

# I Found Atlantis

By  
Henry B.  
Ambrose

*I Found Atlantis*

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**To my wife Margarita**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
Acknowledgments .....	vii
About the Author.....	viii
Introduction.....	x
Preface .....	xviii
1 THE FIVE TRIBES .....	1
2 ANALYSIS OF THE FIVE TRIBES.....	21
3 PLATO.....	23
4 ANALYSIS OF PLATO’S DIALOUGES.....	40
5 RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.....	44
6 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ATLANTIS .....	52
7 MOSES.....	62
8 TIME .....	65
9 CREATION .....	78
10 BOYS AND GIRLS.....	91
11 EARLY MAN.....	93
12 TANZANIA ART .....	96
13 GIANTS AND DWARFS.....	100
14 STONE AGE CULTURE.....	104
15 GEOLOGY.....	112
16 ANCIENT OCEAN TRAVEL .....	116
17 SINBAD.....	122
18 REED BOATS.....	124
19 SHIPS.....	130
20 ANCIENT AIR TRAVEL.....	133

21	ANCESTRIAL RELIGION.....	155
22	THE TUAREG.....	163
23	THE BERBERS.....	168
24	THE PHOENICIANS.....	171
25	CITADELS.....	183
26	THE ANCIENT CELTS.....	187
27	ANCIENT CELTIC RELIGION.....	191
28	IRELAND.....	199
29	LEGENDS OF THE DELUGE.....	210
30	THE PEOPLE OF ASIA MINOR.....	217
31	THE GODS OF ASIA MINOR.....	222
32	MINOAN-MYCENAE.....	225
33	MORMONS.....	229
34	JAPANESE LORE.....	236
35	EAST WOODLAND INDIANS.....	240
36	EGYPT.....	255
37	PYRAMIDS.....	275
38	THE HURANS.....	281
39	THE GREEK RELIGION.....	285
40	THE HITTITE RELIGION.....	294
41	RELIGION OF INDIA.....	298
42	BUDDHA.....	303
43	VISHNU.....	307
44	RELIGION JAPAN.....	310
45	RELIGION OF EASTER ISLAND.....	326
46	AZTEC RELIGION.....	337
47	MEXICAN OTHER WORLD.....	349
48	PSEUDO SCIENCE.....	359
49	OUT OF BODY.....	370

*I Found Atlantis*

50	SOUL TRAVEL.....	373
51	STRANDED SHIP OUT OF BODY RESCUE.....	375
52	ISLAND OF ESP.....	380
53	THE SECRET COMMONWEALTH.....	386
54	ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY .....	389
55	WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY.....	402
56	THE AUTHOR’S OPINION.....	406
	SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS .....	427

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## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

In 1978, when my son Bill showed me a story in Reader's Digest which stated that the island of Atlantis was located in the Bermuda Triangle, I informed him that it was impossible based on Plato's dialogues.

I am a real estate broker and have been in the real estate business for more than thirty years. I have been awarded a bachelor's degree in Science and a master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Advanced Research in Papaikou, Hawaii. I also have a lifetime teaching credential to teach all subjects in real estate. The lost island of Atlantis is a parcel of land. A real estate broker is trained to locate any parcel of land in the world if it has been professionally described by the metes and bounds method. Plato did an excellent job of describing the location of the island of Atlantis.

With this background I easily located the parcel of land described by Plato. My next step was to prove it existed and to put the time, the people and the place together to coincide with historical research. I believed that I had sufficient experience in library research. I had done considerable research in my social and anthropology classes, 1950 to 1954, to undertake the task of researching Plato's dialogues about the lost island of Atlantis.

I first began my research by brainstorming with my friends and anyone who believed they knew where the island was located. Next, I checked out the limit of library books on the subject or any books of culture groups that might have been related to the Atlantean civilization in any way. This research was supplemented by my experience of

accompanying my wife and children on YMCA sponsored trips.

The YMCA program allowed me to learn the culture of the American and Mexican Indians. I also attended multicultural, multilingual seminars (sponsored by the Department of Education) with my wife, a native Mexican of Aztec descent. I found that many of the arts and crafts from these events were similar even though they were from different countries. My experience in Southeast Asia during World War II, while serving in the United States Armed Forces, was similar. I had become acquainted with eastern culture and noticed many similarities with the culture of the Mexican and American Indians.

The sinking, or the deluge of Atlantis was a slow process. This was the same deluge as described by Noah in the Bible where the water level was measured and was found to be rising. During this period the people of Atlantis fled to other countries and were unable to return for several hundred years. My research allowed me to trace the cultures I encountered that were similar, back to the original people of Atlantis who fled their country. I was then able to put the time, the people and the place together into proper historical perspective. There have been over 3,000 books written on the subject and no one else has been able to do this. My book, "I Found Atlantis," proves the existence and location of the island of Atlantis.

## INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1978, one of my sons brought a copy of *Reader's Digest* into my study and pointed out an article in the magazine about the Bermuda Triangle. The article indicated that the Bermuda Triangle might be the location of the Lost Island of Atlantis. Included in the article was a picture simulating a meteor impact! The article succeeded in arousing my curiosity, prompting me to launch into some research about meteors. The research is as follows:

A meteor is formed from various gases and debris floating in space. As it descends into the earth's atmosphere, it heats up to an extreme temperature that gives the effect of a ball of fire falling from the sky. The smoke, fire, and wind created by falling meteors must have been a sight to behold by the ancient people; especially for those close enough to experience their hurtling plunge toward the earth.

