

Chapter 1

Introduction

My Beginnings

My college education started out as an accountant with some geology courses (my true love) and I worked for a few CPA firms over the years. The one thing I learned in auditing is you never trust what your client is telling or showing you. You must test everything. That is why accountants test and verify the accounts payable, loans, accounts receivables and all business records. I applied the same principle towards my studies of the Hebrew Scriptures and the sciences. I read all the volumes of the journals Science, Nature, and Geology from the mid-1950s to the 1990s. I have almost the complete set of the Loeb Classical Library Series in both the Greek and Latin. I also have the Journal of Roman Studies from 1936 to 2008 in addition to many Jewish books. I studied the material in the UCLA and University of Washington research libraries reading everything from textbooks to 19th century journals on mythology of all the races and religions. What I learned from all this reading is that there was a great schism between what was taught in university textbooks and what was in the journals and other source documents that were easily accessible in books such as the Loeb's classics.

Regarding the Jewish subjects covered in these four volumes, previous medieval rabbis and from Central or Eastern Europe had come up with their own interpretations of the Torah and Hebrew alphabet which I have found not to be entirely correct and sometimes wrong. None of them ever tried to look for Mount Sinai and only a few ever studied Egyptian history to obtain clues to what really happened. For any subject, tradition is a hard thing to break away from because it is safe to teach and does not create any backlash from your peers. The problem is if you do not seek the truth than what you currently believe will lead you to a dead end. For the sciences that is very true. The problem for everyone is that the Torah has held such great secrets that can save man from the geomagnetic reversal (polar reversal) and how to survive this event.

The Beginning of a Nation and a Religion

A nation is molded by its trials and tribulations. The national character is shaped, and a special unity is forged amongst its people.

I am the first person in 2600 years who discovered the real Mount Sinai and all the altars Moses describes in Exodus. The Exodus created a national character for the Hebrews. In this third volume, is presented the most accurate route for the Exodus. I also believe I discovered the dates for the Exodus as well as where the Hebrews stopped and for how long. You will see photographic evidence of altars and wells that have been mentioned in the Exodus story. Finally, you will see where the Red Sea crossing occurred and the monument Aaron and Moses left behind to commemorate this event. The volume presents a time progression of the Exodus to bring to life the journey from Goshen to Mount Sinai.

The Exodus also greatly affected the Egyptians and their history; a cover-up conspired by the political and religious leaders of that time. This Volume will also describe what happened in Egypt just before, during and after the Exodus. What has been discovered is absolute proof of the identity of the Pharaoh at the time of the Exodus, who his first-born son was, who died on Passover night, and how this horrific event affected the Pharaoh and Egypt.

The Secular Viewpoint of the Exodus Story

The 17th and 18th century philosophers Spinoza, Descartes, and the mathematician Leibniz, help mold the nineteenth and twentieth century thinking of the scientific rationalist. Rationalism combined with the atomist's materialistic viewpoint of our universe has dominated the educated man. The result is the rejection of religious beliefs because they are without *rational* foundation.

The average person does not "literally" believe that an 80-year-old man could take a wooden staff and cause the Nile River to turn to blood, nor frogs or locusts would cover the land, or the killing of the first-born of the Egyptians, but avoid the Hebrews. In addition, how absurd to think that this same old man could take his staff and split the Red Sea so it would appear as two walls of water. It is further pointless to even consider that this staff or rod could get water from a rock. I have read some alternative explanations about the splitting of the Red Sea. Some¹ have come up with the idea that Moses crossed at a place east of Zoan called the "Sea of Reeds." The crossing was not a sea of water but a marsh covered with reeds that parted. In short most do not believe the story in Exodus because our science does not allow for reality to change in this fashion.

