Proverbs 31:10–31: A passage containing wisdom principles for a successful marriage

Most commentators see Proverbs 31:10–31 as an acrostic poem about an ideal wife. True, the passage presents an exemplary woman, a paragon of industry and excellence. However, this article looks at this passage in a new way: it asserts that the poem depicts an excellent, successful, working marriage. The passage contains principles contained in Wisdom Literature that apply to success in any relationship – especially the most intimate one of all. A careful reading of Proverbs’ concluding poem provides a glimpse, via the specific details it shares, of a healthy, happy, ongoing, stable marriage as observed over a span of time.

Introduction

Commentators frequently call the conclusion of the book of Proverbs, Proverbs 31:10–31, the Bible’s poem about the ideal wife. However, this article finds that description limiting and sees the passage as containing much more. For example, the passage presents principles of Wisdom Literature (like hard work and wise words) in action. In addition, the poem can be seen as offering insights on a practical personification of wisdom and as instruction. Furthermore, traditional Jewish scholarship sees the poem in three ways: as representing Jewish womanhood as a whole, as a paradigm of a wife who is truly her husband’s helper (Gen 2:18–25) and as a very complex symbol of wisdom, Torah, the soul, the Sabbath and especially the Divine Presence (Apple 2011:179).

However, I see the poem as one about a real woman and not an idealised one. The poem provides specific examples of themes or principles expressed throughout Wisdom Literature. Consistent with Old Testament poetry, the passage paints a word picture (Duvall & Hays 2012:380). Whilst reading the poem, some modern readers may wonder, ‘Where is the husband and what does he do whilst this admirable (and probably exhausted!) woman works?’ (see Farmer 1991:125). This article answers these questions by looking at the poem in a new way and finding out that it says quite a bit about the husband.

I believe the passage can also be read as containing principles from Proverbs that, when put into practice over the long term, lead to a successful marriage. Wisdom for doing well in life is both...
accessible and available (Bakon 2008:225). The poem provides a glimpse into a happy, productive, successful union of two people and illustrates how this flexible, working marriage spills over in blessing and well-being to children, household servants and the larger community. Providing a glimpse into or a vignette concerning a marriage is not unusual in scripture.  

Proverbs may have been written as instruction for a young son (1:8), and in its concluding poem (31:10ff), a young man finds an exemplary wife. Employing both exegetical and psychological insights, this article argues that Proverbs 31:10–31 both concentrates on the attributes of a remarkable woman and presents a picture of a remarkable (and achievable!) marriage. Reading the text in this way is consistent with the themes and goals of the book of Proverbs. The glimpse into this marriage that the poem invites employs imagination. Indeed, the daily tasks the woman underakes may be the most important work within Proverbs, for they mirror the creative actions of God (see Goettler 2009:290).

General observations about the book of Proverbs

The book of Proverbs, part of the genre called Wisdom Literature, presents two broad alternatives to life: the way of righteousness and the way of unrighteousness, the way offered by Lady Wisdom and the way advocated by her opposite, Lady Folly (see Branch 2006). Many parts of the book are didactic: Someone of import teaches, and someone of lesser import in years and experience listens and – it is hoped! – learns.

The concept of the fear of the Lord as the beginning of wisdom brackets the book (1:7; 31:30). Proverbs starts with a father and mother instructing their son (1:8) and ends with a glimpse into the life of partners in a happy, working, ongoing, stable and prosperous marriage (31:10–31).

In between the verses forming the book’s inclusion (1:7; 31:30), Proverbs presents life’s choices via stereotypes easily seen in the marketplace. The sluggard, gossip, fool, wise woman, foolish woman, nag, king, teacher, deceitful man, drunkard, adulteress, foreign woman, violent man, simple youth and concerned parents are amongst those crossing its pages (see Branch 2006).

Via these stereotypes, Proverbs provides broad, general observations about life. It treats a wide range of topics and interests (Smith 2002:319). The book strongly advocates choosing wise relationships (Garrett 1993:252). The book offers the principle that wisdom can only be taught but can also be caught and found; clearly, wisdom is available to all who want to learn (see also James 1:5). Wisdom, however, must be pursued throughout life. The book is a set of principles offering guidelines on practical choices that, in all probability, will bring about – when put in practice over a period of years – a successful life. A theme throughout the book is that a person’s well-being directly relates to the choices he or she makes. Two of life’s most important choices are one’s marriage partner and then how one lives happily and blessedly within the marriage. Proverbs 31:10–31 addresses these choices. Arguably, for a man, the ability to choose an exemplary wife and the ability to have a happy marriage are the highlights of a life well lived. The tone of the poem, however, contains a sense of wonder, a theme throughout Proverbs – wonder at the result of wise choices and wonder at the wonderful wisdom inherent in practicing the fear of the Lord (1:7; 30:18–19; 31:30).

