ePublishing

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΤΕΚΜΗΡΙΩΣΗΣ
EKT NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece

Vol 43, No 1 (2010)

12th International Conference of the G.S.G.

ATLANTIS IN SPAIN V

S.P Papamarinopoulos

doi: 10.12681/bgsg.11168

Copyright © 2017, S.P Papamarinopoulos

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0.

To cite this article:

Papamarinopoulos, S. (2010). ATLANTIS IN SPAIN V. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece*, *43*(1), 138–146. https://doi.org/10.12681/bgsg.11168

https://epublishing.ekt.gr | **e-Publisher:** EKT | **Downloaded at:** 12/10/2026 06:08:44

Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Γεωλογικής Εταιρίας, 2010
Πρακτικά 12ου Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου
Πάτρα, Μάιος 2010

Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece, 2010
Proceedings of the 12th International Congress
Patras, May, 2010

ATLANTIS IN SPAIN

Papamarinopoulos S.P.

University of Patras, Department of Geology, Patra, Greece

Part V: Atlantis' location

Abstract

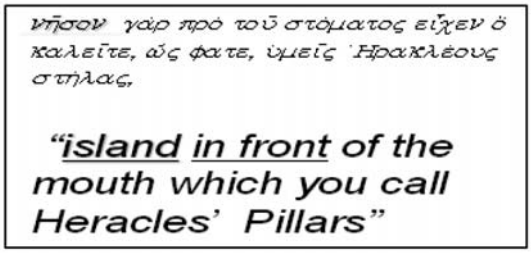
Following strictly Plato's information we reach Iberia and there we discovered the basic geomorphological characteristics of a horseshow shape flat and elongated basin which is surrounded by mountains. The basin reaches the Atlantic Ocean. This valley is Andalusia and it was missed by Herodotus and Hecateus, who lived a century earlier than Plato, and constructed North West Europe's map. The Iberian civilization is reflected in the Greek myths prior to Plato too. Atlantis' catastrophe in the shape of the concentric scheme's, being in Iberia's coast, was realized by earthquakes and a tsunami. The discovery of the very first Mycenaean vase's fragment, in Guadalquivir's estuary by Spanish archaeologists in 1990, offered the first archaeological evidence that the prehistoric Greeks had visited Atlantis after all before the 12th century B.C. The recent interest of the Spanish Archaeological Survey in Andalusia initiated because it has been proved geologically that the region had not been submerged since the last ice age. New evidence suggests that the waters may have receded in time for the Iberians in the period Tartesssos to build an urban centre, which was later destroyed by earthquakes and a tsunami as Plato describes in Timaeos and Critias for this region. Although platonic Atlantis could not be considered, as Thucydides would prefer, a historical text but it cannot be considered as a single paramyth either since some parts of his text have been proved already. It can be considered as a genuine myth containing a true prehistoric kernel covered firstly by a layer of inventions produced by transmitting people, the story, from generation to generation between the actual occurrence of the event within the 12th century B.C. and Solon's 6th century B.C. who recorded it and then of the 4th century B.C. when Plato wrote down. Atlantis is also covered by a platonic paramythical layer full of mathematics and musicological information which is recognized and can be removed liberating the genuine myth's kernel from the platonic intervention.

1. Introduction

Plato's text leads the reader to Atlantis' coast since Iberia' Gadeiriki is mentioned. The latter is a small peninsula which today is part of Cadiz bay. Inspecting Herodotus' and Hecateus' of South West Europe maps we find no evidence of a horseshow basin encircled by mountains and yet there Andalusia's basin exists right in Iberia. It has in 90% all the platonic geomorphological characteristics in the exact geographic location and even orientation (Papamarinopoulos, 2010).

2. Approaching Atlantis

Plato (Timaeos 24.e.5-24.e.d) mentioned very clearly Atlantis' position by saying the following statement.