To counter this viewpoint, this volume will provide written and pictorial evidence that the story of Exodus did happen with evidence to prove the existence of all of the altars, caves and wells described

in the Torah. Evidence like the actions of the priests of Amon, trying to blot out all reference to Akhenaton's family, also tends to prove it. The story told by the Tell El-Amarna tablets proves that the invasion of Canaan was in the period just after Akhenaton. The Old Testaments account of the invasion of Canaan by the Joshua and the Hebrews is historically correct even though some of the names are somewhat different. Akhenaton's appearance agrees with the clues in the *Legends of the Jews*. The names of the cities of Zoan, Tanis, Sukot (Succoth), and the people involved match the Torah clues. The Exodus route this book follows fits perfectly with the physical geography and towns listed in the Torah as well as the dates and the cycles of the moon. Finally, Joshua mentions the town Ay (named after the Pharaoh Aye) that pinpoints the time frame. The question is who is right, and who is deluding themselves?

The answer lies with the Rod given to Moses by God while he was in the cave. It was not a shepherd's wooden walking staff. It was something very different. I explained how it worked in Volume I on Abraham. If you have already read my book *Creation of the Hebrew Alphabet* you already know we are dealing with an extremely advanced technology from a very advanced previous civilization.

How I Found the Real Mount Sinai

There is some prehistory involved in how I eventually chose to initiate a geological expedition to the northern part of the Sinai, where I eventually found the real Mount Sinai. By 1994 I had already dissected the Torah and the rest of the Hebrew Scriptures.² The Torah had a surface story, which gave clues as to the location of Mount Sinai. The question we must ask is: Why did Moses conceal the location. The question that came to mind: Was there something there he was supposed to hide and protect?

Volume II covers the truth about Joseph and who he was in Egypt. That volume proves who purchased him and with whom he had an affair. It also explains why eleven of the twelve tribes went into slavery and why Joseph's two children did not. It presents who and what the Ephraimites were and what they did that was so terrible that some of them had to change their tribal affiliation to hide the shame of what they did.

In spite of all the clues Moses left us in the Torah, there is still not enough information to tell you where the real Mount Sinai is located. The reason I found it was because of two dreams I had when I was in my teens and a dream my friend Gary Sultan had long before we met in 1972.

By the end of 1995, I had a very good idea of the area where the real Mount Sinai was located, and a strong feeling about one particular mount in the Wadi El Arish area. I went to Israel in April of 1996. The purpose was to get into Egypt from the Teba crossing near Eilat, Israel. There was no problem crossing into Egypt, but I was told by the Egyptians that the area I wanted to go to was a closed military area and could not be entered, unless by permission so my son and I could not go during that trip.

I was able to go on our first geological expedition in November 1997. When I left my home in Bellevue, Washington in November 1997 I knew exactly where Mount Sinai was located. The first expedition included myself and Victor Ardelean, an Egyptian geologist and a driver. The second expedition was in November 1999 and included Vic and three additional geologists. Frank was a PhD in sedimentology, Larry was a geologist from Los Angeles and Richard was my college geography professor from Los Angeles.

I have deliberately left out their last names for their safety and also so there is less chance of others finding out the location of Mount Sinai and destroying the altars and other artifacts. The Arab world/Islam, the Catholic Church and some sects of Christianity hate the Jewish religion and Jews. Until such time that that part of the Sinai changes hands, I will do my best to protect its location.

The third expedition in 2002 included only me and my son David along with an Egyptian driver. The purpose of the third expedition was to finalize the exodus portion up to the Battle of Amelek after they crossed into the interior of the Sinai.

The Time Period Covered.

This Volume will cover from the birth of Aaron and Moses through the Exodus, in 1306 B.C.E. to several years after. The surface story of the Torah stated that the Hebrews were in Egypt for 430 years, but as I revealed in Volume II this was a coded number that actually represented the family burial cave (400) and the Egyptian name Joseph chose for himself. Senmut totaled 30 in Hebrew small numbering.³ The Hebrew's were actually in Egypt from 1480 B.C.E. for about 174 years, excluding the years in which Joseph was in Egypt. Eleven of the Hebrews tribes were slaves for 130 years as explained in Volume II⁴. At that time the Egyptians called the Hebrews the *pr'w* or *ha-BI-ri u*. Because of the evidence found on building inscriptions we know the Hebrew's were living in Egypt at this time.

