

# Sinking of Atlantis by Nibiru in 9577 BC: Part 1, discovery west of Eire

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Sonchis, an aged Egyptian priest of Sais, told Solon that the people of Atlantis spoke Greek – not Solon’s Greek, but Homeric Greek, which Felice Vinci identified as Finnish when he discovered that Homer’s battle for Troy was fought in Finland. Poseidon and Cleito, rulers of Atlantis, gave Atlas, their first twin son, rule over all of Atlantis. Their second son, Eumelus, was given rule over a region of eastern Atlantis named after a land further east. Eumelus acquired the title Gadeira, which translates into Finnish as *Käde Eiran* meaning ‘Hand of Eira’. If Eira lay east of Atlantis, then Atlantis lay west of Eire. And there it lies, a kilometer deep, named Rockall Plateau.

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## Summary

**1 Discovery:** As recounted by Plato in Critias, an Egyptian priest of Sais told Solon that the people of Atlantis spoke the same language as Greeks, not modern Greek, which Solon would have understood, but Homeric Greek. Felice Vinci (1995) proved that Troy was in Finland and Homeric Greeks spoke Finnish. His proof: the List of Ships in Book II of the Iliad proceeds counter-clockwise around the Baltic beginning north of Stockholm, and places Troy in southwest Finland. Names from the Iliad make sense in Finnish, and so should names from Atlantis.

Poseidon and Cleito, rulers of Atlantis, named their first set of twin sons Atlas and Eumelus. They assigned Atlas to rule over central Atlantis, and Eumelus to rule over a region of eastern Atlantis named after a land further east. **Atlas** comes from *Haat-la-s* meaning ‘Ships-land son’. Eumelus acquired the title **Gadeira**, which comes from *Käde Eiran* meaning ‘Hand of Eira’. If Eira lay east of Atlantis, then Atlantis lay west of Eire, that is, Ireland!

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After translating **Gadeira**, finding Atlantis took only five minutes, but understanding how it sank, how it met all of Solon's criteria, and how its tsunami flooded Greece were more difficult.

Jonathan Northcote (2016), a lawyer from South Africa, had previously deduced that Gadeira might mean Ireland, in which case, Rockall Plateau west of Ireland would be Atlantis - it was about the right size and shape - but he never followed up.

West of Ireland lies Rockall Plateau, clearly visible on Google Earth, a kilometer deep. It is wider than the dimensions given to Solon for the interior plain, a clue to how it sank. The Gulf Stream kept Atlantis warm and free of ice, which allowed coconut palms to grow on Atlantis, just as palms grow on the west coast of Ireland today.

Proclus, in his commentary of Timaeus, wrote "there were seven islands in that sea in their time, sacred to Persephone." Five of these remain – England, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland. A sixth appears on Zeno's chart of the North Atlantic, called Frisland, now Faroe Plateau, which sank in October of 2194 BC, leaving just the Faroe Islands (Raubenheimer, 2010). The seventh was Atlantis, west of Ireland, called Atland by Frisians.

**2 Sinking:** Rockall Plateau is 650 km long, 450 km wide and 2 km high; its top averages a kilometer below sea level, while its bottom rests on the flat surface of Rockall Basin, 3 km deep. Its eastern edge matches the continental shelf of Ireland, 218 km away. The plateau consists of two overlapping sedimentary layers, a top half and a bottom half. By sliding the top half 175 km east over the bottom half, Atlantis pops out of the sea, about 400 m high. A mountain range crosses the north; in the center, farm lands measure 3000 stadia long by 2000 stadia wide from sea to sea. Its area measures in size between Libya and Asia as they were defined in 600 BC. Any trace of agricultural canals have vanished, but a feature in the southwest looks like a ship channel that ends in a circular lake.

In Egypt, 4000 km away, shepherds in the mountains recalled the sequence: a terrible earthquake followed by a catastrophic flood that penetrated the Mediterranean Sea and lasted a day and a night. The earthquake resulted from an extra-terrestrial strike by a satellite of Nibiru above Karelia.

Shock from a separate strike over Atlantis turned two horizontal layers of quartz into a frictionless surface. The top half slid west into Rockall Basin, gathering speed as it went. It slid 175 km, lost 1.5 km of elevation, and reached 422 kph.

