans of Issakar, the disciplined men, were eighty-seven thousand,—all enrolled.

Benjamin; Bela, and Beker, six

Jediaal;—three.

And the Benı́ Bela;—Azbon, and Az, and Azial, and Irmoth, and Airi;—five,—Chiefs of Ancestral Houses, powerful men, and their registered forces were twenty-two thousand and thirty-four.

And the Benı́ Beker; Zemirah, and Joash, and Alazor, and Kain, and Abiah, and Anathoth, and Almoe; all these were Benı́ Beker, and registered by their generations, Chiefs of Ancestral Houses,—with disciplined men,—twenty thousand two hundred.

And the Benı́ Jedial;—Bilah, and Bani; Bi-la, and Jish, and Benjaim, and Aliud, and Kanan, and Zithom, and Tharshish, Akhishokhkar.

All these of the Benı́ Jedial were Ancestral Chiefs,—with disciplined men, seventeen thousand and two hundred, able to march with the army to battle. Beside the Shupites and Khupites, the followers of Air, and the Knights who followed Akher.

The Benı́ Naftali. Jekhrial, and...
Guni, and Jatzer, and Shalum, sons of Bilah.

14 The Beni Menasseh.

Asrial, whom his secondary wife bore,—The Aramith bore Makir, the founder of Gilad. And Makir married women from the Khupites, and the Shupites; and the name of his wife was Malkah. But Makah, the wife of Makir bore a son, and called his name Feresh, and his brother's name was Sheresh, and his sons Aulam, and Rakem.

And the sons of Aulam were Bedan.—These were the sons of Gilad-ben-Makir-ben-Menasseh. And his sister Hamoleketh bore Aishohr, and Abiazer, and Makhlah. And the sons of Shamida were, Akhian, and Shekem, and Likki, and Abiam.

Now the Beni Ephraim, Shothlakh, and his son Bered, and his son, Thakhath, and his son, Aladah, and his son Thakhath, and his son Zabad, and his sons Shothelak, and Azar, and Alad. But the men of Gath, natives of the country killed them, when they went down to steal their cattle. And Ephraim, their father, mourned for them many days, but his friends came to him to comfort him. Then he went to his wife and she bore a son, and he called his name Beriah, because suffering had come to his house. And he had a daughter Sharah who founded Bethel, and its Hamlets, and to the east Naran and Marab, Gezer, and its Hamlets, and Shekum, and its Hamlets, to Azah, and its Hamlets.

And at the side of the Beni Menasseh,—Bethshan, and its Hamlets; and Anak, and its Hamlets; Megido, and its Hamlets; Dod, and its Hamlets; The Beni Joseph-ben-Israel resided in these.

The Beni Ashur.

Imnah; and Ishvah; and Ishvi; and Beriah; and Serah, their sister. And the Beni Beriah,—Heber, and 1 Makkiah; he was the founder of Birzavith. And Heber begot Jaflet, and 2 Shamer, and Kothham, and Shuua, their sister. And the sons of Jaflet;

Fasak, and Bimalel, and Ashua. Those were the children of Jaflet.

And the sons of Shamir;

Akhi, Ruhgah, Ikhubah, and Aram. And of the Ben-helem his brother, Zofakh,—and Imna, and Shelsh, and Amal. The sons of Zofakh, Sukh; Kharnafer, and Shual, and Beri, and Imrah; Betzer, and Hud, and Shama, and Shilshak, and Ifthran, and Bara; And the sons of Ither Jefimeh, and Fisfah, and Ara. And the sons of Ala, Arakh, and Khanial, and Bitzia.—All these were of the Beni Ashur, Chiefs of Ancestral Houses. Illustrious, Great Men. Princely Chiefs, with pedigrees, with a number of twenty-six thousand men for war and battle.

Now Benjamin begot, Bela, his firstborn, Ashbal the second, and Akhrakh, the third. Nokbah, the fourth, and Refa, the fifth. And Bela had "sons;—Adar, and Nera, and Abihud, and Abishua, and Naman, and Akhokh, and Gera, and Shafufan, and Khoram.—These are a few descendants;—those of them who are Ancestral Chiefs to the settlers in Geba whom they emigrated with to Makhath, when Naman, and Akhukham, and Gera, emigrated together; he also begot Azah, and Ahikhed. He also begot from Khodsh, his wife, Jobab, Zibia, and Misha, and Malkam; Javatz, and Shabia, and Shafufan, and Khoram.—These are a few descendants;—those of 10 them who are Ancestral Chiefs to the settlers in Geba whom they emigrated with to Makkath, when Naman, and Akhukham, and Gera, emigrated together; he also begot Azah, and Ahikhud. He also begot Mulattos in the plain of Moab, from imported Kushites and from his barbarian wives. So he begot from Khodsh, his wife, Jobab, Zibia, and Misha, and Malkam; Javatz, and Shabia, and Mirmah.—These sons of his were Ancestral Chiefs. And from 11 the Khushites he begot, Abitub, and Alfal. And the sons of Alfal settled Beth-el, and its Hamlets, and to the east Naran and Marab, Gezer, and its Hamlets, and Shekum, and its Hamlets, to Azah, and its Hamlets.

1 NOTE.—Ch. 7, v. 22. The "Ephraim" named here was certainly not Ephraim the son of Joseph, the great Statesman, who after the Seven Years of Famine remoulded the tribes of Egypt into one homogeneous and powerful Nation, and thus was the first man who conceived the idea of Government by Nations instead of by Tribes. The Ephraim who was his son had died several hundred years,—say 500,—before the man mentioned here was born. The Ephraim of 1 Chronicles, v. 22 was a Chief of a Clan of the Palestine Hebrews somewhere about the period of Samson, and in this pedigree is cited to prove a claim to lands by his descendants on the return from Babylon under Zerubbabel, about 56 before Christ.—F. F.
were Aber, and Misham, and Shanar;—he founded Auno,—and Lod, and its hamlets. And Beriah and Shana, were the Ancestral Chiefs of the settlers in Ailon, whence they expelled the settlers from Gath. And Akhio, and Shashak, and Iremoth, Zebadiah, and Arad, and Adar, and Mikal, and Ishfah, and Jokha,—were sons of Beriah. And Zebadiah and Meshalum, and Hizekiah, and Kheber; and Ishmeri, and Izliah, and Jobab, were sons of Alfal; and Jakim, and Zikri, and Zabdi; and Aliam; and Zilthi, and Alial; and Adiah and Beriah, and Shmarrath, were sons of Shimi; and Ishfan, Aber, and Alial; and Abdon, and Zikri, and Khanan; and Khannah, and Ailain, and Anthothiah; and Idiah, and Finial, were sons of Shashak. And Shamsheri, and Shakheriah, and Athaliah, and Jarshiah, and Aliah, and Zikri, were sons of Jerokham. These were Ancestral Chiefs. Chiefs to their descendants. They resided in Jerusalem.

But in Gibaon resided Beni Ghibaon, and the name of his wife was Makah, and his firstborn son was Abdon, then Tzur, and Kish, and Bal, and Nadab, and Geder, and Akhio, and Zakur, and Mikloth who begat Sheniah;—and they resided in Jerusalem beside their relatives. And Ner begot Kish, and Kish begot Shaul, and Shaul begot Jhonathan, and Melk'shua, and Abinadab and Ashbal. And the sons of Jhonathan was Meribal, and Meribal begot Mikah. And the sons of Mikah were, Fithioii, and Melek, and Thara, and Akhaz; and Akhaz begot Jhoadah, and Jhoadah begot Alamath, and Azmaveth, and Zimri, and Zimri begot Motza; and Motza begot Binah, his son was Refa,—his son Alashah, his son Atzal. And Atzal had six sons; and these are their names;—Azrikam, his firstborn, and Ishmaal, and Shariah, and Abadiah, and Khanan;—all these were the sons of Atzal. And the sons of Askh, his brother, were Aulam, his firstborn Jabash, the second, Alifalet, the third. And the sons of Aulam became men of great distinction for skill with the bow, and he had many sons and a hundred and fifty grandchildren. All these were of the Beni Benjamin.

For all Israel were registered, and the books can be consulted amongst the records of the Kings of Israel.1

Pedigrees of Indian Nobles.

Judah, however, was transported to Babel for its transgressions. But the former settlers who possessed those Cities of Israel were the Priests, the Levites, and their attendants. But in Jerusalem some of the Beni Judah settled and some of the Beni Benjamin, and some of the Tribe of Ephraim and Manasseh. Authi-ben-Amihud ben-Amri-ben-Imri-ben-Benjamin-ben-Perez-ben-Judah. And of the Shilanites, Ashiah, the fifth, firstborn, and his sons. And from the Beni Zerakh, Javal, and his companions, six hundred and ninety. And from the Beni Benjamin Salma-ben-Meshulam-ben-Hodaviah-ben-Asuah;—and Ibniab-ben-8 Jerokham, and Ahah-ben-Azih-ben-Makri; and Meshulam-ben-Shefatiah-ben-Ranai-ben-Ibniab; and of their genealogical relatives, nine hundred and fifty-six. All these men were Chiefs of Ancestral Houses, from their fathers. And from the Priests Jedaijah, Jehdiah, and Jakin, and Azariah-ben-Hilkiah-ben-Shaluim-ben-Zadok-ben-Merioth-ben-Ahitub—near the House of GOD. And Adiah-ben-Jerokham-ben-Shafhur-ben-Malkiah; and Shami-ben-Adial-ben-Jakhzari-ah-ben-Shaluim-ben-Meshilmath-ben-Amer; and of their companions, Chiefs of Ancestral Houses one thousand seven hundred and sixty men able to conduct the services of the House of GOD.

