# ELLEN WHITE'S LIFE
# QUICK OVERVIEW

Philip de Rivaz, M.A.

60 KEY EVENTS COVERED IN UNDER 60 MINUTES



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*Dedicated to my dear "three grannies and grandpa".*

(learn more: www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-nId6o4qGk)

# Introduction

Coming from a different Christian background, I have researched the Adventist Church in detail (currently doing a PhD). From the perspective of an outsider trying to make sense of the role of Ellen White, here is a quick overview of her life for others in a similar position, or even current members wanting to learn more.

This short book is not intended as an in-depth exploration into the life of Ellen White, but aims to provide a “flavour” of Ellen White and the significant events in her life. Written in chronological order, it provides 60 content pages, each able to be read in under a minute. There are six categories, each covering ten events, regarding her: Personal Life, Family, Visions and Dreams, Travel, Church Leadership and Publications.

However, the key point is that this is merely a brief overview, serving as a precursor to a potential lifetime of learning about Ellen White and the Seventh-day Adventist Church. There is far more to study beyond this short book, which serves simply as a “first page” of exploration.

Philip de Rivaz, 15th September, 2024.



## Author Profile

Philip de Rivaz is a UK theologian, who holds a Postgraduate Diploma and an MA in Theology from Newbold College. In addition, he holds a major in English Literature, with a minor in Creative Writing degree from the University of East Anglia. He is currently pursuing a full-time PhD in Theology from Anglia Ruskin University.

Philip is the co-editor of Newbold Church Testimonials 3, is currently writing a longer book about the ultimate purpose in life according to the Bible and developing a course to teach about the Adventist Church: www.PhilipdeRivaz.co.uk.

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59. 1911: Published Acts of the Apostles
60. 1917: Published Prophets and Kings

# Abbreviations for Ellen White Books

13MR – Manuscript Releases 13
1SM – Selected Messages, Book 1
1T – Testimonies to the Church, Vol. 1
2SM – Selected Messages, Book 2
AA – Acts of the Apostles
AH – Adventist Home
AY – An Appeal to the Youth
CCh – Counsels for the Church
CD – Counsels on Diet and Foods
CET – Christian Experience & Teachings of Ellen White
CG – Child Guidance
CH – Counsels on Health
ChS – Christian Service
COL – Christ's Object Lessons
CS – Counsels on Stewardship
CSA – A Call to Stand Apart
CW – Counsels to Writers and Editors
DA – The Desire of Ages
DG – Daughters of God
Ed – Education
Ev – Evangelism
EW – Early Writings
GC – The Great Controversy
GRC – God's Remnant Church
LDE – Last Day Events
LS – Life Sketches of Ellen White

MH – The Ministry of Healing
PM – The Publishing Ministry
PK – Prophets and Kings
RH – Review and Herald
SC – Steps to Christ
SPTed – Special Testimonies on Education
TEY, Vol. 1 – Ellen G. White: The Early Years, Volume 1
WLF – A Word to the Little Flock

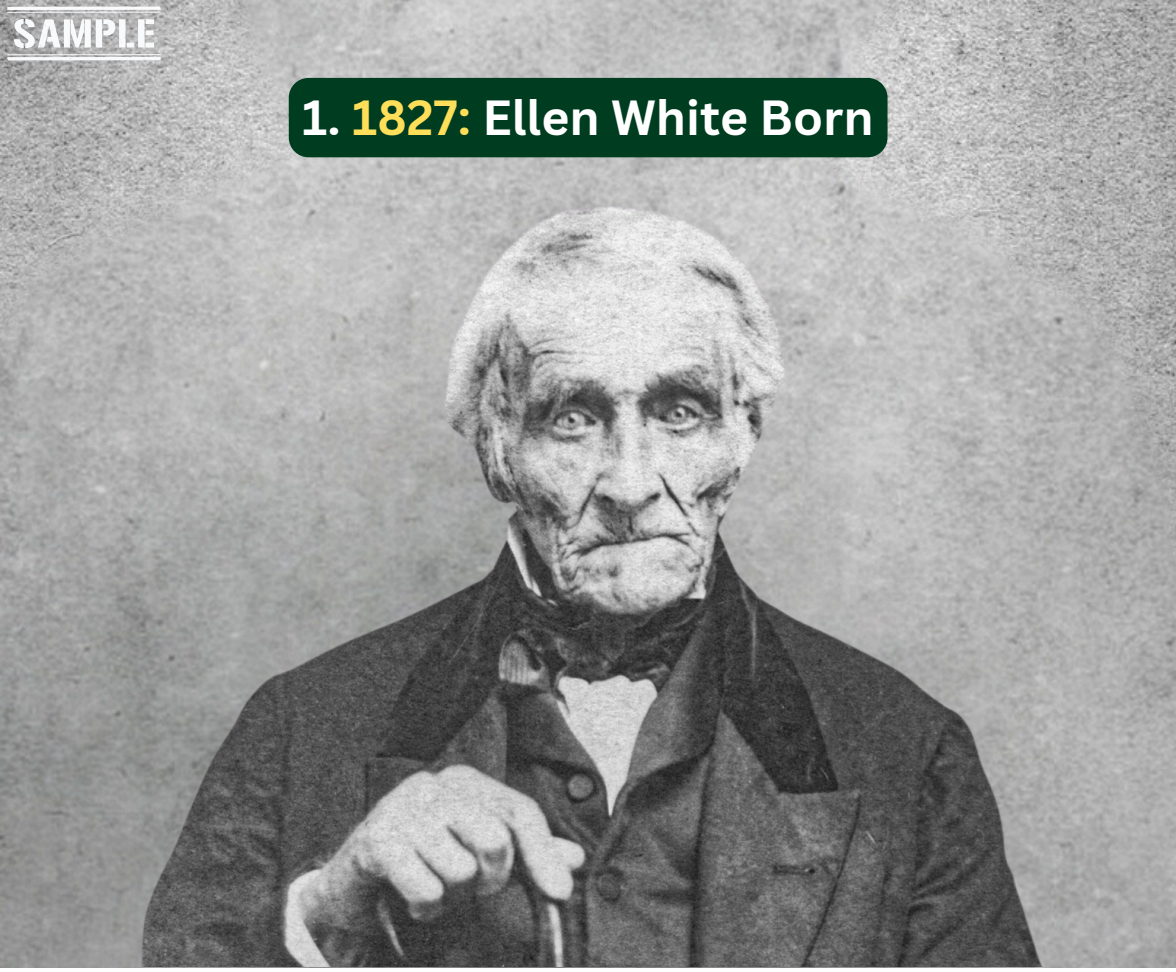
Abbreviations for Bible Books

Heb. – Hebrews
Rev. – Revelation
Rom. – Romans

# Personal Life

SAMPLE

# 1. 1827: Ellen White Born



Ellen White was born to Robert (photo above) and Eunice Harmon on November 26th, 1827, in Gorham, Maine, USA. She had seven siblings, including a twin sister named Elizabeth.

"I was born at Gorham, Maine, November 26, 1827. My parents, Robert and Eunice Harmon, were for many years residents of this state. In early life they became earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that church they held prominent connection, and labored for the conversion of sinners, and to build up the cause of God, for a period of forty years." (*CET, p. 9*)

SAMPLE



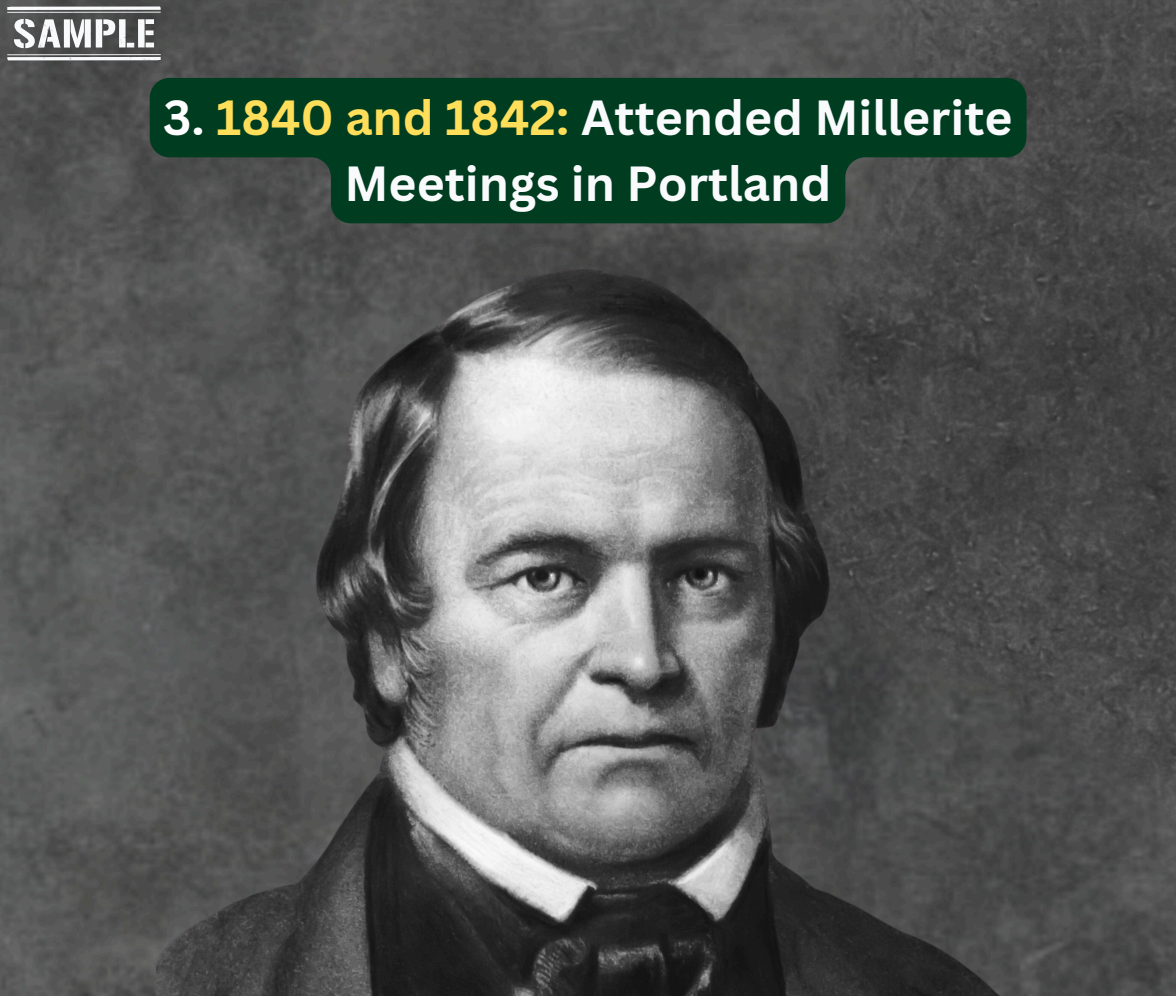
## 2. Nine Years Old: Facial Injury

At the age of nine, Ellen White was struck in the face by a stone thrown by a school student in an unprovoked attack, which had a devastating long-term health impact.

"The cruel blow which blighted the joys of earth, was the means of turning my eyes to heaven. I might never have known Jesus, had not the sorrow that clouded my early years led me to seek comfort in him." (*RH November 25, 1884, par. 2*)

SAMPLE

# 3. 1840 and 1842: Attended Millerite Meetings in Portland



Ellen White heard the famous preacher William Miller speak in Portland, Maine, in 1840, and again in 1842.