Plato also in addition, described, an *island in front of the mouth and* leads us without any doubt west of Gibraltar. It has been proved that prior of the 6th century B.C., in other words the century in which Solon lived, the prehistoric and historic Greeks knew where exactly the Heracles' Pillars were located in connection with the Atlantic Ocean, (Papamarinopoulos, 2010). But how we could know where exactly, in the Atlantic Ocean, Atlantis was? The following phrase offers the answer completely. In this, not only the name Gadeirus is shown, but also the concept of the small peninsula appears which is Gageiriki (in Greek) implying the peninsula by the ending of Gadeirus which is Gadeiriki. The platonic text (*Tim 24.e.5-24.e.6*) and the map are shown of Fig.1. They both explain clearly the case if the reader adjusts the island's meaning in the pre-Herodotus' time as the case of *Atlantis* is.

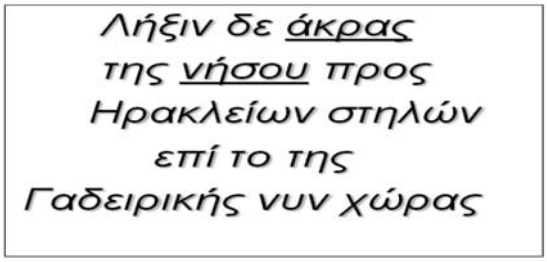
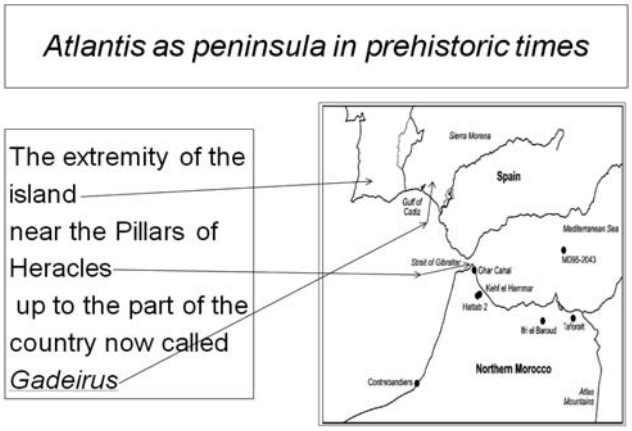


Fig. 1: The extremity of the island, with the meaning of it before Herodotus' 5th century B.C. as peninsula is shown. It without doubt the land Portugal-Spain and its north extend up to Celtia and Germany. The Heracles' Pillars are shown to be close to Cadiz in which the Kingdom of Gadeirus once existed. In that a small or peninsula exists called Gadeiriki by Plato. The word ειλιχότι has been removed because it belongs to just a previous phrase of the platonic text.

In the first part of the phrase the *island* with its pehistoric meaning is presented in connection with the Heracles' Pillars. It is further explained where exactly is t located hat, *in front,* west or east of the Pillars? The *island* is West of the Pillars and furthermore the edge of it is defined fully in the Atlantic Ocean since Gadeirus is mentioned which is Cadiz of course.

The reader now understands that the mysterious Atlantis became visible after all these 2400 years. The Greek word ειλιχότι has been removed from the text since it belongs in the previous platonic phrase. Gill (1980), without comprehending the above mentioned platonic statement, shown in Fig.1, made a very interesting and important observation: He says the expression in Greek "επί το της" means in English "up to the". He finds it odd: it looks as though Plato intended to say facing that part of the land in other words the peninsula of Gadeira. This observation is a golden key in understanding the text because there is only one way for an observer to see Gadeiriki (peninsula), *and the same time to be up to the country in which Gadeiriki belongs to and further to be close to the Pillars.* He has to be west of the Pillars and west of Gadeiriki on Iberia only in order to satisfy the text. The observer had to be placed on Spain's land having his back west in other words on Atlantis itself. Gill (1980) finds it odd because he has in his mind the



