

S2E7

Sunday, June 6, 2021 4:39 PM

- What is Atlantis?
 - General background
 - Considered a Utopia, also not real
 - Except by some
 - Location
 - Cultural
- History
 - Plato
 - Biblical
- Weirdness
 - Bermuda Triangle
 - Nazis/Thule
 - Ancient aliens
 - Mayan
 - Egyptian

360 BC

- Plato writes Timaeus & Critias
- Apparently a discussion he had with Solon about a war between Athens and Atlantis
- Athens wins due to awesome navy, Atlantis is sunk(?)

Shows up as part of Utopian works, but thought to be a myth for the next 2100+ years

1882

- Atlantis: The antediluvian World published by Ignatius Donnelly
- Pseudo-science and archeology
- Treats Atlantis as real
- Original Garden of Eden
- existed in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Mediterranean Sea,
- Considers all known civilizations as having descended from Atlantis
- father of the nineteenth century Atlantis revival

1888

- Madame Blavatsky publishes "The Secret Doctrine"
- Contains details/inspired by Atlantis: TAW
- Talks about Root Races

Atlantis

Thursday, June 10, 2021 7:43 PM

Atlantis ([Ancient Greek](#): Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος, *Atlantis nesos*, "island of [Atlas](#)") is a [fictional](#) island mentioned in an [allegory](#) on the [hubris](#) of nations in [Plato](#)'s works *[Timaeus](#)* and *[Critias](#)*, wherein it represents the [antagonist](#) naval power that besieges "Ancient Athens", the [pseudo-historic](#) embodiment of Plato's ideal state in *[The Republic](#)*.^[a] In the story, Athens repels the Atlantean attack unlike any other nation of the [known world](#),^[a] supposedly bearing witness to the superiority of Plato's concept of a state.^{[a][b]} The story concludes with Atlantis falling out of favor with the deities and submerging into the [Atlantic Ocean](#).

Despite its minor importance in Plato's work, the Atlantis story has had a considerable impact on literature. The allegorical aspect of Atlantis was taken up in [utopian](#) works of several [Renaissance](#) writers, such as [Francis Bacon](#)'s *[New Atlantis](#)* and [Thomas More](#)'s *[Utopia](#)*.^{[a][b]} On the other hand, nineteenth-century amateur scholars misinterpreted Plato's narrative as historical tradition, most famously [Ignatius L. Donnelly](#) in his *[Atlantis: The Antediluvian World](#)*. Plato's vague indications of the time of the events (more than 9,000 years before his time^[a]) and the alleged location of Atlantis ("beyond the [Pillars of Hercules](#)"^[a]) gave rise to much [pseudoscientific](#) speculation.^[a] As a consequence, Atlantis has become a byword for any and all supposed advanced prehistoric [lost civilizations](#) and continues to inspire contemporary fiction, from comic books to films.

While present-day [philologists](#) and [classicists](#) agree on the story's fictional character,^{[a][b]} there is still debate on what served as its inspiration. Plato is known to have freely borrowed some of his allegories and metaphors from older traditions, as he did, for instance, with the [story of Gyges](#).^[a] This led a number of scholars to investigate possible inspiration of Atlantis from [Egyptian](#) records of the [Thera eruption](#).^{[a][b][c]} the [Sea Peoples](#) invasion,^[a] or the [Trojan War](#).^[a] Others have rejected this chain of tradition as implausible and insist that Plato created an entirely fictional account,^{[a][b][c][d][e]} drawing loose inspiration from contemporary events such as the failed [Athenian invasion of Sicily](#) in 415–413 BC or the destruction of [Helike](#) in 373 BC.^[a]

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>>

Plato on Atlantis

The history of Atlantis was learned by Plato after it was passed on by his ancestor Solon the Lawgiver. Solon was told the story by Egyptians. Plato's Critias contains the following: "O Solon, Solon, you Hellenes are never anything but children, and there is not an old man among you. Solon in return asked him what he meant. I mean to say, he replied, that in mind you are all young; there is no old opinion handed down among you by ancient tradition, nor any science which is hoary with age. And I will tell you why. There have been, and will be again, many destructions of mankind arising out of many causes; the greatest have been brought about by the agencies of fire and water, and other lesser ones by innumerable other causes. There is a story, which even you have preserved, that once upon a time Paethon, the son of Helios, having yoked the steeds in his father's chariot, because he was not able to drive them in the path of his father, burnt up all that was upon the earth, and was himself destroyed by a thunderbolt." (http://earthbeforeflood.com/plato_timaeus_-_fragment.html)

The fragment that contains the story of Atlantis is incomplete and cuts off abruptly.

