



## The “WINGS OF EAGLES” of Exodus 19:3

“Moses went up to elohym, and YAHWEH called to him from the mountain, saying, “Thus you shall say to the house of Jacob and tell the sons of Israel: You yourselves have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you **on wings** of eagles, and brought you to Myself. Now then, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be My own possession among all the peoples, for all the earth is Mine.”

If this plural Hebrew word “*kanaph-y*” ( meanings wings ) which is preceded by “ol” meaning “on,” “by,” “at,” “before,” “in,” ( Highlighted above in red ), is retranslated as:

“...how I bore ( **carried** ) you **before the (pinnacle-wings)** of the eagle, and brought you to Me,” it would hardly be understandable to the modern mind, or possibly an ancient one, but then perhaps not. Perhaps the cliff face called “pinnacle wings of the eagle” was a well-known landmark in those days.

Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance, Hebrew Lexicon #3671 justifies this translation. #3671 ol-knaphy עַל-כּוֹפֵי ( before the ) “edge,”( cliff) “pinnacle” “extremity” “as wing.”

But What does it mean? In the original translation, it can only exist as a metaphor. because it is clear the Yahweh did not put the Israelites on litteral eagle’s wings to arrive at Mt. Sinai. It is abundantly clear that he led them through the Suph Sea on dry ground and on foot. That was not a metaphor.

But is there another meaning, real or metaphoric, to these “wings of an eagle,” or “eagle’s wings?” ( Eagle’s “cliff” )

The Israelites were commanded to encamp at the Suph Sea before “Migdol” at “Pi-h-kiriioth” before the face of “Baal Zephon.” And now we must consider adding one more landmark: a pinnacle or cliff “edge” called anciently “the Eagle’s Wings,” which stands before the sea crossing naturally presented on a huge cliff and is visible today, even though some excavation has defaced parts of it.

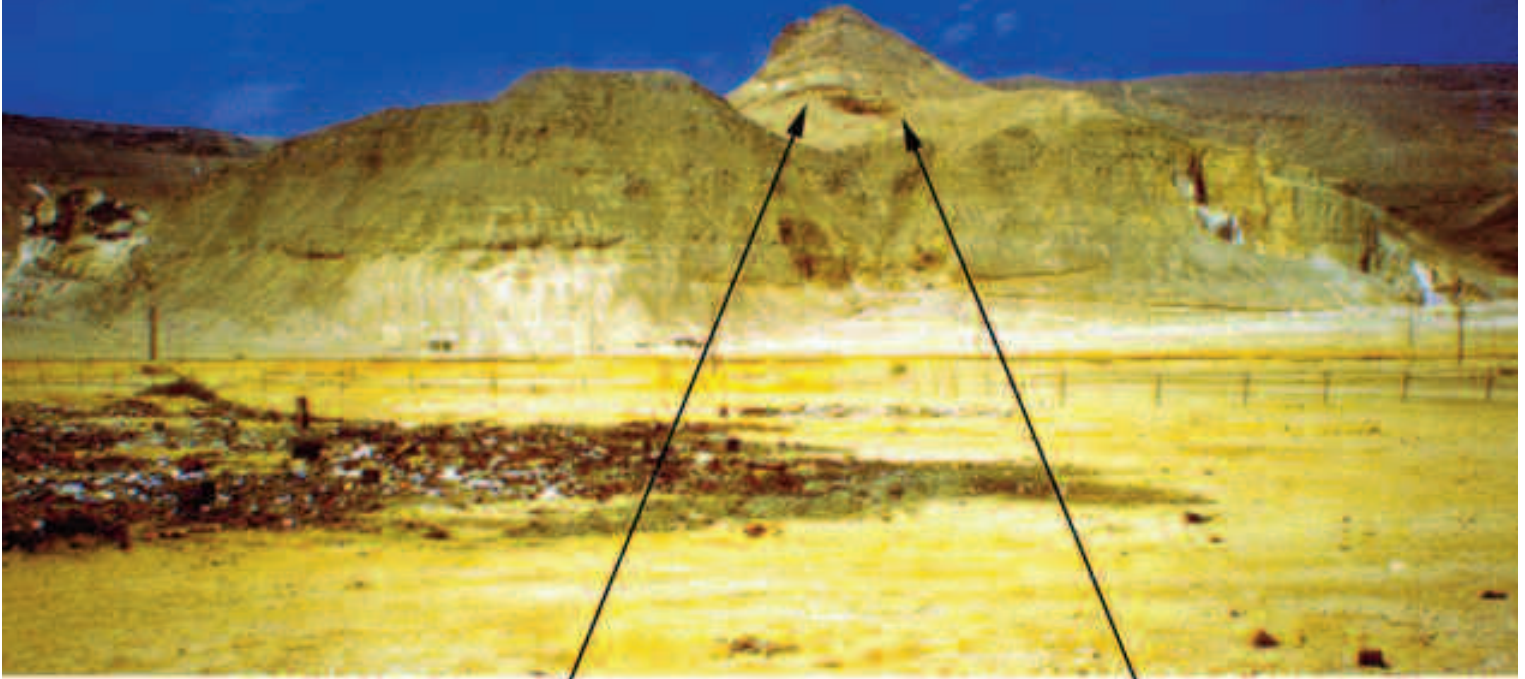
The place of the crossing ( Pi H-Kiriioth ), is well defined as southwest of Suez ( formerly called “Etham” ), in the plain, just east of Jebel Atkah, a north-south running mountain situated just west of the top of the Suph Sea. Here we find all the features, including “Ba-al zephon ( hidden Ba-al ), and “Migdol” ( tower or high place ), and the sea itself, which under normal conditions offered no escape for former slaves fleeing Egypt.

