Milos Conference 13th of July 2005:

24 criteria,

which a geographical area must satisfy in order to qualify as a site

where Atlantis could have existed:

questions	answers
1. The Metropolis of Atlantis should have been located where an island used to be and where parts of it may still exist.	**1. Yes** The island exists still, but at the bottom of the Lake Izabal in Yucatan / Central America.
2. The Metropolis of Atlantis should have had a most distinct geomorphology composed of alternating concentric rings of land and water. (These alternating concentric rings are described in the Nordic **EDDA**, when the island moved up again, was populated <about 150 AD> and became Metropolis again: **19th of. Feb. 759 AD**. It is situated in the **Lake Izabal, Central America**.)	**2. Yes** The island has a diameter of 900 m (= **Asgard**). There exist 6 concentric rings: a) a ring of land (180 m) **City-wall** b) a ring of water (360 m) **Kerlaug 1** c) a ring of land (360 m) **Oermt** d) a ring of water (540 m) **Kerlaug 2** e) a ring of land (540 m) **Koermt** f) a ring of water (9 km) Lake Izabal, in former times **Lake Amswartnir.**
3. The Atlantis should have been located outside the Pillars of Hercules.	**3. Yes** The Mediterranean Sea was like a bay with a small entrance in comparison to the Great Ocean. Atlantis was situated **behind the Atlantic Ocean**.
4. The Metropolis of Atlantis was greater than Libya and Anatolia and Middle East and Sinai (combined).	**4. Yes** If we trust in Plato's measurements, then **1 stadion = 180 m** and **60,000 pieces of land = 40 Mil. km²**
5. Atlantis must have sheltered a literate population with metallurgical and navigational skills.	**5. Yes** They smelted 2 ores together, produced **$CuNi_2As_2$** and imported wine from Carthago.
6. The Metropolis of Atlantis should have been routinely reachable from Athens by sea.	**6. Yes** It was reachable. But the Phoenicians did not allow them to go further West than Sicilia, tells us Herodotus.
7. At a time, Atlantis should have been at war with Athens.	**7. Yes** A Mayan war with clubs against the "whites" is mentioned on the *"Calendar sheet"* (of the Codex Mendoza, between 3000 and 1500 BC) when a great catastrophe happened in the Mediterranean Sea. Plato completed: *"The same happened to polis Atlantis," but not the same day.*
8. The Metropolis of Atlantis must have suffered a devastating physical destruction of unprecedented proportions.	**8. Yes** A horrible catastrophe happened on the **30th of Oct. 666 BC**, when the rim of the North American tectonic plate sank down 40m and a tsunami of 60 m height followed.
9. The Metropolis of Atlantis should have sunk entirely or partly below the water.	**9. Yes** The island sank entirely 40m deep below the water, **but not the whole continent**, as some researchers want to tell us.
10. The Metropolis of Atlantis was destroyed 9000 Egyptian years before the 6th century BC	**10. Yes** The **foundation** was 9000 years earlier than the Egyptian culture (4000 BC), exactly **12,900 BC** (documented by the MAYA). Plato does not mention the day of destruction.
11. The part of Atlantis was 50 stadia (7,5 km) from the city.	**11. Yes** The shore of Lake Izabal is situated 50 stadia (50 x 180 m = 9 km) away from the city island.
12. Atlantis had a high population density, enough to support a large army (10,000 chariots, 1,200 ships, 1,200,000 hoplites)	**12 Yes** Philosophers calculate the antique American population with 10 Mio. inhabitants.
13. The region of Atlantis involved the sacrifice of bulls.	**13. Yes** Skeletons (from 10,000 to 1,000 BC) have been excavated in Guatemala and Mexico.
14. The destruction of Atlantis was accompanied by an earthquake.	**14. Yes** Earthquakes happened along the whole **Puerto-Rico-Cayman-Trench**.

