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SIGNS OF THE SECOND COMING

1	John 14:1-3	I will come again
2	Matthew 24:1-15	What happens before He comes
3	Daniel 9:27	The abomination of desolation
4	Luke 21:20-22	Jerusalem compassed with armies
5	Luke 19:41-44	Jesus prophesies of the destruction of Jerusalem General Titus commands troops to withdraw
6	Matthew 24:16-22	The destruction and the great tribulation The Reformation
7	Matthew 24:29	Signs in the heavens before Jesus comes Sun & Moon-May 19, 1780; Stars-Nov. 13, 1833
8	Rev. 6:12-13	Signs in the heavens described in Revelation
9	Matthew 24:23-28	False Christs and false prophets
10	Acts 1:9-11	Jesus will come back like He went up
11	Matthew 24:30	All peoples of the earth see Jesus come
12	Rev. 1:7	Every eye shall see Him
13	Luke 21:25-28	Distress of nations; men's hearts failing
14	Psalms 50:3-6	A fire devours before Him
15	Rev. 6:15-17	Men hide and pray for rocks to fall on them
16	II Thess. 1:7-12	Flaming fire Roman Catholics and the secret rapture theory
17	II Thess. 2:1-12	The antichrist comes <u>before</u> Christ
18	Rev. 19:9-21	The two suppers at the end of the world
19	II Cor. 11:14-15	Satan is transformed into an angel of light
20	I Thess. 4:13-18; 5:1-6	Righteous resurrected; Unrighteous die
21	Mark 8:34-38	What profit to gain the whole world
22	Matthew 24:31-42	Coming of Christ unexpected
23	Luke 17:34-37	Unrighteous are left dead
24	Rev. 22:20	Even so, come Lord Jesus

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE- NOVEMBER 1, 1755

Robert Sears, *Wonders of the World*, p. 50, 58, 381.

“The great earthquake of 1755 extended over a tract of at least four millions of square miles. Its effects were even extended to the waters, in many places where the shocks were not perceptible. It pervaded the greater portions of the continents of Europe, Africa, and America; but its extreme violence was exercised on the southwestern part of the former.”

“In Africa, this earthquake was felt almost as severely as it had been in Europe. A great part of the city of Algiers was destroyed. Many houses were thrown down at Fez and Mequinez, and multitudes were buried beneath their ruins. Similar effects were realized in Morocco. Its effects were likewise felt at Tangier, at Tetuan, at Funchal in the Island of Madeira;...it is probable...that all Africa was shaken by this tremendous convulsion. At the North, it extended to Norway and Sweden; Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain, and Ireland were all more or less agitated by the same great and terrible commotion of the elements.”

“The city of Lisbon...previous to that calamity...contained about...150,000 inhabitants....Mr. Barretti says, ‘that 90,000 persons are supposed to have been lost on that fatal day.’”

From Wikipedia, the free internet encyclopedia, article “1755 Lisbon earthquake”

“Modern geologists estimate that the Lisbon earthquake approached magnitude 9 on the Richter scale.”

A.R. Spofford and Charles Gibbon, *The Library of Choice Literature*, Vol. VII, pp. 162, 163.

Sir Charles Lyell gives the following graphic description of this remarkable phenomenon:

“In no part of the volcanic region of Southern Europe has so tremendous an earthquake occurred in modern times as that which began on the 1st of November, 1755, at Lisbon. A sound of thunder was heard underground, and immediately afterwards a violent shock threw down the greater part of that city. In the course of about six minutes, sixty thousand persons perished. The sea first retired, and laid the bar dry; it then rolled in, rising fifty feet above its ordinary level. The mountains of Arrabida, Estreella, Julio, Marvan, and Cintra, being some of the largest in Portugal, were impetuously shaken, as it were, from their very foundations; and some of them opened at their summits, which were split and rent in a wonderful manner, huge masses of them being thrown down into the subjacent valleys. Flames are related to have issued from these mountains, which are supposed to have been electric; they are also said to have smoked; but vast clouds of dust may have given rise to this appearance....

“The great area over which this Lisbon earthquake extended is very remarkable. The movement was most violent in Spain, Portugal, and the north of Africa; but nearly the whole of Europe, and even the West Indies, felt the shock on the same day. A seaport called St. Ubes, about twenty miles south of Lisbon, was engulfed. At Algiers and Fez, in Africa, the agitation of the earth was equally violent, and at the distance of eight leagues from Morocco, a village, with the inhabitants to the number of about eight or ten thousand persons, together with all their cattle, were [was] swallowed up. Soon after, the earth closed again over them.

