

Question and Answers on the True Mt. Sinai

**Presented by
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SECTION E:

THE TRUE MOUNT SINAI

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INTRODUCTION: THE TRUE MT. SINAI

One professor of Bible History states that there is not one ounce of evidence to prove from the Bible that Mt. Sinai rises about St. Catherine's Monastery in the so called Sinai Peninsula.

That site is nothing but a tourist attraction, and probably represents the longest running confidence trick in history.

Back in the fourth century, Constantine acquired the notion that he was blessed with divine powers, like Moses. It seems that he had a dream one night in which he imagined that he saw the exact site of the biblical Mt. Sinai. So he immediately sent his mother Helena to the Middle East to establish a church in the south central Sinai Peninsula.

This is how this unimpressive mound of rocks became known as the true biblical Mt. Sinai.

Two centuries later, in 527 AD, Justinian established St. Catherine's Monastery on the site of Helena's small church. The rest is history - or, more precisely, legend.



Figure 1 St. Catherine's Monastery



Figure 2 St. Catherine's Monastery from Supposed Mt. Sinai on left; inside monastery on right.



Figure 3 Supposed Mt. Sinai overlooking monastery on left; supposed burning bush on right.

Apparently, for centuries, Jewish Talmudic scholars and Rabbis have been undecided about the precise location where Moses received the Ten Commandments from God. There is no similarity between the real Mt. Sinai of the Bible and the one that Helena chose, except that it was a mountain.

Not a single one of the features of the sacred mount, such as the cave, the grazing ground, the brook, the large campsite, etc, can be found at or around the traditional site at St. Catherine's mount.

In fact, none of these identifications can be found anywhere in Sinai - on any mountain.

It is established that the Sinai Peninsula does not furnish any locality where so great a host could meet under the conditions specified. Not even the *Encyclopedia Britannica* editors, writing for a general audience, have any respect for the notion that the sacred mount was located at St. Catherine's site, or, for that matter, in the entire Sinai region.

In the late 1960s and 1970s when Israel controlled the Sinai Peninsula, the whole area was systematically explored and intensely examined by archaeologists. No remains relating to the Exodus were found. There was nothing to indicate that two million people had made camps, fought battles and marched around the desert for 40 years.

Obviously, the Exodus did not take place in the area that is traditionally ascribed to it. More to the point, Mt. Sinai is not there either. The Bible states precisely that Mt Sinai is in ARABIA. The reference is Galatians 4:25. What a terrible and tragic loss it is for those "Bible students" who have no use for the New Testament! Here we have it, from the sacred word -MT SINAI IN ARABIA. To most seekers after genuine Bible truth, this would be the end of their search.

However, I don't think that this statement from the Bible will convince all skeptics. Furthermore, when Moses fled from Egypt he went to Midian, where Sinai is located. History tells us that the south part of the Sinai Peninsula was, at the time of Moses, under the total and complete control of the Egyptian armies. The reason for this being, they were there to protect the Pharaoh's extensive copper and turquoise mines.

All of this has been verified by archaeological discoveries!

Some of these mines were within 40 miles of the traditional Mt. Sinai - hardly the place for the fleeing Moses to head for!

However, we all know the biblical account of how Moses fled to Midian and lived there for 40 years in peace and quiet, having married and raised two sons.

Also, it was here that he first encountered God, in the flaming bush. All of this took place in the vicinity of Mt. Horeb, the Mount of God, and Mt. Sinai. It was in Midian where the Lord spoke to Moses thus: "*Go back to Egypt. For all of the men who sought your life are dead.*" Thus we have it, --Sinai is in Midian; and Midian is in Arabia. AND- Sinai is in Arabia!

There are many Bible professors who could be better employed in sweeping up buildings, because they are not spiritually or morally qualified to perform the sacred work that they have undertaken.

I have found this to be so from listening to statements from videos and from reading other printed statements.

One such professor makes this statement: "*The great difficulty in Bible scholarship is that nothing can ever be decisively and positively known. What in the Bible is fact? What was or is tradition? What was tradition reshaped and molded into fact? So much of my work is, in the end, speculation.*"

He spoke then of Hebraic tradition which the great Rabbis have added to the folklore of the centuries, and passed it down as truth. He went on to say that he thought that the Bible was only a collection of stories, with a mixing of historical fact and literary license!

Explaining further, he said, - *"This is all we have, and it must be interpreted in the best possible manner that teachers, such as I, can come up with."*

With such infidel, and totally misinformed teachers, is it any wonder that God has, at diverse times and places, needed to raise up teachers from out of the ranks of the common people, whose minds are not encumbered with these prejudices, misconceptions, antagonistic sentiments and criminal lack of concern or reverence for the Sacred Word!

It is due, in great measure, to the infidel rantings of these pseudo Christian teachers that sacred truths have been hidden or obscured from the eyes and minds of the people for centuries or even millennia.

One's mind turns back to those words of Omar:
"Myself, when young, did frequent saint and seer, etc, and came out knowing as much as when I went in." This is the general picture of theological professors, worldwide, today.

In all of these false claims regarding biblical sites, and the spurious submissions of the vast number of false teachers, we can easily observe the tireless working of Satan to suppress all of God's truth and lead people into error and a strong lack of faith in God - and ultimately, separation from God.

Thus, we are well advised to diligently examine the claims of serious minded and godly people who make such claims as - having found the location of the true Exodus route, the submarine sand bridge in the Red Sea, where God parted the deep waters to allow His people to pass over, as well as the true Mt. Sinai, in the land of Midian, in Arabia.

For those of us who believe that we are living in the very last portion of the "time of the end" of Daniel 12, and very close to the long promised return of our Lord, it should not be hard for us to believe that God will make startling revelations of things, and of sacred truths, that have been hidden or obscured for ages. This brings us back to the matter of the true Mt, Sinai, and where it is located.

Whilst I believe that the location of the biblical Mt. Sinai, and its identifying features, has not been hidden or obscured from the eyes and minds of the Arabs who have lived in the N.W. area of Arabia, for possibly thousands of years, I have to accept that it has remained as generally unknown to the world beyond this remote area.

However, in 1978 Ron Wyatt and his helpers travelled to Nuweiba, on the West bank of the Eastern Arm of the Red Sea, (the Gulf of Aqaba) and discovered the undersea sand bridge stretching the 8 miles across the sea to the other shore.

On this sand bridge are located hundreds of artifacts such as chariots, chariot axles and wheels, armor and weapons, bones - both human and horse along with huge amounts of material that indicate, beyond any doubt, that it is the remains of the Egyptian army of Exodus 14, that was destroyed there by God when it attempted to recapture the fleeing Hebrews.

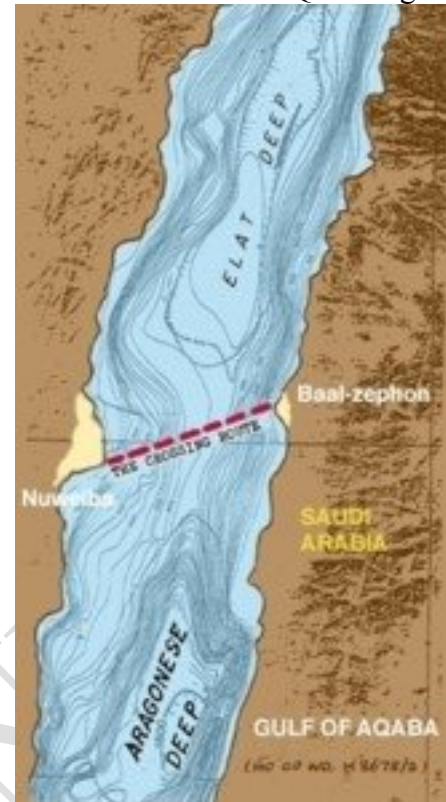


Figure 4 Exodus route on right; sand bridge crossing route on right.

On the Arabian side there is all the evidence needed to indicate that it is the area of the Exodus route.

Ron Wyatt and his team of helpers entered Arabia and thoroughly examined all sites that conformed to the biblical descriptions and found them to be exactly as described in the Bible.

The 8,000 ft mountain, known as Jebel el Lawz, has all the specifications to qualify it as the Mt. Sinai of the Bible, from whose summit God gave the world the Ten Commandments as a witness - for, or against, the whole human race.

All of this information, in full descriptive detail, is available from Jonathan Gray, who will supply every detail of these recently revealed, earth shaking discoveries. It is my firm and positive belief that God is speaking to His people in these last days through these revelations, in such a manner that we cannot, with impunity, ignore. Under the influence of skeptics, atheistic evolutionists, unfaithful church elders and leaders, as well as false teachers that I have earlier described, all out efforts will be made to discredit and to totally negate the claims of these men whom God has raised up to perform this vitally important work of revealing hidden truths - truths that He intends to be shown and made clear to the whole world at this late hour in the world's history, before the Lord returns!

TOURISTS GO TO THE WRONG COUNTRY - in search of a sacred site!

Traditional Sinai: A Fake Tourist Site

Every year excited tourists climb the slopes of the so-called Mountain of God, photographing Elijah's cave and the monastery of St. Catherine - totally unaware that the REAL Mount Sinai lies across the Gulf of Aqaba in the ancient land of Midian! How could this be?

AFTER the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, they went to Mount Sinai.

Notice the map. If they crossed it in the Gulf of Aqaba, the real Mount Sinai would have to be in what is now Saudi Arabia.

And to this the Scripture bears witness: "Mount Sinai in Arabia" (Gal. 4:25).

How could we have missed that for so long?

The Bible furnishes us with a checklist of artifacts that were left behind along the trail.

We enter a forbidden desert in Arabia to learn the truth.

Forbidden Land

Just try to get a visa to enter Saudi Arabia. Ask your travel agent. No way... unless some Saudi citizen sponsors you for a job. Rich in oil, Saudi Arabia neither needs nor wants tourists - especially non Moslems.

When Ron Wyatt and his two sons went in looking for Mount Sinai, they were arrested as Israeli spies and locked up for 78 days (after betrayal by an American "friend" - See the story in *The Ark Conspiracy*). They could have been executed.

Even Jim Irwin's team members Bob Cornuke and Larry Williams couldn't get a visa. They "sneaked in" eventually and what they found proved Ron Wyatt was telling the truth.

Don't try it - unless you thrive on danger.



Figure 5 Saudi Arabian declaration that this area is off limits



Figure 6 Trespassing sign with guard house in background

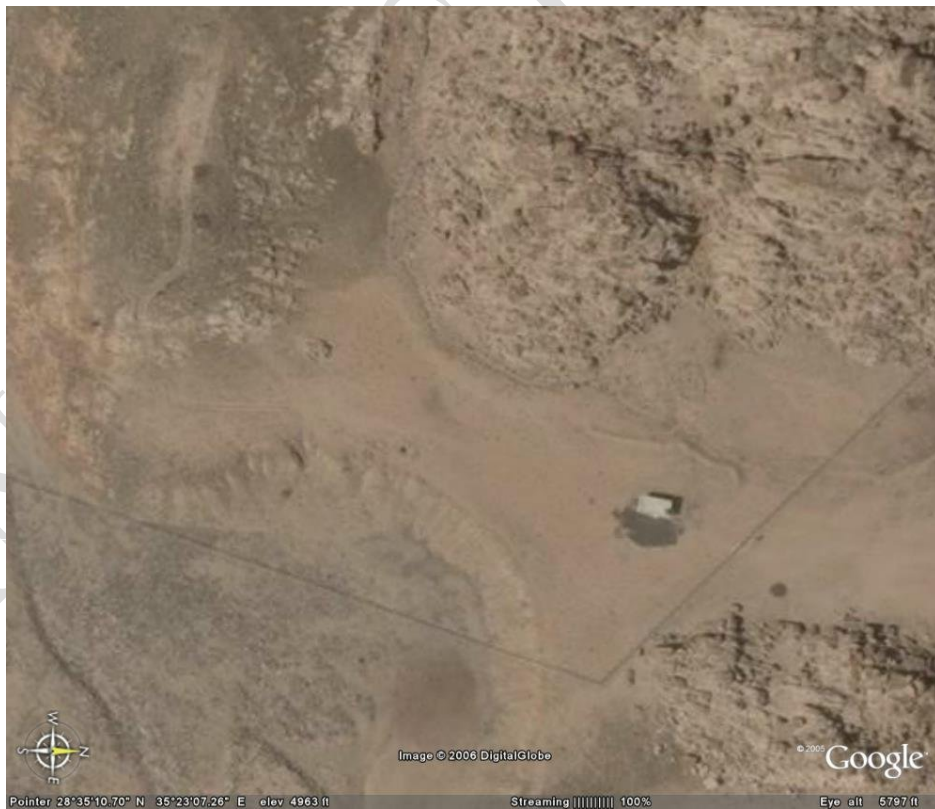


Figure 7 View from Google Earth showing guard house and fence at base of Mt. Sinai

Section E: Mt. Sinai Questions and Answers

ST. CATHERINE'S SINAI

1. According to Catholic tradition, angels carried the body of St. Catherine to the traditional Mount Sinai. So how can it be the wrong mountain?

