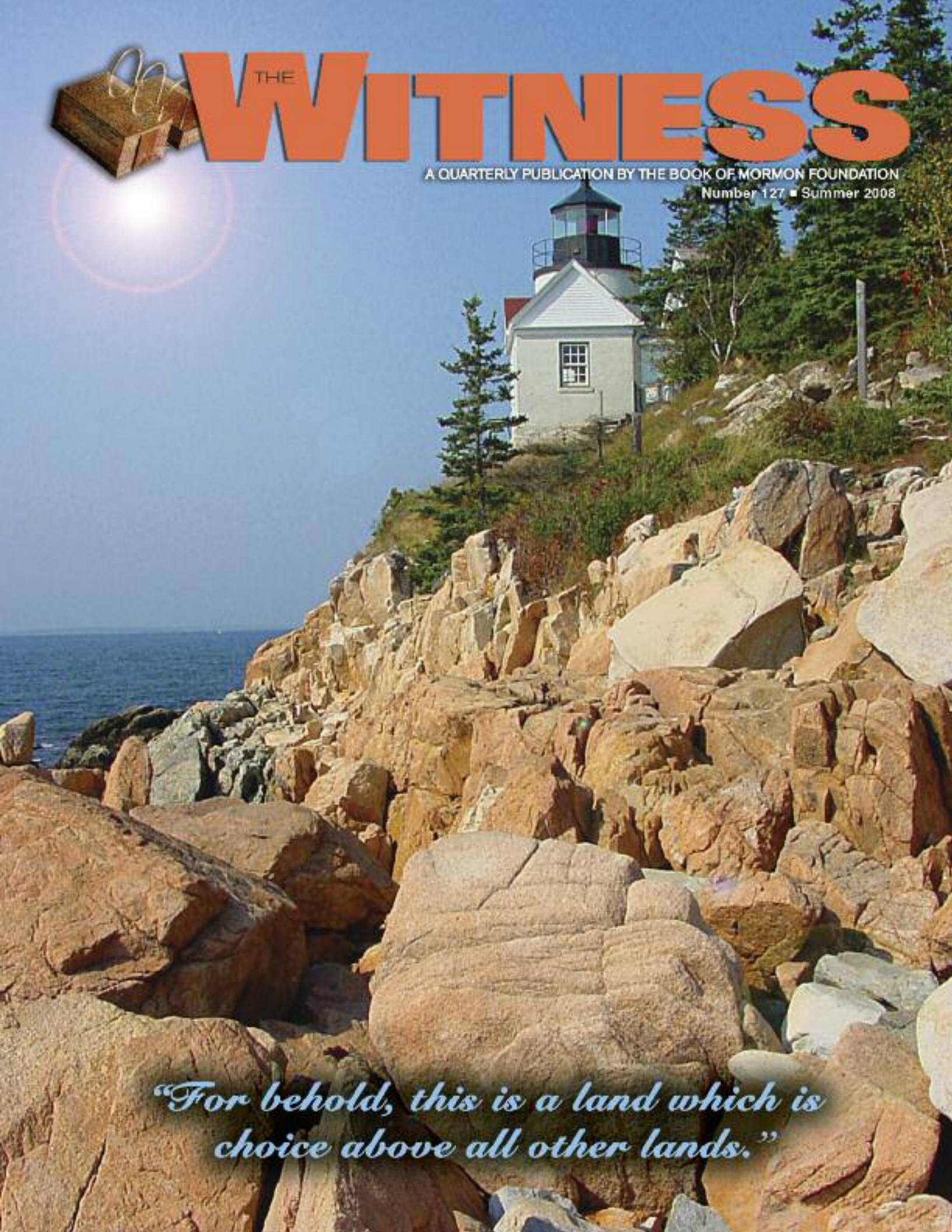




THE WITNESS

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION BY THE BOOK OF MORMON FOUNDATION
Number 127 ■ Summer 2008



*“For behold, this is a land which is
choice above all other lands.”*

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Cover Photo: Bass Harbor Lighthouse, Maine
by John T. Eagan

WEBSITE UPDATE



The Book of Mormon Foundation invites you to visit our updated website at www.bomf.org. The menu has been expanded to provide information regarding the activities sponsored by the Foundation, and offers additional research and study material, including The Witness archives. Due to numerous requests, we are also developing an online resource center for your shopping convenience.

I Witness Kids will no longer be printed as part of The Witness. Because our children are multimedia savvy and go to the internet for school work, hobbies and entertainment; we are committed to further develop the I Witness Kids web page. The site features stories and activities for first through sixth grades. We monitor the integrity of our website on a regular basis to prevent integration of material that is not acceptable for our children.

We would like to thank Diana Hughes for the many hours she has spent developing and improving the Foundation's website.