And from the Levites,—Shemiah-ben-Khashub-ben-Azri-

1 Note.—Ch. 9, v. 2. This remark in the text further supports my view that all these Pedigrees are portions or copies of the evidence of ancestry produced by claimants to estates, by the returned transports from Babylon when proving their claims before the First Nehemiah and Ezra about 536 b.c., and which some subsequent compiler had copied out indiscriminately from the Records of the Land Registry Office at Jerusalem long after, and by the error of old Transcribers they have been confused with the Book called in Hebrew "The Events of the Ages" and by us "Chronicles." I call attention to this to remove a common error which looks on them as sacred documents.—F. F.
kam-ben - Khashabiah, of the Beni Merari; and Bakbakar, Kherish, and Galal, and Mathaniah-ben-Mika-ben-
Zikri, ben-Asaf; and Abadiab-ben-Shemiah,ben-Galal-ben-Jaduthem;—
and Berakiah, ben-Asa, ben-Alkanah, who settled in the villages of the
Netofathi; with the Doorkeepers, Shalum, Akub, and Talmon, and Akhiman, and their companions.
Shalum was their Chief; and they were settled at the east of the King's Gate. They were the Guards for the
camps of the Levites. And Shalum-ben-Kora-ben-Abisaf-ben-Korakh
and his companions of his Ancestral House of the Koreites, were to super­
tend the execution of the Service. They guarded the Thresholds of the
Hall, for their ancestors had been over the Camp of the LORD as Guards
of the entry. And Phinehas-ben-
Eliezer was Prince over them, before
the LORD.
Zekariah-ben-Meshelemiah, was
Door-opener at the Hall of Assembly.
All of them were chosen as Gate­
keepers to the number of two hundred
and twelve in their family villages.
They were appointed by David and Samuel to attend to their duties;
and they and their descendants; are attendants at the Door of the House
of the LORD, as they were at the
House of the Tent, as Guards; they
were at the Gates on the four sides;—
the East, the West, the North
and the South. And their relatives
came from their villages for periods
of seven days, in their turns along
with them. But the Levites who
were the Four Chiefs, of the Gates
officially superintended the Lodgings,
and the Treasury of the House of
God, and lodged all who came up
for duty; and they were at the
Opening Services from morning to
morning. They also had to attend 28
to the vessels; for they brought them
in by number, and returned back by
number. And others of them were 29
Officers over the furniture; and over
the Sacred Vessels; and over the
flour; and wine, and oil, and incense,
and spices. But some from the 30
descendants of the Priests prepared
the confection of spices.
And Mathethiah, of the Levites, 31
who was the firstborn to Korak
was appointed over the bakers. But 32
others from the descendants of
Kahth, with their relatives super­
tended to the Shew-bread, to
arrange it Sabbath by Sabbath.
And these are the Ancestral Chiefs 33
of the Levite Singers, exempt from
duty in the sanctuaries,—for they
were at work day and night. They 34
are the Ancestral Chiefs, Chiefs
according to their pedigrees,—who
resided in Jerusalem.
And in Gibaon resided the Beni Gibaon, Janal, and the name of his
wife was Makah, and his firstborn 36
son was Abdon, and Tzur, and Ner,
and Nadab,—and Gedor, and Akhio, 37
and Zekeriah, and Mikloth. And 38
Mikloth begot Shimam, and they
settled in Jerusalem near their
relatives.
And Ner begot Kish; and Kish 39
begot Saul; and Saul begot
Jhonathan; and Milkishua; and
Abinadab; and Ashbal. And the 40
sons of Jhonathan were Merib-Bal,
and Meribal begot Mikah. And the 41
sons of Mikah were Pithen, and
Melek, and Thakhr, and Akhaz, 42
who begot Jarab; and Jarab begot
Alemath, and Azmavath, and Zimri,
and Zimri begot Motza; and Motza 43
begot Binaa, Rifiah, his son, Alasah
his son, Atzal his son, and Atzal had 44
six sons, and these are their names:—
Azrikaim, his firstborn, and Ishmaal,
and Shariah, and Abadiab, and
Khami,—These are the sons of
Atzal.

1 NOTE.—Heb. "Four Winds," the idiom
of that language for quarters of the compass.
—F. F.
FIRST
BOOK OF CHRONICLES,
NAMED IN THE HEBREW
THE RECORDS OF THE TIMES.¹
HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID.—BOOK I.

(1056 B.C.) Introductory Chapter.

10 The Philistines were at war with Israel, and the men of Israel fled before the Philistines, and fell defeated on the hills of Gilboa, where the Philistines pressed on after Saul, and after his sons, and the Philistines had slain Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Melchishua, the sons of Saul; so the battle was heavy upon Saul, and the Archers opposed him with their bows, and he was wounded by the archers. Saul consequently said to his Squire, "Draw your sword and stab me with it, for these blackguards are coming, and will insult me." But his Squire was not willing for he was terribly afraid, Saul therefore took the sword and fell upon it.

5 When the Squire saw Saul was dead, he also fell on his sword, and died.

6 Thus Saul and his three sons, with all his house, died at one time.

7 When all the men of Israel who were on the Plain saw how they fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead; they abandoned their villages and fled, and the Philistines advanced and occupied them.

8 But morning arrived, and the Philistines came to strip the wounded, and found Saul and his sons fallen on Mount Gilboa. So they stripped him and took off his head and his armour, and sent them round to the country of the Philistines to exhibit them to their Idols and People.

9 They also placed his arms in the House of their Gods, and fixed his head on the House of Dagon.

But the Forces occupying Jabish 11 Gilad heard of all that the Philistines had done to Saul, so they arose every man of the army, and carried off the body of Saul, and the bodies of his sons, and brought them to Jabesh, and buried their bones under the oak in Jabesh. Then they fasted seven days.

Thus Saul died in the transgression that he transgressed against the LORD,—about the Command of the LORD which he did not obey. And also for going to enquire of a Spirit-raiser, instead of going to the LORD. Thus he was killed, and the Kingship transferred to David, the Son of Jessai.


The forces of Israel ultimately collected to David at Hebron, and said, "We are your bones and your flesh. In the past also, while Saul existed as King, you led out and brought back Israel, and your EVER-LIVING GOD said to you, 'You shall Shepherd My People Israel, and you shall be Prince over My People Israel.'"

(1048 B.C.) Jerusalem Assailed and Captured.

Then all the Parliament of Israel came to the King at Hebron, and made a Treaty with David at Hebron before the LORD, and elected David as King over Israel, as the LORD had promised by the means of Samuel.

David and the army of Israel then marched to Jerusalem; — It was Jebus, — and the Jebusites, the 5 natives of the country, were there, and the inhabitants of Jebus said, 6

¹ Note.—See my Introductory Note, Ch. 1, First Chronicles. The actual history only begins, however, at this point, the preceding nine chapters having no connection with it. — F. F.
"You cannot get in here," yet David captured the Fortress of Zion,—now the City of David,—and David proclaimed, "Whoever first defeats the Jebusites, shall be the Chief Governor." And Joab-ben-Zeruiah advanced and became the Chief. But David settled in the Fortress, therefore it was called the City of David. He also walled it around, from Miloa, and to its circuit; but Joab was Governor of the City. Thus David advanced and was great, for the LORD of HOSTS was with him.

List of the Generals.

Now these are the leading Generals who were with David, who joined themselves with him to confirm him, with the Forces of Israel, in his Kingship over Israel as the LORD had promised. They are copied from the Roll of Generals who were with David;

Jashabam, the son of a Hakmonite, was the chief of the Staff-Officers. He extended his spear over three hundred slain in one action.

And next to him Alazur-ben-Dodo the Hakokite. He was a General of the Staff. He was with David at Pasdamim, when the Philishtim advanced to battle there, and a portion of the field was filled with barley, and the force fled before the Philishtim.

But they were rallied in the middle of that plot, and he defended it, and defeated the Philishtim, and the LORD won a great victory. These three went down, from the Chiefs' Staff Officers, in discontent to David when in the cave of Adulam, and when a troop of the Philishtim was encamped in the vale of Refaim while David was in a trap,—for the Philishtim then garrisoned Bethlehem.

David, however, was parched with thirst and asked, "Who will get me a drink of water from the Well of Bethlehem? that by the Gate?" So the three broke through the Camp of the Philishtim and drew water from the well which is by the Gate of Bethlehem, and lifted it up and brought to David. Then David was not willing to drink it, but poured it out to the Ever-Living, and exclaimed;—"May I be cursed by my GOD if I do! This is the blood of those men! Should I drink in their lives? For they went with their lives,—and I am not inclined to drink them."

These three heroes did that. And Abshai, the brother of Joab, was a General of the Staff. He extended his spear over three hundred slain. But he was not equal to the Three. His rank was on the Second Staff.

Beniah-ben-Jhoiada,—was the son of a brave man of Kabzal. He defeated the two Champions of Moab. He also went down and killed a lion in the middle of a pit, on a snowy day. He also defeated the Egyptian Leader,—a man of five cubits high, when the Egyptian had a spear in his hand like a weaver's beam, but he went at him with a club, and wrenched the spear from the hand of the Egyptian, and slew him with his own spear!—Beniah-ben-Jhoiada, did this, so he ranked with the Heroes of the Staff. He ranked with the Staff-Officers, but did not attain to the Three. But David appointed him over his Council.

And the Generals of the Army were;—Ashahel the brother of Joab; Alkhanan-ben-Dodo, of Bethlehem; Shamoth, the Harorite; Khletz, the Pelanite; Aira-ben-Akosh, the Thequaite; Abiazer, the Anethothite; Sibki, the Hushathite; Aili, the Akhokli; Mahri, the Netofathite; Kheled-ben-Banah, the Netofathi; Aithi-ben-Bibi, from Gibath of the Beni Benjamin; Beniah, the Pira-thoni; Khori of Mahli-gash; Abial, the Aribathite; Azimuth, the Bakhro-nite; Alikhebah, the Shalbani; the sons of Hashem, the Ghizanite; Johnathan-ben-Shagri, the Harrarite; Akhiam-ben-Sakar, the Harrarite; Alifal-ben-Aur; Khafer, the Makera-thite; Akhiah, the Pelonite; Khetzro, the Carmelite; Nari-ben-Azbi; Joal, the brother of Nathan, Nubkhar-ben-Hagri; Zelek, the Amonite; Nakhri, the Berothite,—the Armourbearer of Joab-ben-Zeruiah. Aria, the Ithrite; Gareb, the Ithrite; Auriah, the Hitite; Zabad-ben-Akhli; Adina-ben-Shiza, the Reubenite;—the Chief of the Reubenites, — and he went with the Thirty—Khanan-ben-Makah, and Joshafat, the Mithnite; Aziah, the Ashtrathite; Shama, Javal, the sons of Kotham, the Ararite; Jadiael-ben-Shimri, and Jokha his brother, the Thitzite; Alial, Makhavite; and Iribi, and Joshuiah,
the sons of Alnam; and Ithmah, the Moabite, Alial, and Aued, Jashial, the Metzobite.

