

Identification of Hyperborea with Atland and Frisland

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A mythical island the size of Ireland in the North Atlantic called Hyperborea by Greeks, Atland by Frisians and Frisland by Mercator, disappeared on October 24, 2194 BC, when it partially slid down the Judd Anticline toward the Icelandic Basin, 2 km deep. A remnant remained, the Faroe Plateau, topped by the Faroe Islands. The resulting tsunami, about 185m high, terminated other groups of islands, plus the Bell Beaker people in Britain and Ireland, plus most farmers in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Poland, Finland and Estonia. The maximum elevation of plowed farmland that uses silt dropped by the tsunami decreases with distance from the epicenter. Oera Linda Boek provides a detailed account of the tragedy.

Summary

Emilio Spedicato suggested that the mysterious island Hyperborea might be the same that Frisians called Atland and which Mercator's map of the Arctic depicted as Frisland. It sank beneath the Atlantic Ocean at the start of the new Frisian calendar, equivalent to October 24, 2194 BC. A remnant of the island survived as the Faroe Plateau, 200 to 500m beneath the sea.

In Finnish geography prior to Noah's Flood, the north pole lay in the direction of Greenland. A straight line drawn north from Asgard in SW Finland through Thrace in Sweden, across the snowy Riphean Mountains that separate Norway from Sweden, will intersect the Faroe Plateau, in agreement with Greek and Roman accounts.

The Faroe Plateau straddles a high, narrow ridge between Iceland and the continental shelf west of Norway that separates the Norwegian Basin to the north from the Icelandic Basin to the south. At a depth of 300m below sea level, the outline of the Faroe Plateau closely matches part of Frisland on maps by Zeno, Ruscelli, Lafreria and Mercator. The rest of the plateau broke off and slid down the Judd Anticline toward the Icelandic Basin on one side, or the Norway Basin on the other side.

During the last ice age, the Gulf Stream kept the island free from ice; instead of glacial striations, it has coral reefs. It may have been a refuge for ancestors of Odin's clan, who built Asgard around 5500 BC. While free from ice, it nevertheless was subject to occasional tsunamis from turbidites along the Norwegian coast, and from poisonous hydrogen fluoride fumes from Hekla in Iceland.

A recent survey by oil prospectors indicate that the plateau rotated clockwise and opened a 35 km gap at the south end of the Faroe-Shetland Trench. Google Earth clearly shows that at least a third of the plateau broke into pieces and slid toward the Icelandic Basin. The resulting tsunami started out 185m high and wiped out the Bell Beaker people in Britain and Ireland, plus many others around the Baltic Sea including the Ectenes of Boeotia led by king Ogygus. The highest plowed farmlands utilize silt dropped from the tsunami when it ponded before retreating.

Date of the sinking of Atland - Frisland

Oera Linda Boek, the written history of Frisians, dates the sinking of Atland (also called Aldland meaning Old Land) to day 1 of year 0 on the revised Frisian calendar. By backdating, this was 2193 BC based on the Frisian calendar, which began on October 24, 2194 BC of the Julian Calendar. The two dates for the sinking are the same. Both calendars date the end of the Trojan War to 1190 BC.

Called 'How the bad time came', *Oera Linda Boek* describes three years of horror that resulted from the sinking of Atland. When the skies finally cleared, the sun and stars had changed, so they devised a new calendar that began with the sinking. (Tr. William R Sandbach, 1876)

During the whole summer the sun had been hidden behind the clouds, as if unwilling to look upon Irtha. There was perpetual calm, and the damp mist hung like a wet sail over the houses and marshes. The air was heavy and oppressive, and in men's hearts was neither joy nor cheerfulness.

In the midst of this stillness Irtha began to tremble as if she was dying. The mountains opened to vomit forth fire and flames. Some sank into the bosom of Irtha, and in other places mountains rose out of the plain.

Aldland, called **Atland** by the navigators, disappeared, and the wild waves rose so high over hill and dale that everything was buried in the sea. Many people were swallowed up by Irtha, and others who had escaped the fire perished in the water.

It was also in Finda's land [yellow-haired people] that Irtha vomited fire, and in Twiskland [Germany]. Whole forests were burned one after the other, and when the wind blew from that quarter our land was covered with ashes. Rivers changed their course, and at their mouths new islands were formed of sand and drift.

During three years this continued, but at length it ceased, and forests became visible. Many countries were submerged, and in other places land rose above the sea, and the wood was destroyed through half of Twiskland. Troops of Finda's people came and settled in the empty places. Our dispersed people were exterminated or made slaves. Then watchfulness was doubly impressed upon us, and time taught us that union is force.

Location of Atland – Frisland - Hyperborea

Part of Atland-Frisland-Hyperborea now lies 200 to 500m beneath the Faroe Islands, called the Faroe Plateau. Mercator's map of the Arctic of 1595 shows Frisland at the same latitude as the Faroe Islands (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mercator's map of the Arctic, 1595, places Frisland southwest of Iceland.



Mapmakers Zeno, Mercator, Lafreri and Ruscelli all drew a similar-looking island from an heirloom map, as the island no longer existed. Eastern Frisland closely matches eastern Faroe Plateau at 300 meters (Raubenheimer, 2014, p 327).

Nicolo Zeno's map of 1558 calls it Frisland.

Ruscelli's edition of Zeno's map of 1561 calls it Frisland.

Lafreri's map of 1590 calls it Frisland.

Mercator's map of 1595 calls it Frisland Insula.

Figure 2: Ruscelli's 1561 map of Frisland (Raubenheimer 2014).



