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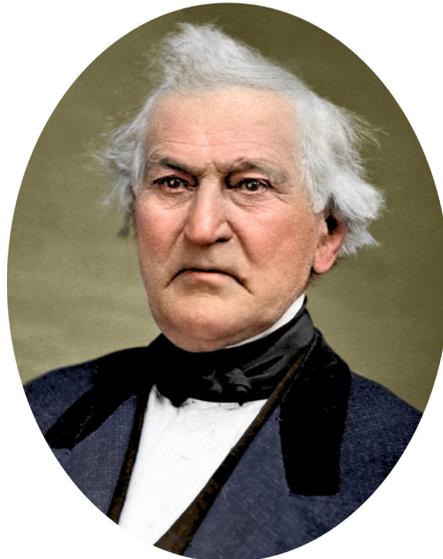
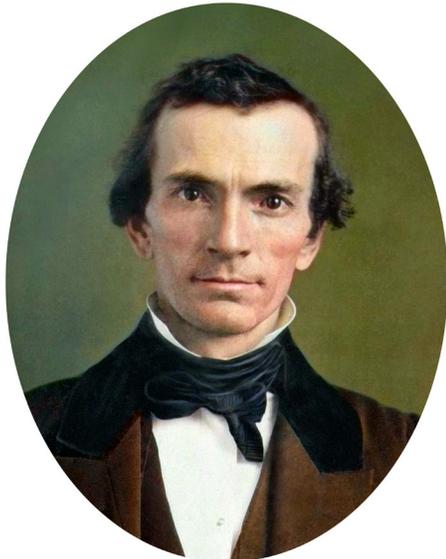
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KnowWhy #267 - Why Were Three Key Witnesses Chosen To Testify Of The Book Of Mormon?

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Abstract: The solemn testimony of the Three Witnesses has appeared in every edition of the Book of Mormon since 1830. Each of these specific men—Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris, and David Whitmer—sacrificed much to help with the translation and publication of the Book of Mormon, and it’s likely this is a significant part of why they were chosen as witnesses. Importantly, throughout their lives and even during periods of estrangement from the church, none of them ever denied their testimonies. Their joint vision of the gold plates, the angel who delivered and presented them, the voice from heaven confirming their truth, and the other artifacts which accompanied them provide powerful evidence that the Book of Mormon is true.



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The Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon Compilation retouching and colorization by Bryce M Haymond

Why Were Three Key Witnesses Chosen to Testify of the Book of Mormon?

“In the mouth of three witnesses shall these things be established.”
Ether 5:4

The Know

The prophet Nephi foresaw that the gold plates of the Book of Mormon would be “hid from the eyes of the world” and that “the eyes of none shall behold it save it be that three witnesses shall behold it, by the power of God” and “none other ... shall view it, save it be a few according to the will of God” (2 Nephi 27:12–13). Moroni further declared that “in the mouth of three witnesses shall these things be established” (Ether 5:4).

In response to these and other revelations,¹ Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris, and David Whitmer, accompanied by Joseph Smith, went into the woods to pray for a special witness of the Book of Mormon.² In the resulting vision,³ which occurred the end of June, 1829, these men were visited by the angel Moroni, who presented the gold plates to their view and “turned over the leaves one by one, so that [they] could see them, and discern the engravings thereon distinctly.”⁴

In this remarkable shared experience, they all heard a voice from heaven confirming the truthfulness of the record⁵ and were then shown the sword of Laban, the Liahona, the Urim and Thummim, and the breastplate.⁶

A careful analysis of this experience and the lives of these Three Witnesses can strengthen faith that Christ’s church has been restored to the earth through the prophet Joseph Smith.⁷

The solemn testimony of these three additional witnesses “has appeared in every edition of the Book of Mormon from the beginning.”⁸ Each of these specific men sacrificed much to help with the translation and publication of the Book of Mormon, and it’s likely this is a significant part of why they were chosen (see Ether 5:2).⁹ Importantly, throughout their lives and even during periods of estrangement from the church, none of these witnesses ever denied their testimonies.¹⁰

Oliver Cowdery acted as Joseph’s primary scribe,¹¹ and throughout his ministry served as a “second witness of many critical events in the restoration of the gospel.”¹² For instance, during the period of translation, he, with Joseph Smith, received the Aaronic and Melchizedek Priesthoods from angelic messengers.¹³

Shortly after rejoining the Church, and in a public speech recorded by Reuben Miller, Cowdery stated,