Suddenly the sliding top regained friction and latched onto the bottom half. Momentum jerked the two pieces away from the continental shelf and across the Atlantic. As the plateau moved like a sheet of plywood through the sea, it lost energy from raising the sea. It finally stopped when the front edge dug into the bottom of the basin and rotated the plateau counter-clockwise 6 degrees. Above an area the size of Britain, the slide had raised sea level an average of 1.5 km with a peak of 2.1 km.

**3 Nibiru:** Emilo Spedicato (2011) identified the body whose satellite struck Atlantis as Nibiru, a planet ten times the size of Earth, glowing fiery hot like a sun, with a dozen moons and a cloud of debris like a comet. Nibiru followed a twenty-year, elliptical, retrograde orbit that carried it past Jupiter at one extreme and intercepted Earth and Tiamat at the other. Its orbital plane aligned with the other planets, making it a nemesis. Every twenty years, Earth passed through Nibiru's dust cloud and cooled. Nibiru came from the direction of Aries, the first house of the Zodiac. It

arrived at the spring equinox in the southern hemisphere, or the fall equinox in the northern hemisphere. These equinoxes started a new year in Egyptian and other early calendars.

Atlantis sank in the spring, based on young animals smashed to pieces in British caves by the tsunami. According to Sumerians, it was the spring equinox because *nibiru* means ‘the crossing’ or ‘the turning point’, the division between two seasons. In order for Nibiru to approach from Aires in the spring, the pole was reversed. According to Mixtec history, at the time of the great flood that lasted one day and wiped out most men, a second sun scorched the Earth, created the flood, and reversed the poles.

In 9677 BC, a century before Atlantis, ice cores from Greenland began to record temperature drops every twenty years, accompanied by occasional impacts. A strike forty years later ended the Younger Dryas; over the next sixty years, average temperature climbed 16°C, with pauses every twenty years.

In 9577 BC, Nibiru caused Atlantis to sink, based on converging estimates: Solon heard the story some 9000 years later, in 574 BC; 189 radiocarbon dates from damage caused by the tsunami average 9577 BC; ice core temperatures declined steeply the next year, 9576 BC; a spike in ammonium in GISP2 ice core in 9577 BC indicated an extra-terrestrial strike; sea level jumped 3 meters around 9575 BC from ablation of the Scandinavian and Alaskan ice sheets.

In 9577 BC, one satellite broke into pieces and vaporized an area of the Scandinavian Ice Sheet the size of Hungary, which raised sea level three meters (Donoghue and Balsillie, 2004). Other satellites struck Alaska, forming lakes. An expanding cloud of vapor created a hurricane, unleashed torrential rain and spawned violent winds in the northern hemisphere to add to the misery of any survivors. One stricken area was Karelia in Russia, a region covered with shallow lakes. An ice dam at Karelia across the eastern outlet of Baltic Ice Lake collapsed, which rapidly drained the lake to sea level. Habitation across the north up to but not including the Urals ceased, the end of the upper Paleolithic.

**4 Tsunami:** The Atlantis tsunami began 2.1 km high. It raced east across Ireland and Britain; through the newly opened breach across Denmark; past Germany, Poland, and Belarus; around the Ukraine; south across the Black Sea; plunged through the Bosphorus into the Aegean Sea, drowned coastal Greece and flooded the Egyptian Delta. The Great Pyramid of Giza retains a high-water mark 122 meters above sea level. In Russia, it spared the Ural Mountains.

On the Iberian Peninsula, flood level reached 660 m, all the way to Madrid. In eastern North America, it reached 1200 feet above sea level, the highest plowed fields, and sloshed into the Mississippi Valley. It continued down the coast, flooding Texas, Cuba, the Yucatan, Belize, and breached the Isthmus of Panama. On the Pacific side of the Arctic Ocean, it breached the Bering Land Bridge, which then developed a Strait.

A separate strike between Antarctica and New Zealand flooded coastal New Zealand and to a lesser extent, Australia and even the west coast of the Americas. A smaller strike in northern Alaska created an array of depressions that became lakes.