"Even during Solon's lifetime, Egyptian civilization was ancient, already holding claim to more than two thousand years of history, so this part of the story would be entirely plausible. However, the priests of Saïs-as Plato's character Critias tells-insisted that the Atlantean-Athenian war was waged some 8,000 years before Solon's lifetime-circa 9,000 b.c.: far older than any evidence modern archeologists have thus far found for civilization in the Mediterranean Basin, or anywhere in the world for that matter." (https://www.csicop.org/sb/show/Atlantis_no_way_no_how_no_where). Contrary to the author's assertion here, there is evidence of an ancient civilization dating to 11,500 years ago, Gobekli Tepe. [Click [HERE](#)]

The Atlantean civilization is the origin of the Indo-European languages. Atlanteans spoke the language that split into many languages. Proto-Indo-European was spoken by the civilization emanating from the Atlantic Ocean before the Tower of Babel fell. Atlantean civilization was global and spoke a globally used language over 11,000 years ago. This linguistic power is a sordid boon.

"The ["Atlantic Ocean"](#) is derived from "Sea of Atlas". In Ancient Greek, Plato's Timaeus dialogue also mentions "Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος," (English: "[Atlantis](#) nisos") meaning "Atlas's Island", giving rise to the English derivative: Atlantis (Atlantean / of Atlas).^[a] (from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlas_\(mythology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlas_(mythology)))

From <<https://sites.google.com/site/aliensarefromatlantis/plato-on-atlantis>>

Timaeus & Critias

Thursday, June 10, 2021 7:51 PM

Timaeus



A fifteenth-century Latin translation of Plato's *Timaeus*

Main article: [Timaeus \(dialogue\)](#)

The only primary sources for Atlantis are Plato's dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias*; all other mentions of the island are based on them. The dialogues claim to quote [Solon](#), who visited Egypt between 590 and 580 BC; they state that he translated Egyptian records of Atlantis.^[a] Written in 360 BC, Plato introduced Atlantis in *Timaeus*:

For it is related in our records how once upon a time your State stayed the course of a mighty host, which, starting from a distant point in the Atlantic ocean, was insolently advancing to attack the whole of Europe, and Asia to boot. For the ocean there was at that time navigable; for in front of the mouth which you Greeks call, as you say, 'the pillars of Heracles,' there lay an island which was larger than Libya and Asia together; and it was possible for the travelers of that time to cross from it to the other islands, and from the islands to the whole of the continent over against them which encompasses that veritable ocean. For all that we have here, lying within the mouth of which we speak, is evidently a haven having a narrow entrance; but that yonder is a real ocean, and the land surrounding it may most rightly be called, in the fullest and truest sense, a continent. Now in this island of Atlantis there existed a confederation of kings, of great and marvelous power, which held sway over all the island, and over many other islands also and parts of the continent.^[a]

The four people appearing in those two dialogues are the politicians [Critias](#) and [Hermocrates](#) as well as the philosophers [Socrates](#) and [Timaeus of Locri](#), although only Critias speaks of Atlantis. In his works Plato makes extensive use of the [Socratic method](#) in order to discuss contrary positions within the context of a supposition.

The *Timaeus* begins with an introduction, followed by an account of the creations and structure of the universe and ancient civilizations. In the introduction, Socrates muses about the perfect society, described in Plato's [Republic](#) (c. 380 BC), and wonders if he and his guests might recollect a story which exemplifies such a society. Critias mentions a tale he considered to be historical, that would make the perfect example, and he then follows by describing Atlantis as is recorded in the *Critias*. In his account, ancient Athens seems to represent the "perfect society" and Atlantis its opponent, representing the very antithesis of the "perfect" traits described in the *Republic*.