Greek and Roman References to Hyperborea

Hyperborea, shown variously as a peninsula or island, is located beyond what is now France, and stretches further north-south than east-west. (Strabo 11.4.3)

Hyperboreans were a race of giants who lived beyond the North Wind.

Boreas, god of the North Wind, lived in Thrace (Homer). Thrace was a region just north of Stockholm (Felice Vinci, 1996). Therefore, Hyperboreans lived far north of Stockholm.

In Finnish, *Po Rhean* means Son of Rhea, who would be Poseidon; his mother's name, Rhea comes from *Urhea* meaning 'brave, courageous, valiant'. From the port of Gävle north of Stockholm, downstream from the iron mines, Poseidon shipped the finest iron ore in the world, free of phosphorus and sulfur, to his brother Hades in Estonia, to a foundry complex beside the Pirita River, ten kilometers east of Tallinn. Hades and his father Kronos manufactured steel with the assistance of giants called Cyclopes. Much of the raw steel went back to Sweden, to the smiths of Thebes, modern Västerås, who had been organized by Poseidon's sister Hera. These smiths of Thebes adopted Hera's symbol, a stork, as their trademark.

The sun shone 24 hours a day, which was true in the summer only.

By the time of Pindar, Hyperborea had vanished. "Neither by ship nor on foot would you find the marvelous road to the assembly of the Hyperboreans. (Pindar, Tenth Pythian Ode)

Hyperboreans lived beyond the snowy Riphean Mountains.

The snowy mountains beyond Thrace (north of Stockholm) constitute the boundary between Norway and Sweden. They have no name today, one of the few mountain ranges without a name! Riphean, Finnish *Ripeän*, means ‘swift, rapid’, and appears prominently on Adam of Bremen’s map of Europe from 1076 AD (thanks for the tip, Felice Vinci!). See below.

Geography prior to 3161 BC

Before 3161 BC, the year of Noah’s Flood, the North Pole at Finland lay in the direction of Greenland, 44° W of today’s pole, based on the orientation of Odin’s hall Valhalla at Asgard. His hall was shaped like a horned helmet with a circle between curving horns, ear flaps and circular buildings at the tip of each horn (Figure 3). Its large, flat, sun-gathering wall now faces SE. The immense building measures 60 fathoms (360’) wide. Its design anticipates that of a church with an apse. Based on post spacing of 5 fathoms between centers, the Aesir were 18 feet tall, not as big as Cyclopes, but imposing nevertheless.

A thousand years later, in 2094 BC, in the midst of a drought, 1200 men and women migrated north from the Sil River Estuary between Portugal and Spain in search of rain, led by Gaia and Ouranos. Upon meeting hostile resistance at the Rhine, they divided, half under Cíchol going to Ireland, the rest under Gaia to Poland, where they wintered at Gdansk. That winter they built ships, and the following spring spread out to Estonia, Finland and Sweden (Oera Linda Book and Irish Chronicles).

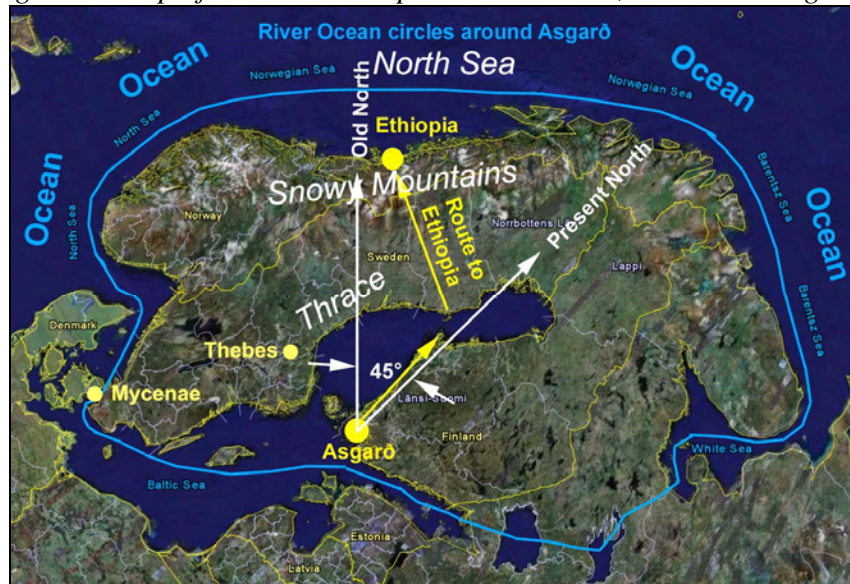
Gaia, from *kaya* meaning ‘dawn’, remained in Poland and continued to build the city of Gdansk with the help of locals, who were now ready to venture back to the flooded lands. Ouranos settled in Finland at Asgard, which he rebuilt and called Olympos, a Finnish phrase *Olleme Po-s* meaning ‘We are Po descendants’. Their son Chronos, a smith, settled in Estonia. Her son Typhon by Tartarus settled in Sweden and took control of a legendary oracle known as Python. Frisians called them Magyarar because of a misunderstanding; upon asking a messenger ‘Who are you?’, he answered “*Ma Gaia aare*’ meaning ‘I am Gaia messenger’.

Figure 3: Odin’s hall Valhalla at Asgard measures 360 feet across. (Harris, not yet published).



The map below orients Norway and its snowy mountain range East-West. The Scandinavian Peninsula somewhat resembles a cow, which figures prominently in ancient mythology (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Map of Scandinavian prior to 3161 BC, rotated 45 degrees.