giant nesos in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. If the observer was placed in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean he could not be *close* to the Pillars and he could not be *close* to Gadeiriki either in order to satisfy the platonic text. The possibility that does not pass through from Gill's mind is that the two concepts of island and peninsula were not differentiated in the Bronze Age up to the 12th century B.C. or even in Homer's time up to the 8th century B.C. but only some decades before Plato's time in Herodotus text when he introduced for first time the word peninsula. Historian Pierre Vidal-Naquet and archaeologist Christos Doumas were victims of the same issue. If, all the above mentioned, had understood this detail they would have immediately realized that the only way to face the peninsula of Gadeiriki, in that specific platonic context, is to be on the giant *island* of Iberonesos exactly in Andalusia in which Cadiz is located, which of course is in the Atlantic Ocean. Another element of interest Richter (2007) identified that Plato´s Atlantis was in a River Delta without locating in Andalusia. He was correct because Plato does describe a river's delta intersecting the famous concentric scheme which calls Atlantis and further the ancient writer Steisichoros who preceded Plato's 4th century B.C. mentioned it too. Steisichoros in the 7th century B.C. described the concentric multi-ringed scheme called Geryonis being on Erytheia's land which was opposite of Tartessos River in other words Andalusia's Guadalquivir River!

That simple! Plato described Atlantis having placed the observer sitting on the land of Iberia at Andalusia without knowing the basin himself! The confusion of 2.400 years is now over.

Plato further describes a horseshow basin and calls it Atlantis too with the following phrase. Figure 2 shows the platonic valley.

This basin-Atlantis is geomorphologically similar with the flat and rectangular valley of Andalusia

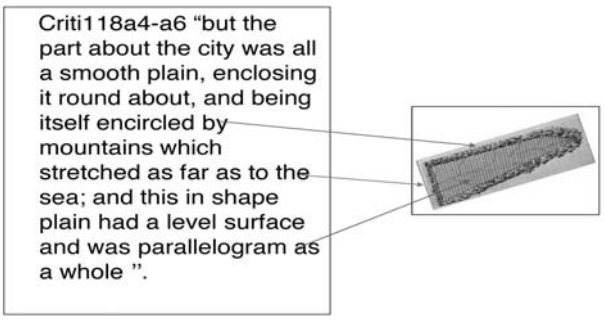


Fig. 2: The platonic text and the accurate geomorphological details of the platonic basin is shown. The concentric feature is in the south of the basin. Today is missing from Andalusia' coast line. (The platonic basin after Zhirov, 1970).

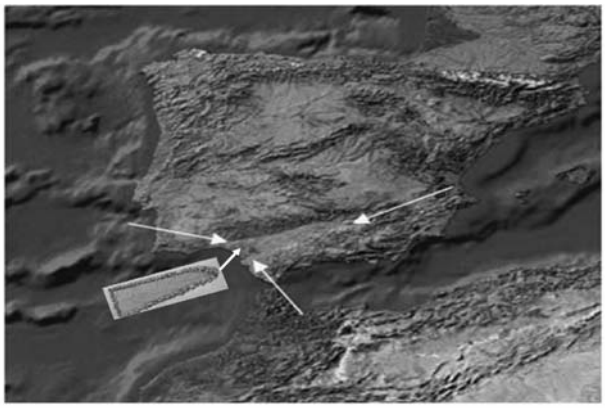


Fig. 3: Plato's basin is compared with Andalusia's basin. All Plato's preceding geographers-historians had no knowledge of its existence and yet the philosopher described it in right position, orientation and shape. The ongoing archaeological studies will tell us if the elaborate system of the internal canals in a chequerboard pattern existed in prehistoric times. Brumbaugh (1954) demonstrated that the size of the platonic valley, the chequerboard pattern in it and the elaborate water canals in connection with the concentric scheme and the geometric details on it were part of Plato's mathematical paramyth. Allen (2010) has other views which lead us to Bolivia in which a chequerboard pattern of canals have been found together with a concentric volcanogenic scheme placed in the middle of the eastern side of the rectangular net. Allen needs to demonstrate the age of that system in order to be taken as another serious candidate of Atlantis' location otherwise it will be interpreted as a mere coincidence if its age is younger than Solon's 6th century B.C.