In answer to this question, we refer the reader to Appendix 1.

WHERE WAS MIDIAN?

2. Since Mount Sinai was in Midian, then where is Midian?

When Moses fled from Egypt, he knew that he would be safe in Midian.

Obviously, this was a place where the Egyptians had no control. But where was it?

It was in Midian that Moses encountered the burning bush. There, God told Moses that he was to bring forth the Hebrews out of Egypt. *"When you have brought forth the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God upon this mountain"* (Ex. 3:12).

Notice, Moses was told to lead his people back to a mountain in Midian - to the mountain where God first spoke to him. This is later called Mount Sinai.

From studies of ancient Egyptian history, it becomes clear that Midian was NOT in the so-called "Sinai Peninsula".

All through the Sinai Peninsula there is tremendous evidence of the ancient Egyptians having control of this area. The inscriptions tell of their mining operations there. They mined turquoise and copper. Slag heaps still remain from their smelting.

There are temples out there, as well as fortresses. This was Egyptian controlled territory.

The location of Midian is pretty much accepted as being in Saudi Arabia: *"Midian, a son of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. xxv:2; 1 Chr. i:32); progenitor of the Midianites, or Arabians dwelling principally in the desert north of the Peninsula of Arabia. Southwards, they extended along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Eyleh (Gulf of Aqaba)."* (Smith's Bible Dictionary, art.: "Midian")



Figure 8 Map of Midian Location

The explorer Charles Doughty passed through an area of northwest Arabia called the MEDAIN, "north of MEDIANA." So the ancient name has stuck.

The statement that Midian was in Saudi Arabia accords with evidence from later in the Old Testament when Gideon and the Israelites faced attacks by the Midianites who came up from the desert east of the Jordan river into the land of Israel - and not from the direction of the present day Sinai Peninsula (Judges 6:33).

"MOUNT SINAI IN ARABIA"

3. I have a map which shows the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt as part of Arabia; so when Paul said "mount Sinai in Arabia", could he have been referring to the traditional site on the Sinai Peninsula?

My answer is this: Ancient Egyptian evidence proves that this desolate region was always under the control of Egypt' ... the land west of a line from the Wady of Egypt to the Elanitic Gulf (the Gulf of Aqaba) has always belonged to the Egyptian political sphere, and actually that is the present boundary of Egypt... the South-Arabians called the same region Msr, i.e. Misraim, Egypt. " (James Montgomery, *Arabia and the Bible*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934, p.31)

Thus the traditional Sinai site has been always Egyptian.

Since the Sinai Peninsula lay within the jurisdiction of Egypt, the fugitive Israelites would therefore avoid it.

Only Since Constantine

Actually, the traditional location in the so-called Sinai Peninsula did not come into being until almost 300 years after the time of Paul - and almost 2,000 years after the Exodus!

Unknown to most, the REASON this location was selected rests solely with the opinions of one man - the Roman Emperor Constantine (c.280-337 AD)! During a fit of depression, he sent his mother Helena to the Middle East to discover some spots he had seen in visions. The Sinai Peninsula was one such place she visited. And 200 years later (in AD 527) the present Monastery of St. Catherine was erected there.

When Queen Helena chose this mountain in the Sinai Peninsula as the biblical Mount Sinai, the Christian world blindly assumed this to be true. Instead of relying on visions of demons, Constantine should have consulted the pages of the Bible for clues to determine the TRUE SITE of Mount Sinai!

Traditional Site Untenable

Over the years many historians and scholars have realized the TRADITIONAL site of Mount Sinai in the Peninsula between the two gulfs of the Red Sea is MISPLACED and UNTENABLE.

Von Haven, a member of the Danish Expedition of 1761-1767, quickly realized the IMPOSSIBILITY of the site:

"I have observed earlier that we could not possibly be at Mount Sinai. The monastery was situated in a NARROW VALLEY, which was NOT EVEN LARGE ENOUGH FOR A MEDIUM-SIZED ARMY to be able to camp in, LET ALONE THE 600,000 MEN THAT MOSES HAD WITH HIM, who, together with their wives and children, must have come to OVER 3,000,000." (Arabia Felix: The Danish Expedition of 1761-1767, by Thorkild Hansen. Harper & Ros, N.Y., 1964, p.181)



Figure 9 Map of WRONG Exodus locations

"In Arabia"

Paul's statement concerning the location of Mount Sinai is in Galatians 4:25. *"For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia "*

Peake's Commentary on the Bible, referring to Paul's passage here, states: *"Their mothers likewise represent the two dispensations. Hagar represents that given on Mt. Sinai, and, Paul notes in passing the appropriateness of the fact that Mt. Sinai is in Arabia, the land to which Hagar took her son."*

Sinai and Horeb in Midian

In the biblical account Mount Sinai is CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE LAND OF MIDIAN.

1. Moses had fled from Egypt to MIDIAN. Here he came to the MOUNTAIN OF GOD, *"even to HOREB"* (Ex. 3:1). It was here, at the burning bush, that God told Moses, *"When you have brought forth the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God upon this mountain"* (v.12).

2. Later, the Israelites were brought to Horeb, Midian, and the mount of God (Ex. 17:6; 18:1,5). It's the same place.

The book of Malachi (4:4) identifies Horeb with Sinai, the mountain of the law-giving.



Figure 10 Both Traditional and Correct Exodus routes shown

Horeb is in Saudi Arabia

Mount Horeb is found in North West Saudi Arabia on U.S. Defense Mapping Agency map NH 3616 1:250,000 scale (28 degs. 20 min. N, 35 degs. 12 min. E).

If you examine a detailed map of this area, the WADI HOREB (or Hurab) can be seen to extend directly to the foothills of Jebel el Lawz, the highest mountain in the entire region.

Midian is in Saudi Arabia

We also showed in our answer to the preceding question that Midian is in Saudi Arabia.

And in Saudi Arabia, there is no evidence of Egyptian occupation. It was a safe place for Moses to go when he fled Egypt. And it was this same safe place to which God told him to bring the Hebrews.

Since Mount Sinai lies in Saudi Arabia, then the crossing through the sea to Mount Sinai had to be across the Gulf of Aqaba portion of the Red Sea, and not the Gulf of Suez, as commonly thought. (See map.) Our date for the Hebrew Exodus and the journey to Mount Sinai is 1446 BC. So it will be of interest to note the accompanying map which appears in the Historical Atlas of the holy Land. (This was found by Margaret Tierney in the Public Library in Melbourne.) It shows that the Egyptian Empire around 1450 BC included the traditional Sinai Peninsula - and was not part of Arabia.

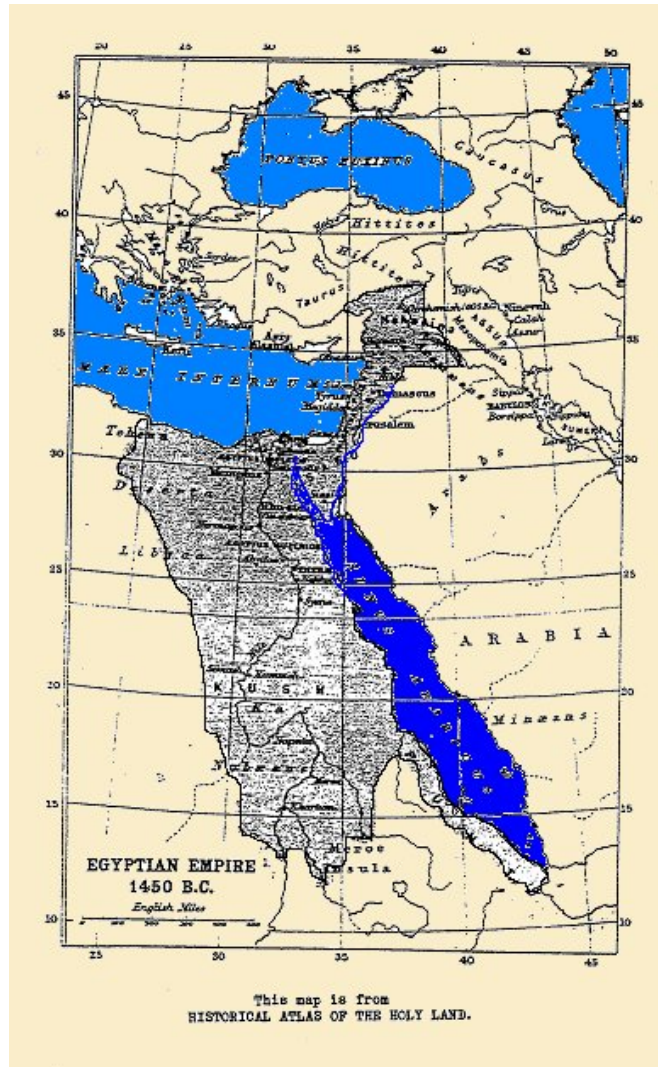


Figure 11 Map of Egyptian empire shows Sinai as part of Egypt.

An attempt by some modern map-makers to extend Arabia into the traditional Sinai Peninsula is probably due to the requirement that Mount Sinai be "in Arabia".

Because they have accepted a "fake" site for Mount Sinai, when they draw a map they are extending Midian to accommodate their PROBLEM.

The true Mount Sinai is, however, already in Arabia - and with all the archaeological remains.

Local Traditions of Moses and Jethro in the Area

Importantly, the few explorers who have been through the NW area of Arabia found this area (Midian) to have a vast array of local traditions about Moses and Jethro in the area.

"From here my guide and I climbed up the cliff to visit the 'circles of Jethro' on the summit of Musalla ridge, from which we climbed down quite easily to our camp on the far side A cairn marked the spot where Jethro is supposed to have prayed, and all around it are numerous circles. " (H. St. John Philby, *The Land of Midian*, p. 222)



Figure 12 Jethro's tomb was found in this cave.

Explorer Charles Doughty writes of "... a tradition amongst their [the inhabitants of this NW Arabian region] ancestors that very anciently they occupied all that country about Maan, where also Moses fed the flocks of Jethro and Prophet. " (*Travels in Arabia Deserta*)

According to *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 20, p.703d):

"It has long been felt difficult that the Sinaitic Peninsula could have been the scene of the wanderings of the immense body of Israelites, as described, and a careful study of the biblical narratives has raised questions which have not been adequately answered. Analysis has made it probable that Kadesh-Barnea (50m. S. of Beersheba) was the scene of some of the most important incidents now placed at Sinai, and the mount of the law-giving, or, perhaps, more especially Mt. Horeb, should possibly be looked for in Midian, east of the Gulf of Akaba. " (See Jethro).

According to a copy of the *Torah* (Temple Beth Israel, St Kilda, Victoria, Australia), on page 510, in the notes on Exodus 18:27:

11 'His own land'- Probably east of the Gulf of Akaba (see at 2.15). "

BUT WHICH MOUNTAIN WAS SINAI?

4. Can we now pinpoint the REAL Mt. Sinai -with exactitude?

Here is the first clue: *"The Lord spoke to us in Horeb, saying, you have dwelt long enough IN this mount"* (Deut. 1:6).

The description indicates that the people were "in" a mountain range - protected within its borders.

After the discovery of the chariot parts in the Gulf of Aqaba, Ron Wyatt went looking for a mountain on the eastern side of the gulf which would fit this description. There was only one candidate, in his opinion -Jebel el Lawz.

An aerial map showed this mountain to be in an almost semi-circular shape, enclosing an area of 5,000 acres - certainly quite large enough to accommodate 2 million people and their herds.

It was also separated from the mountainous region which paralleled the Red Sea, by a desert, or plain area - which could be the desert of Sin(ai).

Jebel el Lawz was the perfect candidate.

At 8,000 feet (2,600 m) it is also the tallest mountain in the region. Those who have looked up at its massive granite slopes are awed by its sheer ruggedness and size. Philby punctuates his book with superlatives such as "the GREAT MASSIF of Jabal Lauz" and "the Lauz MASSIF".

The site is located some 144 km by road from Tabuk towards Hagi. Then, soon after crossing a bridge, a dry wadi is followed west for 48.7 km.

Upon questioning a bedouin in the area, if this was indeed Jabel el Lawz, Ron's escort Ibrahim Salem Frich responded with "nahm, Jabel Musa henna!" ("YES, THE MOUNTAIN OF MOSES IS HERE!")