"At the age of thirteen I heard William Miller deliver his second course of lectures in Portland, Maine. I then felt that I was not holy, not ready to see Jesus. And when the invitation was given for church members and sinners to come forward for prayers, I embraced the first opportunity, for I knew that I must have a great work done for me to fit me for heaven." (*EW, p. 29*)

SAMPLE

# 4. 1842: Baptised

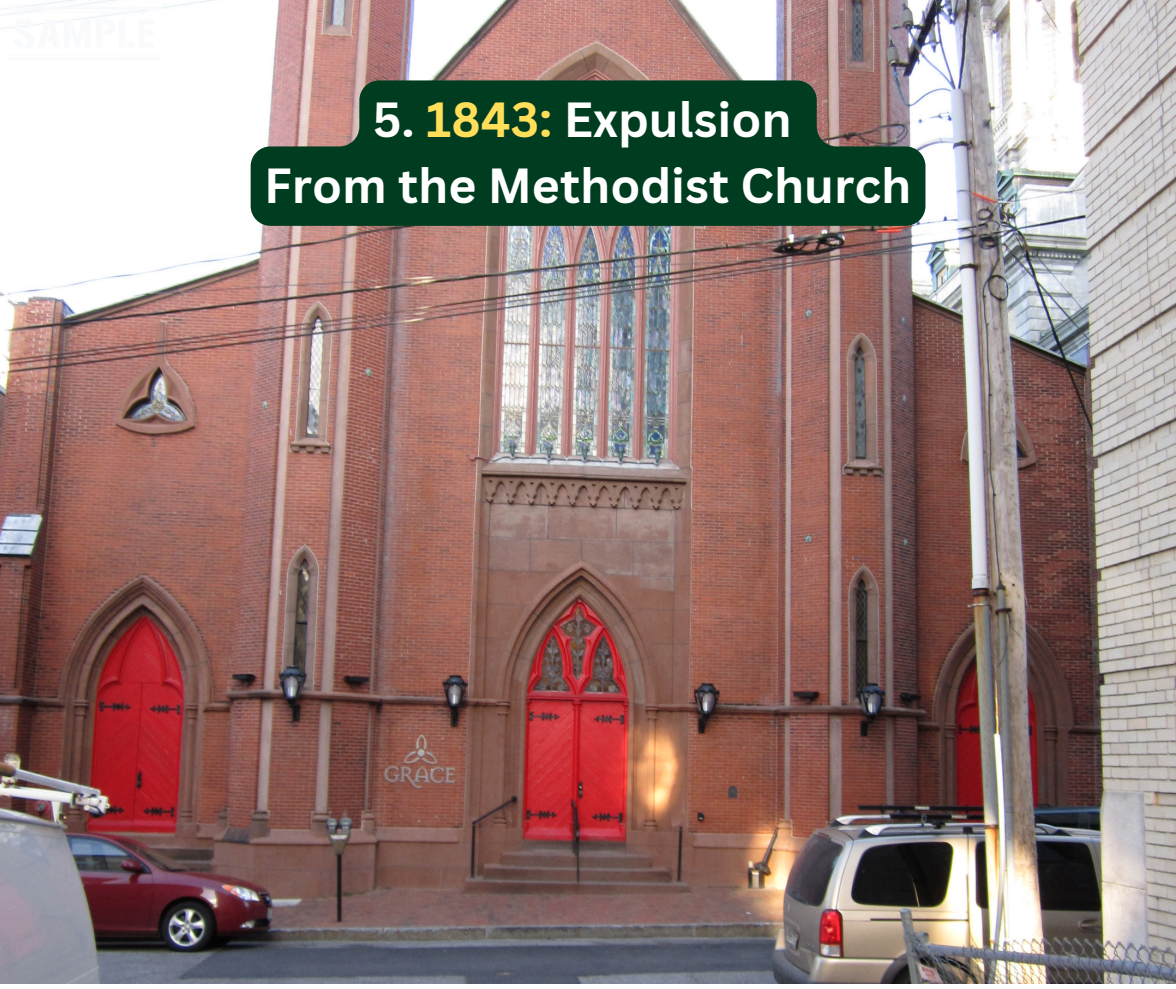


On June 26, 1842, Ellen White was baptised by immersion (not sprinkling with water), at her request, at Casco Bay, Portland. On the same day, she was also received as a member of the Methodist Church.

"Baptism is a most sacred and important ordinance, and there should be a thorough understanding as to its meaning." (*CG, p. 499*)

SAMPLE

# 5. 1843: Expulsion From the Methodist Church

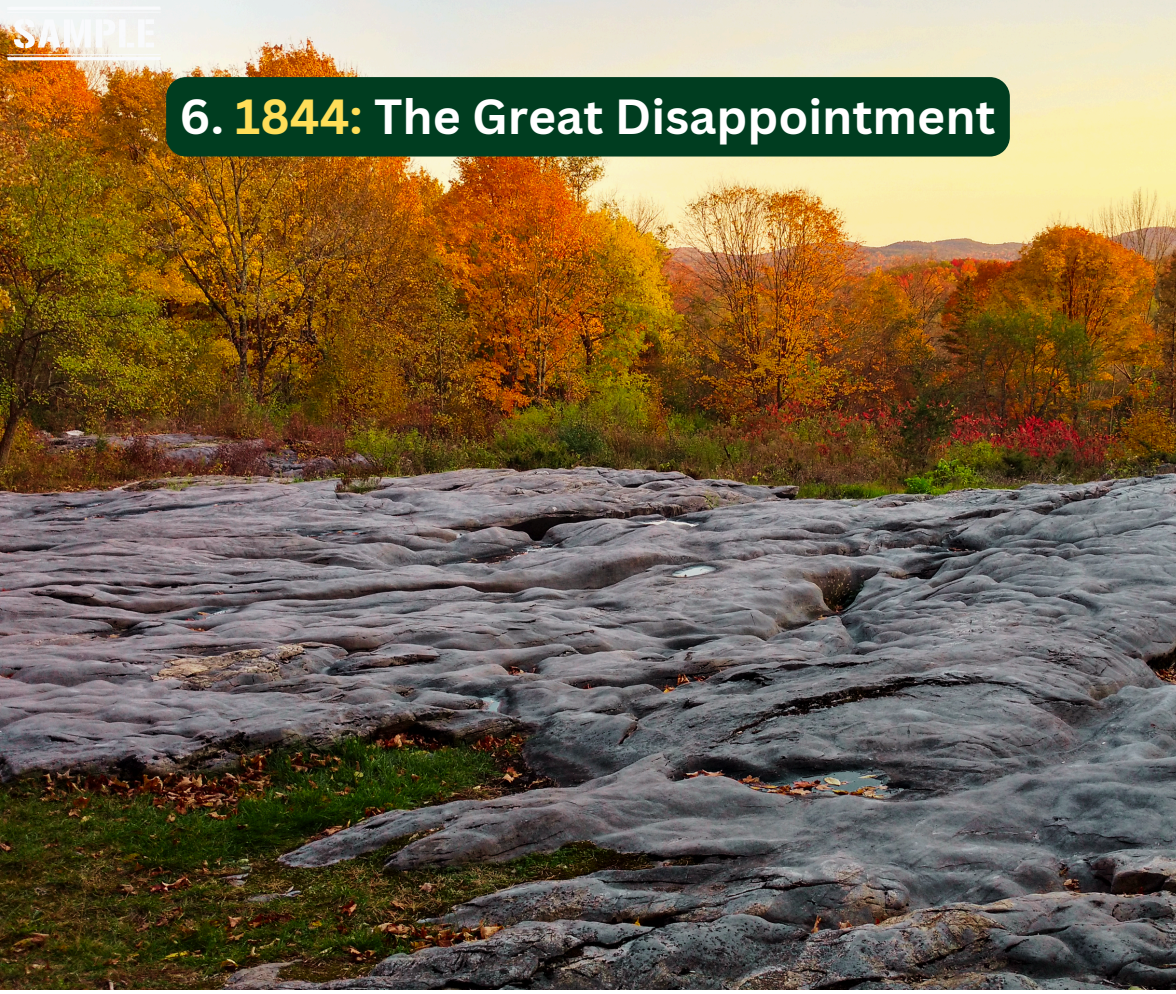



Ellen White and her family were expelled from the Chestnut Street Methodist Church in 1843, for their beliefs regarding the Millerite Movement, led by William Miller and its teachings of Jesus' soon return.

"Many receive the gospel as a way of escape from suffering, rather than as a deliverance from sin. They rejoice for a season, for they think that religion will free them from difficulty and trial. While life moves smoothly with them, they may appear to be consistent Christians. But they faint beneath the fiery test of temptation. They cannot bear reproach for Christ's sake." (*COL, p. 47*)

SAMPLE

# 6. 1844: The Great Disappointment



Like others in the Millerite Movement, Ellen White and her family experienced great disappointment when Jesus did not return as expected on Tuesday, 22nd October, 1844 (see photo of ”Ascension Rock” at William Miller’s farm above, where he and others were waiting).

“The day had then passed, and our disappointment had become a certainty. Our fondest hopes and expectations were blasted, and such a spirit of weeping came over us as I never experienced before.” (*CET, p. 62*)

SAMPLE

# 7. 1846: Began Keeping the Saturday Sabbath



Later in 1846, encouraged after reading a tract about the Sabbath from Joseph Bates, James and Ellen White began keeping the Saturday Sabbath as instructed in the Fourth Commandment. In 1855, she had a vision correctly indicating that the Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday and ends at sunset on Saturday (Ellen White family portrait with Adelia Patton, c. 1865).

"I was shown that the precious promises of Isaiah 58:12-14 apply to those who labor for the restoration of the true Sabbath." (*CET p. 63*)

SAMPLE

## 8. 1894: Gave Up Eating Meat



In January 1894, whilst at a camp meeting at Brighton, near Melbourne, Ellen White had an overwhelming conviction to no longer eat meat under any circumstance. This followed previous guidance through vision she had received, to encourage a plant-based diet.

"Since the camp meeting at Brighton (January, 1894) I have absolutely banished meat from my table. It is an understanding that whether I am at home or abroad, nothing of this kind is to be used in my family, or come upon my table." (*CD, p. 393*)

SAMPLE



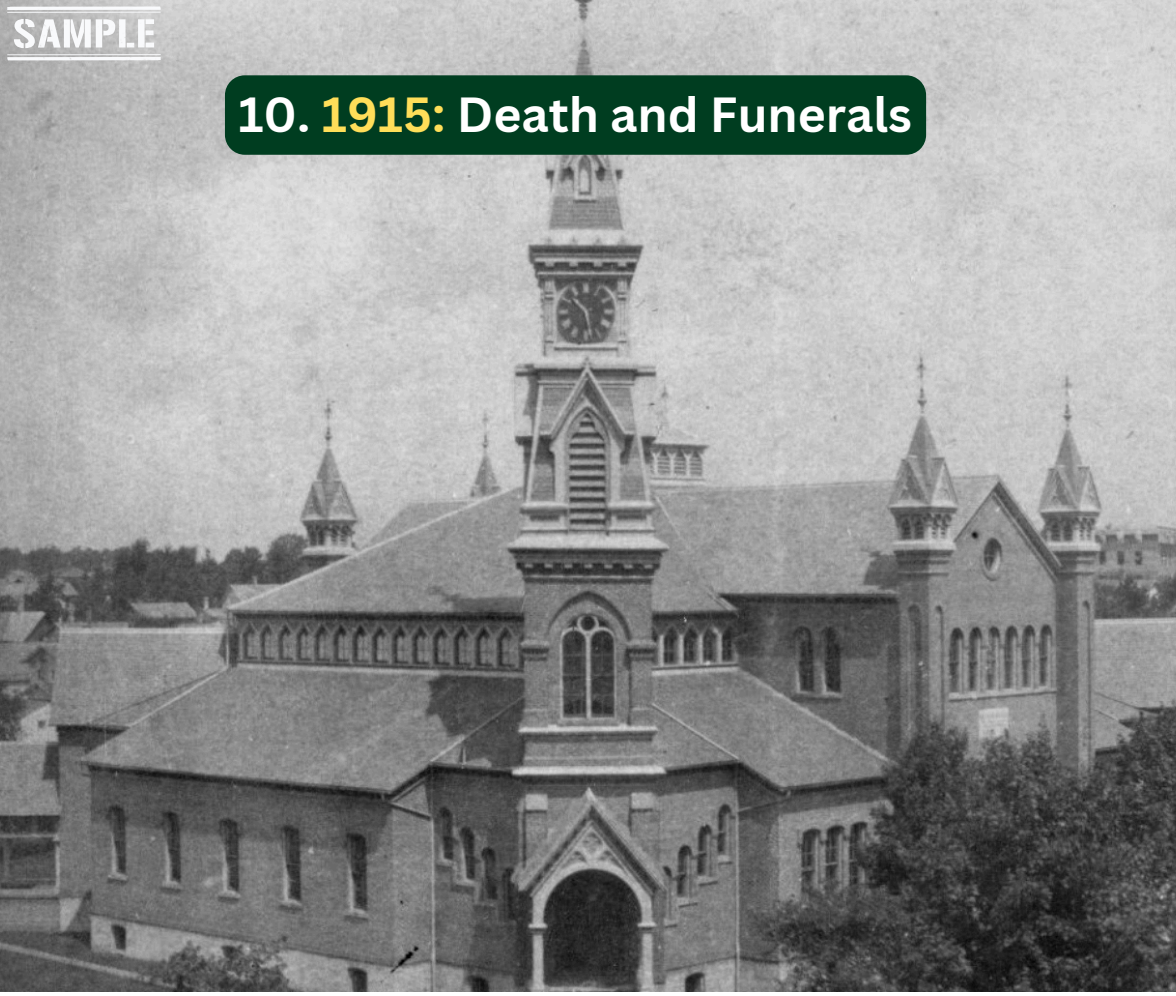
# 9. 1915: Accident

Ellen White had been experiencing declining health for several years. On February 13th, 1915, she fell and fractured her hip, resulting in a loss of mobility (photo from 1907, with Willie White and his wife Ethel sitting next to Ellen White).