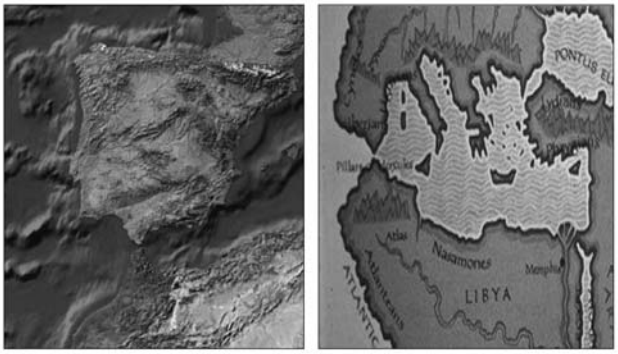


Fig. 4: The comparison between a modern southern European map and that of Herodotus' is shown. In the latter Andalusia's basin is missing.

and the encircling of it by the mountain range of Siera Nevada and Siera Morena as Foliot (1984) correctly had pointed out. The reader can examine in Figure 8 how Plato (Criti 118a4-a6) described its features analytically. Plato himself did not realize that he was describing Iberia. The richness of metal and wood supplies characterizes Andalusia. The following Fig. 3 illustrates the basin of Andalusia and it is compared with the platonic valley shown in the same figure too. The similarity is up to 90%!

In Figure 4 the South west Europe's modern map and Herodotus' 5th century B.C. map are compared respectively. Andalusia's basin is missing from the second.

Figure 5 shows where Atlantis is located in a modern map.

3. The West giant Continent

In Fig. 6 we present world map, to the reader, adjusted to the platonic text. We should explain if ancient

Fig. 5: Atlantis as a major gigantic island has been found. The platonic valley has been found too. What is missing is the concentric feature in the Andalusia's coast.

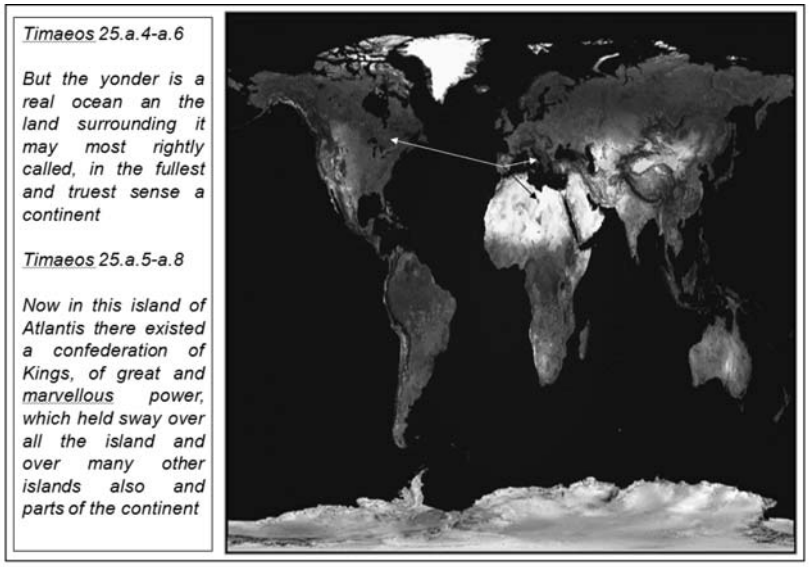


Fig. 6: Plato connects *Iberian Atlantis* with the Americas. It remains to be proved both in Iberia if that Bronge Age Atlantis ever existed through today's advancing Spanish Archaeological Service's studies in Andalusia's Donana region. Then the cultural relation between Bronze Age Iberia and the Americas would be a much harder task to be proved.

prehistoric societies knew about the existence of a giant continent west of Gibraltar in any possible way. In fact the giant platonic mass is a crude presentation of the two Americas and Antarctica together.