Critias

Main article: [Critias \(dialogue\)](#)

According to Critias, the [Hellenic](#) deities of old divided the land so that each deity might have their own lot; [Poseidon](#) was appropriately, and to his liking, bequeathed the island of Atlantis. The island was larger than [Ancient Libya](#) and [Asia Minor](#) combined,^{[a][b]} but it was later sunk by an earthquake and became an impassable mud shoal, inhibiting travel to any part of the ocean. Plato asserted that the Egyptians described Atlantis as an island consisting mostly of mountains in the northern portions and along the shore and encompassing a great plain in an oblong shape in the south "extending in one direction three thousand [stadia](#) [about 555 km; 345 mi], but across the center inland it was two thousand stadia [about 370 km; 230 mi]." Fifty stadia [9 km; 6 mi] from the coast was a mountain that was low on all sides ... broke it off all round about ... the central island itself was five stades in diameter [about 0.92 km; 0.57 mi].

In Plato's metaphorical tale, Poseidon fell in love with Cleito, the daughter of [Evenor](#) and Leucippe, who bore him five pairs of male twins. The eldest of these, [Atlas](#), was made rightful king of the entire island and the ocean (called the Atlantic Ocean in his honor), and was given the mountain of his birth and the surrounding area as his [fiefdom](#). Atlas's twin Gadeirus, or Eumelus in Greek, was given the extremity of the island toward the pillars of Hercules.^[a] The other four pairs of twins—Ampheres and Evaemon, [Mneseus](#) and Autochthon, Elaspissus and Mestor, and Azaes and Diaprepes—were also given "rule over many men, and a large territory."

Poseidon carved the mountain where his love dwelt into a palace and enclosed it with three circular [moats](#) of increasing width, varying from one to three stadia and separated by rings of land proportional in size. The Atlanteans then built bridges northward from the mountain, making a route to the rest of the island. They dug a great canal to the sea, and alongside the bridges carved tunnels into the rings of rock so that ships could pass into the city around the mountain; they carved docks from the rock walls of the moats. Every passage to the city was guarded by gates and towers, and a wall surrounded each ring of the city. The walls were constructed of red, white, and black rock, quarried from the moats, and were covered with [brass](#), [tin](#), and the precious metal [orichalcum](#), respectively.

According to Critias, 9,000 years before his lifetime a war took place between those outside the Pillars of Hercules at the [Strait of Gibraltar](#) and those who dwell within them. The Atlanteans had conquered the parts of Libya within the Pillars of Hercules, as far as Egypt, and the European continent as far as [Tyrrhenia](#), and had subjected its people to slavery. The Athenians led an alliance of resisters against the Atlantean empire, and as the alliance disintegrated, prevailed alone against the empire, liberating the occupied lands.

But afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea. For which reason the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is a shoal of mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island.^[a]

The [logographer Hellanicus of Lesbos](#) wrote an earlier work entitled *Atlantis*, of which only a few fragments survive.

Hellanicus' work appears to have been a genealogical one concerning the daughters of Atlas (Ἀτλαντίς in Greek means "of Atlas").^[a] but some authors have suggested a possible connection with Plato's island. [John V. Luce](#) notes that when Plato writes about the genealogy of Atlantis's kings, he writes in the same style as Hellanicus, suggesting a similarity between a fragment of Hellanicus's work and an account in the *Critias*.^[a] Rodney Castleden suggests that Plato may have borrowed his title from Hellanicus, who may have based his work on an earlier work about Atlantis.^[a]

Castleden has pointed out that Plato wrote of Atlantis in 359 BC, when he returned to Athens from Sicily. He notes a number of parallels between the physical organisation and fortifications of [Syracuse](#) and Plato's description of Atlantis.^[a]

Gunnar Rudberg was the first who elaborated upon the idea that Plato's attempt to realize his political ideas in the city of Syracuse could have heavily inspired the Atlantis account.^[a]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>

Atlantis as It Was Told in Plato's Socratic Dialogues

The original story of the lost island of Atlantis comes to us from two Socratic dialogues called *Timaeus* and *Critias*, both written about 360 BCE by the Greek philosopher [Plato](#).

