## ~MIGDOL 1 (53) (Mig'dol) [Tower]

- An Egyptian site used as a reference point in describing the location of Israel's last encampment at Pihahiroth before crossing the Red Sea. They were to encamp before Pihahiroth between Migdol and the sea in view of Baal-zephon.
- Speak to the sons of Israel, that they should turn back and encamp before Pihahiroth between Migdol and the sea in view of Baal-zephon. In front of it you are to encamp by the sea. (Exodus 14:2)
- So the sons of Israel pulled away from Rameses and went camping in Succoth. (Numbers 33:5)
- Then they pulled away from Succoth and went camping in Etham, which is on the edge of the wilderness. (Numbers 33:6)
- Next they pulled away from Etham and turned back toward Pihahiroth, which is in view of Baal-zephon, and they went camping before Migdol. (Numbers 33:7)
- After that they pulled away from Pihahiroth and went passing through the midst of the sea to the wilderness and kept marching a three-day journey in the wilderness of Etham and took up camping at Marah. (Numbers 33:8)
- Scholars generally hold that Migdol is likely an Egyptian pronunciation for the Hebrew *migh-dal'*, meaning, tower, and that it doubtless refers to a military post or watchtower on the Egyptian border.
- However, there is evidence that there were several such Migdol's along the Egyptian border, even today there are three different villages bearing the name Mashtul, the present form of Migdol in Egyptian, of Coptic derivation.

## **SEE MIGDOL 2**

Though one of the Amarna Tablets mentions a certain Ma-ag-dali', it gives no indication of its location. Since the location of the other sites, Pihahiroth and Baal-zephon, are not presently known, the location of Migdol remains uncertain.

Some consider it as likely to have been a site on the height of Jebel `Ataqah overlooking the northern end of the Gulf of Suez. Though no evidence is known today connecting such a site with the name Migdol, it would obviously be a strategic location for a watchtower or frontier post.