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# ATLANTIS REDISCOVERED

Existence of plain and circular metropolis geographically,  
topographically and dimensionally proven



This report describes the successful localization of the legendary Atlantis in the center of the two Americas. It will be demonstrated that about over 12,000 years ago, when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene and the sea level worldwide was about averaged 120 m lower than today, the panorama of the large Antilles island Cuba corresponded exactly to Plato's information about the plain of Atlantis. This detection can be backed up with the discovery of the sunken circular metropolis in the Gulf of Batabanó, where lays an underwater structure which is again consistent in detail with the specifications Plato has given in his late works »Timaeos« and »Critias«.



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Existence of plain and circular metropolis geographically,  
topographically and dimensionally proven

by Norman Frey



The text in the paper at hand is a revised version of an article, already published at April 6th 2009 at »Einsteins der Steinzeit«, documenting the discovery of the sunken metropolis of Atlantis. Thanks to Anne Gabbert, who made a great job by translating the original lecture notes!

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## Introductory words

Karlsruhe, April 26th 2009

As Ethnologist and Doctor of Philosophy Christine Pellech could prove, i. a., with a 14,000 year-old world sea chart, when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene, Central America must have been the center of a naval, global going economic power, that not only knew the global current system of winds and streams but was able to use it effectually, as well. <sup>1</sup>

By literally and consistently interpreting Plato's dialogues »Timaeus« and »Critias«, I can not only affirm Christine Pellech's research work but I can also prove, that this early high culture must have been the very Atlantis.

The following report describes the successful geographical, topographical and dimensional localization of the legendary Atlantis in the center of the two Americas. It will be demonstrated that about over 12,000 years ago, when the sea level worldwide was about averaged 120 m lower than today, the panorama of the large

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1 Dr Christine Pellech: »A 14,000 year-old world sea map«; Migration & Diffusion, Vol. 6, Issue No. 21; 2005 / Dr Christine Pellech: »Crossing the Atlantic in early times« at <http://www.migration-diffusion.info>

Antilles island Cuba corresponded exactly to Plato's information about the plain of Atlantis.

I can back up this detection with my discovery of the sunken circular metropolis in the Gulf of Batabanó, where lays an underwater structure which is again consistent in detail with the specifications, Plato has given in his late late works relating the glacial »Imperium Atlanticum«.

There is only one conclusion to draw from the both: It is evident, that Atlantis did really exist and that the sunken metropolis of this civilization is situated right at the center of the early global hub of maritime trade proven by Christine Pellech.

Norman Frey



## The plain of Atlantis

According to Plato, respectively Critias, the description of Atlantis was brought from Egypt by Solon, where it was told to him by an old priest from Saïs. The Egyptian hieroglyph for »island« was used equivalent for »coast(line)« and »shore«.

*»The histories tell of a mighty power which unprovoked made an expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia. This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles (=the Straits of Gibraltar).«*

*»The island (=the Americas) was larger than Libya (=North Africa) and Asia (=Near and Middle East) put together, and was the way to other islands (=Pacific islands), and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent (=Eurasia) which surrounded the true ocean (=Pacific).«*

*When the Gods »divided the Earth among each other, Atlantis was allotted to Poseidon. There, he settled his descendants at a part of the island, which looked as follows. Looking towards the sea, but in the center of the whole island, there was a plain.«*

The geographical middle of the two Americas is undoubtedly built by the isles and the coastlines of Central America, thus the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. In the center of this region, where the two marginal seas of the Atlantic Ocean connect, facing the Atlantic, lies the largest island of the Antilles, namely Cuba.

If we want to perceive Cuba as the lowland of Atlantis, though, the fact that it lies *»in the center of the whole island«*, respectively America, is not sufficient. Furthermore, all of the geographical and topographical details of the lowland mentioned in the dialogues about Atlantis would have to apply in detail to the Antilles island.

*»First of all, the whole country was said to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea.«*

*»It was smooth and even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction 3,000 stadia, but across the center inland it was 2,000 stadia. This part of the island looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the northwind. It was for the most part rectangular and oblong, and where falling out of the straight line followed the circular ditch.«*

*»It was excavated to the depth of a plethron and its breadth was a stadium everywhere; it was carried round the whole of the plain, and was 10,000 stadia in length. It received the streams*

*which came down from the mountains, and winding round the plain and meeting at the city, was there let off into the sea.»*

This very day, about three-fourths of Cuba's landscape are formed by spacious plains and most of the island lies between only 0 and 100 m above the current sea level. If we turn back the geological time to the beginning of the Holocene, the end of the Ice Age, when the sea level was about 120 m lower than today, the panorama becomes even clearer.

