

Notes on Song of Solomon

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Dr. Thomas L. Constable

Introduction

TITLE

In the Hebrew Bible the title of this book is "The Song of Songs." It comes from 1:1. The Septuagint and Vulgate translators adopted this title. The Latin word for song is *canticum* from which we get the word *Canticles*, another title for this book.

Some English translations have kept the title "Song of Songs" (e.g., NIV), but many have changed it to "Song of Solomon" based on 1:1 (e.g., NASB, AV, RSV, NKJV).

WRITER AND DATE

Many references to Solomon throughout the book confirm the claim of 1:1 that Solomon wrote this book (cf. 1:4-5, 12; 3:7, 9, 11; 6:12; 7:5; 8:11-12; 1 Kings 4:33). He reigned between 971 and 931 B.C.

How could Solomon, who had 700 wives and 300 concubines (1 Kings 11:3), be the same faithful lover this book presents? He could be if he became polygamous after the events in this book took place. That seems a more likely explanation than that he was polygamous when these events occurred but just omitted reference to his other loves. Probably he wrote the book before he became polygamous. We do not know how old Solomon was when he married the second time. The history recorded in Kings and Chronicles is not in strict chronological order. The Shulammitte was probably not Pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings 3:1; cf. Song of Sol. 4:8).¹

INTERPRETATION

This book has received more varied interpretations than perhaps any other book in the Bible.² Some writers believed it presents the reader with the "greatest hermeneutical challenge" in the Old Testament.³ One excellent exegete called it "the most obscure book of the Old Testament."⁴

¹One writer who contended that she was is Victor Sasson, "King Solomon and the Dark Lady in the Song of Songs," *Vetus Testamentum* 39:4 (October 1989):407-14.

²H. H. Rowley, "The Interpretation of the Song of Songs," in *The Servant of the Lord*, p. 197; Franz Delitzsch, *Biblical Commentary on the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes*, pp. 3, 4.

³Andre LaCocque, *Romance, She Wrote: A Hermeneutical Essay on Song of Songs*, p. xi.

⁴Delitzsch, p. 1.

"Among the books of the Bible, the Song of Solomon is one of the smallest, most difficult, yet one of the most popular with both Jews and Christians. Over the centuries hundreds of books and commentaries have been written and unnumbered sermons preached on these 117 verses."⁵

Bible students have understood the Song of Solomon as an allegory, an extended type, a drama with either two or three main characters, or a collection of wedding songs. Others have thought it is a collection of pagan fertility cult liturgies or an anthology of songs extolling love, to name only the most common interpretations.⁶

Those who interpret the book allegorically—the majority of interpreters—believe that what the writer said is only a symbolic husk for a deeper spiritual meaning that the reader must discover. Jewish interpreters took this deeper revelation to be God's love for Israel. Christian scholars have frequently seen it as Christ's love for the church. However the text itself does not indicate that we should interpret this book differently than any other Bible book.⁷

Those who view it as an extended type believe the events recorded really took place, in contrast to the allegorical interpreters, but their primary significance lies in their illustrative value.⁸ The basic teaching Christian interpreters see is Christ's love for the church. Yet again the text itself does not indicate that this book requires a different interpretation than the other books of the Bible.

A careful analysis of the text has convinced most scholars that the Song of Solomon was not a drama.⁹ We really cannot break it down into acts and scenes in any presentable order. The action is too interwoven. There is also no evidence that the Hebrews had dramas of this type in Solomon's day.¹⁰

Some interpreters believe three main characters are in view, namely, Solomon, the Shulammitte girl, and her shepherd lover.¹¹ However, what some scholars have attributed to the shepherd lover can just as easily refer to Solomon. It was not uncommon in ancient

⁵G. Lloyd Carr, *The Song of Solomon*, p. 15.

⁶See Dennis F. Kinlaw, "Song of Songs," in *Psalms-Song of Songs*, vol. 5 of *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*, pp. 1202-5; J. Paul Tanner, "The History of Interpretation of the Song of Songs," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 154:613 (January-March 1997):23-46; Greg W. Parsons, "Guidelines for Understanding and Utilizing the Song of Songs," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 156:624 (October-December 1999):399-422; and especially Paige Patterson, *Song of Solomon*, pp. 17-27, for brief but helpful discussions of approaches to interpretation.

⁷See Parsons, p. 402.

⁸E.g., J. Hudson Taylor, *Union and Communion*.

⁹Delitzsch, and Marvin Pope, *Song of Songs*, advanced the view that it was a drama. For refutation, see Parsons, pp. 403-4.

¹⁰G. Lloyd Carr refuted this view in "Is the Song of Songs a 'Sacred Marriage' Drama?" *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 22:2 (June 1979):103-114.

¹¹E.g., F. Godet, "The Interpretation of the Song of Songs," in *Classical Evangelical Essays in Old Testament Interpretation*, pp. 151-75.

Near Eastern literature to refer to kings as shepherds since they served a pastoral function in relation to their people. Furthermore many of them did own many flocks (cf. 2:7).

Probably the Song of Solomon was a single love poem that the writer designed to deal primarily with the subject of human love and marriage. This was the viewpoint of many ancient Jewish rabbis.¹² It is also the conclusion most conservative commentators have come to who have sought to interpret this book in the same way they interpret other Bible books (i.e., literally, historically, and grammatically). It is also the conclusion of some liberal scholars who have analyzed the structure of the book.¹³ Love is an important subject of special revelation, and human love in particular is a central feature of it as well (cf. Lev. 19:18; Matt. 22:36-39; John 13:34-35). Consequently it should not seem incredible that God gave us this book to help us understand this subject better.¹⁴

However, it seems clear that this book also has spiritual value, specifically to clarify divine-human love.

". . . it is widely acknowledged that the Bible is a book of faith and theology, and there is no place in the canon for atheological literature. . . .

"The literal approaches of Dillow, Glickman, and others are much more faithful to the intent of the book [than other approaches]. The limitations of these strictly literal approaches are the tendency to see sexuality as a more prominent feature of the Song than is justified by the text and the propensity to overreact to the absurdities of the allegorical method to the extent of missing justifiable [spiritual] analogy."¹⁵

Evidence of unity within the book argues against its being only a collection of poems that had general similarity to one another that the writer assembled into one song.¹⁶

PURPOSE

Probably God's primary purpose in inspiring this book of the Bible was to give us revelation concerning the way love between a man and a woman should look.¹⁷ The

¹²See David A. Hubbard, *Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon*, p. 256.

