

On **August 15, 754 AD** – more than 700 years before Columbus – six longships appeared off the east coast of the Yucatán Peninsula, near the present-day ruined city of Tulum, emerging from the clouds and fog in a calm morning. Before the coastal inhabitants could see anything in the mist, they heard the rhythmic cries of the helmsmen: "Aan-zack-aan-zack." When Mayan scholars refer to these ships as "feathered serpents," this refers to that first encounter with the strange, alien longships, which, like powerful sea serpents, moved purposefully toward the shore with rhythmic oar strokes, as if they intended to devour the natives...

But who were these strangers who arrived in a land where it hadn't rained for five whole years? Let us travel to northern Europe, near the present-day city of Kiel: this is the realm of the Vikings.

In 753 AD, **Charles of Jutland**, also known as **Odin**, reigned here. His twin sons, Max and Kim, embarked on a sea voyage to Central America, their mother's homeland, in the late summer of that year, at the age of 27. The princes set sail from Kil, a 30 km stilt-house settlement northwest of present-day Kiel, with six longships and a crew of 120. British records from 980 AD indicate that the voyage took 30 days with favorable winds. Their journey took them directly to the island now known as Haiti, then called Arawak ("honor guard"). They navigated using a floating compass: a knife mounted on a piece of wood that oriented itself northward. This allowed them to determine their course day and night, in fog and clouds.

After exploratory voyages to the neighboring islands, Max and Kim landed with their entourage in Mexico, on the east coast of the Yucatán Peninsula. They were the ones who suddenly emerged from the fog that morning in their longships. They named the coast Zama, the place of dawn. It is the present-day ruined city of Tulum. After the Vikings' arrival, it rained continuously for three days. This long-awaited rain would prove to be very significant for Max and his companions.

That's how it is. The following is historically recorded: In the battle of "swords against clubs," the invaders won two battles near Cobá and Uxmal. According to legend, there were 400 Mayan deaths each time, while not a single one of the invaders, the so-called "Northmen," suffered. The sacred Mayan number 400, the devastating defeats, or the long-awaited rain—perhaps all of these factors combined—led to Max being worshipped as the rain god "Chac."

Over the next four and a half years, Max conquered most of the cities of the Northern Kingdom without a fight. He appointed loyal local princes as governors alongside his own commanders and gradually built a powerful army of more than 10,000 warriors. Then, with his followers, his entire army, and his six ships, he traveled overland to the border of the Southern Kingdom, where he was peacefully received and escorted to the capital.

Our journey in the footsteps of Princes Max and Kim takes us to Tikal, the capital of the Southern Kingdom. In the Edda – the Icelandic epic poem – the Vikings call this city Söckwabeck. This city, now a ruin, was once larger and more magnificent than Paris, London, and Hamburg combined.

New Year's Day, January 1, 759 AD. Max and Kim sit here with their most important followers as guests on the uppermost platform of Pyramid 1. Max—now called

Kukulcan—is to be proclaimed king, the "ah kinich, " of the Southern Kingdom at the welcoming ceremony. There, he witnesses a gruesome ceremony: On the opposite Pyramid 2, a virgin is sacrificed in his honor. This horrific massacre leads to the following consequences: Max subsequently refuses to rule the Southern Kingdom from Tikal ... and immediately sets off south with his troops to the city of Iz Machi on Lake Izabal, his mother's birthplace. The killing of this virgin is the last human sacrifice for the next 450 years.

What Max Kukulcan couldn't have known was that around 1500 years earlier, this place "IZ MACHI" in Lake Izabal had already held a similarly great significance, namely as the capital of America: ATLANTIS...

But we'll get to that later. When he arrives in Iz Machi and is about to greet the ruler Chac Tenel, he discovers that the latter has just committed suicide, possibly out of fear of Max and his military superiority. Within four weeks, almost all the other cities of the southern kingdom submit to him without a fight. This clears the way for Max to be elected not only king, but emperor, the "halach vinic" of the united Yucatán: this takes place on **February 19, 759 AD**, the first day of both the old and new Mayan calendars.

The new capital, Tula. We are standing here on the site where Atlantis once sank and, centuries later (due to geotectonic uplift), an island reappeared. It was settled and given the name "Iz Machi," meaning "City in the Reeds." But this name didn't suit Max Kukulcan. On the day of his coronation, February 19, 759 AD, he proclaimed it the capital and named it Tula.