Proverbs presents ways to achieve prosperity and success by focusing on the practicalities of life (Smith 2002:319). It seeks to form positive habits. It offers practical principles for a stable, happy life. Significantly, its principles are proven to be workable, wise and achievable. Indeed, the book of Proverbs pushes a program for success in life. Lady Wisdom, a teacher to the core, virtually shouts her open-enrolment, no-prerequisites-necessary academic program (Pr 8, 9).

The chapter’s structure

Proverbs 31 begins with a sharp rebuke to a young king (vv. 1–9; Yoder 2009:263) and ends with a description of an extremely practical and capable wife (vv. 10–31) (Whybray 1990:111). Both passages engage a reader’s and hearer’s participation, inviting them to listen to a scolding of young Lemuel by his queenly mother and then inviting them into the home life of a family in the land.

Clues to the meaning and focus of the text in question (31:10–31) are found in its structure. Firstly, it is an acrostic poem in 22 verses: The first letter of each verse begins with a consecutive letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Theoretically,

8. Consider these examples of marriages in the biblical text: Abram and Sarai; Abraham and Sarah: Genesis 12–23; Isaac, or Rebekah: Genesis 24–28; Jacob, Leah, Rachel, Bilhah, Zilpah Genesis 29–35; Potiphar and Mrs Potiphar: Genesis 39; Ruth and Boaz: The book of Ruth provides insights on their courtship; David and Michal: 2 Samuel 6:16–23; Ahab and Jezebel: 1 Kings 16:20–34; 17–21; Jeroboam I and his wife: 1 Kings 14 (see Branch 2009:83–107); Priscilla and Aquila: Acts 18; Romans 16:3; 1 Corinthians 26:29; 2 Timothy 4:19.

9. In addition to pointing this out, Garrett (1993:248) believes the poem’s purpose was to instruct these young men on the kind of wife they should look for. See also Miller (2004:26).

10. Davis (2009:264) is also one seeking to probe ‘Proverbs with imagination and depth’ (italics added). In discussing personification and how it invites imagination, Wallis (1988:4–5) observes that holm is a feminine noun; consequently the Proverbs poet personifies wisdom as a lady.

11. Actually, the tone is exhortatory, Smith (2002:320) writes.

12. Garrett notes that a young man finds wisdom in three specific relationships as outlined in Proverbs. A young man must fear the Lord, heed his parents and find a good wife. Both the fear of the Lord and finding a good wife are gifts from the Lord (Eph 2:8–9; Pr 15:4; Garrett 1993:252).

13. Brown (2011:36). ‘Tone, the overall sense of a writer’s intent, is an element of literature (see Lostracco & Wilkerson 2008:iii–vi). Other elements are central idea, character, conflict, point of view, setting and language.

14. I like Yoder’s visualisation of a queen mother sharply rebuking her son. Yoder (2009:263) sees the queen mother as reprimanding him sternly by saying ‘What (is with you), my son? What (is with you), son of my vows?’ (31:2). In terms of rank and courage, only a queen mother could administer such a rebuke to her powerful son without fear. Yoder (2009:263) notes that Lemuel’s mother sternly cautions him about handling over his strength, capacity, and prosperity (holy, 31:3) to women, and his good judgment to alcohol (31:4–5).

15. The poem’s acrostic structure may account for the apparent mental jumps the poet makes (Whybray 1972:184).
acrostic poems are easier to memorise. Secondly, it is a
chiastic poem: Parallel verses cross over and pair up.16 For
example, A and A’ are verse 10 and verse 30 to verse 31, B
and B’ are verse 11 to 12 and verse 28 to 29.17 The verses
correspond in this manner up to G and G’, verse 22 and
verse 24. Only verse 23, H in this model, the verse dealing
with the public respect the husband receives, stands alone,
unpaired.18 This signifies its pre-eminence in the poem’s
structure and, arguably, the husband’s importance in the
life of the woman portrayed. Although the majority of the
verses deal with the wife, the husband’s significance and
his role in society and in the marriage receive equal weight
because of verse 23’s key singleness and placement.19 Verse
23 both pivots the poem and is targeted towards its intended
audience of young men looking for wives.20