12 And these came to David at Ziklag while he was shut out from the favour of Saul-ben-Kish, and they were among the hard fighters in battle.

2 They could draw the bow with both right and left hand, in slinging stones or in shooting arrows. They were from Benjamin,—tribesmen of Saul.

3 The Commanders were Akhiazer, and Joash, sons of Shamma, the Ghibaonite; and Izual, and Felet, sons of Azmuth; and Berakah, and Alia, the Anathothite; and Ishmaiah, the Ghibaonite, a General in the Thirty, and who Commanded the Thirty; Jeremiah, and Jakhazial, and Jokhanan, and

4 and Japazer, and Jhashabam, and Joalah, and Zebadiah, sons of Jeroham, from Ghedar.

8 And from the Gadites there deserted to David, when in hiding in the Desert, brave men, Princes of war in battle. Trained to the shield and spear, and their faces were faces of lions, and they were swift as gazelles on the hills. Their Commander was Azer; Abadiah, the Second; Aliab, the Third; Mishmanah, the Fourth; Iremiah, the Fifth; Attu, the Sixth; Alial, the Seventh; Jokhanan, the Eighth; and Alsabad, the Ninth; Iremiho, the Tenth; Makabani, the Eleventh.

14 Those were Officers in the Army from the Beni Gad; the least over a hundred, the greatest over a thousand.

15 These were the men who crossed the Jordan in the First month, when it was flooded over all its banks, and routed the whole of the Dalesmen, both on the east and west.

16 Some also came to David from the Beni Benjamin, and Judah, when in hiding, and David came out to meet them, and he addressed and said to them, "If you come for peace and come to me to help me, my heart is ready to unite with you.—But if to betray me to my oppressor, when there is no wrong in my hand, the GOD of our fathers will see it, and punish it."

Then passion clothed Amasai, 18 Commander of the Staff;

"We are yours, David! and with you, Son of Jessai!

Peace, Peace! to you, and to your friends!

For your GOD helps you!"

David then accepted them, and made them captains of troops. Some also deserted from Menasseh to David when he marched with the Philistim to fight against Saul. But they did not help, for upon consultation the Lords of the Philistim sent him away, remarking, "He will desert with our heads to his Master, Saul!" When he marched to Ziklag there deserted to him from Menasseh, Adinah, and Jozabad, and Idiaal, and Mikal, Jozabad, and Alhua, and Zilthi, Colonels of regiments that came from Menasseh, and they helped David with their troops, for they were all brave men, and they became Generals in the Army. From day to day also others came to help him, until there was a great army like a divine army.

(About 1056 B.C.) The Israelite Generals who elected David as King.

And these are from the records of the Generals of Division of the Army, who came to David at Hebron, to transfer the Kingship of Saul to him, as the EVER-LIVING commanded:

- With the Princes of the Beni Judah; carrying shield and spear—Six thousand, eight hundred, disciplined for war:
  - From the Beni Simeon; brave men of war, Seven thousand, one hundred; 7,100
  - From the Beni Levi,—Four thousand, six hundred; 4,600
  - And Jhoiada the Prince of the Descendants from Aaron, and with him,—Three thousand and seven hundred; 3,700
  - And Zadok a young brave man, and the Officers of his father's family,—Twenty-two; 22
  - And from the Beni Benjamin, the Tribe of Saul, Three thousand,—for until then the majority kept their duty to the House of Saul; 3,000
  - From the Beni Ephraim,—Twenty thousand and eight
hundred brave men of fame
in their Ancestral Houses. 20,800
And from the half tribe of Menasseh, eighteen thousand,
who were specified by their names to go to the Election of David to the Kingship; 18,000
And from the Beni Issakar,
of persons who understood the requirements of the times,
what was best for Israel to do,
two hundred, and all their tribe were at their command. 200
From Zebulon, there came an army disciplined for war,
with all the equipments for battle, nfty thousand, disciplined and unwavering. 50,000
And from Naftali, a thousand Officers, and with them twenty-seven thousand shield and spear men. 28,000
And from the Danites,
equipped for battle, twenty-eight thousand, six hundred. 28,600
And from Asher, there arrived an army equipped for battle of forty thousand. 40,000
And over from the Jordan;
From the Reubenites, and Gadites, and the Half Tribe of Menasseh, with all the military equipments for battle, a hundred and twenty thousand. 120,000
All these were drilled soldiers,
perfectly disciplined to their hearts,
who came to Hebron to elect David to the Kingship over all Israel; and also all the rest of Israel were of one heart to elect David to the Kingship, and were there with David for three days, eating and drinking, with their friends. Their connections also from as far off as Issakar, and Zebulon, and Naftali, brought bread on asses and camels and mules, with cattle, with corn, meal, dried figs, raisins; and wine, and oil, and bullocks and sheep in abundance. For all Israel was glad. 1

(1045 B.C.) David asks the Generals to have their Election of him Confirmed by a National Civilian Voting.

David afterwards consulted with the Generals, and Captains, and all the Princes; and then David said to the Parliament of Israel;
"If it seems good to you, and pleasing to our EVER-LIVING GOD, send to our brothers,—the remainder of our brothers in all the districts of Israel,—and with them to the Priests and Levites in the suburbs of their Cities, let them collect to us, and we will seek the Ark of our EVER-LIVING GOD, for that has not been attended to in the days of Saul."

And all the Parliament replied, "Let that be done"; for the thing was right in the sight of all the People.

The Ark brought up from Kirith Jarim.

David consequently convoked the Representatives of all Israel from the River of Mitzer, to the Pass of Hamath, to bring the Ark of GOD from Kirith-Jarim. Then David, and the Representatives of Israel went up to the Corporation of Kirith-Jarim, which is in Judah, to bring up the Ark of GOD,—the LORD dwelling with the Kerubim, who are represented there,—and carried the Ark of GOD upon a new waggon from the House of Abinadab; and Azah, and Akhio, the Priests, were in the waggon, while David and the Representatives of Israel rejoiced with all their power before GOD, with harps, and lutes, and drums, and timbrels, and trumpets, and advanced as far as Kidens-barn, when Azah extended his hand to support the Ark, for the oxen were restive. But the anger of the LORD burnt against Azah, so he struck him, because he had extended his hand upon the Ark—so he died there before GOD!

David, however, was angry that the LORD had broken Azah, so he called that place Azah's-breath. As it is till to-day. David also feared GOD, from that day, and said "The Ark of GOD shall not come to me!" So David did not transfer the Ark to the City of David, but placed it in the House of Abd-adom, an officer in his Palace, and the Ark of GOD remained in the house of Abd-adom three months. But the LORD blessed the family of Abd-adom, and all who were with him.

1 Note.—Total of the electors for David numerated above from the army was 330,822 men, an evidence of the large population of the Hebrew territories in 1045 B.C.—F. F.
(1043 B.C.) Hiram of Tyre makes
Friends with David.

14 Hiram King of Tzur afterwards
sent Ambassadors to David, and
Cedar timber, and masons, and carp-
enters to build him a Palace. Then
David knew that the EVER-LIVING
had fixed him as King over Israel.

3 David also took more wives in
Jerusalem, and David begot more
sons and daughters, and these are the
names of those who were born to him
in Jerusalem;—
Shamua, and Shobab, Nathan,
Solomon, Ibkhur, and Alishua, and
Alifalat, and Nogah, and Nefeg, and
Jafia, and Alishama, and Balida—Alifalet.

(1047 B.C.) The Philistines assail
David.

8 But the Philishtim heard that David
enjoyed the Kingship over all Israel,
so the Philishtim forces came up to
seek David; but David heard it, and
went out to meet them. Then the
Philishtim spread over the plain of
Refaim. Therefore David enquired
of GOD to ask "Shall I advance
against the Philishtim? And will
You give them into my hand?" And
the EVER-LIVING replied to him,
"Advance! and I will give them into
your hand."

Defeat of the Philistines.

11 They accordingly advanced to Bal-
fratzim, and there David defeated
them. So David exclaimed, "God
has crushed my enemies by my hand,
like a splash of water!" Therefore
he called the name of that place Bal-
fratzim, for they left their Gods
there, whom David commanded to be
burnt in fire.

13 But the Philishtim collected again,
and invaded the plain, when David
again enquired of God, and God
replied to him, "Do not advance on
their van. Retreat from them. Then
march on them from behind the
Willowwood, and when you hear the
sound of a movement in the tops of
the Willows, then advance to battle,
for the Divine Messengers will ad-
vance before you to defeat the forces
of the Philishtim."

David consequently did as God
commanded, and defeated the forces
of the Philishtim from Geboaon as far
as Gazer. Consequently the fame of 17
David went out to all countries, and
the EVER-LIVING put a terror of him
upon all the heathen.

(1042 B.C.) David Builds Zion, and
brings up the Ark.

He afterwards made himself houses 15
in the City of David, and formed a
place for the Ark of GOD, and erected
a tent for it. David, however said 2
"None should carry the Ark of GOD
except the Levites, for the LORD
chose them to carry the Ark, and to
attend to it for ever."

(1042 B.C.) David and the Parlia-
ment of Israel bring up the Ark.

Consequently David convoked the 3
Parliament of Israel, at Jerusalem, to
bring up the Ark of GOD to the place
he had constructed for it. David also 4
assembled the Descendants of Aaron
and the Levites with Auriel the 5
Singer, and a hundred and twenty of
his brothers of the Beni Kahth;
And Ashiah the Singer, and a 6
hundred and twenty of his brothers
of the Beni Merari;
And Joal the Singer, and a hundred 7
and thirty of his brothers of the Beni
Ghershom;
And Shemia the Singer with two 8
hundred of his brothers of the Beni
Alizafan;
And Aisal the Singer with eighty of 9
his brothers of the Beni Khaberal;
And Aminadab the Singer with a 10
hundred and twelve of his brothers
of the Beni Azial.