"We may have a vision of the future, the blessedness of heaven. In the Bible are revealed visions of the future glory, scenes pictured by the hand of God, and these are dear to His church." (*AA, p. 404*)

SAMPLE

# 10. 1915: Death and Funerals



Ellen White died on Friday, 16th July, 1915. Her son Willie described it as “like the burning out of a candle, so quiet”. Ellen White had three funerals: the first on 18th July, 1915 at her northern California home, the next on 19th July at the Seventh-day Adventist camp meeting in Richmond, California, and the last in Battle Creek, Michigan on 24th July (photo of the church).

Ellen White’s last words on July 9th, 1915 to Willie White her son: “I know whom I have believed in.” (*LS, p. 358*)

# Family Members

SAMPLE

# 11. 1786 and 1787: Robert & Eunice Harmon



Ellen White's parents Robert (1786-1866) and Eunice (1787-1863) Harmon had worked in farming and hat making. They were sincere Christians, providing a nurturing influence on Ellen White and her siblings.

"Parents should in a special sense regard themselves as agents of God to instruct their children, as did Abraham, to keep the way of the Lord. They need to search the Scriptures diligently, to know what is the way of the Lord, that they may teach it to their household." (*AH, p. 141)*

SAMPLE

# 12. 1845: Properly Met James White

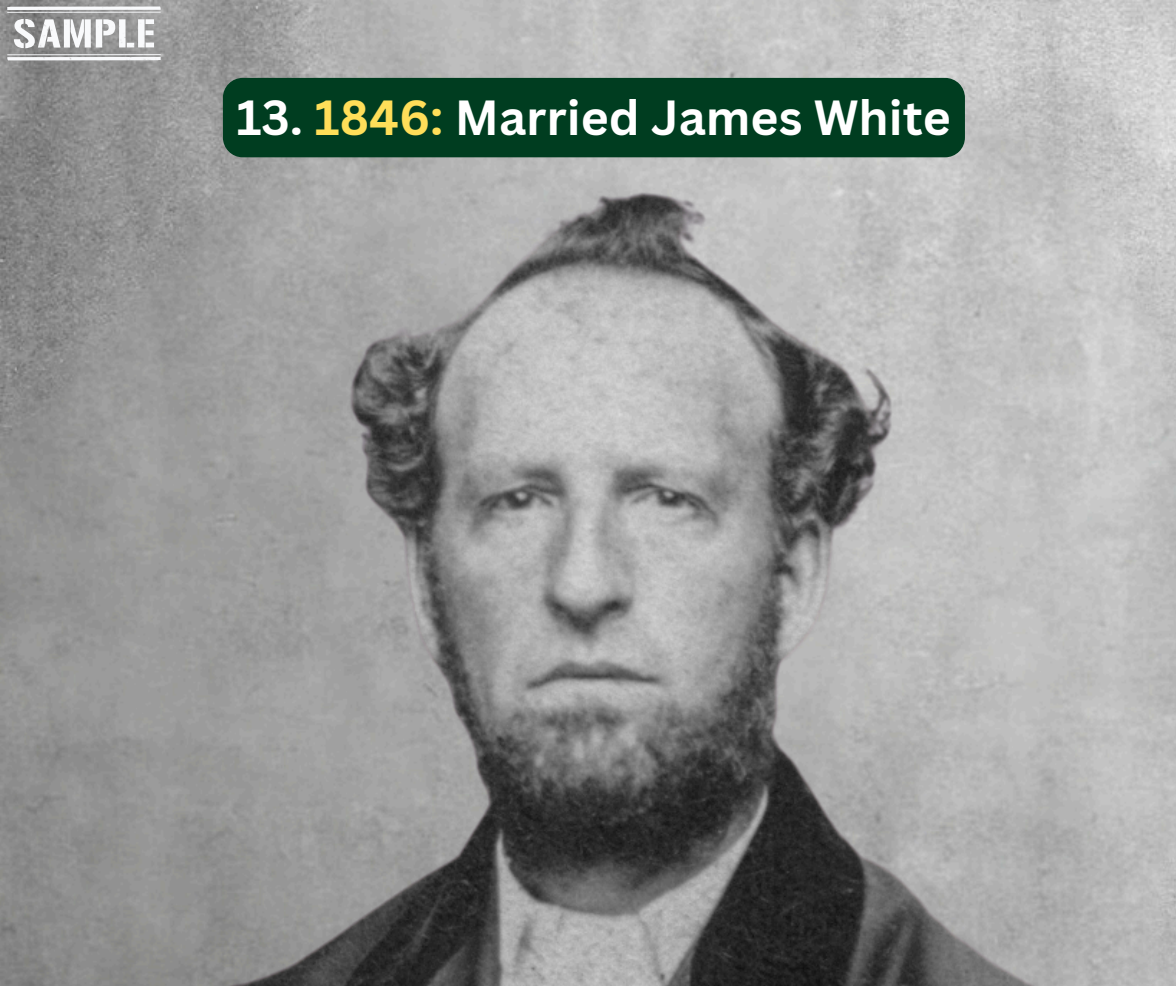


James White first saw Ellen in 1843 when he visited her hometown in Portland, as a Millerite preacher and was impressed by her missionary efforts. Subsequently, he met her in early 1845 at Orrington, Maine, following the Great Disappointment (photo c. 1857).

"At Orrington I met Elder James White. He was acquainted with my friends, and was himself engaged in work for the salvation of souls." (*CET, p. 51)*

SAMPLE

# 13. 1846: Married James White



Ellen and James White were married on 30th August, 1846 in Portland (photo c. 1859, age 38). Although being penniless, they went on to greatly support each other in ministry, despite extreme challenges.

"The husband is to be as a Saviour in his family. Will he stand in his noble, God-given manhood, ever seeking to uplift his wife and children? Will he breathe about him a pure, sweet atmosphere? Will he not as assiduously cultivate the love of Jesus, making it an abiding principle in his home, as he will assert his claims to authority?" (*AH, p. 88*)

SAMPLE

# 14. 1847: First Son Born



Henry Nichols White was born on 26th August, 1847, in Gorham. He died of pneumonia on 12th August, 1863, at the age of 16 (photo c. 1862).

"At Gorham, Maine, August 26, 1847, our eldest son, Henry Nichols White, was born. In October Brother and Sister Howland, of Topsham, kindly offered us a part of their dwelling, which we gladly accepted, and commenced housekeeping with borrowed furniture. We were poor, and saw close times. We had resolved not to be dependent, but to support ourselves, and have something with which to help others." (*CH, p. 562*)

SAMPLE

# 15. 1849: Second Son Born



James Edson White was born on 28th July, 1849, in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. Having become more committed to the Adventist mission later in life, he worked extensively with African Americans, living into old age (photo c. 1862, age 13).

"I cannot save you; God alone can save you. But work, while Jesus invites you, in harmony with God. Mother." (*Letter 123, 1893*)

SAMPLE

# 16. 1854 Third Son Born

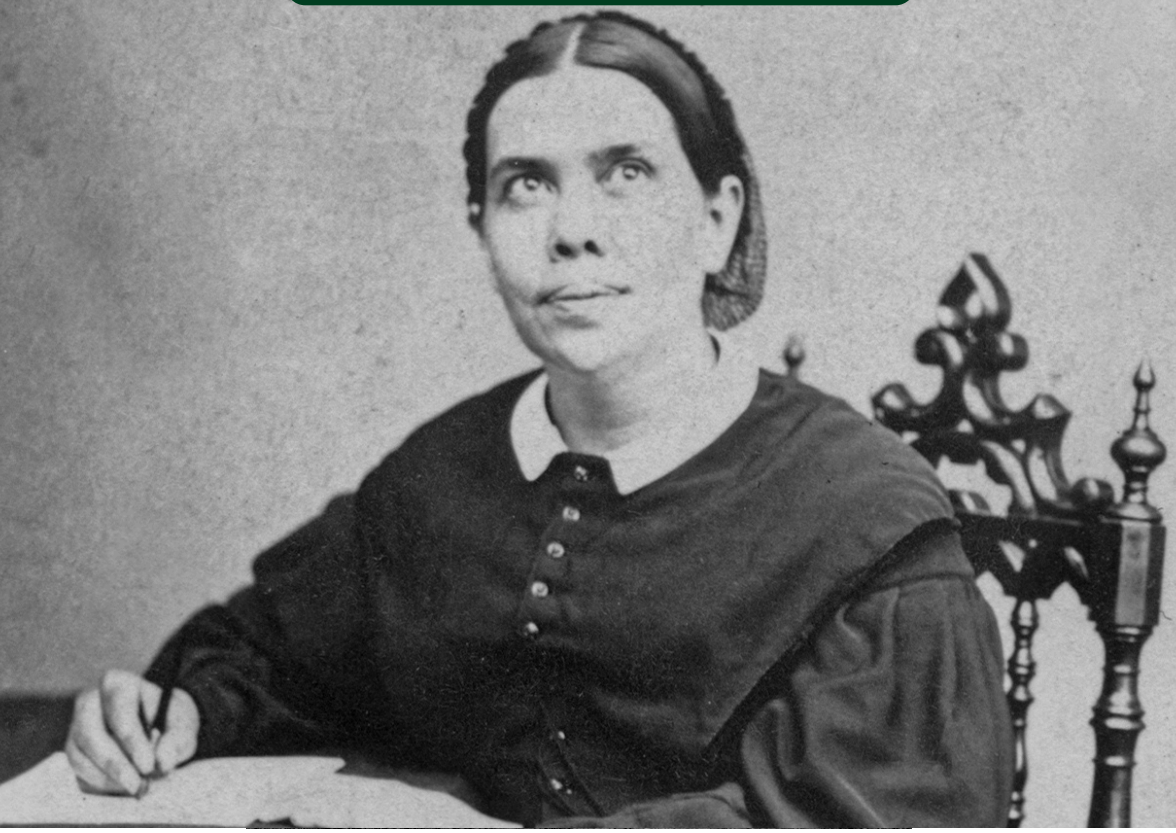


Ellen White's third child William ("Willie") White was born on August 29, 1854, in Rochester, New York. He assisted Ellen White extensively, including travelling with her and also lived to old age (photo c. 1868, age 14).

"It was also shown me that my son, W.C. White, should be my helper and counselor, and that the Lord would place on him the spirit of wisdom and of a sound mind. I was shown that the Lord would guide him, and that he would not be led away, because he would recognize the leadings and guidance of the Holy Spirit." (*1SM, p. 46*)