The acrostic poem with its chiastic structure draws a strong
picture of the kind of young woman a young man should
look for and hope to find and the kind of marriage with her
that is attainable.21 The woman of Proverbs 31 displays the
characteristics that fulfil an earlier couplet in the book: ‘He
who finds a wife finds what is good and receives favour from
the Lord’ (18:22) (NIV).22 Choosing an exemplary wife and
making wise sexual choices like avoiding adultery (6:32) are
two themes throughout Proverbs that form the foundation
for a successful life. Significantly, the text introduces the wife
as ‘eset hayil’, a woman of valour, wealth, strength and power
(v. 10). When used for men, the word hayil denotes
power in battle, and when used for women, it denotes exceptional
and virtuous character.23 Because of her lifelong conduct and
activities, the woman in the poem also can be described as a
wealthy sage.24

The poem portrays this recurring theme in Proverbs: wise
living (wisdom) is lived out in the world, and its cornerstone
is the fear of the Lord (Wisdom) (Pr 18:22; 31:10; 8:35; 3:13; 8:17). The issue of finding wisdom is one of life
and death, and arguably, so is the issue of finding a good wife. This article asserts
in Proverbs 31:10–31 woman
abinue between Lady Wisdom (Proverbs 8–9) and the
Proverbs 31:10–31 woman

Although Lady Wisdom27 and the Proverbs 31:10–31 woman
share similarities, they differ strongly in four major respects.28 Consequently, any assertion that the Proverbs 31 woman is
Lady Wisdom in human form goes too far.

Firstly, the Proverbs 31 woman creates in her home and
landholdings (31:13–27) whilst Lady Wisdom’s playground
is creation and the entire world (8:22–31). Secondly, Lady
Wisdom talks — and talks a lot. Verbose, she carries on
the tradition in Wisdom Literature of long, uninterrupted
speeches. On the other hand, the Proverbs 31 woman seems
to consider her words beforehand. When she speaks, it is
with wisdom; her speech contains faithful instruction (31:26).

25. The woman of Proverbs 31 arguably had seasons or times in her life to make
clothes, spin wool and flax, go shopping, take trips and find exotic foods, engage
in business practices, conceive and bear children, decorate her home, acquire fine
furnishings, instruct servants, accumulate wealth, buy a field, etcetera.

26. I believe I am unique or at least somewhat exclusive in stressing that this poem
encompasses years of married life and advocates the long-term benefits of good
habits and wise choices.

27. Murphy (1990:133) considers Lady Wisdom ‘the most striking personification
in the Bible.’

TABLE 1: A comparison or contrast of Lady Wisdom and the Proverbs 31 woman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lady Wisdom (Pr 8, 9)</th>
<th>The Proverbs 31:10–31 woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoids deceptive charm (31:30)</td>
<td>Is recognised by men at the city gate (31:31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others see her as the much-loved lord (31:26)</td>
<td>Her worth is above rubies (31:10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her instruction is above silver; her wisdom more precious than rubies (8:10–11)</td>
<td>Her husband finds this noble woman (31:10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her husband is blessed and listens to her faithful instruction (31:11, 26)</td>
<td>Has a long and productive life (31:29, 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builds a house (9:1)</td>
<td>She enjoys work (31:17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Her husband enjoys her presence (31:30–31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directs servants and treats them well (9:2)</td>
<td>Sees the child (31:28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Her husband finds this noble woman (31:10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Has a long and productive life (31:29, 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She plays (8:30–31)</td>
<td>She enjoys work (31:17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Her husband finds this noble woman (31:10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God enjoys her presence (3:10–31)</td>
<td>Her husband enjoys her and praises her (31:28–29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holds riches and honour (8:18)</td>
<td>Laughs at future worries about want (31:25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is invited to participate at the city gate (31:31)</td>
<td>Has children (31:28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Fears the Lord (31:30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directs servants and treats them well (9:2)</td>
<td>Shows wisdom via practical skills (31:13–25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Instructs servants (31:15, 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Seeks and finds food from afar (31:14–15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to do good to others via instruction (8:1–13)</td>
<td>Eats sloth and is a model of productivity and industry (31:13–19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She exhibits critical thinking skills</td>
<td>Exhibits critical thinking skills by planning for the future (31:16, 21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirdly, the Proverbs 31 woman is mortal. Lady Wisdom, however, seems to possess divine attributes. She seeks God, even playing alongside him as he creates (8:30). She may be a kind of supernatural being like the Behemoth (Job 40:15–24) and the Leviathan (Job 41) that possess fearsome qualities. Fourth, the two women portray the two broad avenues of wisdom: wise versatility and wise skills.29

It is interesting to note that, if the poem concluding Proverbs reflects the woman in Persian times or if the book was compiled well after Hezekiah’s time (715–686 BCE), some insights from Amos might apply. Amos 4:1 offers a sarcastic commentary on some rich, fat women in an earlier time29 who oppress the poor, crush the needy and arrogantly command their husbands to bring drinks. The woman of Proverbs 31 exhibits the opposite of this biblical portrait. She is courteous to all, even to the poor, and is known for her energy, restraint, faithfulness to her husband and graciousness.