As I reflected upon this spectacle of nature, I recalled some of my past experiences with both nature and the destructive force of bombs that I had come to know while I was in the service during World War II. The atomic bomb caused utter destruction; an ammunition dump exploded just a short distance from me; I saw huge water spouts rising over a hundred feet above the Pacific Ocean; I lived through a monsoon while taking refuge only in a tent in the Philippines Islands; I visited the volcano that erupted in a corn field in Mexico in 1947; and I was blown out of a coal mine by slate falling behind me while working in the mines in Kentucky.

As a child in Kentucky, I would pass by a mound about 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 7 feet high, on my way to school. After a heavy rain I would always find Indian arrowheads that had washed down from the mound. The arrowheads were made from rock different from any other on our farm. The rock had been chipped to form a point. When properly attached to the end of a stick, it became an arrow that the Indians used for hunting and a weapon with which to fight. I later learned that these arrow points were made of flint, which possibly came from a meteor.

Years later, during the mad rush to find uranium ore in the 50's, I bought a Geiger counter and headed out to the mountains and deserts in search of uranium, as well as other precious minerals. I was constantly looking to find a rock formation that arrowheads had been made of. I collected many books on minerals on the type of rock formations in which they would be found. I also read about tektites from Texas. What makes tektites so special? Tektites are small igneous rocks that break loose from meteors as they fall through the atmosphere. All these things intrigued me. Despite my research, I still had not found the origin of the rocks from which the arrowheads were made.

There was ongoing research for new oil sources during the energy crisis in 1975. Taking advantage of the new reading material available, I made a trip to the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There I acquired more books and maps that listed the different rock formations and rock strata of various oil wells that had been drilled all over the state of Kentucky.

From my research at the University, I learned that the rocklike arrowheads, which I had found as a child, were made of flint stone. Flint stone is an igneous rock formed

## *I Found Atlantis*

at high temperatures as the meteors enter the atmosphere, and then crystallizes on cooling. The large crystals formed in this manner make it possible to chip parts of the rock off to form the arrowhead projectiles.

The flint stones were embedded in dolomite and other sedimentary formations. Dolomite is sea-animal secretions laid down on the ocean floor along with other deposits over a long period of time.

I also learned that the area where I lived as a child in Kentucky was formerly a quiet sea during the Mississippian period that existed 250,000 years ago, lasting possibly until the end of the last Ice Age. During this time, there were hundreds of feet of sedimentary deposits laid down. Some were the result of luxuriant vegetation that normally would be found in a tropical area. Sometimes these deposits resulted in producing oil and coal in Kentucky. This area used to lie in a tropical corridor that extended up to the Bering Straits during the intertidal period.

I further learned that flint stones were found in abundance in North Carolina. They were also found in abundance at great depths in the Panama area. The fact that they were at great depths was due to the penetrating impact. These tektites were discovered in samples taken by the ship "Globmar Explorer." This ship explored the ocean floor by drilling deep holes in several areas. The tektites that had been found in the Panama area could have been the result of the large meteors that impacted in this area all the way from the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and concentrated in the area known as the Bermuda Triangle. Thus by finding the evidence of these meteors, the writer of the article in *Reader's Digest* must have surmised that these meteors may have destroyed the Lost Island of Atlantis. It is also the author's belief that there

were large meteor showers in ancient times and the Island of Atlantis would have been exposed to them. Also, when the Atlanteans excavated the large ditches, canals, and moats around their citadels, they were able to remove large quantities of flint stones. Some of them could have been transported to the Americas as ballast for their shallow ships and then used by the America Indians as arrowheads.

The article in *Reader's Digest* sent my head in a spin...like information being fed into a computer. I hoped the answer would not be long in coming. It wasn't! My success was so enormous that it was overwhelming to experience such revelations. All things, that I had seen, read about and experienced, jolted my memory.

A hypothesis would formulate in my mind, and I would inform my sons of what I would expect to find. They would help me search the library for information about the Lost Island of Atlantis and other Ancient Civilizations. Everything was there just as I had expected, even though I had not paid much attention to the stories and tales of the Lost Island of Atlantis. I believed it was impossible to lose an entire island whose inhabitants had spread throughout the world and then not be able to find either the island, or the inhabitants themselves, or their descendants again. These inhabitants were reported to control vast areas of the world; they would not all become lost just with the sinking of a small island. So, my story will be about the migration of the Lost Atlanteans.

Atlantis had been in existence 9,000 years before Solon's time, according to Plato's stories "Critias" and "Timaeus." The story, as related by Plato, seemed impossible; the Ice Age during that period covered much of North America and Europe. Plato first discussed Atlantis in the dialogue known as "Timaeus." These dialogues were

## *I Found Atlantis*

records of events that Solon of Alexander heard from an Egyptian priest in the city of Saias in Egypt. Before, I had always considered such stories as ridiculous and sheer nonsense, but no more. So credulous is the story by Plato about the Lost Atlantis, that it has created great interest among many people and many organizations. Even nations have given official support to the search for the island of Atlantis, as evidenced by the use of Russian ships to take pictures in the area of the Bermuda Triangle.

### SOVIETS CLAIM LOST CONTINENT OF ATLANTIS FOUND AT LAST— MOSCOW (AP)

Some Soviet oceanographers say they may have discovered the Lost Continent of Atlantis on the seabed, several hundred miles west of Portugal.

According to Andrei Monin, Director of Research aboard the Soviet vessel (Academician Kurchatov), this hypothesis was based on mysterious structures seen in photographs taken in 1960 of the sunken Ampere Mountain 456 miles west of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Portugal and Madeira Island.