SAMPLE

# 17. 1860: Fourth Son Born

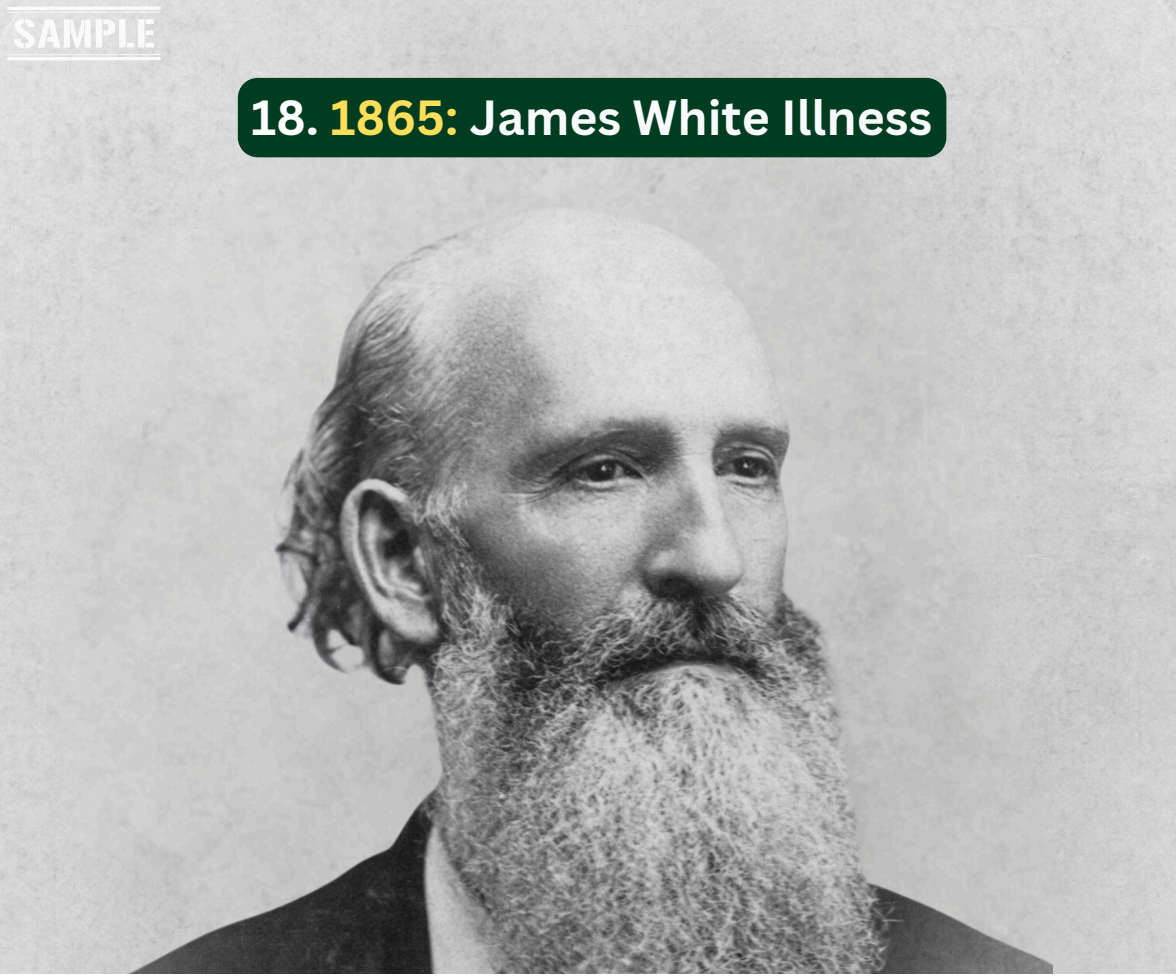


John Herbert White was born on September 20th, 1860. He developed erysipelas as a baby and died within a few months of being born (photo c. 1872, age 44).

"As the little infants come forth immortal from their dusty beds, they immediately wing their way to their mother's arms. They meet again nevermore to part. But many of the little ones have no mother there. We listen in vain for the rapturous song of triumph from the mother. The angels receive the motherless infants and conduct them to the tree of life." (*LDE, p. 202*)

SAMPLE

# 18. 1865: James White Illness



Ellen's husband, James White, had a stroke in 1865 and she prayed for him and nursed him back to health. He eventually died prematurely on 6th August, 1881, as the result of overwork. They were married for 35 years (engraving c. 1878, age 57).

"He said something had come up, and he should have to go away and leave me to go with whomsoever I would, or we must be married. He said something had got to be done. So we were married, and have been married ever since. Although he is dead, I feel that he is the best man that ever trod shoe leather." (*5MR, p. 208*)

SAMPLE

# 19. 1891: Twin Sister Died

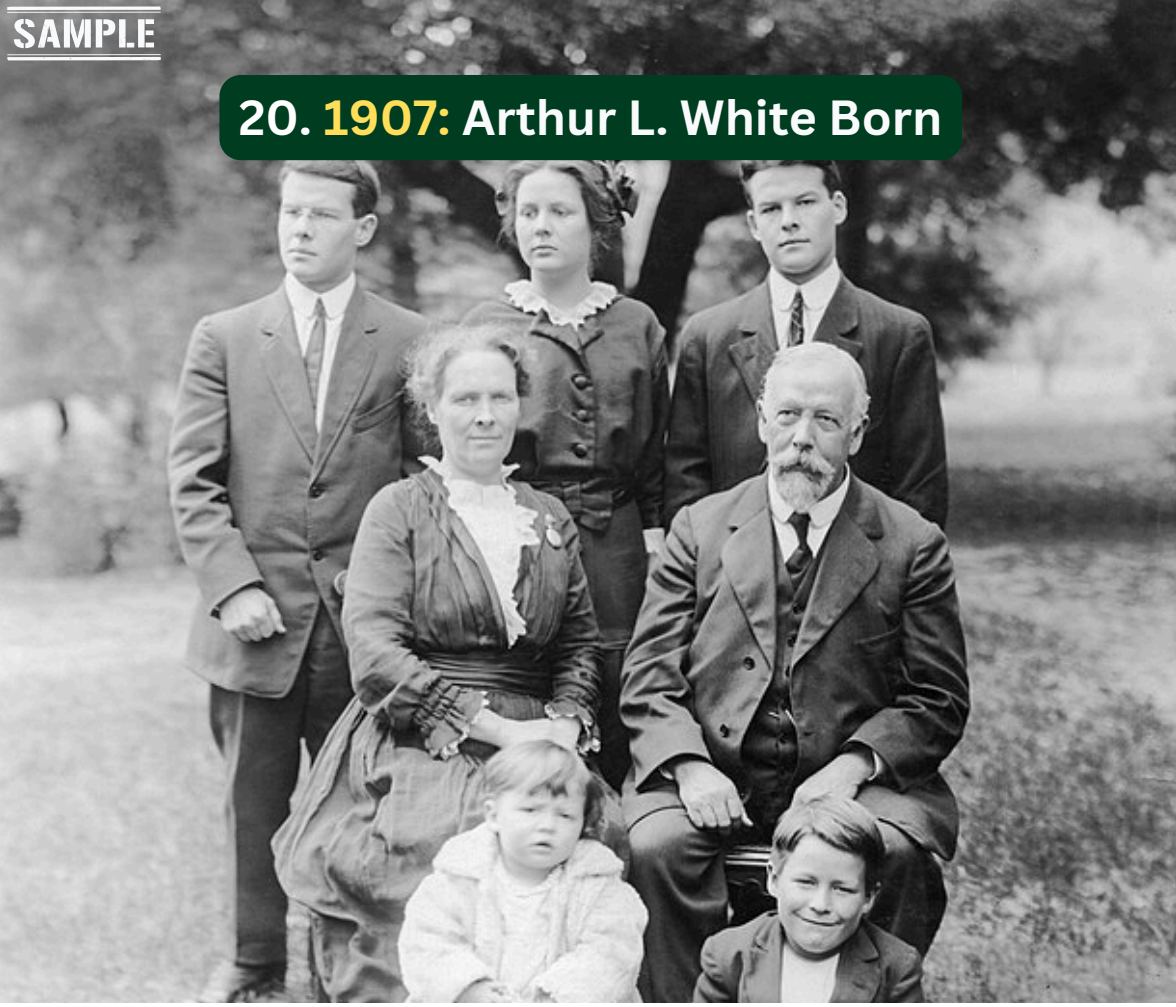


Ellen White's twin sister (see right) was named Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Bangs. She married and had children, dying in 1891, never having become a Seventh-day Adventist (photo c. 1878).

"The Testimonies should be introduced into every Sabbathkeeping family, and the brethren should know their value and be urged to read them. It was not the wisest plan to place these books at a low figure and have only one set in a church. They should be in the library of every family and be read again and again." (*CCh, p. 94*)

SAMPLE

# 20. 1907: Arthur L. White Born



Arthur L. White who was born on 7th October, 1907 (seated on the ground bottom-right), was the son of Willie White (seated right) and the grandson of Ellen White. During his life, he was greatly involved in the Adventist Church, writing a six-volume biography on Ellen White (photo from 1913).

"For half a century I have been the Lord's messenger, and as long as my life shall last I shall continue to bear the messages that God gives me for His people." (*Letter 84, 1909*)

# *Visions and Dreams*

SAMPLE

# 21. 1844: Ellen White's First Vision



Ellen White had her first vision in December 1844, following the Great Disappointment of that year, regarding a narrow path upon which God's people were travelling towards heaven (portrait c. 1875).

"I turned to look for the Advent people in the world, but could not find them, when a voice said to me, "Look again, and look a little higher." At this I raised my eyes, and saw a straight and narrow path, cast up high above the world. On this path the Advent people were traveling to the city, which was at the farther end of the path." (*CCh, p. 33*)

SAMPLE

# 22. 1845: Held Up Large Family Bible Whilst in Vision



In 1845, Ellen White was reported to have supernaturally held up a large, heavy family Bible for 20-30 minutes, whilst pointing at various verses, that she could not see, with her finger.

"The golden links of truth form a chain of evangelical truth, and the first, and staple, is found in the great teachings of Christ Jesus. Why, then, should not the Scriptures be ennobled and exalted in every school in our land?" (*SpTED, p. 235*)

SAMPLE

# 23. 1847: Heavenly Sanctuary Vision

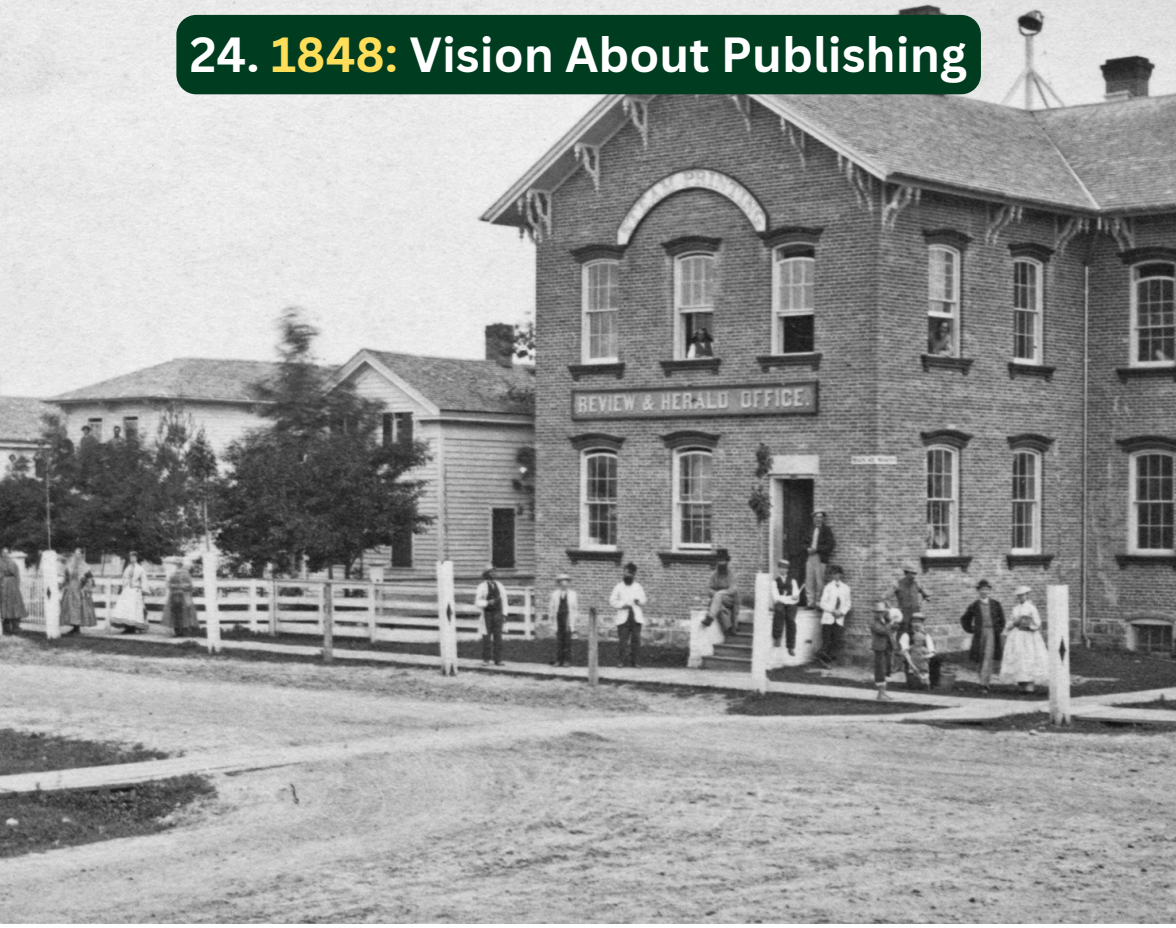


Whilst living in Topsham, Maine, Ellen White had a vision on the Sabbath of 3rd April, 1847. It was about the Heavenly Sanctuary (*Heb. 8:2*) which was one of her most important visions and focused on the importance of the Sabbath.