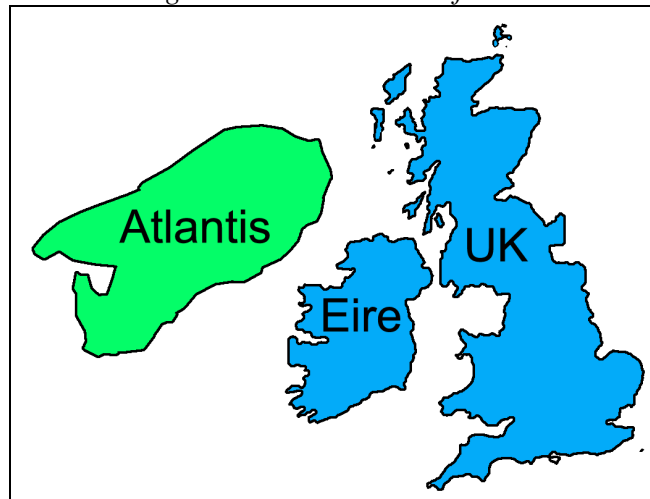
Over the next month, the seas slowly moved toward a new pole, while Earth rotated in the opposite direction until it stabilized with the equatorial bulge in the same position. One consequence: the orbital period increased slightly.

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*Figure 1: Atlantis, west of Ireland, was one of seven islands across the North Atlantic in 9600 BC. The Gulf Stream kept Atlantis warm enough to grow coconut palms.*



*Figure 2: Atlantis west of Eire.*



## Requirements for Atlantis

Plato said:

Atlantis, named after its founder Atlas, was a large, flat island, west of the Pillars of Hercules, some of whose edges rose steeply from the Atlantic Ocean, while other edges were not so mountainous. Atlantis sank suddenly and completely, 9000 years before the tale was told to Solon when he first arrived in Egypt in 574 BC. (Critias)

Proclus quoted Marcellus' *Ethiopian History*, now lost:

"There were seven islands in that sea in their times. ... Atlantis for many periods had dominion over all the islands in the Atlantic Sea." (Proclus, 385 BC)

Stanza 46 of Archaic and Secret Records of Old Asia says:

The first great waters came.  
They engulfed the seven islands.  
All the unholy (necromancers and militarists) were annihilated, and with them most of the huge animals born of the sweat of the Earth.

Survivors from the mountains of Egypt said:  
an immense earthquake preceded  
the sinking of Atlantis, which  
created a massive tsunami, that  
drowned an army near present day Athens, and  
lasted a day and a night in the Mediterranean.

The Chimalpopoca Codex of Mayan Mexico says a second sun caused a pole shift:  
“When the sun Nauhi-atl ‘4 water’ came [= pole shift]  
there had passed away four hundred years, plus two ages, plus 76 years.  
Then all mankind was lost and drowned,  
and found themselves changed into fish.  
The sky came nearer the water.  
In a single day all was lost,  
and the sun Nahui-Xochitl ‘4-flower’ [Nibiru]  
destroyed all our flesh.  
Even the mountains sank into the water,  
and the water remained tranquil for 52 springs.”

The Mixtecs of Mexico held that:  
“The children of the gods built them a garden,  
in which they put many trees, and fruit trees, and flowers, and roses, and odorous shrubs.  
Subsequently there came a great deluge,  
in which many of the sons and daughters of the gods perished.” (Bancroft, 1874)

The priest of Sais said  
Atlantis was midway<sup>1</sup> between the size of Asia and Libya.  
It was on the way to other islands,  
and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent. (Timaeus)

It had a rectangular inner farmland that  
measured 3000 stadia long by  
2000 stadia wide from sea to sea,  
surrounded by an irrigation ditch.

A mountain range on the north coast,  
protected Atlantis from cold north winds,  
while additional low mountains around the periphery  
gave rise to streams used to irrigate the plain during summer.

Near Atlantis were lofty, snow-capped mountain peaks.  
It had a temperate climate, where  
coconut palms grew, elephants lived, and  
two crops per year were grown.

The people of Atlantis spoke the same language as ancient Greeks. (Critias)

None of Plato’s names make sense in modern Greek. However,

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<sup>1</sup> “Historian P. B. S. Andrews suggested that the quotation has been the result of misreading Solon’s notes. He maintains that the text should be read as ‘midway between Libya and Asia’ since in the original Greek there is only a difference on one letter between the words for ‘midway’ (meson) and ‘larger than’ (meizon). This suggestion was supported by the classical scholar J. V. Luce.” Atlantipedia; The size of Atlantis; May 24, 2010, on the web.

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Homer's Trojan War was fought in Finland, not Turkey (Vinci, 1995).

Homeric names make sense in Finnish.

Proper names from Atlantis also make sense in Finnish, such as *Haat-la-s* means 'Ships-land son'.