~The Book of Mormon Foundation
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A contribution to The Book of Mormon Foundation is tax deductible. Financial statements are available upon request.

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Published quarterly by
The Book of Mormon Foundation
210 West White Oak, Independence, MO 64050
Tel: 816-461-3722 • Fax: 816-461-5850
Foundation E-mail: bmfoundation@sbcglobal.net
Interns E-mail: bmfinternship@yahoo.com
Website: www.bomf.org

A Consecrated Land

By
Brian Herren

Photo by Dale Godfrey



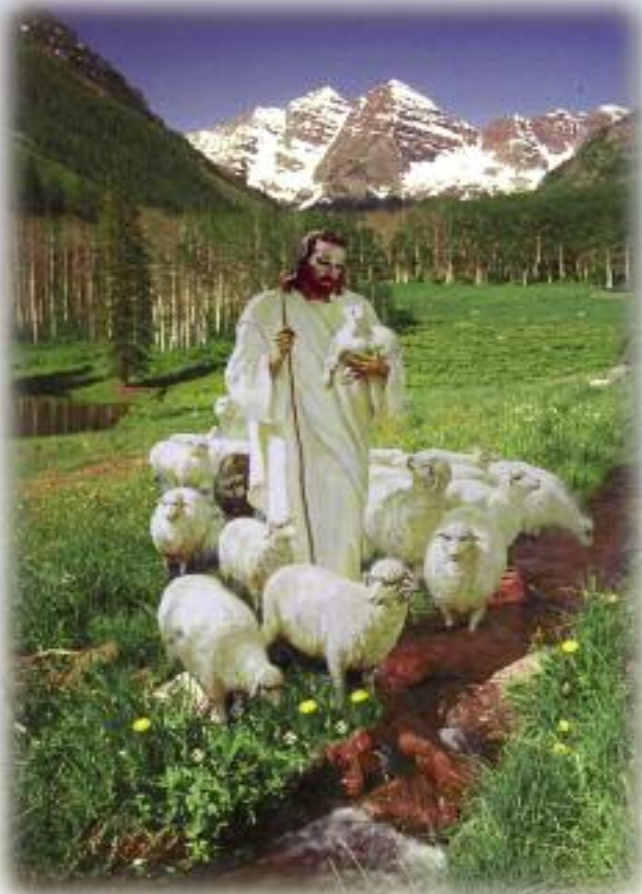
Much is written concerning the civil history of the Americas, and the revolutionary feats culminating in the foundation of the United States of America, the strongest Gentile nation of our time. Perhaps history is better served and greater purpose given to these miraculous feats, if scriptural inquiry is made into the promises, prophecies and warnings bestowed upon those who have come before us.

The truth is, the United States is the most recent of several great nations built up in the Western Hemisphere whereby God moved to reclaim His people. While those earlier civilizations are less often discussed, they provide purpose to our colonization and direction to our collective efforts. The separation of the house of Joseph between the old world and the new may seem a mysterious account to many, but it was no surprise to God or His prophets. The scriptures are replete with testimony concerning the land given to the ancients, which would one day become the consecrated home of our founding fathers.

The Book of Mormon, in conjunction with the Old Testament, provides unique insight into the formation of the nations presently occupying the American continents and their contribution to God's plan in the restoration of His covenant people. The earliest inhabitants of the Americas were those led by God from the Tower of Babel by Jared and his brother. In the hour of confusion, the Brother of Jared cried unto the Lord that the language of their friends and family might not be confounded, as the remainder of mankind had been consigned to such an end because of their iniquity. (Ether 1:7-11 RLDS) [Ether 1:33-37 LDS] The Brother of Jared, being favored of God, was blessed with an answer to his fervent prayer, and Jared's family and friends were spared their language. At Jared's request, his brother again sought the Lord for direction. This time, about the land most suitable for their inhabitation. Our Lord advised the Brother of Jared to

"...gather together thy flocks, both male and female, of every kind; and also of the seed of the earth of every kind, and thy family; and also Jared thy brother and his family; and also thy friends and their families, and the friends of Jared and their families.

And when thou hast done this, thou shalt go at the head of them down into the valley, which is



northward. And there will I meet thee, and I will go before thee into a land which is choice above all the land of the earth. And there will I bless thee and thy seed, and raise up unto me of thy seed, and of the seed of thy brother, and they who shall go with thee, a great nation. And there shall be none greater than the nation which I will raise up unto me of thy seed, upon all the face of the earth.”