In a short time, a new cultural center with magnificent, representative buildings arose here. And it remained the "capital of the Norsemen" for the next 465 years. The Vikings called the plain Izabal "Wigrid Plain" in their language; they called Lake Izabal "Amswartinir "; and they called the large capital island in the middle of this lake "Lyngwi Island ." Lake Izabal has an area and 22,8 km diameter of approximately 800 square kilometers. It is larger than the city of Los Angeles, USA, or Lake Constance in Europe. The lake is 11 m deep almost everywhere and has 160 tributaries that carry enormous volumes of water into Lake Izabal during the rainy season. **It has only one outlet, called the Rio Dulce, as well as an offshore bay called El Golfete, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean near the port city of Livingston—more precisely, into the Caribbean Sea.** Livingston, Guatemala, lies directly on the Caribbean coast, at the end of the Puerto Rico Cayman Trench. A narrow gorge leads inland to the El Golfete bay: This ancient waterway is of historical significance, **as will be shown later**.

A Viking captain left his mark. This waterway – here on the Rio Dulce – is dredged at regular intervals. It was during one such dredging operation that the **Leiden Plaque** was discovered, the world's first passport, dating from 783 AD. This is a passage permit for a Viking captain.

Date of issue: 8.14.3.1.12 according to the Mayan calendar or **23.3.783** according to our calendar

Exhibition venue : Tula, the capital city on Lake Izabal

Passport issuer: Elector Kawak Chakal II.

The two heads on his back indicate that his "divine power" is based on Max and Kim. At his belt, he wears the image of the reigning "Emperor" Kim, and at his side, a sword with a Viking design. On his arm are two ravens, and in his hand, the scepter of Tula. The two speech bubbles before his mouth indicate that he was bilingual: Mayan and Zuyuá, the language of the Vikings. On his legs, he wears a chastity belt called an "ex," bronze greaves, and sandals. These articles of clothing appear suddenly—without any prior stages of development—also on vases, stelae, and in Mayan inscriptions, simultaneously with the emergence of the Vikings.

9 kmFurther upstream on the Rio Dulce lies the town of Fronteras with its fortress of San Felipe. Here, the narrow Rio Dulce opens into the wide Lake Izabal. The ancient capital, Tula, was located precisely in the middle of the lake. According to Mayan records, the Vikings regularly used this waterway from 759 AD onwards, at least once a year, for a voyage eastward to Hedeby. Women were also on board, bringing with them exotic garments and the skills to make them.

New cultural techniques. The Viking art of weaving spread from Tula throughout the Mayan realm. Over the centuries, weavers modified and perfected certain patterns. Although looms have long since disappeared from use in Europe, hand weaving still exists among the Mayans today.

We are visiting a local family in Guatemala: Two weavers are going to show us how weaving has been practiced here for over 1,000 years, producing fabrics for trousers, shirts, wrap skirts, belts, blankets, and huipiles . These are the magnificent blouses of the Mayan women, which can take a weaver up to six months to make. This young weaver is wearing such a blouse. It identifies her as a mother and a citizen of Aguas Calientes. Color combinations and patterns vary from place to place and are subject to ancient traditions: Here, she is weaving a tablecloth with motifs from the village community. But she can also still weave motifs of the ancient gods. This art is passed down from generation to generation. Even children are allowed to help—and are—gradually introduced to this art: The long warp threads are held taut with the weavers' own body weight while kneeling. The weft thread runs across the fabric on a spool, which must be moved by hand between the warp threads. Patterns are woven in by hand as needed. Already woven pieces are rolled up against the body and held in place with sticks. This is a laborious, very strenuous task that can only be done between other household chores.

The patron saint of weaving. Their ancestors inherited this weaving art from Ak, the patron saint of weaving, more than 1,000 years ago. All women strive to emulate this example, to preserve the traditions and maintain the craftsmanship. This is remarkable in our fast-paced world and deserves respect and recognition.

We ask ourselves: Who is this patroness of weaving? Her name is Ak, and she is the mother of Max Kukulcan and his twin brother, Kim. Among the Mayans, she has many names: Chac Chel, the mother of the rain gods; Sacal Itzamna, the white wife of the ancestor; A-Ix-Chel, the primordial mother who has no body in America, which means something like: "the primordial mother who has never been here." Most often, she is called Zacal Ix Chel, goddess of weaving, or Goddess O, patroness of weaving.

The "Rings" of TULA. However, the EDDA contains many other accounts, for

example, those concerning the island core of TULA.

What do you mean by the island core of TULA?

I mean a flat, round island, i.e., an island core, surrounded by 3 crater rings rising out of the water.

How large should we imagine this island with its 3 rings to be?

The island's core had a diameter of 900 meters. The diameter of the outer crater ring was almost 5 km...

