

Well, then, because, although, after he had done no violence, nor was any
 deceit in his mouth. Then the Lord--He was pleased is bruising Him. He has

injured Him (Literally). This was from the Lord, through no desert of His own.

It is from the Lord because He takes the sin of others. The Lord so loved us
 that He gave His only begotten son as the means of propitiation. (Question)

The Athnah is a very important thing to note in reading. It comes usually near
 the middle of the verse. It indicates the most important position within the
 verse. It evidently was put in after the verse divisions were made. If the

verse consists of two sentences, the athnah comes at the end of the first
 sentence. If the verse consists of one sentence with two clauses, it

comes at the end of the first clause. If the verse consists of a short sentence
 with two phrases, it comes at the end of the first phrase. It's the most

important division in the verse, but how important it is depends on how
 much is in the verse. It's not like our English comma, and period, and semi-
 colon which have an absolute value--end of a sentence, end of a phrase,

end of an independent section. But here it simply is what-ever is in the verse
 it is the most important division within the verse. The verse division has to

come before the end. The verse divisions are quite ancient but not original.

So you can't draw too much out of it. Usually it's quite obvious they are in the
 right place, but they don't indicate the importance of the division absolutely,

simply relatively in relation to the verse as a whole. Well, then, "it pleased
 the Lord to bruise Him. He injured Him." He put Him to grief is a rather poetic

way of translating He injured Him. Then you have a break here. It would seem
 to me verse ten is a rather long verse, verse nine a rather short verse. If you're

trying to make good verse divisions, it would be quite logical to say, "although