Poseidon and Cleito gave their second son Eumelus rule over a region of eastern Atlantis, named after a land further east toward the Pillars of Hercules.

Eumelus acquired the title 'Gadeira', or *Käde Eiran* meaning 'Hand of Eira' (Critias)

Thus, *Atlantis lay west of Eira* (or Eire, pronounced Era).

### Gadeira comes from *Käde Eiran* meaning 'Hand of Eira'

In two dialogs, Plato recited a legend heard by Solon in Egypt in 574 BC about the sinking of Atlantis west of the Pillars of Hercules 9000 years earlier. The catastrophe nearly wiped out a fabled race of people, said to be three times taller than man. Since then, no one has found the sunken island, leading many to believe it never existed.

Proper names from Atlantis are not Greek. The priest from Sais said the language of Atlantis was once spoken by Greeks – not modern Greek, which Solon would have understood, but Homeric Greek, which Felice Vinci proved was Finnish by locating Troy in Finland (Vinci 1995). What if these names were Finnish, the written language of mammoth hunters?

To begin, I tried an easy name, Atlas.

### Poseidon and Cleito named their first son Atlas

**Atla** comes from *Haat-la* meaning 'ships-land', a name for Atlantis, founded as a marine colony.

**Atlas**, the eldest of five sets of twin boys by Poseidon and Cleito, was named after Atla, either a founder of Atlantis or the name of Atlantis. In Finnish, *Atla-s* means 'Atla-son'.

That makes sense. What else?

**Atlante**, the French name for the Atlantic Ocean, comes from *Atlan-tie* meaning 'Atla's Way'. Norway follows the same tradition, named after North Seaway.

**Atlantis** comes from *Atlantie-s*, meaning 'Atla's-way Clan-home'. Here *-s* abbreviates *-suo*, which combines two words: *suku* 'clan' and *suoja* 'home'. For example, *Suo-mi*, the name of Finland, means 'Clan-home man', or if pronounced *Suo-mme*, means 'Our clan-home'. Finns have forgotten this and think *suo* means 'swamp'.

**Meropis**, another name for Atlantis, comes from *Mer-oppi-s* meaning 'sea-knowledge clan-home'.

### Poseidon's second son Eumelus acquired the title Gadeira

Poseidon gave **Eumelus**, the younger twin of Atlas, an eastern part of the island to rule, named for a land further east. Eumelus took the title **Gadeira**, after the land he ruled.

**Gadeira** cannot mean Cadiz in southwest Spain because Cadiz did not yet exist. What else could **Gadeira** mean?

**Gadeira** separates into two parts.

GADE- < *käde*- meaning ‘hand, right hand of the ruler, administrator of the realm’

EIRA < *Eira* meaning ‘Eire, Ireland’, pronounced ‘era’, derived from *herra* meaning ‘man’.

*Eiran* means ‘of Eira’.

**Käde Eiran**, ‘Hand of Eira’, named for a land east of Atlantis called *Eira*. Therefore, *Atlantis must lie west of Ireland*. Is there such an island?

## Family of Poseidon and Cleito

*Table 1: The family of Poseidon and Cleito, as told to Solon (Critias).*

**Poseidon** took for his allotment the island of **Atlantis** and settled therein the children whom he had begotten of a mortal woman in a region of the island of the following description. ... Thereon dwelt one of the natives originally sprung from the earth, **Evenor** by name, [113c] with his wife **Leucippe**; and they had for offspring an only-begotten daughter, **Cleito**. And when this damsel was now come to marriageable age, her mother died and also her father; and Poseidon, being smitten with desire for her, wedded her. [113d]

.... And he begat five pairs of twin sons and reared them up; and when he had divided all the island of Atlantis into ten portions, he assigned to the first-born of the eldest sons [113e] his mother's dwelling and the allotment surrounding it, which was the largest and best; and him he appointed to be king over the rest, and the others to be rulers, granting to each the rule over many men and a large tract of country. [114a]

And to all of them he gave names, giving to him that was eldest and king the name after which the whole island was called and the sea spoken of as the Atlantic, because *the first king* who then reigned *had the name of Atlas*. [114a]

And the name of his younger twin brother, who had for his portion the extremity of the island near the Pillars of Hercules, up to the part of the country now called **Gadeira** after the name of that region, was **Eumelus** in Greek, but in the native tongue **Gadeirus**, which fact may have given its title to the country. [114b]