¹³E.g., J. Cheryl Exum, "A Literary and Structural Analysis of the Song of Songs," *Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* 85 (1973):47-79; and William Shea, "The Chiasmic Structure of the Song of Songs," *Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* 92 (1980):378-96.

¹⁴For a summary of the doctrine of man in the Song of Solomon, see Roy B. Zuck, "A Theology of the Wisdom Books and the Song of Songs," in *A Biblical Theology of the Old Testament*, pp. 254-55. For a study of "love," see Carr, *The Song . . .*, pp. 60-63.

¹⁵Patterson, p. 25.

¹⁶Robert Gordis, *The Songs of Songs and Lamentations*, among others advocated this collection of love songs view. For a fuller discussion of the complex history of the interpretation of this book, I suggest you begin with S. Craig Glickman, *A Song for Lovers*, pp. 173-88. The Bible encyclopedias and the Old Testament Introductions also have material on this subject. See also other sources listed in the bibliography of these notes.

characters in the book behave toward one another the way men and women in love should conduct themselves in attitudes and activities.

"Solomon was a man of many lovers, and the Song of Songs is a record of one of the relationships that stood out above all others. . . .

"The Song of Songs hearkens back to God's prototypical design in the Garden of Eden of one man and one woman, in marriage, a relationship God designed to be mutually exclusive. This book, then, presents a most relevant and urgent message for today."¹⁸

"The prospect of children is not necessary to justify sexual love in marriage. Significantly, the Song of Solomon makes no reference to procreation. It must be remembered that the book was written in a world where a high premium was placed on offspring and a woman's worth was often measured in terms of the number of her children. Sex was often seen with reference to procreation; yet there is not a trace of that here. The song is a song in praise of love for love's sake and for love's sake alone. This relationship needs no justification beyond itself."¹⁹

The love relationship between a man and a woman is an illustration of the love relationship within the Godhead and between God and Israel and between Christ and the church (cf. Hos. 3:1; Eph. 5:32). Therefore part of the purpose of this book seems to be the revelation of those more basic love relationships for *application* by the reader.

"The use of the marriage metaphor to describe the relationship of God to his people is almost universal in Scripture. . . .

"Human love is thus a good pedagogical device to cast light on divine love."²⁰

"In creating man—male and female—in his own image and joining them together so that they become one flesh, God makes us copies both of himself in his trinitarian unity and distinction as one God and three persons and of himself in relation to the people of his gracious election. Analogically, what is between Father and Son and Holy Spirit, and what ought to be and is and shall be between God and Israel and Christ and the Church, is also what is meant to be in the relation of man and woman and more specifically of husband and wife. Neither the intratrinitarian relationship nor the union between the heavenly bridegroom and his bride

¹⁷See Robert B. Laurin, "The Life of True Love: The Song of Songs and Its Modern Message," *Christianity Today*, August 3, 1962, pp. 10-11;

¹⁸J. Paul Tanner, "The Message of the Song of Songs," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 154:614 (April-June 1997):160, 161.

¹⁹Kinlaw, p. 1207.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 1208.

is a good copy of a bad original. Earthly marriage as it is now lived out is a bad copy of a good original."²¹

"There is something proleptic and eschatological in human passion. We deal with symbols that image eternal realities here. Little wonder that this little book is in the canon."²²

CANONICITY

There have been three primary reasons that some scholars have thought this book does not deserve to be in the Bible. First, it does not contain the name of God. However, God's name may appear in 8:6. Furthermore, what makes a book theological or religious is not just the presence of the divine name. God's name does not appear in the Book of Esther either.

Second, the presence of frank language describing physical intimacies seems inappropriate in the Bible to some people. Yet the Bible presents marriage as sacred, including its physical aspects.

Third, the difficulty of interpretation has caused some readers to reject it as non-canonical. This criticism fails to recognize that finite and fallen human beings may not easily comprehend the revelations of an infinite and omniscient God.

"Like other portions of the Word of God, this book has its difficulties. But so have all the works of God. Is not the fact that they surpass our unaided powers of comprehension and research a 'sign-manual' of divinity? Can feeble man expect to grasp divine power, or to understand and interpret the works or the providences of the All-wise? And if not, is it surprising that His Word also needs superhuman wisdom for its interpretation? Thanks be to God, the illumination of the Holy Ghost is promised to all who seek for it: what more can we desire?"²³

²¹Geoffrey W. Bromiley, *God and Marriage*, p. 77.

²²Kinlaw, p. 1209.

²³Taylor, p. 2.

OUTLINE

- I. The superscription 1:1
- II. The courtship 1:2—3:5
 - A. The beginning of love 1:2-11
 - 1. Longing for the boyfriend 1:2-4
 - 2. The girl's insecurity 1:5-8
 - 3. Solomon's praise 1:9-11
 - B. The growth of love 1:12—3:5
 - 1. Mutual admiration 1:12—2:7
 - 2. Increased longing 2:8-17
 - 3. The pain of separation 3:1-5
- III. The wedding 3:6—5:1
 - A. The procession 3:6-11
 - B. The consummation 4:1—5:1
 - 1. The bride's beauty 4:1-7
 - 2. The groom's request 4:8
 - 3. The bride's love 4:9-11
 - 4. The bride's purity 4:12-15
 - 5. The bride's surrender 4:16—5:1
- IV. The maturing process 5:2—8:4
 - A. The problem of apathy 5:2—6:13
 - 1. Indifference and withdrawal 5:2-8
 - 2. Renewed affection 5:9-16
 - 3. Steps toward reconciliation 6:1-3
 - 4. Restoration of intimacy 6:4-13
 - B. Communicating affection 7:1-10
 - 1. The wife's charms 7:1-6
 - 2. The husband's desires 7:7-9
 - 3. The ultimate unity 7:10
 - C. The wife's initiative 7:11-13
 - D. Increased intimacy 8:1-4

- V. The conclusion 8:5-7
- VI. The epilogue 8:8-14
 - A. The past 8:8-12
 - B. The present 8:13-14

Exposition

I. THE SUPERScription 1:1

The writer of this book was Solomon. He wrote 1,005 songs (1 Kings 4:32), and this book is one of them (cf. Pss. 72; 127).

"Song of songs" means that this is a superlative song (cf. the terms "holy of holies," "vanity of vanities," or "King of kings"), not that it is one song made up of several other songs. The divine Author probably intended us to view this book as a superlative song that Solomon composed.