In a number of pictures of the northeastern part of the summit, researchers discerned rectangular structures on one of the photos. "We can see rectangular plates, 'one yard' wide, rising from the bottom," the Tass News Agency quoted Monin as writing in the Soviet magazine (Earth and the Universe.) "The position of the plates, individual blocks, as well as the regular shapes of the plates photographed may testify to their artificial origin," Monin said.

Describing the stonework, he said, "Its surface is divided with equal seams. The photographs show a

stonewall 118 inches wide, made out of blocks. On other photos, one can see a plate having a regular form and joining rectangular blocks. All the plates and walls can be clearly seen on the photograph.”

Two years ago, a Soviet scientist said that a diving bell lowered from the Academician Kurchatow took eight photographs of Ampere that showed “vestiges of walls and stairways similar to those described by Monin.”

The Soviet researchers cautiously theorized the ruins might be that of the Lost Atlantis—the sunken continent referred to by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato. Plato’s work described a highly developed theocratic civilization.

“Archaeologists, after studying the pictures, expressed the theory that they were the remains of ancient stone work,” Tass said.

Monin said his research ship made its most recent voyage to follow up similar evidence that was discovered in 1976 by the Soviet vessel, Moscow University.

In a later article, the Soviets, after further research, said that their theory had proved to be false.

There are dozens of theories on the possible location of Atlantis. Groups seeking to find it have formed in numerous countries and undertaken searches for it. There have been at least 3,600 books written about the Island of Atlantis.

Some scholars believe Plato may have been describing an imaginary, ideal civilization—a utopia, rather than an actual island-continent.

Scientist Jacques Cousteau said in 1976 that he was convinced that “Atlantis was only a myth.”

The story of Atlantis involves more than just the lost island itself. There are many unanswered questions about time sequences in relation to the story. Also, it involves

## *I Found Atlantis*

other places and other countries under the control of the Atlanteans that would have had the same religious and cultural customs as those of the Atlanteans themselves.

Some of the questions that must be asked are: Did the Athenians become lost also? Is there evidence of a Greek civilization dating back more than 11,000 years? Was the area where Plato said the island was located inhabitable that long ago, considering our knowledge of the Ice Age? Or was it covered with ice? What about the people within the gates of Hercules, the Atlanteans who had extended their rule into Europe as far as Tyrhenia — the people of Egypt and Persia? Plato said that the Atlantean empire extended into all of these areas. The leaders of the Atlantean Empire would not all have been lost at the same time. Some of them would have been in outlying kingdoms of the Atlantean Empire when the island was sunk.

Plato speaks of the great deluge that he says destroyed everyone except those without letters in his dialogue “Timaeus.” Plato also inferred that the Island of Atlantis was sunk by the great deluge, which, if we take Moses’ story in Genesis, was to have destroyed all life except that which Noah was able to save. But this deluge did not happen suddenly. Noah had time to build the ark and gather all the animals inside. The rain is supposed to have lasted forty days, which does not appear to be a sudden sinking of the island without any warning as Plato stated. The rain falls for 40 days and nights every year in the Indian Ocean area during the monsoon seasons and the world is not destroyed.

So in order to begin our search for the lost Atlantean civilizations, we must look for various categories of present civilizations and geologic events that will give us a clue, a

path of the lost Atlanteans, a research that may support the story of the “Lost Atlantis” as reported by Plato.

Culture in a group of people changes very slowly as evidenced by the “cultural revolution in China.” Also, Hitler’s attempt to establish a new world order failed in World War II.

The culture of a group of people consists of and can be identified by their religion, form of government, language, art, subsistence, architecture, physical characteristics, genetic origin or through recessive genes leading back to their former ancestral existence, and folklore and legends, which all give us clues about their past.

So what I intend to do is use these items in our search for the Lost Atlanteans. To be sure, legends, folklore, and archaeological discoveries lend support to the theory that the Lost Island of Atlantis did exist somewhere and sometime in the past.

We will attempt to lead you, the reader, on some of these paths we believe the Atlanteans followed, where they came from, and where they expanded their empire, and where some of the Atlantean descendants are now.

## **PREFACE**

To determine the original position of the continents in relation to each other or the origin of different cultural groups of people is like placing the pieces of a ripped newspaper back in its original position.

When scientists revealed compelling evidence recently that Antarctica had once been joined to North America, they were merely continuing the decades-old process of putting the pieces of the newspaper back together again.

The “ripped newspaper theory” was developed years ago as the way of resolving one of the most virulent controversies in the history of science — continental drift. When it was first sprung upon a startled world, scientists who held that there was no reason to believe that great chunks of the earth’s crust had drifted around the globe like rafts on the open sea met not only with skepticism but bitter opposition the theory of continental drift.

The idea was brilliant in its simplicity. Take a newspaper, rip it in pieces and scatter the parts around the room. It should be possible to reassemble the newspaper by matching the lines of type.

Similarly, if the continents had at one time been connected, it should be possible to find places where the “lines of type” could be rejoined. Some unique geological structure, such as unusual rock formations, should continue from one continent to the next. A group of scientists believed that if they could find these “lines of type” in the real world, they would have the evidence to support the theory of continental drift.

The first big break came in the late 1960’s when Patrick Hurley, an American geochronologist, found a

remarkable boundary between the two layers of rock in Ghana in western Africa. Hurley found the rocks on one side of the narrow boundary were about 1.4 billion years older than the rocks on the other side. The sharply defined boundary crossed the western coastline of Africa and disappeared into the sea. If South America had separated from Africa and somehow drifted across the ocean, it should be possible to find a similar geological formation in South America on the other side of the Atlantic, Hurley reasoned.