At that time, the plain stretched out far more towards the South: in the western part of Cuba down to the Cayos de San Felipe and Cayos los Indios respectively, the Isle of Youth and the Canarreos, and in the eastern part to the Jardines de la Reina. Those lowlands, today laying under sea, correspond to the regions of the Gulf of Batabanó and the Gulf of Guacanayabo.

Looking at the general dimensions of Cuba in a whole, 12,000 years ago, it becomes clear that Cuba featured the characteristics of a large plain; and also the other attributes mentioned by Plato correspond with that island: *»large«* (the biggest island of the Antilles), *»flat and even«* (generally low plain with altitude differences of approx. 200 m), *»for the most part rectangular and oblong«* (see expansions from North to South and from East to West respectively).

As aforementioned, Cuba's plains stretch out towards the South, which again complies to Plato's specifications. They are protected

against the rough North and Atlantic winds by curved ridges: The Cord de Guanicanico ranges from the South-West coast to the center of Cuba where it meets the Escambray mountains, after gradually getting flatter. There, the Alturas de Camaguey-Maniabón, a hilly landscape, stretch out to the Cristal Mountains in the utmost East, the latter seamlessly connecting to the Sierra Maestra. With an altitude of 2,000 m the Sierra Maestra is the highest topographic rise of Cuba and, almost doing a 180° turn, it points right back to the West.

Thus, the whole lowland is enclosed by arched upheavals which come down to the sea on the Eastern as well as on the Western part of the island's plains – just as Plato described it.

The next statement also applies: *»The whole country was said to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea.«* When the sea level used to be lower, the steeply sloping offshore barrier reef in the South of Cuba, whose tops are still visible (the above mentioned Cayos and Archipiélagos), rose as a cliff line from the water; behind it lay the plains. One can imagine it to have looked similar to the Irish or Breton cliff lines.

What about the size of the plain? Plato gives some pretty detailed information about it. We can assume that this information was referring to the common linear unit of Athens at that time: thus one foot equals 29,6 cm, one plethron equals 29,6 m, and one Attic stadium equals 177,6 m; thus 100 feet equals one plethron, and six plethrons equals one Attic stadion.

The plain was said to be stretching out over 3,000 stadia *»on either side«*. We can interpret this as the two long sides of a rectangle. But there is another possible interpretation.

As we can see, Cuba is centrally divided into an Eastern and a Western plain area by two topographical features – the already mentioned Escambray mountains and the Gulf of Cazones. And there indeed, the both plain areas stretch out just about 3,000 stadia (about 530 km) to the West and to the East respectively!

The width of the plain was said to be 2,000 stadia (approx. 360 km). Referring to the lower glacial sea level, *»from the sea upward«*, each of the plains is quite exactly 1,000 stadia (approx. 180 km) wide.

As a result, we get the following formula: 3,000 x 2 x 1,000 stadia, wherewith we see Plato's specifications matching Cuba's dimensions anew.

Furthermore, it was said that at the edge of the plain surrounding the Capital, there were *»some throughout low mountains coming about 50 stadia towards the inside«*, which protected the landscape against the North wind.

As described above, the Cord de Guanicanico starts at the South-Western corner of the island and stretches out *»towards the inside«* of Cuba (heading for the Escambray mountains), and thus builds a natural barrier against winds coming from the North. Run-

ning parallel from the glacial coastline to the foothills of these »*low mountains*« that reach a maximum height of 1,000 m, there is a quite consistently 50 stadia (approx. 9 km) wide coast passage.

By the way, we find out that the Capital must be situated somewhere in the Western part of the island, as well.

Unfortunately, the next point encounters difficulties: The plain was said to have been surrounded by a long ditch, which led the water, coming down from both sides of the mountains, off into the sea. It was supposedly one plethron (approx. 30 m) deep, one stadium (approx. 180 m) wide and 10,000 stadia (approx. 1,800 km) long.

The length of the ditch is very likely the result of some geometrical considerations given to the plain's proportions and thus the result of mathematical calculation:  $2 \times 3,000$  stadia of length plus  $2 \times 2 \times 1,000$  stadia of width equals 10,000 stadia.