The Complexity of the Whole Story

The whole truth of what happened to the Hebrews in Egypt and what they did in the Sinai is a complex story. Unlike novels or movies, this story is three-dimensional involving individual people, their tribes and the pharaohs. It also involves what Abraham found in the family burial cave and why they kept it hidden. On top of all this we have the heavy hand of God programming events to come out the way He wanted. One of the pieces of information that was needed was the length of the sacred cubit which had to be discovered only through the sciences and my information theory of existence (The Theory of Multidimensional Reality) I developed over the last 41 years. Without knowing the exact number of years between geomagnetic reversals I never would have discovered the 12,068 number and hence the length of the sacred cubit which is 24.136 inches.

I understand why no one before me had figured out what the Torah is and what the Hebrew prophets were writing about, because you have to come in through the hard sciences. The people who become theologians are not technically oriented people so they will only concentrate on the surface story and accept the parts they choose.

The scientists and academics of today, and the last 140 years, generally do not believe in God as defined in the Hebrew Scriptures or some other religious books of various sects. I just assumed they did not want the competition. I hope that what is presented in these four volumes and my previous books will change some minds, if it does not, in October 2046 it will, but by then it will be too late.

The Expedition's

There were two expeditions to Mount Sinai, Egypt. The first occurred November 29th to December 5th, 1997. The Second was November 11th to the 28th 1999. This Chapter will cover how the study area was chosen, what the dual objectives were for each expedition and what was accomplished and discovered. I am going to present this information in a format that is part chronological, personal interest, and scientific.

The study area was a closed military area in the Sinai desert. I applied and received permission for the expedition to the area because I am a member of the Geological Society of America. My previously published book *Reality Revealed, The Theory of Multidimensional Reality* (©1978) created a model that explained what caused the polar reversals and ice ages and why they occurred at the same time.

It also covered the mass extinction's and the creation of new species. It was not difficult to come up with a reason to explore that part of the Sinai desert to look for additional evidence for the model to be put into another book which was published in 2007. The expedition did in fact accomplish that and it was very helpful.

Conditions of the Study Area

There is evidence that the Sinai Peninsula is a separate geologic micro plate locked between the much larger African, Arabian, and Anatolian-Aegean plates.⁵ The shearing action of these greater plates has caused significant earthquake activity along its eastern boundary, the Dead Sea Shear. The resulting movement of the plates results in many of the mountain ranges having a NE-SW orientation of over 23 degrees and this is true for Mount Sinai. The creation of this small hill is a direct result of the surface pressures exerted on the plateau where Mount Sinai is located.

The 25 square kilometers study area is located East of Wadi El Arish formally known as the Brook of Egypt. It is the only Wadi in the Sinai that flows north to the Mediterranean Sea and therefore leaves no doubt that this is the Brook of Egypt. It was the ancient boundary line between the land of Canaan and Egypt. Mount Sinai is situated in the ancient land of Canaan and was never part of Egypt. The brook is the drainage path for the whole central Sinai so during abundant rainy seasons considerable amounts of water flows through the area. Most of the water flows through the area underground. The local farmers have dug numerous wells for their year-round water supply. It includes the hill identified as Mount Sinai, and the surrounding three valleys. The hill is of limestone of the Cretaceous period (Santonian-Coniacian period). Also found in the adjacent valley north of the hill were fossils of the Turonian period. The geological feature is Syrian Arc, tectonically generated during the late Cretaceous period 55 million years ago.