Accompanied by a team of American and Brazilian scientists, Hurley found just what he was looking for off the eastern coast of Brazil. He found the same narrow boundary with the same kinds of rocks, clearly indicating that the same geological process created the two formations. The most plausible explanation was that the two continents had been side by side when the boundaries formed millions of years ago.

Other scientists continued to develop a fossil record that showed that different species on different continents were too similar to have developed separately. At some time in the distant past, their predecessors must have lived on a common land, now ripped apart like the pieces of a newspaper.

In the chapter on geology, I have showed the geologic activity, which caused climatic changes that in turn caused the glaciers to recede. This caused the water level to rise in the Atlantic causing the early Atlanteans to begin their mass migrations into the Mediterranean area, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Americas. This rise in the water level became known as the deluge.

The other chapters can be considered as pieces of a ripped newspaper. Each chapter represents lines of print

## *I Found Atlantis*

about items of culture, which have been traced from one continent to another. Legends, folklore, religion, language, calendars, system of mathematics, arts, architecture, and poetry are part of this cultural past. By finding these items in modern civilizations, we can sometimes determine their earlier time and origin. As you read each chapter, you begin to find that the different parts of the ripped newspaper begin to follow a cultural pattern. Pretty soon the cultural evolution begins to reveal a pattern. The last few chapters begin to glue these patterns together until the final chapter, which is intended to summarize the different parts of the fractured history of the lost civilizations, similar to the realignment of the magnetic lines which pointed toward the North Pole when the rocks were formed. After they are realigned between the North and South Poles, the former relationship of the continents to each other can be determined.

I have placed most of the footnotes in the bibliography. Only when technical research by individual researchers made it necessary to place their names and research results in the main text or where a lot of material was provided by a single source, did I place the author and publisher at the end of the chapter.

## CHAPTER ONE

# THE FIVE TRIBES

In 1954 I was majoring in sociology at college. One of my assignments in my anthropology class was to write about five native groups of people who were not exposed, to any great extent, to modern culture. I selected to do research about the Zuni, Ammassalik, Dinka, Ainu, and the Manus tribes.

Anthropologists have suggested that the Ainu's were descendants of the ancient atlantians.

I was later invited to join a YMCA sponsored program, along with my children and my wife Margarita, who was a bilingual bicultural instructor in one of the local grade schools. The program was especially designed for "father and daughter," but also included boys. It was called "Indian Maidens" for the girls and "Indian Guides" for the boys. We studied about many of the different American Indian Nations. We would visit their reservations and observe and learn about their lore, language, and methods of communication with the use of sign language, arts, religion, and subsistence activities.

My wife was from Mexico, of Aztec Indian decent. We traveled throughout Mexico and visited many of the Indian Nations in that country. These studies, along with my personal knowledge of the people of the South Pacific and the Philippine Islands as well as other Asian and East Asian people, gave me a broad perspective on the migratory process of ancient people in the past.

I had come to know these people while serving in the Pacific theater during World War II. This contact with the people of Asia brought many unanswered questions to bear

## CHAPTER TWO

# ANALYSIS OF THE FIVE TRIBES

We have looked at five groups of people who more or less are uncontaminated by modern civilization and have found several items in their culture that tend to show a previous common cultural tie with each other, even though they have been separated from each other for thousands of years. The questions arise then: Why do they all believe in souls? Why do they all believe in and worship gods, ancestors, and sun-goddesses, and use protective amulets to ward off evil spirits? Did they all have some common cultural origin? Or were they all under some empire or group of rulers with similar cultural and religious background, such as Plato stated, "The gods divided the earth"? Could they be remnants of the same culture as the Lost Atlantean Empire, or the Kingdom of Mu, or the lost continent of Lamuir in the Pacific? The chapters ahead will show who their ancestors were. How can we account for the common cultural and religious beliefs that are compatible with the Egyptian and early Jewish and Christian teachings unless they were at one time under the same general cultural and religious rulers?

During World War II, I had a chance to meet and talk with the Aborigines of Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, India, Vietnam, and Cambodia as well as with Chinese people who were in the Philippine Islands. The Aborigines of Australia had peopled that continent long before the English prisoners arrived there. On the islands of New Guinea, I had occasions to be in their villages. In the Philippines I was able to meet people from several of the

islands. Each island usually had its own dialect. These people had features in common with the Aborigines of Australia plus many divergent characteristics of some of the American Indians. On Mindanao some of the people were very dark. Some of the people of Indo China resemble the people of Central America. Some of the people in New Guinea had red hair, as did the ancient Celts.

## CHAPTER THREE

# PLATO

(A note to the reader: The following text from Plato's dialogues was written in a cryptic form, and its unfamiliar style may be somewhat difficult to follow; however these dialogues contain the clues that led the author to his remarkable discovery of the existence of Atlantis and are therefore presented here in their original form.)

We will now take a look at Plato's dialogues of the lost Atlantis to see if we can ascertain what happened. The author considers the story as part fact mixed in with legends, although reported by Plato as fact. Legends cause history to seem unreal and altered to fit the cultural setting in which they are related.

The events of history concerning an ancient civilization cover so many generations that the story may seem distorted because of additions and omissions. The following is a synopsis of Plato's dialogue.

"Timaeus": "Then listen, Socrates, to a strange tale, which is however certainly true, as Solon, who was the wisest of the seven sages, declared that there were old and great marvelous actions of the Athenians, which have passed into oblivion through time and the destruction of the human race—and one in particular, which was the greatest of them all. The recital of which will be suitable testimony of our gratitude to you."

Socrates: "and what is this ancient famous action of which Timaeus spoke, not as mere legend, but as veritable action of the Athenian State which Solon recounted?"