Josephus identifies the place of the Suph Sea crossing as one with mountains on the right ( west ), and the sea on the left hand of the Israelites, effectively trapping them in a triangular pocket. He states that the mountains terminated at the sea ( at the south where the Pharoah had sent troops to guard the narrow pass ), and the Bible claims that to the north where the Pharoah and Egyptians stood, there was a rise. The rise needed to be fairly wide for the Egyptians to spread out their chariotry. We see these conditions only at this place. Here was the crossing place of Israel and now we relocate, after 3,500 years, the place of the “Eagle’s wings.” Here is the giant, naturally occurring spread-winged eagle displayed on the cliff or “edge” of the “pinnacle.” Obviously, planned by Yahweh long before he led his people to camp at this place,

hours before he terminated the entire Egyptian army, and saved his people Israel. The Migdol tower behind it represents Egypt, and Satan's rule over the nations, Ba-al Zephon, "Hidden Ba-al." Symbolically, this great eagle represents the protective, allegorical wings of Yahweh who will finally lead his people through the judgment fires to life, just as He led his people through the Suph Sea, a "type of baptism," which allowed them to escape sure death at the hands of the Egyptians.

*Photo by Charles Runfola with permission*

Jebel Atakah southwest of Suez view from the Red Sea looking west



Migdol (the tower)

Ba-al Zephon (hidden Ba-al)