David also invited Zadok and 11
Abiahthar the Priests and the Levites,
with Auriel, Asiah, and Joal, Shamiah,
and Aisal, and Aminadab, and said to 12
them:
"You are the Ancestral Chiefs of
the Levites. Sanctify yourselves, and
your associates, and bring up the Ark
of the EVER-LIVING GOD of Israel to
the structure for it. Because, when 13
you were not preceding it, the LORD
our GOD broke us, for you ought
rightly to precede it."

The Priests and Levites conse-
quently sanctified themselves for
bringing up the Ark of the EVER-
LIVING GOD of Israel, and the Levites 15
carried the Ark of GOD as Moses
ordered, according to the Command
of the Ever-Living on their shoulders by the poles attached to it.

16 David also requested the Chiefs of the Levites to provide their associates, the Singers, with musical instruments;—lutes and harps, and resounding gongs to arouse a sound of rejoicing. The Levites therefore appointed Himan-ben-Joal, and from his associates Asaph-ben-Berekiah; and from the Beni Merari, their relatives, Aithen-ben-Koshiah; and with them, from the Second rank, Zekeriah-ben-Jazial, and Shamiramoth, and Jahial, and Ani, Aliab, and Heniah, and Masiah, and Matithiah, and Alifelhuo, and Mikniah, and Abd-adom, and Jayal, the Doorkeepers.

17 So the Singers, Himan, Asaph, and Aithin with Gongs of brass to sound;—

18 and Zekeriah, and Azial, and Shemiramoth, and Jakhial, and Ani, and Aliab, and Masiah, and Baniah, with lutes, accompanied the maidens; and Matithiah, and Alifalhuo, and Mikniah, and Abd-adom, and Jayal, and Azizihuo, with harps, high pitched to perfection; and Kenanihuo the Chief of the Levites superintended the carrying from stage to stage, because he understood it. And Berekiah, and Alkanah were Guards for the Ark; and Shebaniah, and Joshafat, and Nethanal, and Amasi, and Zekerihua, and Benihuo, and Aliazar the Trumpeters, — Priests with trumpets sounded before the Ark of God, and Abd-adom and Jakhial were Guards of the Ark. But David and the Senators of Israel with the Generals, marched with the progress of the Ark of the Covenant of God from the house of Abd-adom rejoicing. And when the Levites lifted up the Ark of the Covenant of God to bear it, they sacrificed seven bullocks, and seven rams, and David, clothed in a white robe, with all the Levites who carried the Ark, and the Singers, and Kananiah, the leader, led the Singers, in union with David, in a white ephod.

All Israel also, cheered with a loud voice at the advance of the Ark of the Covenants of the Ever-Living, and sounded trumpets and drums, and resounding cymbals, with lutes and harps. But when the Ark of the Covenant of the Ever-Living came to the City of David, and Mikal the daughter of Saul looked out of the window and saw King David dancing and sporting, she despised him in her heart.

Thus they brought the Ark of the Ever-Living and deposited it in the centre of the Hall which David had constructed for it, and presented Burnt and Thank-offerings before God. When David had ceased from offering the Burnt and Thank-offerings, he blessed the People in the name of the Ever-Living. Then he distributed to every Israelite person, both men and women, a loaf of bread, and a plum cake.

He afterwards appointed some of the Levites to serve before the Ark of the Ever-Living, and to care for it and to give praise and to honour the Ever-Living God of Israel.—Asaph was their Chief and his Secondaries were Zekeriah, Jazial, and Shamiramoth, and Ikhial, and Matathiah, Aliab, and Beniah, and Abd-adom, and Jayal, with instruments, Lutes, and Harps; and Asaph with resounding cymbals. Then Beniah and Jakhzial the Priests stood with trumpets before the Ark of the Covenant of God. On that day also David first ordained to give thanks to the LORD by the means of Asaph and his associates.

Psalm by David.

STANZA I.

Sing to the LORD, call on His name, 8
Proclaim His works among the Nations! 9
Sing to Him, sing psalms to Him, 10
Reflect on all His wonders! 11
In His Holy Name rejoice; 12
Glad-hearted seek the LORD; 13
Be strong, and follow the LORD. 14
Seek always for His presence,

1 NOTE.—Ch. 15, v. 22. Literally in Heb. "Kenaniah the Chief of the Levites superintended to carry,—to carry,—for he understood it" But it clearly means in English "superintended from stage to stage" of the carrying.—F. F.
Remember the wonders done,
His proofs and the laws He made,
You race of Israel His servant,
You sons of Jacob His chosen.

STANZA 2.

He is OUR EVER-LIVING GOD,
His Laws are for all the Earth;
He always remembers His Treaty;—
For a thousand lives His word,
Which He for our fathers wrote,
And which He to Isaac swore,
And fixed the Decree to Jacob,
A lasting Bond with Israel;
To say, " I give you the Land,
To possess the borders of Canan ";
When you were few in number,—
But few and strangers there,
When you wandered from Tribe to Tribe,
In the kingdom of foreign peoples,
He allowed them not to oppress,
But punished kings for your sakes;—
"Dare not to touch My anointed,
And do My Preachers no harm!"

STANZA 3.

Sing to the LORD all the Land,
And daily proclaim His Trust!
To the Nation proclaim His glory,
His wonders to all the Peoples!
For the LORD is Great and Grand,
And His Splendour beyond all Gods!
For the Pagan Gods are Idols;
But the LORD created the Heavens,
Before Him are honour and splendour,
In His dwelling are Power and Joy!

STANZA 4.

Proclaim the LORD, you clans of the People
Proclaim the LORD is Majestic and strong;
Proclaim that the LORD is Majestic
Exalt His Name with an offering,
And come, and bow down before Him,
To the LORD in this Holy Splendour!

STANZA 5.

All the earth revolves before Him,
Who fixed its unerring sphere!
Let the Skies proclaim to the Earth,—
Tell the Heathen, "The LORD is King!"
Let the Sea roar, and all its products,
The Fields rejoice, and all therein,
While the trees of the Wood are cheering,
Before the LORD who advances,
To establish Justice on Earth!

STANZA 6.

Oh, praise the LORD for His goodness,
For His Mercy endures for ever!
And exclaim, "Our GOD will save us—
Save, collect, and free from the Heathen,—
To honour Your Holy Name,  
And exalt ourselves by Your praises!

STANZA 7. THE ENVY.  
 "Thank Israel's Living God,  
From Ever, and on to for Ever!"

(Instructions to the Choir.) (All the People must reply.)  
"Amen! And thanks to the LORD!"

In this manner he left Asaph and his companions to sing before the Ark of the Covenant of the Ever-Living, to sing always from day to day, with Abd-adom and sixty-eight of his associates. But Abd-adom-ben-Jeduthun and Hosah were the Doorkeepers. Zadok and his relatives were Priests before the Tabernacle of the Ever-Living at the Mound in Gibaon, to offer Burnt-offerings to the Ever-Living on the High Altar at Daybreak and Dusk, and for all written in the Laws of the Lord which He communicated to Israel. And Heyman and Jeduthun were with them, beside selected persons who were nominated to praise the Ever-Living, for His eternal mercy.

While Heyman and Jeduthun accompanied with trumpets and resounding gongs, and musical instruments to God, with the sons of Jeduthun as attendants.

Then all the Parliament of the People returned each to his own home, when David proceeded to bless his own House.

David proposes to Build a Temple.

But when David was settled in his own House, David said to Nathan the Preacher, "See, I am residing in a Palace of Cedar, but the Ark of the Covenant of the Ever-Living is under curtains!"

When Nathan replied to David, "Do whatever is in your heart, for God is with you."

But when it was night, a Message from God came to Nathan, to say; "Go and say to David my Servant, thus says the Ever-Living; "You shall not build me a permanent House!—For I have not rested in a house from the day when I brought Israel up from the Mitzeraim to this day; but I have gone from Tent to Tent, and Tabernacle.—Wherever I marched with all Israel, have I spoken a word to one of the Judges of Israel, whom I commanded to Shepherd my People, asking, 'Why have you not built Me a Palace of Cedar?'—Therefore, now, say this to my Servant David, 'Thus says the Lord of Hosts, I took you from the Pastures, from following the sheep, to be a Leader over my People of Israel. And I have been with you, wherever you went, and have defeated all your enemies before you, and have made you famous equal to the renown of the Great on the earth. I am also preparing a place for My People of Israel and am planting it, to dwell under itself and it shall never shake, and the sons of evil shall not continue to injure it as formerly, from the days when I ordered the appointment of Judges over my People of Israel. I will also subject all your enemies. And I tell you further, the Ever-Living will build your house; and when you days are filled to go to your fathers, I will establish an heir after you, who shall be from your own sons, and fix him in his kingship. He shall build Me a House, and I will fix his Throne for Ever. I will be a Father to him, and He shall be a Son to Me, and I will not turn My affection away from him, as I turned it from him who was before you, for I will appoint him in My House and in My Kingdom for Eternity, and his Throne shall be constructed for Eternity.'" Nathan related all these promises, and all this Vision to David.

David thanks God for his Success.

King David consequently went, and sat before the Lord and said:—
"Who am I, Ever-Living God, and what is my House, that You have brought me so far? But, God, that was little in Your eyes, for You have promised to Your Servant's House for the future, and have looked upon me as exalted above Mankind.

Evet-Living God, what has David
ever added to You, that You should honour Your servant? for You know Your servant! EVER-LIVING, according to Your own heart You have done all these great things for Your servant! LORD, there is none like You! There is no GOD except Yourself, from all we have heard with our ears. And who is like Your People of Israel? A singular People in the earth, whom GOD went to redeem for Himself. A People to bear Your great and terrible NAME, which advanced before Your People, whom You redeemed from the heathen Mitzeraim; and have made Israel Your People for ever! And You, EVER-LIVING, have been a GOD to them.

"But now, LORD, the Promise that You have promised to Your servant and to his house, let it be firm for ever, and do according to Your promise! Yes! let it be firm, and enlarge Your NAME for ever, by the declaration that the LORD of HOSTS, the GOD of Israel, is the GOD for Israel; and that the House of David, Your Servant, is fixed before You for ever. For You LORD have revealed it to Your servant, that you will build him a house, and therefore let Your servant find his heart to pray before You. For You are the EVER-LIVING GOD Who has promised this benefit to Your servant; as now You have been pleased to bless the House of Your servant to continue before You for ever,—so You, the EVER-LIVING, have blessed and will bless it for ever!"