Parsche and Nerlich, (1995) demonstrated that the internal tissues of an Egyptian's body were full of three different narcotics. The time span of the dated *naturally mummified Egyptian body* is 1070 yr

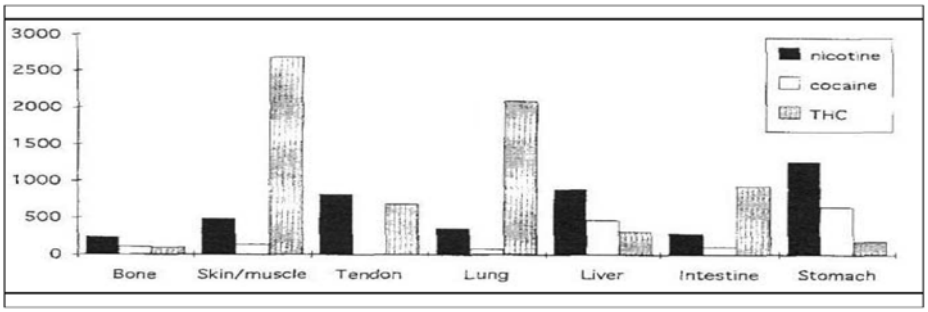


Fig. 7: The ppresence of drugs in different *internal tissues* of an *Egyptian's naturally mummified mummy's of the 10th century B.C,* (after Parsche and Nerlich, 1995) proved the person used these narcotics when he was alive. These results prove beyond doubt of the body's possible contamination at any period that some ancient prehistoric mariners knew Plato's continent long time ago before Plutarch's Greeks in the 1st century A.D., (Kontaratos et al, 2010), the medieval Chinese mariners in 1451 yr A.D., 33 years before Columbus' birth, (Menzies, 2002) and of course Columbus himself in the medieval period who rediscovered it in 1498 yr A.D. It remains a historic enigma how Plato from where received this information in the 4th century B.C.

B.C. This unexpected information illustrates *the prior knowledge* of the giant westerly land by Solon's and/or Plato's *informants*. Their findings demonstrated that the person, when he was alive, made use of these substances since his body was naturally mummified. Consequently there is not possibility of any contamination of any kind at any epoch.

Balabanova's (1997) studies on *naturally mummified bodies from Egypt* demonstrated, further, that they contained nicotine, cotinine and cocaine in the deeper tissues of their bodies like lungs, stomach, intestines, leaver e.t.c. The existence of cotinine means that when those people were alive were using nicotine which had been metabolized into cotinine. Similarly the existence of cocaine means that when they were alive, they used cocaine.

Although one can not exclude the possibility, wild Nicotiana Tombacum's existence outside South America, it is very difficult to accept that Erythroxylon Coca's plant was growing somewhere else *outside* South America *in the same quantities* and further that this information was known to Egyptians. Figure 7 shows the case of the findings in the Egyptian body. It seems that Plato was informed from sources which sciences can not define about the west continent's existence after all.

Another enigma reinforcing the previous statement is the map of Johannes Schöner which appeared out of the blue in Nurenberg in the medieval period. In that the reader can see well mapped South America and Antarctica. The latter's discovery came much later. It is a serious question of how the unknown cartographers managed to do it before the discovery of the longitude's measurement. Who and when was able in the past to map South America with such correctness in terms of latitude and longitude depicting its coast lines without knowing the longitude's measurement?

It is known of course, that thanks to John Harrison an English brilliant engineer in 1773, an instrument was invented allowing a practical way to measure longitude en route in the sea. Nobody of course could assume that cartographers in the medieval period could produce the map shown in Fig. 8 just 35 years after Columbus' assumed official discovery even if *all of them* were able to know to deal with the longitude and further if *they all had agreed to carry together* such as task! It seems after all that Plato had correct information of the giant's continent existence who's Aristotelis, Strabo and others *after him* and the geographers-historians *before him* did not have.

Fig. 8: The Marble Globe of Gotha showing South America and Antarctica produced *at the of blue* in Nuremberg in 1533 by Johannes Schöner has remarkable images of the two continents South America and Antarctica. The first was considered undiscovered prior to Christopher Columbus' "landing" in 1498 in South America. The second was discovered much later (courtesy Dominique Görlitz, unpublished data).