(Ether 1:16-20 RLDS) [Ether 1:41-53 LDS]

The Brother of Jared was obedient unto the Lord and moved into the valley northward named Nimrod, after the great-grandson of Noah. (Genesis 10:1-6 IV; Ether 1:22 RLDS) [Genesis 10:10 KJV; Ether 12:1 LDS] Ultimately, the Brother of Jared, and those who were likewise obedient, were carried across the sea in eight barges by the hand of the Lord, being provided for at every turn, even unto the lighting of their way. (Ether 1:43-68 RLDS) [Ether 2:16-3:6 LDS]

It was Jared, the Brother of Jared, their families, and 22 friends and their families who formed the foundation of the first great American civilization. (Ether 3:16-24 RLDS) [Ether 6:14-28 LDS] Research into the culture of the Jaredite nation suggests they settled in Mesoamerica or Peru. Additional geographical evidence in The Book of Mormon, which chronicles the account of the Jaredite civilization, is most consistent with that of Mesoamerica. Thus, the earliest Americans likely inhabited those lands presently claimed by the southern two thirds of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador. (Book of Mormon, Restored Covenant Edition. Zarahemla Research Foundation. Independence, MO, 1999: pg. 998)

Although their colonization paved the way for extensive civilization in the New World, their greatest contribution is prophetic utterance and the record in which it is preserved. The Lord blessed the Brother of Jared with marvelous insight and was unable to withhold the disclosure of the future inhabitants of this land from him because of his faith and obedience. God told him, “...that who so should possess this land of promise, from that time henceforth and forever, should serve him, the true and only God, or they should be swept off when the fullness of his wrath should come upon them.”

(Ether 1:30 RLDS) [Ether 2:8 LDS] Moroni, who served diligently to abridge the Jaredite records circa A.D. 400 (Stevens, Thelona D. Book of Mormon Studies. Herald Publishing House.

Independence, MO, 1949: pp. 14-21), was likewise moved by the Spirit to record the following:

“And now we can behold the decrees of God concerning this land, that it is a land of promise, and whatsoever nation shall possess it, shall serve God, or they shall be swept off when the fullness of his wrath shall come upon them. And the fullness of his wrath cometh upon them when they are ripened in iniquity; for behold, this is a land which is choice above all other lands; wherefore he that doth possess it shall serve God, or shall be swept off; for it is the everlasting decree of God. (Ether 1:31-32 RLDS) [Ether 2:9-10 LDS]

With great spiritual consequence was the God of this land defined without ambiguity. Moroni records, “Behold, this is a choice land, and whatsoever nation shall possess it, shall be free from bondage, and from captivity, and from all other nations under heaven, if they will but serve the God of the land, who is Jesus Christ . . .” (Ether 1:35 RLDS) [Ether 2:12 LDS] And so the idea of liberty in this land was founded fitly upon the promise of God, provided the occupants remember and serve the guarantor of their freedom, Jesus Christ. This promise remains intact today, as does the sober discovery of fallen civilizations which have failed to keep the commandments of the God of this land.

Eventually, the Jaredite nation dwindled in unbelief, and civil war and wickedness brought an end to their state. Their records were established by the hand of Ether, one of the last Jaredites, who recorded the final civil battles between Coriantumr (the king), and Shiz (the leader of a rebel secret society). While the Jaredites failed to maintain their nation, they served an important part in the plan of God by establishing the foundation from which the Lord would bring about His works on this continent. The Jaredite records were preserved, along with the means by which they could be translated, the Urim and Thummim.

Two more civilizations developed in the land of promise, nearly 2800 years after the Brother of Jared left Babel. Lehi and his family, fleeing Jerusalem in 600 B.C. (1 Nephi 3:4 RLDS) [1 Nephi 10:4 LDS], formed the Nephite and Lamanite nations from the tribe of Joseph, through Manasseh. (Alma 8:3 RLDS) [Alma 10:30 LDS] Mulek, the son of Zedekiah and descendant of Judah, fled from Jerusalem to the new world in 586 B.C., when his father was scourged and taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian king. (Helaman 3:55-57, 2:129 RLDS) [Helaman 8:20-21, 6:10 LDS] (II Kings 25:1-7 IV/KJV) Thus, a branch of Joseph was made a fruitful bough, being moved by way of Lehi, and led across the waters to discover the richness of this consecrated Promised Land. (1 Nephi 5:173-181 RLDS) [I Nephi 18:4-8 LDS] (Genesis 49:22 IV/KJV) In honest recognition of God’s blessings and in receipt of a land unmatched in the entire world, Nephi alludes to the richness of this consecrated land.

And it came to pass that we did find upon the land of promise, as we journeyed in the wilderness, that there were beasts in the forests of every kind, both the cow, and the ox, and the ass, and the horse, and the goat, and the wild goat, and all manner of wild animals, which were for the use of men. And we did find all manner of ore, both of gold, and of silver, and of copper. (I Nephi 5:216-217 RLDS) [I Nephi 18:25 LDS]

And The People...



From Lehi were two distinct peoples raised: the Nephites and the Lamanites.

