THE LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK AS A WHOLE.

(Extended Alternations and Introversions.)

### A1
1.1-7. JUDGMENTS. *(Aleph (N=A) to Zayin (T=Z)).*

| B1 | D1 | 1. 8-11. ZION. CONFESSION. *(Cheth (T=H) to Kaph (V=K)).*
| B1 | E1 | 1. 12, 13. APPEAL TO PASSERS BY. *(Lamed (¥=L) to Mem (¥=M)).*
| D1 | 1. 14-18. ZION. CONFESSION. *(Nun (¥=N) to Taddi (¥=Z)).*
| E1 | 1. 18-19. APPEAL TO PASSERS BY. *(Kaph, ¥=K).*

### A2
2.1-13. THE JUDGE. *(Aleph (N=A) to Mem (¥=M)).*

| B1 | D2 | 2. 14. ZION. SIN UNCONFESSED. *(Nun, ¥=N).*
| E2 | 2. 15-17. RECRIMINATION OF PASSERS BY. *(Samech (¥=S) to Pe (¥=P)).*

### A3
3.1-21. THE JUDGE. *(Aleph (N=A) to Zayin (T=Z)).*

| B1 | D3 | 3. 22-36. REMEMBRANCE OF JEHOVAH'S MERCIES. *(Cheth (T=H) to Lamed (¥=L)).*
| C3 | 3. 37-51. ZION. SIN CONFESSED. *(Mem (¥=M) to Pe (¥=P)).*

### A4
4.1-12. JUDGMENTS. *(Aleph (N=A) to Lamed (¥=L)).*

| B1 | D4 | 4. 13-20. ZION. CONFESSION. *(Mem (¥=M) to Resh (¥=R)).*
| C4 | 5. 1-22. PRAYER.

For the place of Lamentations in the Hebrew Canon, see Ap. 1, where it is found to be the central book of the five Megilloth (or scrolls).

The book consists of five Elegies on the destruction of Jerusalem; and not, as Josephus supposed, on the death of Josiah *(Ant. Jud. L. x. c. 5, § 1)*, basing his opinion on i Chron. 36. 21. This book is appropriately read on the Fast of the ninth day of the fifth month (Ab, our August. See Ap. 51. V). For on that day are still commemorated the five great calamities which befell the nation, viz. —

1. The return of the twelve spies, and the decree of the forty years' wanderings in consequence of the rebellion of the People.
2. The destruction of the first Temple by Nebuchadnezzar.
3. The destruction of the second Temple by the Romans under Titus.
4. The taking of Bethar by the Romans under Hadrian, when 680,000 were slain.
5. The ploughing of Zion like a field, in fulfilment of Jer. 26. 18, 19. &c. and Micah 3. 12.

The five Elegies are arranged in a remarkable manner —

The first two (chapters 1 and 2) consist of twenty-long verses of three lines each, each verse respectively commencing with the successive letters of the alphabet.

The third (chap. 3) consists of sixty-six verses (3×22), each triad of verses commencing with the same letter: e.g. the first three lines commence with N (Aleph), the next three with ¥ (Beth), and so on through the twenty-two letters of the alphabet.

The fourth (chap. 4) is arranged in twenty-two long verses of two lines each, also arranged acrostically.

The fifth (chap. 5) Lamentation is resolved into a prayer, and the acrostic arrangement gives way before the outburst of emotion. The only connection with the alphabet is that the number of the verses corresponds with the number of letters (twenty-two).

The Septuagint (followed by the Arabic and Vulgate versions) prefaces its version with these words: "It came to pass that, after Israel was taken captive and Jerusalem was made desolate, Jeremiah sat weeping, and lamented with this lamentation over Jerusalem, and said . . . ."

The Arabic Targum begins its paraphrase thus: "Jeremiah the prophet, and great priest, said . . . ."
THE

LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH.

1 (q) How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!

2 (s) She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks: among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her, they are become her enemies.

3 (t) Judah is gone into captivity because of affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

4 (u) The adversaries have spread out their hands over her, she is brought down to the ground: her mighty men have been cut down; she is Lazar.

5 (v) Her sanctuary is desolate, how sere is her beauty! the heathen have destroyed her altars: her congregation and her assembly, to the ground she is become a reproach.

6 (w) Solomon and the princes of Judah, and her princes, to the fierce anger of the Lord.