How do you know that?

This is what Plato says, and this is what geophysical measurements by the research vessel MS Petty Ray have revealed: The lakebed was explored for six months for the purpose of oil extraction. This was done on behalf of Shell. Detailed survey maps exist at Shell as well as at the Guatemalan Ministry of Mines and Energy. And these maps show this island structure with its rings.

What does the island city of TULA look like?

The island and the three crater rings were inhabited; however, the most important representative buildings were located in the center, on the island's core.

The hot spring. One wonders: how were the capital city Tula – or even its predecessor Atlán – supplied with drinking water in the middle of Lake Izabal? After all, depending on the season, they were surrounded by brackish water or brown river water. There are clear indications and verifiable statements on this, both in the Edda and in Plato.

Let's start with Plato.

He writes the following about the divine founder of ATLÁN:

“For his purposes, however, he equipped the island in the middle with everything necessary by causing two springs of water to rise from the earth, one warm, the other cold, in such a way that they flowed from a common source.” The statement that the island lay “in the middle” of Lake Izabal is emphasized nowhere else in Plato’s text so clearly and has since been confirmed as true by the aforementioned geophysical measurements. I repeat Plato’s point that “two springs of water rise from the earth.” He does not write that they rise from the island itself. But that gives one pause for thought:

So there must have been a hot spring on the mainland, and the water must have been piped from there to the island? Does such a spring perhaps still exist today?

“A local resident tells us: Only one of the 160 rivers that flow into Lake Izabal carries warm water. It is called “Rio Caquijá” and is easy to find on the map: on the northern shore.”

A local guide shows us the way. We follow the river – along a narrow path through the rainforest – to the source... and can indeed confirm that the water is hot. So hot, in fact, that we can't even put our hands into the cascading water. On the other hand, the water temperature is still bearable for us in most places when bathing – roughly 45° Celsius or 113° Fahrenheit. How can this be? We notice that right next to us, cold water is flowing into the same pool and mixing with the hot water: a second spring (!!!) – in

the same spot, just a few meters apart! This spring doesn't even have a name. The entire spring area seems like a natural wonder. And it also confirms Plato's statement: two whirlpools flowing from a single source. We hadn't expected that... Now we want to know more and ask the farmer Juan Ponce, who owns the spring today and was born here on the "Aguas Calientes" farm.

This farmer from the Kekchí tribe tells us that it has only recently been discovered that the river "Rio Caquijá" originates on the other side of the "Sierra de la Cruz" mountain range, carries cold water and then 300 mdisappears into a cave above sea level.

"It continues to flow underground, warms up, and then re-emerges as a spring on this side of the mountains. This has even been proven: Ink was poured into the upper reaches, and it was then observed that the spring – on this side of the mountains – turns blue after 8 hours."

"And what about the water temperature?" we want to know.

"It has been the same for centuries, except that much more water gushes from the spring during the rainy season."

He also told us that on the neighboring estate, they had found a very old brick water pipe running parallel to the lakeshore, that on the neighboring estate there was also a "cauce antiguo ," an old, almost unrecognizable road leading directly to the lake, and that even on the extension of this road in the lake, remnants of walls had been found that probably once belonged to an old bridge. "And where was this bridge supposed to lead?" we asked.

My ancestors say that there was once a city in the middle of the lake; but that was long before the Spanish came."

It is astonishing to us that such traditions from ancient times still exist... Even the Vikings – in the Edda – describe how the water in Mimir's well originates from the mainland in the plain of Vigrid and is channeled via the Bifröst bridge to the city of Andlan on the island of Lyngwi in Lake Amsvartnir . Of course, as we now know, this Lake Amsvartnir refers to Lake Izabal and its surroundings. For all the other details about the city with the bridge, and even about the water supply, " Mimir's Spring," apply precisely to this region.

Ten Viking dynasties in Yucatán. The Vikings remained in power for 465 years, across ten dynasties. During the tenth dynasty, under the ruler Alan of Tula, a natural disaster occurred at noon on September 14, 1224, coinciding with a solar eclipse.

September 14, 1224 AD, midday. What reliable records exist for this event?

This date from the Mayan records in the eclipse table of the Codex Dresdensis must be correctly translated, as such a solar eclipse occurs at the same location at most once every 1000 years. The chain of evidence is completed when modern astronomy confirms this date, September 14, 1224, even with the matching time of day from 2:39 PM to 3:03 PM. On this day, the North American tectonic plate abruptly subsided, and the island with its capital, Tula, sank. Likewise, several coastal regions disappeared beneath the surface of the water. This sinking of Tula is 40 mdocumented in Mayan historiography by **Chilam Balam** .