"God's name is absent from the entire setting.²⁴ But who would deny that his presence is strongly felt? From whom come such purity and passion? Whose creative touch can ignite hearts and bodies with such a capacity to bring unsullied delight to another? Who kindled the senses that savor every sight, touch, scent, taste, and sound of a loved one? Whose very character is comprised of the love that is the central subject of the Song? None of this is to allegorize either the minute details or the main sense of the book. It is about *human* love at its best. But behind it, above it, and through it, the Song, as part of the divinely ordered repertoire of Scripture, is a paean of praise to the Lord of creation who makes possible such exquisite love and to the Lord of redemption who demonstrated love's fullness on a cross."²⁵

The Bible has much to say about marriage.

"But the Song of Songs is different. Here sex is for joy, for union, for relationship, for celebration. Its lyrics contain no aspirations to pregnancy, no anticipations of parenthood. The focus is not on progeny to assure the continuity of the line but on passion to express the commitment to covenant between husband and wife."²⁶

II. THE COURTSHIP 1:2—3:5

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of this first major section of the book is the sexual restraint that is evident during the courtship. This restraint contrasts with the sexual intimacy that characterizes the lovers after their wedding (3:6—5:1 and 5:2—8:4). Before marriage a couple should restrain their sexual desire rather than indulging it.

²⁴Another peculiarity of the book is the absence of any identifiable theological theme.

²⁵Hubbard, pp. 273-74.

²⁶Ibid., p. 268.

A. THE BEGINNING OF LOVE 1:2-11

In the NASB, NIV, and NKJV the translators identified the speakers in the various sections of the book. This is, of course, the interpretation of the translators, not part of the inspired text.

1. Longing for the boyfriend 1:2-4

As the book begins, the young woman and young man have already met and "fallen in love." In verses 2-4a the girl voices her desire for her boyfriend's physical affection.

"It is significant to this work that the girl speaks first. This young lady is not extremely diffident. She seems to see herself as of equal stature with the male. She longs to express her love to him, and she wants him to reciprocate. There is a sense in which she is the major character in this poem. This is one of the aspects of this work that makes it unique in its day. Much more of the text comes from her mouth and mind than from his. It is more her love story than it is his, though there is no failure on his part to declare his love and admiration for her."²⁷

Who was the Shulammitte? No one knows for sure. It is possible that she may have been Abishag, the Shunammite (cf. 1 Kings 1:3-8). "Shulammitte" could describe a person from Shunem (cf. Josh. 19:18; 1 Sam. 28:4).

"This would explain Solomon's rather severe reaction to the plot of Adonijah and also partially explain the women of the court listed in 6:8 without the necessity of understanding them to have been actual consorts of Solomon."²⁸

The use of both third and second person address ("he" and "you") is a bit confusing. Is she speaking *about* him or *to* him? This feature of ancient oriental poetry is common in other Near Eastern love poems that archaeologists have discovered. It was a device that ancient writers evidently employed to strengthen the emotional impact of what they wrote.²⁹ Here the girl appears to be speaking *about* her love, not *to* him.

1:2 The Hebrew word for "love" (*dodim*) in verse 2 refers to physical expressions of love.³⁰ The girl found her boyfriend's physical affection very stimulating.

²⁷Kinlaw, p. 1216. See Harold R. Holmyard, III, "Solomon's Perfect One," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 155:618 (April-June 1998):164-71.

²⁸Patterson, p. 98.

²⁹Jack S. Deere, "Song of Songs," in *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: Old Testament*, p. 1011.

³⁰Cf. G. Lloyd Carr, "The Old Testament Love Songs and their Use in the New Testament," *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 24:2 (June 1981):101.

- 1:3 His "oils" (v. 3) were the lotions he wore. Since the name of a person represented his character (cf. 2 Sam. 7:9), she meant his character, his whole person, was also as pleasing as oil to her and to other people. Her attraction was not due to physical factors alone.
- 1:4a We could translate the words, "The king has brought me into his chambers," (v. 4) as, "May the king bring me into his chambers." This is an expression of longing for intimacy. Such a desire is normal and healthy (cf. Prov. 5:18-19). The king was Solomon.³¹
- 1:4b The last three lines of verse 4 were evidently the words of the daughters of Jerusalem (v. 5; cf. 2:7; 3:5, 10, 17; 5:8, 11, 16; 8:4). These may have been hometown friends of the woman,³² the female inhabitants of Jerusalem,³³ women who display the characteristics of city girls,³⁴ or the women of Solomon's harem (cf. 6:8-9).³⁵ Their words here show that they approved of the romance.

2. The girl's insecurity 1:5-8

- 1:5-6 The young lady felt embarrassed because she had very dark skin as a result of having to tend her family's grapevines. Female courtiers did not work outdoors, so their skin was lighter than women who labored in the fields. The "tents of Keder" (v. 5) were apparently black and were probably animal skins. The Kederites were nomads who lived in northern Arabia southeast of Damascus (cf. Gen. 25:13; Isa. 60:7).

"These words express humility without abjectness."³⁶

Her "own vineyard" (v. 6) refers to her personal appearance.³⁷

"She had not had available to her the luxurious baths and toiletries or fashionable clothing of the court. There had been no opportunity for her to take care of her hair, skin, or hands according to the obvious courtly style."³⁸

³¹Taylor, p. 3, understood Solomon to be "a type of our LORD, the true Prince of peace, in His coming reign."

³²William S. LaSor, David Allan Hubbard, and F. W. Bush, *Old Testament Survey*, p. 605.

³³Deere, p. 1012.

³⁴Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 77.

³⁵Tanner, "The Message . . .," p. 152. According to Taylor's typology, they represent "those who . . . are for the present more concerned about the things of this world than the things of God" (pp. 83-84).

³⁶Delitzsch, p. 25.

³⁷Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 79.

³⁸Patterson, p. 37.

1:7 Solomon probably was not a shepherd. Ancient Near Eastern love poems commonly pictured men as shepherds.³⁹ The girl simply wanted to be with Solomon. If she could not, she would be very sad, just as a woman who veiled her face in mourning.

"The girl is saying that she does not want to be mistaken for a cult prostitute, a good picture of which is seen in Genesis 38:13-15."⁴⁰

1:8 If this is Solomon's reply, he probably was kidding her and meant that she had no reason to feel he would disdain her. However these are probably the words of the girl's friends (cf. v. 4b). They evidently meant that if she thought Solomon would not want her because of her dark skin and hard work she was being ridiculous and should go back to her flocks. After all she was a very attractive woman.

