SITE OF ATLANTIS FOUND

by

Christine Pellech and Norman Frey

Summary

In 1983, in the Book "Die Odyssee – Eine antike Weltumsegelung", Christine Pellech put the island Atlantis on a level with the Americas. In the following she proved, i.a., on the basis of ancient maps, that at the end of the last ice age there had been already established a global going world sea trade, and she also proved that this knowledge was preserved over the old Egypt until these days. One center of this trade network has been identified by the author with the Caribbean isles, a major hub of the global system of trade winds and ocean currents. The supposition Atlantis was consistent with America presupposed that on the one hand the plain and on the other hand the circular metropolis, as they are described by Plato, are to find exactly in that geographical area.

This supposition was now confirmed by Norman Frey by his localization of a circular underwater structure near Cuba. He reconstructed the panorama of the Caribbean at the end of the Pleistocene, i.a., with satellite pictures from NASA, and he found the geographical, topographical and dimensional features of the plain of Atlantis given on the large Antilles island in detail. His consistent research work finally lead him into the low waters of the Gulf of Batabanó where he discovered – according to his previous conclusions – the right scaled circular structure of the lost capital of Atlantis.

The correlating research results of both authors only allow the following conclusion: That in the time period, when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene, an "Imperium Atlanticum" existed in reality – and that it is identical with the lost civilization Plato outlined in his both late works "Timaeus" and "Critias".

Part I

First of all the description with regard the island Atlantis by Plato has to be taken into consideration. Christine Pellech wants to cite Plato himself (89.90, Timaios, 34e, 25a, b):

"Because what has been written down, told how your country was once attacked by the might of a great army which had come from the Atlantic ocean and moved insolently against all Europe and Asia. At that time this sea was navigable; because in front of the entrance, which according to you, is called the Pillars of Heracles, there existed a large island, bigger than Asia and Libya taken together, from which for travellers of the time the access was possible to the other islands and from there to the whole mainland, which confronted that true sea.

Because what is inside the narrow entrance appears as a harbour and beyond that would be a true sea and the land that surrounds it could be called with full justification a mainland. In addition they ruled also within this entrance in Libya up to Egypt and in Europe up to Tyrrhenia."

These statements allow a new interpretation of Aiolos island in the "Odyssey" by Homer: Aiolos, this god and ruler of all winds controls the forces to make his floating island a ship of the might of the great army which came, according to Plato, over the Atlantic.

(89.90, Timaios, 23a, b): "Whatever had happened, here or in your or other regions, that was beautiful or great or strange and had been told to us was written down from old times and kept in the temples. With your and other peoples, however, they had just been provided with writing and everything else, that governments need; then there broke out after a usual interval a flood from the heavens like a plague. And those that remained were unskilled in writing and uneducated, so that your land, so to say, returned to childhood without knowing anything that had happened here and with your land in old times."

(90, 289f.): Kritias: "It was already told above, that the gods distributed the world among each other in larger or smaller parts, and founded their holy places and the location for sacrifices. Thus Poseidon received the island Atlantis and settled in a place there the offspring he had fathered on a mortal woman. As male offspring he produced five pairs of twins, reared them up and then he divided the whole island into ten pieces of land. To the first born of the oldest pair he granted the home town of his mother with the surrounding area and made him king over all the other sons... The first then ruling king was named Atlas... They with all their descendants lived there for many generations and ruled over many other islands of the sea and, as mentioned before, over people living inside the Pillars of Heracles up to Egypt and Tyrrhenia."

(90, 294): "I have now told about the city and the former quarters of the kings more or less what I was then told. Now I have to try to report about the nature of the remaining lands and the kind of administration. The country as a whole was depicted to me as lying at a high altitude and steeply rising from the sea, the area around the city, however, as a plane which also surrounds it, but is itself enclosed by mountains. These decline in a smooth, even plane seaward. In general extent it has a longish shape, about 3,000 stadia (530 km) on one side, but in the middle from the sea upwards 2,000 stadia (360 km). This part of the whole island lies toward the southern side, stretching from north to south. But the mountains that surround it were then praised as surpassing all others in extent, size and beauty. They had many villages with a substantial number of inhabitants, rivers, lakes, and pastures which presented ample food for all kinds of domesticated and wild animals. In addition there were woods which with their great variety of species furnished the material for working things of every kind, large or small."

(Pauly, A., Wissowa, G.: VIII/1; Sp. 1243): "Hesperides: daughters of the night. Just as the Iranian legend tells of the garden Jima on the mountain Hukairya in which grows, amongst other magical plants the tree of life, and as the Hebrews know of the Jahwegarden of Eden, so the Greeks knew of a divine garden in the west, where the sun sinks into the sea and from where Helios starts his journey in the sun's chariot to the Ethiopians in the east. According to the old theogony Zeus had celebrated his holy wedding with Hera there. When the gods brought their gifts the Earth Goddess let sprout the tree of life with its golden apples of eternal youth in Hera's garden, there at the Hesperian Oceanus, at the Atlantic where dwells

Atlas, the carrier of the heaven, there the apples are guarded by the clear-voiced Hesperides, the nymphs of the west, the daughters of the night."