"From Lake Izabal, a column of fire shot into the sky with a terrible roar, its heat destroying all life. The entire lake and the city of Tula were ablaze. The sky turned black from horizon to horizon, as if it were pitch-black night. A column of fire, which according to Mayan accounts 3000 mwas more than 1000 meters high, illuminated the darkness. Lightning flashed from the black clouds, looking like a wall of fire – each flash produced a crackling sound , as if the whole world were about to shatter. More than half of all people perished in those three days – and almost all animals except for the birds that could take refuge in the arid regions of the Mexican highlands. Many people suffocated because of the terrible stench of sulfur, gelatin, arsenic, and orange . The seas around Yucatán had become impassable and were covered with thick, sticky, black and white mud. All the ships in the ports had burned, and the rest at sea and on the coasts had sunk in the enormous tidal waves." Three days later, when the fire stopped, it was seen that the entire island, including the capital Tula and the sister cities on the shore of the lake, had disappeared, along with all the people who had lived there."

The priests blamed everyone but themselves. All the survivors repented and lamented the injustice they and their fathers had committed. Many who had suffered greatly or still felt guilty volunteered as sacrifices. Thus, from sunrise to sunset, human hearts were offered to all the gods. The leading nobles, priests, and judges were predominantly sacrificed to the god of volcanoes and the god of the sea, AH PUCH and ATL, as in the times before Max Kukulcan. The political system was overthrown: councils of elders and soldiers now assumed leadership. "Castrating the sun! That's why the strangers had come," Chilam Balam added, clarifying the question of guilt and thus condemning the Wotan cult and the Vikings.

The Golden Tablets. In this catastrophe, the sinking of Tula, the Golden Tablets of the Law also disappeared beneath the surface of the water – for the second time. A comparable catastrophe had already occurred once before, around 2000 years earlier, in the exact same spot in Lake Izabal: during the sinking of Atlantis in 666 BC . The Golden Tablets then reappeared temporarily in 759 AD. The Edda reports: "Max and Kim found the Golden Tablets at the site where the fortress of Andlan(g) once stood, and they preserved them." The Golden Tablets were therefore not melted down or otherwise used at that time. The questions of "where" and "why" they found the Golden Tablets are answered by Mayan traditions.

"Shortly after TULA became the capital (in the year 759), a flurry of construction activity began on the island in the lake. When Max and Kim were excavating for a new foundation, they discovered old foundations and a stone chest containing more than 5 times 400 Golden Tablets. Max and his successors kept these Golden Tablets in their newly built castle." Does this mean they still exist at this location today?

Yes! And this fact is probably the greatest merit of the 465-year Viking rule for posterity.

The downfall of Atlantis (according to the Edda).

A similar catastrophe – just like the one in Tula – had already occurred exactly **1,891 years** earlier. At the same location, it was commonly known as the sinking of "polis Atlantis ." This event was recorded historically – with perfect accuracy – by the Aztecs,

the Mayans, the Vikings, and even Plato. In the Edda, the seer Völuspá writes :

"The oldest thing I know to tell is the downfall of Asgard (meaning Atlantis). For the Asa Bridge is engulfed in flames, holy waters burn. The sun turns black, the earth sinks into the sea, the bright stars vanish from the sky, the hot flames lick the heavens."

The downfall of ATLAN (according to Plato) .

There are many different speculations about the date of Atlantis's downfall: The most common theory is that the achievements of this sunken capital, as described by Plato, best fit the Bronze and Iron Ages, the period from 1000 to 600 BC. The exact date is documented for the first time in this book: The Mayans precisely recorded the city's demise in their historical records. On page 61 of the **Codex Dresdensis**, the date of Atlantis's downfall is given as the serpent number in the six-stage calendar.

4. 6. 4. 13. 15. 1 = Oct. 30, 666 BC BC

Mathematician and Mayan calendar specialist Joachim Rittstieg was the first to decipher this six-stage Mayan calendar. Translating this date is another scientific breakthrough, as it allows us to glimpse the cause of this catastrophe: According to the latest findings, a solar eclipse occurred at the North Pole on October 30, 666 BC. It caused a rift—across the entire North American continent—at the edge of the ice sheet, leading to this catastrophe: the sinking of Atlantis. Was this solar eclipse the final straw? And where are such six-stage dates found?

In the so-called "**Calendar Page of the Codex Mendoza**", these records begin with the founding of ATLAN:

4. 3. 0. 0. 0. 0 that is February 19, 12,900 BC – and they end with the Spanish conquest of Mexico in 1519 AD.