(About 1040 B.C.) David subdues Philistia.

It was subsequently to this that David defeated the Philistim, and subdued them, and captured Gath and its villages from the hands of the Philistim.

He then defeated Moab; and the Moabites became subjects of David, paying a tribute.

(About 1039 B.C.)

David afterwards defeated Hadadezer, King of Zobah, as he marched to establish his power beyond the

River Frath, when David captured from him a thousand chariots, and seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand infantry. But David destroyed all the chariots, only reserving a hundred chariots from them.

But the Arami of Damask came to assist Hadadezer, King of Zobah, when David slew twenty-two thousand in Aram. David afterwards settled Damascan Aram, and Aram became subject to David, paying a tribute.

Thus the LORD gave David victory wherever he went.

David, however, took the shields of gold which the guards of Hadadezer carried and brought them to Jerusalem. And from Tibkhath, and the cities of Hadadezer, David took a very great quantity of brass, of which Solomon made the Brazen Sea, and the Columns and Instruments of brass.

When Thaw the King of Hamath heard that David had defeated all the forces of Hadadezer, King of Zobah, he sent Hadoram his son, to King David, to wish him health, and to congratulate him about how he had conquered Hadadezer, and defeated all his men. Thaw had been at war with Hadadezer; and he sent vessels of gold, silver, and brass. These also King David dedicated to the LORD, with the silver and gold which was paid by all the Nations. By Edom, and Moab, and the Beni-Amon, and from the Philishtim, and from the Amalakites.

Abishi-ben-Zeruiah also defeated eighteen thousand of Edom in the Salt-vale. He then put garrisons in Edom, and all Edom became subject to David, and the LORD gave David victory wherever he went, so David reigned over all Israel, and brought Justice and Right to all the People.

Joab-ben-Zeruiah commanded the Army; and Jhoshafat-ben-Akhilud was Secretary of State; and Zadok,-ben-Akhitub, and Abimalek-ben-Abiathar were Priests; and Shansha, Secretary; and Beniah,-ben-Jhoiada was over the Guards.

1 Note.—Ch. 18, v. 3. "Zobah" was the Delta of the Euphrates, at the head of the Persian Gulf.—F. F.

2 Note.—"Zobah." The Delta of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, at the Persian Gulf—F. F.
and Light Infantry, and the sons of David were the Princes at the side of the King.

(1037 B.C.) The Beni-Amon Insult David's Ambassadors.

19 It was after this that Naksh, King of the Beni-Amon, died, and his son reigned after him.

20 So David said, "I will show friendship to Hanun the son of Naksh, for his father showed friendship to me." David consequently sent Ambassadors to console him about his father. David's Officers accordingly went to the country of the Beni-Amon to Hanun to console him.

3 But the Princes of the Beni-Amon said to Hanun, "Does David honour your father in your sight that he sends you presents? Have not his Officers come to you with the object of examining, and inspecting, and surveying the country?"

4 Consequently Hanun seized David's Officers and shaved them, and cut off their robes half way up their buttocks, and sent them away! So they sent and informed David about those persons, and he sent to meet them, for they had been grievously outraged. Therefore the king commanded, "Stay at Jeriko until your beards are grown."

6 When the Beni-Amon, however, saw that they had insulted David, Hanun sent a thousand talents of silver to hire for himself chariots and cavalry from Aram-tween-rivers, and from Aram of the Plain, and from the Zobah, and hired with them thirty-two thousand Charioteers and the King of the Plain and his Forces, and advanced and encamped before Medeba, where the Beni-Amon were collected from their towns. From there they advanced to the war.

Joab Ordered to Resist the Beni-Amon and Allies.

8 But David heard it, and sent Joab and the Generals of the Army.

9 The Beni-Amon then drew out for battle opposite the City; with the kings, who had come to help them, separately in the open field. Joab consequently perceived that a Double Battle was before him;—on his front and rear. He therefore selected all the Israelite soldiers and disposed them to meet Aram; and put the rest of the forces into the hands of his brother Abishai, whom he ordered to meet the Beni-Amon; and said; "If the Aramites are too strong for me, come and help me to defeat them. But if the Beni-Amon are too strong for you, I will rescue you. Be bold and resolute for our People, and for the City of our GOD;—and let the LORD do what is best in His sight."

Then Joab, and the force that was with him advanced to the front of the Aramites to fight, and they fled before him. And when the Beni-Amon saw that Aram fled, they also ran from the face of Abishai, his brother, and entered the City.

Joab afterwards returned to Jerusalem.

The Aramians Ally with the Mesopotamians.

But Aram, seeing that they had been defeated by Israel, sent Ambassadors who went to Aram-over-the-River, and hired the General of Hadadezer to help them. But this was reported to David, so he collected the Forces of Israel and passed over the Jordan, and advanced against them, when they arrayed against him, and David disposed his army to meet Aram in battle, and they fought with him. But Aram fled before Israel, and David slew seven thousand Charioteers and forty thousand Infantry, and killed Shofek the Commander of their army. But when the officers of Hadadezer saw that they were worsted by Israel, they made peace with David, and were subject to him; and the Aramites were unwilling to assist the Beni-Amon again.

(1036 B.C.) Joab Ravages the Beni-Amon.

When the period of the year came round,—the season for Generals to march out,—Joab led out the strength of the army and ravaged the country of the Beni-Amon. Then he went and besieged Rabah. But David stayed in Jerusalem; so Joab assaulted Rabah and stormed it.

1 NOTE.—Ch. 19, v. 16. Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, so afterwards called by the Greeks.—F. F.
2 Then David took the turban which was of the value of a talent of gold from off the King's head. There was also a precious stone in it, and it was placed on the head of David. They also brought very much plunder from the city, and brought out the people who were in it, and appointed them to the Mines, and to the Iron-works, and Sawpits. David did the same to all the cities of the Beni-Amon.

David then returned to Jerusalem.

4 It was after this that a battle occurred near Ghezar with the Philistim, when Sibki, the Khu-shahiti, defeated Siphi, of the race of the Repha.

5 There was war again with the Philistim, when Alkhanan-ben-Jaur slew Lakhumi, the brother of Goliath of Gath, whose spear was like a weaver's beam.

6 There was again war with Gath, and a man came out from there, a giant, whose fingers and toes were six and six,—twenty-four; and he was of the race of the Repha; and he challenged Israel. But Jhonathan-ben-Shimaa, the brother of David, defeated him. These were born of the Repha at Gath, but they fell by the hand of David, or by the hand of his Officers.

(1017 B.C.) David Orders a Conscription for the Army.

21 Then Satan arose against Israel, and incited David to make a conscription of Israel. So David said to Joab, and the Generals of the Forces, "Go, conscript Israel from Barsheba, to Dan. Then come to me, that I may know the number."

2 But Joab replied;—"May the LORD add to his People, that they may become a hundred-fold. Are they not all your Royal Majesty's? Your Majesty's servants? So why does his Majesty desire this? May not Israel be offended at this?"

3 Yet the command of the king prevailed over Joab. So Joab went out and travelled to every part of Israel, and returned to Jerusalem, where Joab reported the number of the forces,—enrolled for David. And the Forces of Israel were One Million, One Hundred thousand men, disciplined to arms; and of Judah, Four Hundred and seventy Thousand men, disciplined to arms! But Levi and Benjamin were not enrolled amongst them, for Joab was disgusted at the command of the king. This command also was wrong in the sight of GOD, so He struck Israel.

Then David said to GOD "I sinned greatly when I did that thing. But now I pray You to pass over the fault of Your servant, for I have been very foolish."

The LORD therefore spoke to Gad, David's Seer, and said:

"Go to David and announce,—Thus says the EVER-LIVING, I will present three things to you. Choose one from them,—and I will do it for you!"

Gad consequently went to David, and said to him, "Thus says the EVER-LIVING; Choose for yourself! Either three years of Famine; or three years of flight before your assailants, and the sword of your triumphant enemies; or three days of the Sword of the LORD! with a plague in the country, and the Messenger of the LORD exterminating the forces of Israel? Reflect, therefore, on the answer I am to return to my Sender?"

And David replied to Gad, "It is very difficult for me. I would rather fall into the hand of the EVER-LIVING—for His mercies are many,—but I would not fall into the hand of Man!"

The LORD therefore sent a plague to Israel, and seventy thousand of Israel fell. The LORD also sent the Divine Messenger to Jerusalem to afflict it; but as he was about to afflict it, the LORD looked, and had pity over the flock, and said to the Messenger, "You have punished enough! Now restrain your hand."

But the Messenger of the LORD stood opposite the Granary of Arnan the Jebusite; and David lifted his 16 eyes and saw the Messenger of the LORD standing between the Earth and the Skies, with his sword drawn

1 NOTE.—Ch. 21, v. 5. In numerals these armies were 1,570,000 men.—F. F.

2 NOTE.—I read DTlbw (Alohim) In the sense of "Divine," not of "GOD," for the sense of the text demands that meaning here. See Prof. S. Lees' Lexicon on the import of the word.—F. F.
in his hand, stretched out over Jerusalem! And David and his Counsellors, clothed in sackcloth, fell on their faces, and David said, to God:

"Was it not I alone who commanded to conscript for the Forces?—I am the one who has sinned, and have committed the wrong;—but, these sheep,—what have they done? EVER-LIVING GOD! let Your hand, I beg, be upon me;—and do not afflict Your people!"

So the Messenger of the EVER-LIVING commanded Gad, to order David, to go up and raise an Altar to the EVER-LIVING at the Granary of Arnan the Jebusite. David consequently went there at the command of Gad, which he uttered in the name of the LORD. Arnan also turned and saw the King,—and he and his four sons who were with him, hid themselves;—for Arnan was threshing wheat. But David advanced to Arnan, when Arnan peeped and saw David, so came out from the Granary, and bowed to David, inclining his face towards the earth.

David then asked Arnan, "Will you sell me the site of the Granary? for I wish to build an Altar to the EVER-LIVING. You shall sell it to me for full money value, so that the affliction may be removed from the Forces."

