

END TIMES: CATASTROPHES & COMETS

1800 to 1900

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eBooks by Tess Clark <https://mythosdecoded.wixsite.com/mythos>

The Electric Universe, the Electric Sun, the Electric Earth & Electric Comets

As described in my book Mythos & Cosmogony, the Sun, Earth, Comets & every planet in the solar system is surrounded by a plasma sheath & traveling along filaments of plasma called Birkeland currents, & known as the heliopause, heliosphere & magnetosphere or double layer electrical currents. When a planetary body of a big enough size is captured by the Sun's heliopause/heliosphere it is first captured by the gas giants, or having already been a comet that orbited one of the gas giants Neptune, Uranus, Saturn or Jupiter, and it enters the inner solar system, influenced by the Solar wind, they discharge the negatively charged electric currents (Birkeland currents) of the 'Solar Wind' and become Comets. Comets interact with the plasma sheaths & electric tails of the other planetary bodies they encounter & this also causes the Sun to flare. The whole solar system becomes charged with the plasma & radiation coming out of the Sun affecting all the planets of the solar system & beyond. A planet's orbit can be electrically disrupted by a passing Comet (which can be as big as Venus or the Moon or can have a second comet orbiting the bigger one, as in the case of Biela's Comet of 1800's & Halle Bop in the 20th century).

When a planets' orbit is disrupted by a big Comet, it can electrically discharge the solar capacitor like a comet does & 'push' other planets around it, by electrical forces. The comets or planets can even tilt the

axis of other planets slightly or permanently change their orbits as they adjust. This causes a domino effect of all the other planets which seek to find an electrical balance. The planets 'orbit' following behind the Sun on different current sheets of the Birkeland Current (as per Donald Scott's model), and if the Comet's electric/plasma tail connects, even from a great distance, with the current sheet the Earth or other planet/ gas giant are on, they connect & interact affecting each other's electrical balance. The electrical imbalance' effects on Earth are explained in great detail by the work of Andrew Hall of the Electric Earth.

Basically, some of the recurring effects described by historians during the passing of Comets is as follows: ice sheets instantly form or displace, abrupt climate or weather changes & cooling due to extreme vulcanism darkening the skies & blocking the Sunlight; streams of light, and mock suns, earthquakes, mega storms, tsunamis, rivers reversing their courses, mountain formation or levelling of mountains, hurricanes, droughts, floods, the atmosphere exhibits fiery appearances, as meteors showers, & the 'raining of fire' or 'descending pillars, funnels or tornados of fire' & therefore conflagrations; iron oxide, sulphur dioxide or other heavy elements, precious metals, diamonds, building blocks, that looks like 'blood raining down', water becoming poisoned or toxic, famines (and sometimes cannibalism), miscarriages, plagues & pestilence (brought on by new or mutated viruses & bacteria, known as panspermia), radiation sickness (leprosy), instant petrification, mummification or 'turning into stone or pillars of salt', mutations & deformity of humans, animals & plants, probably caused by the 'Ebner Effect' (where electrical currents change DNA) brought on by electrical discharges of thunderbolts/lightning; extreme auroras due to Solar flaring & plasma formations seen in the sky & high electrification of the atmosphere caused by the electric interaction with Comets & also caused by the electric interaction of the Comets with the Sun or other planetary bodies receiving an extra jolt of voltage or electricity. These plasma events were recorded in rocks & petroglyphs since ancient times & in recurring electrical events in recent times. These plasma formations became the symbols used by the ruling

class & religions, such as the Cross, the Ankh, Coptic cross, spirals, the 'key hole' symbols, Serpents, Dragons, tiaras, halos, crowns, etc.

Other phenomena accompanying these cometary or solar flare events were madness & cruelty, religious paranoia as people were told it was god's punishment for their sinful behaviour. The mold known as ergot also caused mass hallucinations when they unknowingly ate the bread contaminated with it. People turned against one another, the enemies of their rulers who were blamed for the calamities & wars were also fought in order to survive and to grow the empires taking over the land of weakened populations. And together with the wars, mass migrations & enslavement of populations took place as a result of the calamities. Often in history, battles are said to have coincided with comet sightings, extreme lighting events, storms, even auroras, these events are then later by the writers of history (the winners of wars) interpreted not as real and decisive factors for the outcome of a battle, but as portents or 'acts of God', including armies of angels fighting in the heaven on behalf of one side, as seen in my ebook The End Times & the Essene, and as seen during the Trojan wars with Mars (Ares) & Venus (Athena) taking sides.

In the past omens in the sky such as comets, new stars, eclipses, conjunctions or massing or alignments of the planets were thought not only to be indicators of the fates of people and nations but to bring disease & death. Nations perceived these signs as foretellers of the rise & fall of kingdoms and as harbingers of doom. In the Song dynasty of China, as in the time of Tycho the celestial bodies were blamed for all manner of misfortune, war, famines and pestilence.

Chinese astronomers 800 years earlier, had a clear understanding of connecting comets to terrestrial upheaval of any description and also to pandemics. In the Record of the World's change, LI CH'UN FENG, 602-667A.D. of the Imperial Astronomical Bureau, 648, A.D, we read that: "Comets are vile stars. Every time they appear in the south, something happens to wipe out the old and establish the new... When a

comet appears in the Constellation Andromeda, there are floods and migrations of people... Many rise up and the country is divided by civil war. When a comet appears in the Constellation Pisces there is first drought and later flooding. Rice is expensive. Domesticated animals die and an epidemic strikes the army."