Voice

The poem’s ‘voice’ could be that of a mother admonishing her son about a wife (vv. 1–2) (Smith 2002:336). It could be a happy husband30 or the parents mentioned in Proverbs 1:8 or a long-time observer of a good marriage. However, it is clear that the woman described in Proverbs 31:10–31 is not the voice (Branch 2008b:921). I believe the voice is that of a friend of the family, a keen but kind observer, one who has known the man and the woman for decades, visited their hospitable home frequently and was at ease with them.31

Basic ideas in the acrostic poem

The poem’s tone contains admiration.32 In addition, the text presents the view that this is a marriage of equals (see Tichenor 2005:17). Some point out that this equality is surprising because the poem’s setting is a patriarchal society. However, other scholars observe equality in love is neither surprising nor unusual in Hebrew poetry, for the Song of Songs presents equality in love between the young man and young woman.33 Furthermore, Proverbs indicates home instruction and responsibility as equally shared by the father and mother (1:8; 10:1; 23:22, 25).

Both the husband and wife in the poem act deliberately, wisely and wholeheartedly in giving to their marriage.34 The man and woman bring to their marriage different temperaments, gifts and interests, but they approach the marriage and interact within it as equal partners. They listen to each other, trust each other and function as a team.35

29. Walton and Hill (2004:289) point out that the Hebrew concept of wisdom covers artisan skills, scientific knowledge, etiquette, philosophy, psychology, politics, sociology, scientific knowledge, and jurisprudence, to name some.

30. Perhaps during the reign of Uzziah (792–740 BCE; Am 1:1).

31. Horne (2003:360) believes that the voice in verses 11 to verses 12 comes from the husband and provides a view of the pragmatic aspects of Lady Wisdom’s character.

32. Davis (2009:276) notes that the poem is ‘the longest admiring description of any ordinary person—that is, not Moses or Jesus or Paul—in the entire Bible.’

33. Citing Trible and Brenner, Sparks (2008:299) observes that the male and female in the Song of Songs are naked and without shame and display a personal equality in sexual matters throughout the poem.

34. Writing on Proverbs 8:22–31, the earliest biblical example which presents Wisdom as a person, Pentuc (2001:262 & 261) says that ‘the birth of Wisdom is an act of self-offering, an offering of love, an act of deliberation on God’s part.’
They, by their wise choices, pursue wisdom throughout their lives. They show, by their wise actions, that wisdom principles work in a marriage.

The text presents the idea that the young husband began his marriage with starry-eyed wonder: He is amazed that he has found a young woman of such character and worth (v. 11). For her part, the young wife began her marriage by deciding to bless her husband — in other words, to do him good — all the days of their life together (v. 12). They have spent their married years developing these traits.

In this marriage, there seems to be no competition, no open conflict and no effort to control or to manipulate the other person. Significantly, neither party seeks to overhaul the other. These marriage partners complement and complete each other. They complement — truthfully speak well of — each other, too. They build on their strengths, letting their different personalities and interests bring their union vigour, variety and energy. The marriage portrayed in this passage shows a successful (and arguably adjustable and flexible) combination of intimacy, coactivity, individual activities and activities performed from a distance (see Worthington (1989:69). Together they work for the betterment, the well-being, of their family, their community and each other. Others recognise that the fear of the Lord (v. 30), a principle in Proverbs, influences their choices.

What the passage says about the husband

Let’s consider this insight firstly: Proverbs 1:8 states the desire of the father and the mother to instruct their son; and Proverbs 31:23 states that the husband is respected and is a leader in the land. Could it be that the teaching contained between these verses, if followed, seems to assure the young son of the strong probability that he will achieve a high level of leadership and respect as an older adult? The text does not say, but it seems to present this possibility. Traditional Jewish scholarship acknowledges the importance of verse 23 by saying the husband is a Torah scholar certain to be greeted in the next world by the sages (see Apple 2011:179–180).