But Arnan replied to David, "Take it for yourself. And let my Lord the King do what is fair in his opinion. Look! I also give the Bullocks for Burnt-offerings, and the wood of the Thrashing-machine, and the wheat as a Bread-gift.—I will give the whole."

King David, however, answered to Arnan, "No!—But I will purchase it for full money value, for I will not offer your property to the EVER-LIVING, and thus sacrifice a costless sacrifice."

So David paid Arnan for the place six hundred gold shekels as the price.

1 NOTE.—Ch. 21, v. 25. About £1,081 sterling in bullion, at £4 per ounce, but its purchasing value would be enormously greater, if we consider that a slave in the prime of youth, 20 to 30 years of age, was then only worth £3 10s. sterling at bullion weight, that is 30 shekels of silver. In our day a slave of the same sort would have been on an American Slave Mart worth £200. I note this to show that David's Sacrifice was no slight affair, as the obsolete language of A.V. and R.V. leaves the impression, as it also does in many other places. I may add to remove a difficulty often raised, that in 2 Samuel, Ch. 24, v. 23 the price is stated at "Fifty shekels of money," but here "Six hundred of gold." I suggest that the writer of "Chronicles," to show to the men of his day the cost of David's offering, calculated out the purchasing value of 50 shekels in David's time and its equivalent in the period he wrote, about the Third Century before Christ. We ought to recollect the depreciation in the value of bullion caused by the importations of Solomon, and others, into southern Asia of the vast amount of Gold from Africa, between the days of David and the writer of Chronicles.—F. F.
son Solomon and instructed him in the plan to build the Temple to the EVER-LIVING GOD of Israel.

7 David also said to his son Solomon, "I had it in my heart to build a Temple to the name of the EVER-LIVING GOD myself, but there came to me a message from the EVER-LIVING to say, 'You have shed much blood upon the earth, and have made great wars. You shall not build a Temple to My Name,—for you have shed much blood upon the earth before Me.—However, there is your child,—he will be a Man of Peace and I will make Peace and Security over Israel in his days. — He shall build a Temple to My Name; and he shall be a son to Me,—and I will be a father to him, and I will fix the Throne of his Kingdom over Israel for ever.'

8 "Now my son, may God be with you for ever, and make you prosper; that you may build the Temple of your EVER-LIVING GOD, as He promised about you. Yes! May the EVER-LIVING give you intelligence, and understanding, and instruct you about Israel. Guard also, the Laws of your EVER-LIVING GOD. You will then prosper, if you guard the Institutions and Decrees that the EVER-LIVING communicated to Moses for Israel. Be bold, and brave; fear not; and be not depressed; for see how in my difficulties I have prepared for the House of the EVER-LIVING, a hundred thousand talents of Gold, a million talents of Silver, silver, £889,500,000 sterling, is a sum larger than the British National Consolidated Funds.-- F. F.

9 "Is not your EVER-LIVING GOD with you? And He will cause rest all round you, for He has given the populations of the land to my hand, and the land is subdued before the EVER-LIVING and before His People! Therefore give your hearts and minds to seek your EVER-LIVING GOD; and rise and build the Sanctuary of your EVER-LIVING GOD, and bring the Ark of the Covenant of the EVER-LIVING, and the Sacred Vessels of GOD to the Temple that will be built to the Name of the EVER-LIVING."

(1015 B.C.) David Crowns Solomon as Viceroy.

But David grew old and satiated with days, so he crowned Solomon his son over Israel, when all the 2 Princes of Israel assembled, with the Priests and Levites.

A Census of the Levites Taken.

Then the Levites were numbered, 3 from thirty years old and upwards; and the number of men on their Registers was thirty-eight thousand. Twenty-four thousand of these were appointed over the works of the Temple of the EVER-LIVING, and six thousand as Superintendents and Overseers. With four thousand as Guards; and four thousand praised the EVER-LIVING with instruments that were made for praise.

Brigading the Levite Houses.

But David divided them into Divisions, Of the Beni Levi; the Beni Ghershom; Kahth; and Merari.

Of the Ghershomites,—Zallon and Shimi;

Of the Beni Ladan, the Head was Jakhial, with Zitham and Joal as Officers;

Of the Beni Shemi, Shelomoth, and Khazial, and Kharan as Officers.

Those were the Heads of the Ancestral Houses of Shemi.

There were also of the Beni Shemi, Jakhath, Zinah, Jaush, and Beriah. These four were of the Beni Shemi. But Jakhath was the Head, and Zinah the Second, and Jaush, and Beriah, had not many sons, so they were as an Ancestral House Registered on one.

The Beni Kahth; Amram, Itzahr, Khabron, Azial,—four.

1 Peace.

2 Notr.—Ch. 22, v. 14. The mere bullion value of this sum at £4 per oz. of gold and 5s. silver, £889,500,000 sterling, is a sum larger than the British National Consolidated Funds.-- F. F.
The Beni Amram; Aaron, and Moses.—But Aaron was separated to Sanctification. He and his sons were strictly Consecrated for ever to offer incense before the EVER-LIVING, and to serve Him, and to bless in His Name for ever.

The Sons of Moses the MAN of GOD, however, were enumerated with the Tribe of Levi.

The sons of Moses, were, Ghershom and Aliazer;

Of the sons of Ghershom; Shebual, was the Chief.

And the sons of Aliazer were Rekhbab, the Chief, and Aliazer had no other sons. But the sons of Rekhbab, were too many to recount;

Of the sons of Itzahr Shelomith was the Chief;

Of the sons of Khabron Jerihu was the Chief; Amariah the Second; Jakhaziel the Third; and Jakmas the Fourth;

Of the sons of Itzahr Shelomith was the Chief; Alazar, the Second;

Of the sons of Merari were Makhli and Mushi;

The sons of Alazar were Aliazar and Aitham; and Kish. But Alazar died and had no sons,—only daughters,—and their cousins the sons of Kish married them.

The sons of Mushi were three, Makhli, and Adar and Jermoth;

These were the Ancestral Houses of the Beni Levi, according to the entries in the record of the names on their Registers. They administered the affairs of the services of the House of the EVER-LIVING, on arriving at twenty years old and upwards.

"For" David said, "the EVER-LIVING GOD of Israel will bring comfort to His People of Israel, and they will dwell in Jerusalem for ever; so the Levites will not be needed to carry the Tabernacles, and all the instruments of His Services." Therefore by the last commands of David, the Beni Levi from twenty years old and upwards were registered. Their Station was to assist the Beni Aaron in the Services of the House of the EVER-LIVING in the Courts and in the Chambers, and in the Purificatories for all the Sacred things; and to do the work of the House of GOD; and about the Show-bread, and fine flour for the Food-offering both of the Unfermented Biscuits and Food-offering; and about the confections, and all the liquids, and the vestments. And also to stand from Morning to Morning to thank and praise the EVER-LIVING and the same at Dusk.

And in all the Burnt Offerings burnt to the EVER-LIVING on the Days of Rest; and the New-moons; and to record the Festivals according to the Decree laid upon them,—to be continually in the presence of the EVER-LIVING. They also formed the Guards of the Hall of Assembly; and the Guards of the Sanctuary; and the Guards of the Beni Aaron, their relatives, when serving in the House of the EVER-LIVING.

The Duties of the Family of Aaron.

Now for the arrangements for the Beni Aaron.

The sons of Aaron were, Nadab, and Abihu, Aliazar, and Aithamar. But Nadab and Abihu died before their father, and had no sons, therefore Aliazar and Aithamar were Priests.

But David arranged, that, from the Beni Aliazar, Zadok,—and from the Beni Aithamar, Akimalek, should be appointed for the Services. But more of the Beni Aliazar were advanced to be men of power, than from the Beni Aithamar. Consequently there were assigned to the Beni Aliazar, as Heads of Houses, sixteen; and to the Beni Aithamar, as Heads of Houses, eight. They were, however, assigned by lots, one with another; so that there were Princes of the SANCTUARY, and Princes of GOD, both from the Beni Aliazar, and the Beni Aithamar. And Shemiah- ben-Nathanal the Secretary recorded them from among the Levites in the presence of the King and his Officers, and of Zadok the Priest and Akimalekben-Abiathar.

And for the Ancestral Princes of the Priests and Levites, one Ancestral House was taken from Aliazar, and one taken from Aithamar, when the first lot came out to Jhoiarib; the second to Jedaiah; the third to 8 Kharim; the fourth to Sarim; the fifth to Malakiah; the sixth to Shishi; the seventh to Akotz; the eighth to Abiah; the ninth to Jeshua; the tenth to Shikaniah; the eleventh to 12 Aliashib; the twelfth to Jakim; the thirteenth to Khufah; the fourteenth
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14 to Jeshebab; the fifteenth to Bilgah; 
15 the sixteenth to Shishah; the seventeenth to Khezir; the eighteenth to 
16 Haftitzitz; the nineteenth to Fethiah; 
17 the twentieth to Ishkezel; the twenty-first to Jakim; the twenty-second to 
18 Gamul; the twenty-third to Deliah; the twenty-fourth to Maziah. 

Attendants Appointed for the Temple. 
19 These were appointed to be their duties:— 
To enter the House of the LORD, 
as instructed by the hand of their ancestor Aaron, as he was instructed 
by the EVER-LIVING GOD of Israel. 
20 But to the others of the Beni Levi; 
—from the Beni Amram, Shubal; 
from the Beni Shubal, Jakhdiah; 
21 From Rekhabiah,—from the Beni Rekhabiah,—the Chief Ishiah. 
22 From the Itzarites,—Shelomith; 
from the Beni Shilomith,—Jakhath. 
23 Of the Beni Jeriah, Amariah was second; Jakhzial the third; Jekamam, 
the fourth. 
24 From the Beni Azial, Mikah; from 
25 the Beni Mikah, Shamor; with the brother of Mikah, Ishiah; from the 
sons of Ishiah,—Zekeriah. 
26 From the Beni Merari, Maklli and 
Mushi, from the sons of Jaziah, his son. 
27 From the Beni Merari, also were 
Jaziah; Beno; and Sham; and Zakur; and Abri. 
28 From the Mahlites,—Alazath; who 
had no sons. 
29 From Kish,—of the Beni Kish,— 
Irakmal: 
30 From the Beni Mushi,—Maklli; 
and Adar; and Jeromoth. 
These were from the Beni Levi, by 
31 Ancestral Houses, who also threw 
their dice along with their relatives of the Beni Aaron, before King 
David, and Zadok, and Akimalek, and the Ancestral Chiefs, for the 
Priests; and with the Ancestral 
Chiefs for the Levites, along with 
their lower relatives.