With this orientation, a map of the North Atlantic shows Atland / Frisland in a direct line from Asgard/Olympus through Thrace, as Greek sources say! (Figure 5). This is too much of a coincidence, so I conclude Atland = Frisland = Hyperborea, just as Emilio surmised.

Odin and the other Aesir and Vanir were medium-sized giants who lived in large homes like Valhalla above. They would have had natural affinities with Hyperborean giants as well as Cyclopes who lived along the Norwegian coast on the map of Adam of Bremen. In Norse mythology, smiths apprenticing at Kalevala in the smithy of Mimir gradually perfected how to make steel, possibly using meteoric iron from Saaremaa in Estonia that has about 2% chromium.

The most famous giant from Estonia, Kalevipoeg, son of Kaleva, swam 40 km across the Gulf of Finland to his relatives near Asgard to buy a sword. He had prodigious strength, and once carried 700 boards that measured, 3 inches thick, 2 feet wide and 18 feet long, whose weight calculates to 157,500 pounds, from which I estimated he was 57 1/2 feet tall. After breaking several swords, he was given one made by the brilliant smith Völund. Kalevipoeg cleaved a stone anvil in half without breaking the sword or nicking the edge. After concluding the sale, they all got drunk and teased Kalevipoeg about whether or not he made improper advances on a girl he met living on an island part way across the Gulf. Furious, Kalevipoeg picked up his new sword and cleaved the head off Mimir's son, Mimir Jr. In total disgrace, he fled back to Estonia and soon forwarded a fortune for the sword, which ever after was considered unlucky. Odin carved a life-like replica of the head of Mimir Jr and mounted it in the center of a nearby lake to assuage his grief.

Figure 5: Map of the North Sea, rotated 45 degrees as it was before 3161 BC when much of early Greek history was enacted, overlapping early Norse history. A thousand years later, Ouranos re-established Asgard, but called it Olympos.



Map of Adam of Bremen

Around 1076 AD, Adam of Bremen wrote a history of the Church in the North. From a written description of his geography, Axel Björnbo made a map that includes both Vinland and Hyerborea (Figure 6). In addition, he places Cyclopes on the coast of Norway, and names the Norwegian mountains *Riphei Montes*.

Figure 6: Map of the North by Axel Björnbo, based on text of Adam of Bremen. It combines two views, current North around the Baltic, but old North off the coast of Norway, which must have been taken from an ancient map. Baltic Sea is a new name, the old name being East Sea, which is mirrored by the sea around Britain called the West Sea, and south, the Middle Sea.

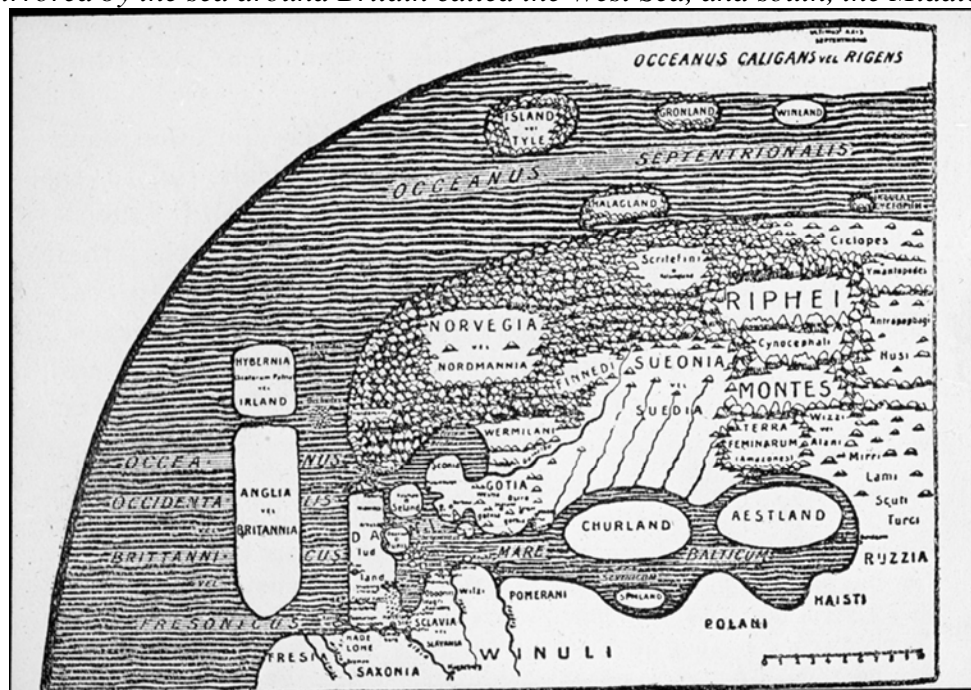
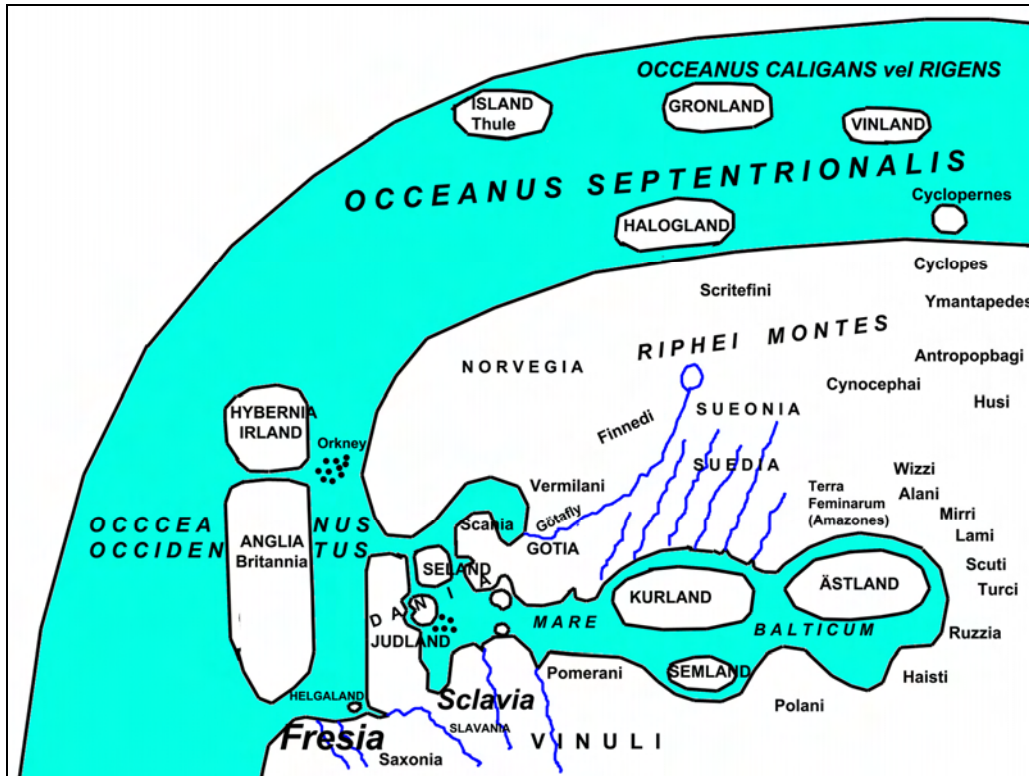