3. Solomon's praise 1:9-11

1:9-10 Here Solomon reassured his love. Stallions, not mares, pulled chariots. A mare among the best of Pharaoh's stallions would have been desirable to every one of them.

"A passage from Egyptian literature demonstrates that mares were sometimes set loose in battle to allure and distract the pharaoh's chariot-harnessed stallions."⁴¹

Solomon meant his love was a woman whom all the best men of his court would have pursued.

"This is the ultimate in sex appeal!"⁴²

Solomon's praise would have bolstered his beloved's confidence that he loved her. This encouragement is often necessary and is always appropriate in such a relationship.

"We have forgotten what a thing of beauty a horse can be when compared to other animals. We are also unaware what valuable creatures they were in the ancient world. They were beautiful in themselves, and the ancient royal courts insisted on brilliantly caparisoning [adorning with rich trappings] the ones that pulled the king's chariot. The

³⁹Deere, p. 1013.

⁴⁰Kinlaw, p. 1218.

⁴¹Parsons, p. 416.

⁴²Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 83.

beloved's jewelry, earrings, and necklaces make him think of such."⁴³

"Such a comparison was not at all unusual in ancient literature. Theocritus, for example, compared 'the rose complexioned Helen' to a 'Thessalian steed.' For Solomon the horse was more a cherished companion than a beast of burden. His praise of Shulamith recognized her beauty and her graceful movements."⁴⁴

1:11 Her friends volunteered to make more ornaments for her so she would be even more attractive to Solomon.

B. THE GROWTH OF LOVE 1:12—3:5

1. Mutual admiration 1:12—2:7

In this section the love of Solomon and his beloved continues to intensify.

Praise of one another 1:12—2:6

1:12-14 The Shulammitte girl (6:3) described the effect that seeing Solomon had on her as he reclined at his banquet "table." She wore nard (spikenard, "perfume" NASB, NIV; cf. Mark 14:3; John 12:3), which was an ointment that came from a plant grown in northern and eastern India. He was as sweet to her as the fragrant myrrh sachet that hung around her neck. He was as attractive as henna at the refreshing Engedi oasis that lay on the west coast of the Dead Sea. Henna plants bore white blossoms, but their leaves produced a red-orange cosmetic dye.⁴⁵

1:15 Solomon returned her praise by commending her beauty and tranquil character. Doves were examples of tranquillity in eastern literature (cf. Gen. 2:18-25).

"According to Rabbinic teaching, a bride who has beautiful eyes possesses a beautiful character; they are an index to her character."⁴⁶

1:16-17 The girl probably spoke both of these verses. "Pleasant" refers to Solomon's charming personality. The references to "couch," "beams," "houses," and "rafters" probably go back to a place in the countryside

⁴³Kinlaw, p. 1219.

⁴⁴Patterson, p. 39.

⁴⁵Kinlaw, p. 1220.

⁴⁶S. M. Lehrman, "The Song of Songs," in *The Five Megilloth*, p. 4.

where the lovers liked to meet and talk.⁴⁷ "Luxuriant" implies a grassy area, and the other terms seem to indicate that trees overarched it.

2:1 The Shulammitte described herself as a rather common though attractive person. The "rose of Sharon" probably refers to the crocuses (possibly narcissuses, lilies, or meadow saffrons) that grew on the plain of Sharon that bordered the Mediterranean Sea south of the Carmel mountain range.⁴⁸ Lilies grew and still grow easily in the valleys of Israel. She did not depreciate her appearance here as she had earlier (1:5-6), though she was modest. Perhaps Solomon's praise (1:9-10) had made her feel more secure.

2:2 Solomon responded that in comparison with the other single women she was not common but a rare beauty.

"It is the essence of poetry that it employs *symbolism* to express nuances beyond the power of exact definition. This is particularly true of love poetry."⁴⁹

2:3-6 The girl responded that Solomon, too, was a rare find. He was as rare as an apple (or possibly quince or citron) tree in a forest of other trees: sweet, beautiful, and outstanding.

"*'Shade,' 'fruit,' 'apple tree'* are all ancient erotic symbols, and erotic suggestions are what she has in mind (2:3-4). . . . *'Shade'* speaks of closeness."⁵⁰

The metaphors that follow show that Solomon satisfied three needs of this woman: protection, intimate friendship, and public identification as her beloved. A woman's lover must meet these basic needs for the relationship to flourish.

The word "banner" in "his banner over me" may be from an Akkadian word that means "desire" or "intent." If so, the clause may mean "his intent toward me was lovemaking."⁵¹

"Lovesick" means faint from love. She needed strengthening (vv. 5-6; cf. 5:8). She felt exhausted from her love for her loved one.

⁴⁷Glickman, p. 39.

⁴⁸Other less likely locations are the area in Galilee between Mt. Tabor and the Sea of Galilee (Delitzsch, p. 40), or the Sharon in Transjordan (cf. 1 Chron. 5:16).

⁴⁹Gordis, p. 37.

⁵⁰Hubbard, p. 286.

⁵¹Ibid., p. 286; Pope, p. 376; and Carr, *The Song* . . . , p. 91.

"In the Song, as in much of the other ancient Near Eastern love poetry, the woman is the one who takes the initiative, and who is the more outspoken. Similarly, in the Mesopotamian Ritual Marriage materials, much is placed on the girl's lips. Our contemporary attitude, where the girl is on the defensive and the man is the initiator, is a direct contrast with the attitude in the ancient world."⁵²

The refrain 2:7

This charge by Solomon occurs again later (3:5; 8:4) and serves as an indicator that one pericope has ended. The point of Solomon's words is that others desiring the kind of relationship he and his beloved enjoyed should be patient and "let love take its natural course."⁵³ The gazelle is a member of the antelope family, and the hind is a female deer. Both animals are skittish, and anyone who wants to get close to them must wait patiently. One cannot approach them aggressively. Similarly a man cannot awaken a woman's love clumsily.

2. Increased longing 2:8-17

Whereas the setting so far had been Israel, it now shifts to the Shulammitte's home that was evidently in Lebanon (cf. 4:8, 15).

2:8-9 The girl described her young lover coming for a visit in these verses. He was obviously eager to see her.

2:10-13 She related his invitation to take a walk in the countryside. His invitation, "Arise . . . come along," (vv. 10, 13) brackets a beautiful description of spring that was as much a feeling in Solomon's heart as a season of the year.