Timaeus: "If Solon had only, like other poets, made poetry the business of his life, and had not been compelled,

## CHAPTER FOUR

# ANALYSIS OF PLATO'S DIALOGUES

Plato presents us with a formidable task to solve. First he gives the creator god “Poseidon” that we can compare with the story of Moses in the Bible in the Book of Genesis, to see if the two stories are about the same “creator god.” Plato gives us a time of 9,000 years from the time of Solon to the conflict between the Atlantean empire and the Athenians. On the other hand, he indicates that it was contemporary with the city-state of Athens, which came into existence as of a much more recent date. He has presented us with a tremendous amount of aggression and expansion of the Atlantean Empire. Next he has destroyed the total Atlantean civilization with the sinking of a single island.

Our task is to solve this ancient mystery, which requires finding a path the people may have followed during their vast conquest in ancient times. Then we must determine if this “creator god” is the same as Moses told us about, or if there may have been other matched deities of this nature. There must be a place of beginning and ending of Plato’s story, unless the Atlantean civilization continued to exist as well as the Athenians. If this is so then there has to be a cultural path leading back to the ancient Atlanteans.

In following this story we need to examine the past geological changes that may have a bearing on the destruction of the island of Atlantis. As to the people in Plato’s dialogue, there are some cultural clues to be found in the legend as Plato presented it, and which are supported by other legends and mythology of other writers. The lore

## CHAPTER FIVE

# RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

Since Plato wrote his dialogues about the Atlanteans, based on the meager sources of information available to the writers of that period of time, many archaeological discoveries tend to verify what he said. It must be remembered that the priest at Saias, in Egypt, who informed Solon of this ancient history of the Atlantean civilization, lived during a time when the knowledge of the world was limited, for the most part, to the area around the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians and Celts and their ancestors had controlled the ancient sea lanes and therefore controlled the information about those outlying areas that were their sources of trade and commerce. As Atlanteans, these territories beyond the gates of Hercules belonged to them. When the Romans tried to follow their ships to discover their source of goods, the Phoenicians scuttled their ships, thus committing suicide to protect their secrets about the land of their ancestors, the Atlanteans. The information they furnished about the world beyond the gates of Gibraltar was almost all there was available to the Egyptian priest who advised Solon of the ancient Atlanteans.

Like Plato's story of the lost island of Atlantis, which cynical generations have labeled as only legends that have been relegated to the status of fairy tales, the same was true of Homer's stories. His great poems described a civilization of palaces, and fleets, and warriors, and chariots that once flourished on the Greek mainland, Mesopotamia, and included the Islands of Crete and Malta. The story of the expedition to Troy, on the coast of modern Turkey, is the

## CHAPTER SIX

# THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ATLANTIS

According to Japanese mythology, based on the first historical accounts, the Kojiki (record of ancient matters, completed in 1712 AD), and the Nihongi, (chronicles of Japan completed in 722 AD): “The sky and heavens gradually separated from the primordial chaos in the universe, and five primordial deities appeared. They were followed by a series of mated deities, ending with the creative pair, he who invites (Isonomy), and she who invites (Iznagi). They stirred the sea with a ‘spear’ and created an islet. (Author’s note: *Was this Poseidon and his ten sons?*) Descending upon it, they created many other deities.

Izanami died while giving birth to the fire god and descended into the underworld of Yom (darkness) where putrefaction and pollution prevailed. Longing to see his wife, Iznagi followed her into the land of darkness. He was driven back by her because she was ashamed to be seen in her state of putrefaction. Returning from the land of darkness, Inzangi cleansed himself. As he washed his left eye, being the side of honor, the sun goddess, Amaterasu, was born, and from the right eye sprang the moon god. As he washed his nose the impetuous male deity Susano-O, the storm god, came into being. The sun goddess ascended to the sky, the former to rule at Takahama (plain of high heaven), and the latter to serve as her consort. The storm god was to rule over the earth. When Susano-O, who was an unruly character, visited his sister in the sky, he behaved obstreperously, damaging her rice fields and defiling her house with excrement. (Cain defiled the fields with his

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# MOSES

Herodotus relates the history kept by the priests of Sais. He states that there were twelve brothers who ruled Egypt. There was an oracle, which stated that the one of the twelve who took his libation in a bronze cup would be king of all of them.

The author believes that these were the twelve sons of Jacob. The author believes the one who became king was Joseph. One day when the servant brought in their libation, he only brought eleven silver cups, whereupon Joseph held his helmet out, and the servant poured his libation in his helmet. The other brothers, realizing that he had drunk his libation out of a bronze cup, decided to exile him, but, during his exile, Joseph found some merchants and persuaded them to help overthrow his brothers so he became king over all of them.

The story is a different version than the Bible gives of Joseph's entry into Egypt. The Bible version was that Joseph was exiled because of jealousy. His brothers were jealous because of Joseph's coat of many colors.

The Egyptian artist's depiction of Joseph's conquest shows the twelve were discussing with Amon (Joseph) who would be chosen to be the human mother to bear his child. Thoht then suggests that the wife of the pharaoh would be the appropriate woman.

Thoht then takes him by the hand and leads him to the palace. Amon made his form like the majesty, her husband, King Thohtmas. He found her as she slept in the beauty of her palace. She awoke at the fragrance of the god, all his odors were of punt. The inscription then records in plain terms what happened, and in due time the divine child was

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### TIME

Plato gave approximately 9,700 years BC as the time when the Atlanteans ruled their island in the Atlantic and extended areas. So this is the time to talk about the different methods of accounting for time. If you ask an old Indian how old he is, he probably will tell you the number of moons instead of the number of years. Also, in relating to an event that happened in the past, his reply probably would be in the number of moons.