Figure 7: A simplified version of Adam of Bremen's map. The channel between Denmark and Gotia does not exist, which would be from the ice age. Ireland lies on the far side of Anglia (Britain). Hyberborea, called Hålogland, lies close to the coast of Norway, which is also from the ice age. Giant Cyclopes enjoyed the same mild climate as Hyperborea, warmed by the Gulf Stream. The mountains of Norway are called Riphei, as in Greek mythology. Amazons lived in the region of SW Finland where the island Lemnos (Love) lies. The Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland is shown as parallel rivers, a condition from the ice age. In the North Sea, Greenland lies beyond Iceland, and Vinland lies beyond Greenland. Kurland is Latvia, Ästland is Estonia. The flatlands of northern Germany contain an island, Semland, that no longer exists. The tiny island of Helgoland is important enough to make the map. The Göta river flows from a lake.



An ice-age refuge

During the last ice age, Hyberborea was positioned between thick ice sheets that covered Iceland, Britain and Scandinavia (Figure 8). Because of the Gulf Stream, Hyberborea remained free from glacial ice, as did other exposed lands east of the Gulf Stream; not so west of the Gulf Stream, where Greenland and Iceland acquired thick ice sheets.

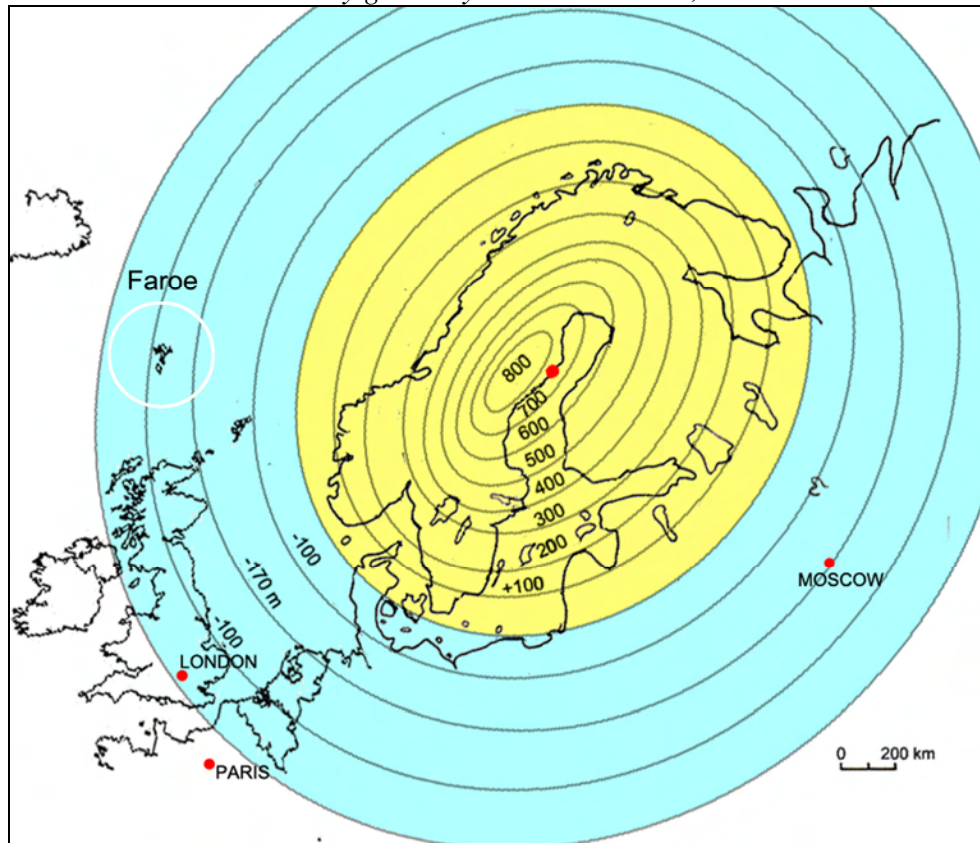
Figure 8: Maximum extent of glaciation during the last ice age (Hughes, 2015). The Gulf Stream warmed Hyberborea and kept it free from ice, as well as other lands along the edge of the Scandinavian Ice Sheet.



