

**Joachim Rittstieg**



**A  
B  
C**

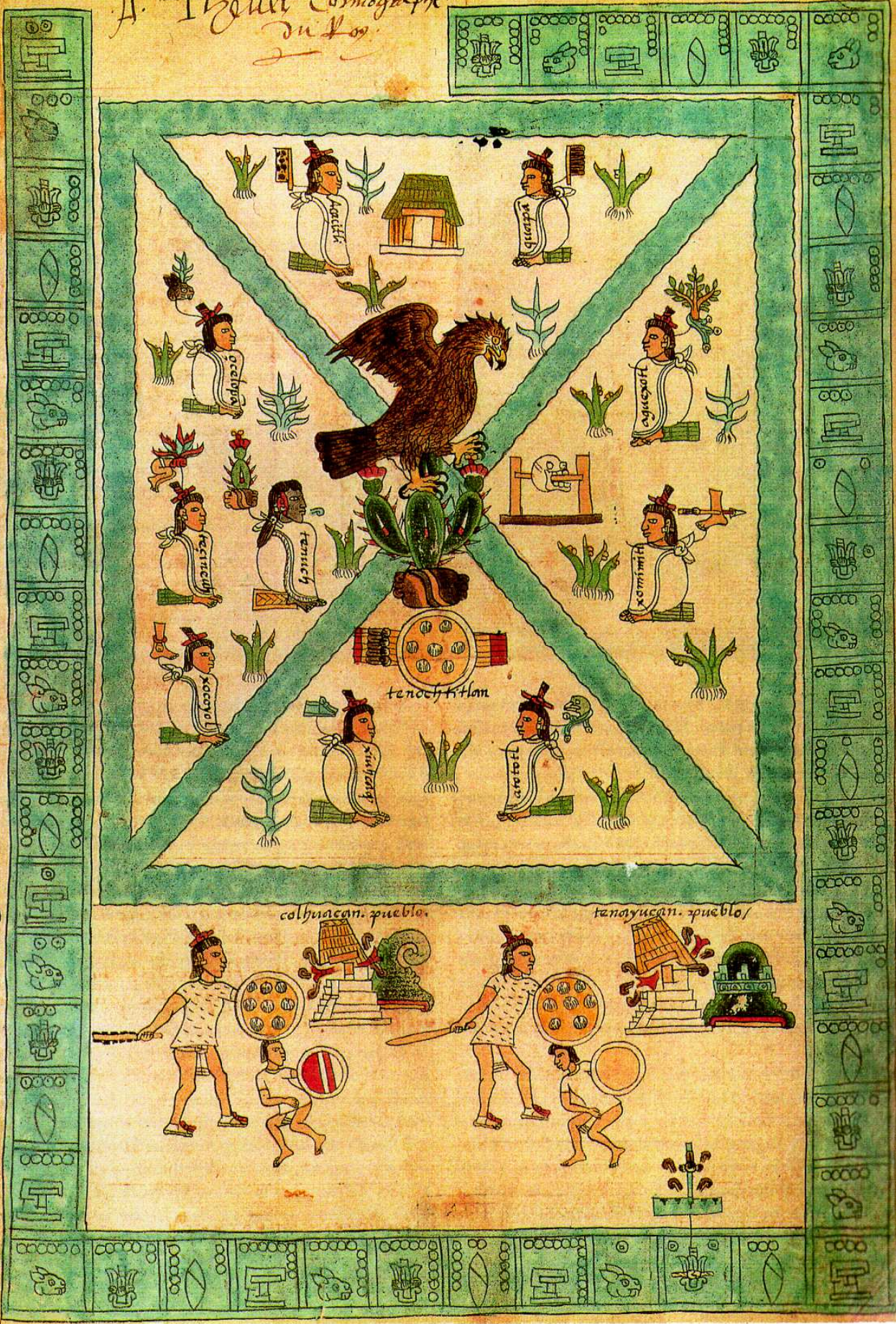
of the

**MAYYA**



A. Thevet cosmographe numero de omnes. L. 1.

7





The translation was made by Harro Wittlich St.D. i. R. BÜDELSDORF

The cover was made by Mrs. N a n C u z, a native of the Qeqchí tribe, Guatemala. She was perhaps the greatest Indian paintress of our time. In 1966 she made it with the title „MAYA-PRIESTER” (= “Mayan-priest”) in Hamburg-Blankenese: 52 cm x 38 cm) No. 1/13. In 1971 the author met her at Panajachel / Lake Atitlan. He bought the drawing out of her estate and has all the rights of original.

