## Enxuer

In verse 4 only the words, "and the kond LORD saw that $t$ he turned aside in order to see what happened" - only those words are given to $J$; the rest of verse 4 is given to E ; verse 5 to J ; verse 6 to E ; verses 7 and 8 to J. The first word of verse 9 "Come" is the only part of verse 9 that is given to $J$, and from here on it is given to $E$, to the end of verse 15 . Then he gives the rest of the he gives to $J$ then through verse 20 , and then he puts in


An interesting case instance of great division by Eissfeldt is Exodus 14 where he gives verse 1 to $L$, and all of verse 2 until he comes to the words, "between Migisemandath Migdol and the sea" which he gives to J, and then the rest of the verse, "east from Baal-zephon, over against it
 Then verse 3 he gives 3 and 4 he gives to $L$ except that the last two $=$ thirds of 4 is mostly put in Italics showing that it is JE in general, but put under L. Then the last words of L, Xardere "And they did so." not in Italics. Verse 5 he gives to L, "And the king of Exgepot Egypt was informed that the people had fled:" - the rest of the verse he gives to J. He gives verse 6 to L , verse 7, he gives to $J$ the words,"And he took six hundred selected wagons and knights upon them", but the words, "and all the wagons of Egypt" he puts in E.
 "And YHWH hardened the heart of Pharoah the king of E gypt" is in Italics, as knowing
if JE, but not/łaewn which document, but placed under L. Then he says, "and he pursued the Israelites" he=pats=in=8 he puts in $L$, but the last part
 he puts in J. Verse 9 he puts all in J except the words, "eastly from Radox Rx Pihahiroth" he puts m in L , and the words, "eastly from Baal-zephon" he puts in E. Verse 10 he puts in J, except the words, "and the Israelites cried to the LORD, cried to XAWMXKXXFZXX YHWH' he says, but he puts it in E.