During the late spring and summer months the temperature ranges from the highs 85°F to 140°F. The area starts to cool down in October. By November the temperatures range a very comfortable 60°-75°F in the day. At night frost had developed on our trucks. Physical evidence seems to indicate the area had much more rainfall 3,000 years ago. Therefore we can conclude there was more vegetation than currently. The rainfall in this region of the Wadi El Arish basin amounts to only about one inch per year. Archaeologists have reported finding grain milling stones and grain seeds indicating the native peoples were able to grow grain foods thousands of years

ago. We had found parts of an ostrich shell in what I identified as Aaron's altar, also indicating the area could have been classified as a savanna three thousand plus years ago. We did not have enough of the shell to perform a C¹⁴ dating on it but anthropologists have found ostrich shells by camp fires and they produced a C¹⁴ date ranges from 32,980 BP to 13,310 BP. These shells were found at about the latitude as our site but it was further west.⁶ We also found in the same wadi area broom trees acacia trees. Acacia trees were found 6.5 miles south and along the wadi next to the hill. The acacia tree finding was important because that wood is mentioned in the Torah as the wood they used to build the Ark and the Tabernacle but only a few trees remain today.

The Bedouins call the area *the Tih* because *Tih* means *wanderings* because in their folklore this high plateau that stretches across the middle of the Sinai was where foreign tribes in the distant past had traveled for a period of time.⁷ If this sounds very familiar to the Hebrews Exodus story it should because that is most likely where the Bedouins got the idea for the name.

The First Expedition

The first day of work on the first expedition was December 1, 1997. We explored south and north of the hill. The items found that directly relate to the Torah story line, will be covered later in this chapter. Here I will cover peripheral items found and the condition of the area.

In the evening of the first day I did some exploring around our campsite and found pottery shards and flint tools. I also wandered across the road east of us and found a very large field covered with worked flint chips and broken pottery (Figure 1-1). There was evidence of a great number of people living in the area but as of yet we had not found any graves other than the few on top of the hill. Figure 1-2 gives you an idea of the quantity and size of the worked flint abundantly present in many of the open areas around Mount Sinai. Figure 1-3 shows a few of the types of worked flint found around Mount Sinai. By the second expedition we concluded that much of the flint must be from the Neolithic period and earlier.

The valley north of the hill consists of some areas of loose sandy soil and other areas of rocky and stony ground. On the first expedition on December 2, 1997 Figure 1-4 shows two fire pits of unknown date near the base of the hill. Figure 1-5 is a close-up of one of the small plants found in the area. These plants produce a lot of small pink flowers.

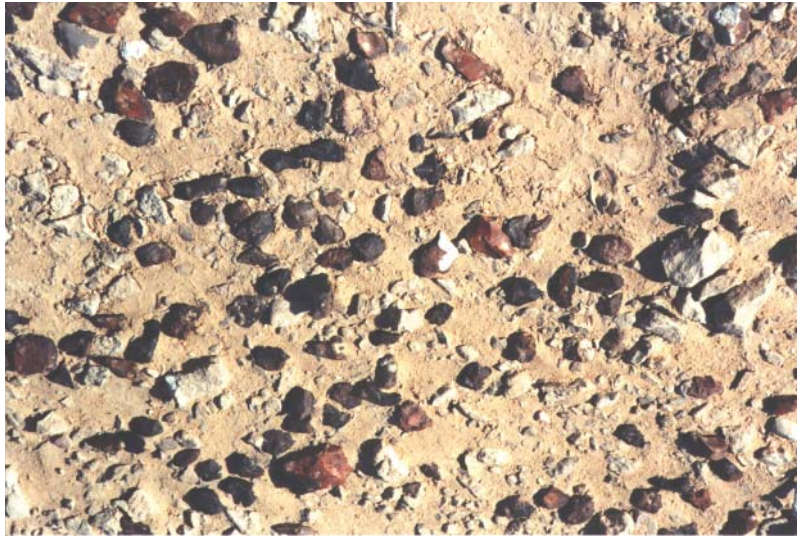


Figure 1-1: Close up of the worked and un-worked flint found south of Mount Sinai.