The Maya also referred to Comets as bringers of change & they called them "the lawless ones" because it was impossible to predict their exact return. They often depicted the comets throwing arrows that would cause disease & death, similarly to medieval depictions of angels thawing poisoned arrows that caused the plague and leprosy (radiation sickness *search for 'leprosy' in archive.org)

The Hopi & Anasazi have a prophecy of (recurring) Comets called Blue & Red Katchinas, & they would seek safety underground when Comets approached or other signs of their approach were noticed.

Captures of planets, comets & brown/red dwarf stars by the Sun by Wal Thornhill: "The fission process is repeated in further electrical disturbances by flaring red dwarfs and gas giant planets ejecting rocky and icy planets, moons, comets, asteroids and meteorites. Planetary systems may also be acquired over time by electrical capture of independent interstellar bodies such as dim brown dwarf stars. That seems the best explanation for our 'fruit salad' of a solar system"..."So what I'm suggesting is... that all of the planets and moons in the solar system did not originate with the Sun; they were captured. Capture of a brown dwarf star begins when the plasma sheaths touch and they "see" each other electrically for the first time. The brown dwarf changes from being an anode in a galactic discharge to a cathode in the Sun's environment. The adjustment is drastic. The brown dwarf is no longer a star. It becomes the mother of all comets and subject to a steady electrical acceleration toward the Sun. That acceleration will tend to cause the satellites of the brown dwarf to

be dislodged from their orbits and, in a dynamic equilibrium, strung out behind in their primary's cometary wake. [Cardona thinks the Saturn System had that arrangement long before it encountered the Solar System.] Since a comet's ion tail is a discharge current, the satellites will experience "mega auroras" and devastating interplanetary discharges to varying degrees.. In an Electric Universe, a star's photosphere is, in reality, a "glow discharge", whose spectrum indicates its elemental composition. Therefore, a star's diameter is not dependent on a solid body measurement: its photospheric "surface" exists well above any "real" exterior veneer. Surrounding the Sun (and other stars, presumably) is a plasma sheath that forms a boundary between the electrical condition of the Sun and the electrical environment of the Milky Way. This sheath is known as a double layer, forming the heliosphere that protects the Solar System from the oppositely charged Interstellar Medium. One major characteristic of double layers is that they oscillate.

"Magnetic fields of stars are defined by the sun's passing along large filament currents flowing along & defining the arms of the galaxies"

<https://www.thunderbolts.info/wp/2019/08/14/dwarf-planets/>

REDSHIFT, BLUESHIFT (increase in wavelength) colour

The Sun is known to be a variable star, fluctuating in output with changes in its solar cycle. That cycle lasts, on average, 22 years. What if cycles in other star systems are more rapid and more violent? It is a principle tenet of Electric Universe theory that stars are not gravitationally compressed spheres of hydrogen and helium, but are electromagnetic "pinches" in cosmic Birkeland currents. Depending on their locations in the Galaxy, stars might experience more powerful and more rapid changes in the electric power that feeds them,

causing their plasma sheaths to expand and contract. Those oscillations could be what astronomers are seeing, and not differences in brightness from the gravitational pull of orbiting planets."

Stephen Smith <https://www.thunderbolts.info/wp/2019/07/29/one-shift-two-shift-redshift-blueshift/>

*I believe this could also explain the different colours displayed by Comets might be related to the charge or intensity in the currents they are discharging.

From Andrew Hall speaking of the electric Earth: "A Langmuir sheath like that surrounding the Earth – the magnetosphere – forms a double layer of magnetic fields with plasma current sheets sandwiched between. The sheath protects Earth from direct electrical interactions, shielding us from cosmic radiation and solar flares. However, if a foreign body such as a planet, or comet with a different electrical charge penetrates the double layer, electrical discharge will occur.

The interactions can occur at huge distances. The magnetosphere is stretched into a teardrop by the flow of Solar winds. The Earth's plasma sheath forms a tail which stretches all the way to the moon. Comets likewise have tails of plasma streaming away in the solar wind, as do the other planets and moons in the solar system. Electromagnetic interactions begin when the plasma sheaths interact, meaning the foreign body can be millions of miles distant when its plasma sheath interacts with the Earth's plasma sheath. Solar effects may aggravate the event further, adding unwanted energy to the magnetosphere, because the Sun, too is reacting to the foreign body. Dramatic evidence of the electromagnetic effect of two bodies of dissimilar charge coming together. The Sun issues a massive electromagnetic discharge

(coronal mass ejection) in response to a comet which was just a tiny spec in relation to the Sun's size and mass. This is due to the extreme energy released by the electrical potential of the bodies as they connected. Any close pass of a large body within the planetary region can generate severe electromagnetic storms on Earth without impacting Earth, or even scraping the atmosphere. Current enters at the polar cusps (the magnetic poles) and is also induced by currents in the magnetosphere. Increased current in the magnetosphere will increase current within the Earth as well – it is all connected circuitry.

An electric field, along which current flows, is like water in that it takes the path of least resistance. But unlike water, electricity does not obey gravity. Its force is 39 orders of magnitude greater than gravity, so gravity is inconsequential. For electricity, the path of least resistance is the path of highest conductivity. In solids, conductivity is greatest in solid metals like silver and copper, because they feature an atomic lattice structure with an abundance of free electrons. In ionic material, like water containing salts, ionized gases, or compounds of molten fluid metals, a net motion of charged ions can occur. This is electric current by ionic conduction – also known as plasma. Inside the earth, magma is a conductive plasma...

Volcanic lightning is evidence of the electrical nature of volcanoes. The cause of volcanic lightning is thought to be static charge buildup in the ash cloud, similar to how thunderstorms are believed to result from static charge buildup from colliding ice particles. But according to Martin Uman, co-director of the University of Florida Lightning Research program, based on his observations, static buildup can't explain the energies involved:

"As the plume started going downwind, it seemed to have a life of its own and produced some 300, more or less, normal [lightning bolts] ... The implication is that it has produced more charge than it started with. Otherwise [the plume] couldn't continue to make lightning."