Together the dialogues are a festival speech, prepared by Plato to be told on the day of the Panathenaea, in honor of the goddess Athena. They describe a meeting of men who had met the previous day to hear Socrates describe the ideal state.

A Socratic Dialogue

According to the dialogues, [Socrates](#) asked three men to meet him on this day: Timaeus of Locri, Hermocrates of Syracuse, and Critias of Athens. Socrates asked the men to tell him stories about how ancient Athens interacted with other states. The first to report was Critias, who told how his grandfather had met with the Athenian poet and lawgiver Solon, one of the Seven Sages. Solon had been to Egypt where priests had compared Egypt and Athens and talked about the gods and legends of both lands. One such Egyptian story was about Atlantis. The Atlantis tale is part of a Socratic dialogue, not a historical treatise. The story is preceded by an account of [Helios](#) the sun god's son Phaethon yoking horses to his father's chariot and then driving them through the sky and scorching the earth. Rather than exact reporting of past events, the Atlantis story describes an impossible set of circumstances which were designed by Plato to represent how a miniature utopia failed and became a lesson to us defining the proper behavior of a state.

The Tale

According to the Egyptians, or rather what Plato described Critias reporting what his grandfather was told by Solon who heard it from the Egyptians, once upon a time, there was a mighty power based on an island in the Atlantic Ocean. This empire was called Atlantis, and it ruled over several other islands and parts of the continents of Africa and Europe.

Atlantis was arranged in concentric rings of alternating water and land. The soil was rich, said Critias, the engineers technically accomplished, the architecture extravagant with baths, harbor installations, and barracks. The central plain outside the city had canals and a magnificent irrigation system. Atlantis had kings and a civil administration, as well as an organized military. Their rituals matched Athens for bull-baiting, sacrifice, and prayer.

But then it waged an unprovoked imperialistic war on the remainder of Asia and Europe. When Atlantis attacked, Athens showed its excellence as the leader of the Greeks, the much smaller city-state the only power to stand against Atlantis. Alone, Athens triumphed over the invading Atlantean forces, defeating the enemy, preventing the free from being enslaved, and freeing those who had been enslaved. After the battle, there were violent earthquakes and floods, and Atlantis sank into the sea, and all the Athenian warriors were swallowed up by the earth.

Is Atlantis Based on a Real Island?

The Atlantis story is clearly a parable: Plato's myth is of two cities which compete with each other, not on legal grounds but rather cultural and political confrontation and ultimately war. A small but just city (an Ur-Athens) triumphs over a mighty aggressor (Atlantis). The story also features a cultural war between wealth and modesty, between a maritime and an agrarian society, and between an engineering science and a spiritual force.

Atlantis as a concentric-ringed island in the Atlantic which sank under the sea is almost certainly a fiction based on some ancient political realities. Scholars have suggested that the idea of Atlantis as an aggressive barbarian civilization is a reference to either [Persia](#) or [Carthage](#), both of them military powers who had imperialistic notions. The explosive disappearance of an island might have been a reference to the eruption of Minoan Santorini. Atlantis as a tale really should be considered a myth, and one that closely correlates with Plato's notions of *The Republic* examining the deteriorating cycle of life in a state.