Glacial uplift of Faroe Plateau

The Fennoscandian Ice Sheet sank land one foot for every three feet of ice. Its opposite, glacial rebound, has been measured for Scandinavia (Figure 9, after Mörner 1980). To compensate for sinking land, a surrounding volume of land must rise. As a result of the ice sheet, Hyerborea rose 100 to 170m.

Figure 9: Glacial rebound from Scandinavian Ice Sheet; volume of depression (blue) equals volume of uplift (yellow) (after Mörner 1980). At the height of the ice age, the Faroe Plateau north of Scotland rose 100 to 170m due to the Scandinavian Ice Sheet, and experienced some additional rise caused by glacially-covered Iceland, Ireland and Britain.



Thickness of the ice sheet was 450m in the Outer Hebrides, 800m on Skye, and 900m in Scotland (Ballantyne 1998). Iceland would have been about the same. Thus, land northwest and south of Hyerborea was depressed 300m, which might have added 60m elevation to Hyerborea, giving a total elevation of 160 to 230m. Sea level fell 125m for a net gain of 285 to 355m, enough for Hyerborea to emerge from the sea, along with other shallow land masses caught between the glaciers. When the ice melted, the reverse occurred; Faroe Plateau sank slowly until it suddenly slid part way into the Icelandic Trench.

Rotation of Faroe Plateau

Martyn Stoker recently updated the geography of the Faroe-Shetland Trench based on oil-well bore holes and seismic profiles (Stoker, 2013). His data shows that the entire Faroe Plateau rotated clockwise and opened a 35 km gap at the south end of the Faroe-Shetland Trench (Figures 10 to 12). The center of the rotation was on the peninsula jutting out from the northeast. Before rotation, the edge of a piece to the southwest matched the edge of the Faroe Plateau at a

depth of 750m. Because the sediment layer above the rupture is so thin, this event likely occurred at the same time that the island sank.

Stoker noted, “previous workers have concluded that for most of the Eocene, the Faroe-Shetland Basin was a semi-enclosed basin with no deep-water outlet to the south.” The Eocene, 56 to 34 million years ago, is a red herring. The sediments are Eocene, but the rupture is modern.

Figure 10: The Faroe Plateau rotated clockwise and opened a 35 km gap in the Faroe-Shetland Trench, section B-B (after Stoker, 2013).

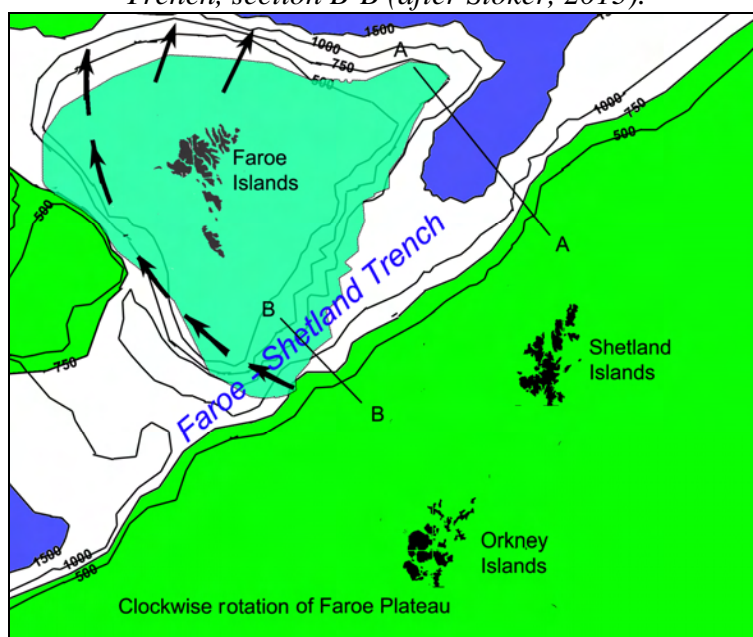


Figure 11: Section A-A at the north end of the Faroe-Shetland Trench shows some disturbance of the channel bottom and substantial silt overburden. The dark Oligocene layer remains intact and both sides have about the same elevation (Stoker 2013).