"I was shown that the precious promises of Isaiah 58:12-14 apply to those who labor for the restoration of the true Sabbath." (*CET p. 63*)

SAMPLE

# 24. 1848: Vision About Publishing




Ellen White had a vision in 1848 instructing James White to start publishing a periodical and confirming that his efforts would be successful. *The Present Truth* quickly became popular (photo of the Review & Herald Publishing Association, 1868).

“I said to my husband: "I have a message for you. You must begin to print a little paper and send it out to the people. Let it be small at first; but as the people read, they will send you means with which to print, and it will be a success from the first. From this small beginning it was shown to me to be like streams of light that went clear round the world.” (*LS, p. 102*)

SAMPLE



# 25. 1858: Received the Great Controversy Vision

Ellen White received her great controversy (*Rev. 12:7–9*) vision at Lovett's Grove, Ohio, in March 1858. In June 1858, Ellen White was also shown in a vision that an attack of paralysis she had suffered was an attempt by the devil, to stop her from continuing to write down her vision in what would become her famous book *The Great Controversy*.

“The great controversy between good and evil will increase in intensity to the very close of time. In all ages the wrath of Satan has been manifested against the church of Christ;” (*GC, p. x*)

SAMPLE



# 26. 1861: Civil War Vision

On the Sabbath of 12th January, 1861, Ellen White had her first vision of the coming Civil War in America and its calamitous effects, which at the time was not expected by many as likely to occur.

"Men are making light of the secession ordinance that has been passed by South Carolina. They have little idea of the trouble that is coming on our land. No one in this house has even dreamed of the trouble that is coming." (*TEY, Vol. 1, p. 504*)

SAMPLE

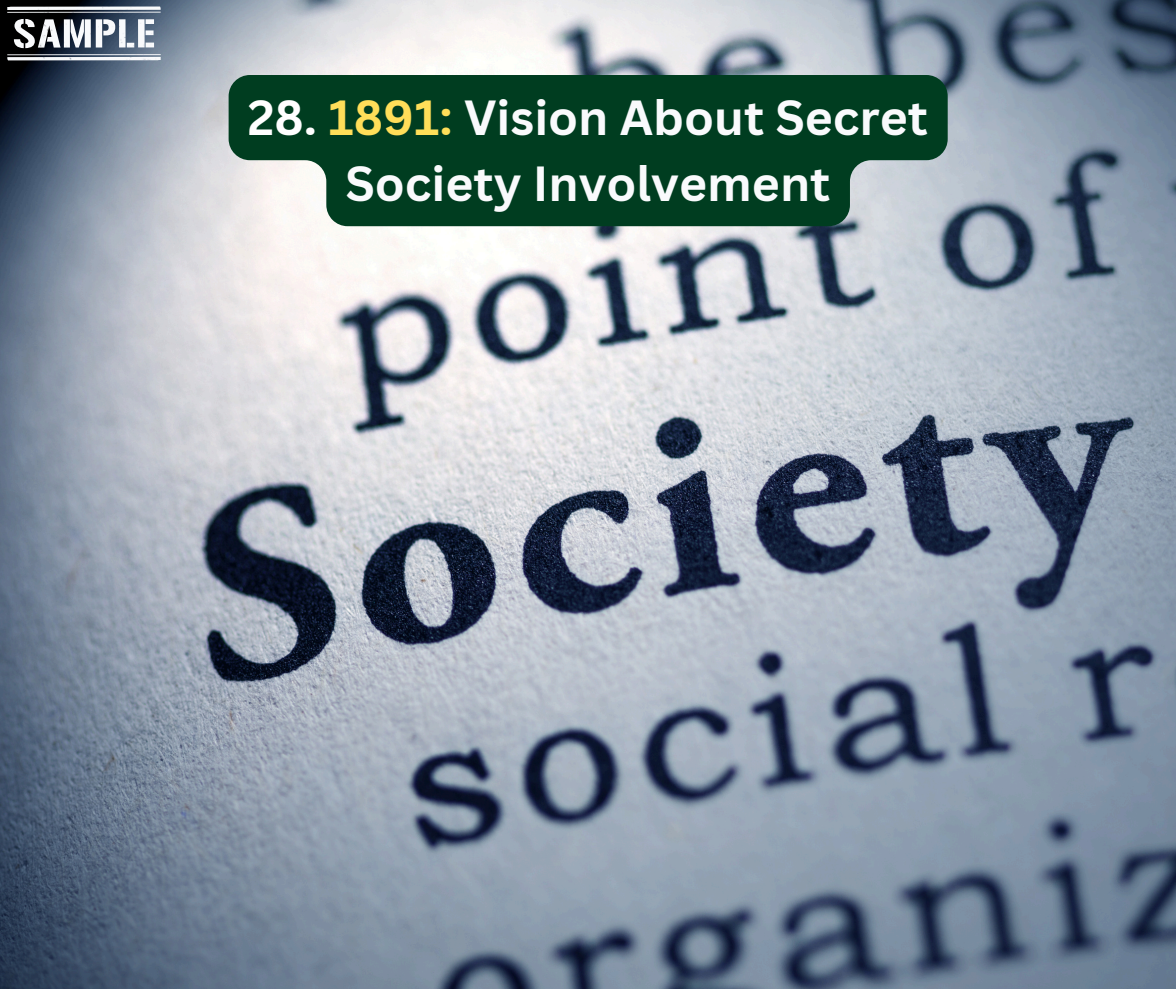


# 27. 1863: First Major Health Reform Vision

The first major health reform vision was given to Ellen White on 6th June, 1863, just over two weeks after the first Adventist General Conference was held.

"The gospel of health is to be firmly linked with the ministry of the Word. It is the Lord's design that the restoring influence of health reform shall be a part of the last great efforts to proclaim the gospel message." (*CD, p. 64*)

SAMPLE




# 28. 1891: Vision About Secret Society Involvement

In 1891, while in Australia, Ellen White had a vision about Mr. Faulkhead, who held a high position in Freemasonry, the Knights Templar and other secret societies. At a later date, he was stunned when Ellen White mimicked secret signs shown to her by an angel, that were only ever taught in strictest secrecy. This caused him to eventually leave these secretive groups.

"Now, before the time comes when you must render up an account to God, I urge you to give heed to His word, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven," not in secret societies." (*2SM, p. 133*)

SAMPLE

# 29. 1893: Dream About Her Son Edson Nearly Drowning

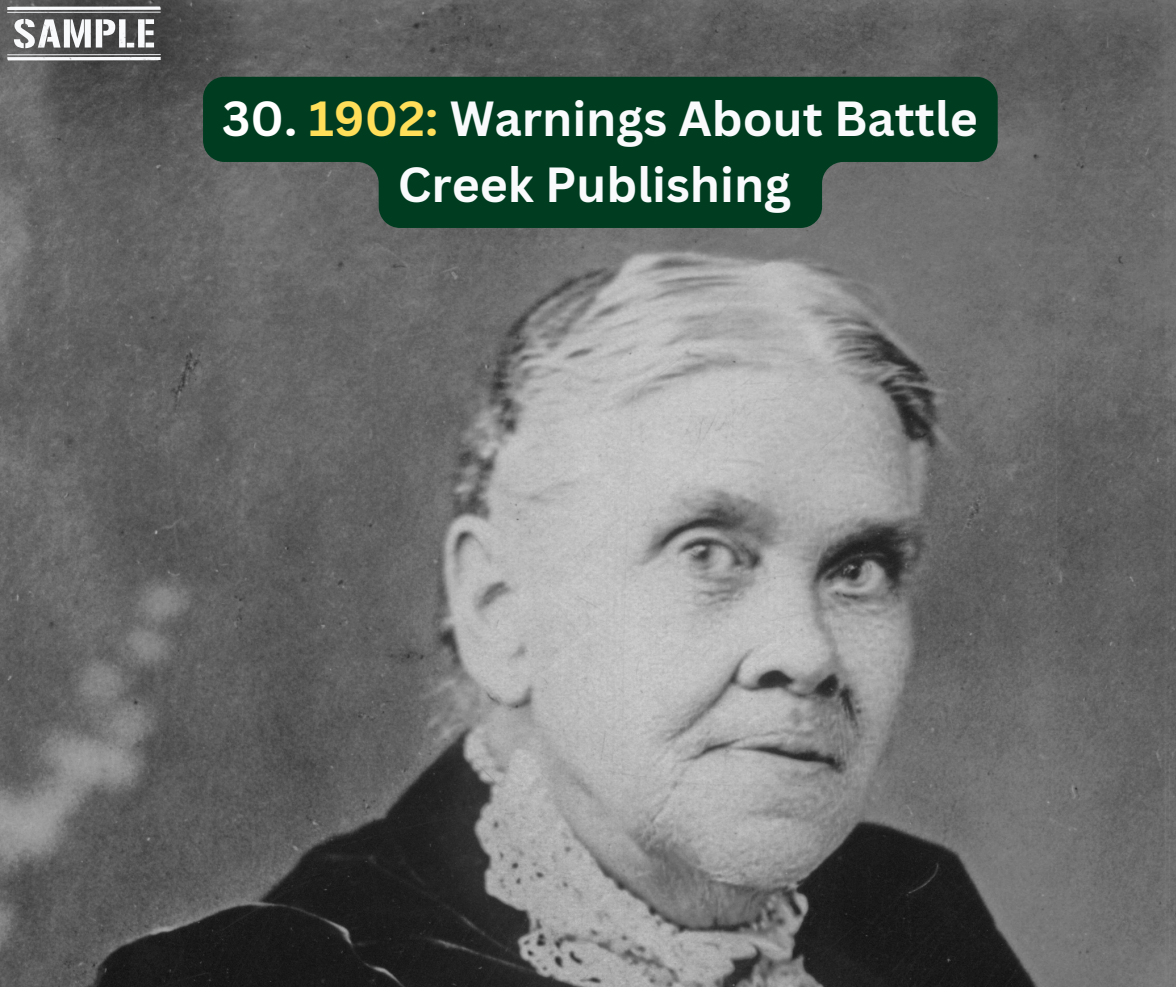


As well as her care to Edson as a child, on 21st June, 1893 while in New Zealand, Ellen White had a dream about her son Edson nearly drowning and being saved by a rope. She believed this symbolised his perilous spiritual condition and gave him guidance. Through her encouragement, he returned to do important work in the Adventist Church (photo c. 1876, age 27).

"Dear children [Henry and Edson], I am very anxious that you should form good characters, that you should overcome obstacles, and obtain victories yourselves. Study your own temperaments." (*AY, p. 57*)

SAMPLE

# 30. 1902: Warnings About Battle Creek Publishing



Ellen White received visions day and night for months warning about how Battle Creek publishing was being operated, before fire struck at the publishing office on December 30, 1902, burning it to the ground (photo c. 1899).

"The publishing house has been turned into desecrated shrines, into places of unholy merchandise and traffic. It has become a place where injustice and fraud have been carried on, where selfishness, malice, envy, and passion have been borne sway." (*PM, p. 147*)

# Travel

SAMPLE

# 31. 1852: Moved to Rochester, New York



In 1852, Ellen and her husband moved to Rochester, New York, the publishing operation of the *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* having been relocated there (photo New York, 1873).

"In April, 1852, we moved to Rochester, New York, under most discouraging circumstances. At every step we were obliged to advance by faith. We were still crippled by poverty, and compelled to exercise the most rigid economy and self-denial." (*CET, p. 106*)

SAMPLE

# 32. 1854: Saved From a Train Wreck



In 1854, Ellen and James White were on a train, when Ellen suddenly had a feeling that the trip would be problematic. After deciding to move farther back in the train, and having travelled some miles further down the line, there was a significant crash. Somehow, their carriage became safely uncoupled without the link breaking. How this was possible was a mystery to the train workers (family photo 1864).