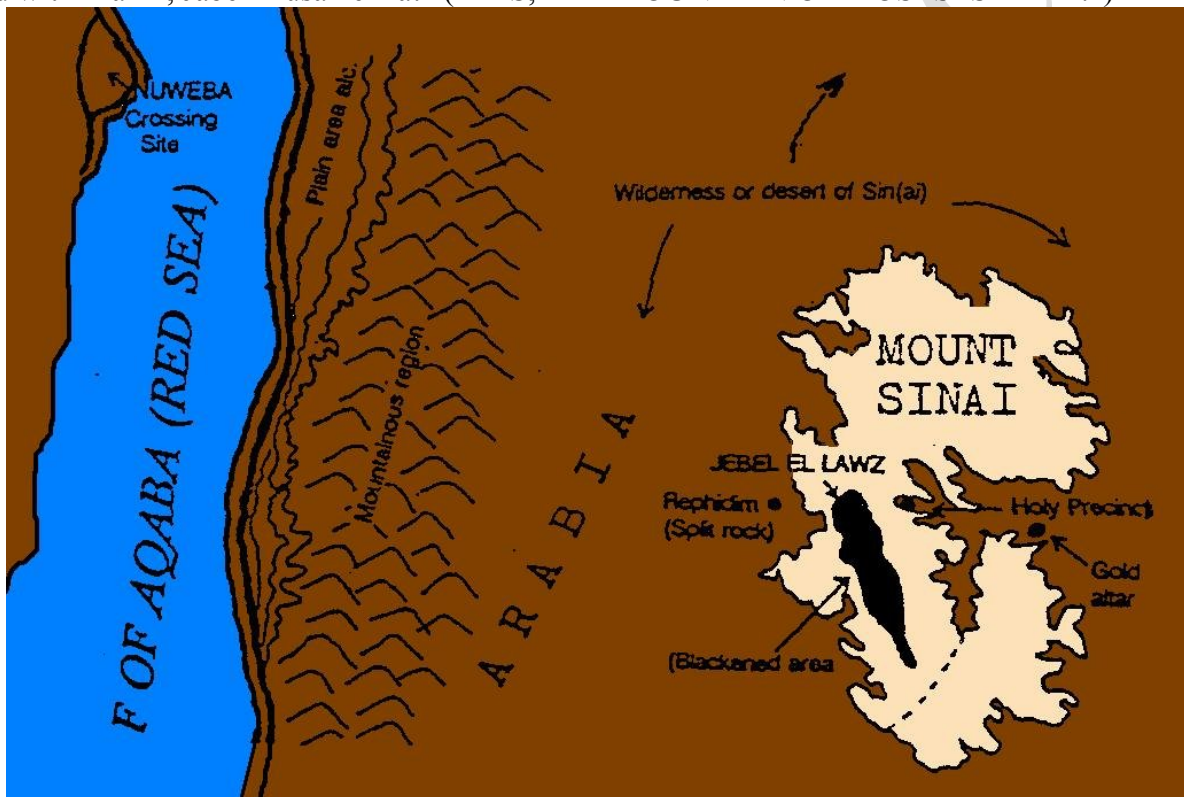


Figure 13 Map of Jebel El Lawz Location

Cave

Among other features of the site is a cave just below one peak. *"And he [Elijah] ...went... unto Horeb the mountain of God. And he came thither unto a cave, and lodged there"* (1 Kings 19:8, 9).



Figure 14 Location of cave in Mt. Sinai



Figure 15 Cave opening left picture; view out of cave showing holy precinct in right picture.



Figure 16 Close-up of cave and solitary tree

Solitary Tree

On one of the peaks (above the cave) there are two extremely large boulders with a solitary tree growing between them. This strange tree which seemingly is growing out of the granite, is one of the first things Ron noticed when he first saw this mountain. It is this tree which positively identifies the mountain. In an area with kilometers and kilometers of mountains, there is no mistaking this particular site. When you see the tree, you know you are there.

There is reference to a tree on Sinai, in a book written about 650 AD, by a man who lived in and knew western Saudi Arabia. We know that Mohammed, who wrote the *Koran*, visited this area at least once. The speaker in this passage of the *Koran* is supposed to be God, or Allah, who refers to himself in the plural as he states: "*We produced for you... a tree issuing from the Mount of Sinai that bears oil and seasoning.*" (The *Koran*, translated by Arthur J. Arberry, chapter (Sura) "The Believers", para. 20)

The Ancient Brook

On the face of the mountain, there extends evidence of an ancient stream that originated high in the mountain. The waters spilled down through the southern part of the holy precinct, turning east and flowing to the edge of the boundary markers (which we'll discuss soon), then turning and flowing north. The path is still visible today.

The biblical account tells us that when Moses destroyed and powdered up the golden calf, he "*cast the dust thereof into the brook that descended out of the mount*" (Deut. 9:21).

Again, as we read the *Koran*, it appears that the peoples of this area knew the site of Mt. Sinai and this brook very well. "*Moses ...said... 'I observe a fire... ' When he came to it, a voice came from the right bank of the watercourse, in the sacred hollow, coming from the tree: Moses, I am God'*" (*Ibid*, Chapter "The Story", para. 29, 30) This is an amazing description of a scene which perfectly fits the evidence from the site! The "sacred hollow" describes the area at the foot of the blackened mountain, which is protected on three sides by the mountains. The tree is certainly to the right of the river and again fits.



Figure 17 Brook coming down Mt. Sinai

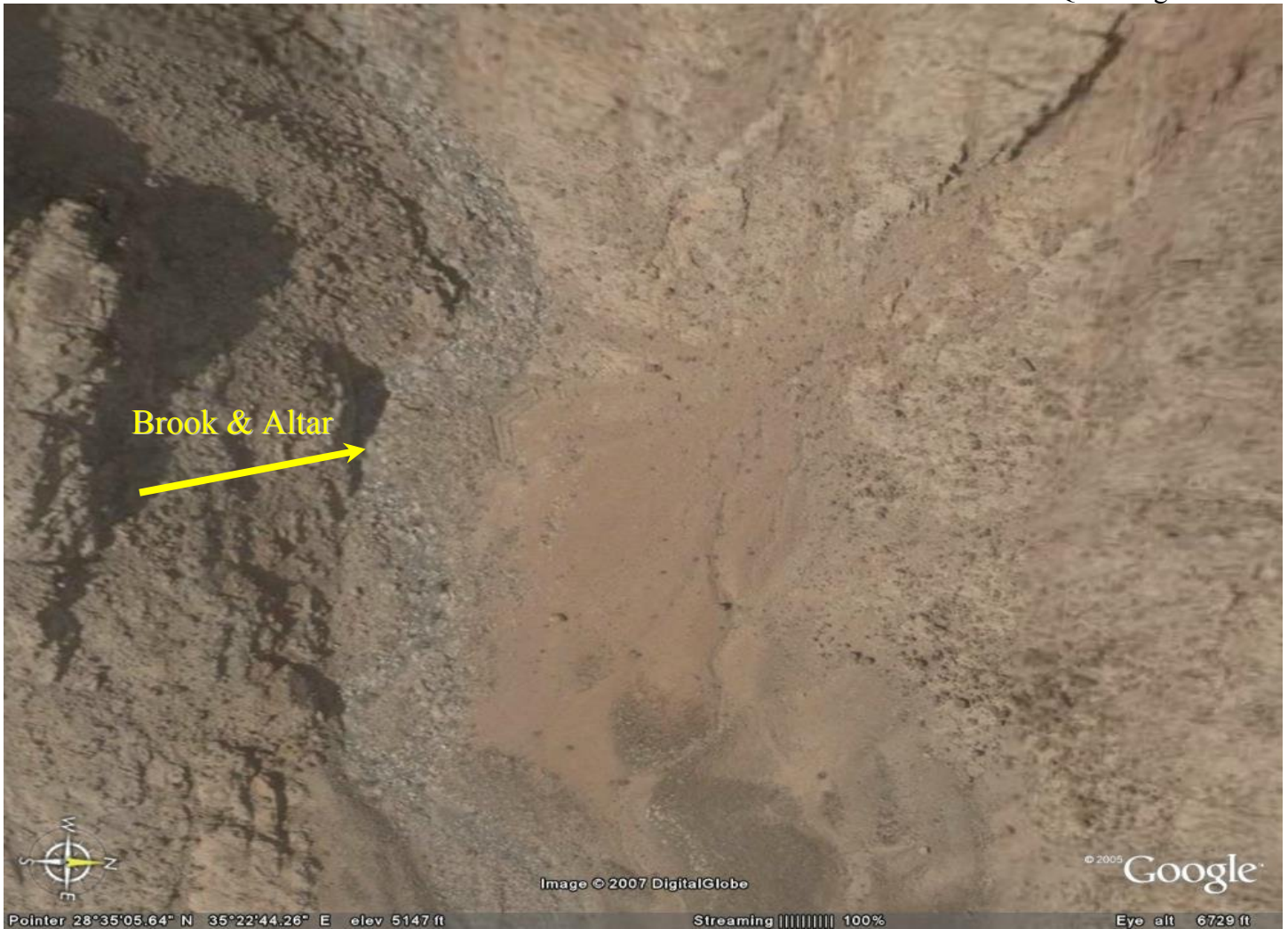


Figure 18 Brook with altar visible

Water supply System

Today the region is arid - not a stream anywhere.

There is evidence of a very elaborate water supply system, complete with a lake and wells.

In 1985, there were found a large number of very large stone "columns" with just a few inches extending above the ground. A line of these extended along the lake bordering the "holy precinct". Several more were on the other side of the lake, and there was a line of them many hundreds of feet from the lake.

They are double-walled and buried in the earth. Their location can be seen quite easily, as the soil covering them drops off about 20 feet (6 meters) along their entire course.

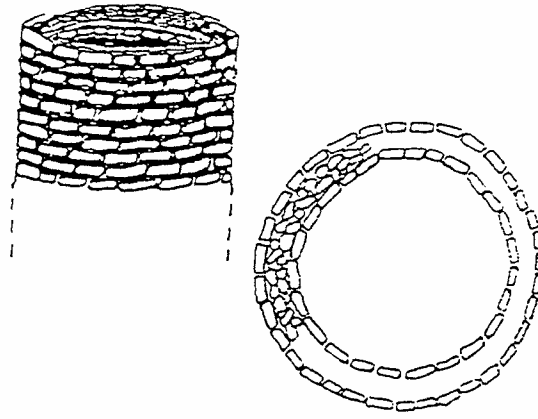


Figure 19 How wells were constructed

Their construction is as follows: the outer wall, constructed of brick-sized rocks, is 18 feet (5 1/2 m) diameter. Within this enclosed outer wall is another interior wall, several feet smaller. In between these two walls, other stones of the same size are placed vertically.

The work crew completely dug out one along the bank of the lake and it rested on bedrock at 22 feet.

Water Filtration System

Based on their design, the fact that they extend to the bedrock, and their locations all around the lake, we believe they served as water filters.

The wells are buried in earthen embankments along much of the perimeter and their tops are not much higher than the lake level. Water seeks its level, so the water would rise in the wells.



Figure 20 Where wells were placed. Water is added for clarity.



Figure 21 Location of one of the wells. Guard shack and sign in background. Security fence in foreground.

The great multitude had just come from Egypt, a country very dependent on the ability to divert water into reservoirs and canals. And it makes perfect sense to think that they employed that technology at the place that would be their home for almost a year. Two million people or more, with their animals, needed water and a LOT of it every day.

The "Bounds" Set by Moses

The Bible story relates that God instructed Moses to "*set bounds unto the people*" (Ex. 19:12) - a barrier so that the people would not approach the mountain.

Looking down at the "sacred precinct", a massive amount of crumbling stone walls constructed of dark stone is very visible. You can see the blackish lines of the walls extending from one edge of the mountain, ending where the stream passes into the lake, then beginning on the other side and extending to the opposite side of the mountain. They also follow from the right edge of the mountain, then turn and follow the squared-off area along the side of the stream, continuing about halfway into the "holy precinct". On the left side, these walls also follow the edge of the stream but aren't as visible because of the angle. Our estimate, by comparing them with objects of known size in the photo, is between 8 and 12 feet tall. Although most are completely crumbled, there is an almost intact section along the stream, directly above the altar.

Also, along the left border of the mountain are crumbled walls which begin at the lake and follow the edge of the mountain all the way to the line of pillars. There don't appear to have been any walls on the mountain edge opposite the guard shack, but it probably was secure with the walls along the lake. There's no entrance into the "holy precinct" from that side. The only entry, even today, is through the strip of land between the mountain and the lake by the guard shack.

The Altar for the Golden Calf

A dramatic event occurred while Moses was up the mountain receiving the tablets of the Ten Commandments. The people built an altar for the worship of an Egyptian golden calf. *"And Moses turned, and went down from the mount, and the two tables of the testimony were in his hand, the tables were written on both their sides... And when Joshua heard the noise of the people as they shouted, he said unto Moses, There is a noise of war in the camp. And he said, It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear. And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount. And he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it"* (Ex. 32:15-20).