"Whenever any couple falls in love, it is spring for them because their lives are fresh; everything in life has a new perspective; what was black and white is now in color; what was dark is light."⁵⁴

2:14 The desire to be alone with one's lover is both natural and legitimate. Unfortunately it sometimes departs after marriage.

2:15 Probably the Shulammitte began speaking here. She was evidently urging Solomon poetically to deal with some problems in their relationship rather than telling him to clear the literal foxes out of her family's vineyards. "Foxes" may refer to "the ravages of the aging process that can sap the

⁵²Ibid., pp. 88-89.

⁵³Ibid., p. 94.

⁵⁴Glickman, pp. 46-47.

beauty and vitality of persons (the '*vines*' or vineyards)."⁵⁵ They may refer to the other women in Solomon's life and court.⁵⁶ Probably they refer generally to hostile forces that could spoil their love.⁵⁷ All couples encounter some potentially destructive situations in their relationships that need dealing with occasionally. Often the woman senses these first, as here, but the man should take the initiative in dispelling them.

2:16-17 Even though they faced problems, the Shulammitte rejoiced in the security of her beloved's love and in the assurance that he would take care of his responsibilities to her (v. 16b).

Verse 17 probably looks forward to their wedding and to its physical consummation. "Bether" is a transliteration rather than a translation. Since no Bether mountains exist in this part of the Middle East, it seems preferable to translate the Hebrew word (*bater*) as "cleavage" or "separation." The mountains of cleavage then may be an allusion to the Shulammitte's breasts.⁵⁸

3. The pain of separation 3:1-5

Another incident unfolds in this pericope (vv. 1-4) and concludes with the repetition of Solomon's refrain (v. 5).

The Shulammitte's nightmare 3:1-4

The Shulammitte narrated an experience she had had "on her bed," namely, a dream (v. 1). She dreamed she could not find Solomon even though she searched everywhere for him. After much distress, she did find him and then took him to the most secure place she knew, her mother's bedroom. Her strong love for her beloved comes through in the recurring phrase "whom my soul loves" in each one of the four verses. Such fears are common during the courtship. Will the marriage finally take place? She dreams of consummation, but she wants the consummation to be proper.

The refrain repeated 3:5

Here the refrain marks the end of the section on the courtship (1:2—3:5) as well as the Shulammitte's nightmare (3:1-4). Solomon and the Shulammitte's patience were about to receive the desired reward. Their marriage was now at hand.

⁵⁵Hubbard, p. 293.

⁵⁶Tanner, "The Message . . .," p. 149.

⁵⁷Kinlaw, p. 1224; Delitzsch, p. 54; Glickman, pp. 49-50.

⁵⁸Another possibility is that Bether refers to the cleft in the mountains where the deer suddenly appears (Patterson, p. 57).

III. THE WEDDING 3:6—5:1

Weddings in Israel took place before the local town elders rather than before the priests (e.g., Ruth 4:10-11). They transpired in homes rather than in the tabernacle or temple (or synagogue later). They were civil rather than religious ceremonies.

There were three parts to a wedding in the ancient Near East. First, the groom's parents selected a bride for their son. This involved securing the permission of the bride's parents and the approval of both the bride and the groom themselves. Though the parents of the young people arranged the marriage, they usually obtained the consent of both the bride and the groom. Second, on the wedding day the groom proceeded to the bride's house accompanied by a group of his friends. He then escorted her to the site of the wedding ceremony and finally took her to their new residence accompanied by their friends. Physical union consummated the marriage the night after the wedding ceremony took place. Third, the couple feasted with their friends usually for seven days following the wedding ceremony.⁵⁹

In the section before us (3:6—5:1) the writer mentioned the wedding procession (3:6-11) and the consummation (4:1—5:1).

" . . . the book is framed by an inclusio involving the 'brothers' and the 'vineyard,' and at the heart of the book is the wedding day, framed by two 'dream' sections with noticeable parallels."⁶⁰

A. THE PROCESSION 3:6-11

3:6 The marriage procession of King (or Prince) Solomon would have been unusually splendid, as this description portrays.

"The pomp and beauty of this procession were wholly appropriate in light of the event's significance. The Scriptures teach that marriage is one of the most important events in a person's life. Therefore it is fitting that the union of a couple be commemorated in a special way. The current practice of couples casually living together apart from the bonds of marriage demonstrates how unfashionable genuine commitment to another person has become in contemporary society. This violates the sanctity of marriage and is contrary to God's standards of purity."⁶¹

⁵⁹See Edwin M. Yamauchi, "Cultural Aspects of Marriage in the Ancient World," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 135:539 (July-September 1978):241-52.

⁶⁰Tanner, "The Message . . .," p. 152. See pages 152-57 for further discussion of the Song's literary structure.

⁶¹Deere, p. 1017.

3:7-8 The 60 warriors were Solomon's chosen friends. Normally the groom's friends accompanied him to the house of his prospective wife. These friends were very likely members of Solomon's bodyguard. His example of providing protection for his bride is one that every new husband should follow. This might include a measure of financial security for her.

3:9-11 Solomon provided his bride with the best he could afford. This self-sacrificing attitude evidences his genuine love for her. Solomon's crown was a special one his mother Bathsheba gave him for this occasion. It evidently represented his joy as well as his royalty. This may have been a crowning that preceded Solomon's coronation as king, since the high priest crowned him then (cf. 1 Kings 1:32-48; 2 Kings 11:11-20).⁶²

"Crowns, usually wreaths of flowers rather than royal crowns, were frequently worn by the nuptial couple in wedding festivities."⁶³

B. THE CONSUMMATION 4:1—5:1

Our attention now turns from the public procession that took place on the wedding day to the private union that followed that night.

1. The bride's beauty 4:1-7

His bride's beauty ravished Solomon. His praise in verses 1 and 7 frames his description of her in verses 1-6.

4:1 Women in Solomon's culture did not always wear a veil. Before their wedding they put one on and did not take it off until the wedding night (cf. Gen. 24:65; 29:19-25). From a distance a flock of black goats descending from the mountains at dusk was very attractive and reminded Solomon of his beloved's long black locks rippling and tumbling freely.

4:2-3 Her teeth were white and evenly matched. Her mouth had a beautiful color and shape. Her temples were rosy with robust health, like the outside of a pomegranate.⁶⁴

4:4 A long neck, which gives a stately appearance, may have been a mark of beauty in the ancient world.⁶⁵ On the other hand, this may be a figurative description designed to compliment. It was customary for soldiers to hang their shields on the towers belonging to the lords to whom they pledged

⁶²Kinlaw, p. 1227.

