

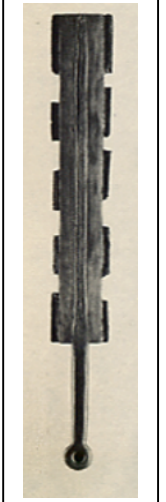
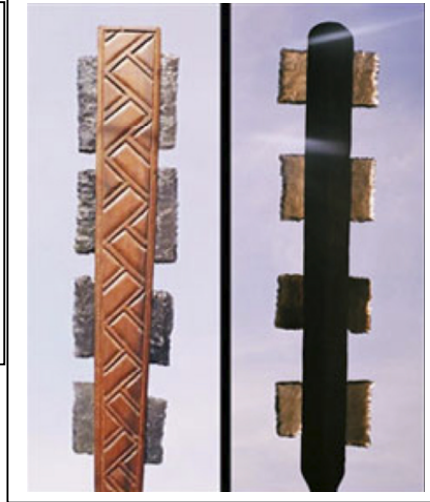
Weapons of War

Aztec swords-type Weapons

When HERNÁN CORTÉS in March 1519 A.D landed near Tabasco Mexico, these were the sword-type weapons that the Aztec warriors used.



Aztec warriors with their sword-type weapon also carrying shields. (Florentine Codex Vol. 6)



The above Aztec Sword-type weapons were about a yard-long wood club with sharp-edged pieces of flint or obsidian embedded in the wood. The Aztecs & Mayas used these sharp-edged weapons, [called a “macuahuitl”], as a sword.



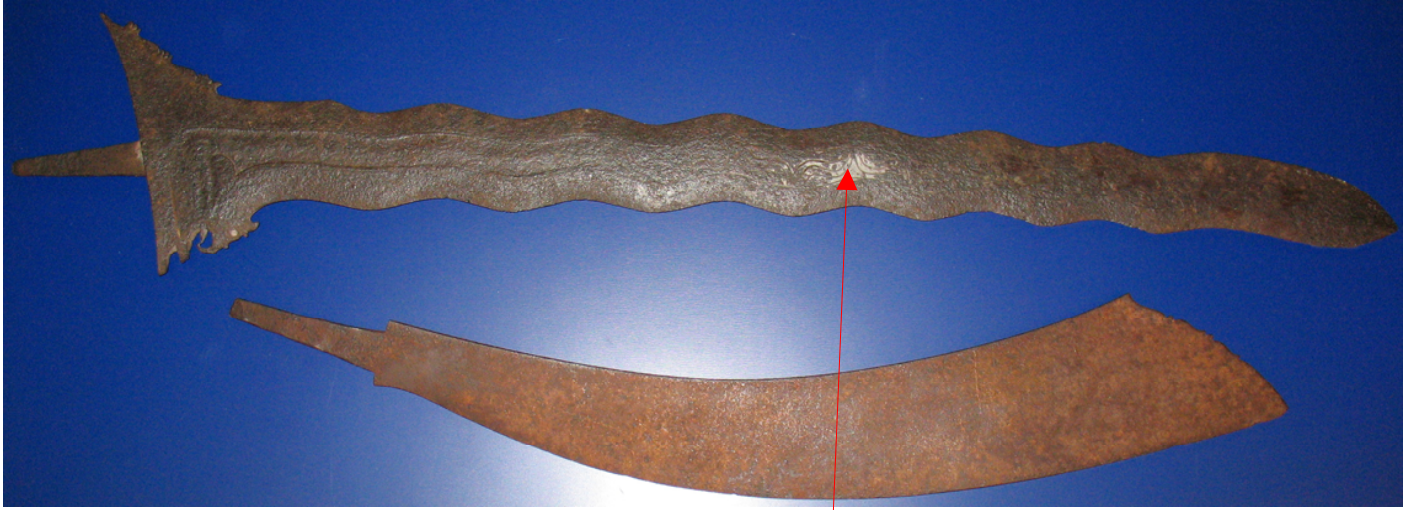
I can see no-way that the above wood sword-type weapons would or could be the “swords” that are being talked about in the following the Book of Mormon scriptures.

"I Nephi did take the sword of Laban, and...did make many swords" (2 Nephi 5:14) 588-570 B.C.

"...They have brought swords, the hilts thereof have perished..." (Mosiah 8:10) 121 B.C.



