

there is a very natural == recognize the true interpretation of this. It is very natural to think that the scribe, after copying and copying the words "with wicked ones or men" would almost unthinking go on to write the == make the next word also plural, and write it "and with rich men". Then using the plural ending on this word as he had on the word wicked Then going over what he had written he would see that he had made a mistake in copying~~the~~ and that actually the second ~~the~~ adjective was singular rather than plural consequently the plural ending was erased. The erasure gives no warrant whatever for thinking that any word other than "rich" was originally used.

Some recent translations render the preposition~~s~~ "because" as "although". Literally the Heb. is "upon that". It is easy to see that is a natural way of saying "because" and is so translated many times in the Bible. Theoretically "upon that" might be thought of as meaning "although" but this is an extension of its meaning for which there is practically no warrant in Heb. It often clearly is used in contexts where it clearly means ^{"because"} ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~. There are very few cases where the word "although" would fit at all.