“I beheld with my eyes. And handled with my hands the gold plates from which [the Book of Mormon] was translated. I also beheld the Interpreters. That book is true.”¹⁴

According to Richard L. Anderson, throughout Cowdery’s life, “He told the same simple story of the vision, whether under privation, persecution, resentment against the translator of the Book of Mormon, ridicule by non-Mormons, or knowledge of imminent death.”¹⁵

Whereas Oliver Cowdery sacrificed considerable time and energy to help with the translation process, Martin Harris fronted “the entire cost of the publication of the Book of Mormon” by mortgaging “most of his property.”¹⁶ Harris also spent considerable time and energy seeking to authenticate the characters on the gold plates.¹⁷

When asked by the twelve-year-old William Glenn if he had indeed seen the plates and the angel, Harris declared, “Gentlemen, do you see that hand? Are you sure you see it? Are your eyes playing you a trick or something? No. Well, as sure as you see my hand so sure did I see the angel and the plates.”¹⁸

With similar conviction, and often using similar analogies with concrete descriptions, Martin Harris reaffirmed his testimony over and over throughout his long life.¹⁹

David Whitmer took the time to escort Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery to Fayette, where the Whitmer family graciously hosted Joseph Smith, his wife Emma, and Oliver Cowdery throughout a major portion of the translation process. This willing sacrifice placed considerable strain on the Whitmers.²⁰

David Whitmer, the most interviewed of the witnesses, claimed that throughout his life “thousands came to inquire” and according to Anderson, “over fifty of these conversations are reported in reasonable detail in contemporary diaries, letters, and newspapers, supplemented by later recollections.”²¹ Anderson described Whitmer as “Impeccable in reputation, consistent in scores of recorded interviews, obviously sincere, and personally capable of detecting delusion—no witness is more compelling than David Whitmer.”²²

Although Whitmer was the only one of the Three Wit-

nesses who never mended his broken ties with the Church, his deathbed testimony stands as a final stamp of certitude of his lifelong conviction: “if God ever uttered a truth, the testimony I now bear is true. I did see the angel of God, and I beheld the glory of the Lord, and he declared the record true.”²³

The Why

The Lord has declared that “in the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established” (Doctrine and Covenants 6:28). This principle was the basis of ancient Israelite law (see Deuteronomy 19:15; 2 Corinthians 13:1),²⁴ and witnesses still play a crucial role in legal systems throughout the modern world.²⁵ In a typical serious legal setting, the testimonies of witnesses help a jury or a judge to establish facts and “reach conclusions about the relative persuasiveness of the evidence.”²⁶ For these same reasons, God provided three key witnesses to testify of His work through the miracle of the Book of Mormon.²⁷

According to Steven C. Harper, the witnesses to the Book of Mormon provide “some of the most compelling evidence in favor of its miraculous revelation and translation.”²⁸ In particular, the Three Witnesses support Joseph Smith’s original testimony with the following jointly related facts: (1) three other individuals beheld the gold plates for themselves, while at the same time they (2) “were also introduced to the angel who was involved in revealing the plates,” (3) heard a voice from heaven confirming the record’s truthfulness, and (4) viewed the ancient artifacts, which accompanied the plates.²⁹

The joint testimony of these witnesses may be especially important for the modern age, with its increasingly skeptical attitude toward religion and any claims of divine manifestations.³⁰ As Anderson explained, “One cannot dismiss the experience easily, for each man so testifying impressed his community with his capacity and unwavering honesty, and all three consistently reaffirmed the experience in hundreds of interviews throughout their lives.”³¹

Furthermore, these men were each stubborn in their own way and demonstrated on multiple occasions that they were willing to follow the path that they individually felt was right, even under heavy adverse pressures.³² They were not the type to be easily swayed or duped.³³

On his deathbed, Oliver Cowdery said to Jacob Gates: “I am a dying man, and what would it profit me to tell you a lie? I know . . . that this Book of Mormon was translated by the gift and power of God. My eyes saw, my ears heard, and my understanding was touched, and I know that whereof I testified is true. It was no dream, no vain imagination of the mind—it was real.”³⁴

As described by President Ezra Taft Benson, the testimony of the Three Witnesses was a part of the Lord’s “built in . . . proof system of the Book of Mormon.”³⁵ Moroni declared that accompanying these three earthly witnesses would be three heavenly witnesses—“the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost”—and that at the last day these combined witnesses would “stand as a testimony against the world” (Ether 5:4).