“The shock was felt at sea, on the deck of a ship to the west of Lisbon, and produced very much the same sensation as on dry land. Off St. Lucar [s], the captain of the ship ‘Nancy’ felt his vessel shaken so violently that he thought she had struck the ground, but on heaving the lead, found a great depth of water. Captain Clark, from Denia, in latitude 36 degrees, 24 minutes N., between nine and ten in the morning, had his ship shaken and strained as if she had struck upon a rock. Another ship, forty leagues west of St. Vincent, experienced so violent a concussion that the men were thrown a foot and a half perpendicularly up from the deck. In Antigua and Barbadoes, as also in Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Corsica, Switzerland, and Italy, tremors and slight oscillations of the ground were felt.

“The agitation of lakes, rivers, and springs in Great Britain was remarkable. At Loch Lomond, in Scotland, for example, the water, without the least apparent cause, rose against its banks, and then subsided below its usual level. The greatest perpendicular height of this swell was two feet four inches. It is said that the movement of this earthquake was undulatory, and that it traveled at the rate of twenty miles a minute. A great wave swept over the coast of Spain, and is said to have been sixty feet high at Cadiz. At Tangier, in Africa, it rose and fell eighteen times on the coast; at Funchal, in Madeira, it rose full fifteen feet perpendicular above high-water mark, although the tide, which ebbs and flows there seven feet, was then at half ebb. Besides entering the city and committing great havoc, it overflowed other seaports in the island. At Kinsale, in Ireland, a body of water rushed into the harbor, whirled round several vessels, and poured into the marketplace.”

G. A. Eiby, *About Earthquakes* (New York; Harper, 1957), pp. 141, 142.

“By far the most spectacular earthquake of earlier times was that of Lisbon, in 1755. This has some claim to be regarded as the greatest earthquake on record. If it is possible to believe reports, the felt area, which was certainly more than 700 miles in radius, extended from the Azores to Italy, and from England to North Africa. A source of confusion in the reports of this shock, which makes it difficult to judge the real extent of the felt area, was the widespread occurrence of seiches,... wave movements in ponds and lakes....

“Oscillations of this kind were observed in France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and England, and reports of the movements even came from Norway and Sweden, at a distance of nearly 1800 miles from the epicentre.

Perry Byerly, “Earthquakes,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1961 ed.), Vol. 7, p. 848.

“Probably the most famous of all earthquakes is that which destroyed Lisbon on Nov. 1, 1755. There were three great earthquakes (the first was the largest) at 9:40 A.M., 10 A.M. and at noon. The main shock lasted six to seven minutes, an unusually long duration. Within six minutes at least 30,000 people were killed, all large public buildings and 12,000 dwellings were demolished. It was a church day, and great loss of life occurred in the churches. A fire followed which burned for six days. A marble quay at the riverside disappeared into the river bottom laden with people. Alexander von Humboldt stated that the total area shaken was four times that of Europe.

SIGNS OF THE SECOND COMING

THE DARK DAY – MOON TURNS TO BLOOD – MAY 19, 1780

Samuel Williams, in *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. I, pp. 234, 235.

“The time of this extraordinary darkness was May 19, 1780. It came on between the hours of ten and eleven A.M., and continued until the middle of the next night, but with different appearances at different places....

“The degree to which the darkness arose was different in different places. In most parts of the country it was so great that people were unable to read common print, determine the time of day by their clocks or watches, dine, or manage their domestic business, without the light of candles. In some places the darkness was so great that persons could not see to read common print in the open air, for several hours together; but I believe this was not generally the case.

“The extent of this darkness was very remarkable. Our intelligence in this respect is not so particular as I could wish; but from the accounts that have been received, it seems to have extended all over the New England States. It was observed as far east as Falmouth [Portland, Maine]. To the westward we hear of its reaching to the furthest parts of Connecticut, and Albany. To the southward it was observed all along the seacoasts, and to the north as far as our settlements extend. It is probable it extended much beyond these limits in some directions, but the exact boundaries cannot be ascertained by any observations that I have been able to collect.

“With regard to its duration, it continued in this place at least fourteen hours; but it is probable this was not exactly the same in different parts of the country.