Although one could try to detect parts of the great ditch with the help of satellite images (e. g. the course of the Río Negro, which has its source in the Escambray mountains and flows into the Caribbean at the North-Eastern edge of the Gulf of Batabanó, could be taking partially into consideration), this attempt would – at least at the moment – bring only limited success because of the great plain areas that today lie underwater. That is why this attempt is to be left open for once.

### Interim result:

Except for the great water bearing ditch, all the geographical and topographical features of the plain of Atlantis could find a real counterpart. So that there is a basis to go looking for the circular metropolis. Only the result of this research is able to show, whether the »Platonic myth« remains a myth, or must be reconsidered upon new and different terms.



## The metropolis of Atlantis

Poseidon, the town god of Atlantis, is said to have united with a mortal woman and to have made place *»where she dwelt a well protected place by breaking the ground, enclosing the hill all round, making alternate zones of sea and land larger and smaller, encircling one another; there were two of land and three of water, which he turned as with a lathe, each having its circumference equidistant every way from the center«.*

*»Surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea.«*

*»Beginning from the sea« Poseidon's descendants »bored a canal of three phletrons in width and 100 feet in depth and 50 stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which became a harbour, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.«*

From this follows, that the metropolis of Atlantis must have been situated 50 stadia (approx. 9 km) off the coast, at the most. Since the metropolis was said to have been situated in the Western part of Cuba's lowland areas, only the Gulf of

Batabanó can be taken into consideration as the environs of the metropolis: the area of Cayos de San Felipe and Cayos los Indios or the area of Cayo Largo and the Canarreos, respectively.

The Isle of Youth is out of the question of being the position of the metropolis, because *»one grievous day and night came, when the island of Atlantis was swallowed up by the sea and vanished«*. As it is known, the Isle of Youth still exists and is not flooded.

By providing evidence for Cuba being the plain of Atlantis, we got another hint which could help us localize the legendary city: Only in the utmost West the detected coast passage and the almost low mountain ridge, identified as the Cord de Guanicanico, start ranging in parallel. After eliminating the Isle of Youth as the supposed coast region, the Canarreos and Cayo Largo in the Eastern part of West Cuba fail to be, too.

Therefore, only the Cayos between the Isle of Youth and the South-Western point of Cuba remain as candidates for the sunken city. Either we will find an underwater structure, which is corresponding to Plato's specifications there, or the striking similarity between Plato's plain and the large Antilles island Cuba is nothing more than a remarkable but after all unimportant accumulation of coincidences.

To cut a long story short: Such an underwater structure really exists just behind the Cayos de San Felipe! Its upper parts loom a couple of meters under the water surface of the Gulf of Batabanó.

But what about the size of the underwater structure? Does it correspond to the dimensions given in Plato's dialogues?

The striking feature of the metropolis of Atlantis is said to have been a concentric circular structure of alternating rings of water and soil which gradually got narrower towards the inside, enclosing the temple of Poseidon and the castle of the high king and making it a *»well protected«* place.

*»Now the largest of the zones into which a passage was cut from the sea was three stadia in breadth, and the zone of land which came next of equal breadth; but the next two zones, the one of water, the other of land, were two stadia, and the one which surrounded the central island was a stadium only in width. The island in which the palace was situated had a diameter of five stadia.«*

*»All this including the zones, they surrounded by a stone wall on every side which began at the sea and went all round. This was everywhere distant 50 stadia from the largest zone or harbour, and enclosed the whole, the ends meeting at the mouth of the channel which led to the sea.«*

One can easily retrace the features of the metropolis and its surroundings with satellite images. The underwater structure shows quite exactly the dimensions stated in the Atlantis report: Both of the outer rings are each three stadia (approx. 500 m) thick, the two next are each two stadia (approx. 300 m)

and the inner one is about one stadium (approx. 150 m) thick. The diameter of the round surface in the center is five stadia (approx. 900 m).

The outer ring of the metropolis is connected to the glacial coastline by a channel. This fairway stands out against its environments as a dark, curved line, and although it is a little bit blurry, it can be well identified. Its length, though, corresponds roughly to the 50 stadia (about 8 km) mentioned in »Critias« and the width is close to the stated three phletrons (about 100 m). As seen from space, it is of course not possible to check the depth of 100 feet (approx. 30 m). But since the other two specifications already fit, there is not much speaking against another analogy.

In-between the Cayos, where the fairway leads into the sea, there is a large, noticeable gap. Thus, after all, we have found the *»opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress«*, as well.

Further surroundings – the stone wall, river beds, the trade port – are also more or less discernible as light structures of lines and curves that stand out against the dark environs, and vice versa. The better the satellite images we get from this spot, the better we will be able to reconstruct the whole city map.