As touching those who were of Judah (the descendents of Mulek), they mingled with the people of Nephi and were called Nephites. After they had enjoyed the richness of this continent for approximately 633 years, the “more righteous” (3 Nephi 4:41 RLDS) [3 Nephi 9:13 LDS] part received the personal ministry of Jesus Christ after His resurrection in Jerusalem. (He actually appeared to the people of Nephi nearly one full year, as they counted years, after His death in Jerusalem.) (3 Nephi 4:6 RLDS) [3 Nephi 8:5 LDS] This manifestation of Christ’s ministry in the new world fulfilled a portion of a vision seen by Nephi roughly six centuries earlier. In this vision (1 Nephi 3 RLDS) [1 Nephi 10-14 LDS], Nephi saw Jesus Christ descend unto a portion of his people and minister unto them. He also saw three generations pass away in righteousness after the ministry of Christ was

had among them, before a portion of the fourth generation began to falter and subsequent generations turned away from God. Nephi was allowed to see the ultimate means of their destruction at the hands of their war-loving brethren, the Lamanites.

Ultimately, the Nephite nation was destroyed at the hands of their brethren because they had not heeded the good counsel of the Lord. It would have enabled them to perennially realize the blessings of this consecrated land. Their prosperity in this land was guaranteed only so long as they served the God thereof, Jesus Christ. It should be noted that while no Jaredite blood survived the fall of their civilization, the blood of the Nephites has been preserved on this earth, at least to some degree. There were periods where the Nephites and Lamanites became one people and so procreated without record of distinction or discretion. This is important in light of the prophecy given to Nephi, who recorded the words of an angel as follows:

“And I looked and beheld a man among the Gentiles, who was separated from the seed of my brethren by the many waters; and I beheld the Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon the man; and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the seed of my brethren, who were in the promised land. And it came to pass that I beheld the Spirit of God, that it wrought upon other Gentiles; and they went forth out of captivity, upon the many waters. And it came to pass that I beheld many multitudes of the Gentiles upon the land of promise;

And I beheld the wrath of God that it was upon the seed of my brethren; and they were scattered before the Gentiles, and were smitten.” (1 Nephi 3:147-150 RLDS) [1 Nephi 13:12-14 LDS]

It was into this divine moment of history that the United States was born. This context should demand particular consideration in the hearts of the faithful and the minds of the patriotic. It may properly be stated that this nation has been richly blessed, but a deeper inquiry reveals the nature of those blessings and the fulfillment of prophecy whereby they are made effectual. Upon which other nation could Nephi have been fixing his gaze when he wrote,

“...I, Nephi, beheld that the Gentiles who had gone forth out of captivity did humble themselves before the Lord, and the power of the Lord was with them; And I beheld that their mother Gentiles were gathered together upon the waters, and upon the land also, to battle against them; And I beheld that the power of God was with them; and also that the wrath of God was upon all those that were gathered together against them to battle. And I, Nephi, beheld that the Gentiles that had gone out of captivity were delivered by the power of God out of the hands of all other nations. And it came to pass that I, Nephi, beheld that they did prosper in the land. (1 Nephi 3:152-156 RLDS) [1 Nephi 13:16-30 LDS]

Nephi must have watched with some wonder as the hand of God preserved the burgeoning United States of America in the face of the formidable British Empire.

So it is that we find ourselves, those of us in the United States, the recipients of God’s grace in this land of promise, and the inheritors of God’s decree, that we might here prosper so long as we serve the God of this land, Jesus Christ.

It is the totality of this account, preserved within the Book of Mormon, which enhances our understanding of the significance of this nation, the means whereby it was founded, and the power by which it has been delivered to safety. It was by no random exercise or insignificant series of events that the United States has found so great a place in the history of the world. In order to fully understand the birth of this great nation, one must first understand the decrees of God fulfilled in its prosperity. To understand the significance of its future, one must understand the infallible evidences of its past inhabitants. It is by the same unchangeable decrees that those who came before us were blessed and were smitten and have risen and fallen. May God bless our endeavor to serve the God of this consecrated land, Jesus the Christ, and our understanding of our predecessors that we might find renewed relevance in our daily study of The Book of Mormon and a desire to share it with the heirs of its promise.



I liked the Book of Mormon Game & I liked the Book of Mormon plays

Book of Mormon Ancient America

I liked the classes and the teachers,



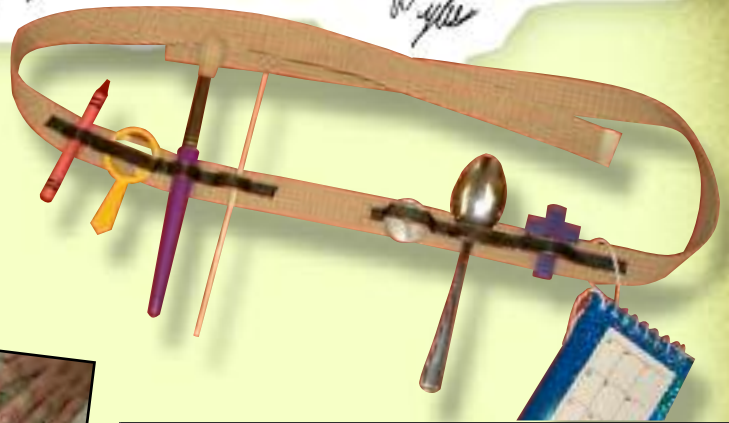
Repent and be bapt This is my



Day for Kids Investigators



The teachers are very nice here and I had a very good time here that is the best Book of Moomin day ever! Thanks a Lot!!!
W. J. J.