From the sons of Asaph,—Zakur, and 
Jospeh, and Nethaniah, and 
Asharalah, sons of Asaph, who were 
under the hand of Asaph, the Reciter, 
in the presence of the King; 
From the sons of Jeduthun; Jedu-
thon, Geddia, and Szari, and 
Ishith; Khashabiah, and Natithiah, 
—six under the hand of their father 
Jeduthun, to recite thanks and 
praise to the EVER-LIVING with the 
lute; 
From the sons of Heyman;—Hey-
man, Bukuhl, Mathaniah, Azial, 
Shebual, and Jeromoth; Khananiah, 
Khanani, Aliathah, Gidalith, and 
Romamthi; Azar, Bashakshah, 
Malathi, Hotith, Makzith; who 
were all sons of Heyman, the King's 
Seer, in discourse with GOD. (They 
played the horn), for GOD had given 
Heyman fourteen sons and three 
dughters. All of them were under 6 
the hand of their father, to sing in 
the House of the EVER-LIVING with 
Cymbals, Lutes, and Harps, for the 
Service of the House of GOD. 
Asaph, and Jeduthun and Heyman were under the control of the King. 
The whole number of the Trained 
Singers to the EVER-LIVING with 
their associates, was two hundred 
and eighty-eight. They also threw 
lots for their mutual Offices, whether 
small or great,—both the teachers 
and the scholars. 
But the First lot came out for 9 
Asaph and Joseph; the second for 
Gedaliah,—for him and his com-
panions,—for his sons were twelve; 
The third for Zikur, and his twelve 10 
sons and companions; 
The fourth for Itzri, and his twelve 11 
sons and companions; 
The fifth for Nathanihu, and his 12 
twelve sons and companions; 
The sixth to Bukuhl, and his twelve 13 
sons and companions; 
The seventh to Isaralah, and his 14 
twelve sons and companions; 
The eighth to Jeshihu, and his 15 
twelve sons and companions; 
The ninth to Nathanihu, and his 16 
twelve sons and companions; 
The tenth to Asiri, and his twelve 17 
sons and companions; 
The eleventh to Azaral, and his 18 
twelve sons and companions; 
The twelfth to Khashabiah, and his 19 
twelve sons and companions; 
The thirteenth to Shubal, and his 20 
twelve sons and companions;
The fourteenth to Matithihu, and his twelve sons and companions;
The fifteenth to Iremoth, and his twelve sons and companions;
The sixteenth to Khananiu, and his twelve sons and companions;
The seventeenth to Jashbekashah, and his twelve sons and companions;
The eighteenth to Khanani, and his twelve sons and companions;
The nineteenth to Malothi, and his twelve sons and companions;
The twentieth to Aliathah, and his twelve sons and companions;
The twenty-first to Hothir, and his twelve sons and companions;
The twenty-second to Gedaliah, and his twelve sons and companions;
The twenty-third to Makhazioth, and his twelve sons and companions;
The twenty-fourth to Azer, and his twelve sons and companions.

The Choristers were under Meshalamihu - ben - Kora, from the Beni Asaph; and of the sons of Meshalamihu, Zekeriahu was the elder, Idial the second, Zebadihu, the third, and Ithnial the fourth. Ailam, the fifth, Jhokhanan the sixth, Aliraini the seventh. Abd-adom had sons;—Sheemiah the eldest, Jozabad, the second, Joakh the third, and Zakar the fourth, and Nethanal the fifth, Amial the sixth, Issakar the seventh, Falthi the eighth;—for GOD blessed him.

Sons were also born to Shemiah his son, who ranked as with the Ancestral Houses, for they were great and powerful.

The Beni Shemiah.

Athni and Refal; and Aubed; and Abzabad; his brothers were brave men, Alihu, and Smakihu.

All these were from the Beni Abd-adom.

And from Meshalamihu;—sons and relatives,—there were eighteen powerful men.

And from Hosah, of the Beni Merari, there were sons;—Shimri, the Chief,—for although he was not the firstborn yet his father put him as first.

Khilliku, the second, Tebalihu, the third, Zakarihu, the fourth, all sons or brothers of Hosah, were thirteen.

With these were the Officers of the Gates, as Superintendents of the strong assistants to help their associates who served in the House of the EVER-LIVING.

And lots were thrown for the lowest to the highest positions in their Ancestral Houses, for each of the Gates.

And the lot for the East fell to Shalamihu, and Zakerihu; Then they threw the dice for his son Zekeriha, a wise statesman, and his die came out for the North;

For the South, Abd-adom; and the Treasuries for his sons.

For the West-gate, where is the descent from the Cliff by the stairs, was for the Shutim, and Hosah to keep in alternation;

On the Eastward were six Levites; on the North four, daily; on the South four daily; and for the Treasuries by two and two.

For the Precincts.

Toward the West, four; and two at the pathway to the Precinct.

These were the Appointments for the Doorkeepers, from the Beni Korakh and the Beni Merari.

But their relatives of the Levites were over the Treasuries of the House of GOD, and the Sacred Treasures.

From the Beni Ladan — Beni Gershom;

From the Ancestral Chiefs of the Ladan-Gershoms, Jekhali.

The sons of Jekhali were Zitham, and Joal, his brother, appointed over the Treasuries of the House of the LORD.

From the Amram Itzahri, Khalrani; and Aziali;

And Shobel the descendant of Gershom - ben - Moses, was Chief Treasurer.

But his relatives, the descendants of Aliazar (by Rekhabihu his son, and Ishaihu, his son, and Joram, his son, and Zikri, his son, and Shelomoth, their descendants.)

Shelomoth and his brother were over the Consecrated Treasures, which were Consecrated by King David, and the Ancestral Chiefs, which the Generals and Officers of the Army had consecrated, out of the prize-money, and out of their plunder to help towards the House of the EVER-LIVING.

With all that had been consecrated by Samuel the Seer, and Saul the son of Kish, and Abner, - ben - Ner, and
Joab, ben Zeruiah, had consecrated, was under the hand of Shelomith and his brother.

29 From the Itzahri; Khananihu, and his sons were appointed for the exterior affairs over Israel, in the Magistracy, and in Judicial matters.

30 From the Khalroni; Khashabiah, and for his assistants one thousand seven hundred skilful men were appointed in Israel, from beyond Jordan to the west, for all the affairs of the EVER-LIVING, and the affairs of the King.

31 Jeriah was the Chief of the Khabronites, according to the Ancestral Genealogies, which were examined in the fortieth Year of King David's reign, who discovered them to be powerful people at Jazir in Gilad.

32 His relatives, also were powerful people—a thousand seven hundred heads of families, so King David appointed them over the Reubenites, Gadites, and the Half-tribe of Manasseh, for all the affairs of GOD, and affairs of the King.

27 But the number of the Children of Israel who attended to the King, with their Ancestral Chiefs, as Officers of Regiments and Companies, to control them—the whole arranged in Divisions that came and went month by month, for each month of the year, each single Division was twenty-four thousand.

2 Jashaban, ben Zabdial commanded the First Division for the First Month, and his Division was twenty-four thousand.

3 The Chief of all the Officers of the Soldiers of the First Month came from the Beni Pherez.

4 Dodi, the Akhokhite Commanded the Division for the Second Month; with his Division, and Princely Staff. And there were twenty-four thousand in his Division.\(^1\)

The Commander of the Third Army for the Third Month was Benihu-ben Jhoiada the Chief Priest, with twenty-four thousand in his Division.

Benihu was of the Thirty Heroes, and Commanded the Thirty. Amizbad his son was also in his Division.

The Fourth, for the Fourth Month, was Ashahel, the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son succeeded him. His Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Fifth for the Fifth Month, was Shamuth, Irshakli, and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Sixth for the Sixth Month, was Aira, ben Akash the Thekoite; and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Seventh for the Seventh Month, Khilaty, of the Guides of the Beni Ephraim; and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Eighth for the Eighth Month was Sibki, the Kushathi from the East, and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Ninth for the Ninth Month was Abiazer, the Auachothi, from the Benjamins, and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Tenth for the Tenth Month was Mahri, the Netofathi, from the East; and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Eleventh for the Eleventh Month was Beniah, the Pirathoni, of the Beni Ephraim; and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Twelfth, for the Twelfth Month, was Kheldi; son of Othnial, the Netofathi; and his Division comprised Twenty-four thousand.

The Prince of the Reubenites was Aliazar, ben Kikri; of the Simeonites, Shefatih, ben Makah; Of the Levites, Khashabiah, ben Ramual; with Zadok for the Aronites;

\(^1\) Note.—Ch. 27, v. 4. The Hebrew text of this verse seems to have been completely blundered by some very ancient transcriber. As it stands in the current Hebrew there is no connected sense in the succession of words—in fact, they are contradictory. The Septuagint translators by making the word ἐνόρθος "M'kloth," read as a proper name, instead of taking it as a noun in its sense of a "Mace," "Staff," or "Club," still further confused the meaning. I would suggest that the words—עמוןֵלוחק, "umloktho," for עמוןֵלוחק, "umkloth"—are a blundering repetition of "umkaloth," ("The Division"); or if not that, then we ought to read and translate the verse thus:—"Dodi, the Akhokhite, Commanded the Second Division, who were Mace-men, and that Division was twenty-four thousand."