We can visualize Moses and Joshua looking out over the area from the plateau (partway down the mount), getting ready to begin their final descent. They look out over the uninhabited holy precinct, and just beyond the boundary fence, the people are in a great commotion, singing and dancing. And just beyond, nestled close to a small hill, is the golden calf altar. As they walk through the holy precinct, closer to the barrier, they can clearly see the golden calf high upon the altar.

Moses throws down the Tables of Stone just inside the holy precinct, but in the sight of the people. He keeps walking straight ahead, directly to Aaron and the altar. Taking the golden calf, he has it hurled into the fire, and ultimately it is melted down into a formless blob (showing what a "powerful god" it really is). Now he climbs on to the altar Aaron built and grinds the gold blob down into dust. He then takes a large pile of gold dust to the stream which flows from the mountain and strews it in the water at the place where the stream flows out of the holy precinct. Since no one can venture beyond the barrier, no one who drinks the water can escape the pollution of the gold in it.

Thus far, the evidence at Jebel el Lawz fits the biblical description perfectly!

Just outside the holy precinct, perhaps a mile or more from the base of the mountain, is an ancient altar, with 12 petroglyphs of cows and bulls. There is little doubt that this was the altar to the golden calf which Aaron had constructed, since it was obvious that the stones had been arranged.



Figure 22 Golden Calf Altar



Figure 23 Egyptian Petroglyphs on altar stones

Aaron took the gold of the Israelites and fashioned a golden calf from it and built an altar for it. (Exodus 32:4,5)

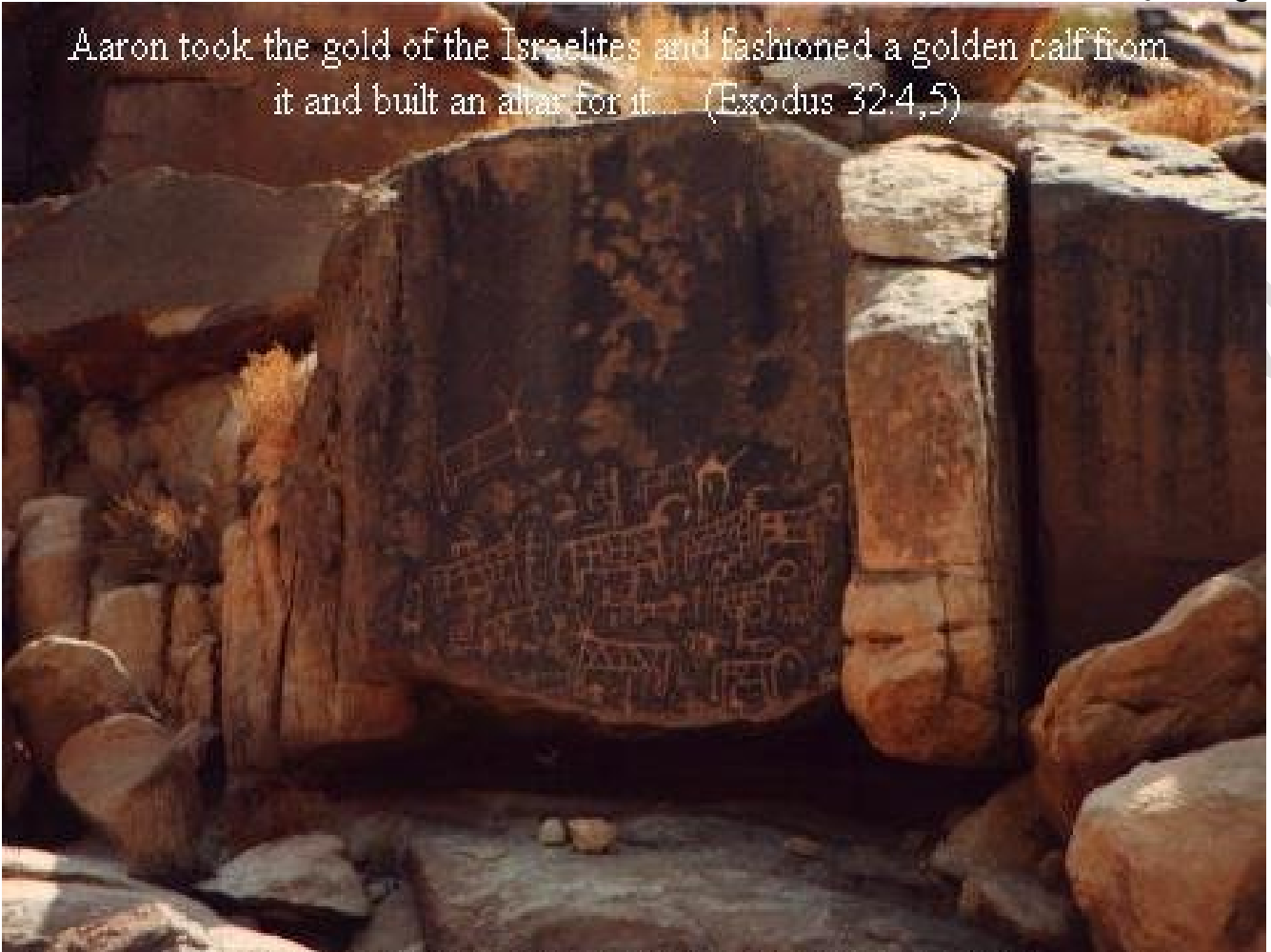


Figure 24 View of Egyptian Petroglyphs on altar stone

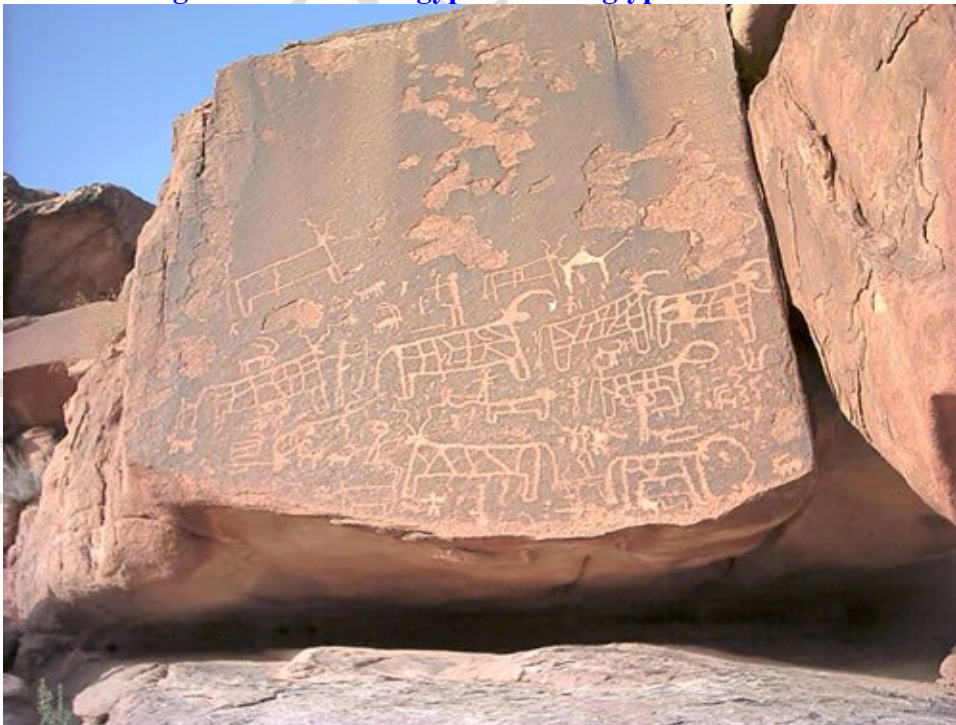


Figure 25 Close up of Egyptian Petroglyphs

But there was more exciting evidence: When Ron climbed upon the altar and looked over the top of it, something red and glimmering caught his eye. He saw that there was a slight puddle of water from the light, early morning shower, on the rock and it looked almost like a puddle of blood. Carefully examining this, he saw that this part of the rock had a slight depression in it, which looked as if something had worn or ground it down.

Then, as he looked even closer, he saw that the "blood red" color reflected in the water was the result of tiny flecks of gold embedded in the entire worn area (6' x 4') of the top of the rock. Was this where Moses had ground down the golden calf into gold powder, before making the people drink it? (Ex. 32:20)

When Ron showed the archaeologist from Riyadh University, he was very excited. He said this ancient Egyptian style of petroglyph was found nowhere else in Saudi that he knew of. The horns of the cows and bulls were drawn in the Egyptian style, representing the gods Hathor and Apis.

Ron was congratulated on the discovery and the area promptly closed off. All photographs were confiscated.

A later visit by members of Jim Irwin's "High Flight" team verified that the Saudis had enclosed the area with a 12 foot high, chain link fence and barbed wire, with a large blue and white 4 foot by 8 foot sign in Arabic and English, that it was a protected site of historical importance. The same type fence encircles two entire mountains.

The cost involved in the fencing alone shows that the Saudis are taking this site very seriously.

Re: the gold of the calf incident: Significantly, there were also very strong readings of the mineral gold registered at this site!

Altar at foot of Mountain

Outside the camp, under the mount, is an altar, about 40 to 45 inches high, and roughly 50 to 60 feet long and 25 to 30 feet wide, made of uncut stones. The Scripture mentions this altar of "unhewn" stone, "under the hill" (Ex. 20:25; 24:4).

Adjoining it to form an "L" shape is a "corral" with walls about 3 feet thick and a dividing wall down lengthwise, one corridor probably for entry with the sacrificial animal, the other for exiting. At the entrance to the "corral" are two "U" shaped stones with centre holes, presumably for the placing of the animal's head and then for removal of blood when it was killed. (For more information, see our book, *Sinai's Exciting Secrets*, pp. 53-58.)



Figure 26 L shaped altar at foot of Mt. Sinai



Figure 27 Close up of altar looking up Mt. Sinai.



Figure 28 Near view of altar

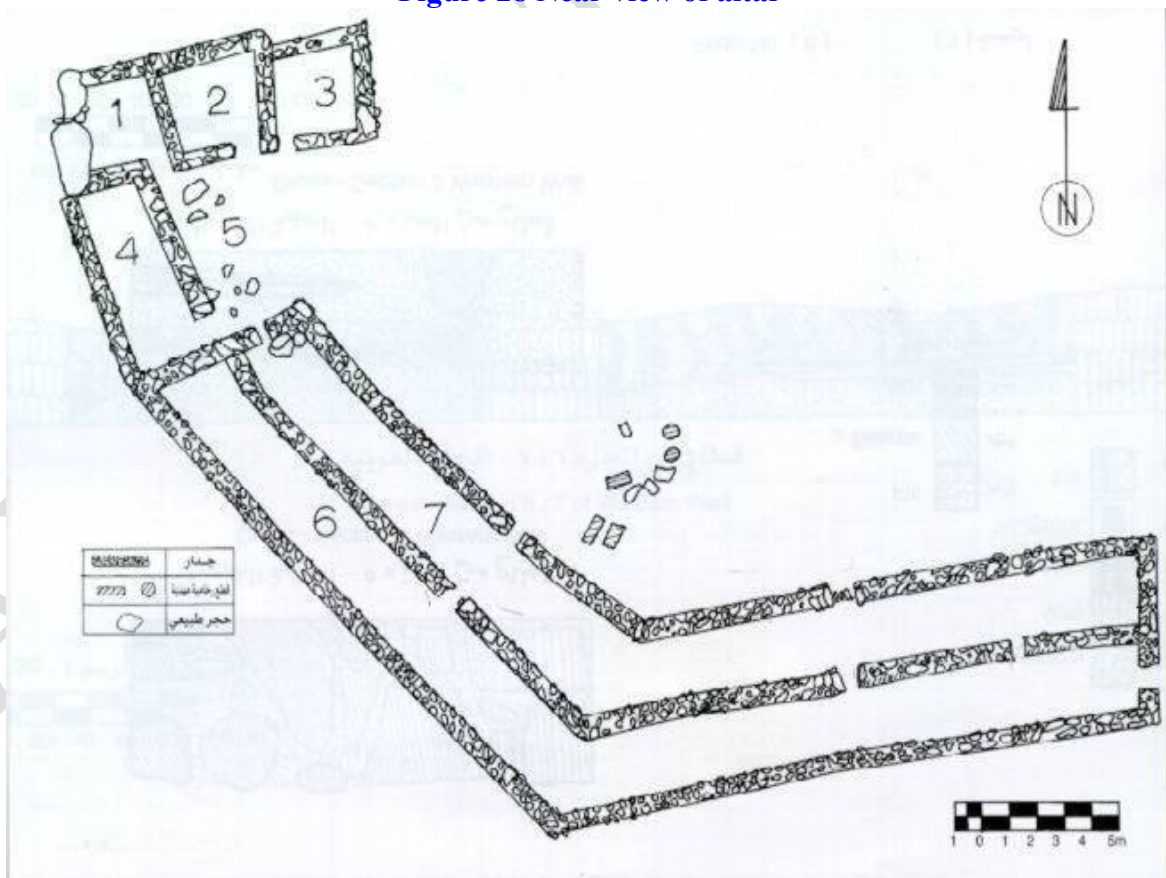


Figure 29 Drawing of the altar of Moses.

