

Ishida, Tomoo, ed. *Studies in the Period of David and Solomon and Other Essays*. Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1982. xx + 409 pp. \$35.00.

This is one of the better volumes of collected papers from symposiums or similar sources that I have seen for quite some time. The papers printed in this volume were originally presented to the International Symposium for Biblical Studies held in Tokyo, Japan, from December 5 to 7, 1979. The theme of study for the symposium, as is evident from the title to the volume, was the United Monarchy, and involved investigations of the literature, history, and archaeology pertaining to the period.

Accordingly, the emphasis of this volume lies in the same direction. Of the studies presented in the main section, the first seven relate to literature of the period, another six treat historical topics, and two deal more specifically with archaeological subjects. A second, shorter section of the volume includes two studies not directly related to the subject of the conference: D. N. Freedman's review of the relationship of the archives of Ebla to the OT, and J. V. Kinnier Wilson's study of medicine in the land and times of the OT. The volume concludes with five sets of indices: biblical and extra-biblical texts, lexical lists of ancient words, proper names, authors cited, and subjects treated.

In general, I would say that the quality of papers presented live up to the high level of performance expected from the rather notable collection of OT scholars invited to this rather prestigious conference. The volume would make a useful source book for an OT seminar for graduate students on the subject of the United Monarchy.

The volume opens, as the symposium did, with the address of welcome by Masao Sekine of the Japanese Biblical Institute, who also served as presiding official of the conference. His own study follows next, and it deals with the lyric literature of the period. Sekine deals with four main texts: 2 Sam 1, the Song of Songs, Ps 16, and Prov 8. Canticles he sees as a unified composition, a position with which I agree (cf. *ZAW* 92 [1980]:378-396). He concurs with Dahood that Ps 16 relates to a Canaanite background, a position with which I also agree.

R. N. Whybray has concentrated on Prov 10-29 in his study of wisdom literature. In his attempt to date this bloc of literature, he sees some of these materials as pre-monarchic in origin, some as coming from the time of the United Monarchy, and other contents as deriving from the Divided Monarchy. W. H. Schmidt in his essay has argued for dating his Yahwist source to the time of the United Monarchy.

In a study of the literary structure of the Succession Narrative (2 Sam 7-20, 1 Kgs 1-2), K. K. Sacon, another of the Japanese scholars at the conference, has isolated more than a dozen chiasmic structures on the

large and small scale. And D. J. McCarthy has returned to his favorite subject of Treaty and Covenant, or "Compact," as he calls it here. The covenant with Yahweh, McCarthy argues, provided a basis for the elaboration of social institutions with the rise of the Israelite monarchy, and it also tied the king rather directly into the cult.

J. J. M. Roberts has examined the different theological connections of Zion in this literature. His study reveals the related ideas that Yahweh was the ultimate king over Zion, that he chose Zion for his dwelling place, and that he would protect it from its enemies and bless its inhabitants.

I found T. N. D. Mettinger's study of the epithet "Yahweh Sabaoth," or "Lord of Hosts," to be one of the more interesting studies in this volume. Mettinger reveals quite clearly that this terminology had strong connections to the sanctuary.

The historical studies of the volume take up with the study by the editor T. Ishida on the politics of the development of David's kingship as revealed by the Succession Narrative. In a study of Israel's relations with Egypt, A. Malamat first describes the development of Israel from tribal state to empire in four phases. Pharaoh's purpose in entering into political relations with this greater Israel was to exploit the commercial advantages available thereby.

According to H. Donner, Solomon's relations with Phoenicia were not all one-sided. Solomon was dependent upon Hiram for both expertise and materials. Thus, Hiram gained in influence and even in territory at Israel's expense. Relations in David's time were more indirect, consisting mainly of peaceful coexistence. From a study of Solomon's trading practices, Y. Ikeda has concluded that Solomon's commerce in horses and chariots was not so much to supply a standard military quality and quantity of them as to supply especially fine ornamental-quality chariots with high-quality horses for special use on state occasions.

H. Tadmor calls attention to the decline in the influence of the political and military leaders of the tribes with the rise of the monarchy. Some of the rebellions against David and Solomon (2 Sam 15, 20; 1 Kgs 11-12) can be explained in part through a temporary resurgence by those holding office in these pre-monarchic institutions.

The different categories of labor required of the populace by the king are classified by J. A. Soggin. Objections to these labor requirements contributed to the unrest that eventually led to the breakup of the kingdom.

The two archaeological studies in this volume are of quite a different nature. One is comprehensive, and one is limited in scope. W. G. Dever's study, the comprehensive one, provides us with information on the present state of the art—knowledge about what we can learn from virtually all of the excavations in Palestine in which materials from this period are attested. M. Tadmor's study is more limited in scope, dealing with the

Late-Bronze-Age female cult figurines by means of an extensive catalogue of illustrations. The absence of these figurines from early Israelite settlements suggests that a shift in the religious beliefs of the populace of the land took place at this juncture in time.

In concluding this surface survey of the contents of this volume, I would say that the majority of these studies are very well done and provide highly informative sources for the examination of different aspects of the period under study. This book probably contains the single best collection under one cover of studies that deal with the United Monarchy. On the basis of the quality of this final product, the International Symposium for Biblical Studies held in Tokyo in 1979 must be judged a success.

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Knight, George R., ed. *Early Adventist Educators*. Berrien Springs, Mich.: Andrews University Press, 1983. xv + 250 pp. \$9.95.

It is characteristic of innovative social movements to sense in the second century of their existence that the story of their origins is in jeopardy. Pioneer figures have departed, followed by the next generation that worked in close conjunction with them. By that time, institutional establishment has provided resources and sufficient sophistication to support reflective analysis. The result is an apologetic re-study of roots that at times emits odors of iconoclasm.

Early Adventist Educators fits neatly within the aforementioned generalization. A collection of eleven biographical essays preceded by an introductory segment by the editor, it sketches the careers of several of the early Adventist leaders. Although some of the persons described are well known for achievements outside the field of education, the focus here remains on their place as educational figures.

While the choice of educators might be questioned in certain isolated particulars, the mainstream figures who held administrative positions are included in the series. In essence, this book defines educators within administrative parameters rather than primarily as skillful teachers or explorers whose chief contribution was in advancing the state of knowledge.

Several qualities commend the book. Authors of the individual essays are well qualified, in some cases having written serious or even definitive biographies of the figures they treat. The considerable uniformity of style is a tribute to the skill of the editor. References to sources, while adequate and often to primary source material, are not allowed to intrude into the flow of thought. The collection achieves the enviable balance of reliability