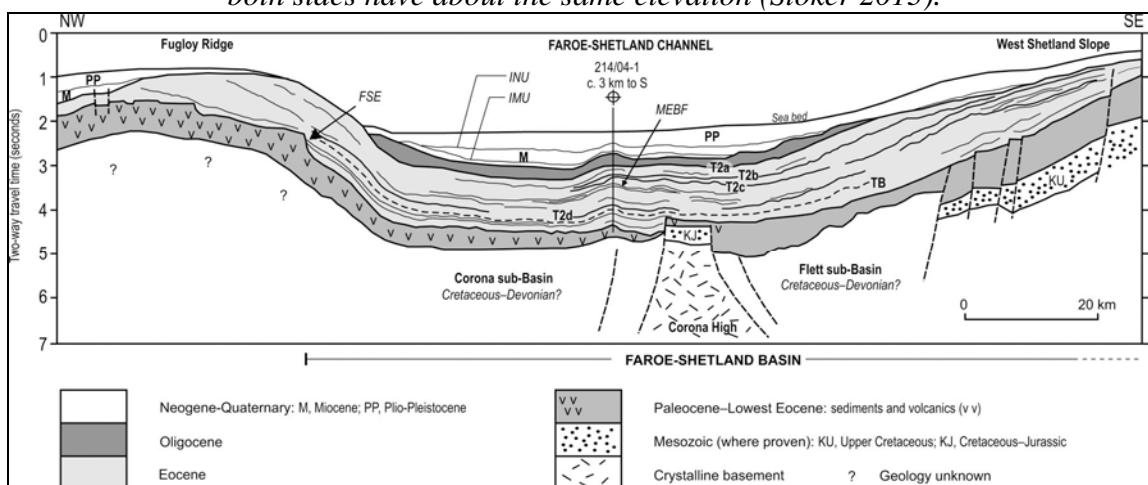
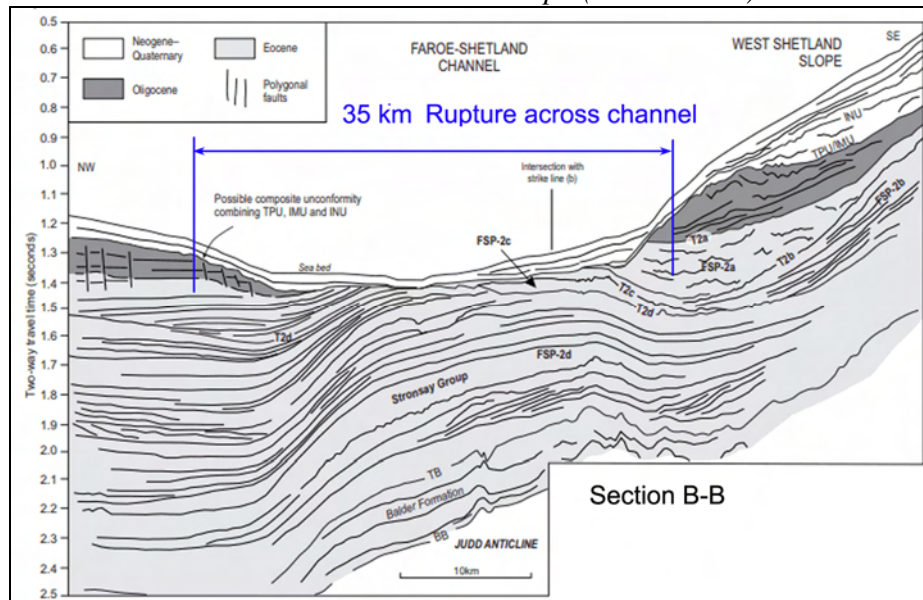


Figure 12: Section B-B at the south end of the Faroe-Shetland Trench shows a 35-km wide rupture of the dark Oligocene layer, partially replaced with lower layers, which in turn have been partially abraded by flood waters surging through the narrowest part of the trench. The surface layers of the Faroe Plateau have been swept away down to and including part of the Oligocene layer. Above the rupture, a thin layer of silt covers the center, while a triangular slide covers the right. In the process, the Faroe Plateau slid down the Judd Anticline and came to rest below the West Shetland Slope (Stoker 2013).



Massive turbidite southwest of Faroe Plateau

The southwest part of the Faroe Plateau lay on the Judd Anticline that slopes down to the Icelandic Basin. On October 24, 2194 BC, about a third of the Faroe Plateau slid into this depression, which created a series of stupendous waves and earthquakes. High waves flowed over Britain and Ireland and ended the Bell Beaker civilization. Likewise, it swamped islands – Faroe, Shetland, Orkneys. The waves flooded Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Finland and Estonia, all the way to Saint Petersburg. An island called Semland in the center of northern Germany may have disappeared at this time. It flooded the Atlantic coast of Spain and Portugal, whose fishermen remembered the flood.

One tale respecting the first peopling of the island is that three fishermen were driven by a high wind from Spain, against their will, to Ireland; were pleased with the appearance of the island, and returned for their wives to Spain, and after having come back to Ireland, the flood was sent to them at Tuaigh Inbhir, so that they were drowned. Their names were Capa, Laighne and Luasad. (Geoffrey Keating, The History of Ireland)

A hundred years later, in the midst of drought, 1200 men and women left the delta of the Sil River between Spain and Portugal to migrate north in search of rain. According to Frisian spies, they encountered fierce opposition at the Rhine. After a long debate, the group divided, half going west to Ireland under Cíocal, half going east to Poland under Gaia and Ouranos.