The 12 Pillars

The Bible records: "And Moses... builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel" (Ex. 24:4).

The Hebrew word used is "matstsebah". Could this be the origin of the word "masebah", which denotes a one-piece, standing stone pillar? (cf. Josh. 4:8.)

Discovered: In the holy precinct, to the far right and near the front (looking westward into the area) there is a semi-circle of 12 large granite boulders; about 6 feet wide and 9 feet tall. (This is an estimate based on the drop in ground level.) These are covered by alluvial soil, washed into the area by seasonal showers - and only the tops are visible.

Ron saw these white pillars lying close to ground level, as the sun reflected off the white stone.



Figure 30 Pillar stones at base of Mt. Sinai



Figure 31 Pillar stones with the altar of Moses in background

White Marble Shrine

Near the altar at the base of the mountain, are the remains of some type of shrine built of pure white, polished marble. It is round, with sets of double columns at even intervals. Its roof was a polished dome. The pieces of the columns are about 21 inches in diameter, with one measurement taken as 20.6 inches -the royal Egyptian cubit.

When Ron and Dave were exploring the region, each separated by the interrogation team, Ron found a piece of white marble with an inscription on it in archaic Hebrew, which he committed to memory and buried, not telling the Saudis about it. He believes that section will prove that Solomon had the shrine built, if he can ever get back out there and retrieve it, or have it safely retrieved.

The Bedouins themselves told Ron and Dave that there had been a marble building there, but that it had been dismantled and used in a mosque in Hagi.

Circular Dwellings

There are thousands of circular dwelling remains of the multitude's stay at Sinai and Rephidim.



Figure 32 Ancient Campsite circle

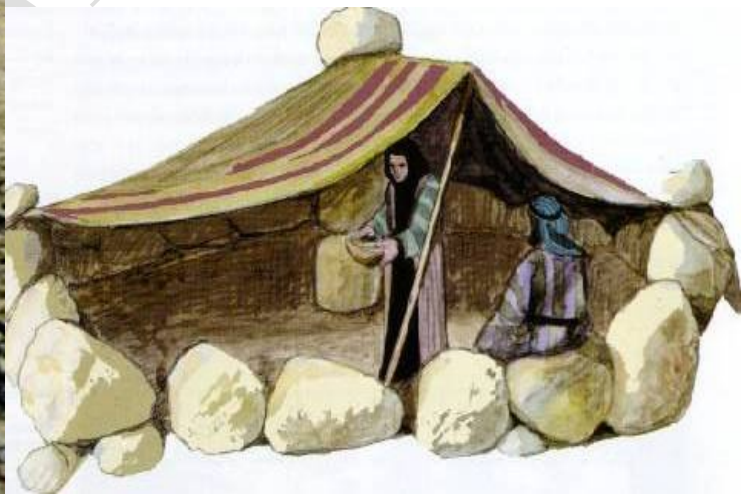


Figure 33 Camp circles on left; reenactment on right.

"The Rock in Horeb"

Tracking Israel's route from the Red Sea to Sinai in Arabia, we find ourselves in a place which fits the description of Rephidim. Here, in the desert, Moses was told to go to "the rock in Horeb" (undoubtedly, a well-known, prominent rock) and strike it. He was promised that out would come water for the people to drink.

Here stands the most amazing monument on this planet!



Figure 34 The rock of Horeb!

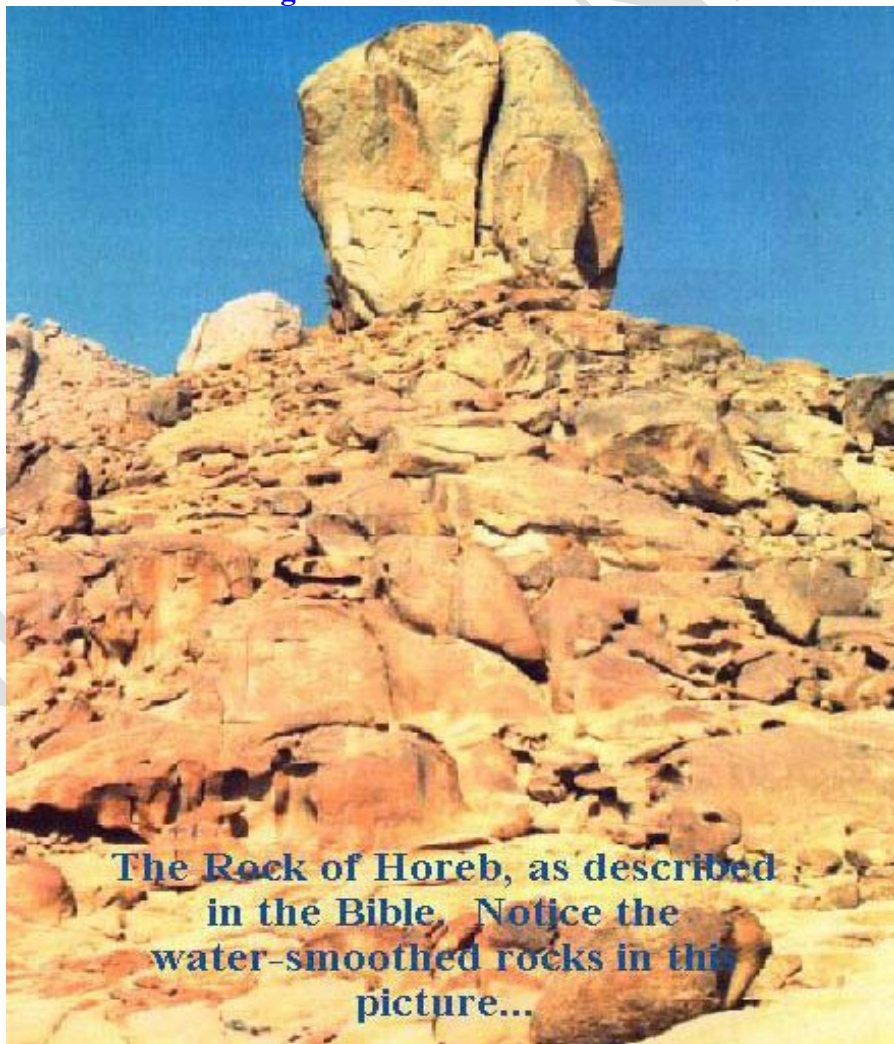


Figure 35 A close up view of the rock of Horeb

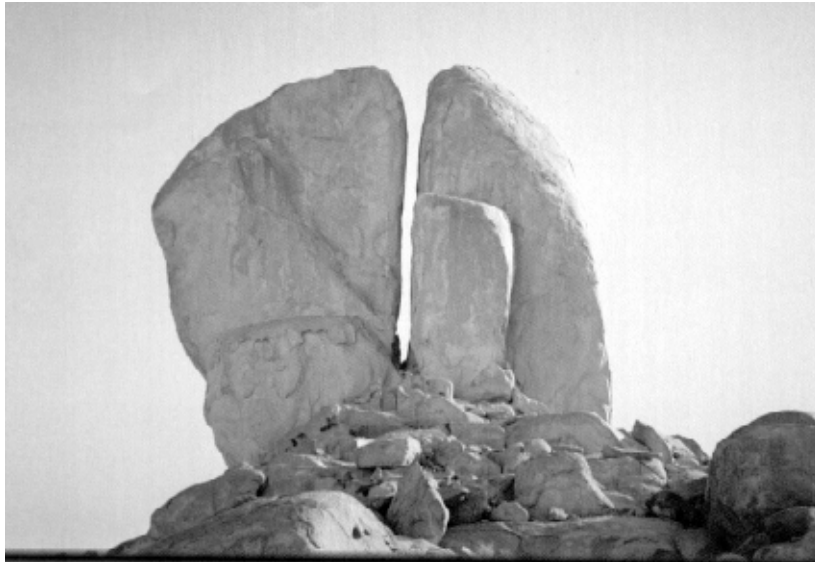


Figure 36 A view of the crack in the center of the rock



Figure 37 Close up view of the rock of Horeb. Human insert gives indication of size

On the western side of the Horeb range (the encampment at Mt. Sinai was on the east), in the midst of the plain, is a hill about 110 feet (34 m) high. Atop this hill towers a mighty rock, about the size of an 5 story building. The total height, then, of this object, is about 16 stories.

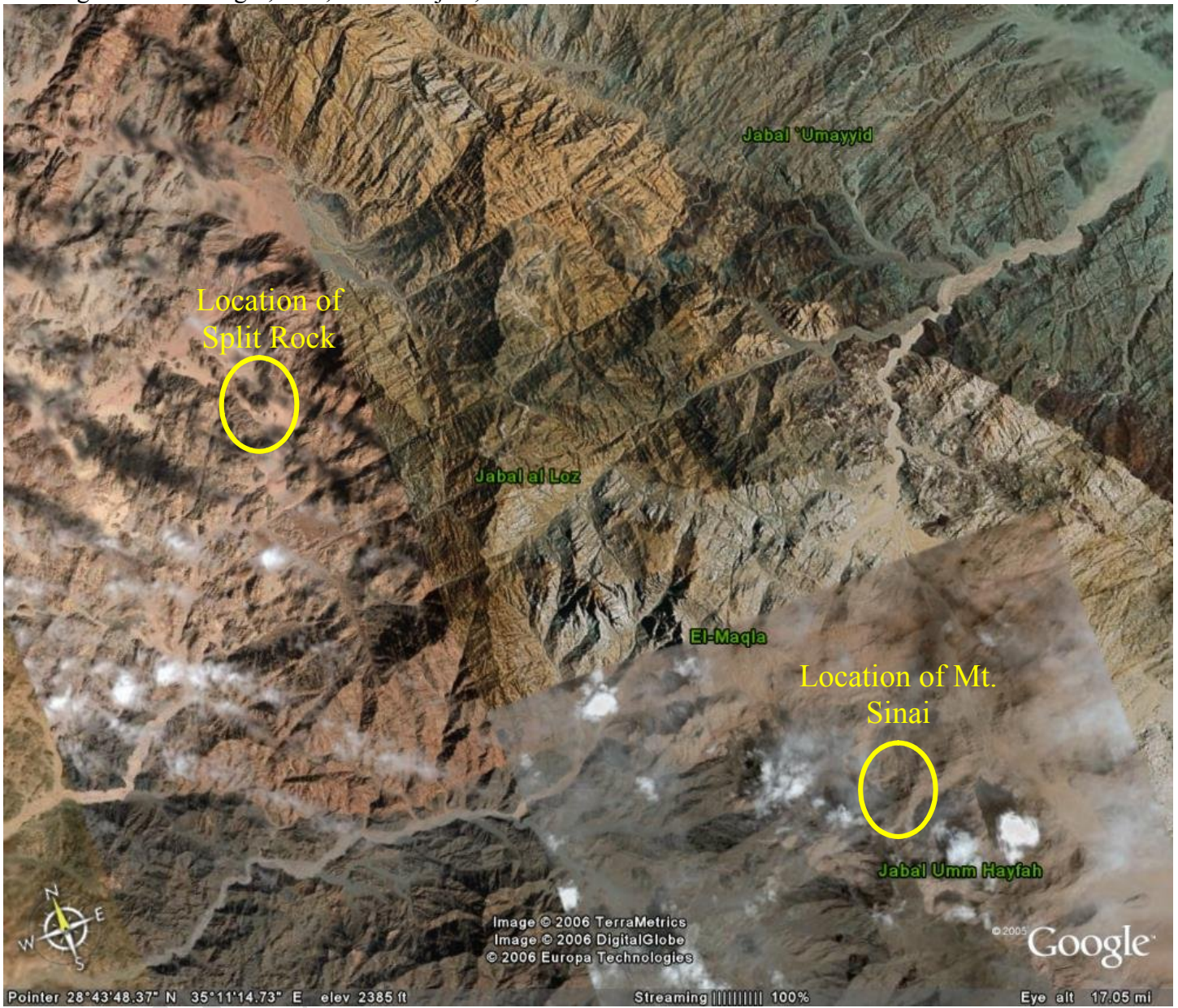


Figure 38 Google Earth gives location of split rock in reference to Mt. Sinai



Figure 39 Google earth views of split rock

This giant rock is split through the middle. The split is large enough for a man to walk through.

Now, here is the remarkable part: Water erosion channels come from the TOP of the hill - OUT OF THE ROCK! This rock displays the pattern of water erosion, with evidence that numerous streams came forth in several directions.