“The appearance and effects were such as tended to make the prospect extremely dull and gloomy. Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds, having sung their evening songs, disappeared, and became silent; the fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all around, as at break of day; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and everything bore the appearance and gloom of night.”

Boston Gazette, May 29, 1780

“In the evening...perhaps it never was darker since the children of Israel left the house of bondage. This gross darkness held till about one o’clock, although the moon had full’d but the day before.”

The Pennsylvania Evening Post (Philadelphia), June 6, 1780, p. 62.

“The disk of the moon, through the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last [May 16, 17, and 18], was of a reddish-copper colour, somewhat resembling her appearance at the time of her being totally eclipsed.”

Letter of Samuel Tenney (an eyewitness), dated Dec., 1785, in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. 1, 1792 (Boston: Belknap and Hall, 1792), pp. 95, 97, 98.

“You will readily recollect that, previously to the commencement of the darkness, the sky was overcast with the common kind of clouds, from which there was, in some places a light sprinkling of rain. Between these and the earth there intervened another stratum, to appearance of very great thickness. As this stratum advanced the darkness commenced and increased with its progress till it came to its height; which did not take place till the hemisphere was a second time overspread....

“The darkness of the following evening was probably as gross as ever has been observed since the Almighty fiat gave birth to light. It wanted only palpability to render it as extraordinary, as that which overspread the land of Aegypt in the days of Moses.... If every luminous body in the universe had been shrouded in impenetrable shades, or struck out of existence, the darkness could not have been more complete. A sheet of white paper held within a few inches of the eyes was equally invisible with the blackest velvet.”

Timothy Dwight, quoted in *Connecticut Historical Collections*, compiled by John Warner Barber (2nd Ed.; New Haven: Durrie & Peck and J.W. Barber, 1836), p. 403.

“The 19th of May, 1780, was a remarkable dark day. Candles were lighted in many houses; the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost. The legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed, that the day of judgment was at hand. The House of Representatives, being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the Council was under consideration. When the opinion of Colonel [Abraham] Davenport was asked, he answered, ‘I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is either approaching, or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for an adjournment: if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore that candles may be brought.’”

THE FALLING OF STARS – NOVEMBER 13, 1833 [Page 1]

Denison Olmsted, "Observations on the Meteors of November 13th, 1833," *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, 25, 1834, pages 363, 365, 366, 386, 393, 394.

"The morning of November 13th, 1833, was rendered memorable by an exhibition of the phenomenon called SHOOTING STARS, which was probably more extensive and magnificent than any similar one hitherto recorded.... Probably no celestial phenomenon has ever occurred in this country, since its first settlement, which was viewed with so much admiration and delight by one class of spectators, or with so much astonishment and fear by another class....

"The reader may imagine a constant succession of fire balls, resembling sky rockets, radiating in all directions from a point in the heavens, a few degrees south-east of the zenith, and following the arch of the sky towards the horizon.... The balls, as they traveled down the vault, usually left after them a vivid streak of light, and just before they disappeared, exploded, or suddenly resolved themselves into smoke. No report or noise of any kind was observed, although we listened attentively....

"The spectator was presented with meteors of various sizes and degrees of splendor: some were mere points, but others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus; and none, seen by a credible witness before the writer was called, was judged to be nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light, although less intense than lightning, were so bright as to awaken people in their beds. One ball that shot off in the northwest direction, and exploded a little northward of the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train of peculiar beauty....

"The meteors began to attract notice by their unusual frequency or brilliancy, from nine to twelve o'clock in the evening, were most striking in their appearance, from two to five, arrived at their maximum, in many places, about four o'clock, and continued till rendered invisible by the light of day....

"The meteors moved either in right lines, or in such apparent curves as, upon optical principles, can be resolved into right lines....

"The meteors, as seen by most observers, appeared to proceed from a fixed point in the heavens.... Those who marked its position among the fixed stars, observed it to be in the constellation Leo, in which it appeared stationary, accompanying that constellation in its diurnal progress."

Notice: Denison Olmsted's characterization of the 1833 meteoric shower as the most magnificent hitherto recorded is still true, for no shower has equaled it since. Fisher in 1934 said it was "the most magnificent meteor shower on record" (W.J. Fisher, "The Ancient Leonids," *The Telescope*, 1 [October, 1934], 83.

Elijah H. Burritt, *The Geography of the Heavens*, p. 163.