The energy for the lightning is coming from ionized magma. Because magma is a plasma, the paths of least resistance for current through the crust are the magma chambers that produce volcanoes. In fact, a volcano should be considered the blister of an anode carrying current.

During a severe geomagnetic storm, whether caused by the passing of a large comet, a planet, or a solar super-flare, currents ramp-up throughout the system. Magnetic fields intensify and voltage differentials increase. The normal paths of electrical discharge between earth's crust and its conductive plasma sheath respond. Conductive paths in crustal faults stimulate earthquakes. Magma becomes energized, heating and expanding, causing volcanoes to erupt. Thunderstorms and destructive winds are amplified. These are the catastrophic disasters that follow signs in the heavens.

But what of Leviathan – the lightning spewing dragon from the sea...

<https://thedailyplasma.blog/2016/02/27/leviathan-part-two/>

COMETS & CATASTROPHES OF 1800's

GREAT COMET OF 1811 & COMET OF 1815

Great comet of 1811 (& 1812) was popularly thought to have portended Napoleon's invasion of Russia (even being referred to as "Napoleon's Comet") and the War of 1812, among other events. It is the comet sighted in the literary work "War & Peace" by Tolstoy.

On the eve of the War of 1812, white settlers were increasingly encroaching upon Native American lands as they cut and cleared trees and built villages. Capitalizing on the deep resentment many tribes felt in regards to this, the British had already given Shawnee leader, Chief Tecumseh, guns and ammo to fight the Americans in an effort to get the various tribes to join on their side. Tecumseh and his brother Prophet Tenskawatawa went a step further and

traveled from tribe to tribe trying to unite all Indians into a confederation to fight against the white settlers.

There were sixteen main tribes of native peoples that would become involved in one form or another as the conflict escalated into war. The main tribes were: Ojiibwa (Chippewa), Ottawas, Sioux (Santee Sioux), Menominee, Winnebago, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Creeks (Muscogee Creeks, Red Sticks, White Sticks), Seminoles, Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Salk (Osakawak) and the Fox (Meskawakie). Not all of these tribes wanted war. Some pushed for peace, such as Chickasaws and the White Sticks. However, the Red Sticks for example, wanted to fight the white settlers. Soon native peoples were also fighting each other; Choctaw Chief Pushmataha led his people against the Red Sticks; the Cherokee and White Sticks joined with the white settlers; and the whole situation spiralled into one big messy war.

Prophecies About Earthquakes and Comets

It's claimed that in 1811, as Chief Tecumseh and his brother contacted other tribes in their efforts to raise a mighty defensive army to do battle against the white settlers trying to take their land, that Tecumseh told the Red Stick Creeks in particular: "Brothers, the Great Spirit is angry with our enemies. He speaks in thunder, and the earth swallows up villages, and drinks up the Mississippi. The great waters cover the lowlands. Their corn cannot grow. The Great Spirit will sweep those who escape to the hills from the earth with his terrible breath." New Madrid earthquakes occurred in 1811 and 1812.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/New-Madrid-earthquakes-of-1811-1812/Possible-causes-of-the-New-Madrid-earthquakes>

The tribal location of Tuckabatchee was on the Tallapossa River in what is today Alabama. His audience were the Creek leaders, and his message didn't

go over well at the time. The leader of the Upper Creeks (Red Sticks) was Big Warrior, and he refused to pledge his people into the confederation of native peoples Tecumseh was assembling. It was Big Warrior that he accused of having white blood.

Imagine his skeptical audience's surprise when on December 16, 1811, exactly when he arrived in Detroit, that the first of two strong earthquakes shook the ground. Actually, these two earthquakes that hit the same day were so intense, that they are still considered the most powerful earthquakes to hit the Eastern United States in history. It's believed the first quake hit at 2:15 a.m. at an estimated strength of 7.2 to 8.1. Six hours later a second quake of equal force hit the same area again. These were no ordinary earthquakes. The epicenter was around what is today New Madrid, Missouri. They were thought to be felt strongly across 130,000 square miles and moderately for a total of nearly 3 million miles. The earthquakes were felt as far away as the White House, and it's said that church bells in Boston rang on their own. These earthquakes actually altered the landscape so severely, that the Mississippi River momentarily reversed its direction. It is also believed that over two thousand aftershocks occurred in the months following, five of which were 8.0 or greater in strength.

Such were the calls to action that were based on prophetic insight when the events predicted came true. His prophecy was a signal to the Red Sticks and other tribes to unite in resisting the European white intruders intent on claiming their lands.

Native People and Prophecy

It is well known among Native American tribes that the wisdom (which is knowledge of the signs of approaching comets) of ages is passed down from generation to generation. Also, it's no secret that animals and insects do seem

to be able to sense such events. It has scientifically been recorded that catfish behave strangely right before earthquakes. Chickens have been known to stop laying eggs. Dogs and cats bark and whine for no apparent reason and other animals show signs of stress before such events. By the way, animals have been used since ancient times to predict earthquakes. They probably sense the change in electric or electromagnetic currents.

The Great Comet of 1812 (which was seen for over 260 nights) was so large that it has been estimated to have been over a million miles across, almost fifty percent larger than our own sun. Since the comet was becoming more visible during the New Madrid earthquakes in December of 1811, arriving almost in conjunction with a fiery comet rushing across the horizon, it must have also struck fear into many native peoples hearts. After all, wasn't the comet all part of Chief Tecumseh's prophetic prediction of a great fire coming across the sky? Here too, the ability to predict the future was a part of many Native American tribes, and the Shawnee culture and religion (as all religions) acknowledged that many of the leaders and medicine men of such tribes could predict the future based on their extensive traditional lore. Shawnee cosmology dictated that catastrophic things happen when people do not follow the warnings and laws of their given Deities & gods.

