

Cow Signs and the Looming Biblical Famine

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ONE of the most fascinating prophetic signs I have reported on since beginning this ministry is the twin “cow signs” of 2014.

For those who are not familiar with this sign, it is based on an ancient cow sign—a dream had by Pharaoh about seven fat cows being swallowed up by seven skinny cows (Gen. 41:1–4). The dream is later interpreted by a young Hebrew, Joseph, who explains to Pharaoh that God is showing him what is soon to happen: seven years of great abundance are coming throughout the land of Egypt, but seven years of terrible famine will follow (vv. 28–30).

Pharaoh is so pleased with Joseph’s dream-interpretation that he makes him ruler over the land (vv. 39–43).

Fast forward 3,700 years to the present. Seeing that God never changes, and that He repeats signs and symbols, it is significant that a little more than eight years ago, in 2014, two cows made news for being born with distinct number ‘7s’ on their heads.

The first cow made news on September 25, which happened to mark the biblical Feast of Trumpets. The cow was black in color and had a large formal-appearing “7” on its head.

The second cow, featured on a popular religious program, was born on the same Feast of Trumpets. This cow was red in color and had a comparatively sparse “7” on its head.

In prophecy circles, the cows with ‘7s’ were interpreted as a modern-day version of the sign given to Pharaoh, a warning about seven years of famine coming after seven years of plenty.

The question then and now: how soon after the modern-day cow sign do the seven years of plenty begin and, accordingly, end?

Viewing the ancient cow-sign as the template, a clue may be the amount of time that passed between Pharaoh’s dream and the seven years of plenty. While Scripture does not provide this information, there is a source that does—the extrabiblical Book of Jasher:

“At the revolution of the year, in the second year of Joseph's reigning over Egypt, the Lord gave great plenty throughout the land for seven years” (Jasher 50:7).

According to Jasher, the period of plenty began during Joseph's second year as ruler. Since Joseph became ruler when he interpreted Pharaoh's dream, the seven years of plenty began between one and two years after the sign foretelling them.

Click [here](#) for a chart.

Another important clue in Jasher is that the seven years of plenty began at the "revolution" of the year, a term used in Scripture for the spring or fall equinoctial turn of the season at the months of Nisan and Tishrei. Which turn of the year is Jasher referring to? Since Nisan, at the onset of spring, is too early to tell whether a harvest will be plentiful, it seems the fall turn of the year at Tishri, when the grain is gathered, weighed, and stored, is the one in view.

Therefore, based on the details provided by Jasher, we can conclude that the ancient period of plenty began in the fall, two years after Pharaoh's cow dream.

How does this timing translate to the modern-day cow sign?

Since the cows with '7s' appeared in fall 2014, the period of plenty would begin two years later in fall 2016, and the time of famine seven years after that in fall 2023.

Viewing fall 2023 as a potential start time for a biblical famine, it is uncanny how the stage is already set: soaring food prices, drought, a fertilizer shortage, supply chain problems, and a war in one of the world's top grain exporting nations, Ukraine, have experts predicting a major food crisis in 2023.

Yet, even with the stage being set as it is, for a biblical-scale famine to ensue this fall would seem to require a trigger event, something calamitous and unexpected to interrupt food production and distribution worldwide. Could the trigger event likewise be something biblical, perhaps even supernatural, that occurs weeks or months ahead of the fall?

To be clear, no one knows exactly when the Rapture will occur, or when the Tribulation period will begin. But Scripture does say it will be during a time of plenty, when people are "eating, drinking, buying, selling, and planting."

A time like now.

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NOTES:

1. God is the same yesterday, today and forever (Heb. 13:8).
2. Cow signs in secular news: <https://pittsburgh.cbslocal.com/2014/09/25/calf-with-7-on-its-head-named-after-big-ben/>
3. Cow signs in prophetic news: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6axxud4jOc>
4. The specifics around the modern-day cow sign show it to be patterned after the ancient cow sign.

Consider:

- It could have been any type of animal born with a number on its coat, i.e. a horse or a goat, yet it was cows, the same animal in Pharaoh's dream.
- It could have been any number on the cows' heads, yet it was a '7,' the number signifying a period of warning or judgment (Gen. 2:1–3; 7:1–4; 41; Lev. 25; Dan. 9:24–27; Josh. 6:1–5).
- It could have been only one cow born with a "7," yet it was *two* cows, denoting two seven-year periods.
- The cows with '7s' could have appeared on any one of the 365 days in a year, yet both appeared on the same day, the Feast of Trumpets, the day the trumpet is sounded as a wake-up call or warning blast (Lev. 23:23, 24).
- The cows could have been born any color, yet the cow with the large formal '7' on its head was black, denoting "in the black" financial/agronomical conditions. The cow with the sparse '7' on its head was red, denoting scarcity, or "in the red" conditions.
- The cows could have been born in any order, yet the cow signifying the time of plenty was born first, matching the biblical pattern of abundance preceding famine.