7 (x) The adversary hath spread out his hand upon all her pleasant things: for she saw that the heathen entered into her sanctuary, whom Thou didst command that they should not enter into Thy congregation.

8 (y) All her People sigh, they seek bread; her princes are become like harts that find no pasture, and they are gone without strength before the pursuer. her lovers: i.e. allies, whom she had preferred to Jehovah. Note the Fig. Polyptoton (Ap. 6). Cp. also Jer. 12. 14.

9 (z) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

10 (a) And from the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed: her princes are become like harts that find no pasture, and they are gone without strength before the pursuer.

11 (b) Heal the Queen, and she shall rise up: the city which went in enlighten, and shew no light, shall be glorious: yea, the nations shall come to Jerusalem at the name of the Lord.

12 (c) How is it possible that I, even I, should go into the house of the Lord, when the enemy is within the sanctuary! when thouart profaned in mine eyes: yea, when I do see her fate?

13 (d) The Lord hath given up her river, and her way: Babylon hath eaten up all her princes, and her young men: she becometh a reproach.

14 (e) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

15 (f) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

16 (g) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

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23 (n) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

24 (o) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

25 (p) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

26 (q) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

27 (r) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

28 (s) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

29 (t) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

30 (u) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

31 (v) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.

32 (w) Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction, and because of great servitude: she is become tributary! the Lord hath sworn with an oath, that she hath done much transgression: her princes are become nakedness: yea, her priests sigh, her virgins are desolate.
1. 13.

LAMENTATIONS.

14  The yoke, &c. Ref. to Pent. (Deut. 28. 43), the same words. Ap. 92. 
   wreathed = intertwined.
   He: or, It: i.e. the yoke. fall = stumble.
   the LORD*: One of the 134 places where the Sopherim say they changed Jehovah to Adonai. See Ap. 32.
   mighty men = valiant ones. Heb. 'abir. Not the same word as in 3. 1, 21, 34, 39, called = proclaimed. Same word as in ch. 19, 21, an assembly = a festal gathering. Now that Israel's feasts had ceased, there was another of a different nature and with a different object.
   winepress. Heb. gatâ, where the grapes were trodden. Not the vat (yekeb) into which the juice was received.
   16 mine eye, mine eye. Fig. Epizeuxis (Ap. 6), for emphasis. It is not repeated in the Sept.
   18 is. Heb. = Ge [i.e.]. people = peoples.
   19 gave up the ghost = expired, or breathed their last.

20 Behold. Here begins the prayer. See the Structure C', on p. 1097.

2. 1 the LORD*. One of the 134 places where the Sopherim say they altered "Jehovah" of the primitive text to "Adonai". See Ap. 32.

the beauty of Israel. Probably referring to the Temple (Isa. 64. 11), or the heroic defenders of Jerusalem (2 Sam. 1. 19).

Israel. Referring to the spiritual seed. See note on Gen. 32. 28; 43. 4; 45. 26, 28. Cp. 2. 1.

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sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of His anger the king and the priest.

7. The LORD hath cast off His altar, He hath abhorred His sanctuary, He hath given up into the hand of the enemy the walls of her palaces; they have made a noise in the house of the LORD, as in the day of a solemn feast.

8. The LORD hath prepared to destroy the wall of the daughter of Zion: He hath stretched out a line. He hath not withdrawn His hand from destroying: therefore He made the rampart and the wall to lament; they languished together.

9. Her gates are sunk into the ground; He hath destroyed and broken her bars: her king and her princes are among the Gentiles: the law is no more; her prophets also find no vision from the LORD.

10. The elders of the daughter of Zion sit upon the ground, and keep silence: they have cast up dust upon their heads; they have girded themselves with sackcloth: the virgins of Jerusalem hang down their heads to the ground.

11. Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my People; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city.

12. They say to their mothers, "Where is corn and wine?" when they swooned as the wounded in the streets of the city, when their souls were poured out into their mothers' bosom.

13. What thing shall I take to witness for thee? what thing shall I liken to thee, O daughter of Jerusalem? what shall I equal to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion? for thy Brady is great like the sea: who can heal thee?

14. Thy prophets have seen vain and foolish things for thee: and they have not discovered thine iniquity, thine arm for turn away thy captivity; but have seen for thee false burdens and causes of banishment.