And of the pair that were born next, he called the one **Ampheres** and the other **Evaemon**; and of the third pair the elder was named **Mneseus** and the younger **Autochthon**; and of the fourth pair, he called the first **Elasippus** and the second **Mestor**; and of the fifth pair, **Azaes** was the name given to the elder, and **Diaprepes** to the second. [114b, c] (Plato, Critias, translated by W.R.M. Lamb)

## Atlantis names translated into Finnish

*Table 2: Atlantis names translated into Finnish.*

**Ampheres**, 3rd twin < *Amme perhe-s* ‘Large-tub-family son’

**Atla**, the first king < *Haat-la* ‘Ships land’

**Atlas**, 1st twin < *Haatla-s* ‘Ships-land son’

**Atlante** (Fr), the Atlantic < *Haatlan-tie* ‘Ships-land’s Way’

**Atlanticus** (L) < *Haatlan-tie kyy-us* ‘Ships-land’s Way Serpent River’. Notes: *lantti* means ‘copper’; *serpent river* = Gulf Stream; drop vowel in front of -us. In Norse mythology,

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Serpent River surrounded and protected the island home of Odin and Freya, a myth passed down through the ages after Atlantis had vanished.

**Atlantis** < *Haatlan-tie-s* 'Shipland's Way Clan-home'; -s abbreviates -*suo* 'clan home', which combines two words: *suku* 'clan' and *suoja* 'home'.

**Autochthon**, 6th twin < *Auttoi-ko-ton* 'Is he without help?'

**Azaes**, 9th twin < *ahjs äes* 'Copper harrow'; the island was renowned for copper.

**Cleito**, beautiful orphan < *K'laito* 'Female hapless one'; *k* from *akka* 'woman, female'.

**Diaprepes**, 10th twin < *Tieää Pon ree-hepos* 'He knows Po's sled-horses', from *heposten* 'horses' gen. pl., *Po* 'son' being his father Poseidon. *Ree-* can be 'sled-' or 'cart-'. Because of the Gulf Stream, Atlantis had little snow, so 'cart' may be a better translation. Two references to a cart from 5500 BC are the vehicle used by Urth, pulled by lions, and the cart used by Delling, Nott and Day to deliver fish around Island Earth every morning.

**Eira**, Ireland < *herra* 'man; mistress, master, lord'. At first it was named 'land of man'.

**Elasippus**, 7th twin < *Hellä-si hippa-us* 'Your loving gray-bearded nimble fellow of the river'; drops vowel in front of -*us* 'river'; apparently named for *Po*.

**Eumelus**, 2<sup>nd</sup> twin < *E ume-luu's* 'First fog-light'; from *eheys* 'first', *ume* 'fog', *luuks* 'light, becoming white', Latin *lux* 'light'

**Evaemon**, 4th twin < [*Annan*] *evä-emon* '[I give you] food from a mother'

**Evenor**, father of Cleito < *Eevän ori* 'Eve's stallion', from *evä* 'food'

**Gadeira**, a title of Eumelus < *Käde Eira* 'Hand of Eira'; Eira, eastern Atlantis, was named for a land further east, Eira or Ireland, thus placing Atlantis west of Ireland.

**Leucippe**, mother of Cleito < *leikki-hyppi* 'sport horse'

**Meropis**, alternate name for Atlantis < *Mer-oppi-s* 'sea-knowledge clan-home', *mer-* comes from *meri* 'sea'; -s abbreviates -*suo* 'clan home', which combines two words: *suku* 'clan' and *suoja* 'home'.

**Mestor**, 8th twin < *mesi-torvi* 'honey-toned horn'

**Mneseus**, 5th twin < *menne Seus* 'last Zeus'

**Poseidon**, father of twins < *Po sei, toen!* 'Son seven, true!'

## Geography of Atlantis

According to Plato, the interior agricultural plain of Atlantis, roughly rectangular, measured 2000 x 3000 stadia, 314 x 471 km, based upon a Greek stadion of 157 m, determined by Jean Antoin Letronne in 1816 and reconfirmed by Lev Firsov in 1985.

An empirical determination of the length of the stadion was made by Lev Vasilevich Firsov, who averaged 81 distances given by Eratosthenes and Strabo with straight-line distances measured by modern methods. He obtained a result of 157.7 m, in agreement with Letronne (Engels, 1985).

The whole country was very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea.