4. Conclusions

1. The word *nesos* had the meaning of peninsula or promontory in prehistoric times but in the 5th century B.C. Herodotus added the word *chersonesos* meaning peninsula (Le Noan, 2005). Therefore it is more than likely that Portugal-Spain land and its northern extend was a giant *nesos (island) in the eyes of prehistoric visiting Greeks*. *An example is* Peloponnesus for instance in prehistoric times for the Achaean observers which was never an *island (nesos)*. A second example is Pharos Island in Alexandria which was peninsula in prehistoric times and yet it was called island from prehistory to the historic period (Chalari, et al, 2010). We have reached Andalusia's coast based *only* and *strictly* on Plato's text. However, we have reached the same region through the study of other ancient texts w3ho mentioned the circularity even prior to Plato.

2. Plato is proved to be correct in West Mediterranean describing Andalusia's horseshoe geomorphological shape with a 90% accuracy. This information could not have been known to him since

the historians had not mentioned of them. Herodotus had described Iberia's map and had mentioned the Pyrenees but he has completely missed the Andalusia's basin and its surrounding mountains. Iberia was known to the Greeks before Solon's 6th century B.C. as Depos (1980), Petrides (1999) and Tziropoulou (2008) say. All the three used entirely different arguments, to the author of this paper, and they equated Scheria with Iberia agreeing with him.

3. From Plato's text there emerges a new window of the 12th century B.C. focusing on the West and is different from Homer's who wrote about the 12th century B.C. which is focused on the East Mediterranean.

4. Pierre Vidal-Naquet's (2005) theory of imaginary Athens and imaginary anti-Athens (Atlantis) has collapsed since prehistoric Athens was real and Atlantis's geomorphology is a real geological reality. They were both unknown to historians.

7. Christos Doumas (2007) opinion that Atlantis is fully utopia crashes on the presented arguments.

5. References

Balabanova, St., 1997. Die Geschichte der Tabakpflanze vor Columbus auβerrhalb Amerikas sowie das Rauchen im Spiegel der Zeien. Innovati-ons-Verlags-Gesellschaft m.b.H..p.p. 112.

Allen, J., 2010. Atlantis: Lost Kingdom of the Andes. Athens. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Athens 10-11 November 2008, Publisher: Heliotopos, Editor : Stavros Papamarinopoulos, (in print).

Brumbaugh, R.S., 1954. Plato's mathematical imagination. "The mathematical passages in the dialogues and their interpretation". Indiana University Press, p.p. 302.

Chalari, A., St. P. Papamarinopoulos, G. Papatheodorou and G.Ferentinos. The Achaeans' coming to Africa and the island of Pharos. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Athens 10-11 November 2008, Publisher: Heliotopos, Editor : Stavros Papamarinopoulos, (in print).

Depos,G. D., 1980. Odyssey "Historical and Geographic verification", Editor Pallas, p.p. 213 (In Greek).

Doumas, Ch., 2007. The search for Atlantis: The utopia of a utopia. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island 11-13 July 2005, Publisher: Heliotopos, Editor: Stavros Papamarinopoulos, p.p.1-7.

Foliot, K.A., 1984. Atlantis revisited. "A documented account of the fabled island as it was long ago and it is today". Information Printing, Eynsham, Oxford, p.p. 129.

Gill,C., 1980. Plato: The Atlantis story. Bristol classical press. Editor: C.J.Rowe, p.p. 93.

Gorlitz, D., 2007. Personal communication. The Johannes Schöner Globe.

Kontaratos, A., et al., 2010. Rethinking Atlantis**.** Atlantis and the American Connection. "Prehistoric Voyages To America". The team of scientists who worked on Plutarch's passage and proved that Greek mariners knew the Americas and especially the gulf Gulf of St. Lawrence for which Plutarch offers a map's description which demonstrates that St.Lawrence's entrance is in the same parallel as that of Maeotis Lake (Azov Sea) and further that North and South America as one landmass are surrounded by sea were the following: Anthony Kontaratos (Professor of Engineering Administration, University of Patras, Greece), Markos Papadopoulos (Commodore, Hellenic Merchant Marine), Mina Papadopoulou (Historian - Archaeologist.), Stavros Papamarinopoulos (Professor. of Geophysics, University of Patras, Greece), Panagiotis Mitropetros (Scholar - Ancient Greek Expert), Eleni Mitropetrou (Archaeologist) and Paschalia Mitskidou (Senior Research Scientist).