"Prayer turns aside the attacks of Satan." (*COL, p. 250*)

SAMPLE

# 33. 1855: Moved to Battle Creek

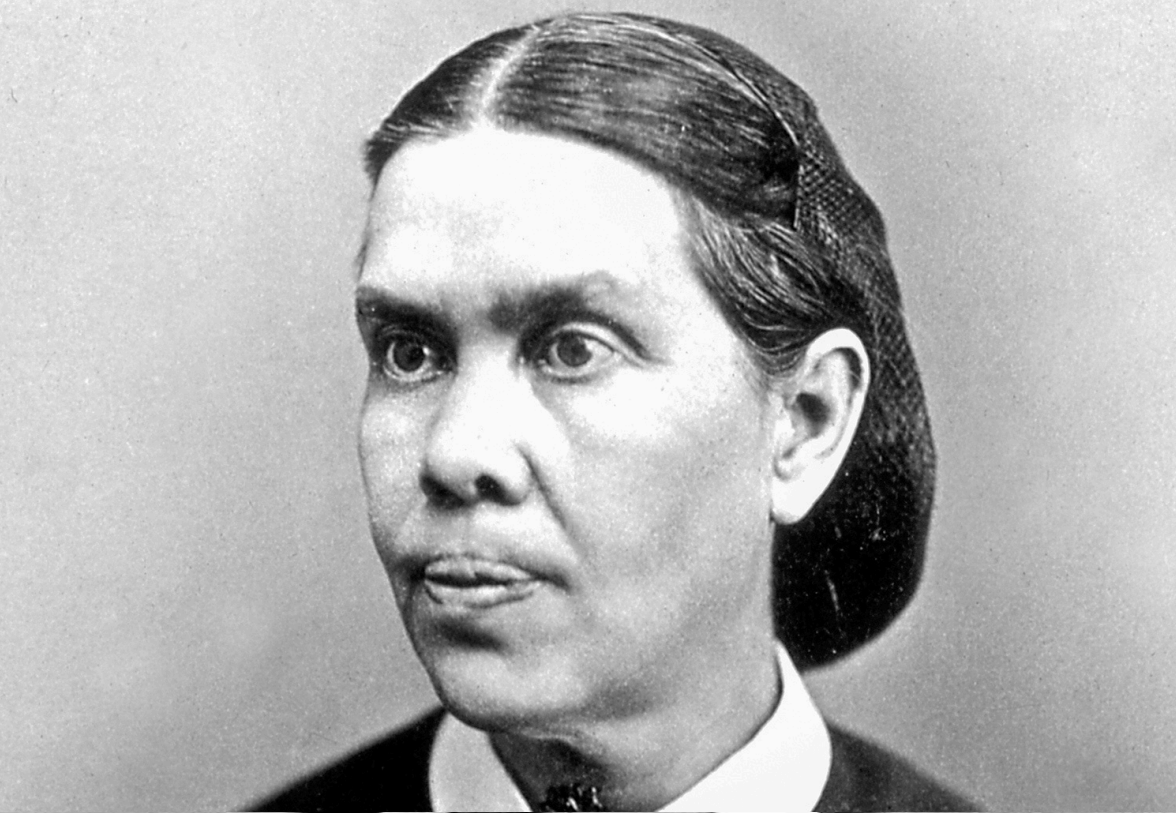


In 1855, Ellen and James White were invited by a small group of Adventists to settle in Battle Creek. The group promised to build a small printing press for the work.

"In 1855 the brethren in Michigan opened the way for the publishing work to be removed to Battle Creek. At that time my husband was owing between two and three thousand dollars; and all he had, besides a small lot of books, was accounts for books, and some of these were doubtful." (*CET, p. 111*)

SAMPLE

# 34. 1885: Travelled to Europe



In 1885, Ellen White visited Europe travelling to various countries such as France, Italy and England, making her base in Switzerland (portrait c. 1875).

"Missionaries are needed to go to other nations to preach the truth in a guarded, careful manner. The cause of present truth can be greatly extended by personal effort." (*CET, p. 153*)

SAMPLE

# 35. 1885: First Visited Britain




Ellen White visited England three times and did not ever travel to Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. Her first visit was from 18th August to 2nd September 1885, when travelling from America to mainland Europe and last when returning back to her homeland in 1887 (photo of Southend on Sea Seventh-day Adventist Church).

"There is a work to be done in  London. I have been given light that this work can be done, and that help will come from outside. Those who have money will give of their means." (*Ev, p. 371*)

SAMPLE

# 36. 1886: Sightseeing in France



Not all Ellen White's time in Europe was spent working. In 1886, she visited Paris, where she toured its stock exchange and also travelled to see the tomb of Napoleon (photo of a Paris department store, 1887).

"Care needs to be exercised in regard to the regulation of hours for sleeping and laboring. We must take periods of rest, periods of recreation, periods for contemplation.... The principles of temperance have a wider range than many think." (*AH, p. 389*)

SAMPLE

# 37. 1891: Travelled to Australia



In 1891, Ellen White travelled to Australia for an extended period of time. Her work there involved setting up health institutions, a college and speaking at churches and camp meetings.

"Time and again I could have buried my face in the bed quilts and had a good cry. But I did not long indulge in this luxury of tears. I said to myself, Ellen G. White, what do you mean? Have you not come to Australia because you felt that it was your duty to go where the Conference judged it best for you to go? Has this not been your practice?" (*CCh, p. 22*)

SAMPLE



# 38. 1891 and 1893: Visited New Zealand

Ellen White briefly visited New Zealand during a stopover while travelling to Australia in 1891 and then returned for a longer visit in 1893. During her second visit, she spoke at the New Zealand camp meeting in Napier.

"The Lord has shown me that debts need not be left on our meetinghouses in Australia or New Zealand." (*CS, p. 230*)

SAMPLE



# 39. 1900: Permanently Returned to North America

In 1900, entering the later years of her life, Ellen White returned to North America from Australia and would not travel to another continent again.

“A more decided work than has been done must be done prior to the second appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. God's people are not to cease their labors until they shall encircle the world.” (*LS, p. 303*)

SAMPLE

# 40. 1900: Moved to Elmshaven



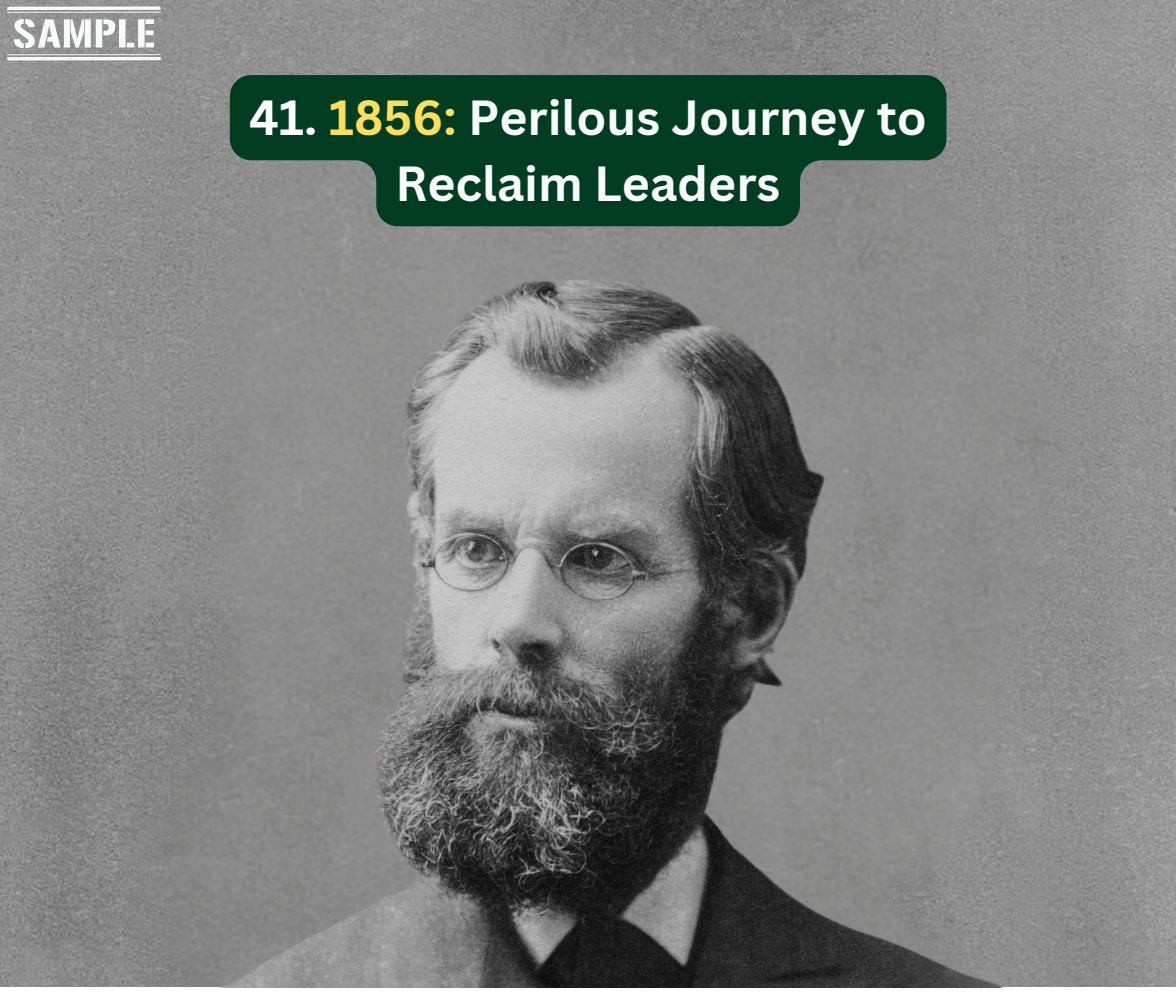
Just over two weeks after returning from Australia, Ellen White moved into her final home Elmshaven on 16th October, 1900, in St. Helena, California (see modern photo of the house). Ellen White named it after the row of elm trees at the front. It is now an official American "National Historic Landmark".

"Occasionally I have attended meetings, and have visited institutions in California, but the greater portion of the time since the last General Conference has been spent in manuscript work at my country home, "Elmshaven," near Saint Helena." (*GRC, p. 69*)

# Church Leadership

SAMPLE

# 41. 1856: Perilous Journey to Reclaim Leaders



J.N. Loughborough and J.N. Andrews (photo c. 1880) had travelled to Waukon, Iowa, although had given up ministering due to hardship. In 1856 Ellen and James White made a highly perilous journey by sleigh, across a partially frozen Mississippi River to urge them to return to mission work. When Ellen White saw John Loughborough she asked him three times: “What doest thou here Elijah?” Both eventually returned to the needed work.

“Elder Loughborough's book should receive attention. Our leading men should see what can be done for the circulation of this book.” (*CW, p. 145*)

SAMPLE



# 42. 1859: Strongly Opposed Slavery

In 1859, Ellen White urged Adventists to reject the edict to follow the Fugitive Slave Law and encouraged emancipation (see quote).

"The law of our land requiring us to deliver a slave to his master, we are not to obey; and we must abide the consequences of violating this law. The slave is not the property of any man. God is his rightful master, and man has no right to take God's workmanship into his hands, and claim him as his own." (*1T, p. 195*)

SAMPLE

# 43. 1866: Attended First “Camp Meeting”



Ellen White attended the first official Adventist "camp meeting" at Wright, Michigan, in September 1868, comprising over 2,000 attendees. This spiritual meeting was successful and similar meetings are now held regularly throughout the United States and the wider world (photo c. 1878).

“From the camp meeting we may take with us a better understanding of our home duties.” (*CG, p. 76*)

SAMPLE

# 44. 1872: Encouraged a Key Early Adventist Educator



Ellen White encouraged an experienced educator called Goodloe Harper Bell, to teach in an early Adventist school which opened on 3rd June, 1872. The school became a great success, eventually serving as the precursor to the flagship Adventist academic institution, Andrews University.

"In these days much is said concerning the nature and importance of "higher education." The true "higher education" is that imparted by Him with whom "is wisdom and strength" (Job 12:13), out of whose mouth "cometh knowledge and understanding." Proverbs 2:6." (*Ed, p. 8*)

SAMPLE

# 45. 1885: Restored a Failing Congregation in Norway




In 1885, Ellen White provided guidance to the church at Christiania, Norway, which was struggling with fanaticism, resulting in many of its members becoming strict and judgmental. In response, she encouraged them to adopt Christ's attitude of mercy and humility (photo Adventkirke Grenland, Skien, Norway).

