



---

NEAL A. MAXWELL INSTITUTE  
FOR RELIGIOUS SCHOLARSHIP

---

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY • PROVO, UTAH

**Title** Notes and Communications: More on the Silver Plates from Lehi's Jerusalem

**Author(s)** William J. Adams Jr.

**Reference** *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies* 4/2 (1995): 136-37.

**ISSN** 1065-9366 (print), 2168-3158 (online)

**Abstract** Michael D. Coogan identifies the silver plates found in a Jerusalem burial site as one of the ten most significant finds for biblical archaeology because "they are our earliest witness to the text of the Bible."

## NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

### More on the Silver Plates from Lehi's Jerusalem

William J. Adams, Jr.

In the Spring 1994 issue of the *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies*, I described the discovery, unwrapping, and translation of silver plates found in a Jerusalem burial site that dates just before the Babylonian captivity.<sup>1</sup> This time frame is that of Lehi and his family. The importance of this find for Book of Mormon studies is that sacred texts were written on precious metal plates, and thus Lehi's search for the plates of Laban and his writing on precious metal plates are real possibilities.

A recent issue of *Biblical Archaeology Review* gives additional importance to these plates in the article "10 Great Finds," by Michael D. Coogan.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Coogan was asked to sift through all the archaeological finds in Palestine and determine the ten most significant for biblical archaeology. In doing so he tried to list finds that are representative of whole areas of endeavors. For example, one of his choices was the Gibeon water system. Not only is it a marvel by itself, but it also represents other engineering feats of the Israelites.

---

<sup>1</sup> William J. Adams, "Lehi's Jerusalem and Writing on Metal Plates," *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies* 3/1 (1994): 204-6.

<sup>2</sup> Michael D. Coogan, "10 Great Finds," *Biblical Archaeology Review* 21/3 (May-June 1995): 36-47.

Coogan selected these plates as one of his ten great finds because, in the overall picture of biblical archaeology, they “are the earliest inscriptions containing a text also found in the Bible.”<sup>3</sup> These texts represent the work of scribes, such as those of the Dead Sea Scrolls, who preserved the Bible for us. He concludes that the significance of the texts “is inversely proportionate to their size, for they are our earliest witnesses to the text of the Bible.”

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 45.