According to some of the ancients, the moon completes one full cycle every 28 days. In order to compare this with our Solar year, we would take the number of days in the Solar year and divide them by the number of days it takes the moon to complete one full cycle. This then gives us  $364/28 =$  thirteen Lunar years to complete one of our Solar years. The ancients had one day extra in their calendar, which the Celts celebrated as “Samhuian,” the day of the dead.

For example, if you were 10 years old by our Solar year, you would be 130 Lunar years of age. And if you were 800 Lunar years of age, by dividing  $800/13$ , you would find that you were 62 years old.

The “Ainus” of Japan used the vigesimal i.e. 20 instead of the 10 digit method of counting. Also, 800 was their largest number. Therefore their average life expectancy would be the largest number they needed to use, so their life expectancy was 800 moons or approximately 62 years.

By taking the age of Adam, which was 930 Lunar years, he would have been 72 years of age. By checking on

## CHAPTER NINE

# CREATION

We now turn to the story of creation. (In the Book of Gen. 2:18): Then the Lord God planted a garden in Eden, in which he had put the man he had formed. Likewise, Poseidon gave Atlas his citadel in which he had planted a garden. He made all kinds of beautiful trees. God also planted trees in his garden. Moses said a stream flowed in the garden. Plato said that Poseidon had running water in his garden. Plato said that Poseidon's citadel lay beyond the gate of Hercules and to the North.

(Gen.2:8): Moses said that in the evening, they heard the Lord walking in the garden. Adam and Eve hid from him among the trees. But the Lord called out to the man, "Where are you?" He answered, "I heard you in the garden; I was afraid and hid from you, because I was naked." God asked, "Did you eat the fruit I told you not to eat?" The man answered, "The woman you put here with me gave me the fruit and I ate it." The Lord God asked the woman, "Why did you do this?" She replied, "The serpent tricked me into eating it." (Gen 3.24): Then at the east side of the garden he put living creatures and a flaming sword that turned in all directions. An automatic robot that turned in all directions with a laser weapon could have used this sword that turned in all directions. Greek mythology tells of the Greeks having battles with non-living creatures or robots.

In the Epic of Gilgamesh, Chuwawa guarded the dwelling place of the gods successfully and single-handedly. The arrows and missiles that Enkidu and Gilgamesh rained on the guard at the god's home

## CHAPTER TEN

# BOYS AND GIRLS

### RESEARCHERS FIND KEY TO EVOLUTIONARY CHANGES

The difference between women and men all started 300 million years ago when an ordinary mutation took the first evolutionary step toward the X and Y chromosomes that now determine the gender of humans researchers say.

Bruce Lahn of the University of Chicago and Dr. David page of the Whitehead Institute report that they traced the mutation history of the X and Y chromosome to a common chromosome that changed long before humans came along.

The researchers traced the history of the gender genes by reconstructing mutations that makes the X chromosome different than the Y chromosome. From this, they were able to estimate when the chromosomes were last identical, some 240 million to 320 million years ago.

“The farther back in time we look, the more similar X and Y appear, boosting the theory that they arose from a pair of identical autosomes,” Lahn said. An autosome is a non sex-determining chromosome.

The X and Y chromosomes decide whether a baby is boy or girl. Mothers carry two X chromosomes and fathers carry one copy each of the X and the Y Chromosomes.

### BIOLOGIST SOLVES MAJOR PLANT PUZZLE

Evolutionary biologist have at last answered a question that Darwin called the “abominable mystery”: How did the

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

# EARLY MAN

Remotely ancestral types appeared in Africa during the lower Pleistocene epoch some three million years ago, having evolved from hominid of the late Miocene epoch. It is possible on present evidence, even probable, that they were the earliest types of mankind to appear anywhere. Most of these types were only a “dot” in the direct ancestry of man.

*Homo sapiens* having continued to evolve in Africa and other continents, proved unsuccessful and made their departure. Evidence of early man was found showing their existence in California some 200,000 years ago in the Calico Mountains. The last of these was a type widely spread in Africa and elsewhere and known as Neanderthal man—named after a site in Europe where its fossil remains were first identified. It is believed that they vanished from the scene about 12,000 years ago. There are other areas in the world in which archaeologists have discovered Mesolithic and Paleolithic man: China, Japan, Malaysia and the Americas.

Meanwhile there are other types standing in the direct ancestry of *Homo sapiens*—notably, East African types identified as *Homo habilis*. These types resulted in the evolution of *Homo sapiens* in Africa and elsewhere in a period 45,000 to 50,000 years ago. Little is known about this evolution, although it seems likely that *Homo sapiens* existed at a very remote period and probably their early evolution was already subdivided into a number of distinctive physical types, each with its own characteristics of height, head shape, pigmentation, etc.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

# TANZANIA ART

Mary D. Leakey reports on another important discovery: “I first saw the Tanzanian paintings in 1935 on an exploratory trip with my husband, the late Louis B. Leakey. Having heard reports of the paintings, we visited the Kondola region briefly at the end of our season’s work at Olduvai Gorge. Sixteen years later, in 1951, we returned to Kondola in order to study and record some of these superb paintings...”

Several thousand years ago, prehistoric artists in Tanzania, East Africa, produced a priceless detailed record of various events in their lives on the sheltered surfaces of cliffs and rock faces. These stone painters recreated the world around them in scenes reminiscent of the great prehistoric paintings in Europe. “It is doubtful that any of the paintings could have survived in open air more than several thousand years, although carbon-14 tests indicate that the coloring materials could be much older. In many respects the paintings tell us more than we can learn from the bones and stone tools and other artifacts that form the basis of much of our archaeological studies of a more distant past. Those long ago works of art tell us, for example, that Stone Age man in Africa wore clothing, had a variety of hair styles, hunted, danced, sang, played musical instruments, and may even have known the secret of fermenting spirits...”