Muskogee Creeks (Red Sticks) shared very similar belief systems and alliances with the Shawnee. Both were among the "Five Civilized Tribes." When it came to the Red Stick Creeks and the others who joined in the Native American confederation in the War of 1812, it really didn't matter whether or not Chief Tecumseh and his Prophet brother could actually predict the future — all that was important was that they believed he had been right. The Great Spirits did indeed seem angry. Belief in something is sometimes all the power a leader needs to motivate his soldiers in action. This is a common thread seen

throughout history of cometary sightings, End of Times, religious beliefs and war.

Surprisingly, Tecumseh, although angered when they first refused to join in, needed them as much as they needed his guidance. The Red Sticks had a long history of being fierce warriors who trained since birth for war. When Tecumseh lost his life shortly after, the decisions made by those Native American leaders who remained in the war spelled the beginning of the end for America's native peoples and their way of life. It also would prove to be the complete loss all their native lands to the invading white settlers and rulers.

C/1811 F1 (Great Comet)

H. Flaugergues (Viviers, France) discovered this comet in the evening sky on March 25, 1811, in the now defunct constellation Argo Navis. On September 9, William Herschel (Alnwick, England) saw the comet with a refractor and noted, "the planetary disk-like appearance seen with the naked eye, was transformed into a bright cometic nebula, in which no nucleus could be perceived... & that the two streams or branches arising from the sides of the head scattered a considerable portion of their light as they proceeded towards the end of the tail, and were at last so much diluted that the while of the farthest part of the tail, contained only scattered light." Full comet description can be found in link below.

<http://astrocoins.mrcollector.eu/index.php/english-menu-1/solar-system/comets/125-comet-of-olbers-1815>

<http://cometography.com/lcomets/1811f1.html>

Comets Olbers of 1815 & the eruption of Tambora volcano on April 1815

Global cooling had already started with the Vesuvius eruption in 1809. And with the passing of comets & the eruption of Tambora in 1815 the cooling worsen, plus plagues, storms, famines, floods took place. Gales, storms and dreary cold weather caused Europe's crops to fail in 1816-17, leading to widespread starvation, cholera also decimated the world's population. Tambora brings to mind another great description of volcanoes: Krakatoa, by Simon Winchester. Winchester, who described how the 1883 eruption of Krakatoa, also in Indonesia, helped trigger a wave of deadly anti-Western militancy among the Muslim population, linking calamitous changes in geography and climate to anomalies in human behaviour. The effects of the Comets & Tambora's eruption were depicted in lurid skyscapes by William Turner and Caspar David Friedrich argued that the horrors triggered by the eruption inspired Mary Shelley's Frankenstein. Shelley and Lord Byron were friends, and they spent the summer of 1816 on the shores of Lake Geneva, observing the abnormal weather conditions. Byron described the storms and ominous skies in poems such as Childe Harold's Pilgrimage and Darkness.

For the Indian subcontinent, the cooling of the earth's climate meant less ocean evaporation, which disrupted regular monsoon cycles, triggering unseasonal rains and hailstorms. That led to a widespread cholera outbreak in Bengal, a grotesque plague that spread across Burma and Siam, where victims clogged the drains of Bangkok.

In China, the severe winter following the eruption killed off more than half the forests on Hainan, and sky watchers were still commenting on the strange red skies one year later. But Yunnan province was hit the hardest: according to Wood, the drop in rice crop yields led to more intense farming of opium, with the following immigration of the region's poor spawning drug production across the Golden Triangle.

In the US, where the disastrous year after the eruption became known as "Eighteen-Hundred-and-Froze-to-Death", the cold weather killed fruit crops in the northeast, setting a record as the only year to have frosts in each of the summer growing months. The agricultural impact helped trigger the westward expansion of the continent's growing population, and the resulting volatility of global wheat prices led to the first economic recession in the new country. (further descriptions of catastrophes that changed the world can be found in link below:

<https://www.scmp.com/lifestyle/books/article/1531607/global-impact-1815-volcanic-eruption-blueprint-todays-climate-change>

Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers (1758 – 1840) was a German explorer, physician and amateur astronomer. After completing his studies in Bremen he practiced medicine. Nightly from his home observatory furnished at the top level of his home he observed. During these nights he discovered the second Pallas, and the fourth, Vesta. He discovered a total of six comets, one among them, the periodic comet 13P/Olbers that was discovered in 1815, and has an orbital period 69 and a half year, bears his name. This is known as a Halley-type comet due to the similar elongated orbit and orbital period. A German silver coin issued in 1990 commemorates Olbers Trans-Neptunian comets. Olbers "PALLAS-28.3.1802 · VESTA-29.3.1807 · KOMET OLBERS-6.3.1815."

COMET OF 1835 & GREAT COMET of 1843

Halleys Comet was seen in 1835. Great New York Fire caused by conflagration of combustible material in the comet's tail. Chilean 8.5 magnitude earthquake destroyed city of Concepcion in Chile. Civil War ensues & Texas declares independence from Mexico in 1836. In December of 1836 Spain recognizes independence of México.

Great Comet of 1843, massive earthquakes worldwide, potato famine in America & Europe in 1845, mass migrations to American continent from Europe occurred thereafter.