I liked activity 12, the sand one, the song one, lunch, and the computer station. Ben M.



I liked the decoder class because of the tools.

Abbey F.



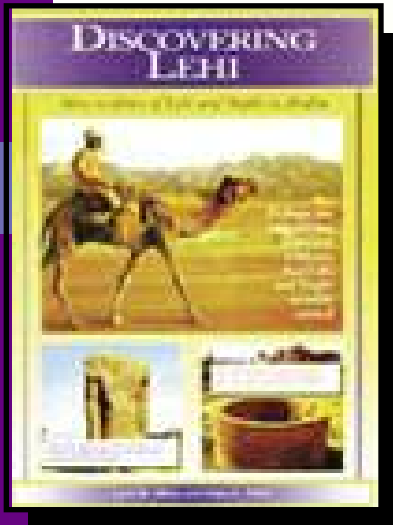
A Book Review by Dan Kroesen



Discovering Lehi:

New Evidence of Lehi and Nephi in Arabia

by Lynn M. Hilton and Hope A. Hilton



“And it came to pass that after we had sailed for the space of many days, we did arrive to the promised land; And we went forth upon the land, and did pitch our tents; and we did call it the promised land. And it came to pass that we did begin to till the earth, and we began to plant seeds, yea, we did put all our seeds into the earth, which we had brought from the land of Jerusalem. And it came to pass that they did grow exceedingly; wherefore, we were blessed in abundance.” (1 Nephi 5:212-215 RLDS) [1 Nephi 18:23-24 LDS]

In September 1975 Lynn Hilton, Ph.D., and his wife, Hope, were given the opportunity and challenge to “follow in the steps of Lehi from Jerusalem to the land called bountiful.” Their five-week journey would prove to be a life-changing spiritual experience as they attempted to travel the path Lehi’s family did in 600 B.C. The Hiltons’ trip would be the first of its kind since the translation and publication of The Book of Mormon. An account of their findings and journey was published in 1976, following their trip, in the September issue of *Ensign* magazine in an article titled, “In Search of Lehi’s Trail.” However, a revised and enlarged account of their journey was published in 1996 titled, *Discovering Lehi: New Evidence of Lehi and Nephi in Arabia*.

Lynn and Hope Hilton spent nearly four months of preparation before departing in January 1976 with photographer Jerry Silver to explore the old Lehi/Nephi trail. In writing of their experiences, their hope was to share the knowledge gained so others might enjoy The Book of Mormon more and increase their testimonies of the truthfulness of the book. Lynn Hilton wrote, “...our adventure not only illuminates some of the vital elements of the Book of Mormon story, but also throws light on the contributions of Arab culture to the Book of Mormon.” (Hilton, 1996, p. x)

The areas through which Lehi and his family traveled in their journey from the Holy Land to the Western Hemisphere have remained elusive and only imagined until now. For nearly a century and a half, readers of The Book of Mormon have been able to travel only in the mind’s eye with Lehi as he led his family from Jerusalem southward to the Red Sea coast, where they turned inland, then crossed the wilderness through much affliction before coming to a coastal area they described as “bountiful.” Readers have had to contemplate that historic journey only in their imaginations, the places where Lehi’s party stopped, where they built their ship, where they landed in the Western Hemisphere, their promised land. (Todd, 1975, p. iv)

Because of this, the Hiltons were asked to follow the trail taken by Lehi and his family more than 2,500 years ago halfway around the world. “All the clues of Lehi’s route are contained in a mere [seven] chapters that Nephi wrote years after his journey, and the main purpose of that record was not to trace geography and caravan routes, but to preserve for posterity those marvelous visions given to his father and later to himself.” (Hilton, 1996, p. 1) Having completed their research, piecing together the route and the chronology of Lehi’s trail, the Hiltons were ready to test their hypothesis.

