

know absolutely nothing. This little verse is stuck in here to give us the side light on this verse here. Not by any means now have we finished the main section and ch. 48 and 49 are closely bound together and there is only a slight paragraph division between the two and not a main division at all but some people are looking for external things instead of internal and this is mentioned in 22 and then it goes ahead to ch. 57 and then they get to the last verse of 57 and there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked. Then they go on to the end of the book in ch. 66 and the last verse is a description of the eternal torment and then they say that is similar to these two verses and these two are identical and then that is the division and many a Bible dictionary will tell you Is. 40-66 is divided into three parts--40-48, 49-57 and 58-66 and it is proved that each part ends with "there is no peace, saith the Lord, to the wicked." In 48 "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." and in 57 is the description of eternal punishment. It can easily be when you have three similar subjects that you can end each one with a little motto the same and begin each of the three with the same phrase and in Micah where we begin the three main sections with the words, "Hear ye." When we find such an evidence we want to stop and ask ourselves if this is an evidence or is it not? We don't want to jump to conclusions and in this case, ch. 57 and 58 are so tightly bound together that there is no possible break between them and ch. 48 and 49 are likewise bound and it is absurd to make a break between the two of them and on the other hand in ch. In the middle of ch. 56 we have a break which is the largest of all in the second portion of the book of Isaiah and so these indications are not literally indications

and that is the warning about this sort of an indication and it is not a proof but it is merely a suggestion and it is a suggestion worth investigating and when you find the logical sequence and you find the natural break and you find a little indication at the natural break then you say that is good as there is a seal to show that I am correctly interpreting and when you find such a logical division, do not let it mislead as so many have been misled in their study of Isaiah and of other subjects. Ch. 49 continues of the same one speaking as was speaking in 41:16 and it goes on the same, "Listen, O isles, unto me; and hearken, ye people, from far: The Lord hath called me from the womb; from the bowels of my mother hath he made mention of my name... etc." Is it the prophet Isaiah? It might be but there is plenty more there that does not fit Isaiah. Is it Israel and the nation? How can Israel do this? Israel who is in captivity and in exile? Is it God Himself speaking where He says that God Himself hath called me from the womb? That does not sound like God Himself speaking and who is it?