⁶³Patterson, p. 65.

⁶⁴Carr, *The Song* . . . , rendered the Hebrew word for temples "the sides of her face," p. 116, and noted that cosmetics were common in the ancient Near East.

⁶⁵Kinlaw, p. 1229.

allegiance.⁶⁶ What tower of David this was we do not know. It was not David's citadel that now stands on the west side of old Jerusalem because that tower did not exist at this time. The idea is that many of the best people loved and stood by the bride. She enjoyed popular acceptance by Solomon's subjects.

- 4:5-6 Fawns are soft and lovable. The "mountain" and "hill" are also metaphors for the girl's breasts. Myrrh and frankincense were expensive perfumes, so Solomon may have meant his wife's breasts were precious to him as well as attractive.
- 4:7 Perhaps she was not really as perfect as Solomon claimed here (cf. 1:5-6). "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." She was perfect to him.

Probably Solomon drew comparisons between his bride and things common in pastoral settings because rural life was her background and was dominant in Israel. She would have understood his meaning easily.

2. The groom's request 4:8

Solomon appealed to his bride to put all thoughts of her former life away. These included both the pleasant thoughts, such as those of the beautiful mountains of the Anti-Lebanon and Hermon ranges in Lebanon from which she had come, and fearful thoughts, such as those of wild animals. He urged her to give him her attention on this their wedding night.

3. The bride's love 4:9-11

In these verses Solomon evidently praised his bride for giving herself wholly to him as he had asked.

- 4:9 "Sister" was evidently an affectionate term for wife (cf. vv. 10, 12; 5:1-2; Tobit 7:16; 8:4, 7).
- 4:10 Again the word translated "love" means physical expressions of love (cf. 1:2). Her "oils" were her perfumes.
- 4:11 Milk and honey not only connote sweet delicacies but also the blessings of God (cf. Exod. 3:8). Lebanon was fragrant because of the many cedar trees that covered its hills.

". . . it is probably better to understand that the sweetness of the passionate kiss is in view."⁶⁷

⁶⁶Deere, p. 1018.

⁶⁷Patterson, p. 74.

4. The bride's purity 4:12-15

- 4:12 Solomon praised his bride's virginity also. She had kept herself a virgin for the man she would marry.
- 4:13-14 She was like a garden full of beautiful and pleasing plants that was now open to Solomon.⁶⁸ These spices, fruits, and flowers probably represent her whole person rather than her individual parts.

"The most obvious feature of the Song of Songs is the sexually explicit nature of the material, sensitively guided in figurative language."⁶⁹

- 4:15 Though she had kept her most intimate parts from others in the past, they were now open to Solomon, and he experienced full satisfaction with her love.

5. The bride's surrender 4:16—5:1

- 4:16 The Shulammitte invited Solomon to take her completely. She called on the winds to carry the scents to which Solomon had referred so he would find full satisfaction (cf. vv. 13-14).
- 5:1 Solomon exulted in the joy that union with his beloved had brought him, and he commended it to others. This interpretation seems preferable to the views that "the onlookers[?!] and guests,"⁷⁰ or God,⁷¹ or the poet (not Solomon)⁷² spoke the words, "Eat . . . O lovers." The metaphors used express the fully satisfying nature of his sexual experience (cf. 2 Sam. 13:15).

"Biblically, when a lover gives himself to his beloved as these two have done, the relationship of each has changed to all the rest of the human race. That is why traditionally in our culture a wedding cannot be performed without witnesses. That is the reason behind the publishing of wedding bans. The taking of a woman by a man is a public matter.

"Furthermore, what one does with one's sexuality is of concern to God (Exod 20:14). Likewise, it is a concern to everyone else. The woman now belongs to the man and the

⁶⁸See the subject study on "garden" as used in the Song of Solomon in Carr, *The Song . . .*, pp. 55-60

⁶⁹Tanner, "The Message . . .," p. 145.

⁷⁰Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 129.

⁷¹Deere, p. 1020.

⁷²Glickman, p. 163.

man to the woman. This changes all other personal relationships. Thus the witnesses present at weddings represent the larger society. This is why weddings are considered legal matters.

"Self-giving love between the sexes is of social significance. Society must know. How else can marriage be a witness and testimony to the relationship of Christ and the church? One Savior, one spouse!"⁷³

IV. THE MATURING PROCESS 5:2—8:4

In this last major section of the book the married love of Solomon and the Shulammitte is in view. This stage of love is not without its share of problems. However the king and his bride worked through them, and these chapters provide insight into dealing effectively with basic marriage difficulties.

"Here we are given the beloved's perspective. Of the 111 lines, 80 in this section are the words of the girl. This is really *her* book."⁷⁴

A. THE PROBLEM OF APATHY 5:2—6:13

Sometime after the wedding the Shulammitte failed to respond encouragingly to Solomon's demonstration of affection. This led him to withdraw from her. Shortly after that, she realized that a gap had opened up between them. They were no longer as intimate as they had been.

1. Indifference and withdrawal 5:2-8

- 5:2 Again the woman dreamed (cf. 3:1-4). In her dream her husband came to her having been out of doors in the evening. His mind appears to have been on making love in view of what follows.
- 5:3-4 However she had lost interest. She gave a weak excuse: she had already gotten ready for bed (and may have had a headache). When he tried to open her door but found it locked, he gave up and went away.⁷⁵ It was not long before she knew she had erred in discouraging him.
- 5:5-7 She went to the door and found that he had been ready to make love (v. 5; cf. Prov. 7:17; Song of Sol. 4:6, 5:13). She opened it but discovered he had gone. The fact that in her dream the watchmen beat her may indicate

⁷³Kinlaw, pp. 1230-31.

⁷⁴Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 130.

⁷⁵It may be that "the opening" is a euphemistic reference to the entrance into the woman's vagina. See Pamela J. Scalise, *Jeremiah 26—52*, p. 120, listed in the bibliography under Keown, Scalise, and Smothers; and Carr, *The Song . . .*, pp. 134-35.

that she subconsciously felt that someone should punish her for refusing him.

"If the *redid* ["shawl"] was a loose cloak that was removed by the watchmen, they may be pictured here as gazing on the 'wall', *i.e.* the girl in her state of semi-nakedness."⁷⁶

5:8 She told her friends to tell her husband if they saw him that she wanted his love again (cf. 2:5-6).

"*Lovesick*' here seems to describe frustration from sexual abstinence rather than exhaustion from sexual activity (cf. on 2:5).⁷⁷

2. Renewed affection 5:9-16

This pericope contains the most extensive physical description of any character in the Old Testament, namely, Solomon. Of course, it is poetic and so not a completely literal description.