Further Reading

Neal Rappleye, “Idle and Slothful Strange Stories: Book of Mormon Origins and the Historical Record,” *Interpreter: A Journal of Mormon Scripture* 20 (2016): 21–37.

Alexander L. Baugh, “The Testimony of the Book of Mormon Witnesses,” in *A Reason for Faith: Navigating LDS Doctrine & Church History*, ed. Laura Harris Hales (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2016), 45–58.

Larry E. Morris, “The Experience of the Three Witnesses,” *Revelations in Context*, December 26, 2012, online at history.lds.org.

Richard Lloyd Anderson, “Personal Writings of the Book of Mormon Witnesses,” in *Book of Mormon Authorship Revisited: The Evidence for Ancient Origins*, ed. Noel B. Reynolds (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1997), 39–60.

Richard Lloyd Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses* (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret Book, 1981).

Notes

1. For the role that 2 Nephi 27:12 and Ether 5:2–4 played in generating interest for the three witnesses to seek a divine manifestation, see John W. Welch, “The Miraculous Translation of the Book of Mormon,” in *Opening the Heavens: Accounts of Divine Manifestations, 1820–1844*, ed. John W. Welch (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and BYU Press, 2005, 2nd edition 2017), 115–117, n. 111. Accompanying the prophetic promises about the three witnesses found in the Book of Mormon is also a revelation recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 5:11–15. Moreover, Joseph apparently obtained the Lord’s approval before venturing into the woods with the prospective witnesses. See Steven C. Harper, “The Eleven Witnesses,” in *The Coming Forth of the Book of Mormon: A Marvelous Work and a Wonder*, ed. Dennis L. Largey, Andrew H. Hedges, John Hilton III, and Kerry Hull (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2015), 118; Lucy Mack Smith, *History, 1844–1845*, p. 11, online at josephsmithpapers.org.

2. For further information regarding the interest and preparations of the witnesses, see Richard Lloyd Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses* (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret Book, 1981), 7–9.

3. This vision actually took place in two stages. Initially, these companions all joined in prayer together, but after their second failed attempt Martin Harris withdrew himself, “believing . . . that his presence was the cause of [their] not obtaining” the witness they desired. With Martin Harris departed, Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, and David Whitmer jointly experienced the reported vision. Soon after this, Joseph Smith found Martin and joined him in prayer. It wasn’t long before Joseph Smith and Martin Harris experienced the same vision the other companions had witnessed. *History, 1838–1856*, volume A-1, p. 24–25, online at josephsmithpapers.org.

4. *History, 1838–1856*, volume A-1, p. 25, online at josephsmithpapers.org.