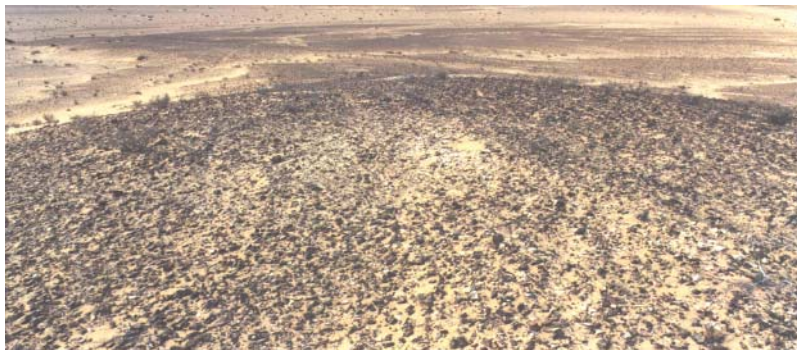


Figure 1-2: One of the flint fields found south of the hill.



Figure 1-3: Samples of the flint found around the hill.

I had several Harvard University archaeologists look at the flint and the pottery shards. They identified the pottery from the campsite as being from the late Bronze Age period. We found both red and black pottery shards and numerous flint tools. The flints are harder to date because some had very little desert varnish formed on them and some had a lot. There are geological studies that try to date flint by the accumulation of desert varnish on them.⁸ The best study I found came to the conclusion that rock varnish grows at a wide varying rate of <1 to 40 μm per 1000 years and does not grow thicker than 200 μm regardless of age. The problems with using rock varnish for a dating tool are there are too many variables that have to be taken into consideration. Their general findings were that “it generally takes about 3000 to 5000 years to form a visually discernible patchy varnish and about 10,000 years for a heavily coated varnish.”⁹ Much of the flint tools we found would fall into the category of light to moderate coating of rock varnish so we could say that much of the worked flint was done in the last 3,000 to 4,000 years or within the time period of the 1306 B.C.E. Exodus.

After finishing exploring around the campsite and the mount we walked easterly along the wadi to see if we could find a source for all the flint and to also see what the river had uncovered. We did find flint nodules in the sediment of the river as well as earthen dams the Bedouins constructed to trap the winter and spring rains.

After surveying the wadi we headed northeast and came across a large flint field at least 200 feet in diameter just covered with worked flint as well as broken pottery of various periods. Just south of the hill we found two stone axes (Figure 1-6).



Figure 1-4: Two fire pits of unknown age located in the valley north of the hill.



Figure 1-5: Picture of one of the small blooming bushes commonly found in this desert. It is about the only pretty living thing I found in the desert.



Figure 1-6: Two stone axes found just south of the hill.

The Local Population of Bedouins

The main Bedouin population in the area lives along Wadi el Arish where they do seasonal farming. A much smaller population of Bedouins live scattered around the platu. They say their ancestors moved there about 1872. I do not know if this date is correct because we did not find enough Arab graves to account for four or five

generations. Currently these Bedouins are burring their dead not by digging a hole and literally burring their dead. What they do is lay the wrapped body on top of the ground and then cover the body with stones and rocks. Unfortunately they have taken the rocks from the existing altars and used them for this purpose. For the most part the *Tih* Plateau is devoid of most plant life but the Bedouins eke out a living by attempting to cultivate the local wadi by building four to six foot high earthen dams across the wadi in the hope that the winter rains will provide enough water long enough to grow a crop of vegetables before the water dries up. The thickest soil sediments were found along the banks of Wadi by the hill. Figure 1-7 shows approximately eight feet of sediment deposited over the Cretaceous limestone bedrock (Figure 1-8). The first meter of sediments are rich in topsoil's deposited since the close of the last ice age. Below that is approximately one meter layer of large boulders and rocks deposited during the last ice age. This wadi was at one time a fast moving river depositing rocks from the mountain range to the east.



Figure 1-7: The cut embankment along Wadi showing the topsoil above a layer of coarse stones deposited by the last ice age.