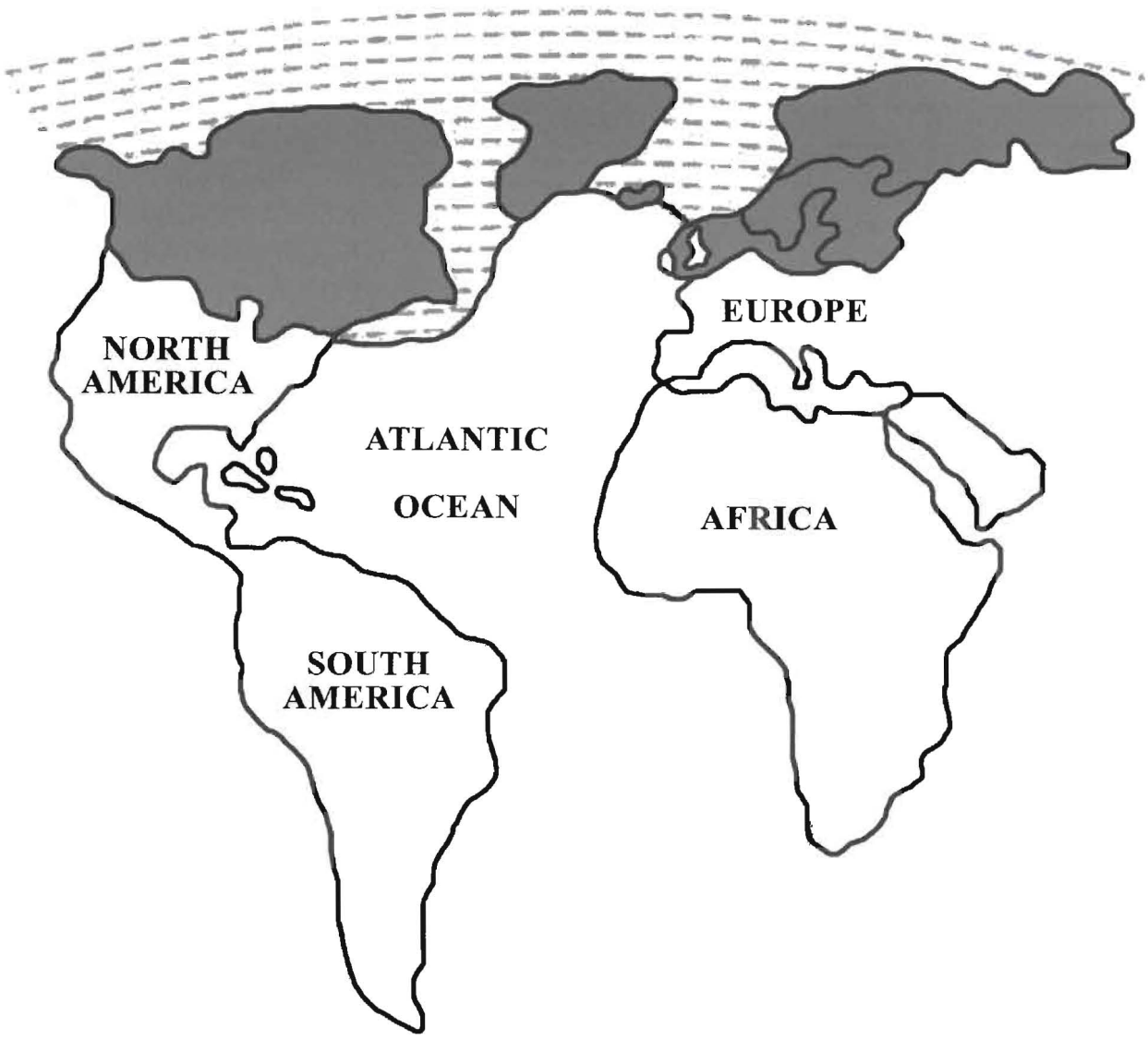
If we now compare systematically we find, that the great army, which moved insolently against Europe and Africa, is identical with the gods of the Greeks. The island Atlantis was bestowed on Poseidon, his oldest son was made ruler over all his brothers, his name was Atlas. But Atlas, according to the quotation about the Hesperides, lives on the Hesperidian side of the Oceanus, on the western side, the Hesperides are the daughters of the night, where the sun rests, to be able to start the journey to the Ethiopians the next day. This is specially mentioned again with Atlantis (the word "island" would be the proper supplement). How is this island described? There is an enormously high chain of mountains north to south (Rocky Mountains and Andes). The particularily high mountain part is on the southern half (Andes). The rock faces of these mountains drop steeply down to the sea. Lets remember Circe's warning to Ulysses about the rock which faces the west and towards Charybdis "...nor could any man, who was mortal, climb there... not if he had twenty hands and twenty feet for the rocks goes sheerly up as if it were polished."

Let us try to replace in the first excerpt of this chapter the word Atlantis by America. "Because in front of the entrance, which according to you, is called the Pillars of Heracles (Gibraltar), there existed a large island (America), bigger than Asia and Libya taken together." – In all probability Asia stands for Asia Minor, and Libya for the whole of North Africa. – "And from which (Atlantis = America) access was possible for travellers of the time to the other islands (Southsea islands) and from them (Southsea islands) the whole mainland which borders on the true sea (Pacific – the true sea, because it is the largest ocean and covers half the globe). Because that sea (Mediterranean) inside of the entrance (Gibraltar) we speak of, appears like a harbour (an inside sea without exit) with only a narrow entrance. But that other one (outside, Atlantic) would be a true sea (Oceanus, the to itself returning water circle) and the surrounding land could be called with full justification a mainland." Whereby we should, according to current concepts call a "mainland" a continent, since Asia also was called a mainland before. Thus the Egyptians conceived South America the seat of the gods, that sea power which, according to Plato, came across the Atlantic to occupy the old cultures.