From <https://www.thoughtco.com/platos-atlantis-from-the-timaeus-119667>

Plato

Friday, June 11, 2021 10:36 PM

Plato (/ˈpleɪtoʊ/ *PLAY-toe*^[a] Greek: Πλάτων *Plátōn*, pronounced [plá.tɔːn] in Classical Attic; 428/427 or 424/423 – 348/347 BC) was an Athenian philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece, founder of the Platonist school of thought and the Academy, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. He is widely considered as one of the most important and influential individuals in human history^[a] and the pivotal figure in the history of Ancient Greek and Western philosophy, along with his teacher, Socrates, and his most famous student, Aristotle.^[a] Plato has also often been cited as one of the founders of Western religion and spirituality.^[a] The so-called neoplatonism of philosophers such as Plotinus and Porphyry greatly influenced Christianity through Church Fathers such as Augustine. Alfred North Whitehead once noted: "the safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato."^[a] Plato was an innovator of the written dialogue and dialectic forms in philosophy. Plato is also considered the founder of Western political philosophy. His most famous contribution is the theory of Forms known by pure reason, in which Plato presents a solution to the problem of universals known as Platonism (also ambiguously called either Platonic realism or Platonic idealism). He is also the namesake of Platonic love and the Platonic solids. His own most decisive philosophical influences are usually thought to have been along with Socrates, the pre-Socratics Pythagoras, Heraclitus and Parmenides, although few of his predecessors' works remain extant and much of what we know about these figures today derives from Plato himself.^[a] Unlike the work of nearly all of his contemporaries, Plato's entire body of work is believed to have survived intact for over 2,400 years.^[a] Although their popularity has fluctuated over the years, Plato's works have never been without readers since the time they were written.^[a]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato>>

Plato	
 <div>Roman copy of a portrait bust by Silanion for the Academia in Athens (c.370 BC)</div>	
Born	428/427 or 424/423 BC <div>Athens, Greece</div>
Died	348/347 BC (age c.80) <div>Athens, Greece</div>
Notable work	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Apology</i><i>Crito</i><i>Euthyphro</i><i>Meno</i><i>Parmenides</i><i>Phaedo</i><i>Phaedrus</i><i>Republic</i><i>Symposium</i><i>Timaeus</i></div>

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato>>

Ignatius Donnelly

Thursday, June 10, 2021 7:57 PM

Ignatius Loyola Donnelly (November 3, 1831 – January 1, 1901) was an American [Congressman](#), [populist](#) writer, and [amateur scientist](#). He is known primarily now for his [fringe theories](#) concerning [Atlantis](#), [Catastrophism](#) (especially the idea of an ancient [impact event](#) affecting ancient civilizations), and [Shakespearean authorship](#), which many modern historians consider to be [pseudoscience](#) and [pseudohistory](#). Donnelly's work corresponds to the writings of late-19th and early-20th century figures such as [Helena Blavatsky](#), [Rudolf Steiner](#), and [James Churchward](#).

Donnelly was the son of Philip Carrol Donnelly, an Irish Catholic immigrant who had settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His sister was the writer [Eleanor C. Donnelly](#). On June 29, 1826, Philip had married Catherine Gavin, a second-generation American of Irish ancestry. After starting as a peddler, Philip studied medicine at the [Philadelphia College of Medicine](#). He later contracted [typhus](#) from a patient and died at age 31, leaving his wife with five children. Catherine provided for her children by operating a pawn shop. Ignatius, her youngest son, was admitted to the prestigious [Central High School](#), the second oldest public high school in the United States. There he studied under the presidency of John S. Hart, excelling primarily in literature. Donnelly decided to become a lawyer and became a clerk for [Benjamin Brewster](#), who later became [Attorney General of the United States](#). Donnelly was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855, he married Katherine McCaffrey, with whom he had three children. In 1855, he resigned his clerkship, entered politics, and participated in communal home building schemes. He quit the Catholic Church sometime in the 1850s and thereafter was never active in any religious group.^[1] Donnelly moved to the [Minnesota Territory](#) in 1857 amidst rumors of a financial scandal, and there he settled in [Dakota County](#). He initiated a [utopian](#) community called [Nininger City](#), together with several partners. However, the [Panic of 1857](#) doomed the attempt at a [cooperative farm](#) and community and left Donnelly deeply in debt. His wife Katherine died in 1894. In 1898, he married his secretary, Marian Hanson. Donnelly died on January 1, 1901, in [Minneapolis](#), Minnesota, age 69 years. He is buried at Calvary Cemetery in [St. Paul, Minnesota](#). His personal papers are archived at the [Minnesota Historical Society](#).^[2]