Kraft, J. C., Rapp, G., Kayan, I. & Luce, J., 2003. Harbor areas at ancient Troy: Sedimentology and Geomorphology complement Homer's Iliad. Geology, v.34, no2, p.p. 163-166.

Le Noan, G., 2005. The Ithaka of the sunset. Editions Tremen. "Collection Commentaires". p.p. 126.

Menzies, G., 2002. 1421. The year China discovered the world. Bantam Press, p.p. 520.

Papamarinopoulos, St.P., 2003. Was Plato's Atlantis the island of Santorini? Proceedings of the international symposium, "Extra ordinary machines and structures in antiquity", Ancient Olympia, 19-24 August 2001. Editor: St.A.Paipetis, Peri Tecnon., p.p. 259-265.

Papamarinopoulos, St. P., Drivaliari, N. & Coseyan, Ch., 2007. Red tears in the Atlantic Ocean. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island 11-13 July 2005, Publisher:Heliotopos, Editor: Stavros Papamarinopoulos, p.p. 539-571.

Papamarinopoulos, St.P., 2010. Plato and the seismic catastrophe in the 12th century B.C. Athens. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Athens 10-11 November 2008, Publisher: Heliotopos, Editor : Stavros Papamarinopoulos, (in print).

Papamarinopoulos, St. P., 2007c. A Bronze Age catastrophe in the Atlantic Ocean? Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island 11-13 July 2005, Publisher: Heliotopos, Editor: Stavros Papamarinopoulos, p.p., 555-571.

Papamarinopoulos, St.P. and Cosegian, Ch., 2007. The ritual of the bull in Atlantis and its basic parallel in Iberia. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island 11-13 July 2005, Publisher:Heliotopos, Editor: Stavros Papamarinopoulos, p.p. 525-538.

Papamarinopoulos, St.P., 2007a. The memory of a comet during the Trojan war. Proceedings of the present symposium. Homer, Science and Technology. Ancient Olympia, (2006). Editor: St.A. Paipetis, p.p. 341-356.

Parsche, F and Nerlich, A., 1995. Presence of drugs in different tissues of an Egyptian mummy. Fresenious J anal Chem, 352, p.p. 380-384.

Petrides, S.P., 1999. Homer's Odyssey. "America's discovery by the ancient Greeks", Editor D.Tassopoulos, p.p. 446.

Plato.

Plutarch.

Richter, U., 2007. Plato´s Atlantis was in a River Delta. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos island 11-13 July 2005 (in print) Strabo Geog 17.3.4.18-17.3.4.25.

Steisichoros.

Tziropoulou, A., 2007. Homer and the so called Homeric problems. Proceedings of the present symposium. Homer Science and Technology, Ancient Olympia, (2006). Editor: St. A. Paipetis, p.p. 451-467.

Tsikalas, F., Papamarinopoulos, St. P. & Shuvalov, V. V., 2007a. The origin of the multi-ringed concentric morphology of Atlantis capital and its relation to the Platonic scripts. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island, 11-13 July 2005, p.p. 203-211.

Tsikalas, F., Shuvalov, V. V. & Papamarinopoulos, St. P., 2007b. A new geophysical interpretation of the Platonic multi-ringed concentric morphology of Atlantis capital based on numerical simulations. Proceedings of the International Conference: The Atlantis Hypothesis: searching for a lost land, Melos Island, 11-13 July 2005, p.p. 193-202.

Vidal-Naquet, P., 2005. L'Atlantide. "Petite histoire d'un mythe platonicien" Les Belles Lettres. p.p. 198.

Zhirov, N., 1970. Atlantis. Atlantology: Basic problems. Progress publishers, Moscow, p.p. 437.