

using "but" or "yet." Our English "and" is a much narrower term than the Hebrew conjunction and does not convey this idea.

There are some modern translations that change the word "rich" to mean "criminals" or "wicked people". A number of discussions have suggested that this is what the original actually should be. I saw == The statement has even been made that the Dead Sea Scrolls support the change of certain letters in the word "rich man" to make it mean "criminals". However, this is not the case. It is easy to see how such an idea could develop because a rich man is in no sense a parallel to wicked men. Rich men like poor men are of all types.

Examination of the large Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah shows an erasure at the end of this word, and some have gone so far as to say that this shows that originally it said transgressors. However, examination of the <sup>scroll</sup> ~~XXXXXXXX~~ makes it very clear the reason for the erasure and this is recognized by all technical students of the scrolls.

The sentence if one does not recognize the fulfillment in the peculiar circumstances connected with the death of Christ of the fulfillment of the verse, it seems very queer indeed. To be assigned a grave with the wicked and with the rich implies that all wicked are rich and == or that all rich are wicked. The ordinary parallelism would require a word for evildoers and would require a further plural rather than a singular. As the verse was actually fulfilled Christ was crucified ~~ZBEEZ~~ between two thieves and it was a natural expectation that He would be buried with them. When the Romans crucified a malefactor it was their custom either to throw the === to leave the bodies unburied or to put them together in a grave === a common grave, a hole in the ground. His grave was assigned with the wicked