15. All that pass by clap their hands at thee; they hiss and wag their head at the daughter of Jerusalem, saying, "Is this the city that men call The perfection of beauty, The joy of the whole earth?"

16. All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and gnash the teeth: they say, "We have swallowed her up: certainly this is the day that we looked for; we have found, we have seen it."

17. The LORD hath done that which He had devised; He hath fulfilled His word that He had commanded in the days of old: He hath thrown down, and hath not pitied: and He hath caused thine enemy to rejoice over thee, He hath set up the horn of thine adversaries.

18. Their heart cried unto the LORD: O wall of the daughter of Zion, let tears run down like a river day and night: give thyself no rest; let not the apple of thine eye cease.

19. Arise, cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches pour out thine heart like water before the face of the LORD: lift up thy hands toward Him for the life of thy young children, that faint for hunger in the top of every street.

20. Behold, O LORD, and consider to whom Thou hast done this. Shall the women eat their fruit, and children a span long? shall the priest and the prophet be slain in the sanctuary of the LORD?

21. The young and the old lie on the ground in the streets: my virgins and my young men are fallen by the sword; Thou hast slain them in the day of Thine anger; Thou hast killed, and not pitied.

22. Thou hast called as in a solemn day my terrors round about, so that in the day of the LORD'S anger none escaped nor remained: those that I have swaddled and brought up I have mine enemies consumed.
LAMENTATIONS. 3. 36.

3. 1. This chapter contains twenty-two verses: each verse having three lines: each line beginning with the same letter: and so, onward to the end of the alphabet.

3 am the man. The prophet is representative of the nation, and speaks in the name of the whole. He is also typical and prophetical of Another, Who, in after years, took on Himself and bore the nation’s sin. Ap. 85. The chapter must be read in connection with the Passion Psalms (Pss. 22, 69, 88). The Fig. is Prosopopoeia (Ap. 6), by which the nation speaks as one man. man = strong man. Heb. gebir. Ap. 14. IV. 

3 affliction: or, humiliation. 5 built against = built up against. gall. Cp. v. 19, and Ps. 69. 21, with Matt. 27. 34, travel = travel, or labour. This line probably is put for the fortifications and the trench.

6 set me = made me to dwell, as they, &c. = like the age-long dead. 7 chain = iron, or bronze. Put by Fig. Metonymy (of Cause), Ap. 6, for the fetters made of it. Cp. Judg. 16. 21 and 2 Kings 25. 7. 2 Chron. 33. 11; 36. 6. Jer. 39. 7; all of distinguished men.

9 crooked = to turn or wind back. 10 as a lion. See on Ps. 22. 14. 12 His bow. Fig. Anthropopathia. Ap. 6. 


18 strength = strength (for endurance). Heb. nephesh. See notes on Isa. 40. 9, 10, 26, 29, 31, the LORD. Heb. Jehovah. Ap. 4. II.

19 Remembering = Remember. 21 This I bring back to my heart, Therefore I shall have hope."

22 mind = heart. hope = expectation. 22 mercies = loving-kindnesses. because = verily. 23 new = fresh. every morning. Put by Fig. Synecdoche (of the Part), Ap. 6, for always and continually.

25 wait for Him. Ref. to Pent. (Gen. 49. 18, same word). 26 quietly wait = wait, and be silent. 29 b. See note on 1. 12.

30 giveth his cheek. Cp. Isa. 50. 6. 11 the LORD*. One of the 134 places where the Sopherim say they altered “ Jehovah” of the primitive text to “ Adonai”. See Ap. 82. Here some codices, with two early printed editions, also read “ Jehovah “. 33 willingly = from His heart.

34 (c) To crush under His feet all the prisoners of the earth, (c) To turn aside the right of a man before the face of the MOST HIGH, (d) To subvert a man in his cause, the LORD* approveth not.
3. 37. LAMENTATIONS.