In 1882, he published *Atlantis: The Antediluvian World*, his best-known work. It details theories concerning the mythical [lost continent of Atlantis](#). The book sold well and is widely credited with initiating the theme of Atlantis as an [antediluvian](#) civilization that became such a feature of popular literature during the 20th century and contributed to the emergence of [Mayanism](#). Donnelly suggested that Atlantis, whose story was told by [Plato](#) in the dialogues of *Timaeus* and *Critias*, had been destroyed during the same event remembered in the Bible as the [Great Flood](#). He cited research on the ancient *Maya civilization* by [Charles Étienne Brasseur de Bourbourg](#) and [Augustus Le Plongeon](#), claiming that it had been the place of a common origin of ancient civilizations in Africa, especially [ancient Egypt](#), Europe, and the Americas. He also thought that it had been the original home of an [Aryan](#) race whose red-haired, blue-eyed descendants could be found in Ireland. It is believed that^[3] [Ireland](#) was the "Garden of Phoebus" (Hyperborea) of the [Western mythologists](#).^[4] ^[5]

A year after *Atlantis*, he published *Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel*, in which he expounded his belief that the Flood, as well as the destruction of Atlantis and the extinction of the mammoth, had been brought about by the near-collision of the earth with a massive comet. This book also sold well, and both books seem to have had an important influence on the development of [Immanuel Velikovsky](#)'s controversial ideas half a century later. Donnelly c. 1898 by [Frederick Gutekunst](#) In 1888, he published *The Great Cryptogram* in which he proposed that [Shakespeare](#)'s plays had been [written by Francis Bacon](#), an idea that was popular during the late 19th and early 20th century. He then traveled to England to arrange the English publication of his book by [Sampson Low](#), speaking at the Oxford (and Cambridge) Union in which his thesis "Resolved, that the works of William Shakespeare were composed by Francis Bacon" was put to an unsuccessful vote. The book was a complete failure, and Donnelly was discredited.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignatius_L._Donnelly>

Ignatius Donnelly

The 1882 publication of *Atlantis: the Antediluvian World* by [Ignatius L. Donnelly](#) stimulated much popular interest in Atlantis. He was greatly inspired by early works in [Mayanism](#), and like them, attempted to establish that all known [ancient civilizations](#) were descended from Atlantis, which he saw as a technologically sophisticated, more advanced [culture](#). Donnelly drew parallels between creation stories in the Old and New Worlds, attributing the connections to Atlantis, where he believed the Biblical [Garden of Eden](#) existed.^[1] As implied by the title of his book, he also believed that Atlantis was destroyed by the [Great Flood](#) mentioned in the Bible. Donnelly is credited as the "father of the nineteenth century Atlantis revival" and is the reason the [myth](#) endures today.^[2] He unintentionally promoted an alternative method of inquiry to history and science, and the idea that myths contain hidden information that opens them to "ingenious" interpretation by people who believe they have new or special insight.^[3]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis#Ignatius_Donnelly>



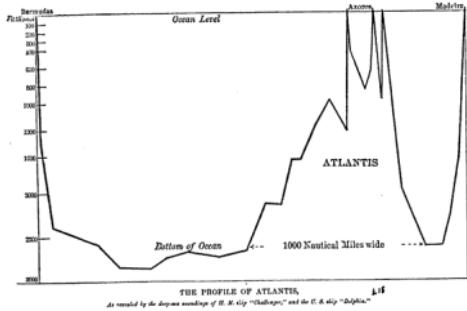
IGNATIUS DONNELLY (1831-1901), U.S. congressman and writer, popularized the theory that the lost continent of Atlantis was no figment of Plato's imagination but a very real civilization who bequeathed the best parts of nearly all ancient cultures. His 1882 book, Atlantis: The Antediluvian World, became the single most influential work of pseudoscience ever published. In its pages, the outlines of every later work of alternative archaeology can be found --the comparison of world mythologies, claims that all pyramid building cultures are related, and coincidences of language mistaken for connections between peoples. This book provided the roadmap for Chariots of the Gods, Fingerprints of the Gods, and many lesser works. This version reproduces the text of the 1882 publication with all 128 original illustrations. This is the only HTML version of the book to include the cover art, frontispiece, and all the original maps, charts, and drawings.