Arguably, Proverbs 31:10−12 shows the husband’s character as a young man. For example, verse 10 presents the idea of a search because a wife of noble character is sought and found. An earlier idea in Proverbs is that a commendable young man seeks a good wife as he would any gift from the Lord. The New International Version renders Proverbs 18:22 this way: ‘He who finds a wife finds what is good and receives favour from the Lord.’ Proverbs 31:10a builds on this theme by asking, ‘A wife of noble character, who can find?’ (italics added). Quite possibly, the husband in the poem, as a young man, looks for a wife. Arguably, he makes a list. Topping it is nobility of character (valour, courage, strength and the ability to overcome — all aspects of the word hayil) (Strong 2007:1481). This list includes a personal preference: confidence. The young man wants to be able to put his confidence in a young woman. He seeks a young woman who already carries her own weight, so to speak. She does not burden her parents and likewise will not burden him. Her life patterns or habits, established already as a young woman, indicate that she can confidently expect good from her all the days of his life. Arguably, the husband in the poem has been trained by his parents as a young man to have broad, long-term goals. Essential to meeting them is the foundational choice: the right wife, the right lifetime partner.

Arguably as a young man, this husband listened to the teachings of his father and mother (1:8; 2:1; 3:1; 4:1; 5:1; 6:1, 20; 7:1). These teachings broadly include the benefits of wisdom (chs. 2–3), the supremacy of wisdom (ch. 4), specific warnings against adultery (ch. 5), specific warnings against aspects of folly — a bad bargain, laziness, plotting evil and sleeping with a neighbour’s wife (ch. 6) — and even more warnings against adultery (ch. 7).

Notice the significant silences in the poem’s opening verses. Nothing is mentioned about love or falling in love, or about wealth, piety or beauty. As the poem progresses, change is acknowledged as happening over the years, but physical beauty is called fleeting (v. 30a) and the family’s wealth, accumulated over years, is acknowledged (vv. 14, 22b; 24–26). The young man seems to have had long-term goals in mind as he came of age and looked for a wife. Character heads the list: it exceeds rubies. Arguably, the young man reasoned that, potentially, character outweighs any social status her parents possessed, or dowry they could give her, or her own beauty. A pretty face and outward charm remain initially unmentioned as requirements. Indeed, the poem ends with them being mentioned negatively as fleeting and deceptive (v. 30a) and even found lacking when contrasted to a woman who fears the Lord (v. 30b).

Arguably as a young man, the husband thought about the training of his parents, his own needs and his future. He

http://www.koersjournal.org.za
doi:10.4102/koers.v77i2.49
sought to make a wise choice in life’s most long-term and intimate relationship: marriage. The poem shows the wife plans for the future by buying a field. Probably, the husband likewise exhibited assessment skills by planning for his future by choosing a young woman of character. His direct quotation praising his wife (vv. 28–29) not only shows his appreciation of her but also attests to his delight in having successfully found, many years before, such a young woman.

The husband, now a recognised leader, has followed the teachings of Proverbs by shunning perverted speech and avoiding the way of evil men (Pr 2:12). His life, lifestyle and business manners favour harmony.44 Like Lady Wisdom, he seeks order and stability.

The body of the poem, verse 12ff., backs up how this young woman throughout her life brings this young man, now her husband, ‘good and not harm’ all the days of her life. Verse 12 is an editorial statement; it must be backed up by what follows.45 The poem delineates the good she does principally to her husband and tangentially to her children, her servants and her wider community.

How they use words

The passage emphasise the wise use of words by both the husband and wife.46 This is consistent with a theme throughout Wisdom Literature, namely that the tongue of the wise brings healing (Pr 12:18) and that he who guards his mouth and his tongue keeps himself from calamity (21:23).47 The husband constantly praises his wife, enumerating her accomplishments (see Smith 2002:319). The wife, seemingly less prone to speech, thinks before she speaks and thus, arguably, avoids conflict. When she gives her opinion, she clothes her truthful words in kindness (v. 26). The husband heeds her voice, for he has observed throughout their life together that, when she speaks, she speaks wisely (see Bakon 2008:223–224). She appears to practice what modern counsellors call holy listening, that is, listening as an act of prayer (Kornfeld 2005:61). An alternative way of using words that amounts to cruelty is honesty without compassion (Karasu 2006:141).