37 (c) Who is he that saith, and it cometh to pass, when the LORD commandeth if not? 38 mouth of the Most High proceeedeth not evil and good?
39 Wherefore doth a sinner complain, a man for the punishment of his sins?
40 Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the LORD.
41 Let us lift up our heart with our hands unto the LORD, in the heavens.
42 Have they transgressed and have rebelled: they hast not pardoned.
43 Thou hast covered with anger, and persecuted us: Thou hast slain, Thou hast not pitied.
44 Thou hast covered thyself with a cloud, that our prayer should not pass through.
45 Thou hast made us as the outcasts and refuse in the midst of the people.
46 All our enemies have opened their mouths against us.
47 Fear and a snare is come upon us, desolation and destruction.
48 Mine eye runneth down with rivers of water for the destruction of the daughter of My people.
49 Mine eye tricketh down, and ceaseth not, without any intermission.
50 Till the LORD look down, and behold from heaven.
51 Mine eye affecteth mine heart because of all the daughters of my city.
52 Mine enemies chased me sore, like a bird, without cause.
53 They have cut off my life in the dungeon, and cast a stone upon me.
54 Waters flowed over mine head; then I said, "I am cut off."
55 I called upon Thy name, O Lord, out of the low dungeon.
56 Thou hast heard my voice: hide not Thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.
57 Thou drawest near in the day that I called upon Thee: Thou saidst, "Fear not."
58 O Lord, Thou hast pleaded the causes of my soul; Thou hast redeemed my life.
59 O Lord, Thou hast seen my wrong: judge Thou my cause.
60 Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their imaginations against me.
61 Thou hast heard their reproach, O Lord, and all their imaginations against me; the 5 lips of those that rose up against me, and their 5 device against me all the day.
62 Behold their sitting down, and their rising up; 3 am their musick.
63 Render unto them a recompence, O Lord, according to the work of their hands.
64 Give them sorrow of heart, Thy curse upon them.
65 Persecute and destroy them in anger from under the heavens of the LORD.

4 (c) How is the gold become dim! how is the fine gold changed! the sanctuary and the sanctuary of the Most High is poured out in the top of every street.
2 The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they esteemed as the daughter of My people?
3 evil. Heb. ri’a’. Ap. 44. viii.
39 sins. Heb. chōlî’. Ap. 44. i.
41 GOD. Heb. El. Ap. 4. IV.
45 people = peoples.
46 All our enemies, &c. Here again, as in 2. 16 and 17, the letters Pe (ן = פ) and Apin (ן) are transposed; not from any mistake or “forgetfulness”, but to call our attention to the truth which might otherwise have been overlooked: viz. the sorrow, on account of the destructive work of the enemies (vv. 44-48), which would have been averted by true sorrow for the sins which caused it (vv. 45-51), opened their mouths. Ps. 22. 13.
45 people = peoples.
53 dungeon=pit. Cp. Jer. 38. 6; and Ps. 88. 6.
54 over mine head. Cp. Ps. 69. 2. I am cut off. Cp. Ps. 88. 5.
55 Thy name=Thee, or Thy attributes. See note on Ps. 20. 1.
56 at my breathing. See note on Mal. 3. 16.
57 at my cry. Some codices, with Vulg., read “and at my cry” (or outcry). redeemed. Heb. ga’al. See note on Ex. 6. 6.
60 their musick=their mocking song, as in v. 14.
60 Render, &c. Cp. Ps. 69. 24.
65 Give them sorrow of heart=Thou wilt suffer them a veiling (or obstinacy) of heart. See Isa. 6. 9, 10. sorrow=covering, or veiling.
4 This chapter, like chs. 1 and 3, is an acrostic: the twenty-two verses commencing successively with the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet.
1 This is the Fig. Catastasis (Ap. 6).
2 fine gold = pure gold. See note above.
3 sea monsters. R.V. = jackals (Jer. 9. 11).
6 For=And. punishment of the iniquity. This is the full translation of the Fig. Metonymy (of Effect), Ap. 6: the “iniquity” being put for its consequent punishment.
66 earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter! Cp. Ps. 138. 1-6.
3 (c) Even the sea monsters draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones: the daughter of My people is become cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness.
4 (c) The tongue of the sucking child cleaveth to the roof of his mouth for thirst: the young children ask bread, and no man breaketh it unto them.
5 (c) They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets: they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills.
8 (c) “For the punishment of the iniquity of
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4. 6. LAMENTATIONS. 5. 9.

the daughter of my People is greater than the
punishment of the sin of Sodom, that was
overthrown as in a moment, and no hands
stayed on her.

7 (l) Her Nazarites were purer than snow,
they were whiter than milk, they were more
ruddy in body than rubies, their poli' hing was
of sapphire:

8 (r) Their visage is blacker than a coal;
they are not to be known in the streets: their skin
cleaveth to their bones; it is withered, it is
become like a stick.

