Dear Brethren,

As requested, following are several suggestions for dating the 3 1/2 years in Rev. 11:7-11.

1. Br. Frank Shallieu: Nov. 23, 1526, a decree in England was issued for all English New Testaments (particularly William Tyndale's) to be turned in. Quoting documents found in Christopher Anderson's "Annals of the English Bible," pages 118, 119, citing Foxe (who first wrote his books in 1562).

Previously confiscated English New Testaments had been publicly burnt at Sr. Paul's Cathedral on Feb. 11, 1526. See J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century," pg. 646 or 774, 775. Also see Anderson, pg. 106.

April 27, 1527, Bishops bought up English New Testaments to burn. D'Aubigne pg. 661 or 793.

May, 1530, English New Testaments publicly burned which had previously been purchased. Anderson, pg. 262, 263.

Br. Frank's conclusion: Nov. 23, 1526 until May 24, 1530 is 3 years and 182 days.

 2. In Br. Doran's notes: November, 1793, a decree was passed by the French Assembly outlawing religious practice and suppressing the Bible. On June 17th, 1797, Camille Jourdan in the Council of the Five Hundred, brought up the memorable report on the "Revision of the Laws relative to religious worship. It consisted of a number of propositions, abolishing alike the Republican restrictions of Popish worship and the Popish restriction of Protestants...." His notes have several photo-copied pages from Br. Uriah Smith's book on the Revelation, which is a verse by verse commentary. He is an Adventist. Uriah Smith cites George Storrs, apparently from some magazine style writing pages. George Storrs was also a Bible commentator in the late 1800s. We do not know what George Storrs might have had on the pages cited. However, for the quotes above, Uriah Smith cites George Croly’s work, "The Apocalypse of St. John, pg. 181-183. This work can be found online and read. I did that and found that he has a verse by verse commentary, but that he did not offer further historical sources.

So, in conclusion, these notes do not offer any historical sources. HOWEVER, I want to be quick to write that that does not mean that there are not any historical sources.

If you search on the French Revolution and the Catholic Church, you come across many articles and such. It is pretty easy to find the date of Oct. 1793, public worship forbidden. On Nov. 23, 1793 Churches were closed. HOWEVER, if you search on the date February 21, 1795, there was passed into law a reversal for the most part of that previous ban on religious worship. The Churches were re-opened, refractory priests were released from jail, and priests were allowed to practice, albeit with a few restrictions. One such source can be found online, History Today, *The French Revolution and the Catholic Church.* Scroll down to Revolutionary Religion.

So then, from Oct. 1793 or Nov. 23, 1793, when the Churches were closed, until February 21, 1795, when the Churches were reopened, was just one year and four months.

By the way, Robespierre died in 1794. He was the French lawyer who was very influential in the rejection of religion. He promoted a sort of religion of reason. However, after his death, atheism started to fade. In the rural areas of France the common people rather met secretly to continue to worship during the year and half that the Churches were closed.