The opening two chapters of Discovering Lehi: New Evidence of Lehi and Nephi in Arabia explain the challenges faced in trying to prepare for such a mission and provide the framework for the premise they would follow as they set their course. “Knowing that The Book of Mormon is true, we started from that premise: What Nephi wrote actually did happen. Inspired by God, Joseph Smith translated it, literally and faithfully. The hypotheses and conclusions we present are, of course, tentative... but the story of our search for Lehi’s route is an exciting adventure, one that has resulted in some basic conclusions related to geographic locales mentioned in The Book of Mormon.” (Hilton, 1996, p. 2) As Lehi had led his family south from Jerusalem along the Red Sea into the wilderness, so did Lynn and Hope Hilton journey crossing into Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and, finally, Oman (identified as Bountiful), nearly 2,200 miles from Jerusalem.

“And notwithstanding we had suffered many afflictions, and much difficulty, yea, even so much that we can not write them all, we were exceedingly rejoiced when we came to the seashore; and we called the place Bountiful, because of its much fruit.”
(1 Nephi 5:66-67 RLDS) [1 Nephi 17:6 LDS]

The Hiltons travels did not come without much difficulty as well. Because visitors to Israel are not afterwards welcomed in Arabia, the five-week search had to begin in Oman, visiting the Arab countries first, tracing Lehi’s trail in reverse to minimize entry difficulties. Upon arriving in Dubai, Oman, the site where their journey would begin, the Hiltons and their party were detained. “The airport officials confined us for seven hours to a room in the airport, without access to our luggage...we thought we might be deported, as was another man on our same flight. Finally, we were granted permission to go into Muscat overnight without passports, with instructions to meet the immigration officer the next morning. The next day, we went with much trepidation to see the immigration officer. To our surprise, after we became acquainted, he allowed his clerk to put a six-day visa stamp on our passports!” (Hilton, 1996, p. 24)

In the remaining 11 chapters of the book, the Hiltons share detailed accounts, photographs, maps and discoveries from their findings along the trail. Evidence and countless details which coincide and

corroborate Nephi’s account of his family’s journey to the land called “Bountiful” are given. “On the coast of Dhufar, we believe that we have found the end of Lehi’s trail from Jerusalem to Bountiful. We discovered no contradictions, no absurdities in the record Nephi left behind him. Nothing we discovered in the volumes of geography and history contradicted that ancient prophet. On the contrary, corroboration of his account came from dozens of sources, showing that only someone who passed through there in person and experienced the rigors of the trip could have given the amazing details that, even 2,500 years later, seem to harmonize with what we saw.” (Hilton, 1996, p. 163)

“And we did sojourn for the space of many years, yea, even eight years in the wilderness. And we did come to the land which we called Bountiful, because of its much fruit, and also wild honey; And all these things were prepared of the Lord, that we might not perish.”
(1 Nephi 5:61-63 RLDS) [1 Nephi 17:4-5 LDS]

Despite critics of The Book of Mormon and Joseph Smith, this uneducated and untraveled farmer from western New York was able to reveal truths to the world which were unknown in 1830. “[Joseph Smith] was willing to establish, in part, his reputation as a prophet of God and translator of an ancient record by documenting the existence of just such a place that could be termed a ‘bountiful land.’ He even described the trail to follow to get there...It was a place where materials to build a great ship and supplies to fill it for the long journey to America were readily available.” (Hilton, 1996, p. 150)

One of the lasting and final thoughts recounted in Discovering Lehi: New Evidence of Lehi and Nephi in Arabia is found near the close of the book as Dr. Hilton contemplates his findings and discoveries over the five-week journey. Momentarily, the reader cannot help but share in his wonder and awe. “We felt all the impact of that old story—never so alive as now— as we walked on the beach, the likely place where Nephi explained Old Testament scriptures to his brothers and related miracles that had brought the children of Israel out of Egypt; where Nephi testified of his faith in the miracles the Lord would perform to lead them, as descendents of Moses’ people, across the sea to the Promised Land.” (Hilton, 1996, p. 149)

The New York City *of the* Book of Mormon

by John Wolf



photos by John Wolf

On February 24, 2007, six of us scrambled into a bright orange and yellow helicopter and lifted into a cloudless sky. The helicopter took a long circular sweep about the compact colonial island city of Flores. It is located a short distance into crystal blue Lake Flores. A small causeway road connects the city to the mainland. The causeway was not there when the last of the royal Maya tribes used the island city for a last unsuccessful stronghold against Spanish colonial armies. Our helicopter turned north and, for more than 45 minutes, flew low over thick jungle rainforest. No roads and no signs of human habitation ever appeared below.

We landed alongside the archaeological base camp, El Mirador, the largest Maya city ever found. El Mirador means “The Lookout” in Spanish. It covers 15 to 20 square miles and, at its height, included miles of brightly painted platforms with gleaming red and white pyramids strategically placed to align with astronomical signs.