“The coloring material consisted of various pigments mixed with animal fats to form primitive ‘crayons,’ the remains of which we found at a number of sites. Ochre was the most common pigment, producing the predominant

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

# GIANTS AND DWARFS

From about 18,000 BC to 12,000 BC, giant animals inhabited the North and South American Continents. Enormous ice masses extending from Siberia into North America exposed continental shelves and radically different vegetation marked the hemisphere as the ice sheets reached their maximum. Around 14,000 BC, these giant animals signaled their presence in South America. Their arena was a vaulting rock shelter in Peru's scenic highlands with the unglamorous name Pikimachay—flea cave. Six stories high and half a city block wide, it is the “Ritz” of caves. Little wonder that man and giant ground sloths may have died to possess it.

It was during this time the offspring of the animals became of gigantic sizes. The offspring of man also became giants in proportion to the other animal life. These people left examples of their great strength. They had giant firepower—they were able to puncture deep into the bones of these huge animals, greater than the normal bow and arrow of the Indians in early colonial times. These types of bone and flint projectiles were found from Siberia to South America.

This corridor not only takes in the Galapagos Islands where the giant turtles are found, but it also includes South Africa where the Pygmies, the San People, are known to have existed as early as 10,000 BC. This climatic change may have included the area of India where the ancient Indian Negritos existed thousands of years ago.

At the waning of the Ice Age, about 12,000 years ago, violent fluctuations in the temperature and moisture caused

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

# STONE AGE CULTURE

First we will start in South America, Easter Island, and continue to the Panama area where Thor Heyerdahl traced Stone Age man. By traveling in various sailing ships that he had built to duplicate their journey to and from Easter Island, we can trace their subsequent arrival on the Atlantic coast in Colombia. We can further trace this Stone Age culture to Ireland, Scotland, and The British Isles.

In Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides, there are sites from the Bronze Age of stone circles, burial Cairns, earth houses and circular stone towers or brochs. For example, Parlshof, near Sunberg, is the site of three village settlements—Bronze Age, Iron Age and the Vikings.

The northerly and northwesterly parts were probably the first inhabited. From time to time, people came from Northern Europe—the Baltic, and from the Americas to England and the British Isles. The earliest Stone Age people may have migrated from South East Asia to Easter Island and America. These could have included people from India and Indonesia and the Caroline group of Islands. These people are given the name “megalithic” because of the huge stones used in their burial chambers.

Orkney has an average of three recorded places of antiquarian interest to every square mile and claims to be the richest archaeological area in Britain. Here one can see history in unbroken sequences from Stone Age times. Skara Brae is a village settlement of a Stone Age pastoral community. It has one-roomed houses, with their stone furniture, hearths, and drains preserved by drift sand (which the author believes was caused by the great deluge). Their

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

# GEOLOGY

Within the last few years a new concept has been worked out that explains many, but not all, of the geological activity of the Earth. This is the idea of plate “tectonic,” now accepted widely in Britain. The continents are regarded as comprising a stiff, but rather shallow, brittle “plate.” From time to time differential heating in the earth’s crust, due to phases of radioactivity, generates “convection currents” in the relatively plastic deep layers. The currents then crack from below the surface plates overlying the plastic layers of the continents. There occurs a process of seafloor spreading, which may have caused the earthquake, which caused the island of Thera to drop into the sea. This would have been the type of sudden action Plato referred to when he said, “The Island sank within a day and night destroying all the fighting men of the Atlanteans.” Along some major seas and oceans, an upwelling of plastic material gradually takes place, as these “plate movements” are thought to occur very rapidly and, as time goes, produce a tearing apart and the opening of the sea (e.g., the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden) impinging plates one against the other—overriding, crushing, and shattering, and in so doing, produce folded mountain ranges, sunken troughs, and garland structures that are so characteristic of the Middle East.

Broker and Kulp (1957, p. 1328) give a radio carbon date of 4,370 years for samples of mangrove peat that have been found at a depth of nine feet below mean water level in a core boring on Bimini. The date suggests that any material found in “twelve to fifteen foot levels” would be

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

# ANCIENT OCEAN TRAVEL

Dr. Thor Heyerdahl, in his book, *Kon Tiki*, explains a survey he made of possible ocean currents in the Pacific that would have permitted ancient sea routes to Asia across the Pacific. He found none that were feasible to Austronesia, Micronesia, Melanesia or Asia. A one way trip may have been to sail north past Hawaii to the Aleutian Islands, and then to have drifted back toward Asia. However, he concluded that the distance and time required, along with the difficulty of survival, would have even made this journey almost impossible. On the contrary, he found that only fifty one miles separated the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at the place that is now the Panama Canal. He traced the Stone Age people, by their stone statues in human form, from Easter Island and South America into the Panama area.

This is where we will begin our story of “Ocean Travel.” The earlier ships would have had no difficulty on a calm sea, as existed up to approximately seven thousand years ago. The early sailboat shipping lanes can be looked at essentially in the same light as the ancient shipping lanes.

“The Port of Christobal is the end of Columbus’s journey with his frail fleet, which visited these shores in 1502, arriving upon “seas so high . . . a great mass of foam boiling like a caldron of a great fire.” This was much different from 7,000 years earlier when the Atlanteans traversed these seas in small sail or reed boats on what may have been a calm and peaceful sea.