If the island Atlantis corresponds to the American continent, there must have existed a trading centre or trading port used for worldwide economic activities and exchange. This assumption can be proofed by a 14,000 years old world sea map in the Cueva del Castillo, NW Spain (Website: Pellech, "Crossing the Atlantic in early times"; "A 14,000 years old world sea map"). On this map ocean currents of the Atlantic and the Pacific meet in Central America. The two oceans are connected through the Rio San Juan, Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua. At this part of connection the ocean currents lead to America as well as to all other continents such as Europe, Africa and Asia.

The Cueva del Castillo is located close to the famous cave of Altamira in the NW of Spain, close to the Atlantic coast. This site is known for its rock paintings which mainly consists in representations of animals as well as of certain geometrical forms. These forms can be recognized without difficulty as to be different types of ships. According to Pellech the points on which these ships seem to sail can be sonsidered as the correspondent ocean currents of the Atlantic!

First we have to consider the point of time when these drawings were realized and that is around 15,000 – 10,000 BC. On figure 1 – 16,000 BC – we can see an enormous sheet of ice



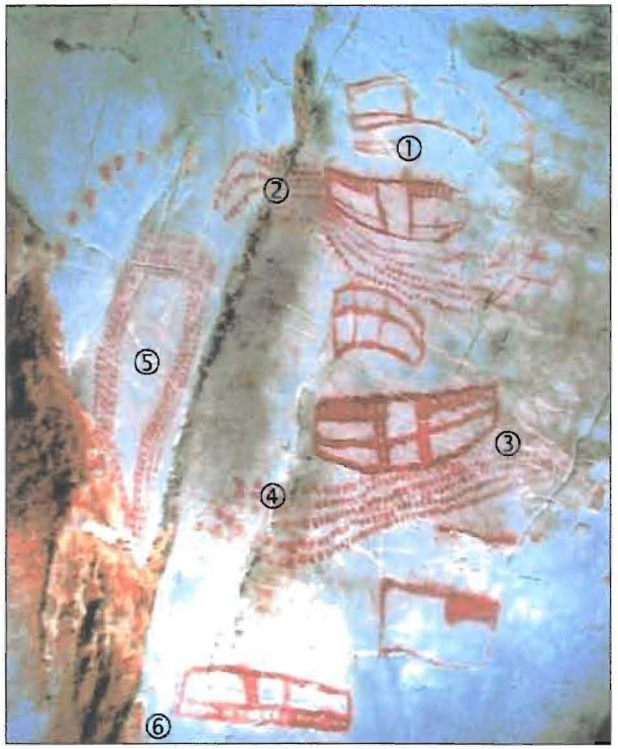
MAP: 16,000 BC

Dotted Line = Icedrift

Grey Zone = Icesheet

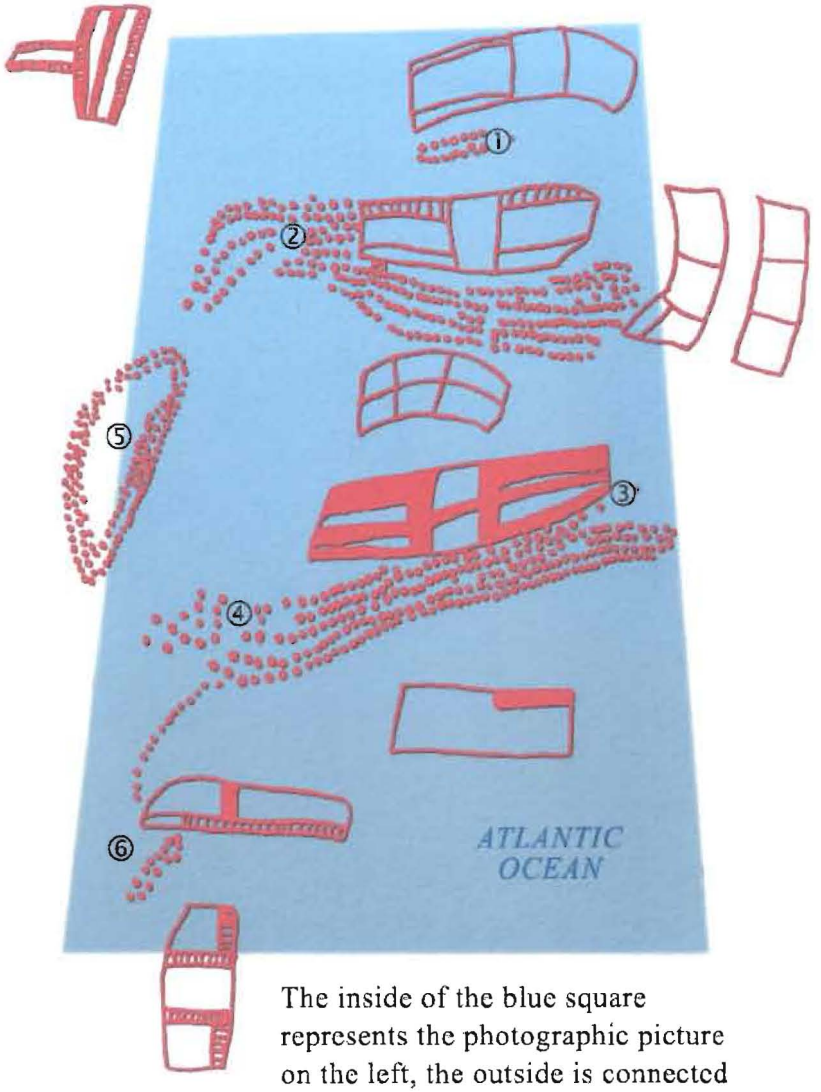
FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