"It was my fifty-eighth birthday, and surely it was to be celebrated in a way and place that I had little dreamed of. It seemed hard for me to realize that I was in Europe; that I had borne my testimony in England, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and was on my way to labor in Italy." (*LS, p. 234*)

SAMPLE

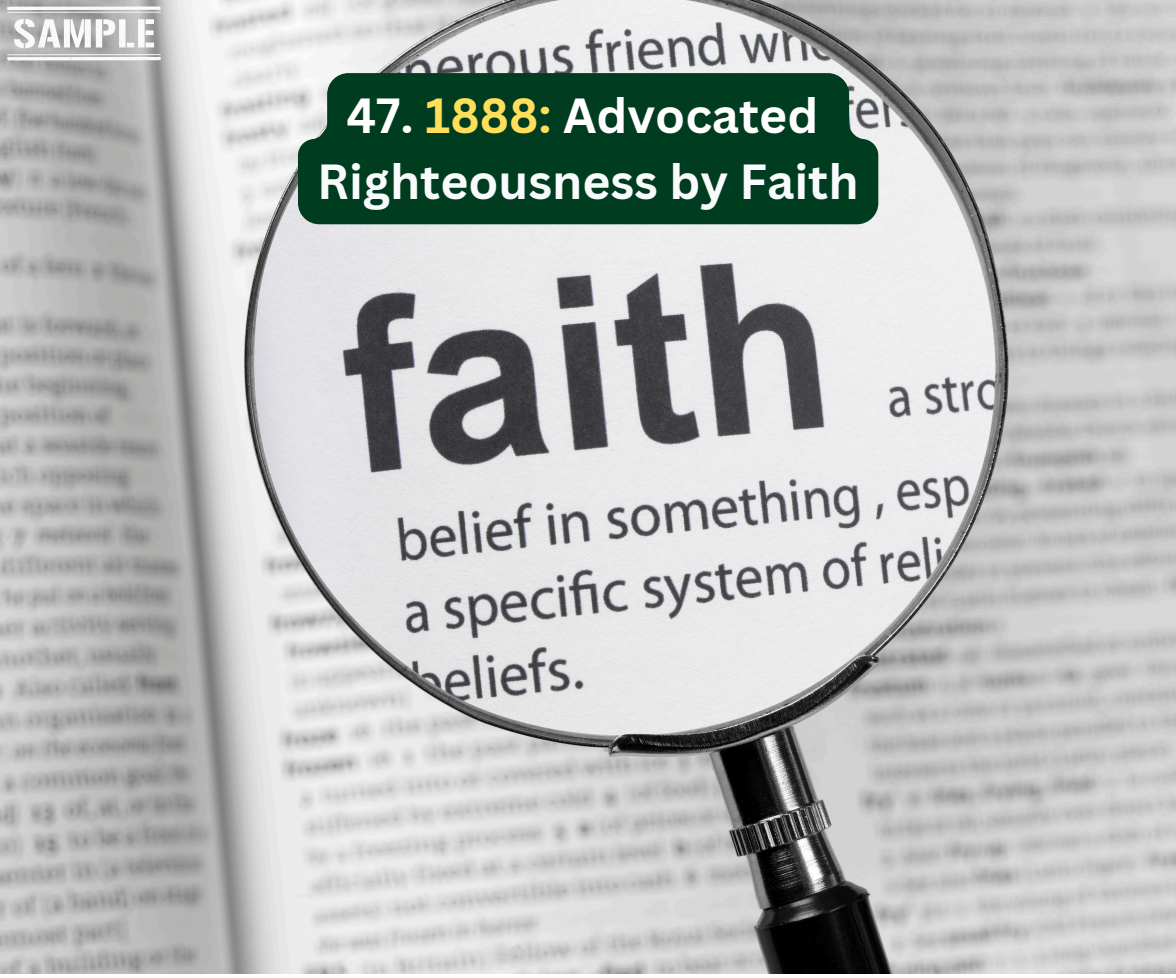


# 46. 1886: Dedicated First Adventist Church in Europe

On Christmas Day in 1886, Ellen White performed the dedication ceremony at a small chapel in Tramelan, Switzerland, making it the first Seventh-day Adventist church building in Europe (photo Swiss Conference Meeting, 1885).

“It seemed that the entire congregation were on their feet, and the best they could do was to be seated, and all seek the Lord together.” (*DG, p. 243*)

SAMPLE




In 1888 Ellen White was involved in the General Conference that debated the issue of “righteousness by faith” (*Rom. 3:28*), in which she advocated the traditional Biblical model (photo from 1890).

“By the messengers of God are presented to us the righteousness of Christ, justification by faith, the exceeding great and precious promises of God's word, free access to the Father by Christ, the comfort of the Spirit, the well-grounded assurance of eternal life in the kingdom of God.” (*COL, p. 317*)

SAMPLE

# 48. 1891: African-American Outreach



In 1891, Ellen White appealed to Adventist church leaders to start educational and evangelistic outreach to African Americans in America's South.

"The black man's name is written in the book of life beside the white man's. All are one in Christ. Birth, station, nationality, or color cannot elevate or degrade men. The character makes the man. If a red man, a Chinaman, or an African gives his heart to God in obedience and faith, Jesus loves him none the less for his color." (*ChS, p. 218*)

SAMPLE

# 49. 1901: Called for General Conference Reorganisation

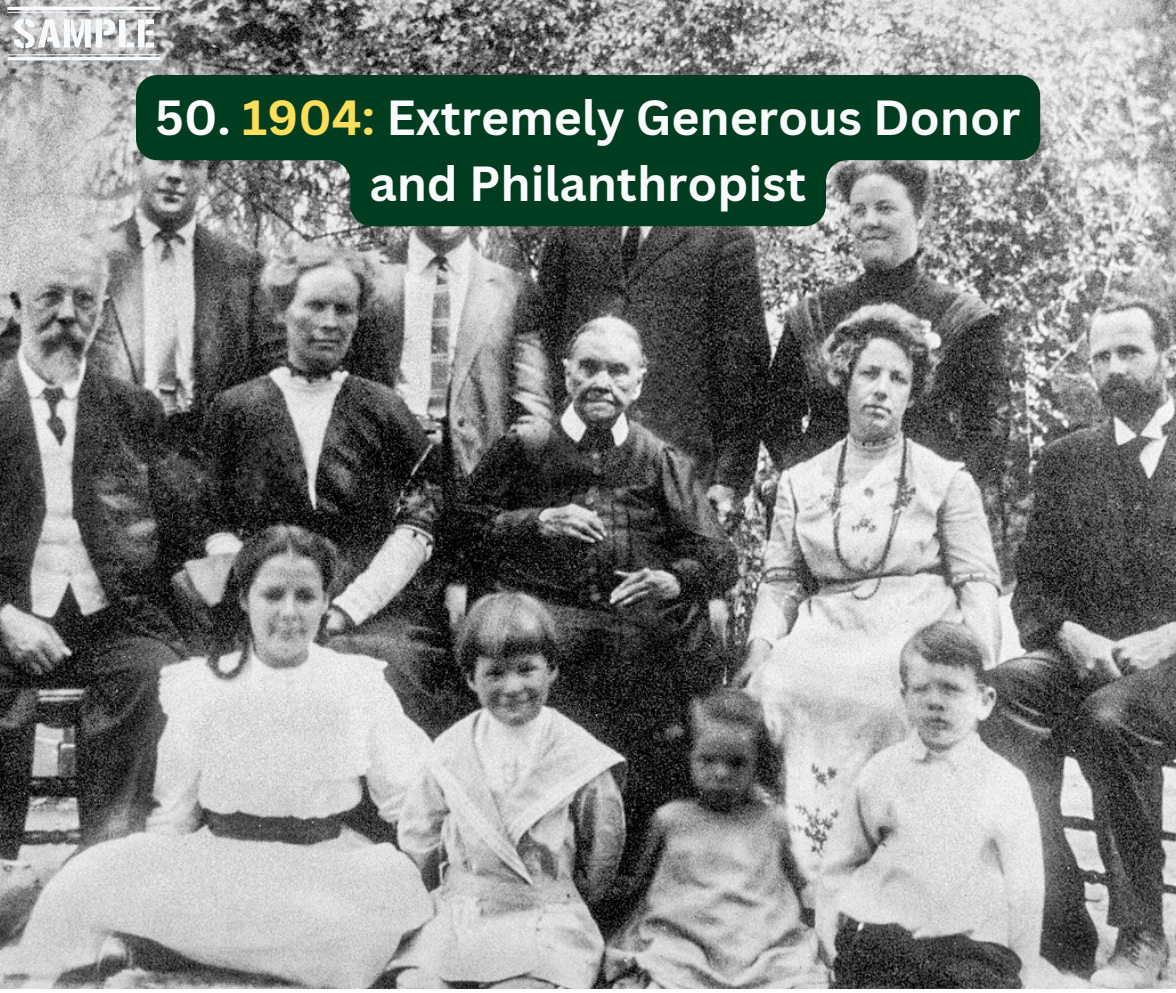


In April 1901, Ellen White attended the General Conference session at Battle Creek and called for reorganisation of the General Conference (photo General Conference auditorium, Silver Spring, Michigan).

"It has been a necessity to organize union conferences, that the General Conference shall not exercise dictation over all the separate conferences. The power vested in the Conference is not to be centered in one man, or two men, or six men; there is to be a council of men over the separate divisions." (*LDE, p. 37*)

SAMPLE

# 50. 1904: Extremely Generous Donor and Philanthropist



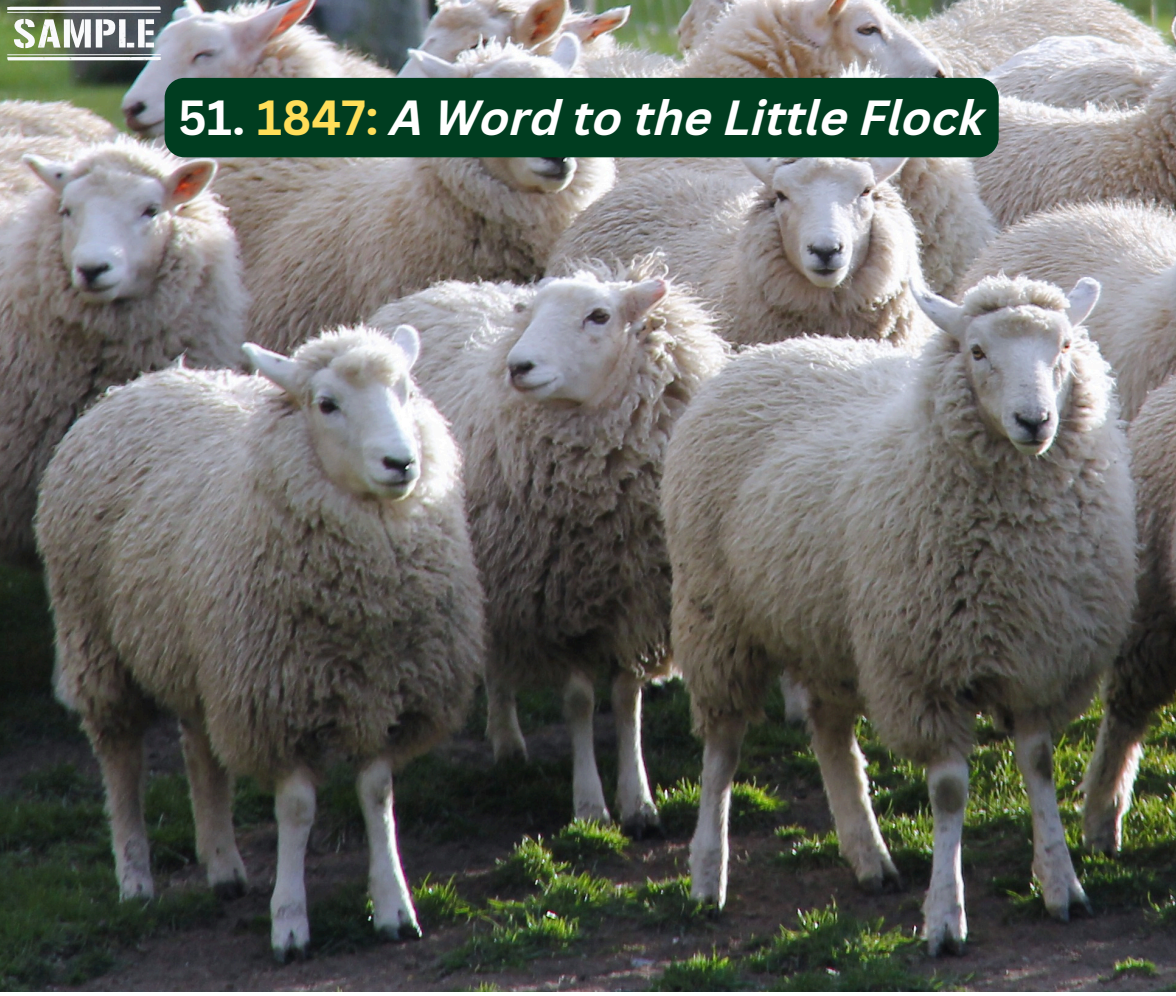
Ellen White was an exceptionally generous donor to the church and a philanthropist, often incurring debt that was always repaid. For example, Ellen White wrote in 1904 that she donated to the church in New York (see quote), which was indicative of her assistance in driving the overall church forwards (extended family photo, 1913).