15. After the destruction of Atlantis, the passage of ships was blocked.	**15. Yes** **The Caribbean Sea** was covered with erupted and floating pumice (-stone). Today we call that pulverized material **the white shores of East-Yucatan.**
16. Elephants were present in Atlantis.	**16. Yes** Skeletons of a small race have been excavated in Yucatan. Dr. Bosse dated them *"after the last ice-age".*
17. No physically or geologically impossible processes were involved in the destruction of Atlantis.	**17. Yes** **Geotectonical displacements** happen from time to time. Two of them are documented in the Dresden Codex: **30th of Oct. 666 BC** and **14th of Sep. 1224 AD.**
18. Hot and cold springs, with mineral deposits, were present in Atlantis.	**18. Yes** Really, both springs exist still today. Their names are today: **Rio Agua Caliente** and **Rio Sumache**. *Look at point 29*
19. Atlantis lay on a coastal plain 2000 x 3000 stadia surrounded by mountains falling into the sea.	**19. Yes** The Plain of Izabal has an extension of 360 x 540 km (=<2000x180>x<3000x180> m). The 2 parallel mountains **Sierra de la Cruz** and **Sierra de las Minas** fall to the sea. Near the sea there exists a small mountain named **Sierra del Mico** and in the hinterland there are situated the **Cordilleras**. **Together they form a rectangle.**
20. Atlantis controlled other states of the period.	**20. Yes** Even the Blackfoot-Indians of Canada speak a language that is related to Mayan dialects.
21. Winds in Atlantis came from the north (only in the Northern hemisphere).	**21. Yes** Those winds are called ***"Norte"*** today. The nautical position of "polis Atlantis" is **5° 33.5' N 89° 5.5' W.**
22. The rocks in Atlantis were of various colours: black, white, and red.	**22. Yes** Often craters or calderas consist of very strong material, and they shine in different colours. Plato's concentric rings of land are such calderas of the Tertiary. *Look at point 27*
23. There were canals of irrigation in Atlantis.	**23. Yes** Very old tubes (1 m x 1 m) have been excavated on the northern shore of the Lake near **Rio Agua Caliente**. Rests of irrigation can be found everywhere around the **Lake Izabal**, in the fertile **Plain of Izabal**. The lake is 40 kms long and 23 kms broad, as big as the Lake Constance in Europe.
24. Every 5th and 6th year, they sacrificed bulls.	**24. Yes** Mayan tradition talks about 5½ year. The Dresden Codex tells us more precisely: The MAYA kings wrote down new laws on a golden plate every time they met since 12,900 BC. The US NAVY laser-located **the golden plates of law in** the ruins of the safest room in the castle. The half filled sarcophagus measures 2 m x 1 m x 1 m (± 5 cm) and contains **2,156 golden plates**.
More than the 24 geographical items point to the same evidences:	**(25. Yes)** There exists a **"canal"** between the **Lake Izabal** and the **Caribbean Sea**. It is 9 km (= 50 stadia) long. Today it is called **Rio Dulce** or **Desaguacero**, because 160 smaller and bigger rivers float into the lake and through the Desaguacero into the sea.
	(26. Yes) The Lake Izabal is connected with the Caribbean Sea. And even today **the old connection** is used by ocean-going ships.
	(27. Yes) The day of **destruction** is documented in the Dresden Codex: **30th of Oct. 666 BC**, the same day when a sun eclipse happened. Plato described the achievements of the Bronce-Iron-Age and not of the Stone Age ...

	(28. Yes) **Greek amphores** were excavated near Rio Sumache (in a depository near the fundaments of the old bridge).
	(29. Yes) One of the **two springs** comes from the highest part of the Sierra MAYA with cold water. Its name is **Rio Caquijá**, it vanishes at a height of 300 m, is hidden under a 600 m high mountain-range for 8 to 10 hours and pours out very hot on the other side at a height of 200 m and there it gets the new name **Rio Agua Caliente.** ***The same procedure for more than 10,000 years... In former times its water was led over the bridge to the island and to the Metropolis of ATLAN.***

(30. Yes) Oreichalcos

Plato described a metal compound, unknown in the Mediterranean area. The inhabitants of ATLANTIS had used it for covering walls, buildings, roofs, floors, ceilings, roofs, columns and had named it "red metal", "solid metal", "meltable ore", or "oreichalcos". Plato said literally: *"They covered the wall of the castle with an ore named oreichalcos, that had a fire-like brightness, and they thought it was as valuable as gold."* The Mayan sagas describe the same red shining product and named it **"mital oran"**.

What do the terms "oreichalcos" and "mital oran" mean? "Chalcos" means "ore" in Greek and "mital" means "metal" in the Mayan languages, even today. "Orei" can be derived from the Mayan term **"oran",** which had changed into "orei" in Greek. "Oran" is the MAYA name for the "divine poison" arsenic.

But Plato did not know it ...

Today we know more about that strange **"oreichalcos"**: Three elements, copper, nickel and arsenic (Cu, Ni and As) combine to a steady compound at a smelting temperature of 1455 ° C (minimum).

