

SCRIPTURE CENTRAL

https://scripturecentral.org/

Type: Magazine Article

Quetzalcoatl

Author(s): Charles E. Dibble Source: *Improvement Era*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (January 1943) Published by: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Page(s): 6

Abstract: A series of brief comments in which the author presents archaeological findings, architectural notes, and myths and legends that deal indirectly with the Book of Mormon. Dibble discusses the wheel, ancient irrigation methods, metals, Mexican and Mayan codices, Quetzalcoatl, ancient buildings, and numerous other related items. The eighteenth part covers Quetzalcoatl.



WHETHER we like it or not, we will have to depend on machinery already in service for up to 98 percent of farm production in 1943. This fact we must face. There's not a minute to lose. We've got to get the old equipment ready now. Every tractor and every machine must be put into first class working condition . . . for theirs is the task of growing and harvesting the most crucial crop in history. It can be done! Allis-Chalmers is sharing the responsibility with you . . . all the way.

But your dealer asks that you line up your repair work immediately...don't wait another day. Give him time to do a thorough reconditioning job now...and you won't be sorry later.

Thousands of Allis-Chalmers tractors and implements inspected by Allis-Chalmers dealers and judged ready for peak performance will soon be displaying the red-white-and-blue Farm Commando eagle. You too can be proud to tell the world your equipment is "Ready to Roll!"



Look for the Farm Commando eagle on equipment inspected and approved by your Allis-Chalmers dealer. Watch for his Farm Commando machinery and tractor school -your chance to get valuable help from factory-trained experts. High school farm shop classes, county and local officials will also find this short course timely and educational.



QUETZALCOATL

By CHARLES E. DIBBLE Roosevelt Fellow, Institute of International Education

UETZALCOATL means "Quetzalserpent" or "feathered serpent." But the feathers of the Quetzal bird were highly precious and thus the word "quetzal" came to mean "something precious." "Coatl" means serpent, but it also means twin. Even in Spanish, as spoken today in Mexico, "cuate" means a close companion. Hence, Quetzalcoatl, by extension, means "precious twin." In Mexican mythology the planet Venus in the morning hours represented Quetzalcoatl, and when the star appeared in the west it represented his twin brother, Xolotl.



QUETZALCOATL, ACCORDING TO THE BORGIA CODEX

In another legend Quetzalcoatl, who was also known as Ce Acatl, because he was born during a year called Ce Acatl, left his people and promised to return in a year of the same name. When the Spaniards arrived in Vera Cruz in 1519 (according to the Aztec calendar the year was Ce Acatl—1 Cane) there was no doubt but that the Toltec god, Quetzalcoatl, had returned to claim his kingdom.

Quetzalcoatl was a benefactor; he was god of the wind which brought rain; he was god of life. He taught the natives the art of working precious stones, weaving multicolored fabrics and feather mosaic. He introduced auto-sacrifice, discovered maize, taught the Indians astronomy, and gave them a calendar.

Quetzalcoatl was an old creator god and thus, in some representations, he wore a beard. According to one tradition he went down to the world of the dead, gathered the bones of past generations, and by nourishing them with his own blood, a new generation of men was created.