Each allows the other to express love differently

The husband of Proverbs 31 tells his wife by his words and deeds that he loves her. As a man of standing in the community, he demonstrates his love by providing well for his family. The wife tells her husband by her actions that she loves him: she makes him look good amongst the townspeople; she is faithful to him; she seeks to do him good and not harm (31:12). Arguably, a man’s primary psychological need is respect (see Eph 5:33). The woman of Proverbs 31 respects her husband. Indeed, the whole land respects him (v. 23).

This husband trusts his wife (v. 11). His honour as a man rests securely with her.48 Her life and her activities enhance his standing in the community. His enjoyment of her phenomenal energy encourages her to do what she loves best: to work even harder and to produce even more (v. 17).49

The woman has found that hard work (vv. 13–19), kind words (v. 26), a generous spirit (v. 20), good grooming (vv. 24–25), raising obedient children (v. 28), an ability to contribute to the family’s income (v. 24) and a warm bed (v. 22) have kept the interest and love of the man she married in her youth. The text hints at the richness of their sexual union because it notes the multiple coverings (which the woman has woven) on her bed (v. 22) (italics added). She has made her bedroom a place of beauty and refuge.50

Each works in different ways for the betterment of the family

The husband enjoys a key position in the city. Over the years, his prominence in the community has risen. As a man whom the text observes is respected, the husband avoids actions and speech that ‘sow discord amongst brothers’ (Pr 6:19). That kind of behaviour ‘contributes to the ruin of society’ (Kenik 1976:401). In this and other ways, he follows principles of Wisdom Literature. Because his wife manages their household so well, he has the time and freedom to devote his energies to his business. The text does not describe his business but instead concentrates on his prominence and standing.

Like her husband, the wife functions well in administration. She works harder than all her servants, even labouring beside them.51 She gets up before dawn and sees that they eat well (v. 18). She makes her own clothes (v. 24).52 Significantly, she works with her hands and is actively involved in wool and flax and in weaving (vv. 13, 19). Throughout the poem, she bears a flesh-and-blood resemblance to Lady Wisdom in Proverbs 8 and 9. Her practical qualities, which are emphasised more than is her piety, make her an ideal companion and complement to her husband (Whybray 1990:111). She shuns ill-gotten gain, clearly a teaching in Proverbs (1:19; 10:2). In a

44. I am grateful for these insights on harmony by Kenik (1976:400), who sees similarities between Psalm 101 and Proverbs.

45. I have written extensively on this literary trait; see Branch (2009:9–17), especially pages 12–14.

46. Bender (1997:111) believes that positive messages – defined as appreciation, affirmation and praise – ‘are the soul food that nourishes a marriage.’

47. Communication, whether good or bad, contributes to all relationships. Curran (1983:55) lists several positive characteristics that mark a family whose members communicate well.

48. The woman is what Clousd and Townsend (1995:144) call a ‘safe person.’ The characteristics of such a person include acceptance of another and giving another an opportunity to grow.

49. Farmer (1991:124–125) writes that this woman’s reservoirs of energy and endurance are truly formidable.

50. An enjoyable sexual relationship between a husband and wife is encouraged and praised in Proverbs 5:15–19.

51. Augustine commends the woman for ‘valiantly girding her loins’ and serving with charity and ready devotion (Wright 2005:187).

52. Ambrose sees the woman’s skill with the needle on an allegorical level. Her garments are pleasing things of beauty and represent an interaction of faith and works (Wright 2005:188).
limited but practical portrait of Lady Wisdom, the woman of Proverbs 31 is both creator and creative (see Horne 2003:363). Significantly, she is a fine businesswoman.53

This couple appreciates the gifts of the other

There is no hint in the poem of the control or superiority of one partner over the other. There is no indication of trying to make over the other into a pre-determined image or into a clone of the other partner. Instead, the marriage gives each partner the freedom to grow. The woman – with no textual reference that she consults her husband beforehand – engages in real estate. Specifically, she considers a field and buys it, and from these earnings she plants a vineyard (v. 16). Decision-making abilities are part of her nature; she leads by example. Her husband enjoys her energy, the significant profit she brings to the family, the status her good name brings him, her many enterprises and her flair at running their household smoothly.

In turn, the woman enjoys the respect her husband commands as a city leader and power figure in the land (v. 23). His status gives her the public backing for her many enterprises. Significantly, the text raises the possibility that the husband and wife are financially independent of each other. Furthermore, the Proverbs 31 woman is neither housebound nor submissive in a grovelling way (see Davis 2009:276).