## West of Ireland lies Rockall Plateau

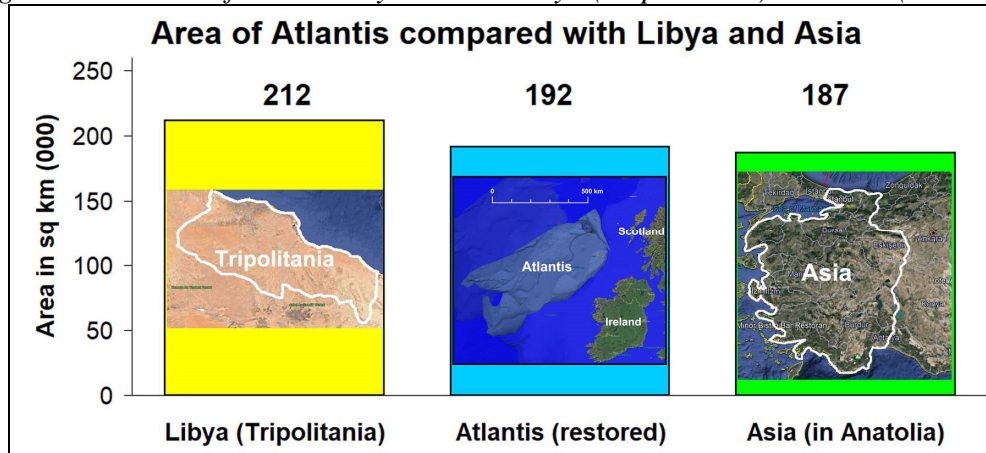
The size of Atlantis lay between Libya and Asia (Figure 3, using definitions from 600 BC).

Tripolitania (ancient Libya) measures 280 x 760 km = 212,000 sq km

Atlantis (restored) measures 295 x 650 km = 192,000 sq km

Asia (within Anatolia) measures 425 x 440 km = 187,000 sq km

*Figure 3: The size of Atlantis lay between Libya (Tripolitania) and Asia (Anatolia).*



## West of Ireland lies Rockall Plateau

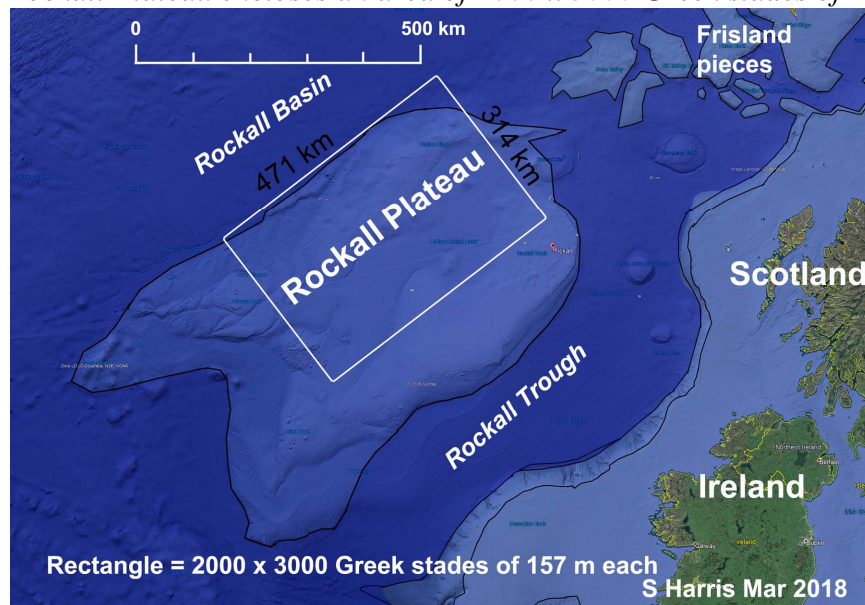
### Rockall Plateau

West of Ireland lies Rockall Plateau, 650 km long, 450 km wide and 2 km high – larger than Britain. Its central rectangular region is wider than 3000 x 2000 stadia cited by Plato, a clue to how it sank. It has hills, valleys and flat areas left by lakes, in short, a terrestrial landscape. A single rock juts above sea level, but the plateau averages a kilometer deep (Figure 4).

The plateau lies in two pieces, an event linked to its sinking. How and when it separated from the continental shelf has remained a mystery, though sea-floor spreading was ruled out.