"I invest in the work of God all the means that I can possibly spare. I sent one thousand dollars to Elder Haskell to help in beginning the work in New York City." (*13MR, p. 390*)

# *Publications*

SAMPLE

# 51. 1847: *A Word to the Little Flock*

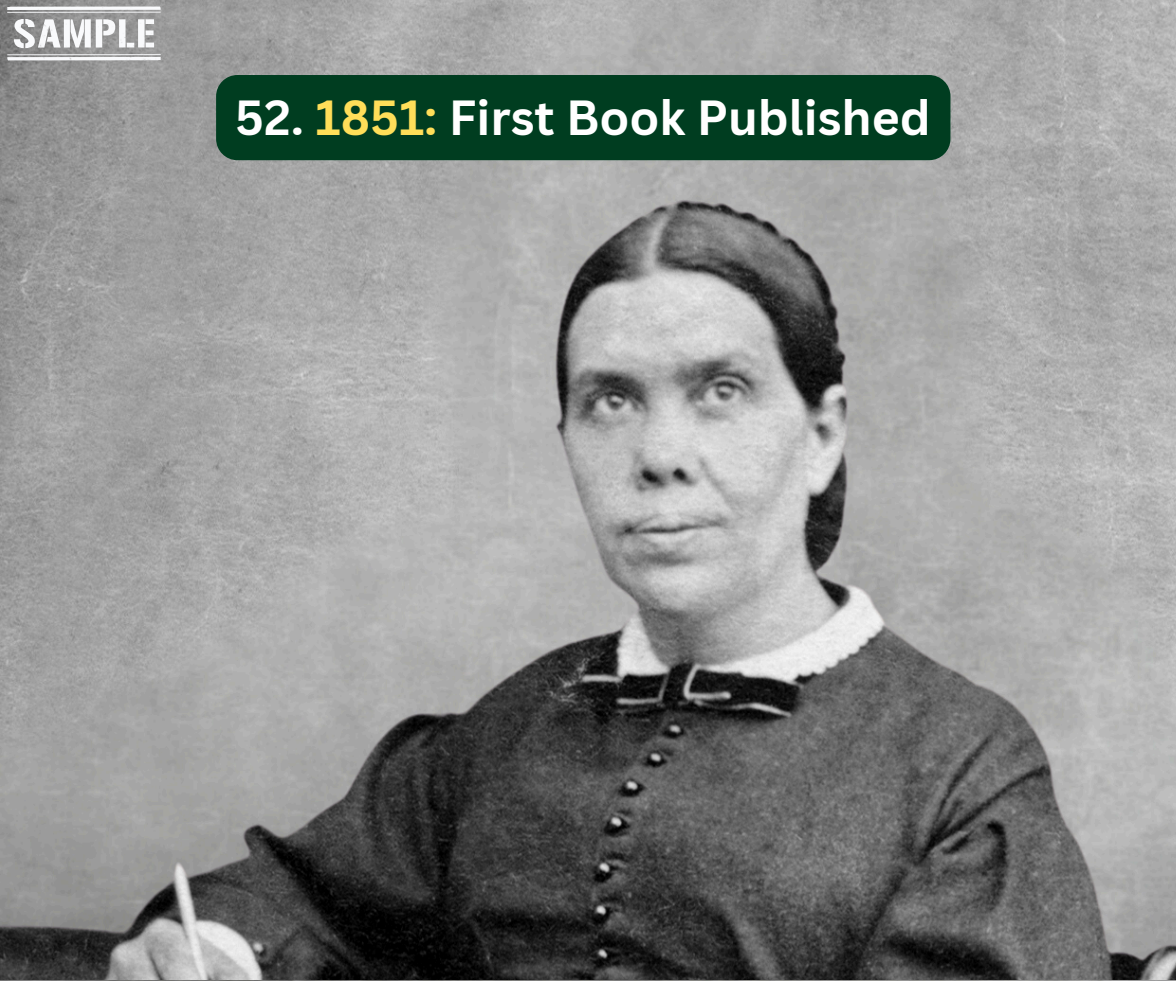


In 1847, *A Word to the Little Flock* was published at a time when there were minimal Seventh-day Sabbath believers in the United States. It contained writings of James White, Joseph Bates, and Ellen White and was an important step in the growing new movement.

"But our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory—while we look not at the things which are seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." (*WLF, p. 8*)

SAMPLE

# 52. 1851: First Book Published



Ellen White's first book *A Sketch of the Christian Experience and Views of Ellen G. White*, which was not a compilation with other writers, was published in 1851 (photo 1865).

"I also saw that many do not realize what they must be in order to live in the sight of the Lord without a high priest in the sanctuary, through the time of trouble." (*CET, p. 82*)

SAMPLE

# 53. 1890: Published *Patriarchs and Prophets*



*Patriarchs and Prophets* (originally having a longer title), is volume 1 in the "*Conflict of the Ages*" series (photo c. 1890).

“If Balaam had had a disposition to accept the light that God had given, he would now have made true his words; he would at once have severed all connection with Moab. He would no longer have presumed upon the mercy of God, but would have returned to Him with deep repentance.” (*PP, p. 404*)

SAMPLE

# 54. 1892: Published *Steps to Christ*



In 1892, Ellen White published *Steps to Christ*, which discusses how to develop a personal relationship with Jesus Christ.

"God does not mean that any of us should become hermits or monks and retire from the world in order to devote ourselves to acts of worship. The life must be like Christ's life—between the mountain and the multitude." (*SC, p. 65*)

SAMPLE

# 55. 1898: Published *The Desire of Ages*



*The Desire of Ages* was published in 1898, being volume 3 of the "*Conflict of the Ages*" series.

"So Caiaphas proposed by the sacrifice of Jesus to save the guilty nation, not from transgression, but in transgression, that they might continue in sin. And by his reasoning he thought to silence the remonstrances of those who might dare to say that as yet nothing worthy of death had been found in Jesus." (*DA, p. 469*)

SAMPLE



# 56. 1900: Published *Christ's Object Lessons*

*Christ's Object Lessons* was published in 1900. It offers a spiritual understanding of Jesus' teachings.

"There is more hope for publicans and sinners than for those who know the word of God but refuse to obey it. He who sees himself a sinner with no cloak for his sin, who knows that he is corrupting soul, body, and spirit before God, becomes alarmed lest he be eternally separated from the kingdom of heaven." (*COL, p. 280*)

SAMPLE



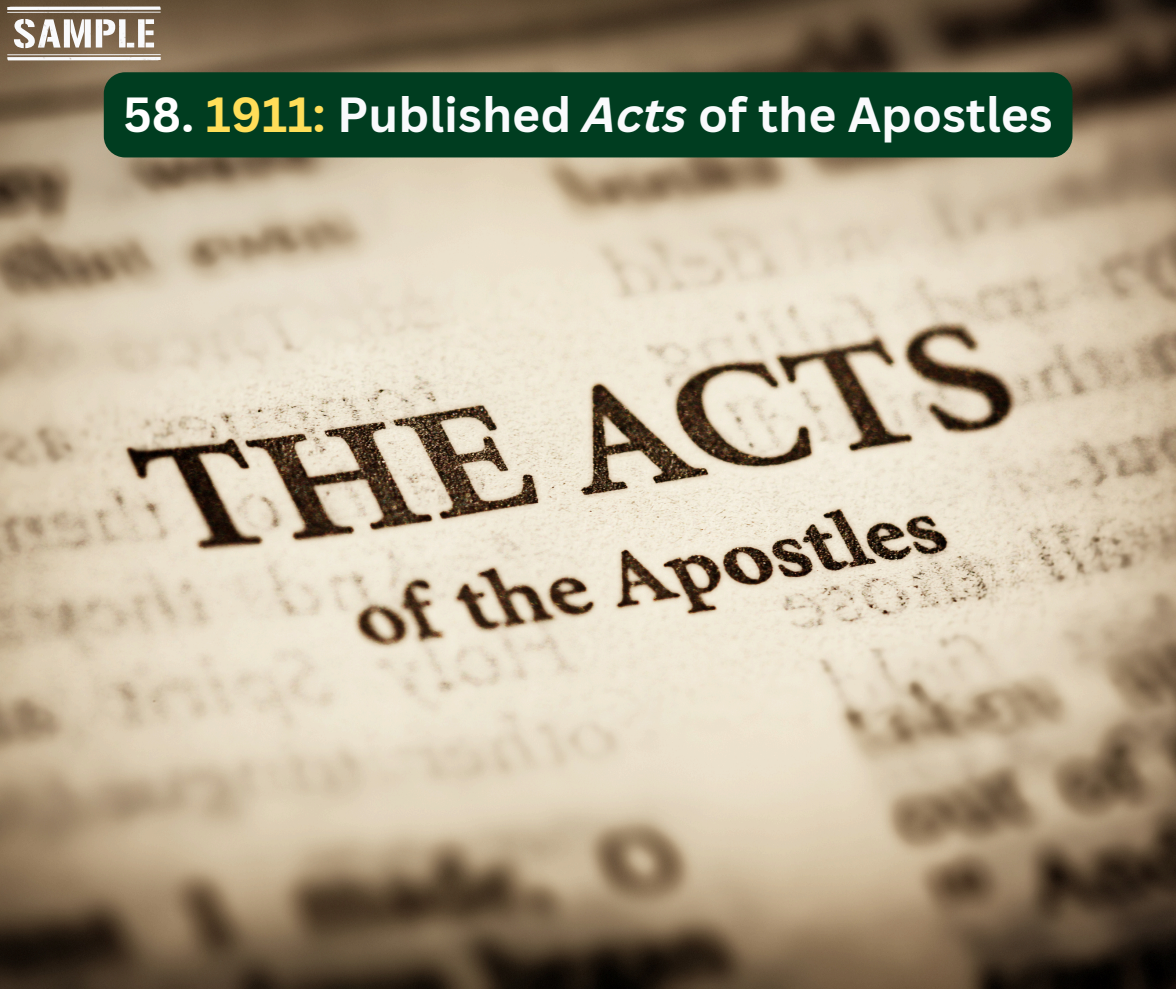
# 57. 1905: Published *The Ministry of Healing*

In 1905, Ellen White published *The Ministry of Healing*, which promotes God's plan for physical and spiritual health, and general well-being.

"The Lord provides for the widow and the fatherless, not by a miracle in sending manna from heaven, not by sending ravens to bring them food; but by a miracle upon human hearts, expelling selfishness, and unsealing the fountains of Christlike love." (*MH, p. 134*)

SAMPLE

# 58. 1911: Published *Acts* of the Apostles




In 1911, Ellen White published *Acts of the Apostles*, which was the last book in the series "*Conflict of the Ages*" (the initial title was longer and was a revision of *Sketches from the Life of Paul*, which originally appeared in 1883).

"At the time of his conversion, Paul was inspired with a longing desire to help his fellow men to behold Jesus of Nazareth as the Son of the living God, mighty to transform and to save. Henceforth his life was wholly devoted to an effort to portray the love and power of the Crucified One." (*AA, p. 167*)

SAMPLE

# 59. 1911: Published *The Great Controversy*



In 1911, Ellen White published *The Great Controversy*, the last book in the "*Conflict of the Ages*" series. The five volumes of this book cover events from the time before sin to the establishment of the New Earth (there were previous editions and title variations).

"Pride in his own glory nourished the desire for supremacy. The high honors conferred upon Lucifer were not appreciated as the gift of God and called forth no gratitude to the Creator. He gloried in his brightness and exaltation, and aspired to be equal with God." (*GC, p. 421*)

SAMPLE

# 60. 1917: Published *Prophets and Kings*



*Prophets and Kings,* published posthumously in 1917, was originally called *The Captivity and Restoration of Israel.* It is the second book in the "*Conflict of the Ages*" series photo 1875).

"In Isaiah's day the spiritual understanding of mankind was dark through misapprehension of God. Long had Satan sought to lead men to look upon their Creator as the author of sin and suffering and death. Those whom he had thus deceived, imagined that God was hard and exacting." (*GW, p. 252*)

## Acknowledgements

- Copy editing and proofreading by Cordelia Ann Bryan of ProofMePerfect.
  www.proofmeperfect.com

- Adventkirke Grenland, Skien, Norway.
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Grenland_adventkirke#/media/File:Grenland_adventkirke.jpg

- Ascension Rock.
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ascension_Rock.jpg

- General Conference auditorium.
  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Conference_of_Seventh-day_Adventists#/media/File:General_Conference_Auditorium.jpg

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*"We have nothing to fear for the future, except as we shall forget the way the Lord has led us, and His teaching in our past history."*
*(LS, p. 161)*