Trust and honour

Each trusts the other’s judgement (v. 11). The husband appreciates his wife’s sound business sense. Like him, she has the ability to make money.54 The poem ends with what seems to be an unexpected public honour that comes to the wife. The city leaders, her husband’s associates, recognise her abilities and possibly ask her to take part in deliberations that affect the city (v. 31). She knows how to make an honest profit through bargaining, investment, long-term planning for the future and her own industry. City leaders trust her because she is known to seek the good of others. The excellent way she manages her home serves as a springboard for her wider influence for good in the community; she seeks the welfare and happiness of the whole society (see Miller 2004:299). Because she listens, others listen to her. Significantly, this husband and wife seem to know that, when one of them is honoured, the whole family receives honour. In this, they exemplify this teaching in Proverbs: the wise inherit honour (3:35 [NIV]). The couple in Proverbs 31:10–31 and the townsfolk, their neighbours, follow the principle of Wisdom Literature of directing credit for this family’s blessings toward the Lord (v. 30b).55

Prosperity

This marriage enjoys financial prosperity.56 The many financial aspects contained in this acrostic poem may provide a clue to its dating. The Proverbs 31 woman, as she is known, could well reflect a composite portrait of the industry and character of many ‘ideal wives’ in the Persian period (see Yoder 2003:428, 446–447).57 The Proverbs woman dresses elegantly in linen, an expensive fabric, and prefers the royal colour, purple (v. 22); quite likely she is a skilled tailor (v. 19).58 Her home displays their wealth in tasteful ways that may well include foreign furnishings (v. 14).59 The domicile portrayed is not a royal palace but a home of prosperity and elegance, one with servants and one which the wife ably manages (see Apple 2011:178). The idea that her lamp does not go out at night (v. 18) also indicates prosperity because oil was expensive (Whybray 1994:428). The woman develops her skills and interests (v. 13), specifically in weaving wool and flax. The husband also seems fulfilled in his work amongst the elders at the city gate; his is a prominent position (v. 23).

In contrast to other parts of Proverbs that condemn pride and greed (11:2; 15:27), this section commends the enjoyment of wealth justly earned over a long period, the accumulation of meaningful treasures and the beautification of the home. Similarly, this poem portrays ambition positively (see Horne 2003:363). This biblical text shows that many marital benefits occur when both parties work.60

Planning for the future

This family plans for the future by investing in the ancient equivalent of insurance policies and long-term financial investments. For example, the wife considers a field,61 buys it and from its earnings plants a vineyard, something that takes years of care before producing a crop (v. 16).

These investments bring the family a sense of accomplishment and joy. Knowing they are secure financially gives this couple an exuberance, confidence and generous spirit (v. 20). This family’s wealth comes from honest labour and diligence, and probably because its members fear the Lord.62

53.Whilst she certainly is a woman of worth, ‘her worthiness is business-like, pragmatic and thrifty,’ writes Apple (2011:178).
54.Deuteronomy 8:18 says this: ‘But remember the Lord your God, for it is he who gives you the ability to produce wealth, and so confirms his covenant, which he swore to your forefathers, as it is today.’
55.The concluding poem shows that ‘our relationship with God is at every moment inseparable from our relation to the material world,’ as Davis (2009:276–277) observes.
56.The theme of honourable and achievable prosperity occurs throughout Proverbs. Prosperity comes via wise choices made consistently over a period of time (see Branch 2006). Poverty results from foolish choices and habits. Whilst the woman’s lifestyle acknowledges the poor and willingly helps them (Pr 31:20), it also provides an example of an alternative to poverty. Wisdom literature seeks order, contains broad principles and offers an explanation that both prosperity and adversity come from the hand of the Lord (see Walton & Hill 2004:287, 289, 290). Proverbs offers generalisations, not promises (Walton & Hill 2004:301).
57.In short,’ Yoder (2003:446) writes, ‘her socio-economic activities mirror those of Persian period women, particularly those of affluence or position.’
58.Van Leeuwen (2007:85) sees a link between the valiant woman of Proverbs 31 with the ability to weave for her home and for market and ‘all the wise hearted women’ of Exodus 35:25–26 who weave cloth for the Tabernacle.
59.’Linen’ implies Egypt and ‘purple’ may describe furnishings from Phoenicia (v. 23; Garrett 1993:251).
60.Rowatt and Rowatt (1980:36−40) list several possible categories of growth that marital benefits occur when both parties work.
61.Howbray (1990:117) adds that this family’s steady increase of wealth appears to come without a consuming ambition for wealth.
http://www.koersjournal.org.za
doi:10.4102/koers.v77i2.49
The woman provides ample clothes (even double layers) for her household and servants for the winter (v. 21). Arguably, a woman’s primary psychological needs are love and security (see Eph 5:33). This Proverbs 31 woman feels so secure in her marriage and in her family’s financial standing that she faces the future with laughter (v. 25).