5. Coincidentally, the black cow with the large '7' was named Benjamin (after the Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback Ben Roethlisberger). In the Bible, Benjamin is the favorite brother of Joseph, the Hebrew who interpreted pharaoh's dream of the seven cows (Gen. 41:14–32). Also, because Benjamin's birth was difficult, His mother, Rachel, originally named him Ben-Oni, which means "Son of My Trouble." This is noteworthy because the time of Jacob's Trouble, the seven-year Tribulation, is characterized as a time of birth pains and delivery for Israel (Jer. 30:6, 7).

6. While the Book of Jasher is not part of the biblical canon, it is referenced twice in the Bible, in Joshua 10:13 and 2 Samuel 1:18.

7. "Revolution" of the year in Scripture:

In 2 Samuel 11, the Hebrew word translated “revolution,” *teshubah* (Strong’s #8666), meaning “turn” or “return,” refers to the turn of the year in spring: “And it cometh to pass, at the *revolution* of the year—at the time of the going out of the messengers—that David sendeth Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel, and they destroy the Bene-Ammon, and lay siege against Rabbah” (v. 1).

In Exodus 34, the Hebrew word translated “revolution,” *tequphah* (Strong’s #8622), meaning a turn, a coming around, a circuit, refers to the turn of the year in the fall: “And a feast of weeks thou dost observe for thyself; first-fruits of wheat-harvest; and the feast of in-gathering, at the revolution of the year” (v. 22).

<https://bible.knowing-jesus.com/words/Revolution>

8. Significantly, there are two other “two-year” periods in the biblical account of the famine in Egypt (Gen. 41:1; 45:6).

9. In addition to potentially marking the start of a biblical famine, 2023 marks the start of a new Sabbatical period, the seven-year cycle by which God orchestrates prophetic events (Dan. 9:24–27). Concerning the reckoning of Sabbatical years, it is important to note that there are two widely recognized chronologies, which differ by a single year. The standard chronology, associated with Benedict Zuckermann, has the new seven-year Sabbatical period beginning in 2022. An alternate chronology, associated with Ben Zion Wacholder, has the Sabbatical period beginning one year later in 2023.

*Table of Sabbatical years (Zuckermann and Wacholder): http://www.pickle-publishing.com/papers/sabbatical-years-table.htm?fbclid=IwAR3-tlafKy_k9H-M_SPQ6uD5_7xdodkPIC-BCM8U6H_oBekc-Sc7dQ1LRnc

*More on Zuckermann and Wacholder Sabbatical chronologies:

https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-35306783/documents/d0ade22e9914befb461fd3bff13f887/The%20Prophetic%20Year%202022%20-%20Looking%20Back%20Looking%20Forward%20and%20Looking%20Up.pdf?fbclid=IwAR30hPdvOdSn2UcH7vAPOl_kltVPOnkIO5hpXxy645Blx5vaAHE8re4Zs2A

10. The stage is set for famine:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022%E2%80%932023_food_crises

<https://www.foxnews.com/us/farmer-predicts-worse-food-shortages-higher-prices-2023-amid-inflation-drought-interests-rate-hikes>

https://www.yahoo.com/now/food-shortages-may-even-worse-172038909.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlMnVbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAA_D1aRKdcGG7SZ-L9p6jTMjOURbZOtJQgP1AZOSKiox4X-PtHLkNvIRRhC93Pp70T2l0nAyDLBFoLmXhx7kiRSmknMbU-OQ_PCi0w3wd6HkD6XnWFRgltRTeTIK15UHa6j2LzKjT8FHcoSQY989OmS0PgI5d0gC83Xya59xdN

<https://www.wfp.org/global-hunger-crisis#:~:text=2023%3A%20Another%20year%20of%20extreme,%2DCOVID%2D19%20pandemic%20levels>.

11. According to Scripture, Judgment Day will arrive unexpectedly, during a time of plenty: “Just as it was in the days of Noah, so also will it be in the days of the Son of Man. People were eating, drinking, marrying and being given in marriage up to the day Noah entered the ark. Then the flood came and destroyed them all. It was the same in the days of Lot. People were eating and drinking, buying and selling, planting and building. But the day Lot left Sodom, fire and sulfur rained down from heaven and destroyed them all. It will be just like this on the day the Son of Man is revealed” (Luke 17:26 –30).