ATLANTIS:
THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD.

by
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

The world has made such comet-like advance
Lately on science, we may almost hope,
Before we die of sheer decay, to learn
Something about our infancy; when lived
That great, original, broad-eyed, sunken race,
Whose knowledge, like the sea-sustaining rocks,
Hath formed the base of this world's fluctuous lore.
FESTUS.



From <<https://www.jasoncalavito.com/donnellys-atlantis.html>>

Atlantis: The antediluvian World

Friday, June 11, 2021 10:48 PM

Atlantis: The Antediluvian World is a [pseudoarchaeological](#) book published in 1882 by [Minnesota populist](#) politician [Ignatius L. Donnelly](#), who was born in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#) in 1831. Donnelly considered [Plato](#)'s account of [Atlantis](#) as largely factual and suggested that all known [ancient civilizations](#) were descended from this [lost land](#).[[]

Many of its theories are the source of many modern-day concepts about Atlantis, including these: the civilization and technology beyond its time, the origins of all present races and civilizations, and a civil war between good and evil. Much of Donnelly's writing, especially with regard to Atlantis as an explanation for similarities between ancient civilizations of the Old and New Worlds, was inspired by the publications of [Charles Étienne Brasseur de Bourbourg](#) and the fieldwork of [Augustus Le Plongeon](#) in the [Yucatan](#). It was avidly supported by publications of [Helena Blavatsky](#) and the [Theosophical Society](#) as well as by [Rudolf Steiner](#).[[]

Author's stated intentions[[][edit](#)

Donnelly discusses many aspects of his proposed theory in extreme detail. He includes many illustrations as well as charts with lingual similarities. With his book he states that he is trying to prove thirteen distinct hypotheses:[[]

1. There once existed in the [Atlantic Ocean](#), opposite the [Mediterranean Sea](#), a large island, which was the remnant of an Atlantic continent, and known to the ancients as Atlantis.
2. That the description of this island given by [Plato](#) is not fable, as has been long supposed, but veritable history.
3. That Atlantis was the region where man first rose from a state of barbarism to civilization.
4. That it became, in the course of ages, a populous and mighty nation, from whose emigrants the shores of the [Gulf of Mexico](#), the [Mississippi River](#), the [Amazon River](#), the Pacific coast of [South America](#), the [Mediterranean](#), the west coast of Europe and [Africa](#), the [Baltic](#), the [Black Sea](#), and the Caspian were populated by civilized nations.
5. That it was the true [Antediluvian](#) world: the [Garden of Eden](#); the [Gardens of Hesperides](#); the [Elysian Fields](#); the Gardens of [Alicinous](#); the Mesomphalos, the [Olympos](#); the [Asgard](#) of the traditions of the ancient nations. That it represented a universal memory of a great land, where early mankind dwelt for ages in peace and happiness.
6. That the gods and goddesses of the ancient [Greeks](#), the [Phoenicians](#), the [Hindus](#), and the [Scandinavians](#) were simply the kings, queens, and heroes of Atlantis; and the acts attributed to them in mythology are a confused recollection of real historical events.
7. That the mythology of [Egypt](#) and [Peru](#) represented the original religion of Atlantis, which was sun-worship.
8. That the oldest colony formed by Atlantis was probably Egypt, whose civilization was a reproduction of that Atlantic island.
9. That the implements of the "[Bronze Age](#)" of Europe were derived from Atlantis. The Atlanteans were also the first manufacturers of [iron](#).
10. That the [Phoenician alphabet](#), parent of all the European alphabets, was derived from an Atlantis alphabet, which was also conveyed by them from Atlantis to the [Mayans](#) of [Central America](#).
11. That Atlantis was the original seat of the [Aryan](#) or Indo-European family of nations, as well as of the [Semitic peoples](#), and possibly also of the [Turanian](#) races.
12. That Atlantis perished in a terrible convulsion of nature, in which the whole island sunk into the ocean, with nearly all its inhabitants.
13. That a few persons escaped in ships and on rafts, and carried to the nations east and west the tidings of the appalling catastrophe, which has survived to our own time in the [Flood](#) and [Deluge](#) legends of the different nations of the old and new worlds.