Silences in the passage

Proverbs 31:10–31 unquestionably presents a happy, healthy marriage and family. A silence in the text is the absence of the word love. However, there is much textual evidence in verse 10 to verse 31 that the two love each other. Another significant silence is the depth of the spirituality of both the husband and wife. Nonetheless, the woman seems to combine the tradition in Wisdom Literature of the fear of the Lord and acting wisely without orally preaching about a life of piety and prayer.

The marriage picture presented in Proverbs 31:10–31 shows no sign of physical or emotional abuse. Modern research sheds light on the partners in an abusive marriage (see McCue 1995:108–109). The traits of an abuser include low self-esteem, a belief in male superiority, the tendency to blame others for his actions, a pathological jealousy and a refusal to believe that his actions may have negative consequences. An abusive man is possessive of his wife’s time; he tends to be jealous. Significantly, the husband of the Proverbs 31 woman shows none of these traits.

Likewise, modern research shows that an abused woman also may have some distinctive traits. For example, an abused woman may adopt a strategy for coping with abnormal and unusually frightening experiences (Wexler 2003:46). Her strategy likely involves silence, denial, passivity, instant obedience, no dialogue, isolation and minimalising herself. She adopts an attitude of learned helplessness (see Clarke 1986:46). Significantly, the woman of Proverbs 31 shows none of these traits.

The Proverbs text instead presents a marriage that the neighbours probably envy. The poem, which ends the book of Proverbs, shows such a high level of integrity for both the man and the woman that their excellence of character can only come from a firm religious faith. Note as well that the inclusion, the fear of the Lord, brackets the book (1:7; 31:30). An inclusion points inward, indicating that everything in between should be read in light of this repeated statement. Proverbs 31:10–31 displays characteristics of two people, a husband and wife, who are open, vibrant, happy, busy, fruitful, prosperous, prone to laughter and respected. These characteristics spill over to diligent servants and appreciative children and multiple business associates.

Results

The acrostic poem contained in Proverbs 31:10–31 favourably presents the woman, the husband, their children, their servants and their life; indeed, its tone is triumphant. As is consistent in other places in the biblical text, the narrator, or in this case the poet, approves of the energetic activities mentioned, for they certainly produce an exemplary family. The husband and wife in Proverbs 31:10–31 have created a home in the finest sense of the word. The text shows that this man and this woman are so happy, content, satisfied and fulfilled in their marriage that the other choices presented in Proverbs – that of seeking sexual fulfilment outside the marriage for the man and that of becoming an adulteress for the woman (Pr 5) – are not even considered! The man and woman depicted in this poem are middle aged. The marriage portrayed in the poem, however, shows a unity that is often absent in modern marriages in midlife, for the poem’s husband and wife do not ‘move past each other in different directions and at different paces’ but instead seem to share an agreed upon balance of power (see Blacker 1999:291). Seeking order, they avoid chaos – both principles in Wisdom Literature.

The couple has achieved what seems so commonplace but is so rare: an understanding of each other. This husband and wife are so busy enjoying their fulfilling, productive lives that they do not have the time to engage in adultery, laziness, drunkenness, nagging or gossiping, other lifestyles presented in Proverbs.

In a manner more akin to a water-colour painting than to a photograph, the poem presents a practical picture of Lady Wisdom of Proverbs 8 and 9 in action. The woman in the concluding poem of Proverbs is broadly drawn as down-to-earth, skilful, prudent, wise and industrious. She runs an extended household and complicated estate excellently – and she enjoys her labours (see Farmer 1991:126). This man in the concluding poem in Proverbs, who has risen to become a leader in the land, has found that encouraging his wife with constant praise, providing a setting in which she develops her gifts and expressing his confidence...
in her abilities to bless the family have brought him an amazingly happy, satisfying and successful life. Together, this remarkable couple graciously provide a glimpse into a happy marriage founded on principles prolific throughout Wisdom Literature. Together they model – even incarnate – a lifetime of finding and making wise choices.

Acknowledgements

Competing interests

The author declares that she has no financial or personal relationship(s) which may have inappropriately influenced her in writing this article.

References

Cloud, H. & Townsend, J., 1995, Safe people: How to find relationships that are good for you and avoid those that aren’t, Zondervan, Grand Rapids.