The 1842 Haitian earthquake occurred at 17:00 local time (21:00 UTC) on 7 May. It had an estimated magnitude of 8.1 on the M s scale and triggered a destructive tsunami. It badly affected the northern coast of Haiti and part of what is now the Dominican Republic. The 1843 Guadeloupe earthquake occurred at 10:37 local time on 8 February in the island of Guadeloupe in the Lesser Antilles. It had an estimated magnitude of 8.5, making it the strongest recorded earthquake in the Caribbean and a maximum perceived intensity of shaking of IX on the Mercalli intensity scale. It was felt in New York. The 1843 Wanganui earthquake occurred on 8 July at 16:45 local time with an estimated magnitude of 7.5 on the M scale.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/new-yorks-great-fire-of-1835-1773780>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1843_Wanganui_earthquake

<https://www.livescience.com/25418-caribbean-earthquake-bigger.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1842_Cap-Haitien_earthquake

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1843_Guadeloupe_earthquake

'The comet formed a disk and Smith described its nucleus as 'a planetary disk, from which rays emerged in the direction of the tail'. He observed that to the naked eye it appeared to have a double tail, with the two streamers proceeding from the head in perfectly straight lines. The tail of the comet holds the record for actual extent and the sighting was notable because of the intensity of light, apparently outshining any comet seen in the previous seven centuries, as well as for the length of its tail. The painting shows the dramatic affect of the phenomenon, and the brilliance of the stars, and red of the sunset

continues the affect. A figure can be seen in the foreground, standing at the edge of the viewing platform to look at the comet with the range of mountains in the distance, glowing red. The relative scale of man to mountain emphasizes the magnitude of the incident. *The New Bedford Mercury*, which is the fullest description of the comet:

Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the limbs of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco. Be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy.

<https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/15561.html>

<http://cometography.com/lcomets/1843d1.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Famine_%28Ireland%29

<http://kpolsson.com/worldhis/wor1835.htm>

There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was seen forty three years before Christ, and is called 'a hairy star' (This could have been Venus *see my book *Mythos & Cosmogony*) It was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was seen in the year 1402, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day, both its nucleus and its tail, were to use the language of the day, 'two fathoms long.' Third appeared on February 18th, 1744 and nearly equalled Venus in splendour (which could be Mars having approached closer, according to Noah Webster), and many persons saw it at mid-day, without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of today is the same as that of 1402.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97506764/>

COMETS OF 1858-1859-GREAT COMET OF 1861 & CARRINGTON EVENT OF 1859

1859 was the most devastating hurricane season recorded until 1870, including The Royal Charter Storm (also known as the Great storm of 1859) of 25 and 26 October 1859 was considered to be the most severe storm to hit the Irish Sea in the 19th century, with a total death toll estimated at over 800. Earthquakes in Turkey & Azebaijan killed many.

The solar storm of 1859 (also known as the Carrington Event) was a powerful geomagnetic storm during solar cycle 10 (1855–1867). A solar coronal mass ejection (CME) hit Earth's magnetosphere and induced one of the largest geomagnetic storms on record, September 1–2, 1859. The associated "white light flare" in the solar photosphere was observed and recorded by British astronomers Richard C. Carrington (1826–1875) and Richard Hodgson (1804–1872). The storm caused strong auroral displays and wrought havoc with telegraph systems. Was the solar flare caused by the comet(s)'s electric interaction with the Sun?

In 1909 (?) C.F. Herbert retold his observations in a letter to The Daily News in Perth: After mesmerizing description of all colours he said that it was a sight never to be forgotten, and was considered at the time to be the greatest aurora recorded (in modern times)... The rationalist and pantheist saw nature in her most exquisite robes, recognizing, the divine immanence, immutable law, cause, and effect. The superstitious and the fanatical had dire forebodings, and thought it a foreshadowing of Armageddon and End of the World."

Edwin Emerson's "Comet Lore" (New York, 1910) has this to say about Donati's Comet of 1858: Donati's Comet was famous for its shroud-like coma. For one stretch of three weeks, the comet expelled a new coma every 4 1/2 hours, like a woman casting off a series of veils.

"This Comet, which appeared to be charging straight down from the zenith, and had a curved tail, was observed from June 1858 to April 1859. It was seen at its brightest in the South, in Italy, Mexico and in the Far East. While it shone over the Far East there were bloody wars between the British and the risen people of India; between the British and the Chinese, who objected to having opium thrust upon them; while Japan was in the throes of revolution and civil war. In Mexico the standard of revolt against the clericals was raised by Juarez, thus plunging Mexico into civil war and war with France. Immediately after the disappearance of the Comet war broke out in Italy between the French and Italians on one side and the Austrians on the other, ending in the bloody Battle of Solferino."

Senator Abraham Lincoln observed the comet from the porch of his hotel in Jonesboro, Illinois, as he prepared for a debate against Stephen Douglas—one of the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates over the future of slavery in America, in which Lincoln famously declared "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Donati's Comet helped inspire these words from Lincoln, and thus, in a roundabout way, a comet helped to bring about the end of slavery in the United States.

The Great Comet of 1861 formally designated C/1861 J1 and 1861 II, is a long-period comet that was visible to the naked eye for approximately 3 months. It was categorized as a Great Comet, one of the eight greatest comets of the 19th century, according to Donald Yeomans. (for natural disasters see 1860, 1861 & 1862)

<http://georgebishopjr.com/2013/07/16/donatis-comet-of-1858/>

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt/search?q1=comet;id=njp.32101081655332;view=1up;seq=351;start=1;sz=10;page=search;orient=0>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:1859_natural_disasters

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C/1861_J1

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:1861_natural_disasters

COMET BIELA OF 1871

On the night of the Great Chicago Fire, large fires also broke out in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, Port Huron, Michigan, parts of Minnesota and Ontario. In Peshtigo witnesses said that the fire started in the woods outside of the town. Due to the dry conditions the fire spread very quickly. When it was finally contained, the fire had burned twelve cities and towns in a 1.5 million acre area. The Port Huron fire burned nearly 1.2 million acres of land. These two fires together took the lives of over 2500 people in a four day time period. Witnesses in a seven state area within and around the firestorm ravaged area reported seeing balls of fire in the sky just after dark on October 8th.