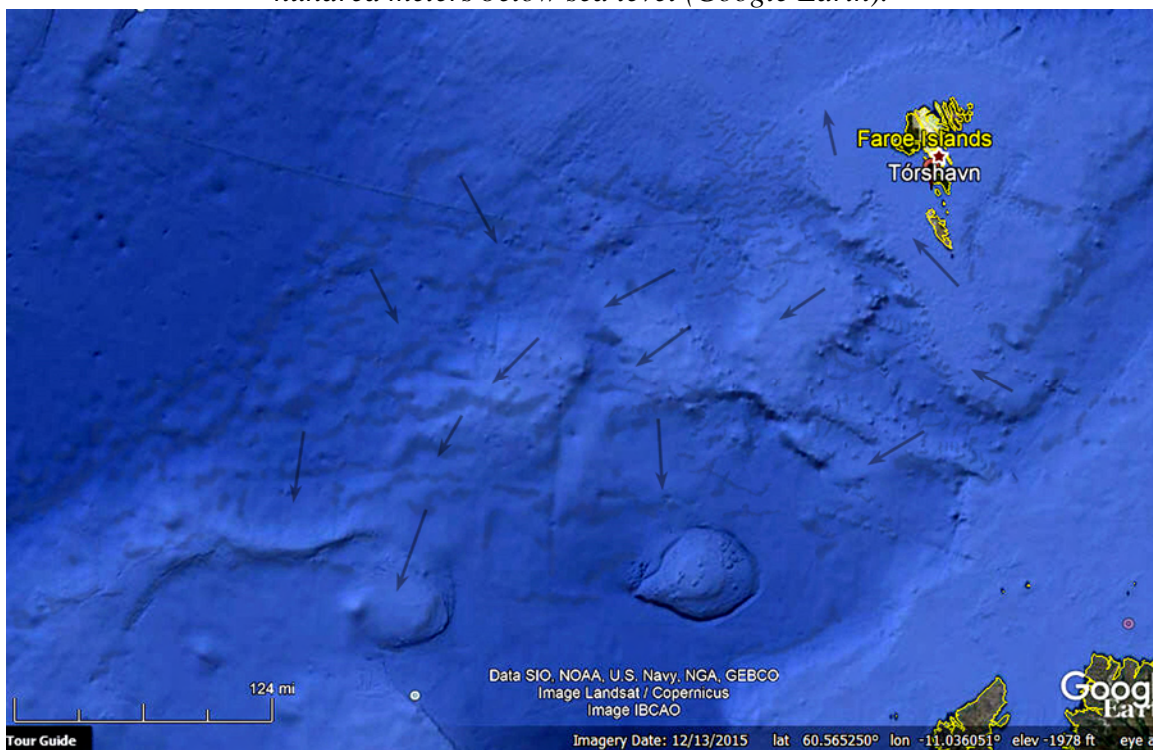
At Ireland, six hundred Fomorian men and women arrived in six longboats. To their dismay, animal life had all but disappeared, equally in Britain and Normandy. Without livestock, and no means to obtain it, Fomorians lived on fish and fowl for the next two hundred years. Their

numbers grew slowly without supplementary milk to feed their babies, so that the next group to arrive led by Partholón overwhelmed them.

In Innbhear Domhnann, Cíocal, with his people, took harbor in Ireland: six ships their number; fifty men and fifty women the complement of each ship. (The Fomorians lived) two hundred years on fish and fowl till the coming of Partholón into Ireland, till the battle of Magh Iotha took place between them, in which Cíocal fell, and in which the Fomorians were destroyed by Partholón. (Geoffrey Keating, The History of Ireland)

Google Earth presents a remarkable image of the broken pieces at rest in the depths (Figure 13).

Figure 13: A turbidite a third the size of the Faroe Plateau broke off and slid southwest into a deep canyon. As it slid, it broke into separate pieces. The remnant plateau on high ground rotated clockwise, slid part way down the slope, and sank beneath the sea. Edges of the shelf also broke off slid into the abyss. Over time, the plateau continued to sink and now lies several hundred meters below sea level (Google Earth).



Salt Lake in Norway, 49m asl

One way to establish the minimum height of a wave is to find a salty lake. The only lake with saltwater in Europe is Lake Harnindalsvatnet in Norway, 49m above sea level, 60 km from the coast, 700 km from the Faroe Islands, known as the deepest lake in Europe at 514m. It was completely filled by a glacier during the Younger Dryas, but now contains a thick layer of salt water at the bottom. It is fed by glacial run-off, not streams, which makes it the clearest lake in Norway. Norway has been rising, so the sill would have been lower four thousand years ago.

Decrease of maximum elevation of plowed farmland with distance from the epicenter

Another way to estimate the height of a tsunami is to look for the maximum elevation of plowed farmland that depend upon silt left from the flood. Maximum runup would occur at the end of

long valleys, where the flood slowed down, ponded and dropped a layer of silt. Conversely, the Norwegian coast and the west coast of Scotland lack farmland because the flood drained away too fast for silt to settle out. For example:

Boeotian farms west of Stockholm, 2000 km from the Faroe Plateau, lie below 67m.

Ogygus, king of the Ectenes of Boeotia, perished along with the other Ectenes, perhaps by pestilence (Pausanias; Description of Greece: Boeotia, 9.5.1). Since then, land has risen 10m, so the flood reached 57m. A narrow entrance at Stockholm prevented fast entry of water with attendant runup, so plowed farmland would reflect flood level, not runup.

Elevation of plowed farmland decreases with distance from the Faroe Plateau, but less than half the height for each doubling of distance. (Figure 14 and Table 1).

Figure 14: Maximum elevation of plowed farmland versus distance from the epicenter of the tsunami at the Faroe Plateau (Google Earth). Initial height of the tsunami was about 185m asl.

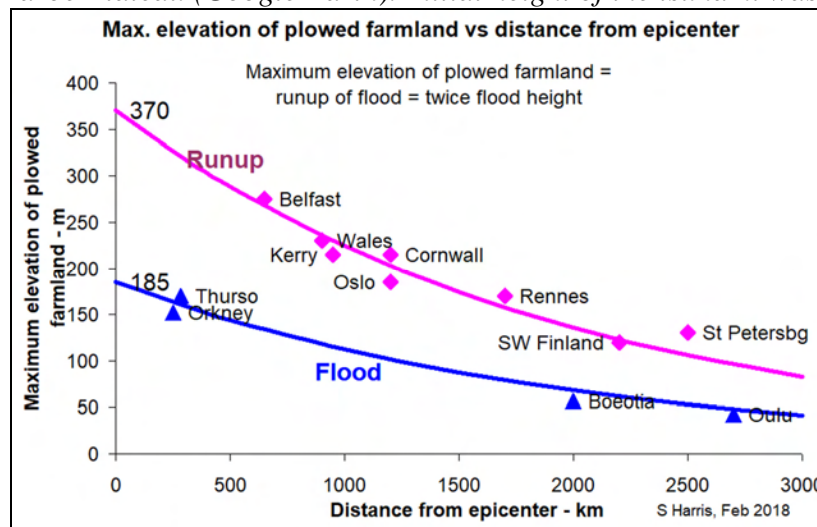


Table 1: Maximum elevation of plowed farmland versus distance from epicenter.