9 (r) They that be slain with the sword are
to be better than they that be slain with hunger: for
these pine away, stricken through for want of
the fruits of the field.

10 (r) The hands of the pitiful women have
sodden their own children: they were their meat
in the destruction of the daughter of my People.

11 (r) The LORD hath accomplished His
fury; He hath poured out His fierce anger,
and hath kindled a fire in Zion, and it hath
devoured the foundations thereof.

12 Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our
houses to aliens.

13 (b) For the sins of her prophets, and the
iniquities of her priests, that have shed the blood
of the just in the midst of her,

14 (r) They have wandered as blind men in
the streets, they have polluted themselves
with blood, so that men could not touch their
garments.

15 (r) They cried unto them, "Depart ye; it
is unclean; depart, depart, touch not": when
they fled away and wandered, they said among
the heathen, "They shall no more sojourn
there."

16 (r) The anger of the LORD hath divided
them; He will no more regard them: they
favored not the elders.

17 (r) As for us, our eyes as yet failed for our
vain help: in our watching we have watched
therefor. The hands of the pitiful women
have sinned unto us.

21 Rejoice and be glad, O daughter of Edom,
that dwellest in the land of Uz; the cup
which I have drunk you shall drink:

22 The punishment of thine iniquity is
accomplished, O daughter of Zion; He will
no more carry thee away into captivity: He will
visit thine iniquity, O daughter of Edom;
He will discover thy sins.

5 Remember, O LORD, what is come upon
us: consider, and behold our reproach.

punishment of the sin. This is the full translation
of the Fig. Metonymy (of Effect), Ap. 6, the Heb.
"heathen," (sin) being put for the consequent punishment.
stayed = traveller on her: i.e. brought it about; for
the overthrow was direct from God.
known = recognised.
Heb. occurs only here.
are = have proved.
pitiful = tender-hearted.
sin = present Dispensation.
attack = commence.
iniquity = iniquity of the idolaters.
use = conferred.
visited = punished.
the land of Uz; the cup which I have drunk you shall drink:
the king of the earth, and all the in-
habitants of the world, would not have be-
lieved that the adversary and the enemy
should have entered into the gates of Jerusalem.
5. 10.

LAMENTATIONS.

10 Our skin was black like an oven because of the terrible famine.
11 They ravished the women in Zion, and the maidens in the cities of Judah.
12 Princes are hanged up by their hand: the faces of elders were not honoured.
13 They took the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood.
14 The elders have ceased from the gate, the young men from their merrymaking.
15 The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning.
16 The crown is fallen from our head: woe unto us, that we have sinned!
17 For this our heart is faint; for these things our eyes are dim.
18 Because of the mountain of Zion, which is desolate, the foxes walk upon it.
19 Turn Thou, O Lord, remainest for ever; Thy throne from generation to generation.
20 Wherefore dost Thou forget us for ever, and forsake us so long time?
21 Turn Thou us unto Thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned; renew our days as of old.

THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET

EZEKIEL.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK AS A WHOLE.

(Introversion and Extended Alternation.)

A | 1. 1—12. 28. THE DESOLATION.
B | 13. 1—23. PROPHETS AND PROPHETESSES.
C D | 14. 1—11. ELDERS.
   E | 14. 12—15. 1. THE LAND AND CITY. (JUDGMENTS.)
   F | 16. 1—63. JERUSALEM. (DESERTED INFANT.)
   G | 17. 1—24. BABYLONIAN WAR. (PARABLE.)
   H | 18. 1—32. THE PEOPLE. PROVERB. (SOUR GRAPES.)
   J | 19. 1—14. THE PRINCES OF ISRAEL.
C D | 20. 1—44. ELDERS.
   E | 20. 45—22. 31. THE LAND AND CITY. (JUDGMENTS.)
   F | 23. 1—49. JERUSALEM. (TWO SISTERS.)
   G | 24. 1—32. 32. BABYLONIAN WAR. (PARABLE.)
   H | 25. 1—32. THE PEOPLE. SIGN. (WATCHMAN.)
B | 34. 1—31. SHEPHERDS AND FLOCK.
A | 35. 1—48. 35. THE RESTORATION.