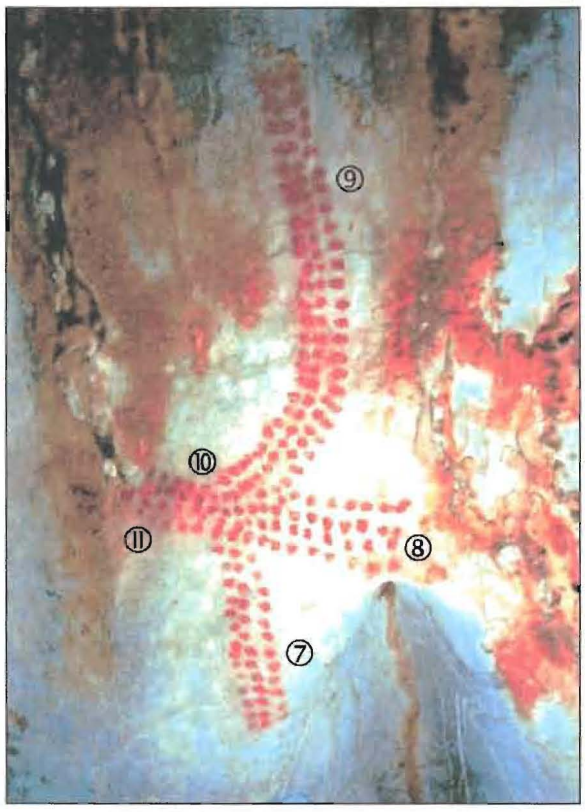


From Photo VR database "Paleolithic Arts in Northern Spain", Texnai / University of Cantabria, © 2003 Takeo Fukazawa & Texnai

① East Greenland Current
② Gulf Stream
③ Canary Current
④ North Equatorial Current
⑤ Currents of the Caribbean
⑥ Brazil Current



The inside of the blue square represents the photographic picture on the left, the outside is connected from a total view filming material.



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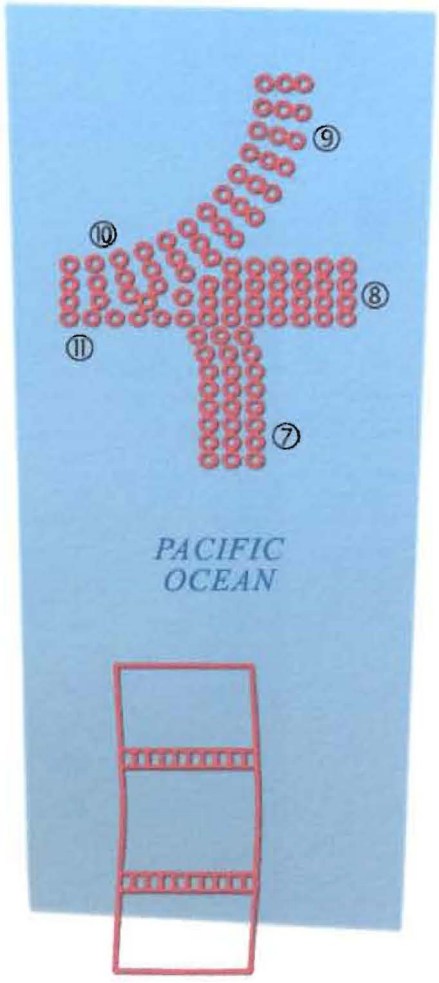
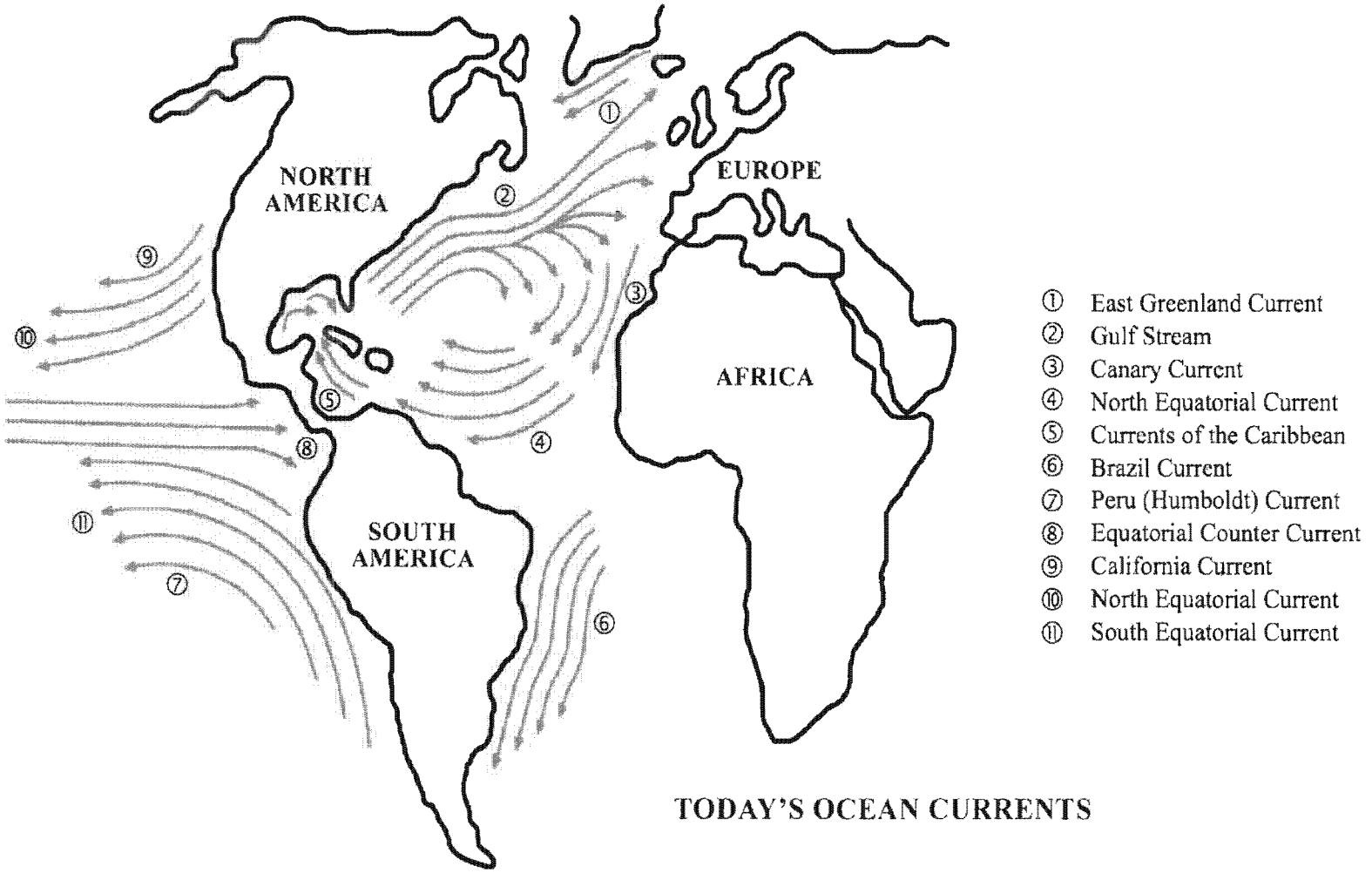