The Bedouins cultivate small patches of vegetables wherever they can find good soil in a wadi. They grow vegetables in long wide rows. Their main cash crop is marijuana, which they grow in some of the smaller out of the way wadis. Many times as we walked past



Figure 1-8: the Wadi river bed near the hill showing the limestone bedrock as layers of limestone blocks.

their huts and the smell of pot woofed past our noses. The Bedouins in the area are very poor. They wear tattered clothing and only some houses have electric wire strung to them. There is no running water to any of the houses and there was one community well at the south base of the hill (Figure 1-9). A well located at Mount Sinai is mentioned four times in Genesis. It first appears in 16:14. “Wherefore **the well** was called *Beer-lahai-roi*. The translation was to mean “the well of the Living One who seeth me.” Abraham was living at the base of Mount Sinai and the capitalized “Living One” can only be interpreted as a description of God. The second and third well reference is in Genesis 21:25 and 21:30 [21:25] “And Abraham reproved Abimelech because of the **well of water**, which Abimelech’s servants had violently taken away.” [21:30] “And he [Abraham] said, for [these] seven ewe lambs shalt thou take of my hand, that they may be a witness unto me, that I have digged **this well**.” Again we know where Abraham was living and the well had to be at the same place, Mount Sinai. In the Genesis story of Isaac, who was living at the family homestead, it refers to him digging out the same well.

[Gen. 26:18] And Isaac digged again the **wells of water**, which they had digged in the **days of Abraham his father**; for the Philistines had stopped them after the death of Abraham: and he called their names after the names by which his father had called them.



Figure 1-9: A well just south at the base of the hill. I am sure the top covering of the well is of recent construction.

Most of the Bedouin stone houses have windows with no glass in them. Many of the “dwellings” are more like part tent part desert refuse stacked up for walls. In summary the Bedouins seem to be a nice hospitable people with very little to offer and the Egyptian government seems to give them very little help if any at all.

The Seven Scars of Mount Sinai

The forces that created the seven scars are a result of a series of earthquake faults surrounding the hill. Our best estimates where the faults discovered from our field-testing and survey. There is a fault located at the north base of the hill as well as a fault further north across the valley. The resulting ridgeline is the result of an uplift scarp.

West of the hill about 3,280 feet, is another fault that partially follows the wadi but branches off to the northwest for an undetermined distance. South of the hill some 1,300 feet is the wadi. A fault line is evident running along the river. A 45-foot high scarp is a result of this fault. Another fault intersects this fault and heads northeast at 20° and continues for at least three miles.

There are seven scars on one side and the six on the other side of the hill that are the result of fractures and weathering. That is what created the valleys on both flanks (weathering following the fractured parts). The fractures actually run across the width of the hill and match up with a scar on the other side. The fracturing is in the manner of a chessboard and vulnerable to weathering in some areas. All of these scars are caused by fractures running perpendicular to the direction of the hill. The over use of the number seven in the

Torah was used as a clue for the identity of Mount Sinai.

The fractures are analogous to taking a Plexiglas rod (Figure 1-10) and applying forces from both ends towards the center while applying a third force upward at the center. The result would be fracture lines along the top of the rod.

Finally there are possibly three short faults that start from the northeast fault, 2000± feet from the wadi and continue northwest at a bearing of 320°. The first of these faults intersect the hill 600± feet from its northeast end. The second fault intersects the northeastern tip of the hill. There may be some faults running perpendicular to the direction of stress being responsible for the slopes on both sides of the valley and the down-thrown features on the northern side of it. What is unusual about the hill is that instead of the limestone layers fracturing at a sharp angle exposing the sedimentary layers, the stress curved all the sides upward so the result is that all four sides of the hill slope upwards to an angle as much as 30°. What normally happens is shown in Figure 1-11 on the left side where the cross-section of the sedimentary layers is exposed. My conclusion is that Mount Sinai is what geologists call an anticline created by tremendous lateral pressures causing folding of the rock. As you can see from the right drawing in Figures 1-11 it looks like the hill just popped up from the valley floor over millions of years of geological movement on the Sinai Peninsula.