## Conclusion:

As we found out, with one exception (the great water ditch surrounding the plain), virtually all the geographical, topographical and dimensional features mentioned in Plato's dialogues about Atlantis have a real counterpart in Cuba. Not only is Cuba showing all the characteristics of the plain of Atlantis but also the underwater structure of rings in the Gulf of Batabanó has all the characteristic features discussed in the dialogues and is even situated in the right spot.

Moreover, this spot in which Atlantis was discovered lies in the center of the global system of wind and sea currents – which have been the precondition for Christine Pellech's postulation that there had been a naval, global going economic power when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene.

Apparently, that naval power that Plato pictured in his late dialogues »Timaeos« and »Critias« is not a »Platonic myth« – it has existed in reality!



## Addendum

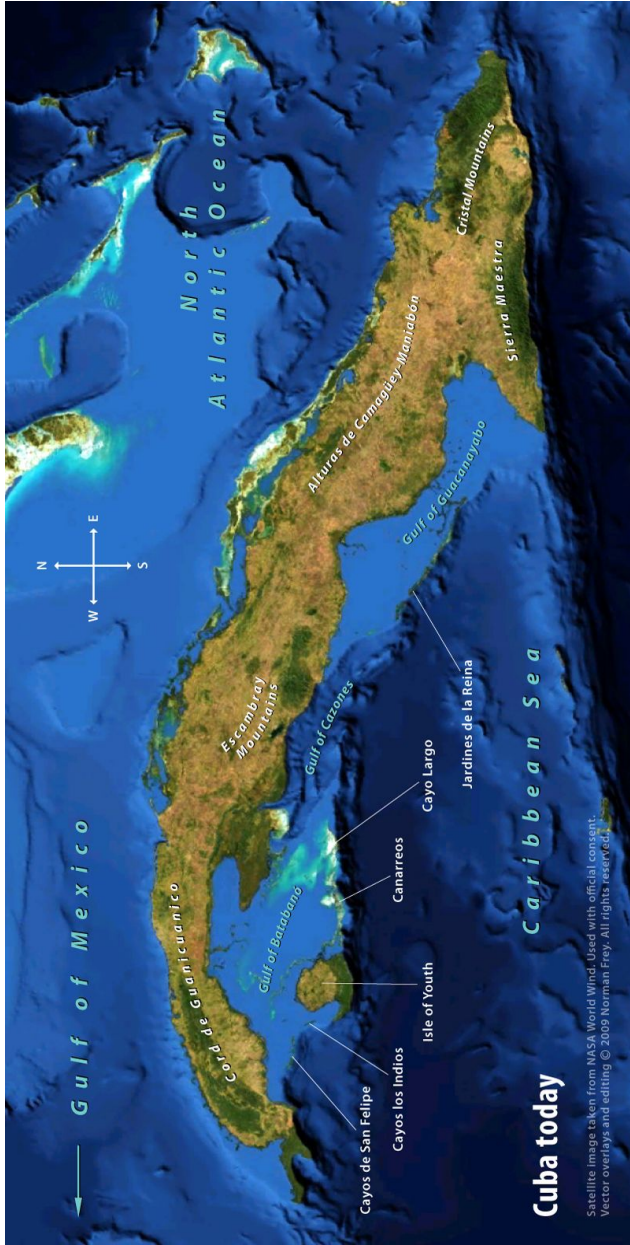


Figure 1.1: Cuba today



## Addendum

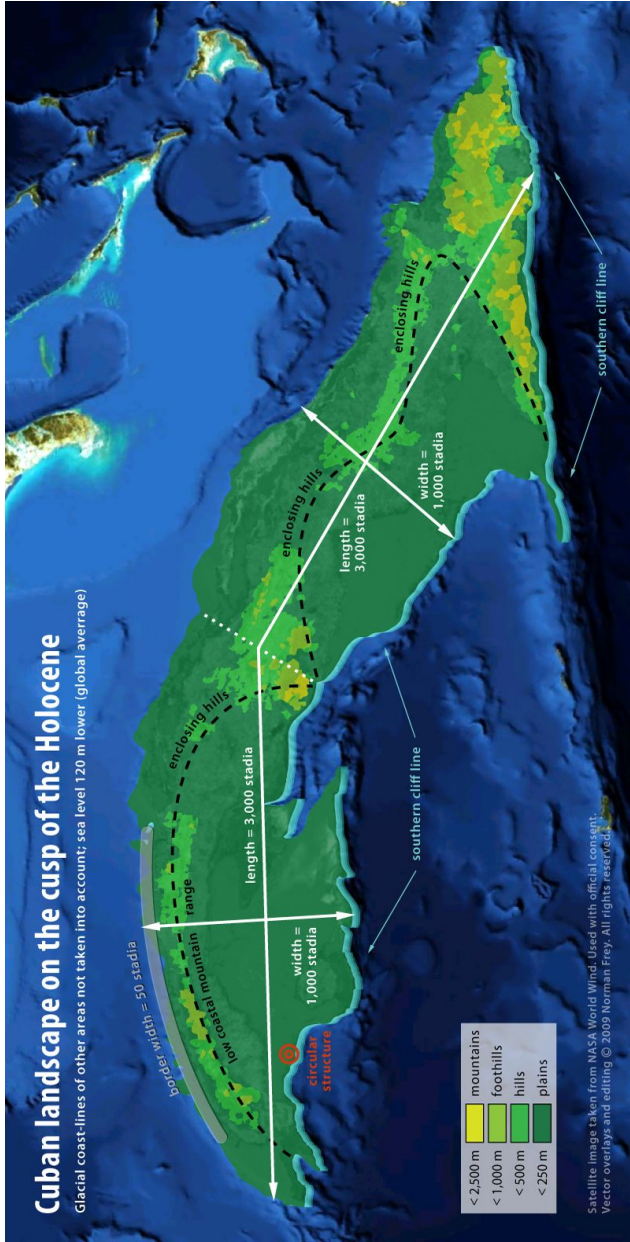


Figure 1.2: Cuban landscape on the cusp of the Holocene



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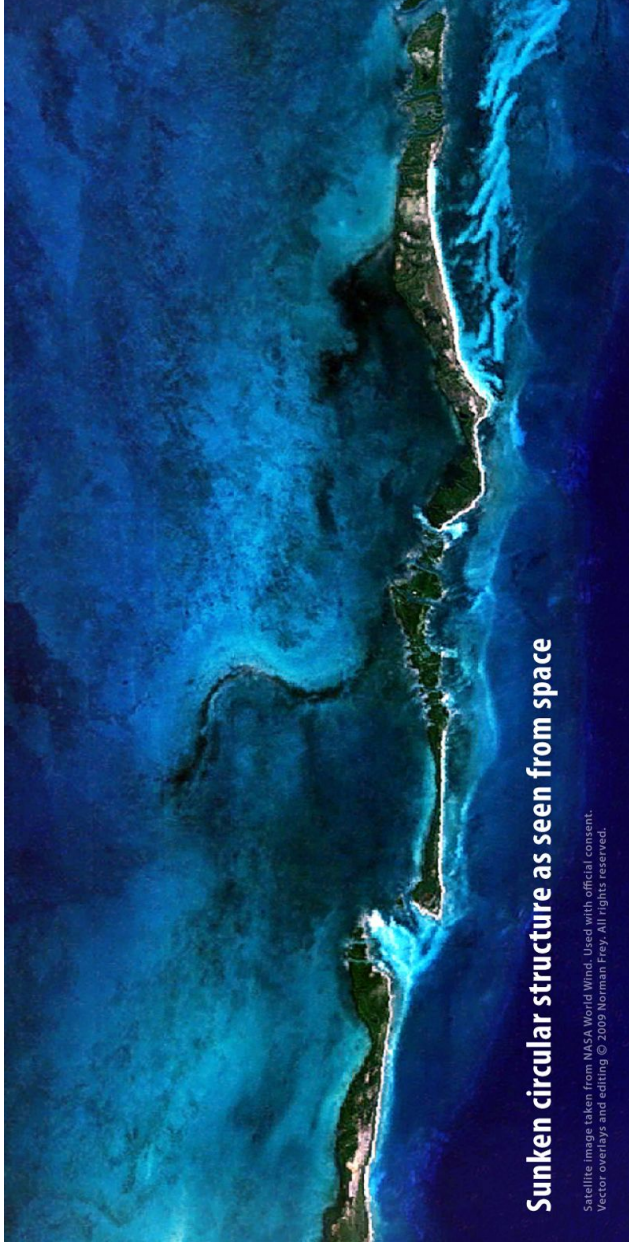


Figure 2.1: Sunken circular structure as seen from space



## Addendum



Figure 2.2: Sunken circular structure and interpreted environments