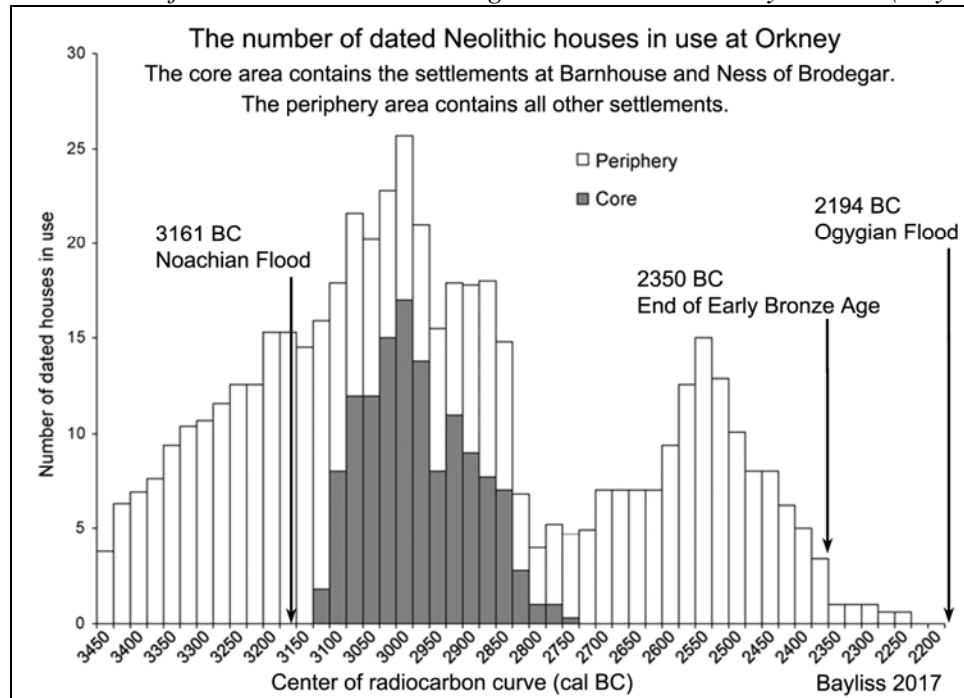
Region	Distance km	Elevation m
Runup		
Belfast	650	275
Wales	900	230
Kerry	950	215
Oslo	1200	185
Cornwall	1200	215
Rennes	1700	170
SW Finland	2200	120
St Petersburg	2500	130
Flood		
Orkney	250	152
Thurso	285	170
Boeotia	2000	57
Oulu	2700	42

Life ended on the Orkney Islands circa 2200 BC

Archaeologists have investigated every corner of the Orkney Islands and measured the age of their findings. From hundreds of radiocarbon dates, Alex Bayliss and his team constructed a chart of the number of dated dwelling units (Figure 15). At least three terminal events can be seen, the

Flood of Noah in 3161 BC, the end of the Early Bronze age in 2350 BC, and the Sinking of Atland in 2194 BC. In addition, something else happened around 2800 BC.

Figure 15: Number of dated Neolithic dwellings in use in the Orkney Islands (Bayliss 2017).



From this large database, Bayliss listed seven sequences that terminated around 2200 BC; no securely dated artifacts extended beyond this date.

- Chambered cairns (n = 45)
- Timber and stone houses (n = 10)
- Tofts Ness
- Links of Notland
- Stones of Stenness
- Ring of Brodgar
- animal deposits in tombs
- Microtus arvalis (Orkney vole) (n = 19)

Conclusion

Greek and Roman sources indicate Hyberborea occupied the region around the Faroe Islands. Until 1600 AD, European map-makers depicted a large island in the North Atlantic labeled Frisland at the latitude of the Faroe Islands. Beneath the Faroe Islands lies the Faroe Plateau, whose outline 300m deep closely resembles that of Frisland on maps drawn by Mercator and others. Frisian historians recorded the loss of an island in the North Atlantic called Atland or Aldland on the first day of their new calendar, equivalent to October 24, 2194 BC on the Julian Calendar. Putting these together, Hyperborea = Frisland = Atland.

Oil surveys and sonar maps reveal that a third of the Faroe Plateau slid down the Judd Anticline into the Icelandic Basin. This action caused the remaining part of the Plateau to rotate clockwise, which opened a 35 km gap in the southern part of the Faroe-Shetland Trench. The resulting tsunami was about 152m high when it washed over the Orkneys and terminated all animal life. The runup was twice that, and managed to end the Bell Beaker culture in Britain and Ireland. At

this time in Wales, blanket peat began to supplant forests. Farmers across northern Europe plow silty land left by the flood.

Hyberborea evolved during the last ice age, when the weight of ice sheets above Scandinavia and Britain forced the Faroe Plateau to rise out of the sea as compensation. The Gulf Stream kept the island warm, so that instead of glacial striations there are coral reefs. Giant inhabitants of the Hyberborea may be closely related to the Aesir and Vanir clans who founded Asgard, Midgard and Helgard in Finland around 5500 BC. From the dimensions of Odin's hall Valhalla, 360 ft across with posts on 30 ft centers, the clans of Aesir and Vanir were 18 feet tall.

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