The discovery of this site and the mapping of its layout have forced archaeologists to again significantly revise their assumptions concerning the Maya. First, they had to reconsider the size of Maya cities. Copan, Tikal, Kaminaljuyu and Palenque had already put to rest the criticism of The Book of Mormon for mentioning cities which were nowhere in evidence to the people of the northeastern United States at the time of Joseph Smith. However, El Mirador dwarfs these other sites both in size and the height of its pyramids.

Secondly, this massive site was at its peak during what archaeologists have always called the “preclassic period.” All textbooks written before 1978 have had to be revised. El Mirador’s art, architecture, sculpture and hieroglyphic writings show the premier elements of Maya culture were in full bloom right in the middle of Book of Mormon times.

The El Mirador site was first discovered in 1926 and photographed from the air in 1930. Serious investigation was begun in 1978 by Bruce Dahlin of Catholic University Washington and Ray Matheny of Brigham Young University (B.Y.U.). Dr. Richard Hanson of Idaho State University and formerly of B.Y.U. is now both chief archaeologist and promoter. He has been helped by Mel Gibson, who is very popular in Guatemala because of his movie “The Passion.” To enable tourism and to help research money flow more generously, they propose building a small railroad through the jungle to the site. They do not want tourism roads there.

We walked into the jungle with an archaeology intern and a native Maya guide who protected us from wild boars. We did encounter a herd of 20 or 30 running through the jungle. We walked those paths 3 ½ hours through the rugged ruins of pyramids and temples. Finally, we began our ascent of “La Danta,” the tallest of all Maya pyramids and one of the largest in the world. Our guide said we were one of the few groups ever to go to the pinnacle. The vast view was spectacular.

From the top, we could see “El Tigre,” the largest of several triadic structures (a main pyramid topped by three smaller pyramids in a triangular pattern). We also saw the “Los Monos” complex, a very large set of buildings. Across a great distance, we could see another Maya city-state, Nakbe, and the paved “sacbeob” (white road) leading to it.

Obscure beginnings and Preclassic florescence

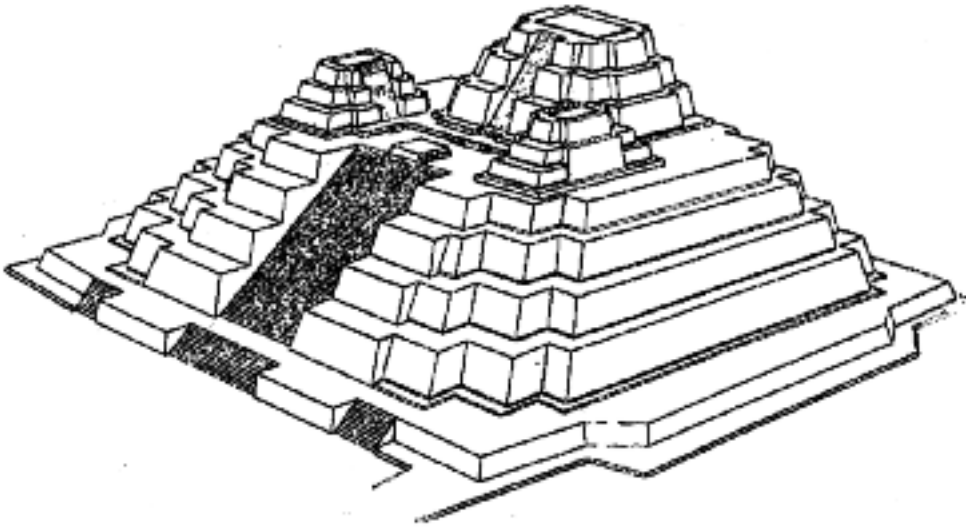


Figure 4.20 Tripartite style Preclassic temple from El Mirador, El Tigre Group (drawn by Luis F. Luin after Hansen 1990)

Diagram printed in:
Demarest, Arthur *Ancient Maya* Cambridge U.K.: Cambridge University Press, pp. 85

Given the evidence that El Mirador began about 150 B.C., disappeared about 300 A.D. and was abandoned until about 100 years later, El Mirador appears to have been a Nephite city. It apparently was taken by the Lamanites sometime during the offensive that ended at Cumorah. Jerusalem was the central city of the biblical story, even though Thebes, Babylon and Nineveh were much larger. Zarahemla became the central city of the Book of Mormon story. El Mirador could be one of any number of possibilities.

We also traveled in Belize. Any one of the numerous sites in that country is probably the six cities mentioned in (Alma 23:32 RLDS) [Alma 51:26

LDS]; however, El Mirador is probably not any of these cities. There is also a group of cities, probably in the “cloud forests” of the Guatemala highlands, where the major Mesoamerican rivers all begin. This includes the Usumacinta and Grijalva rivers. Either river could be the Sidon river mentioned in The Book of Mormon. These cities are mentioned in (Alma 26:15 RLDS) [Alma 56:13 LDS], but also are too far south to be El Mirador. Another city often mentioned is City Bountiful, but it was probably located closer to the “East Sea,” now known as the Caribbean. Mormon did not tell us everything we would like to have known, but neither does the Bible. El Mirador appears to be a major center of an unreported part of the Nephite story. It may have been the economic center. Given its sophistication, it must have had powerful leaders we either know nothing about or are not identified with El Mirador. El Mirador appears to have been the New York City of The Book of Mormon with a wonderful but untold history, part of which may have been a spiritual history.