Shortly after the Great Midwest Fires of 1871, Minnesota Congressman, Ignatius Donnelly wrote a book called "Ragnarok", which is the Old Norse translation of Fate of the Gods. Congressman Donnelly suggested that the fires were started by Biela's Comet that was first discovered in 1821 and made an appearance every six years and nine months until 1866. It was set to reappear in 1872 but was not seen at the expected time. An article written in The Athenaeum, the newsletter for the Boston Athenaeum membership library, dated August 8, 1885 stated that Biela's Comet was seen as a double comet along side of Denning's Comet in 1852. It is possible Biela captured a companion comet & a delay in its reappearing instead of having broken up.

"With the heat, increased the wind, which came howling across the prairie, until at last there arose a perfect hurricane. Mighty flakes of fire, hot cinders, black, stifling smoke, were driven fiercely at the people, and amid the terrible excitement hundreds of them had their very clothes burned off their backs, as they stood there watching with tearful eyes the going down of so many houses". (James Goodsell's History of the Great Chicago Fire, October 8, 9, and 10, Published 1871 by J.H. and C.M. Goodsell).

Sunday evening, October 8, 1871 marked the beginning of one of the most devastating fires in U.S. history. The fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, consuming homes and buildings, leaping from rooftop to rooftop with the speed of a locomotive. Between October 8 and 10, an estimated 350 people perished. The fire destroyed the homes of up to one-third of the city's population, about 1,600 stores, 60 factories, and 28 public buildings. Four square miles of the city burned to the ground. Contrary to popular folklore, the Chicago fire is not the worst in U.S. history. It was not even the worst to occur on October 8 that year. The same evening - in fact, at the same time, about 9:30, a fierce wildfire struck in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, over 200 miles to the north of Chicago, destroying the town and a dozen other villages. Estimates of those killed range upward from 1200 to 2500 in a single night. It was not the Chicago fire but the simultaneous "Peshtigo Fire" that was the deadliest in U.S. history.

And there is more. On the same evening, across Lake Michigan, another fire also wreaked havoc, the most intense outburst appears to have erupted simultaneously with the Chicago and Peshtigo fires. The blaze is said to have then burned for over a month, consuming over 2,000,000 acres and killing at least 200. Concerning the Michigan outburst, it is reported that numerous fires endangered towns across the state. The city of Holland was destroyed by fire and in Lansing flames threatened the agricultural college. In Thumb, farmers fled an inferno that some newspapers dubbed, "The Fiery Fiend." Reports say that fires threatened Muskegon, South Haven, Grand Rapids, Wayland, reaching the outskirts of Big Rapids. A steamship passing the Manitou Islands reported they were on fire.

But never before, and never since, has the U.S. seen such wildly destructive simultaneous conflagrations. In 1883, Ignatius Donnelly, author of Ragnarok:

the Rain of Fire and Gravel, suggested that in early historic times our Earth suffered great catastrophes from cometary intruders. To this claim he added: "There is reason to believe that the present generation has passed through the gaseous prolongation of a comet's tail, and that hundreds of human beings lost their lives". He was referring to the conflagration of 1871. (*read my book The End of Time & the Essene for more on conflagrations & comets).

In 1985, Mel Waskin, who had earlier discovered Donnelly's work, published a book, Mrs. O'Leary's Comet, suggesting that a comet did indeed spark the October 8th fires. More recently, Robert Wood, a physicist and aeronautical engineer formerly with Douglas Aircraft and McDonnell Douglas, gained attention from the Discovery Channel and other media for proposing the same idea. The proponents of the cometary explanation cite many fascinating details confirmed by eye witness reports: the descent of fire from the heavens, a great "tornado" of fire rushing across the landscape and tearing buildings from their foundations, descending balls of fire, a rain of red dust, great explosions of wind accompanied by blasts of thunder, buildings exploding into flame where no fire was burning, and a good deal more. Some of the parallels with the later Tunguska event are impossible to miss.

It seems that the records of the conflagration hold many clues that are almost never mentioned in scientific discussion of the Chicago fire. Over time the clues have virtually disappeared. They have disappeared because they are not meaningful to minds conditioned by popular ideas about how the "Chicago fire" started and what is "scientifically" possible. Within these habits of perception, the most important evidence will often go unnoticed or unremembered.

Where was Comet Biela?

The comet was named after Austrian officer W. von Biela, who observed the body in February 1826. A strange thing happened to comet Biela in 1845. Either the nucleus of the comet split into two or captured a companion. The "smaller" comet, subsequently became more active and brighter than the larger. And that was only the beginning.

Reflecting on the simultaneous events around Lake Michigan on the evening of October 8, 1871, Donnelly posed the underlying mystery: "At that hour, half past nine o'clock in the evening, at apparently the same moment, at points hundreds of kilometres apart, in three different states, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, fires of the most peculiar and devastating kind broke out, so far as we know, by spontaneous combustion." Donnelly believed he could identify the cause of the devastation. He said it was Comet Biela, a comet that captured attention from astronomers in 1826, returned for a few predictable visits, broke into two nuclei, and then disappeared.

