

"forest of the vintage". If we followed the Kethuib it would be "forest of the fortress." The question that comes is as to whether it describes the attacked or the attacker.

11:3...I suggest we overlook the italicized "there is" of the KJV and read the first clause as a modified expletive.

וְאֵדָרָתָם "their glory"

כַּפִּירִים "young lions"

I think the clauses represent two points of view. The shepherds howl because the flock is seized and the lions roar because they have got it. This is one of the reasons why we see such a difference in this chapter from the last chapter.

11:4..."the flock of the slaughter"...the flock that has been subject to slaughtering, the one that has been slaughtered.

The question that arises regards who is commanded to do the feeding. Does this mean, in context, "provide" for them? or "lead" them? The former is no doubt right and I would prefer to read "shepherd the flock".

Note the pronoun with the expression "my god."

11:5... יְהָרְגֵן "slay" as used in the previous verse. The suggestion is to slay with knowledge and determination.

Notice three parties involved:

possessors	קְנִיָּהֵן
sellers	מְכַרְיָהֵן
shepherds	רְעִיָּהֵם

I think this is a reference to the priesthood, the kings, the prophets, in that order.

יְחַמְדֵּן "pity"