⑦ Peru (Humboldt) Current
⑧ Equatorial Counter Current
⑨ California Current
⑩ North Equatorial Current
⑪ South Equatorial Current

FIGURE 3



TODAY'S OCEAN CURRENTS

FIGURE 4

covering England and Ireland, as well as the entire Iceland and Greenland – except a small part in the SE Greenland, Iceland and Ireland lay on the sea. This will be an important factor while interpreting the Cueva del Castillo. In the following the sheet of ice extended from the south of Greenland in western direction to the south of the Canadian sea plate. From this point of time down – 16,000 BC – the final stadium of the Wisconsin glaciation became significant. The author would like to point out that in that period of time men had the opportunity to change continent in following the coast in the high north. These people had a particular connection to the sea due to the fact that it was their only source of food. Fishing permitted them to survive in these conditions and through this way humans were able to cross the Atlantic in early times.

Now let us have a look at the paintings of the Cueva del Castillo (figure 2 compared to figure 4). We can discern ships, three of them with sails. As we can see, there is no connection between the sails and the rest of the ship. The sail's function is to indicate the direction in which the ship has to sail. It is important to emphasize that the two biggest ships are sailing upon pointed lines. The nine parallel pointed lines represent the Gulf Stream, the most powerful ocean current of the Atlantic, going from west to east. As well the five pointed lines in the south of the Gulf Stream have to be, as a logical consequence, the Canary Current and the North Equatorial Current, which lead us to the Caribbean Sea. There the ships sail in western direction. In the area, where the author locates the Caribbean Sea, the pointed lines are combined in form of an oval half circle to the Gulf Stream. Under the sail of the ship above which is sailing along the Gulf Stream, we can detect two short pointed lines. The one in the north upwards the Gulf Stream has to be discerned as the East Greenland Current in the direction of east-west. We have to remember that 16,000 BC the frontier of ice in the south of Greenland was exactly at that position. On the north-western part of the Atlantic we can detect two reversed boats. These boats have sunk. They express the danger of seafaring in the high north caused by fog, the enormous storms and icebergs in this region and are an advice and warning for mariners.

But now let us go to the southern part of the Atlantic. The North Equatorial Current leads us to South America. One part of the current turns to the north, to the Caribbean and Gulf Stream, another goes into southerly direction along South America and will be the Brazil Current. But on that point, after crossing the Atlantic, when you meet the South American continent, you can see a boat. But what had happened? The ship is sunk, the hull is above. But that factor is easy to declare. The riffs, which are laying before the Brazil coast, forbid boats to approach this part of the coast. Exactly that should be expressed by this painting. Here we find one of the most dangerous points for seafaring of the whole world – also for today. Futhermore we can discern another ship sailing in southern direction along the South American coast on the Brazil Current.

On the other side of South America, at the Pacific coast another boat sails in northern direction (figure 3 compared to figure 4). At the level of the equator we discern again pointed lines. One ocean current comes from the north, the California Current, one from the south, the Peru or Humboldt Current, both are crossed by lines, which should represent the North and South Equatorial Current, with the Equatorial Counter Current. From these facts you can come to the conclusion that the continent America was well known to the navigators at this time.

That this knowledge has remained till our days is shown by maps of the antiquity till the 16th century AD. Different maps show the land connection between the continents Asia and the Americas at the time of the Wisconsin glaciation in 10,000 BC. Please take a look on

Pellech's article "The knowledge of America, Arctica, Antarctica and Australia on ancient maps" at her website.

Based on the afore mentioned analysis and informations it can be looked for the harbour of Atlantis. Pellech always assumed that the latter is located in the Caribbean Sea. The island Atlantis corresponds to the American continent, the rock drawings of the Cueva del Castillo show the world wide sea connections in 12,000 BC. The different maps from antiquity till the 16th century AD show that the facts and informations with regard to worldwide sea connections outlasted more than 12,000 years.