Today, there is no water in the region anywhere. For this reason, it has remained uninhabited all these years. But it is evident that great streams of water once came from this split in the rock in several directions. The erosion channels continue out into the plain below.

Another Altar

About 200 meters from this rock, is another altar, similar in construction to the one in the holy precinct. The Scripture says that Moses built an altar at Rephidim. And that altar is still there.



Figure 40 Ancient altar near split rock. Notice split rock in top of left picture.

A Check-List

The biblical account gives us a CHECK-LIST of items that were left behind by the Hebrews on their march from Egypt to Canaan.

We have discovered that the weight of evidence supports the story to its minutest detail.

If I were at present a skeptic, I would now have to look at my doubts and why I hold them.

On all fronts the critics are being found with egg on their faces, as discovery after discovery vindicates the inerrant accuracy of this inspired record.

BLACKENED TOP

5. What caused the blackened top of the mountain?

The entire top of the mountain is blackened as if charred by some tremendous heat. It looks like it is made of coal. It looks exactly as if the very top portion of the entire top of the Lawz Mountain had been evenly scorched.

Notice the biblical account: "And Mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the LORD descended upon it in fire" (Ex. 19:18). Mount Sinai "melted" (Judges 5:5). It "burned with fire", "unto blackness" (Heb. 12:8). Is this burnt top the result of the consuming fire of God's own presence?

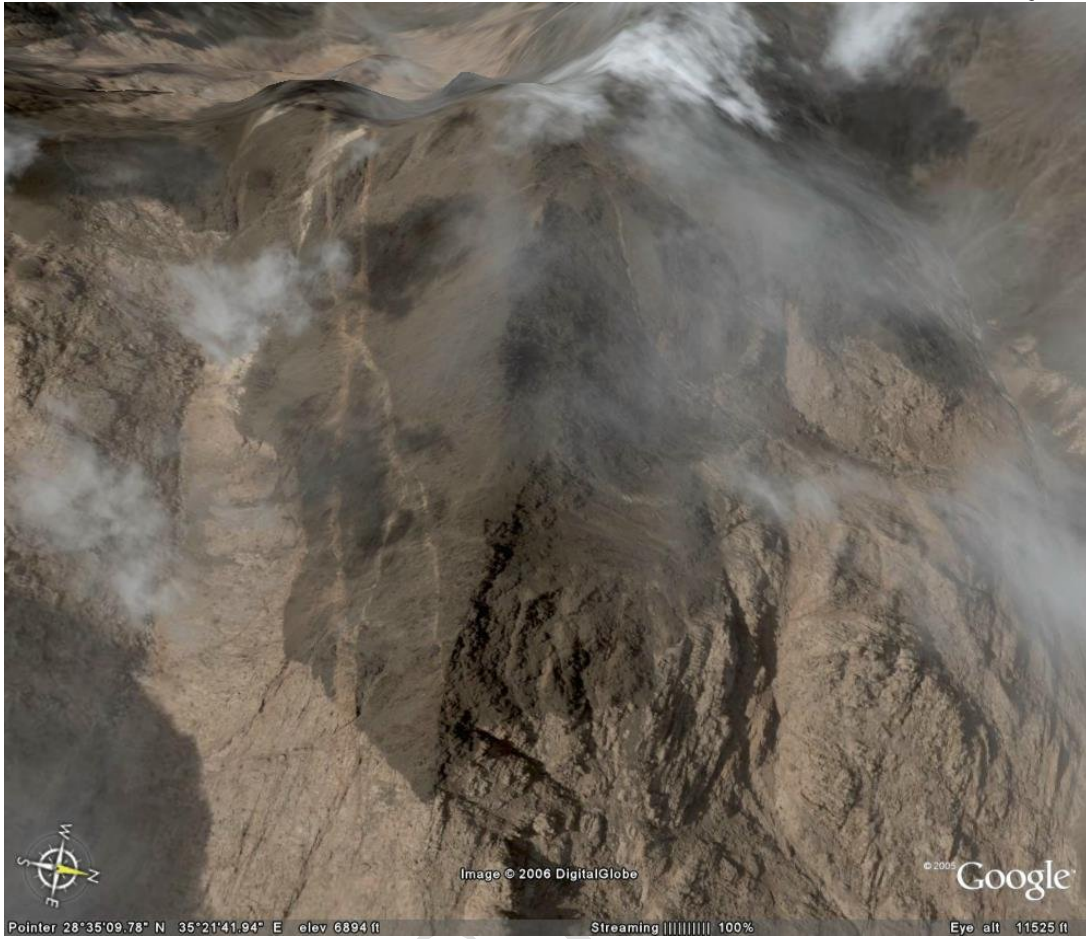


Figure 41 Blackened top of the Mountain of God



Figure 42 Blackened top



Figure 43 Charred rock. Notice pink granite on inside of broken piece of rock.

TABLETS OF LAW

6. How big were the tablets of the Ten Commandments? For centuries artists have depicted the tablets as large (generally one carried in each arm). How big were they?"

According to *Encyclopedia Judaica*, they weighed 40 se'ah (selah) which equaled 913 grams, i.e. about 2 pounds. This means they were quite small. Exodus 32:15,16 says that when Moses brought them down the mountain, "*the two tables of the testimony were in his hand: the tables were written on both their sides; on the one side and on the other were they written.*" Notice, he held them both in his hand (one hand, singular); and they were engraved front and back. That clears up two popular misconceptions.

DRINKING THE GOLDEN CALF WATER

7. You say that, after grinding down the golden calf, Moses strewed the gold dust in the stream, polluting it, and the people had to drink it. Have you not here entered an area of speculation which takes away from the facts you present?

I completed a degree, some time ago, in Palaeontology and Stratigraphy, so the geological aspects of your work are of particular interest to me.

I suggest to you that gold, no matter how small you grind it up, when thrown into a stream, would rapidly sink to the bottom and stay on the bottom and would not be held in suspension. The children of Israel, when dipping water out of the stream, would not have any gold in their containers unless they dipped into sediment on the bottom. Even in this case the gold would remain on the bottom of the container and it would be easy to avoid swallowing it. Gold is very stable; it does not rust or dissolve easily; it would not pollute the water. Have you not here entered an area of speculation which takes away from the facts you present?

Is it SPECULATION? Or SCRIPTURE? ... or even SCIENTIFIC FACT?... Let's see:

When Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the tablets of the Ten Commandments, to his horror he saw the people worshipping the golden calf that they had made during his absence. "*... he saw the calf, and the dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount. And he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it"* (Ex. 32:19,20).

You will notice from this verse that Moses took the golden calf and -

1. Melted IT.
2. Ground IT to powder.
3. Put IT on the water.
4. Made the children of Israel drink of IT.

Did you notice what happened to "it" (the gold)? They drank it!

In Deuteronomy 9 we have the same record a little more elaborately.

And I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamped it, and ground it very small, even until it was as small as dust: and I cast the dust thereof into the brook that descended out of the mount (Deut. 9:21).

You will notice that Moses goes into greater detail here and you will note that six things are mentioned concerning the golden calf

1. He melted it.
2. He stamped it.
3. He ground it.
4. He ground it again.
5. He put it into the brook.
6. He made the children of Israel drink it.

We now cite M.R. Dettaan, M.D., (*Chemistry of the Blood, pp.54, 55*).

"Moses' Knowledge of Chemistry

"It is very evident from this record that Moses had supernaturally-given knowledge of the science of chemistry. You may have wondered why Moses took the calf and submitted it to the melting, pounding, grinding and suspension. The result was a suspension which became a vivid type of the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"In chemistry we speak of three kinds of mixtures. They are as follows:

"1. A MECHANICAL MIXTURE. If I drop a piece of metallic gold in water, no solution occurs. The gold is intact and remains in the water. Pure gold is insoluble in water.

"2. A SUSPENSION OR EMULSION. Finely divided particles of a metallic substance may, by the addition of another chemical, be suspended in water. There is no solution. The finely ground particles are merely suspended in the water. We call this an EMULSION.

" 3. A CHEMICAL SOLUTION. If I take a teaspoonful of sugar and put it into a glass of water, the sugar will not mix or be suspended, but will enter into a solution so that the result will be an increase in weight but not an increase in volume. The sugar dissolves and the atoms take up their place in the inter-atomic spaces in the water.

This is a SOLUTION.

Gold Insoluble In Water

"Gold is insoluble in water, being nineteen times heavier with a specific gravity of 19.5. In fine powder it assumes a colloidal condition, and added to water results in a coloration that appears to be solution. As the particles are made finer the bulk is greatly increased and acquires an 'apparent' specific gravity permitting its suspension in water, giving the liquid a deep red color. Scientific records state that "colloidal" gold in water is a rose-red color when the particles are of 10 micron size in a dilution of 1 to 100,000 (10 microns equal .0003937 or 0.0004 inches). From this you will see that gold in 'dust' size will color water as 'blood', which means that this calf of gold need not have been very large to color sufficient water blood-red to furnish drinks to at least two or more million people. COLLOIDAL gold can be made in many ways but the method of Moses is the best under the circumstances in the wilderness. The burning removed the impurities; the stamping (beating) reduced it to thin sheets because of the ductability of gold. Gold leaf can be made so thin that it requires about 280,000 to make one inch. Sheets as thin as 00.000004 inch have been made. Then the grinding becomes easy, and further information proves that Moses ground it very fine, as fine as dust, reducing it to the size of colloidal gold; this cast into the brook would make the water blood-red. It was non-toxic."

HOW COULD REMAINS SURVIVE?

8. How have the remains of artifacts managed to survive?

Fortunately the remoteness and the desert conditions have preserved these remains, just where they were left 3,400 years ago.

I believe a divine hand has kept these from discovery until now -the age when they were needed for a skeptical world - kept them from being discovered and looted.

ALTAR OF THE GOLDEN CALF

9. I was thrilled with the Mount Sinai discovery. The pictures of the golden calf altar were amazing. But what I want to know is, how could these petroglyphs around the altar still remain after all this time? Were they painted on or scratched on?

An area of the stone was washed with a substance that was absorbed by the rock about 1/8 of an inch (30 mm). A pointed tool was then employed that, when struck against the blackened rock to a depth of 1/4 inch (60 mm) left a white mark. The artist thus portrayed images of Hathor and Apis, the Egyptian sacred cows, in dotted outline with their markings, six figures apiece.

THE GRAVEYARD

10. What happened to the 20,000 that were killed by plagues and the 3,000 that the Levites put to death?

Exodus 32:28 - At Sinai, the Levites put to death 3000 men. Exodus 32:35/I Corinthians 10:8 says a plague killed 20,000 more. What happened to the 23,000 bodies?

Approximately 3-4 miles north of the mountain, there is an area surrounded by a fence, that is likely a graveyard. It is about 400 yards across, with many hundreds of upright *headstone-like* rocks. No epitaphs. Some sign of rows and rectangles/squares. Satellite images seem to indicate holes dug at same time. Seem to indicate thousands of "graves."