"The most sublime phenomenon of shooting stars, of which the world has furnished any record, was witnessed throughout the United States on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. The entire extent of this astonishing exhibition has not been precisely ascertained, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the earth's surface.... The first appearance was that of fireworks of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fireballs, resembling skyrockets. Their coruscations were bright, gleaming, and incessant, and they fell thick as the flakes in the early snows of December. To the splendors of this celestial exhibition the most brilliant skyrockets and fireworks of art bear less relation than the twinkling of the most tiny star to the broad glare of the sun. The whole heavens seemed in motion, and suggested to some the awful grandeur of the image employed in the Apocalypse, upon the opening of the sixth seal, when 'the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.'"

Agnes M. Clerke, *History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century*, p. 328.

"On the night of November 12-13, 1833, a tempest of falling stars broke over the earth. North America bore the brunt of its pelting. From the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, until daylight with some difficulty put an end to the display, the sky was scored in every direction with shining tracks and illuminated with majestic fireballs."

SIGNS OF THE SECOND COMING

THE FALLING OF STARS – NOVEMBER 13, 1833 [Page 2]

C. A. Young, *Manual of Astronomy*, page 469.

“Probably the most remarkable of all the meteoric showers that have ever occurred was that of the Leonids on [the night following] November 12, 1833. The number at some stations was estimated as high as 200,000 an hour for five or six hours.”

Denison Olmsted, *The Mechanism of the Heavens*, p. 328.

“After collecting and collating the accounts given in all the periodicals of the country, and also in numerous letters addressed either to my scientific friends or to myself, the following appeared to be the leading facts attending the phenomenon. The shower pervaded nearly the whole of North America, having appeared in nearly equal splendor from the British possessions on the north, to the West India Islands and Mexico on the south, and from sixty-one degrees of longitude east of the American coast, quite to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Throughout this immense region, the duration was nearly the same. The meteors began to attract attention by their unusual frequency and brilliancy, from nine to twelve o’clock in the evening; were most striking in their appearance from two to five; arrived at their maximum, in many places, about four o’clock; and continued until rendered invisible by the light of day.”

Edwin Dunkin, *The Heavens and the Earth*, p. 186.

“The spectacle must have been of the sublimest order. The apostle John might have had it before him when he indited the passage referring to the opening of the sixth seal: ‘And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.’”

Garrick Mallery, *Picture-Writing of the American Indians*, [U.S.] Bureau of Ethnology, Tenth Annual Report...to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1888-’89 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893), p. 723.

“The five winter counts [chronological records in picture writing naming each year (winter) by an outstanding event] next cited all undoubtedly refer to the magnificent meteoric display of the morning of November 13, 1833, which was witnessed throughout North America and which was correctly assigned to the corresponding with that of 1833-’34. All of them represent stars having four points, except The-Swan, who draws a globular object followed by a linear track.

Cloud-Shield’s Winter Count---‘It rained stars’***** White-Cow-Killer calls it---‘Plenty-stars winter’***** American-Horse’s Winter Count---‘The stars moved around’***** The-Flame’s Winter Count---‘Many stars fell’***** The-Swan’s Winter Count--- ‘Dakotas witnessed magnificent meteoric showers; much terrified’***** Battiste Good calls it ‘Storm-of-stars winter’, and gives as the device a tipi with stars falling around it.”

Fletcher G. Watson, *Between the Planets* (rev. ed.; Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1956), pp. 96.

“Astronomers and laymen alike were anticipating [in the 1899 return of the Leonid meteors] the greatest display of celestial fireworks of their lives. Alas! They were disappointed. Between 1866 and 1899 the meteors passed near both Saturn and Jupiter: these planets pulled the particles aside so that the earth passed through only the fringes of the swarm. As 1932 approached and the possibility of another shower was apparent, many people hoped that some perturbation had swung the particles into their previous orbit. As in 1899, the meteors came at the rate of one a minute, but compared to the earlier displays this was disappointing. It is not likely that we shall again witness great displays from this stream. The earth is a mere speck in space, which the meteors can easily pass without striking. The chances that as the perturbations change the meteors’ orbit they will again collide with the earth are about equal to the chance that a searchlight capriciously playing over a crowd will again shine on a particular person.”

SIGNS OF CHRIST'S COMING....



FAMINES

EARTHQUAKES

WARS

VIOLENCE

POLLUTION

DISASTERS

**INCREASE OF
KNOWLEDGE**

NUCLEAR THREAT

**GOSPEL
TO ALL THE
WORLD**