The new product does not oxidise, and keeps it red metallic brightness for ever; even salt-water, rain, tropical sun or other climatic influences don't do any harm to it. It's easier to work with oreichalcos than with gold, silver or copper; it weighs less, is non-toxic, stabile, harmless, ductile, rolleable, malleable, mouldable, engravable and it can even be formed into pipes. Only the smelting process is dangerous because of the lethal gas arsenic, but the final product **oreichalcos** or **$CuNi_2As_2$** is not poisonous at all. (The chemical analysis was made by Prof. Dr. Klaus Noveck.)

The three basic elements were and are mined on both sides of the Lake Izabal:
copper-oxide in the **Sierra de las Minas** in 3000 years old tunnels and **nickel-arsenic** in the **Sierra de Santa Cruz** in open-cast working.
Nickel was not known in the antiquity in the Mediterranean area. That's the reason why Plato wrote:
"There existed the genus oreichalcos before the destruction of polis atlantis, now it is only a name for us."

Greek measurements (used by Plato):	**and where they are used in our geography:**
Linear measure:	
100 feet = 1 pletron = 1 triere	
1 triere = 1 ship's breadth (= 100 feet)	
6 pletren = 1 stadion	
Translation of the linear measures:	
1 foot = 30 cm = 0.3 x 3.2809 feet = 0.98427 feet	
depth of the "Canal" leading to "polis atlantis":	**Yes:** Today it is an international seaway.
100 feet = 30 m = 30 x 3.2809 feet = 98.427 feet	
100 feet = 30 m = 30 x 1.0936 yards = **32.808 yards**	
1 pletron = 30 m = 30 x 1.0936 yards = **32.808 yards**	
length of Poseidon's temple in "polis atlantis":	**Yes:** **radio-located by the US NAVY**
3 pletren = 90 m = 90 x 1.0936 yards = 98.424 yards	
length of the horse-race in "polis atlantis":	may be
6 pletren = 180 m = 180x 1.0936 yards = 196.848 yards	
1 stadion = 180 m = 180x 1.0936 yards = **196**.848 yards	
2 stadions = 360 m = 360x 1.0936 yards = 393.696 yards	
3 stadions = 540 m = 540x 1.0936 yards = 590.554 yards	
4 stadions = 720 m = 720x 1.0936 yards = 787.392 yards	
diameter of the central island:	**Yes:** **located by the SHELL LTD**
5 stadions = **900 m** = 900 x 1.0936 yards = **984**.24 yards	
length of the "Canal" and of the bridge:	**Yes**
50 stadions = 9,000 m = 9 km = 9 x 0.621 ms = 5.59242 miles	
diameter of the island and the "rings" (= of the Lake Izabal):	**Yes:** **Lake Izabal**
d = 2 x (2 ½ + 1+ 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 50) stadions = **d = 22.860 km**	**Yes:** the diameter of the lake is correct
22.860 x 0.621 miles = **14**.19606 miles	
length of the ATLAN valley:	**Yes:** **Plain of Izabal**
2000 stadions = 360 km = 360 x 0.621 miles = **223**.56 miles	
length of the two ATLAN mountains each:	**Yes:** **Sierra MAYA** and **Sierra de las Minas**
3000 stadions = 540 km = 540 x 0.621 miles = **335**.3 miles	
length of the peninsula (Yucatán):	**Yes:** even in modern geography
10,000 stadions = 1.800 km = 1.800 x 0.621 miles = **1178.**8 miles	
Surface measure:	
1 los = 1 stadion **x** 1 stadion	**NEW**
1 kleros = 10 stadions **x** 10 stadions	**NEW**
1 kleros = 1.8 km x 1.8 km = **3.24 km²**	**NEW**
3.24 x 0.3861 square miles = **1.25**0964 square miles	**NEW**
100 kleros = 1 piece of land = 125.0964 square miles	**NEW**
1 piece of land = **324 km²** x 0.386 ≈ **125 square miles**	**NEW**
useful area of Plato's continent:	**NEW**
60,000 pieces of land = **19.440 Mil. km²** =	**NEW**
19,440,000 x 0.3861 square miles = **7,505.**784 **square miles**	
total area of PLato's continent:	**NEW**
useful area + (deserts, lakes, mountains)	
useful area (50 %) + unuseful area (50 %)	
≈ 20,000 km² + 20,000 km² = **40,000 km²**	**NEW**
≈ 40,000 km² x 0.3861 square miles ≈ **15,444 square miles**	**NEW**
total area of America today:	
≈ 44,000 km² x 0.3861 square miles ≈ **17,000 square miles**	**NEW**