“Opening of the Rockall Trough postdates the initiation of spreading in Biscay, although the duration and kinematics of spreading in the trough remain obscure.” (Roberts et. al, 1979)

*Figure 4: Rockall Plateau encloses an area of 2000 x 3000 Greek stades of 185 m each.*



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## Faroe Plateau

Northeast of Atlantis lies another sunken island that Zeno called **Frisland**, Frisians called **Oldland**, and Greek mythology called **Hyperborea** (Figures 4 and 5). About half the island slid into Rockall Basin in 2194 BC, while the rest slid down a saddle toward Iceland (Raubenheimer, 2010; Harris, 2018). Part of what remains is Faroe Plateau, of which a tiny fraction pokes above the sea, the Faroe Islands. Hyperboreans were taller and stronger than men. Aelian (*Varia Historia*, 3.18) preserved a story by the ancient Greek writer Theopompus in his work *Philippica*: the warlike city of Machimus once sailed to conquer Hyperborea, but abandoned the plan when they realized the Merope of Hyperborea were twice as tall, eight times as strong, and very pious.

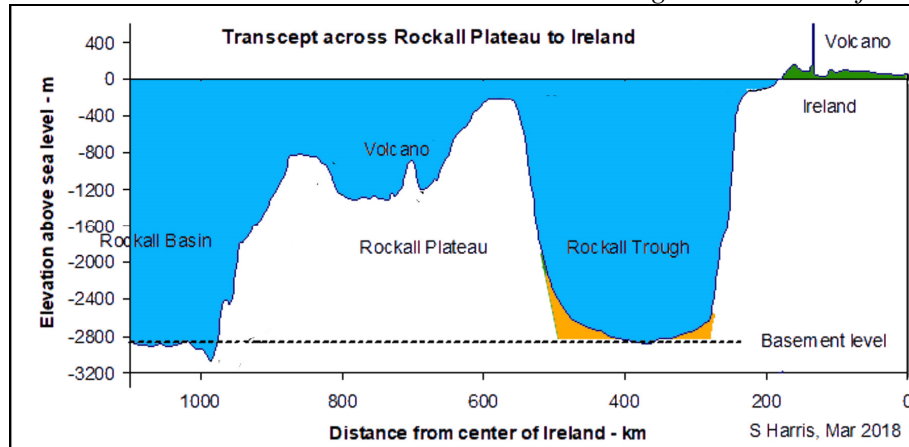
*Figure 5: Hyperborea-Frisland, copied from old maps and updated with modern roads and railroads (IndoCropCircles). The scale understates the size of Hyperborea, which was actually twice as long, 500 km instead of 265 km as shown. Larger than Ireland, it would have had several airports around the island instead of just one.*



## Rockall Trough

Between Rockall Plateau and the continental shelf of Ireland lies Rockall Trough. It averages 3 km deep - 1.9 km in the north, 4.3 km in the south. Sloping walls terminate in a flat bottom, partially filled with debris. The plateau has separated from the mainland and moved across the flat surface of Rockall Trough while rotating 6°. Sides of the trough no longer stand vertical, having been highly eroded (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Cross section across Rockall Plateau starting at the center of Ireland.



## Bibliography

Aelian (or Helian or Hadrian), Claudius; *Varia Historia*. Book 3, chapter 18, preserved a story by the ancient Greek writer Theopompus in *Philippica*: the warlike city of Machimus once sailed to conquer Hyperborea, but as the Meropes of Hyperborea were twice as tall and very pious, they decided not to. Maki ime-us 'Hill-wonder river'. Meri-oppi-s 'Sea-learning clan'

Allan, Derek S. (1917-) and J. Bernard Delair (1932-); (1997); *Cataclysm! Compelling evidence of a cosmic catastrophe in 9500 B.C.*; Bear & Co., Rochester, Vt. Average of 189 radiocarbon dates equals 9577 BC, attributed to near collision with Phaeton / Marduk, pp. 346-348.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1874); *Native Races*, Volume 3, p. 71. "Subsequently there came a great deluge, in which many of the gods perished." Mixtec legend.

Chimalpopoc Codex, tr. Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg, from the Aztec language. "This is the **sun** called Nahui-atl, '4 water.' Now the water was tranquil for forty years, plus twelve, and men lived for the third and fourth times. When the sun Nahui-atl came there had passed away four hundred years, plus two ages, plus seventy-six years. Then all mankind was lost and drowned, and found themselves changed into fish. The sky came nearer the water. In a single day all was lost, and the **sun** Nahui-xochitl, '4 flower,' destroyed all our flesh. And that year was that of cecalli, '1 house,' and the day Nahui-atl all was lost. Even the mountains sunk into the water, and the water remained tranquil for fifty-two springs." Note the second sun '4 flower', ie. Nibiru.

