to a later, if not the same hand. Since 13.17ff must have originally fellowed immediately after 12.29-42 (excluding vss.40f). It is not to be thought that the sermen of Moses in 13.3-16, "Remember this day, etc.,"by which he firmly anticipates ch.14- is in an inappropriate place, particularly when the exedus has actually taken place in confusion and haste, as it reported previously and thereafter; to the ancient narrators, to whom the thing must have still been somewhat in its representation alive and present, one can not subscribe such a completelyameval from the situation. Besides that, one observes the expressions 722 3771 in vss.3 and 14,//TLY Tly in the sense of serving God in vs.5, 7'247 and 724 in vs.12, 077377 in vss.12 and 15, T 7 PIN in vss.3,14, and 16 instead of PAN T7, NW 7 with emplitted object and with the subject, Pharach, instead of) 1578 71 ) 128578 PM (usually with Yahweh as subject). Further, the sermon-like tone, which is completely foreign to the eldest narrators; finally, the stage of the religious activity which prevails here and expresses itself very plainly, e.g. in vss.9 and 10. It is approximately the Deuteronemist, upon which the authors do not stand, who tell us of the patriarchs, how they erect stones and altars, plant hely trees, and dig wells. The expressions and turns of phrases remind one also of Deuteronomy (Deut. 6.7, Joshua 4), and the precept of 13.6 complies with that in Deut. 16.8 in opposition to Exed. 12.16, on the one hand, and 23.15, 34.18, on the other (1. Presently, one can say according to the traditions that the celebration was not occasioned by the exedus, but the exedus by the celebration, see 5.1,3,8,21ff, 10.8f,24ff, to which 11.2f, 12.35f hangstegehter. (Knobel on 3.22 and Hosea 2.15). unleavened bread is historically explained in 12.34, besides in v.42 the night of vigil in remembrance for the exodus by night.).