We then see the purport to be clear, instead of the current absurdity of the usually-accepted reading.—F. F.
Of Judah, Olihu, from the brothers of David;  
Of Issakar, Amri, - ben- Mikal;  
Of Zebulon, Ishamihu, - ben - Abadihu;  
Of Maphthali, Jeremoth, - ben - Azrial;  
Of the Ephraim, Hosha, - ben - Azazihu;  
Of the Half-Tribe of Menaseh, Joel, - ben-Pedihu;  
Of the Half-Tribe of Menasseh in Gilad, Ido, - ben-Zekarihu;  
Of Benjamin, Jashial, - ben-Abner;  
Of Dan, Azaral, - ben-Jerokham; —Those were the Princes of the Tribes of Israel.  
For David did not raise by the conscription from twenty years of age and upwards for the troops, although the EVER-LIVING had promised to increase Israel like the stars of the skies.  
Joab, - ben-Zeruiah did begin to conscript, but did not finish. But because of that there was anger against Israel; therefore the conscription was never recorded among the events of times of King David. 

David's Cabinet Ministers.
25 Azmuth, - ben-Adial was Superintendent of the Royal Treasuries.  
Jhonathan, - ben-Azihu, was Superintendent of the Stores in the country, in the towns, in the villages, and fortresses.  
And Azri, - ben-Kelub was Superintendent over the works in the country and cultivators of the ground.  
Shimi the Rahmathi was Superintendent of the vineyards, and oliveyards, with Zabdi the Shifami for the wine stores.  
Bal-Khanan the Gaderi was Superintendent of the Oliveyards, and the Sycamore Groves that were on the slopes, with Joash over the Oil Stores.  
Shitri, the Sharoni was Superintendent of the flocks pastured in Sharon: with Shafut, - ben-Adali over the herds in the plain.  
Aubil, the Ishmaelite, was Superintendent of the Camels, with Jedihu, the Meronothi over the Asses.  
Jaziz, the Hagari, was Superintendent of the flocks. All these were Controllers of the property that David possessed.  
Jhonathan, the Uncle of David, was Prime Minister. He was a man of understanding and a scholar. And Ikhial, - ben-Hakmoni was Tutor of the King's Sons. But Akhithofel was the King's Privy Councillor, and Hushi, the Arkite, was the King's friend.  
And after Akhithofel were Jhoiada, - ben-Benihu, and Abiathah, while Joab was Commander of the Army.  

(1015 B.C.) David Assembles the Nobles and Army to Confirm Solomon's Election.

David assembled all the Officers of Israel; the Chiefs of Tribes; and the Generals of the Divisions in the King's service; with the Colonels of Regiments, and Captains of Companies; and the Officers of all the King's cattle; and his own sons with their attendants; and Staff-officers; and all the powerful men, to Jerusalem; —
Then King David stood up on his feet and said: —
"Listen to me, My Friends, and My People! —I had in my heart to build a House of Rest for the Ark of the Covenant of the EVER-LIVING, and as a stool for the feet of our GOD! And I had prepared to build it; —
"But GOD said to me, ' You shall not build a House to My Name! For you have been a man of War,—and have shed blood.'
"Yet the EVER-LIVING GOD of Israel chose me from all my father's family to be King over Israel for ever! —For He chose Judah to lead, —and in the House of Judah He chose the House of my father,—and from the sons of my father He was pleased to cause me to be crowned over all Israel!  
"And of all my sons, (for the EVER-LIVING has given me many sons,) He has chosen Solomon, my son, to sit upon the throne of the Kingship from the EVER-LIVING over Israel; and said to me, 'Your son Solomon shall build My House and My Courts, for I have chosen him for Myself as a son, and I will be a father to him.
"'I will also find his Kingship for ever: —If he is firm to guard My Instructions, and Decrees, as he does at present.'
"'So now, in the sight of all Israel, —the Congregation of the EVER-LIVING,—and in the hearing of our
GOD,—preserve and examine all the 
Commands of your EVER-LIVING 
GOD, so that you may possess this 
beautiful country, and transmit it to 
your children after you for ever.

9 "And, you, Solomon my son, 
recognize the GOD of your father, and 
serve Him with a willing heart and 
delighted mind; for the EVER-LIVING 
examines all hearts, and all the ideas 
devised by the mind;—If you seek 
Him,—you will find Him; but if you 
abandon Him, He will fling you off 
for ever!

10 "Therefore reflect; for the EVER-
LIVING has chosen you to build a 
House and Sanctuary.—Be brave and 
do it!"

(1015 B.C.) David hands Solomon 
the Plans for the Temple in 
Public view.

11 Then David gave to Solomon his 
son the plans for the Portico with its 
buildings, and stores and staircases, 
and the private chambers; and the 
House of the Mercy-seat; with the 
drawings of all that was in his mind 
for the Courts of the House of the 
EVER-LIVING; with all the lodges 
around; and the Treasuries of the 
House of GOD, and the Treasuries 
for the Sacred things,

12 With the Courses for the Priests 
and Levites, and all who conduct the 
Services of the House of GOD. Be-
sides you have with you for every 
work, every kind of skilled intelli-
gence and all kinds of operatives, 
and the Nobles of the People will 
support you in everything.

13 With Gold by weight, for all the 
golden vessels of the Service; and 
Silver by weight for all vessels of 
the Services, for every kind of Ser-
vice;

14 And a weight of Gold for the 
Lampstand, and golden reflectors. 
Weighed for lamp by lamp and 
reflector by reflector. With a weight 
of Silver for each lamp and its reflec-
tor, to be used lamp by lamp.

15 With a weight of Gold for the 
Tables of Show-bread, table by table, 
and Silver for the tables of silver ;

16 And for the hooks and basins of 
pure gold; and for the Golden Ex-
piatories, by weight, Expiatory by 
Expiatory, and for Silver Expiatories, 
by weight Expiatory by Expiatory.

17 And for the Altar of Incense, refined 
Gold by weight; with gold for the 
construction of the carriage of the 
overshadowing Kerubim, who pro-
tected the Ark of the Covenant of the 
EVER-LIVING.

18 And since I have delighted in 3 
the House of my GOD, I have by 
me a private store of Gold and 
Silver,—which I give to the House 
of my GOD, in addition to all I have 
provided, for the Holy House!

19 "Three thousand talents of Gold; 4 
of the refined Gold of Aufer; and 
seven thousand talents of pure refined 
Silver, to overlay the walls of the 
buildings.

20 "The Gold, for gilding; and the 5 
Silver for silvering; and for any 
wages paid to the workmen.—And 
whoever has a will for the business, 
let him hand himself to the EVER-
LIVING to-day!"

A Public Subscription to the 
Temple.

Then the Ancestral Chiefs, and 6 
the Chiefs of the Tribes of Israel,
and the Colonels and Captains of Companies, and Chiefs of the Royal Affairs, gave to the works for the House of the EVER-LIVING, five thousand talents of Gold, and ten thousand dariks,1 and ten thousand talents of Silver, and eighteen thousand talents of brass, and one hundred thousand talents of iron.

While those who possessed jewels gave them to the Treasury of the House of the EVER-LIVING, into the custody of Jakhial the Gershni.

So the People were glad, on account of their contributions, for they contributed with a willing heart to the EVER-LIVING, and King David also rejoiced with great delight.

Then David blessed the EVER-LIVING in the sight of all the Meeting, and David exclaimed;—

STANZA 1.

"Blessed be You, the EVER-LIVING,—
The GOD of our Father Israel,—
From Eternity to Eternity!
With You LORd, is Greatness, and Power,
And beauty, and splendour, and glory!
For all the Heavens and the Earth are Yours, LORd!
The Government, and Exaltation,
And Headship of all!

STANZA 2.

"Therefore, our GOD, we all thank You,
And praise Your Majestic Name.
For who am I, and who are my People,
That we are able freely to give like this?
For all comes from You,—

STANZA 3.

"To You we only give Your own!
For we are only travellers before You,
And lodgers, as all our fathers were!
Our days are like a shadow on the Earth,
And are without hope!

STANZA 4.

"LORD our GOD all this wealth that is given.
To build a House to Your Name,
As Your Sanctuary, was from Your hand,
And is all Yours.

STANZA 5.

"As I know my GOD,
That You refine the heart,
And delight in uprightness,
I, in trueness of heart,
Have given all this;
And now I have seen Your People,
Here give gladly to You,
LORD, the GOD of our fathers,
Abraham, Isaac, and Israel.
Oh! keep them for ever,

1 NOTE.—Ch. 29, v. 7. The mention of "Dariks," a Persian coin, fixes the date of the writing of the "Chronicles," named in Hebrew "The Events of Time," as being after the return from the Captivity; and lends a support to my view given in a former Note, that in the values of moneys the historian brought them into scale with the purchasing values of his own day, and does not give them as in the period of David. This fact accounts for the Hebrew editors of the Second Temple putting Chronicles as the last book of the Books in the Bible.—F. F.
And fix in the People's minds
Their thoughts upon You!
And give to my son Solomon,
A heart to regard Your Commands,
Your Proofs and Decrees,
To work and build this Temple,
As I have prepared."

Then David said to all the Assembly;—
"Bless now your EVER-LIVING GOD."

And all the Meeting blessed the EVER-LIVING GOD of their fathers, and lowered their heads, and reverenced to the EVER-LIVING, and the King.

They then afterwards sacrificed sacrifices to the EVER-LIVING; and burned Burnt-offerings to the EVER-LIVING, with Food-offerings on that day; a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, a thousand lambs, with their Drink-offerings, with numerous sacrifices from all Israel.

They also again elected Solomon the son of David, King for the second time, and consecrated him to the EVER-LIVING as LEADER, and Zadok as Priest.

Solomon, consequently sat on the Throne of the LORD as King, in place of his father David, and the Parliament of Israel obeyed him, with all the Nobles, and Generals; and the sons of David placed their hands under Solomon as King.

The EVER-LIVING afterwards greatly exalted Solomon in the eyes of all Israel, and gave him honour and Majesty, such as had not been upon any King before him in Israel.

Thus David, - ben - Jessai reigned over all Israel.

He was King over all Israel for a period of forty years; Reigning in Hebron for seven years, and reigning in Jerusalem thirty-three years.

Then he died with good grey hairs, and satiated with days, wealth and honour; and Solomon his son reigned after him.

The achievements of King David from first to last can be seen recorded in the History of Samuel, the Seer, and in the History of Nathan, the Reciter, and in the History of Gad, the Preacher, as well as all his Kingship, and Heroism, and Vicissitudes that passed over him, and over Israel, and over all the Kingdoms of the Countries.