5:9 We might hear this attitude expressed in these words today: "What is so great about him? Surely you could find someone who would treat you better than he does!"

5:10-16 Nevertheless the Shulammitte still loved Solomon very much, as is clear from her description of him here. The comparisons illustrate his value and attractiveness to her more than giving us a picture of his actual physical appearance. For example, his hand (v. 11) was not the color of gold, but his dealings with her symbolized by his hand had been of the highest quality. Some features in her description may be purely physical such as his black hair (v. 11). These verses show that a woman has the right to enjoy her husband's body (cf. 1 Cor. 7:4).

"A normal person finds the erotic ultimately meaningful only if there is trust and commitment, delight in the other's person as well as in the body."⁷⁸

3. Steps toward reconciliation 6:1-3

6:1 The Shulammitte convinced the daughters of Jerusalem that her love for her husband was deep and genuine. They agreed to search for Solomon with her.

⁷⁶Ibid., p. 137.

⁷⁷Hubbard, p. 317.

⁷⁸Kinlaw, p. 1234.

6:2-3 Having expressed her love for her husband, the Shulammitte now knew where to find him. Solomon loved his gardens (Eccles. 2:5). Perhaps the catharsis of verbalizing his praise had healed her emotional estrangement, and in her dream the knowledge of his whereabouts popped into her mind.

4. Restoration of intimacy 6:4-13

6:4-10 Solomon's first words to his beloved were praises. Verse 4c probably means Solomon felt weak-kneed as a result of gazing on his wife's beauty, as he would have felt facing a mighty opposing army. Her eyes too unnerved him (v. 5a). By using some of the same flattering comparisons he had employed on their wedding night (vv. 5-7), he assured her that his love for her had not diminished since then. The other women (vv. 8-9) were, perhaps, the women who frequented his court. Some commentators have taken them to be the members of Solomon's harem.⁷⁹

"If . . . the relationship of Solomon and Shulamith was monogamous at the outset, then the 'queen's concubines and virgins without number' must refer to those attached to the court of the king but not a part of his personal harem."⁸⁰

Solomon used these women for comparison to show how highly not only he but many other people regarded his beloved. Her beauty had grown and was still increasing in his eyes (v. 10).

6:11-13 Verses 11-12 are probably the Shulammitte's words. She had gone down to Solomon's garden (v. 2) but to see if his love for her was still in bloom more than to examine the natural foliage (v. 11). Immediately because of his affirmation of his love (vv. 4-10) she felt elevated in her spirit, as though she was chief over all the 1,400 chariots in Solomon's great army (1 Kings 10:26). Evidently in her dream she rode out of the garden in a chariot accompanied by Solomon. As she did, the people they passed called out to her to come back so they might look on her beauty longer (v. 13a). However, Solomon answered them, "Why should you gaze at the Shulammitte as you do at the dance at Mahanaim?" Perhaps he was referring to a celebration held at that transjordanian town that drew a specially large crowd of onlookers. However, we have no record that such an event took place there.

This ends the Shulammitte's second dream (5:2—6:13; cf. 3:1-4).

⁷⁹Roland E. Murphy, *The Song of Songs*, p. 66; George A. F., *The Song of Songs*, pp. 11-12; Kinlaw, p. 1235; Delitzsch, p. 112.

⁸⁰Patterson, p. 98. Cf. Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 148.

B. COMMUNICATING AFFECTION 7:1-10

This section that provides a window into the intimate relationship of Solomon and his wife shows how their love had matured since their wedding (cf. 4:1-11).

1. The wife's charms 7:1-6

7:1-2 These verses contain both physical and metaphorical compliments. Verse 1 seems to refer to the Shulamite's body, but verse 2 goes beyond that. It seems to convey the idea that she was Solomon's drink and food, "that her physical expressions of love nourished and satisfied him."⁸¹

7:3-4 Heshbon was a Moabite city famous for its refreshing ponds.

"The soft glance of her eyes reflects the peace and beauty of the Heshbon pools."⁸²

Bath-rabbim is unknown today. The tower of Lebanon was evidently a beautiful tower that marked the unusually attractive city of Damascus. Similarly the Shulamite's nose attractively represented her total beauty.

7:5-6 Mt. Carmel was majestic (cf. Isa. 35:2; Jer. 46:18), as was she. In Solomon's day, people considered purple threads most beautiful, precious, and regal.

2. The husband's desires 7:7-9

Even today we speak of "graceful palm trees." Verse 9b voices the wife's eager response. All these verses reflect the increased freedom in sexual matters that is a normal part of the maturation of marital love. A husband has the freedom to enjoy his wife's body (cf. 5:10-16; cf. 1 Cor. 7:3-5), though not to abuse this privilege, of course.

3. The ultimate unity 7:10

The Shulamite exulted in her complete abandonment to her husband and in his complete satisfaction with her (cf. 2:16; 6:3). These joys increase through the years of a healthy marriage.

"Far from being the objectionable condition alleged by many women today, Shulamith obviously basked in her position of subordination. This does not suggest that her personality had been dissolved in Solomon's like a drop of honey in the ocean or that she considered herself mere chattel.

⁸¹Deere, p. 1022. Carr, *The Song . . .*, p. 157, believed the Hebrew word translated "navel" really referred to her vulva.

⁸²Lehrman, p. 26.

This is apparent from her self-assertiveness documented in 5:3. However, it does suggest that she found in her position sustaining comfort."⁸³

C. THE WIFE'S INITIATIVE 7:11-13

Secure in her love the Shulammitte now felt free to initiate sex directly rather than indirectly as earlier (cf. 1:2a, 2:6). The references to spring suggest the freshness and vigor of love. Mandrakes were fruits that resembled small apples and were traditionally aphrodisiacs (cf. Gen. 30:14-16).

D. INCREASED INTIMACY 8:1-4

The Shulammitte's desire for her husband's love continued to increase throughout their marriage (vv. 1-3).

8:1 Ancient Near Easterners frowned on public displays of intimate affection unless closest blood relatives exchanged them. It was perhaps for this reason that the wife wished that her husband was her brother.

8:2-3 Here the wife pictures herself playfully leading her husband as an older sister or mother would lead a younger brother or son. Solomon and the Shulammitte were close friends as well as lovers (cf. 5:1, 16). As his wife she desired his caresses (v. 3).