5. See *History, 1838–1856*, volume A-1, p. 25, online at josephsmithpapers.org.

6. For the prophetic promise that they would behold these items, see Doctrine and Covenant 17:1. For a



- discussion of these items' evidentiary value, see Daniel C. Peterson, "Tangible Restoration: The Witnesses and What They Experienced," 2006 FairMormon Conference presentation, 31–33, online at fairmormon.org.
7. A few days afterwards, the Eight Witnesses handled the plates which were shown to them by Joseph Smith in Manchester, New York.
8. Peterson, "Tangible Restoration," 2. See also, Michael Hubbard MacKay and Gerrit J. Dirkmaat, *From Darkness Unto Light: Joseph Smith's Translation and Publication of the Book of Mormon* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2015), 151: "Their written statement was included with the manuscript pages of the Book of Mormon and was eventually printed in the back of the published book in 1830."
9. See Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 9.
10. See Richard Lloyd Anderson, "Book of Mormon Witnesses," (FARMS Transcripts, 1994), 9.
11. See Welch, "The Miraculous Translation of the Book of Mormon," 90–91, 143.
12. Richard Lloyd Anderson, "A Brief Biography of Oliver Cowdery," in *Oliver Cowdery: Scribe, Elder, Witness*, ed. John W. Welch and Larry E. Morris (Provo, UT: Neal A. Maxwell Institute for Religious Scholarship, 2006), 1.
13. See Steven C. Harper, "Oliver Cowdery as Second Witness of Priesthood Restoration," in *Days Never to Be Forgotten: Oliver Cowdery*, ed. Alexander L. Baugh (Provo, UT: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2009), 73–89.
14. Welch, "The Miraculous Translation of the Book of Mormon," 143. For further information regarding Miller's account of Oliver Cowdery's testimony, see Richard Lloyd Anderson, "Reuben Miller, Recorder of Oliver Cowdery's Reaffirmations," in *Oliver Cowdery*, 401–417.
15. Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 53–54.
16. Gerrit J. Dirkmaat and Michael Hubbard MacKay, "Joseph Smith's Negotiations to Publish the Book of Mormon," in *The Coming Forth of the Book of Mormon*, 168.
17. See Richard E. Bennett, "Martin Harris's 1828 Visit to Luther Brandish, Charles Anthon, and Samuel Mitchell," in *The Coming Forth of the Book of Mormon*, 103–115.
18. Statement of William M. Glenn to O. E. Fischbacher, May 30, 1943, Cardston, Alberta, Canada, cit. *Deseret News*, October 2, 1943, as cited in Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 116.
19. See Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 118. For a treatment of Martin Harris's final years, see Susan Easton Black and Larry C. Porter, "Rest Assured, Martin Harris Will Be Here in Time," *Journal of the Book of Mormon and Other Restoration Scripture* 20, no. 1 (2011): 5–27.
20. See Richard Lloyd Anderson, "The Whitmers: A Family That Nourished the Church," *Ensign*, August 1979, online at lds.org.
21. Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 79.
22. Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 90.
23. Journal of Angus Cannon, January 7, 1888. Cp. Cannon's Tabernacle speech, *Deseret Evening News*, February 12, 1888, as cited in Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 92.
24. For treatments of Nephi's use of this ancient legal standard, see Bruce A. Van Orden, "The Law of Witnesses in 2 Nephi," in *The Book of Mormon: Second Nephi, The Doctrinal Structure*, ed. Monte S. Nyman and Charles D. Tate Jr. (Provo, UT: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 1989), 307–321; Bruce A. Van Orden, "'We Prophesy of Christ': The Law of Witnesses in 2 Nephi," *Ensign*, February 1990, online at lds.org.
25. See John W. Welch, *The Legal Cases in the Book of Mormon* (Provo, UT: BYU Press and Neal A. Maxwell

- Institute for Religious Scholarship, 2008), 89–99 for a discussion of the role of witnesses in ancient Israelite judicial procedures.
26. John W. Welch, “The Power of Evidence in the Nurturing of Faith,” in *Echoes and Evidences of the Book of Mormon*, ed. Donald W. Parry, Daniel C. Peterson, and John W. Welch (Provo, UT: FARMS, 2002), 31.
27. Joseph Smith taught that the Three Witnesses were essential elements in building the kingdom of heaven on the earth: “The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened. It may be understood that the church of the Latter Day Saints, has taken its rise from a little leaven that was put into three witnesses. Behold, how much this is like the parable: it is fast leavening the lump, and will soon leaven the whole.” “Letter to the Elders of the Church, 30 November–1 December 1835,” p. 228, online at josephsmithpapers.org.
28. Harper, “The Eleven Witnesses,” 119; also published as “Evaluating the Book of Mormon Witnesses” *Religious Educator* 11, no. 2 (2010): 37.
29. Neal Rappleye, “Idle and Slothful Strange Stories’: Book of Mormon Origins and the Historical Record,” *Interpreter: A Journal of Mormon Scripture* 20 (2016): 29.
30. For a discussion of these increasing trends, see Dallen H. Oaks, “Stand as Witnesses of God,” *Ensign*, March 2015, 31–33, online at lds.org.
31. Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 53. For over 75 such statements by those close to the translation process, see Welch, “The Miraculous Translation of the Book of Mormon,” 129–164. See also, Richard Lloyd Anderson “The Credibility of the Book of Mormon Translators,” in *Book of Mormon Authorship: New Light on Ancient Origins*, ed. Noel B. Reynolds and Charles D. Tate (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1996), 213–237.
32. With their lives at stake, David Whitmer, Oliver Cowdery, and Hiram Page stood firmly by their testimonies. See Mitchell K. Schaefer, “‘The Testimony of Men’: William E. McLellin and the Book of Mormon Witnesses,” *BYU Studies* 50, no. 1 (2011): 109.
33. See Anderson, *Investigating the Book of Mormon Witnesses*, 184–190.
34. Jacob Forsberry Gates (son of Jacob Gates), signed and notarized affidavit, 30 January 1912, LDS Church Archives; published in *Improvement Era* 15, no. 5 (1912): 418–419; as cited in Scott H. Faulring, “The Return of Oliver Cowdery,” in *Oliver Cowdery: Scribe, Elder, Witness*, 362.
35. Ezra Taft Benson, “The Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants,” *Ensign*, May 1987, online at lds.org.