Does the Mayan text also record the downfall of ATLAN?

Yes, even as an image: Destruction by fire and water.

And what do the letters above them mean: **colhuacan pueblo** ?

These two words on the calendar page were added by hand in Latin script by the Spanish. They mean something like: city on the crooked hill in the water. This is how Atlan, the first capital of the Americas, was often described. Sometimes even with the addition of **chicomoztoc** . This means city on the crooked hill in the water with the 7 caves or with the 7 naval arsenals that Plato mentions.

Plato describes the way to Atlantis.

In the final chapter of his life's work, written in 347 BC, Plato begins by describing the great sea that lies beyond the Pillars of Hercules, that is, beyond Gibraltar, as the sea beyond, or the Atlantic Ocean. In contrast, the Mediterranean Sea is merely like a bay with a narrow entrance.

Plato knew from Herodotus's account that in the Atlantic Ocean lay the large archipelago of Bora, which are the present-day Canary Islands, and far beyond them the even larger archipelago of Hyperbora, which are the present-day Antilles. Furthermore, Plato writes: Beyond these large islands lies a vast mainland, larger than Asia and Libya combined. This is America. This mainland stretches from north to

south. The capital city – "polis Atlantis " – was located in the center, in a plain enclosed on all sides by mountains that descended to the sea . These mountains are elongated and 3,000 stadia long. This corresponds to a length of [missing information] 540 km. These are the Sierra de las Minas and the Sierra de Santa Cruz.

The idea that Atlantis lay "towards the center" of the American continent was something Heinrich Schliemann pondered more than 100 years ago . Therefore, in 1885/86, he undertook a winter voyage to Yucatán, searching for Atlantis for six months. Unfortunately, his efforts were in vain; at that time, there were no precise maps, hardly any roads, and 3000 km no useful clues along the extensive coastline. Ultimately, the country is larger than France, and its primeval forests, tropical temperatures, and rugged terrain made it almost impenetrable for him.

In the background are mountains that surpass all those present here, Plato continues to describe this landscape. These are the Central American Cordillera. On the coast is a small mountain range. This is the Sierra de Mico. All four mountain ranges together form a complete quadrilateral. The extent of the plain in the middle, but extending upwards from the sea, was 2000 stadia. This corresponds to a length of 360 km...

As we can see here, Plato's descriptions all correspond with the actual local conditions. Even the statement that ships could sail directly from the Atlantic Sea through a bay and a "channel" to Atlantis is accurate: According to Plato's accounts, triremes were already sailing and rowing in antiquity from the Mediterranean between these cliffs – the connection between the Atlantic Sea and Lake Izabal.

The new capital city was named **TULA on February 19, 759 AD** at the coronation of Max Kukulcan as "Emperor" (= to halach vinic) .

TULA became the most powerful and largest capital city of the entire Mayan Empire. But on September 14, 1224 AD, it suffered the same fate as its predecessor city ATLAN:

She sank into Lake Izabal on a fateful day at noon during a solar eclipse and a terrible earthquake.

This downfall of TULA is recorded in the Mayan historiography in the **Chilam Balam. Texts** documented:

From Lake Izabal, a column of fire shot into the sky with a terrible roar, its heat destroying all life.

The entire lake and the city of Tula were ablaze.

The sky became black from horizon to horizon, as if it were pitch-black night.

A column of fire, which according to the Mayan accounts was more than 3000 m high, illuminated the darkness.

Lightning flashed from the black clouds, looking like a wall of fire –

Each time they made a bang, it sounded as if the whole world was about to break apart.

More than half of all people lost their lives in those three days – and almost all animals except birds,

who were able to escape to the arid drylands of the Mexican highlands.

Many people suffocated because it smelled so terribly of sulfur, **gel** , and arsenic .

The seas around Yucatan had become impassable and were covered with thick, sticky, black and white mud.

All the ships in the ports had burned, and the rest had sunk at sea and on the coasts in the huge crash waves.

After three days, when the fire stopped, it was seen that the entire island, including the capital **Tula**, had sunk.

Today we know: **the city of Insel in Lake Izabal sank again about 40 m below the water's surface.**

It has now risen by 20 m and continues to rise by another 2.7 cm every year, so that it will reappear on its own in about 750 years.

Meanwhile, 10 meters of sediment from the 160 rivers that flow into this lake have accumulated over the ruins of the city, so that the actual water depth today is only 10 to 11 meters.

The lake itself lies at 0.50 m above sea level due to its constant connection to the sea.

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