The Gulf of Mexico can be considered the western beginning of this vast shipping, commerce and cultural

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

# SINBAD

Next we take a look at the old legend of “Sinbad.” “My destiny makes a strange tale,” said Sinbad the sailor, the legendary Arab. This adventure of Sinbad may be a composite of historical figures. A noble reminiscent of Sinbad decorates the covers of the 1932 edition of *The Thousand and One Nights*. The book contains the seven voyages of Sinbad, the sailor.

In search of Sinbad, the government of Oman sponsored National Geographic author, Richard Greenhill. The voyage was from Oman to China. The vessel was a reconstructed merchant ship of Sinbad’s era as depicted in a thirteenth century manuscript.

“My vessel was alive. I could hear the chuckle and gurgle of the tide running past the skin of the ship,” said Severin, the captain of the ship on the day he stood in the bilge checking for leaks after the launching. The Oman flag flew from the stern of the ship. “The prompting of my soul,” as well as the desire for profit, incited Sinbad to voyage after voyage, despite shipwrecks, near starvation, and encounters with cannibals, orgies, aspen and giant serpents. After each trip, he settled down to enjoy his riches until the prompting stirred within him again. Sheets taut, Sohar sailed proudly in the Indian Ocean, all the way to China.

For centuries before Columbus, Phoenicians mastered the routes to China to seek the riches of the Orient such as camphor and cinnamon, pepper and ambergris, silk, gold, gems, porcelain and sandalwood. The dependability of the monsoon winds, the navigator’s sure knowledge of the

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### REED BOATS

After tracing stone culture to Colombia and Asia Minor, Dr. Thor Heyerdahl began to look at the ancient archaeological finds of the Egyptians. The evidence was abundant in a tomb relief that ancient Egyptians carried papyrus to the Phoenicians, builders of ancient reed boats. In verses from the Bible, in scenes found at Nineveh, and in writings of the Roman historians, the reed boats stand as one of man's most ancient vessels. Some of the legends tell of the North American Indians crossing the Atlantic in reed boats. In Ethiopia, Sardinia, Corfu, and Morocco, fishermen still ply Africa's Lake Chad in reed boats.

The most astonishing fact is that similarity existed between these designed reed boats and those found in the new world when the Spaniards arrived, and even today on Lake Titicaca, Indians of Peru and Bolivia use Totara reed boats like those of the old world.

It may not be a coincidence that South American reed boats resembled the ones of the Nile, Tigris, and the Euphrates Rivers. Numerous theories of voyagers drifting from Africa to tropical America have been proposed to explain the close relationship of the culture of the old world with the new world culture. Even Negroid features in sculptures are found in pottery in the Americas and some of the statues of Easter Island have some Negroid characteristics. Indians of the Americas worshipped the sun, built pyramids and grand stone statues, married brother to sister in royal families, wrote in hieroglyphs, performed cranial surgery, and mummified the dead, as did the Egyptians.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

# SHIPS

There was an outline of a canoe found engraved on a cliff on Easter Island that appears to have close similarities to a canoe of Indonesian origin—the canoe *gami-lan-yu* made of wood pigment, and feathers, 460 centimeters long. The drawing is in U.C.L.A MCh Lx 78-10. This canoe belonged to an association of ten men of the same lineage.

The raft, *Kon Tiki*, on which Dr. Thor Heyerdahl floated west from South America that was really a journey of “no return,” would not lend itself to a two-way cultural diffusion. Therefore, the people who traveled on such rafts in the southwestern Pacific would have been assimilated, in most cases, into the new culture, or in some cases, made radical changes in the native culture.

Early Chinese craft gives us the simplest and most clearly documented model of early boats (Fig 7.1 See reference below), although the Chinese Character “fan,” meaning sail, dates from early 1,000 BC, and matting sails are described in earlier Han times. It is not until AD 200 that a definite text permits us to assert without question that fore and aft matting sails was in use in China (Needham, 1971:599,601). The typical shape of China craft was relatively flat-bottomed and with fluff bow and stern, is foreshadowed by the shape of the Shiang Dynasty radical for boat (Needham, 1971:439). Again a millennium must pass before conclusive proof is at hand. In this case two models. One on pottery that was excavated from Han tombs of about 100 BC and AD 100 respectively (Needham, 1971:477,650). The shape of the vessels, with transom bulkheads and galley expanding aft, and a trapeziform,

## CHAPTER TWENTY

# ANCIENT AIR TRAVEL

We will now examine the method of transportation by air that may have been used by the ancient gods.

The author was raised in the Appalachian Mountains and as a result, was able to experience a culture not too different from that of the ancient Irish and Celts. These early settlers from Europe became isolated from the rest of America as the migrations westward began. Some of the younger generations would move west leaving their parents and some of the children behind. As a result the Appalachian area became a subculture in the United States, which reflected many of the customs of ancient Europe.

As a boy in Kentucky, I didn't realize it then, but I had my own scientific laboratory in the country. I observed all kinds of transportation in use in the area. We would cut down trees in the forest, tie a chain around a log, and hitch a mule to it and drag it on the ground to the place we wanted it to be. To make it easier to pull more logs at a time, we built a sled from two small trees that had a bend of forty-five degrees or less. These bends pointed upward and forward. On these two poles we mounted a frame. This we called a "sled."

Later we acquired a wagon. Instead of the two rudders, it had four wheels, two pairs-one pair in front, one on each side, and one pair in like manner in the rear. There was a rod running across and under the wagon with an axle that attached each pair of wheels. The end of each axle was secured to a center part of each wheel, which we called a hub. There were small round pieces of wood cut to the same length, radiating from this hub. We called them