The one exception is the scarp that was created by the limestone fracturing and “popping” up as a result of the upward forces exerted

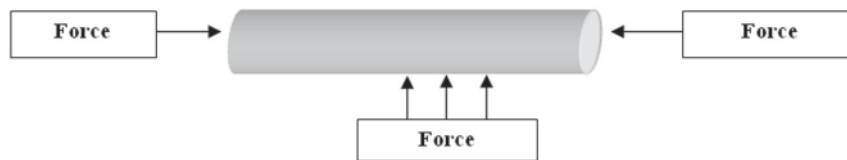


Figure 1-10: Forces from three different directions on a bar.



Figure 1-11: The left example is what normally happens when two plates come together. The example on the right is what happened at Mount Sinai.

by the surrounding faults.

The inner part of the valley North of the hill is a syncline comprising of soft chalks of Santonian (88.5 - 83 Ma) and

Campanian/Maastrichtian age (83.5-79 Ma) limestone but covered with lots of Turonian debris from the hills.

Uniqueness of Mount Sinai

The hill is very unique in its structure because all four sides slope upwards as much as 23°. The only place the sedimentary strata is fractured is on the northeastern side where a large scarp is located. The five geologists that were on the expedition and two structural geologists who have seen pictures of the hill have all said that they have not seen a hill like this before. It may be totally unique on the planet.

Unusual Finds in the Valley North of the Hill

On the second day of the 1997 expedition we headed to the north valley where we found a rectangular pit measuring eight feet by twenty-one feet and about five feet deep. This hole was very helpful because it gave me the first incite to what the climate was like in the Sinai many thousands of years ago. Figure 1-12 shows the layers of sediment where the valley had a lake at one time. The larger stone layer is mudstone that also has shells intermixed in the same strata.

Also found in this layer was a fish vertebra (Figure 1-13) and small shells found 34 inches below the surface. After examining the



Figure 1-12: Sedimentary layers from the hole found in the north valley.

contents of the hole and the surface material in the valley we came to the conclusion that this north valley many thousands of years ago had a shallow lake with freshwater fish and other animals a far cry from the climate and surface conditions that exist today. After examining the hole we proceeded further north where we found more flint chips.



Figure 1-13: A fish vertebra found in the hole

During the last day of the 1997 expedition we traveled about ten miles south and found a fossilized piece of plant trunk (Figure 1-14) of a reed type plant that would be associated with a pond or other water source. The fossil appears to be over a half million years old and indicates the Sinai was much lasher hundreds of thousands of years ago.



Figure 1-14: Fossil of a reed type plant.

Chapter Eight will go into a description of all the altars and campsites found during both expeditions.

Endnotes

1. I have even heard Reform and Conservative Rabbis adopt this theory.
2. I own almost the complete Lobes classic series in both the Green and Latin books. I also have the Journal of Roman Studies from 1936 to 1996.
3. Joseph and Slavery for the Hebrews, Vol. II, by Douglas Vogt; Vector Associates, 2016, Ch. 5, p.59.
4. Joseph and Slavery for the Hebrews, Vol. II, by Douglas Vogt; Vector Associates, 2016, p.86.
5. Mascle, J, Benkhelil, J, et. al., Marine geologic-evidence for a Levantine-Sinai plate, a new piece of the Mediterranean Puzzle: *Geology*, v 28, p. 779-782.
6. Prehistory investigations in Gebel Maghara, Northern Sinai, by Ofer Bar-Yosef and James L. Phillips, © 1977 by The Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
7. Fifteen Years' in the Sinai, Israeli Archaeologists Discover a New World, by Itzhaq Beit-Arieh; *Biblical Archaeology Review*. July-August 1984.
8. How fast does rock varnish grow? By Tanzhuo Liu and Wallace S. Broecker, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory; *Geology*, February 2000, v 28, no. 2; p. 183-186.
9. *Ibid.* p185.