Donnelly does not mention that ten days after Biela's announcement, a French astronomer John Felix Adolphe Gambart also sighted the comet. Both Biela and Gambart calculated the orbit, recognizing that earlier comet apparitions in 1772 and 1805 were the same object that appeared in 1826. And Gambart, along with other astronomers, predicted that the comet would strike the earth on its return, which he projected for October 29, 1832.

Damoiseau's prediction was correct. Earth missed the comet by about a month. On its anticipated 1846 return, Biela was first sighted in late 1845 as it moved toward perihelion (its closest approach to the Sun), astronomers were surprised to see that the head of the comet had acquired a faint satellite. They thought it had split in two, but large comets can have companions orbiting the larger comet, something we now know to be fairly common for comets, but

still mysterious to cometologists (who don't acknowledge the electric Universe). In 1845, the event seemed unprecedented. As noted by Carl Sagan and Nancy Druyan in their book Comet, "the finding was so bizarre that the first astronomer to note this twinning dismissed it as some internal reflection in his telescope".

In Robert Chapman's and John Brandt's The Comet Book certain details of Biela's return are fascinating. The discovery of a partner occurred on January 13, 1846, when "a faint satellite comet was observed a small distance from the main comet". Two tails were seen parallel to each other. "Over the next month the fainter of the two comets increased in brightness and finally became brighter than the 'main' comet. The situation then reversed and the main comet became the brighter one again. In addition, the main comet grew a second tail and a luminous bridge of material joined the two comets". At this time the two nuclei were apart an estimated 250,000 kilometres, about two thirds of the distance separating Earth and the Moon.

Extreme aurora borealis and australis were sighted before and during the so-called Carrington event of 1859, when a solar flare disrupted the telegraph system globally, an event which, were it to happen today, would cripple our modern day power grid and disrupt civilization as we know it.

Donnelly's account at this point diverges from the history told by Chapman and Brandt. As Donnelly tells it, "In 1852, 1859, and 1866, the comet should have returned, but it did not". But Chapman and Brandt - prominent figures at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center at the time of their book's publication - say that the twin comet-heads did indeed appear at the appointed time in 1852. This reappearance is, in fact, well documented. And one detail in Chapman's and Brandt's account rarely shows up in standard discussions of cometology:

"...Both comets returned at the predicted time, though they were over 2 million kilometres apart. Once again the two comets took turns as the brighter of the pair. On at least one occasion a bright jet was seen between the two heads".

But of all the scientific details about comet Biela, perhaps none stands out more dramatically than the fact almost never mentioned - a plasma tail forming between the two nuclear fragments when they were 2 million kilometres apart.

In fact, the plasma tail is a clue more vital by far than the popular "scientific" commentary on Donnelly's hypothesis. By directing our attention to the electrical nature of comets, it also invites us to look again at the historic testimony, with an eye to details long unnoticed or forgotten.

Human Testimony Reconsidered

On the evening of October 8, 1871 devastating fires erupted at virtually the same moment in three different states in the region of the Great Lakes - Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. The outbursts included the notorious "Chicago fire", but also an even more devastating fire in Wisconsin, the worst in U.S. history, covering some 400 square miles. At the same time, wildfires also erupted across much of Michigan. In his book *Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel*, published in 1883, Ignatius Donnelly proposed that the simultaneous outbursts were no coincidence; they were the effect of our Earth meeting up with a fragment, or fragments, of comet Biela, a body that had allegedly disintegrated a few years earlier while on an Earth-threatening path.

As Donnelly reports it, in the Wisconsin fire near Lake Michigan, a large area including the town of Peshtigo and several neighbouring cities was "swept bare by an absolute whirlwind of flame". His review of the event, based on

eyewitness accounts, was taken primarily from the book "History of the Great Conflagration", by James W. Sheahan and George P. Upton (1871). It includes the following report:

"At sundown there was a lull in the wind and comparative stillness. For two hours there were no signs of danger; but at a few minutes after nine o'clock, and by a singular coincidence, precisely the time at which the Chicago fire commenced, the people of the village heard a terrible roar. It was that of a tornado, crushing through the forests. Instantly the heavens were illuminated with a terrible glare. The sky, which had been so dark a moment before, burst into clouds of flame. A spectator of the terrible scene says the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind or funnel of flame in great clouds from above the tops of the trees, which fell upon and entirely enveloped everything".

For many of the witnesses it seemed as if the biblical "last days" had come. Though well accustomed to wildfires, they had seen nothing like this before. "They could give no other interpretation to this ominous roar, this bursting of the sky with flame, and this dropping down of fire out of the very heavens, consuming instantly everything it touched".

Donnelly continues quoting from Sheahan and Upton: "No two give a like description of the great tornado as it smote and devoured the village. It seemed as if 'the fiery fiends of hell had been loosened', says one. 'It came in great sheeted flames from heaven', says another. 'There was a pitiless rain of fire and SAND. The atmosphere was all afire'. Some speak of 'great balls of fire unrolling and shooting forth, in streams'. The fire leaped over roofs and trees, and ignited whole streets at once". The raining of Sand, amongst many

other elements has been described in Immanuel Velikovsky's books, including *Worlds in Collision*.

Donnelly notes that many of the victims were found in open spaces with "no visible marks of fire nearby" and "not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing". Many were found huddled together "in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, far away from buildings, trees, or other inflammable material, and there to have died together".