Part II

As Christine Pellech could prove in the first part of this joint article, i.a., with a 14,000 years old world sea chart, when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene, Central America must have been a center of a naval, global going economic power. By literally and consistantly interpreting Plato's dialogues "Timaeus" and "Critias", Norman Frey can not only affirm Christine Pellech's research work, but he can also proof, by his discovery of a circular underwater structure near Cuba, that this early high culture must have been the very Atlantis.

In the now following second part of the article Norman Frey will demonstrate that about 12,000 years ago, when the sea level worldwide was about averaged 120 m lower than today, the geography and topography of the Large Antilles island Cuba correspond exactly to Plato's information about the plain of Atlantis, and he will back this up with his discovery of the sunken circular metropolis which is located just at the right spot and is again consistent in detail with Plato's specifications. There is only one conclusion to draw from the both: It is evident that Atlantis did really exist and that the sunken metropolis of this civilization is situated right at the center of the early global hub of maritime trade proven by Christine Pellech.

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

(Timaios, 103): "The histories tell of a mighty power which unprovoked made an expidition against the whole of Europe and Asia. This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles (the Straits of Gibraltar). The island (the Americas) was larger than Libya (North Africa) and Asia (Near and Middle East) put together, and was the way to other islands (Pacific islands), and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent (Eurasia) which surrounded the true sea (Pacific)."

When the Gods "divided the Earth among each other, Atlantis was allotted to Poseidon. There, he settled his descendants at a part of the island, which looked as follows. Looking towards the sea, but in the center of the whole island, there was a plain." (Kritias, 204)

The geographical middle of the two Americas is undoubtedly built by the isles and the coastlines of Central America, thus the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. In the center of this region, where the two marginal seas of the Atlantic Ocean connect, facing the Atlantic, lies the largest island of the Antilles, namely Cuba (figure 5). If we want to perceive Cuba as

a lowland of Atlantis, though, the fact that it lies "in the center of the whole island", respectively America, is not sufficient. Furthermore, all of the geographical and topographical details of the "lowland" mentioned in the dialogues about Atlantis would have to apply in detail to the Antilles island.

(Kritas, 210): "First of all, the whole country was said to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea."

(Kritas, 210): "It was smooth and even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction 3,000 stadia, but across the center inland it was 2,000 stadia. This part of the island looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the northwind. It was for the most part rectangular and oblong, and where falling out of the straight line followed the circular ditch."

(Kritas, 211): "It was excavated to the depth of a plethron and its breadth was a statium everywhere; it was carried round the whole of the plain, and was 10,000 stadia in length. It received the streams which came down from the mountains, and winding round the plain and meeting at the city, was there let off into the sea."

This very day, about three-fourths of Cuba's landscape are formed by spacious plains and most of the island lies between only 0 and 100 m above the current sea level. If we turn back the geological time to the beginning of the Holocene, the end of the Ice Age, when the sea level was about 120 m lower than today, the panorama becomes even clearer. At that time, the plain stretched out far more towards the south: in the western part of Cuba down to the Cayos de San Felipe, the Cayos los Indios, the Isle of Youth and the Canarreos; in the eastern part to the Jardines de la Reina. Those lowlands, today laying under sea, correspond to the regions of the Gulf of Batabanó and the Gulf of Guacanayabo.

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

As aforementioned, Cuba's plains stretch out towards the south, which again complies to Plato's specifications. They are protected against the rough north and Atlantic winds by curved ridges: The Cord de Guanicuanico ranges from the SW coast to the center of Cuba where it meets the Escambray mountains after gradually getting flatter. There, the Alturas de Camaguey-Maniabón, a hilly landscape, stretch out to the Macizo de Sagua-Baracoa in the utmost east, the latter seamlessly connecting to the Sierra Maestra. With an altitude of 2,000 m the Sierra Maestra is the highest topographic rise of Cuba and, almost doing a 180° turn, it points right back to the west. Thus, the whole lowland is enclosed by arched upheavals which come down to the sea on the eastern as well as on the western part of the island's plains – just as Plato described it.

The next statement also applies: "The whole country was said to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea." (Kritias, 210) When the sea level used to be lower, the steeply sloping offshore barrier reef in the south of Cuba, whose tops are still visible (the above mentioned Cayos and Archipiélagos), rose as a cliff line from the water; behind it lay the plains. One can imagine it to have looked similar to the Irish or Breton cliff lines.

What about the size of the plain? Plato gives some pretty detailed information about it. We can assume that this information was referring to the common linear unit of Athens at that time: thus one foot equals 2.6 cm, one plethron equals 29.6 m, and one Attic statium equals 177.6 m; thus 100 feet equals one plethron, and six plethrons equals one Attic stadium.

The plain was said to be stretching out over 3,000 stadia "on either side". We can interpret this as the two long sides of a rectangle. But there is another possible interpretation. As we can see, Cuba is centrally divided into an eastern and a western plain area by two topographical features – the already mentioned Escambray mountains and the Gulf of Cazones. And there indeed, the both plain areas stretch out just about 3,000 stadia (about 530 km) to the west and to the east, respectively. The width of the plain was said to be 2,000 stadia (approx. 360 km). Referring to the lower glacial sea level, "from the sea upward", each of the plains is quite exactly 1,000 stadia (approx. 180 km) wide. As a result, we get the following formula: 3,000 x 2 x 1,000 stadia, wherewith we see Plato's specifications matching Cuba's dimensions anew.

