1 Samuel 18:19 footnote:

עַדְרִיאֵל (ʿadriyʾêl) "Adriel" (= "God is my help") - found also in 2 Samuel 21:8 (see footnote) where
Adriel is noted as having 5 sons (NAS "born to Adriel" יָלְדָה) via Michal , Saul's daughter, David's
wife! So, Michal was given to David in 1 Samuel 18:27, later given to Palti in 1 Samuel 25:44, then given
back to David in 2 Samuel 3:13. At some point, by 2 Samuel 21:8, she had committed adultery with Adriel! 2 Samuel
6:23 says, "for Michal . . . there was not to her a child unto the day of her death." Context dictates via David.

2 Samuel 21:8 footnote

Qal יָלְדָה (yâleâh) "bore" Green, CJB, DRA, ESV, OJB, RSV, TLV, WEB; "born" NAS, MEV, NET, NLV; "borne" CSB,
DARBY, GNT, ISV, LEB, NIV; "brought up" KJV, NKJV, BRG – same exact word where Rizpah "bore" (NKJV) to Saul in
this same verse. In a different form, the Piel form, this verb is used for a "midwife," i.e. help give birth, e.g. Genesis 35:17;
Exodus 1:15-21. See also footnote for Genesis 50:23. Bringing up children is worded differently, e.g. in Isaiah 1:2
"nourished and brought up" (NKJV) גִּדַּלְתִּי וְרוֹמַמְתִּי (giddaltiy veromamtiy); 51:18 "brought up" (NKJV) גִּדֵּלָה
(giddêlâh); Job 31:18 "reared" (NKJV) גְּדֵלַנִי (gedêlaniy); 2 Kings 10:1, 5 "reared" אֹמְנִים ('omniym), same root verb for
the participle "a nurse" in Ruth 4:16 אֹמֶנֶת ('omenet).

19[1] And Saul spoke to Jonathan his son and to all his servants to kill David. And Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted in David very much. [2] And Jonathan told David, saying, "Saul, my father, seeks to kill you. So now, please keep watch in the morning, and stay in the secret place and hide yourself. [3] And I will go out and stand beside[1] my father in the field where you are. And I will speak about you to my father and see what and tell you.

[4] And Jonathan spoke about David good to Saul his father and said to him, "Let not the king sin against his servant, against David, for he has not sinned against you; and because his deeds are very good to you. [5] And he put his soul in his palm and struck the Philistine, and Yehvah worked great salvation for all Israel. You saw and rejoiced. So, why do you sin against innocent blood to kill David for nothing?" [6] And Saul listened to Jonathan's voice, and Saul swore, "Yehvah lives. He shall not be killed." [7] And Jonathan called to David, and Jonathan told him all these words. And Jonathan brought David to Saul, and he was before him as in times past.

[8] And there was the war again. And David went out and fought against the Philistines and struck them a great slaughter, and they fled from before him. [9] And a bad spirit of Yehvah was to Saul, and he was sitting in his house. And his spear was in his hand, and David was playing by hand. [10] And Saul sought to strike his spear in David and in the wall. And he got away from before Saul. And he struck the spear into the wall. And David fled and escaped in that night.[2]

[11] And Saul sent messengers to David's house to watch him and to kill him in the morning. And Michal, his woman, told David, saying, "If you do not escape

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1   לְיַד (leyad) "beside" - more literally, "to hand of" - i.e. "to my father's hand"

2   As recorded, this is the third time Saul tried to pin David to the wall. See 1 Samuel 18:11 for the other two.

with your soul tonight, tomorrow you will be killed." [12] And Michal let David down through the window, and he went and fled and escaped. [13] And Michal took the teraphim[3] and put to the bed and put a net[4] of the goats at his head and covered in the garment.

[14] And Saul sent messengers to take David, and she said, "He is sick." [15] And Saul sent the messengers to see David, saying, "Bring him up in the bed to me to kill him." [16] And the messengers came in, and behold, the teraphim to the bed and a net of the goats at his head. [17] And Saul said to Michal, "Why did you deceive me so and send away my enemy and he escaped?" And Michal said to Saul, "He said to me, 'Send me away. Why should I kill you?'"

[18] And David fled and escaped and came to Samuel to the Height and told him all that Saul did to him. And he and Samuel went and stayed in Naioth.[5] [19] And it was told to Saul, saying, "Behold, David is in Naioth in Height." [20] And Saul sent messengers to take David. And seeing the company of prophets prophesying and Samuel standing presiding over them, so Gods' spirit was upon Saul's messengers; and they also prophesied. [21] And they told Saul, and he sent other messengers. And they also prophesied. And Saul again also sent messengers a third time, and they also prophesied.

[22] And he also went to Height and came unto the great well that was in Sechu,[6] and asked and said, "Where are Samuel and David?" And he said, "Behold, in Naioth in the Height." [23] And he went there, to Naioth in the Height. And Gods' spirit was upon him also, and he went walking and prophesied until he came in to Naioth in the Height. [24] And he also stripped off his clothes, and he also prophesied before Samuel and fell naked all that day and all the night. Therefore, they say, "Is Saul also among the prophets?"[7]

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3   תְּרָפִים (terâphiym) "teraphim" - see footnote for Genesis 31:19.

תְּרָפִים (terâphiym) - "teraphim" (= "idols"); NKJV "household idols" - sometimes translated "teraphim," found also in Genesis 31:34-35 (see NKJV footnote); Judges 17:5; 18:14, 17, 20; 1 Samuel 15:23; 19:13, 16; 2 Kings 23:24; Ezekiel 21:21; Hosea 3:4 (teraphim, NKJV) Zechariah 10:2 (see NKJV footnote). There are several different words translated "idol." See word study on idols in Appendix.

4   כְּבִיר (keviyr) "net" DARBY, NRSV; "mattress" YLT; "pillow" KJV; "cover" NKJV; "quilt" NAS – found also in 1 Samuel 19:16 – exact meaning unknown.

5   Written נָוִית (nâvyot); read נָיוֹת (nâyot) "Naioth" - found also in 1 Samuel 19:19, 22-23; 20:1.

6   שֶׂכוּ (sekhu) "Sechu" - only here.

7   See also 1 Samuel 10:10-12.