Don't Miss Out On



Journey of Faith DVD **\$19.95**

Filmed on location in the Middle East, Journey of Faith chronicles the courage and faith of Lehi's family with the eye of the camera and the

insights of scholars from a broad range of expertise. The film shows the land of Nahom, where Ishmael was buried, and the most likely location for Bountiful, where Nephi built his ship. Insightful and inspiring, Journey of Faith shows how God molded Lehi's family in the wilderness to become a new people of God.

Journey of Faith Book **\$29.95**

The images of that desert journey, so hauntingly portrayed in Journey of Faith, are now in print, together with insightful commentary from the scholars whose years of research culminated in this groundbreaking documentary.



Journey of Faith: The New World **\$19.95**

A sequel to the acclaimed Journey of Faith documentary, this stunning film presents startling insights from 32 top scholars as they continue the journey into the Book of Mormon's thousand-year span, giving insight into this sacred text. Mormon's

description of the land, religious history, culture, and traditions create a fascinating mosaic. Beautiful images filmed on location in Guatemala and Mexico combined with the art of Joseph Brickey illuminate the rich history of the Book of Mormon.



The Book of Mormon Paintings of Minerva Teichert **\$24.95**

Collected here are Minerva Teichert's complete series of Book of Mormon murals--each one a story by itself.

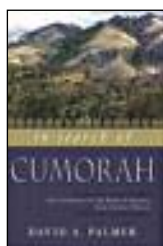
From the sons of Lehi, presenting their wealth to Laban in exchange for the brass plates, to Christ appearing at the temple in Bountiful, Minerva Teichert captured the teachings and drama of the Book of Mormon. This soft cover book includes one hundred color plates telling the story Teichert felt inspired to share through her painting. An overview of Teichert's mural techniques and personal motivations complements the paintings and sketches. Scriptures, captions, and excerpts from her letters enrich the presentation of these works throughout the book. Artful commentary by John W. Welch, editor in chief of BYU Studies, and Doris R. Dant, executive editor, also add to the publication.



The Bearded White God of Ancient America: The Legend of Quetzalcoatl **\$15.95**

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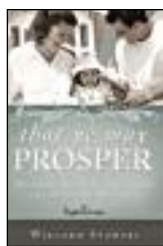
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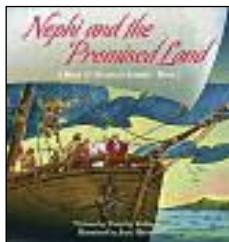
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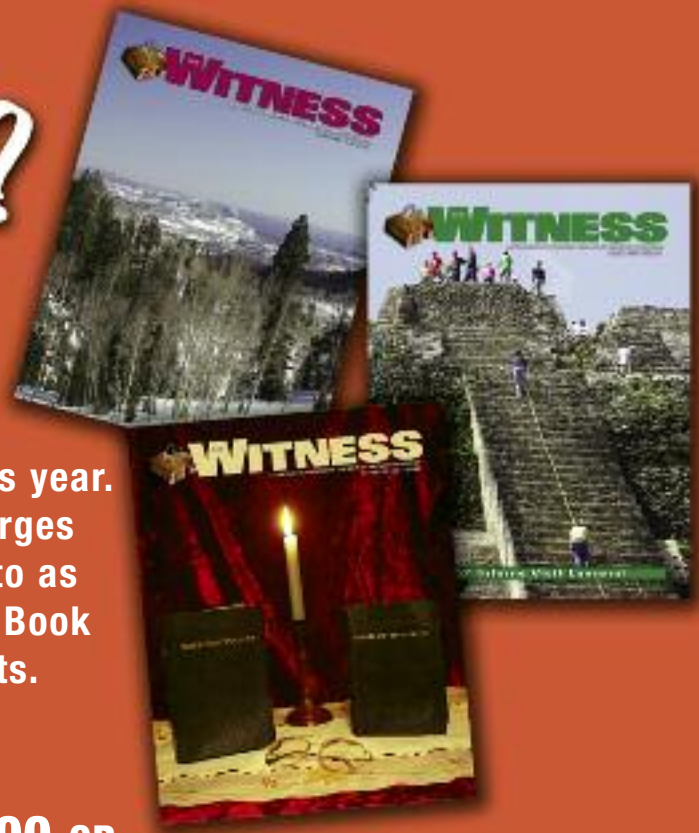
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