Furthermore, it was said that at the edge of the plain surrounding the capital, there were "some throughout low mountains coming about 50 stadia towards the inside", which protected the landscape against the rough winds, coming from northern direction. As described above, the Cord de Guanicuanico starts at the SW corner of the island and stretches out "towards the inside" of Cuba (heading for the Escambray mountains), and thus builds a natural barrier against the so-called Norther, a continental wind phenomenon, which seasonally strikes the western part of the biggest Antilles island. Running parallel from the glacial coastline to the foothills of these "low mountains" that reach a maximum height of 1,000 m, there is a quite consistantly 50 stadia (approx. 9 km) wide coast passage. By the way, we find out that the capital must be situated somewhere in the western part of the island, as well!

Unfortunately, the next point encounters difficulties: The plain was said to have been surrounded by a long ditch, which led the water, coming down from both sides of the mountains, off into the sea. It was supposedly one plethron (approx. 30 m) deep, one stadium (approx. 180 m) wide and 10,000 stadia (approx. 1,800 km) long. The length of the ditch is very likely the result of some geometrical considertations given to the plain's proportions and thus the result of mathematical calculation: 2 x 3,000 stadia of length plus 2 x 2 x 1,000 stadia of width equals 10,000 stadia. Although one could try to detect parts of the great ditch with the help of satellite images (e.g. the course of the Río Negro, which has its source in the Escambray mountains and flows into the Caribbean at the north-eastern edge of the Gulf of Batabanó, could be taking partially into consideration), this attempt would – at least at the moment – bring only limited success because of the great plain areas that today lie underwater. That is why this attempt is to be left open for us.

Except for the great water bearing ditch, all the geographical and topographical features of the plain of Atlantis could find a real counterpart (compare figure 5 to figure 6). So that there is a basis to go looking for the circular metropolis. Only the result of this research is able to show, whether the "Platonic myth" remains a myth, or must be reconsidered upon new and different terms.

Poseidon, the founding father and town god of Atlantis, is said to have united with a mortal woman and to have made place where she dwelt "a well protected place" by "breaking the ground, enclosing the hill all round, making alternate zones of sea and land larger and smaller,

encircling one another; there were two of land and three of water, which he turned as with a lathe, each having its circumference equidistant every way from the center" (Kritias, 204).

(Kritias, 210): "Surrounding the city was the level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea."

"Beginning from the sea" Poseidon's descendants "bored a canal of three phletrons in width and 100 feet in depth and 50 stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which became a harbour, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress" (Kritias, 207).

From this follows, that the metropolis of Atlantis must have been situated 50 stadia (approx. 9 km) off the coast, at the most. Since the metropolis was said to have been situated in the western part of Cuba's lowland areas, only the Gulf of Batabanó can be taken into consideration as the environs of the metropolis: the area of Cayos de San Felipe and Cayos los Indios, or the area of Cayo Largo and the Canarreos, respectively. The Isle of Youth is out of the question of being the position of the metropolis, because "one grievous day and night came, when the island of Atlantis was swallowed up by the sea and vanished" (Timaios, 104). As it is known, the Isle of Youth still exists and is not flooded.

By providing evidence for Cuba being the plain of Atlantis, we got another hint which could help us localize the legendary city: Only in the utmost west the dedected coast passage and the almost low mountain ridge, identified as the Cord de Guanicuanico, start ranging in parallel. After eliminating the Isle of Youth as the supposed coast region, the Canarreos and Cayo Largo in the eastern part of West Cuba fail to be, too. Therefore, only the Cayos between the Isles of Youth and the south-western point of Cuba remain as candidates for the sunken city. Either we will find an underwater structure, which is corresponding to Plato's specifications there, or the striking similarity betweeen Plato's plain and the large Antilles island Cuba is nothing more than a remarkable but after all unimportant accumulation of coincidences.

To cut a long story short: Such an underwater structure really exists just behind the Cayos de San Felipe (figure 7) – its upper parts loom a couple of meters under the water surface of the Gulf of Batabanó!

But what about the size of the underwater structure? Does it correspond to the dimensions given in Plato's dialogues? The striking feature of the metropolis of Atlantis is said to have been a concentric circular structure of alternating rings of water and soil which gradually got narrower towards the inside, enclosing the temple of Poseidon and the castle of the high king and making it a "well protected" place.

(Kritias, 207): "Now the largest of the zones into which a passage was cut from the sea was three stadia in breadth, and the zone of land which came next of equal breadth; but the next two zones, the one of water, the other of land, were two stadia, and the one which surrounded the central island was a stadium only in width. The island in which the palace was situated had a diameter of five stadia."

(Kritias, 209): "All this including the zones, they surrounded by a stone wall on every side which began at the sea and went all round. This was everywhere distant 50 stadia from the largest zone or harbour, and enclosed the whole, the ends meeting at the mouth of the channel which led to the sea."