Figure 44 Possible graveyard of 23,000 killed by plagues and/or Levites

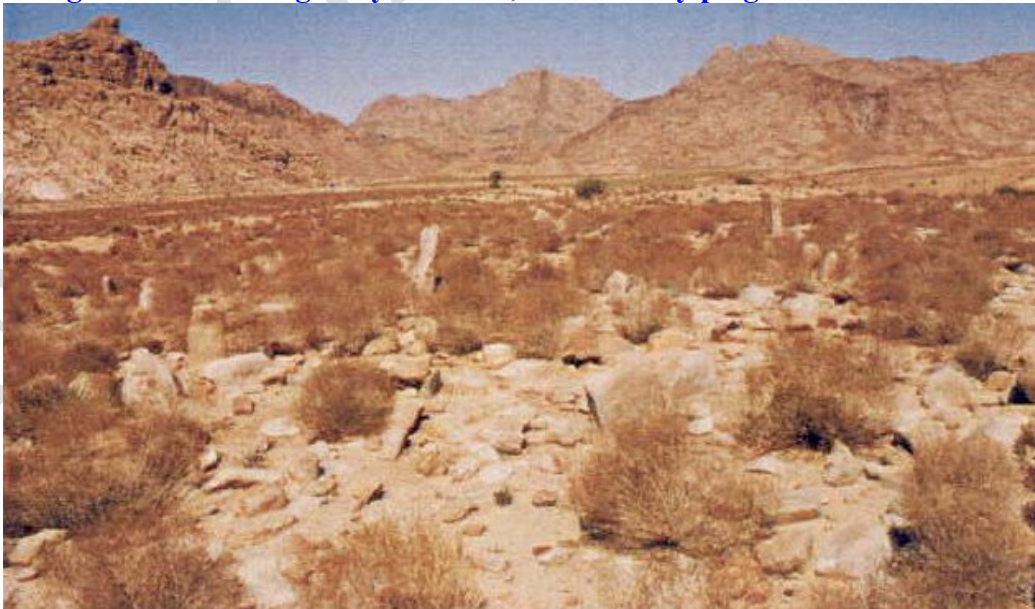


Figure 45 Head stones using upright rocks and no epitaphs

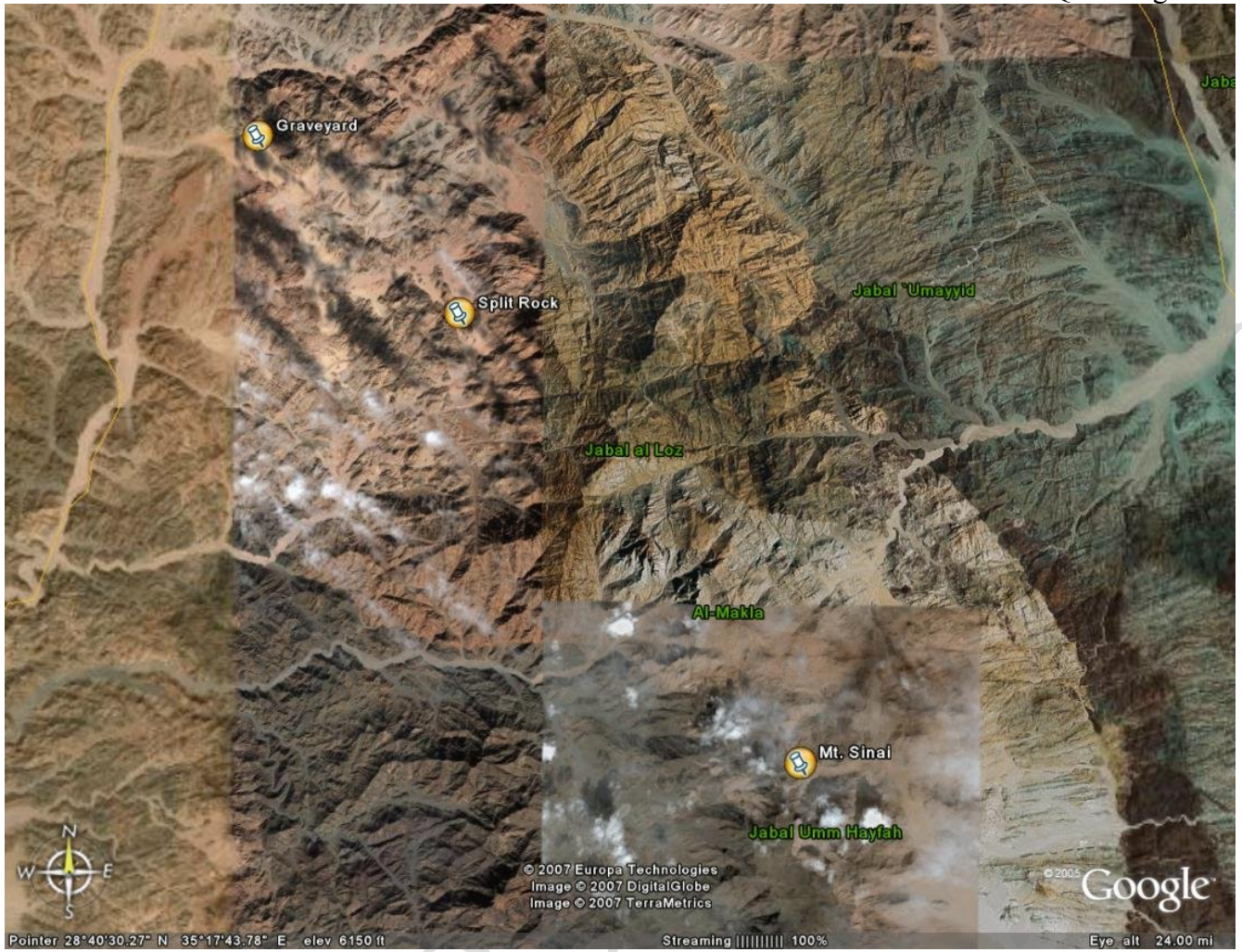


Figure 46 Location of graveyard in reference to Mt. Sinai

ANCHOR

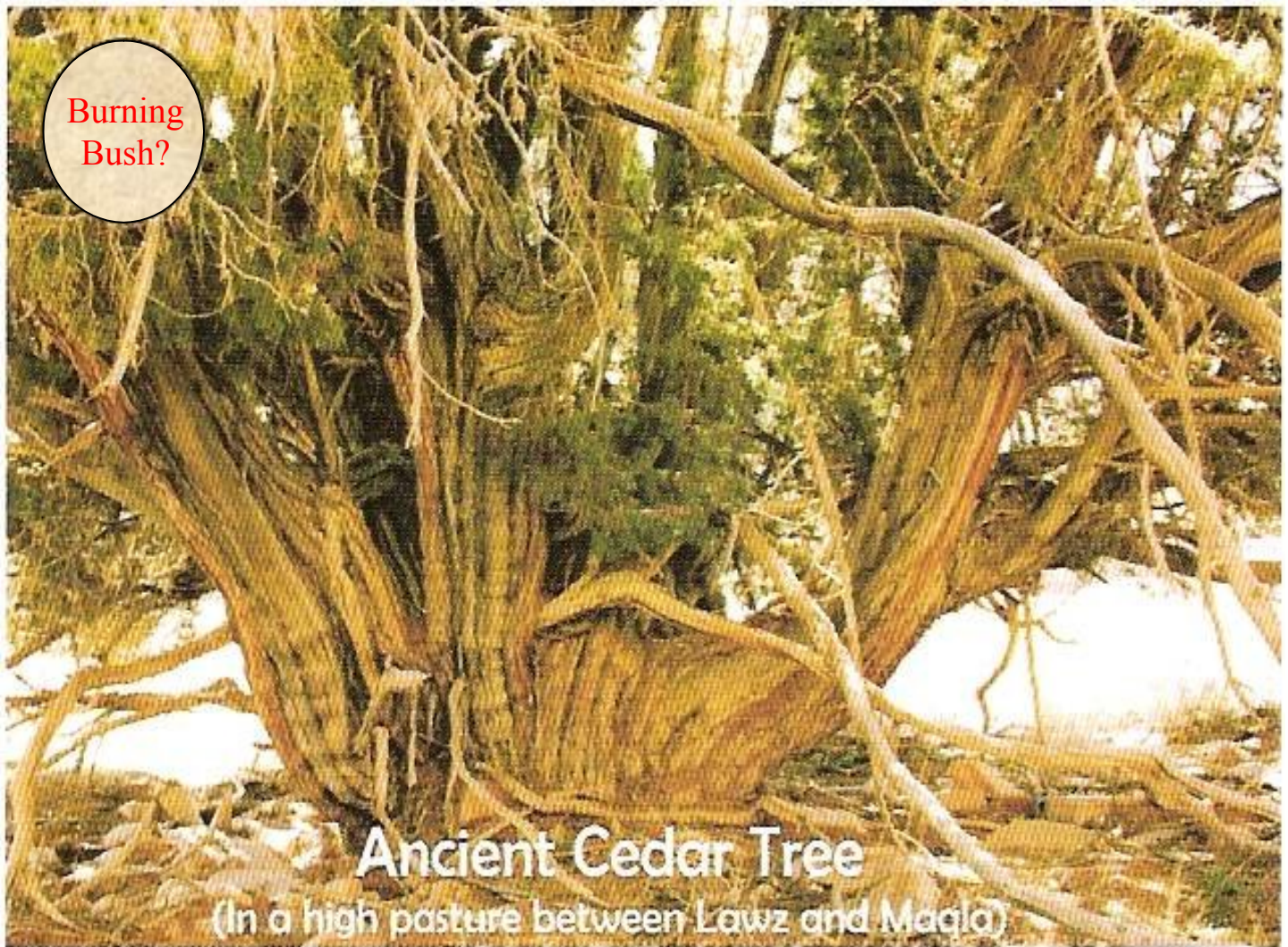


Figure 47 The burning bush?

THE BUSH THAT BURNED WITH FIRE!

11. Has the burning bush ever been found?

In a high pasture northeast of Mt. Sinai, a huge cedar tree remains. The diameter of its trunk is over 8 feet which dates this tree in the thousands of years. It is approximately 40 feet tall and 30 feet across. It is in the right place and has the age necessary. So it could be the one.

Exodus 3:1-6

1Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb. 2And the angel of the LORD appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. 3And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. 4And when the LORD saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, Moses, Moses. And he said, Here am I. 5And he said, Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. 6Moreover he said, I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. And Moses hid his face; for he was afraid to look upon God.



Panoramic view of the "holy precinct" and the camp (taken from the plateau). "B", the golden calf altar, is about 2 km. away. "A" - the guard house (not visible.) "E" - the line (red) of huge, hollow columns we believe were wells. "C" -the pillars of the 12 tribes. "D"-the altar Moses' built.

The blue lines-stone walls that were the bounds set by Moses.

Figure 48 Panoramic View of the Holy Precinct

ANC

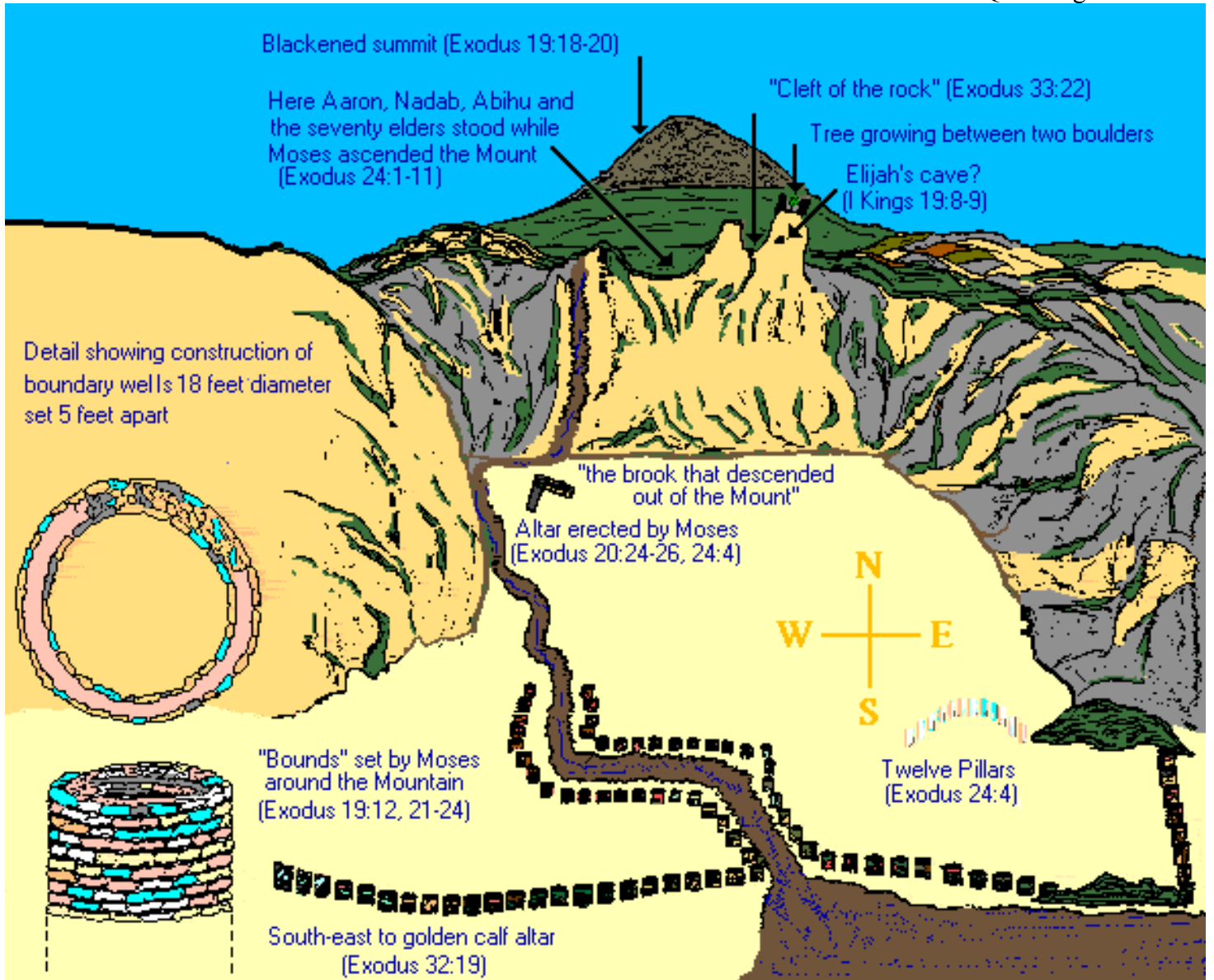


Figure 49 Review of items on and around Mt. Sinai

ANCH

From UPDATE INTERNATIONAL newsletter
(No. 23 - August to October, 1998)



**REAL
MT. SINAI**

**"GOD HAS A GREAT
SENSE OF HUMOR!"**

Roman Pawlak reports from Canada:

"I am attending a Christian university, and so I shared the videos with one of my professors. He enjoyed them, but was quite skeptical.

