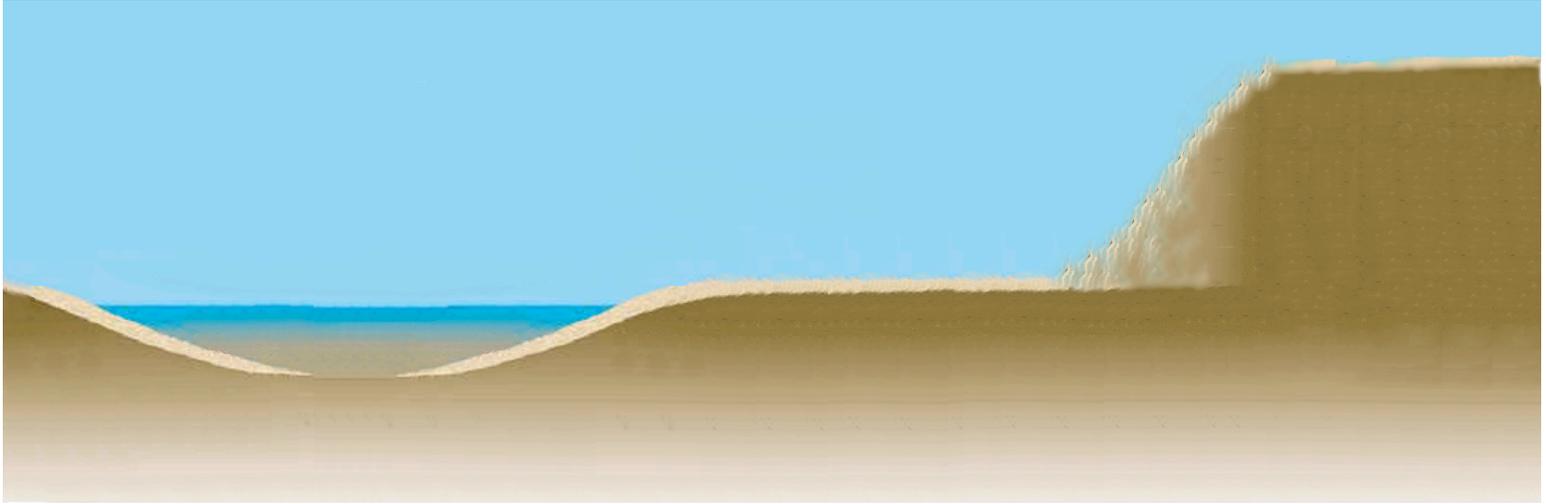


Fig. 1 above shows the geography before the Locust plague. The large mountain, bottom left, is Migdol (tower). The bottom of the BOW INLET next to Suez is PiHahiroth, literally meaning the “mouth of the Gorge (or canal).” The red arrow pointing at the BOW Inlet also points right at Baalzephon which matches the function of several other Baalzephons on high sea cliff ridges on the south eastern and north eastern Mediterranean coasts. The Baalzephons apparently functioned both as a worship center to Baal and as sailors’ high point reckoning landmark fire lighthouse. Baalzephon high point site was at the center of the BOW in Fig. 1 and 2, and reckoning from present day maps, was 150 meters or 450 feet high and thus visible far down the Gulf of Suez.



**Fig. 2 Red Sea Bow Inlet Center of Canal Geography Section at time of Moses, before plagues. Looking from the South toward the North at a section of the Red Sea crossing area from Egypt on the left to the Sinai Peninsula on the right. This is essentially looking northward up the Suez Canal from near it’s beginning at the South at Gulf of Suez. It is Approximately 30 degrees 6 minutes North Latitude by 32 degrees 39 minutes East Longitude.**

In Fig 2. above, the 450 ft. high ridge on the right of the graphic is the site of BaalZephon. The BOW Inlet canal waterway is shown on the left. This section is a horizontal cut in Fig. 1 from the point of the Red Arrow and extending through the green to the left. The exact width, depth, and arc are unknown but this is expected to be fairly close.

It was not only ships that traveled up and down this waterway from the Gulf of Suez through the Bow Inlet to the Bitter Lakes, Lake Timsah and up through the Wadi Tumilat Canal to the Nile River, but also salt water went in and out the inlet shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. and the Bitter Lakes and Lake Timsah could be sometimes salty and sometimes partly fresh water depending on the Nile River and winds. The Red Sea at the top of the Gulf of Suez is some of the saltiest open water on earth due to the heat and high evaporation rate. The water going in and out normally means the Bitter Lakes and the Bow Inlet would be too salty to water flocks and herds. This is probably why they were called Bitter. Moses and Israel would normally have a problem with the salt water (not having proper fresh water for the millions of creatures) if they were to take this route to leave Egypt.

The above geography existed at the end of Exodus Chapter 9 when there occurs the Plague of Hail mixed with Fire. (There is much more to say about the hail and fire plague at a later time.)