

first part of the following sentence, are contained in one verse. Thus in Psalm 19 the division between the first and second stanzas of the poem occurs in the middle of verse 4. In our present chapter the prayer of repentance ends and the account of the Lord's interposition begins in the middle of verse 15. Similarly the account of the overthrow of His enemies ends and the following brief section begins in the middle of verse 19.

Isaiah 59:19b-21

The half verse with which this section begins has caused much discussion among commentators. Since some of its expressions are rather unusual its translation has been much disputed. The rendering of the King James Version is good: "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall lift up a standard against him." The American Standard Version makes it a continuation of the previous sentence, and renders it as follows: "For he will come as a rushing stream, which the breath of Jehovah driveth." The King James Version translation is preferable on philological grounds and gives a better sense in the context. The verse describes the activity of the divine Spirit in the terrible days at the end of the age, although, like many other verses, it may properly be taken by analogy to show principles which are true of the method of God's working in other periods of history. The striking parallel to Isaiah 62:1-12 will be discussed later.

Verse 20 is another verse which is somewhat difficult to translate. In the King James Version it reads: "And the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the LORD." In the early Greek translation called the Septuagint the last part reads: "and he shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." It is easy to make an argument for the superiority of the Septuagint translation. The Hebrew phrase that the King James Version translated "unto them that turn from transgression" reads literally "to the returners of transgression." While this might theoretically mean "those that return (or turn away) from transgression," it would be a very unusual Hebrew usage. The word "return" sometimes has an accusative after it to indicate that