Note: This “sword” has a sheath.
Note also the light and dark skin people.
(Picture from the Pre-Columbus Aztec boob, Codex Nuttall p. 69)

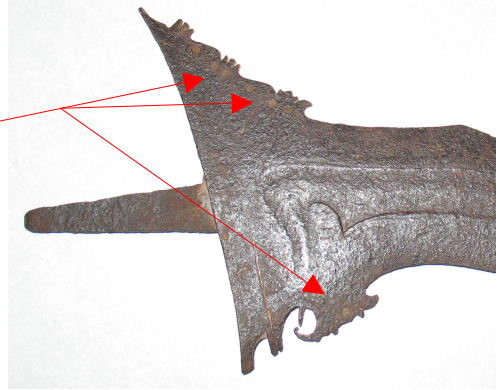


I found these swords at an old homestead 12 miles east of Mattawa, Washington State, USA.
 There are similar to swords found in the Philippines/Malaysia and Arabian Peninsula/Middle East areas.

"...The hilts thereof have perished..." (Mosiah 8:11)

What I find interesting is that the "hilts thereof have perished"
The sword to the right has copper or brass round rivets in it. And silver inlaid designs all along the blade.

These swords are not old enough to be from the Book of Mormon time period.
 But they are the same very rare *"the hilts there of have perished"* swords that are talked about in the Book of Mormon. (Mosiah 8:10) 121 B.C.



Cimeters

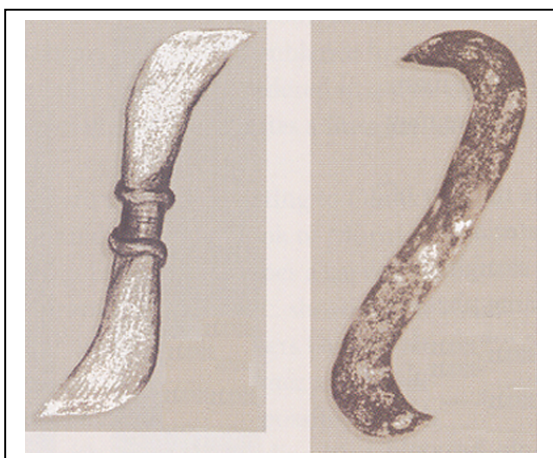


A curved weapon called a “*cimeter*”, carved in stone “Stela 11”. Located at the ancient city of Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala.

The ancient city of Kaminaljuyu was occupied during the Book of Mormon time period. 1500 B.C. to 1200 A.D. (Wikipedia-Kaminaljuyu)



Found in Loltun Cave, Yucatan Peninsula. Another warrior carrying a weapon that would be called a “*cimeter*”.



On the left a “*cimeter*” from “Stela 11”, at the ancient city of Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala, dated to the 1st century B.C.

On the right a “*cimeter*” from Loltun Cave, Yucatan Peninsula, dated to the 2nd century B.C.



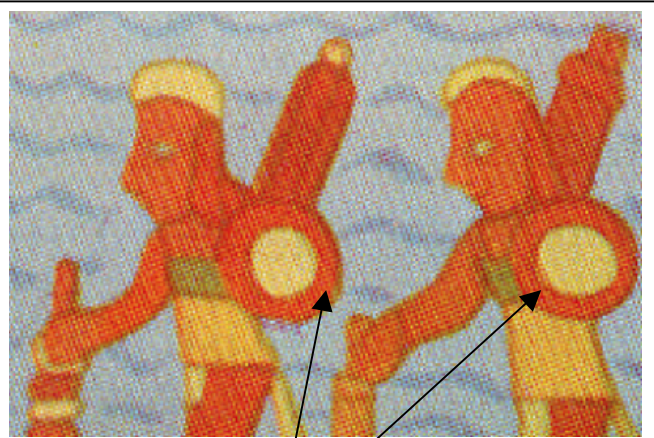
Loltún Warrior carved in stone at the ancient city of Kaminaljuyu

The Loltún Warrior, Dated 900 A.D. to 1500 A.D.