One clue, perhaps, is the mention of electrical phenomena:

"Much has been said of the intense heat of the fires which destroyed Peshtigo, Menekaune, Williamsonville, etc., but all that has been said can give the stranger but a faint conception of the reality. The heat has been compared to that engendered by a flame concentrated on an object by a blow-pipe; but even that would not account for some of the phenomena. For instance, we have in our possession a copper cent taken from the pocket of a dead man in the Peshtigo Sugar Bush, which will illustrate our point. This cent has been partially fused, but still retains its round form, and the inscription upon it is legible. Others, in the same pocket, were partially melted, and yet the clothing and the body of the man were not even singed. We do not know in what way to account for this, unless, as is asserted by some, the tornado and fire were accompanied by electrical phenomena".

The real cause of the fire was covered up & a cow from Mrs. O'Leary's farm was blamed for triggering the conflagration in Chicago.

A writer in the New York "Evening Post" says he saw "buildings far beyond the line of fire, and in no contact with it, burst into flames from the interior".

To these references, Donnelly adds a quote from The Annual Record of Science and Industry" for 1876, page 84:

"The flames that consumed a great part of Chicago were of an unusual character and produced extraordinary effects. They absolutely melted the hardest building-stone, which had previously been considered fire-proof. Iron, glass, granite, were fused and run together into grotesque conglomerates, as if they had been put through a blast-furnace. No kind of material could stand its breath for a moment."

Another quote from Sheahan & Upton's Work:

"The huge stone and brick structures melted before the fierceness of the flames as a snow-flake melts and disappears in water, and almost as quickly. Six-story buildings would take fire and disappear for ever from sight in five minutes by the watch... The fire also doubled on its track at the great Union Depot and burned half a mile southward in the very teeth of the gale--a gale which blew a perfect tornado, and in which no vessel could have lived on the lake... Strange, fantastic fires of blue, red, and green played along the cornices of buildings".

Some additional detail and comments of interest appear in Mel Waskin's more recent book, Mrs. O'Leary's Comet (1985). Speaking of the Peshtigo outburst, he writes -

"Accompanying the firestorm and the wind was a rain of red hot sand. It was not clear to those eyewitnesses who survived their ordeal where this sand came from. It must have been raised from the earth by the incredible winds, but from where? There was sand on the beaches, but the beaches lay to the

east, and the wind was blowing from the west and the south. There was no sand on the floor of the forest nor on the farmlands of Wisconsin".

Waskin also mentions incredible "balloons of fire" reported by many people, including one family that lived between Peshtigo and Green Bay. "The onslaught was so sudden that the family could only run to the centre of an immense clearing on their farm where nothing combustible stood. They hoped to be safe, several hundreds yards from structures or trees.

"When the fire came, rushing on all sides of them, it did not in fact touch them. But eyewitnesses saw them die. A great balloon of fire dropped on them - father, mother, and four children. They were incinerated in an instant. Almost nothing was left of them".

"Many survivors described these great balls of fire falling from the sky. The whole sky was filled with them; round smoky masses about the size of a large balloon, traveling at unbelievable speed. They fell to the ground and burst". Waskin says that a brilliant blaze of fire erupted from the balloons as they landed, instantly consuming everything they touched. (I wonder if this balls contained nafta or tar/oil.)

Also noteworthy were the reports that the flames erupted from the basements of the stores when there was "no sign of fire in any other part of the building". And the basement fires burned with a strange light, "as if whisky or alcohol were burning".

Whirlwind of flame or "perfect tornado"

Tornadoes are a slow electric discharge phenomenon. The ionized trails of cometary debris, descending through the ionosphere to the lower

atmosphere, produces "lightning conductors" to allow various forms of "mega-lightning" to descend to the ground. One of the manifestations of a powerful direct discharge between the ionosphere and the Earth could well be a tornado, in which the usual swift lightning strike is replaced by a slower discharge. Powerful electromagnetic forces generate a devastating "charge sheath vortex" that slows the discharge while spreading the devastation on Earth.

Fire descending from the sky

As in the Tunguska event, the appearance of fireballs or electrically discharging debris, along with associated lightning manifestations from a clear sky, would be expected as an external body penetrated Earth's plasma sheath.

Rain of fire and sand

The comet's tail is electric plasma that attracts elements to it and deposits them when interacting with earth's magnetosphere creating a 'biblical' rain of fire, "blood" & sand.

Descending "balloons" of fire

It is well established that comets discharge carbon compounds that would be flammable in the Earth's oxygen atmosphere. Gaseous balls of fire would combine with various weird manifestations of mega-lightning, reaching through the meteoric shower of dust to the ionosphere, almost 100 kilometres above the Earth. The spectacle would be beyond normal experience. In addition, near the Earth, ball lightning could be expected, given the extreme electrical conditions - and the presence of ball lightning is surely the plausible explanation for descending "balloons" with the power to incinerate objects they strike.

Buildings exploding with fire when no fire was yet present

Electrical discharges would take place between metal objects inside buildings, igniting any flammable materials. The same would hold true for the hapless man found with melted coins in his pocket but clothes intact and no other signs of burning. There is, in fact, no other natural explanation for this enigma.

Colourful flames running along cornices of buildings

This is the usual description of a glow discharge from sharp edges of rooftops, seen in the midst of powerful electrical storms. It is called "St. Elmo's fire". The different colours of the flames are due to the metallic ions sputtered from the surface material.

Fusing of fire-proof building material

Plasma discharges can be used to melt anything. Industrially, plasma torches are used to destroy the most refractory materials.

Basements exploding

"...the basement fires burned with a strange light, "as if whisky or alcohol were burning". Whisky or alcohol burns with a ghostly blue light. Similarly, electrical glow discharges from grounded metallic objects or electrical wiring in the basements of buildings would emit a flickering, eerie blue light. Any trapped flammable gases formed in the basements would be ignited by the discharge, resulting in explosions. I will be writing on catastrophes related to comets within the last 1000 years, coming out soon.

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