Pyramid is a tower or high place dedicated usually to Ba-al the sun god

The EAGLE'S WINGS

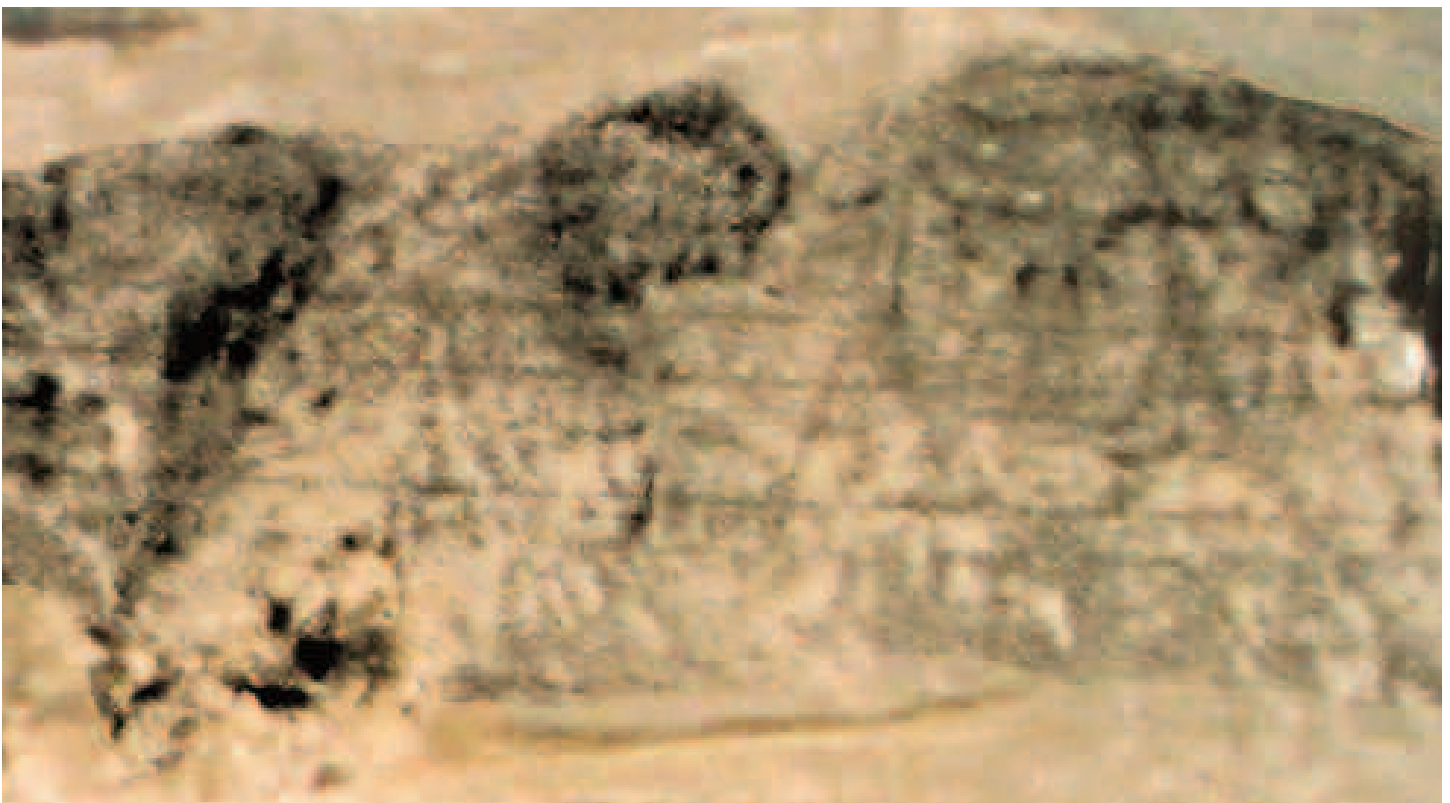


Below: a more recent photo showing the vandalism of this landmark from ancient times.





This photo has been lightened and overlaid with a more contrasted version of the giant eagle cliff of Exodus. It is to this very spot that the Israelites were brought under Yahweh's protection for their famous sea passage. The overall metaphor is one of protection from death at the judgement.



The great eagle's head is better seen in this magnification along with some detail of his left wing ( cliff ). This portion of the eagle is now destroyed by Egyptians.



Old German map of the Bay of Suez before the Suez canal was constructed. The position of biblical Etham and the crossing place are seen if you follow the red arrows from the upper left. The trail then turns down into the “wilderness,” to the camping place before the mountains of Jebel Atakah. The color photo page 2, was taken from shore looking towards Ba-al Zephon, the high point. Below, the rise to the north is a sand bar.





Actual Exodus route from “ON” Egypt’s capital over to the Suph Sea to Etham then down the west side of the sea to the crossing place before the giant eagle pinnacle ( cliff edge ) with its wings spread, that overlooked the crossing of Israel and the death of the Egyptians.