Engels, Donald (1985); *The length of Eratosthenes Stade*; *American J. of Philology* 106 (3): 298-311. He presents the results of both Jean Antoin Letronne's analysis of the length of a stadion as 157 m, as well as Lev Vasilevich Firsov's averaging of 81 classical distances to obtain 157.7 m.

Northcote, Jonathan (2016); *16.484W 58.521 N Atlantis, Found?* Lulu, 2016, ePub. A lawyer from South Africa, Northcote correctly identifies Atlantis as Rockall Plateau by assuming Gadeira means Ireland, east of Atlantis. He reviews the dimensions of Rockall Plateau, and suggests they are close to those of Plato. After this promising start, he's stumped. The rest of the book wanders off into myths handed down from nearby countries, unlikely to be true because no one near by survived the tsunami.

Plato, *Critias*, translated by W.R.M. Lamb (1925), Harvard University Press, posted on the web by Annenberg CPB Project). Plato, the most influential philosopher of all time, lived to be 80, from 428 to 348 BC. After founding his academy at age 40, he taught until his death. Critias is

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grouped among his last five dialogs, perhaps composed around 363 BC. He was noted from an early age as being exceptionally bright, and appears to have possessed total recall.

Plato, *Timaeus* (around 363 BC). The first half of the story of Atlantis.

Proclus (385 BC), *Commentary on Plato's Timaeus*, V1, Bk 1, On the Socratic State and Atlantis. He references *Ethiopian History* by Marcellus, all that remains of this lost book. At that time, Ethiopia was the land along the northwest coast of Africa. "There were seven islands in that sea, in their times, sacred to Proserpine, and also three others of an immense extent, one of which was sacred to Pluto, another to Ammon, and the middle of these to Neptune, the magnitude of which was a thousand stadia [1577 km]. They also add, that the inhabitants of it preserved the remembrance from their ancestors, of the Atlantic island that existed there, and was truly prodigiously great; which for many periods had dominion over all the islands in the Atlantic sea, and was itself likewise sacred to Neptune." Note: Demeter (L. Proserpine) and her husband Nef Tunis (L. Neptune) lived around 2000 BC, much too late, and does not belong. The commentary respecting the gods should be removed as propaganda.

Raubenheimer, Alewyn J. (2010); *Survivors of the Great Tsunami*; republished as *Chronicles from Pre-Celtic Europe*, 2014; published by Amazon.com. Raubenheimer finished his manuscript two months before he died. While looking for fabled Atland in the Frisian manuscript *Oera Linda Boek*, he discovered four medieval maps with a large island called Frisland that no longer exists. Where it should be lies the Faroe Islands. However, a thousand feet down lies the Faroe Plateau, whose outline matches that of the medieval maps, an island the size of Ireland.

Roberts, D. G. (1975); *Marine geology of the Rockall Plateau and Trough*; *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, v. 278, pp. 447-509.

Roberts, D. G., L. Montadert, and R. C. Searle (1979); *The western Rockall Plateau: stratigraphy and structural evolution*; *Initial Rep. Deep Sea Drill. Proj.*, 48, pp. 1061-1088, 1979.

Spedicato, Emilio (2011); *On the Mayan chronology*; paper at [www.migration-diffusion.au/info](http://www.migration-diffusion.au/info). Spedicato shows that Nibiru had a 20-year elliptical orbit, equal to 3600 / 180; that Earth acquired Moon from Nibiru around the time Atlantis sank; and that a Mayan codex dates its demise to around 6910 BC when it crashed into Jupiter and ejected Venus on the other side. Refinements of the length of a year change this date to 6935 BC.

Vinci, Felice (1995); *Omero nel Baltico*, reprinted in paperback as *The Baltic Origins of Homer's Epic Tales*, 2005, Inner Traditions, Vermont. From the List of Ships in Book 2 of the *Iliad*, Vinci matched a hundred names with places, in sequence. The Achaean heartland was Denmark and the Trojan heartland was Finland. Odysseus lived on the island of Lyo, Agammenon at Copenhagen, and Hector half way between Turku and Helsinki, near Perniö. Both sides spoke Finnish, and proper names in the *Iliad* translate into Finnish.