The author thinks it is a fitting motif for his book, because three Mayan-priests gave him the most important information. They were the keepers of their old culture. With this symbolic act the author wants to say “THANK YOU!” to the native tribes.

The first page represents the “**calendar sheet**“.

In the “Mendoza Code” it is called “The foundation of Tenochtitlan” (= Mexico D.F.).

The picture also shows the destruction of both the earlier capitals, the frame shows the history of all the families of Meso-America, two important wars, and the shield of arms, used by the three cities.

The Mayan-priests probably gave this drawing to the Spanish Conqueror Hernán Cortez in 1520 A.D.

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**Joachim Rittstieg**

**A** ATLAN  
**B** Became  
**C** Capital

**of the MAYA**

# Preface

First of all it is necessary to say that the "MAYA" were not a single tribe and not a town, but a cultural community in all America.

The natives never called themselves "MAYA". They warned the conquerors of Yucatan by calling "MAYA" and that meant: **"Beware of our toxic gas!"** (= *may yaah Oran*).

But the Spaniards did not understand the warning of the natives.

They understood: **"We are the MAYA (people) of ORAN"**.

For that reason great parts of the population of Central America are called "MAYA" today.

The natives used poison (= *orán*) in three different ways:

- a) In previous times MAYAN cities were defended successfully with arsenic smoke.
- b) With mercury they protected their tombs against thieves.
- c) Even today there exists a secret poison that you don't notice and that kills you in 4 weeks without warning.

This important "**Indio culture**" vanished just before the arrival of Christopher Columbus (1492 A.D.) (the term "**Indio**" is misleading, but it is used today for "American natives" worldwide).

The Spaniards destroyed the still existing remains: burned books, destroyed temples, and murdered priests and everyone who did not become a Christian.

But most inhabitants died – even if it sounds unbelievable- of the sniffles and influenza and other introduced illnesses from Europe: like measles, smallpox, cholera, plague, syphilis, because the natives had no antibodies against them.

For 150 years science tries to reconstruct the time before the conquest with the help of terracotta pieces in the old wells, sediments, in the ruins of the ceremonial cities and the few still existing documents

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Dresden Codex        | in Yucatéc - MAYAN (Dresden) |
| Codex Peresianus     | in Yucatéc - MAYAN (Paris)   |
| Codex Tro-Cortesiano | in Yucatéc - MAYAN (Madrid)  |
| Codex Natall         | in Mixtec - MAYAN (Oxford)   |
| Codex Vindobonensis  | in Mixtec - MAYAN (Vienna)   |

The different MAYAN calendars are one of the last great secrets.

There were several attempts to decipher them and to compare them with our calendar, but unfortunately with incomplete and contradicting results.

My main cause was to solve these problems. And today **all the calendars are deciphered** ...

The results are shown in the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of my book. They are going to contribute to understand MAYAN history.

The data of MAYA are historical facts. Dates exist of many events in America back until about 2000 B.C.

This statement is an absolute **novelty**, which might not only interest the inhabitants of Yucatán, but the whole educated world. Also Sioux, Hoka, Hopi, Zunji, Algonquin, Apaches, Iroquois and other Indian tribes belong to the MAYA culture.

Translated data of three MAYAN calendars appear in part II of this book - ordered chronologically – together with other new details.

The history of the Americas before Columbus contains so many surprises that many books should be written on the different aspects. –

Two facts in history have impressed me:

(A) **Vikings** discovered Mesoamerica in 754 A.D. and dominated it for a long time.

(B) The first capital of America was "**polis ATLANTIS**" as described by Plato.

Only through active support of still living descendants of the original inhabitants, it was possible to find the gold city of Plato.

The two "by-products" exceed the aims, I had set myself, by far; they inevitably became the focus of the present book.

I am aware that this book must necessarily address different fields of science and that it provides a wideranging knowledge.

e.g. in the area of mathematics, the MAYA mathematics, the MAYAN calendars, European and American history and prehistory, archaeology, etymology and ethnology, astronomy, chemistry, geophysics and geology, the linguistics and particularly on the area of the **MAYA research** and the study of the **Viking - culture**.

In this respect I would like to ask the experts of the different subjects for patience, when I mention facts which seem to be superfluous, but which a normal reader cannot be expected to know.

The Author

## Prefaces to the MAYA calendars

The secret of the MAYA calendars busied the author more than 40 years they almost tormented him as a mathematician.