"Also working at the university, is a archaeologist who studied at Harvard. My professor's wife approached him with the evidence and asked his opinion on it. His opinion was negative.

"That same week, my professor read an article in Newsweek that supported your Mt. Sinai in Arabia theory! The timing of this was amazing, and led him to take the information much more seriously.

"I am enclosing the article. Perhaps you already got it. If I remember correctly, you mention Larry Williams in your video. Traitor or not, he still helps your cause. Like you said, God has a great sense of humor!"

(See also "Others Confirm Sinai Find" (& critics silenced) in Update 22, page 1)

Newsweek Feb 23/98 pg 56

RELIGION

On the Trail of the Real Mount Sinai

JUST AS ROME IS ONE big open-air museum, so the Near East is one big archeological dig where discoveries resonate with Biblical places, people and events. Now a controversial new book popularizes the claim by two adventurers that they uncovered evidence for one of the most dramatic stories in the Old Testament: the existence of Mount Sinai, the peak that Moses ascended after leading the Jews out of bondage in Egypt and where God gave him the Ten Commandments. "The Gold of Exodus," by journalist Howard Blum, recounts how Larry Williams, a commodities

trader, and Bob Cornuke, an ex-cop, sneaked into Saudi Arabia in 1988 and found enough archeological evidence to suggest that Exodus is essentially true.

Most scholars agree that the "Mount Sinai" in the Sinai Peninsula is little but a tourist trap. The Bible describes the Jews' fleeing to "the land of Midian," which archeologists now put in Saudi Arabia. The tallest peak there is Jabal al-Lawz. Around it, Williams and Cornuke found a plain big enough for up to

2 million people, as Exodus describes. The Bible also recounts how Moses slept in a cave (the duo found one) and cast the remains of the golden calf into a stream (they found a dry one). Exodus also says the Israelites erected boundary markers, and an altar for the

golden calf. Cornuke and Williams found rock drawings of figures holding a cow, as well as stone markers (though none had gold there). Blum supposes there. Blum haven't and not

nects them to an exodus in the 13th century B.C. In fact, says Kyle McCarter of Johns Hopkins University, Egyptologists have found no records of Jews enslaved by, or fleeing, Pharaoh.

Still, editor Hershel Shanks of Biblical Archaeology Review suspects that *something* like the captivity and Exodus occurred: "No people would make up a story about their origins as slaves," he argues. "Jabal al-Lawz is the most likely site for Mount Sinai, but we need more evidence."



NON-DENOMINATIONAL
NON-PROFIT
NEWSLETTER

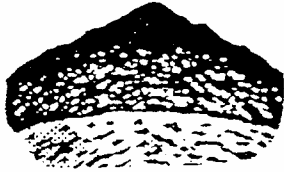
Figure 50 Newsweek Article, Hershel Shanks (Biblical Archaeology Review) says that Jabal al-Lawz is most likely spot

the Real Mount Sinai

EDITOR OF BIBLICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
MAGAZINE APPROVES OF
RON WYATT'S MT. SINAI
DISCOVERY:

by Jim Pinkoski

The February 23rd, 1998 issue of NEWSWEEK printed a review of Howard Blum's new book, "The Gold of Exodus", which shows the evidence that Jebel el Lawz in Saudi Arabia is the real Mt. Sinai. NEWSWEEK quoted



Hershel Shanks, editor of Biblical Archaeological Review magazine:

"Jebel el Lawz is the most likely site for Mt. Sinai, but we need a serious archaeological investigation."

This site was first discovered by Ron Wyatt in 1984, and then Larry Williams and Bob Cornuke visited the site in 1988 after they heard about Ron's expedition. Sad to say, Larry Williams and Bob Cornuke are trying to take the full credit for the discovery, and they constantly down-play the importance of Ron' Wyatt's original trips to Jebel el Lawz. The most recent development is that The 700 Club has been promoting this discovery on several of their broadcasts made during July-August 1998, plus this material was shown on Dateline NBC on April 5th, 1998. For further information, send e-mail questions to Jim Pinkoski at 105420,203@compuserve.com -- or call the Wyatt Archaeological Museum in Cornersville, Tennessee at 931-293-4745. [The above was prepared for the SDAnet at the request of Steve Timm: sdanet@sdanet.org - 19th August 1998]

"MT. SINAI"

The selection of the Sinai peninsula for the site of Mt. Sinai probably occurred at the same time Constantine decided to build a church at the supposed place of Christ's resurrection in Jerusalem. The identification of "holy sites" in the Middle East was the the result of an atoning action by Constantine for the deaths of his wife Fausta and his son Crispus--executed at this own command. In a fit of depression Constantine sent his mother, Helena, to the Middle East to discover the spots he had "foreseen" in his visions. The Sinai peninsula was one such place she visited. "The origin of the present Monastery of Saint Catherine on the NW slope of Jebel Musa is traced back to A.D. 527, when Emperor Justinian established it on the site where Helena, Mother of Constantine the Great, had erected a small church two centuries earlier." -- (The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. Abingdon Press, N.Y. 1962. p.276).

"There is NO Jewish tradition of the geographical location of Mt Sinai; it seems that its exact location was obscure already in the time of the monarchy... The Christian hermits and monks, mostly from Egypt, who settled in Southern Sinai from the second century C.E. on, made repeated efforts to identify the locality of the Exodus with actual places to which the believers could make their way as pilgrims. The identification of Mt. Sinai either with Jebel Sirbal ... or with Jebel Musa, can be traced back as far as the fourth century C.E." [to Constantine's time]. -- The Jewish Encyclopedia Vol. 14, p.1599)

Figure 51 Another article on the real Mt. Sinai being in Saudi Arabia

Appendix 1

PART OF A LETTER TO A CATHOLIC SCHOLAR OBJECTOR

25 Nov. 1997

...Sadly the feast of St. Catherine of Alexandria was ruthlessly suppressed in 1969 by the Roman Modernists now in control of the Vatican. They think all reports of miracles are nonsense, *a-priori* impossible, so they systematically eliminate all references to miracles in the liturgical prayers and lives of the saints. An example of this Modernist spirit is the revision done pre-Vatican II to the great Butler's : "Lives of the Saints" by Thurston and Attwater, now the only one in print (Christian Classics). I would not recommend it to anyone.

If the Modernists sometimes go to extremes in rejecting solidly established divine interventions, it is sadly true that some traditional Catholics can overreact in the other extreme, credulously believing any and every pious fairy tale. If some elements of the small "t" tradition are proven to be without much historical foundation, they can still be piously believed, but if any of these details are disproven by undeniable evidence it would be mindless attachment not to let go.

I refer to the alleged recent discoveries of the relics of the army of Pharaoh in the Gulf of Aquaba between Sinai and Arabia. I still hold that the evidence seems overwhelmingly to support the truth that Mount Sinai is where St. Paul said it was, in Arabia. (Gal IV:25). I accept this interpretation could be wrong (depends on the reliability not of Sacred Scripture, but of the ancient maps), but will show you that it is not contrary to the Catholic tradition, nor is it impious to think that Constantine could have made a mistake in choosing the mount we now call Sinai, which was and remains under the control of Egypt.

OBJECTION 1: According to Catholic tradition, Angels carried the body of St Catherine to Mt Sinai. So it can't be the wrong mountain!

ANS: Please check the following details if you wish in the UNCUT BUTLERS LIVES OF THE SAINTS a copy of which I have by the grace of God. It says for this feast day that the Archbishop of San Severino, Falconius, relates that the holy body of the Virgin Martyr Catherine was carried by angels to Mt. Sinai, that is, by the monks of the monastery, whose monastic habit symbolised heavenly purity and angelic functions. The very reverend Dr. Alban Butler offers no comment on this point of view, and no alternative suggestions. The angels who carried the body of our saint were the monks of Sinai, whose monastery was established by Constantine and St. Helen. No-one has been able to say until now, where is the TRUE Mt. Sinai. The discoveries of Ron Whyatt have in no way been discredited.

OBJECTION 2: Non-Catholics could never be chosen by God to discover biblical truth!

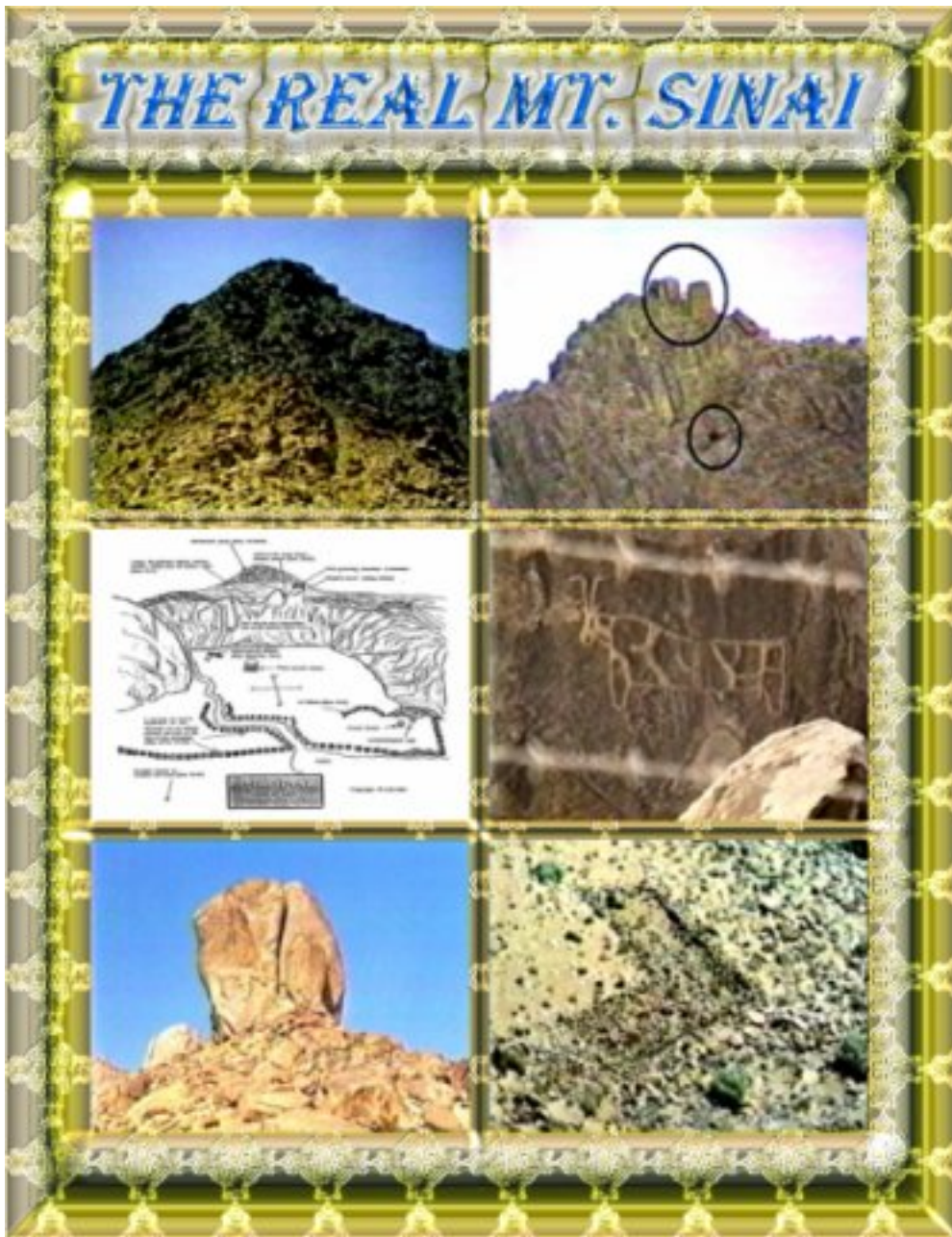
ANS: You may still object "why would God use a Protestant to make these discoveries if that man's false ideas will only muddy the pure waters of Faith?" The answer could well point to the fact that if God chose pagan Wise men from the idolatrous East to follow the scientific evidence for the first coming of Our Lord, why would He not find non-Catholic men of good will to follow the natural signs for His second coming, and thus to help prepare as many as possible to convert (esp. Prots and Jews) before His other mighty signs we hope for and expect. (I Cor. I: 22).

It all makes perfect sense to me. I thought I'd share this with you so you will not be tempted to write off these discoveries based on a misunderstanding of the Catholic Tradition, preventing your mind from even applying itself to these discoveries.

....God bless and Our Lady protect you,

Sincerely yours in Christ Our Lord,

Rev. Fr. Kevin Robinson



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