

#792 The Black Horse Rider – December 10, 1991: Black Horse Day, part 1, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, claimed descendant of Black Horse

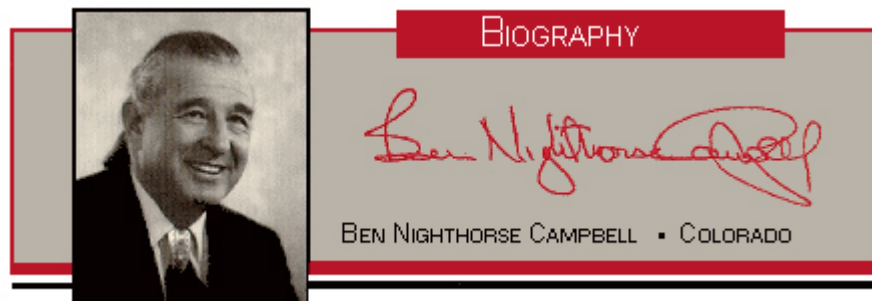
We are now making the transition from The Red Horse Rider to The Black Horse Rider.

There are strong, magnificent clues given by the Lord as to the identity and purpose of the Black Horse Rider, and how it compares to the Red Horse Rider. We can choose either to (a) place those clues about the Black Horse Rider at the *end* of our process of understanding the Black Horse Rider, so as to verify the conclusions, or (b) we can place them at the *beginning*, and then reveal the meatier understandings.

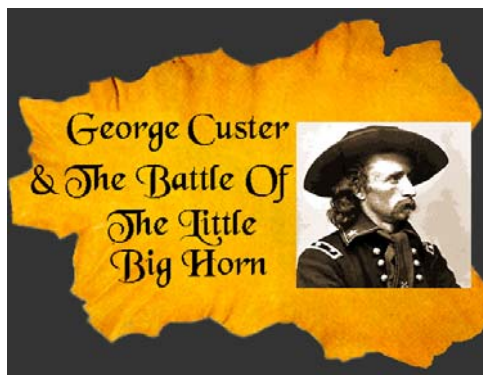
We are going to place them at the *beginning* [option (b)], starting right now, and then reveal the meatier understandings. The first clues surround a man named *Black Horse*, and one said to be a descendant of Black Horse, Ben Nighthorse Campbell. [There is possible confusion on the matter, but the bottom line is that sources that are apparently approved by Ben Nighthorse Campbell say that Black Horse was his ancestor and that Campbell is Black Horse's "great-grandson."]

Ben Nighthorse Campbell. Ben Campbell, not yet with the middle name of Nighthorse, was born on April 13, 1933, in Auburn, California. In 1963, he would win the gold medal in judo at the Pan-American Games in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and then enter the Tokyo Olympics of 1964 as captain of the U.S.

judo team. In 1982, Campbell was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives for the first of several times, until elected to office in 1992 as a U.S. Senator from Colorado. In the



meantime, in 1976 (another source says 1980), Campbell had become a member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe. Cheyenne leaders gave him the name *Nighthorse* because of his father's possible connections in the past to the Black Horse family on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.



Black Horse. Black Horse was a young Southern Cheyenne warrior who in 1875 finally surrendered in present day Oklahoma. Black Horse ended up escaping and joining the Northern Cheyenne and the bands of Dull Knife and Little Wolf. Black Horse answered the call of the Sioux spiritual leader Sitting Bull, who chose to resist a government order that all free-roaming bands of the Northern Plains tribes move onto reservations. The result of the order was the Battle of Little Bighorn. On June 25, 1876, a combined force of Cheyenne, Sioux, and Arapahoe warriors annihilated the proudest military force

in the United States, the Seventh Cavalry, led by the impetuous and bold George Armstrong Custer. According to the book *Ben Nighthorse Campbell: An American Warrior*, by Herman J. Viola, Black Horse was among those fighting that day.

Key Understanding: Black Horse, after whom Ben Nighthorse Campbell derived his middle name, fought at the Battle of Little Bighorn. [But what does that have to do with the Black Horse Rider of Revelation 6:5-6? The next Unsealing will begin to explain.]

The Third Seal – The Black Horse Rider, Revelation 6:5-6



*Revelation 6:5-6 (KJV) And when he had opened **THE THIRD SEAL**, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo **A BLACK HORSE**; and he that sat on him had **a pair of balances in his hand**.
6 And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine.*

Here is #792–Doc 1, about **Black Horse and his connection to Ben Nighthorse Campbell.**

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