

Prophets 90, continued.

in the fourth edition of his commentary on Isaiah stated in the front that he had to admit that he could not answer the argument for two Isaiahs, that Chapters 40 ff. were by a later writer a century later than the earlier. He found it impossible to answer the argument and so he changed his position and if you get a copy of Isaiah's commentary translated into English, of Delitzsch's commentary of Isaiah, it is almost certain to be this edition which you will get, which has it divided into the first and second Isaiah. It's the new edition which he issued in 1889 in Germany and of which the English translation came out in 1890. In 1888-1890 there were publications by Professor S. R. Driver of the University of Oxford, one of the editors of Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew Lexicon and the author of this book, The Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament, which was the standard introduction to the Old Testament and probably all liberal seminaries in the world up until quite recently, though Professor Driver has been dead now over thirty years. The book was the standard introduction from the critical viewpoint, in all English teaching schools in the world until very recently. It is a mass of learning. He was a very brilliant mind -- I don't know as brilliant is quite the word--he was a man who covered a tremendous field and covered it very ably carefully. He summarized the results of his criticism in his book. And he had a great influence in spreading belief in the two Isaiahs, as did George Adams Smith, the noted Scotch student of the Old Testament who has written a historical geography of the holy land and commentaries on Isaiah and other books and when I was studying in Jerusalem I met a teacher in, I think it was the Wesleyan College in Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan Teachers Bible College if I recall correctly, and he told me I ought to go to Scotland and study because, he said, you'll get something in Scotland you can get nowhere else in the world. He said: "There", he said, "You have in the first place the background of - the great Presbyterian background - the background of great loyalty to the Christian ideas", he said, and then he said: "You'll have the Moody revival that left a tremendous impression in Scotland and then you will have the higher criticism which completely changed their thinking and then you'll have the theory of evolution" and went on and told about all these different influences--they all come together in these great professors, like Professor George Adam Smith, and it sounded to me