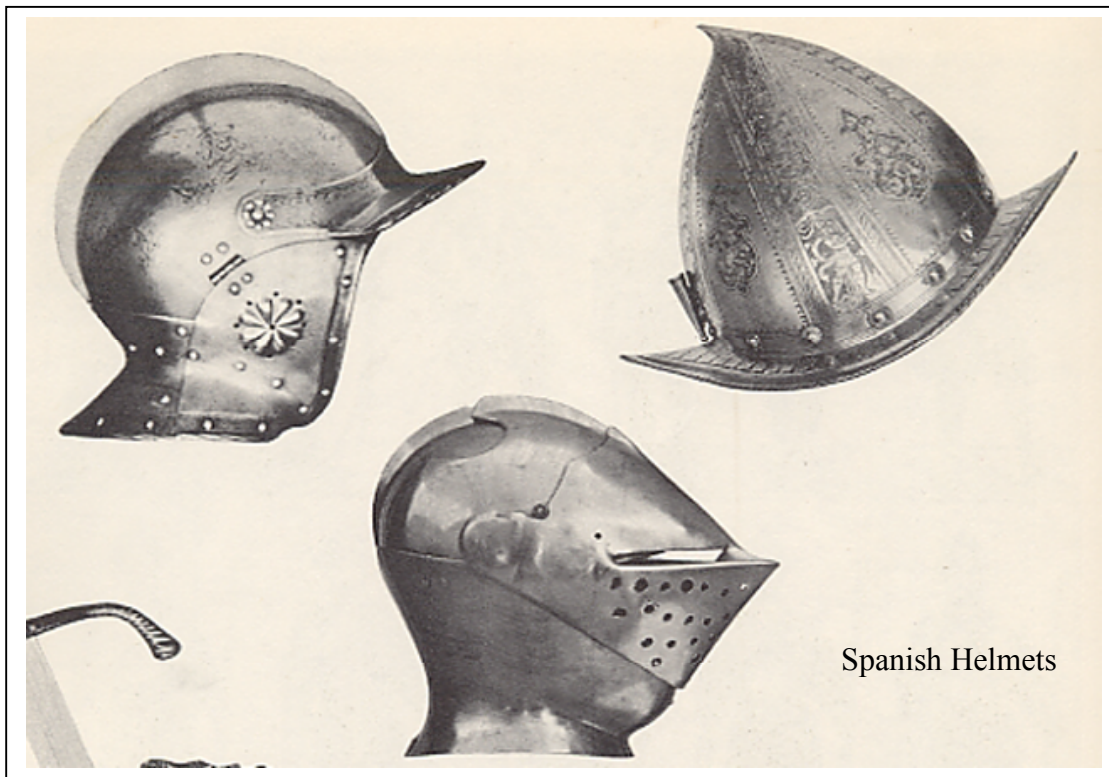
An obsidian-bladed sword and a double curve cimeteer weapon.



Warrior dressed in armor, found at Nopiloa, Veracruz Mexico. Museum of Jalisco.



"Temple of the Warriors" Chichen Itza, Mexico
Note: the "*shields*".

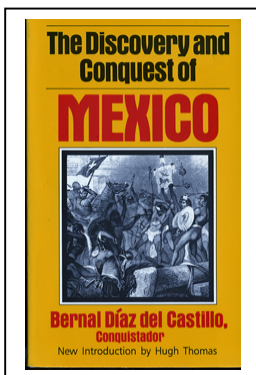


1519 A.D.

Hernando Cortes and his men had just come ashore in the "New World", Vera Cruz, and Mexico. At the news of their arrival Montezuma sent two ambassadors with painters to Hernando Cortes. They were to report back, to Montezuma, bringing with them painted pictures of the things they saw. Bernal Castillo a soldier of Hernando Cortes records the following:

"It happened that one of the soldiers had a helmet half gilt but somewhat rusty, and this Tendile noticed, for he was the more forward of the two ambassadors, and said that he wished to see it as it was like one that they possessed which had been left to them by their ancestors of the race from which they had sprung, and that it had been placed on the head of their god Huichilobos, [Quecalcoatl], and that their prince Montezuma would like to see this helmet." "When he [Montezuma] examined the helmet and that which was on his Huichilobos, he felt convinced that we belonged to the race which, as his forefathers had foretold would come to rule over the land." (The Discovery & Conquest of Mexico by Bernal Diaz del Castillo p. 72)

Source of information:



The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico

By Bernal Diaz del Castillo

Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote in Spanish, in the 1560's, *The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico*. It was published in the United States in **1908**. Bernal Castillo was one of the Spanish conquistadors with Hernandez Cortes when Cortes entered the Aztec nation of Montezuma in 1519 A.D. "This book is one of the main sources for the history of the Conquest." It was... [Written] after the Conquest was over, at the time the author, [Bernal Castillo] then nearly sixty, was living in Santiago de Guatemala. It is Bernal Castillo's personal journal of his first hand knowledge of that historical event.

(Introduction to The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico.)

"The [Discovery and Conquest of Mexico is the] most complete and trustworthy of the chronicles of the Conquest." (New York Times)