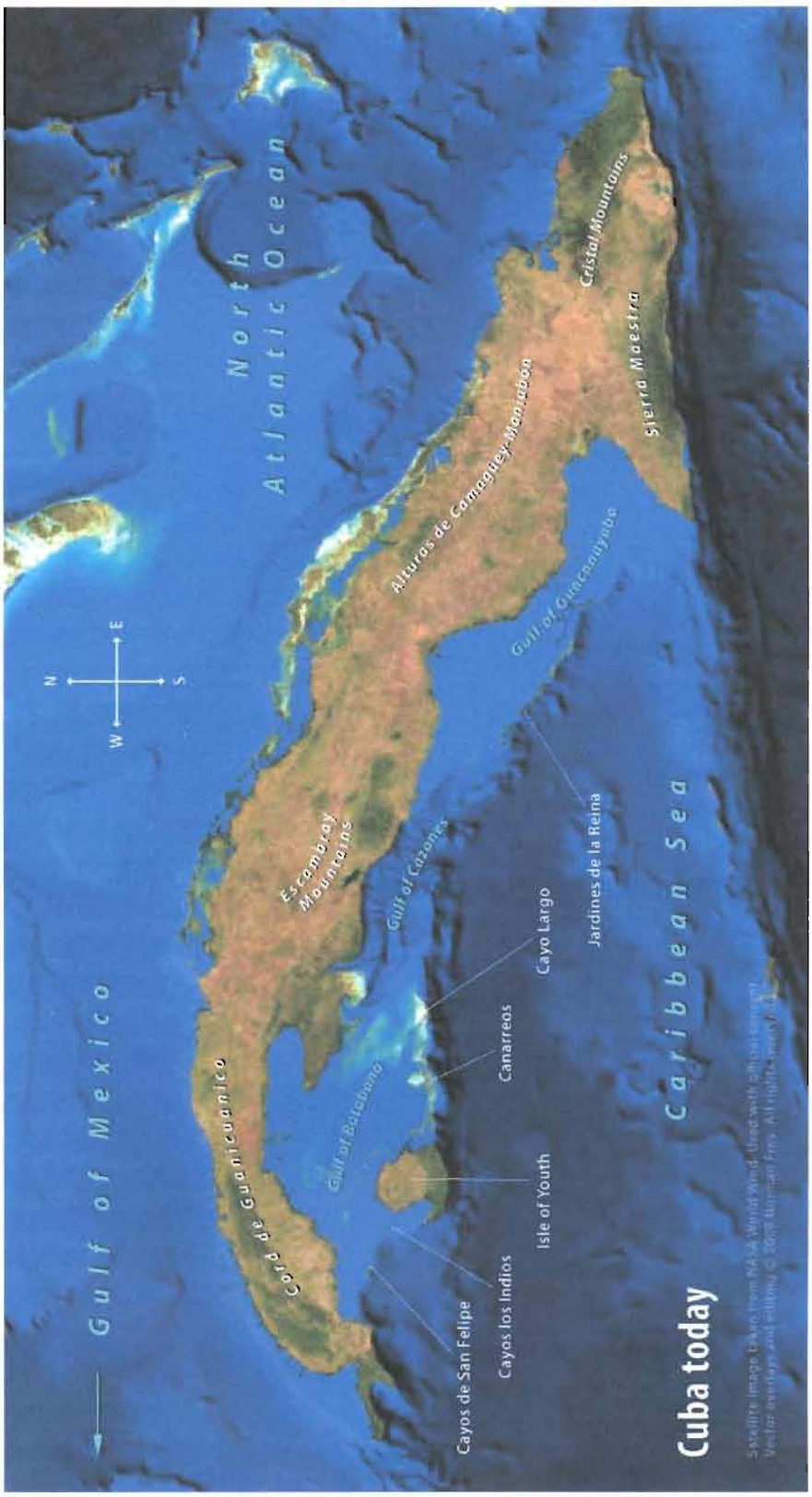

Gulf of Mexico
North Atlantic Ocean
Caribbean Sea
Cuba today
Cordillera de Guaniguanico
Escambray Mountains
Gulf of Batabanó
Gulf of Cazones
Gulf of Guacanayabo
Alturas de Camagüey-Maniabón
Cristal Mountains
Sierra Maestra
Cayos de San Felipe
Cayos los Indios
Isle of Youth
Canarreos
Cayo Largo
Jardines de la Reina
N
S
E
W

FIGURE 5

Cuban landscape on the cusp of the Holocene
Glacial coast lines of other areas not taken into account; sea level 120 m lower (global average)
length = 3,000 stadia
width = 1,000 stadia
enclosing hills
low coastal mountain range
circular structure
southern cliff line
length = 3,000 stadia
width = 1,000 stadia
enclosing hills
enclosing hills
southern cliff line
< 2,500 m mountains
< 1,000 m foothills
< 500 m hills
< 250 m plains

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

Sunken circular structure and interpreted environments
circular structure
curtain wall ?
channel
riverbed ?
riverbed ?
estuary mouth

FIGURE 8

One can easily retrace the features of the metropolis and its surroundings with satellite images (compare figure 7 to figure 8). The underwater structure shows quite exactly the dimensions stated in the Atlantis report: Both of the outer rings are each three stadia (approx. 500 m) thick, the two next are each two stadia (approx. 300 m) and the inner one is about one stadium (approx. 150 m) thick. The diameter of the round surface in the center is five stadia (approx. 900 m).

The outer ring of the metropolis is connected to the glacial coastline by a channel. This fairway stands out against its environments as a dark, curved line, and although it is a little bit blurry, it can be well identified. It's length, though, corresponds roughly to the 50 stadia (about 8 km) mentioned in "Critias" and the width is close to the stated three phletrons (about 100 m). As seen from space, it is of course not possible to check the depth of 100 feet (approx. 30 m). But since the other two specifications already fit, there is not much speaking against another analogy. In-between the Cayos, where the fairway leads into the sea, there is a large, noticeable gap. Thus, after all, we have found the "opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress", as well.

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

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

The spot in which Atlantis was discovered lies in the center of the global system of trade winds and sea currents – which have been the precondition for Pellech's postulation that there had been a naval, global going economic power when the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene. Apparently, that navel power that Plato pictured in his late dialogues "Timaeus" and "Critias" is not a "Platonic myth" – it has existed in reality!

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