Introduction to the Book

The Writing of God presents physical proof of the truth of the Bible. The lack of proof, outside of the Bible, of many events in Scripture, particularly in the Old Testament, has led many academics to dismiss the Bible as a not-very-useful historical document. The purpose of researching and writing this book was to take the latest archaeological and inscriptive evidence and see if it fit the testimony of Scripture. According to experts, the inscriptions from the base of the Mount Sinai site in Midian are written in the earliest known alphabetic script. A close examination reveals them to be in ancient Hebrew, or Proto-Hebraic, with a translation that reflects the events of the Exodus. That physical evidence demands we address the question, is the writing of God in Exodus 32:16 the original alphabet?

We have the photographic evidence. Much of it has been provenanced by the Saudi Archaelogical Survey of Al-Bad. There are many other strands of historical and linguistic evidence that dovetail with the inscriptions from Mount Sinai in Midian. There are a lot of claims about the real Mount Sinai and the evidence that exists there. This book is dedicated to discovering and reporting the truth, cutting through the lies and fraud, and carefully qualifying those finds that are not proven. The author has gone to great lengths chasing down claims, digging out evidence and analyzing its validity. Anyone who pursues this research will find it to be accurate. Ultimately, however, it is the reader who must decide the validity of the writing of God.

The study of ancient inscriptions is called epigraphy. For an ancient inscription to be considered valid it must come with a scientific credential. Generally this means it must have been discovered as the result of a properly organized and executed scientific effort, an archaeological dig for example. There are good reasons for this. Much inscriptive evidence has been lost or diminished by treasure seekers who removed it from the site that both dated and validated the inscription. Often these looters have been known to break complete inscriptions into pieces
hoping to multiply their profit by having more inscriptions to sell. Additionally, there are enough infamous cases of fake ancient inscriptions and documents to give any reasonable researcher pause when examining unprovenanced artifacts. The hesitancy by professional associations and many epigraphers to consider unprovenanced inscriptions is intended to reduce looting, and, understandably, when assessing their veracity to err on the side of caution. That being said, it must be recognized that to err on the side of caution is still to err. The Writing of God will examine the ancient inscriptions from Mount Sinai, honestly discuss their pedigree, and let the reader decide.