8:4 Solomon again urged his wife's friends not to try to awaken her love for him artificially but to let love take its natural course (cf. 2:7; 3:5). Her love was now fully alive and needed no further stimulation.

This section (5:2—8:4) that began with estrangement ends with the lovers entwined in each other's arms.

V. THE CONCLUSION 8:5-7

These verses summarize the theme of the book.

8:5a Evidently these are the words of the daughters of Jerusalem. The couple is coming up out of the wilderness. The "wilderness" connoted Israel's 40 years of trials to the Jewish mind. The couple had emerged from their trials successfully too (i.e., insecurity, 1:5-6; the "foxes," 2:15; and apathy, 5:2-7). The "wilderness" also symbolized God's curse (cf. Jer. 22:6; Joel 2:3). The couple had likewise overcome the curse of disharmony, which God had placed on Adam and Eve, by their love for one another (cf. Gen. 3:16).

⁸³Patterson, pp. 109-10.

- 8:5b The Shulammitte reminded her husband (masculine "you" in Hebrew) of the beginning of their love. The apple tree was a symbol of love in ancient poetry because of its beauty, fragrance, and sweet fruit. She had given him a type of new birth by awakening him to love.
- 8:6-7 She asked to be his most valued possession; she wanted him to be jealous over her in the proper sense (cf. Prov. 6:34).

"The word 'seal' (*hotam*) refers to an engraved stone used for authenticating a document or other possession. This could be suspended by a cord around the neck (over the heart) as in Genesis 38:18. The word *hotam* can also refer to a 'seal ring' worn on the hand (in Song of Songs 5:14 'hand' is used to mean 'arm'). The *hotam* was something highly precious to the owner and could be used symbolically for a person whom one valued [cf. Jer. 22:24; Hag. 2:23]. . . . The bride was asking Solomon that he treasure her, that he regard her as a prized seal."⁸⁴

She next described the love they shared. It was as powerful as death, as controlling as the grave, as passionate as fire, as irresistible as a river, and priceless. Such love comes from God: "the . . . flame of the Lord" (v. 6). No one can purchase love. It is only available as a gift.

"With this homily, the bride has delivered the great moral lesson of the book. . . .

"She was prepared to be a loyal and faithful wife, but Solomon ultimately had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines (1 Kings 11:3). No wonder she, not he, delivers the moral lesson of the book. He was totally unqualified to speak on the issue of godly dedicated love. He knew the physical side of it, but apparently he did not know the love she cherished."⁸⁵

VI. THE EPILOGUE 8:8-14

Verses 8-12 flash back to the Shulammitte's life before meeting Solomon and their first encounter. Verses 13-14 reveal their final mature love.

A. THE PAST 8:8-12

- 8:8-9 These words by the Shulammitte's older brothers (cf. 1:6) reveal their desire to prepare her for a proper marriage. Comparing her to a wall may

⁸⁴Tanner, "The Message . . .," p. 158.

⁸⁵Ibid., p. 159.

mean that she might use self-restraint and exclude all unwarranted advances against her purity. If she behaved this way, her brothers would honor her by providing her with various adornments. However if she proved susceptible to these advances, as an open door, they would have to guard her purity for her by keeping undesirable individuals from her.

8:10 She had proved to be like a wall rather than a door. Consequently she had become a great delight to Solomon.

8:11-12 The site of "Baal-hamon" is unknown. Evidently Solomon leased part of his vineyard to the Shulammitte's brothers who put her to work in it (1:6). There she met Solomon. Her own vineyard probably refers to her own person (cf. 1:6).⁸⁶ The Shulammitte promised to give all of herself to Solomon freely whereas he needed to pay those who worked in his literal vineyard wages.

B. THE PRESENT 8:13-14

These verses reflect the desire that Solomon and the Shulammitte still felt for each other. Solomon seems to have spoken verse 13 and the Shulammitte verse 14. The mountains probably refer to her breasts (cf. 2:17; 8:14).

The narrative closes with a call for the lover to return to his beloved. Many students of the Bible have noted the similarity with how the whole Bible ends: "Come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. 22:20).⁸⁷

⁸⁶Another view is that the Shulammitte is the garden in view in both verses (e.g., Patterson, p. 120). In this case, Solomon would have let out his vineyard (the Shulammitte) to her brothers for them to care for her. Solomon might not have been aware that he was doing this, but this is really what he was doing since she grew up under their care.

⁸⁷E.g., J. Coert Rylaarsdam, *The Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Solomon*, p. 160.

Conclusion

The primary purpose of the book seems to be to present an example of the proper pre-marital, marital, and post-marital relationship of a man and a woman. This example includes illustrations of the solutions to common problems that couples face in these phases of their relationship.

The book reveals several facts about sex. Sex is a proper part of marital love, but we should reserve it for marriage (2:7; 3:5), and we should practice it only with our marriage partner (6:3; 7:10; 8:12; cf. Gen. 2:24).

In a day when the "sexual revolution" has led multitudes of people away from God's revelation concerning what is best in this area of our lives, we need to expound this book. It can be very helpful if we explain it tastefully in public and use it as a private guide for marriage preparation and enrichment.⁸⁸

"In a world awash with the debris of broken homes, crushed spirits, and fractured dreams, God's people need the message of the Song of Solomon as never before. The Song is a righteous antidote to a licentious society that has prostituted the sacred nature of human love. Hope exudes from its pages. If ever a book was written with a message more salient for a later generation, Solomon's ode is that book."⁸⁹

"In no other book of the Hebrew Bible does the imagery figure so prominently as it does in the Song of Songs."⁹⁰

Hebrew poetry generally contains many figures of speech, and the Song of Solomon in particular contains an unusually large number of them. It is therefore often difficult to know whether we should interpret a particular statement literally or whether it is a poetic description of something else. These judgments require skill in interpretation. As we continue to read the text and the comments of others who have studied it, we need to ask God to open our minds so that we will understand the Scriptures (Luke 24:45). Biblical interpretation is an art that any Christian can perfect, though it requires much practice as well as divine enablement.

⁸⁸Tom Nelson's taped series of sermons "Love Song: From Attraction to Faithfulness" is one example of effective popular exposition of the book, though he points out few analogies to our relationship with Christ. For guidelines for utilizing the Song of Solomon, see Hubbard, pp. 260-61; and Parsons, pp. 419-22.

⁸⁹Patterson, p. 9.

⁹⁰Carol Meyers, "Gender Imagery in the Song of Songs," *Hebrew Annual Review* 10 (1986):209.

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