He learned the Spanish language, the MAYA languages NAHUATL, TULTEC, YUCATEC and QUICHE. He lived for 6 years in the area of the MAYA. He studied intensively the relevant literature in Spanish, English and German. He deciphered pre-Colombian writings and he managed to decipher their data.

Additional help were many trips to archaeological sites in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador, his collection of slides, the answers of the MAYA-descendants, the use of computers with programs of his own and especially the host of authentic MAYA data, whose previous translation he put in question.

He noticed that there are significant differences in the interpretation between the results of the radio-carbon-14 method, the dendrochronology and the statements of other scientists and the reports of the descendants of the MAYA.

The most important task was to find the initial date of the "Long count"-calendar.

This problem could be solved by the employment of modern astronomy in connection with computer science.

Before you can solve the secrets of the **"Kul un Kinil" calendar** and of the **HAAB calendar** you must find out and consider the exact length, the beginning and the real partitioning of the year.

Here matters are even more complicated because the calendars do not consequently use the 20-system and one of them counts backwards.

Nevertheless, the author succeeded to clarify these questions in detail, without contradiction.

He cut the Gordian knot by **decoding of the TZOLKIN table**:

And that made it possible to compare the 3 the calendars with one another.

But all this only makes sense for us by the correlation with **the Gregorian calendar**.

Thus, the prerequisite for a consistent history is created.

It is particularly striking that the MAYA knew the European predecessor of that calendar, **the Julian calendar** and even used it from 1117 to 1224 A.D. –

This book does not describe the efforts of many years, but publishes the results:

They are so clearly explained that even laymen can understand them.

## Prefaces for the history of the MAYA

The author found many historical data in the pre-Colombian "Dresden Codex".  
Using a comparative method, he deciphered those MAYA data in a new way.  
And he correlated it with our calendar.

He got the confirmation for the correctness of his translation, when the date of a solar eclipse of Copán on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1224 A.D. could be confirmed by the Vienna Institute of Astronomy.  
MAYA data on stoneware are identical with the results of the Radio-Carbon-14-method after this new time correlation.

The book does not repeat former errors, but follows pre-Colombian knowledge.

The author assigned briefly many well-established facts to the **new data** and he added in some places the knowledge of the natives of México, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador.

**For the first time the history of America before Columbus exists in data without contradiction:**

The priest- and ruler-dynasties are described chronologically.

The author specifies even the data of founding and destruction of the **first** capital of America:

**ATLAN**, the "golden city", the "capital of the Emperor".

The famous ancient Greek text shows us unquestionably that this old legendary, vanished capital is really the city of Plato that researchers tried to find for more than 2500 years:

The author found ATLANTIS as a by-product.

**New is:** the proven contact of the Phoenicians with the culture of Mesoamerica.

It is well-known that the Norwegian Leif Eriksson reached the north of Canada about 1000 A.D. on the north route via Greenland. He learned the names "Helluland" (= stone country) and "Markland" (= forest country) and "Vinland hit Gôða" (= the good wine country) from the Indians at the coast.

**New is:**

"Vinland" existed really in the highlands of Guatemala more than 150 years before Leif Ericson reached America,

the inhabitants **cultivated** wine, roses and apples (since 846 A.D. imported by Pakal the Great) and the Vikings from Jutland ruled in Yucatán already since 759 A.D.

**New is:**

**The language of the Vikings still exists as the "language of wisdom" (= Zuyúa thán = XIU tongue) in Central America today** and the author himself talked with prominent MAYA personalities in this dialect, in his native language "Angles' language", which is very similar to the dialect of the MAYAN priests.

They told him a lot of new things

**New are:** the three large migrations of the MAYA and their ancestors.

**New is:** Between 1001 and 1088 A.D. thousands of Vikings left their hometown Haithabu (= Hedeby) and surroundings and settled in Yucatán. In the MAYA languages these foreigners are mentioned as "XIU" (= Thor fans). Their traces can still be seen today.

Their first leader Max Kukulcan called his new capital **"Tula". (Resp. ATLAN II).**

You find in this book more information of this city, its date of foundation and destruction and many other details.

Through the MAYA, even the history of the Vikings could be further reconstructed.

Their sudden influence on knowledge, customs, innovations and abilities are partially still present in Yucatán (as the "long count" calendar).

Thus this book creates the condition for a uniform history of the MAYA, Aztecs, Toltec and many Indian tribes in America and of the Vikings in Europe.

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