Legacy[[][edit](#)

In 1883, a sequel or companion, *[Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel](#)*, was published. Donnelly's work on Atlantis inspired books by [James Churchward](#) on the [lost continent](#) of [Mu](#), also known as [Lemuria](#). More recently, his theories have influenced the visions of [Edgar Cayce](#), creation of the superhero [Namor the Sub-Mariner](#),[[] the 1969 pop song "[Atlantis](#)" by [Donovan](#), the 2001 film *[Atlantis: The Lost Empire](#)* and the plot of the 2009 film *[2012](#)* by Roland Emmerich.[[] Graham Hancock's *[Fingerprints of the Gods](#)* proposes, like Donnelly, that civilizations in Egypt and the Americas had a common origin in a civilization lost to history, although in Hancock's book the civilization was not located in the northern Atlantic.[[]

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis: The Antediluvian World>>

	
 <div>Cover of the first edition</div>	
Author	Ignatius L. Donnelly
Country	United States
Language	English
Subject	Atlantis
Publisher	Harper & Brothers
Publication date	1882
Followed by	Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel

Atlantis: The Antediluvian World

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis: The Antediluvian World>>

Atlantis: the antediluvian world

by

[Donnelly, Ignatius, 1831-1901](#)

Publication date

[1882](#)

Topics

[Atlantis \(Legendary place\)](#), [Geographical myths](#), [Deluge](#), [Atlantis](#)

Publisher

New York : Harper & Brothers

Collection

[robarts](#); [toronto](#)

Digitizing sponsor

[MSN](#)

Contributor

[Robarts - University of Toronto](#)

Language

[English](#)

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From <<https://archive.org/details/atlantisantedilu00donnuoft>>

Madame Blavatsky

Thursday, June 10, 2021 7:52 PM

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (**Russian**: Елѣна Петро́вна Блава́тская, *Yelena Petrovna Blavatskaya*, often known as **Madame Blavatsky**; *née* **von Hahn**; **Ukrainian**: Олена Петрівна Блаватська, *Olena Petrivna Blavatska*; 12 August ^[O.S. 31 July] 1831 – 8 May 1891) was a Russian philosopher and author who co-founded the **Theosophical Society** in 1875. She gained an international following as the leading theoretician of **Theosophy**.

Born into an aristocratic Russian-German family in **Yekaterinoslav**, then in the **Russian Empire** (now **Dnipro** in **Ukraine**), Blavatsky traveled widely around the empire as a child. Largely self-educated, she developed an interest in **Western esotericism** during her teenage years. According to her later claims, in 1849 she embarked on a series of world travels, visiting Europe, the Americas, and India. She also claimed that during this period she encountered a group of spiritual adepts, the "**Masters of the Ancient Wisdom**", who sent her to **Shigatse**, **Tibet**, where they trained her to develop a deeper understanding of the synthesis of religion, philosophy, and science. Both contemporary critics and later biographers have argued that some or all of these foreign visits were fictitious, and that she spent this period in Europe. By the early 1870s, Blavatsky was involved in the **Spiritualist** movement; although defending the genuine existence of Spiritualist phenomena, she argued against the mainstream Spiritualist idea that the entities contacted were the spirits of the dead. Relocating to the United States in 1873, she befriended **Henry Steel Olcott** and rose to public attention as a spirit medium, attention that included public accusations of fraudulence. In 1875 **New York City**, Blavatsky co-founded the Theosophical Society with Olcott and **William Quan Judge**. In 1877, she published *Isis Unveiled*, a book outlining her Theosophical world-view. Associating it closely with the esoteric doctrines of **Hermeticism** and **Neoplatonism**, Blavatsky described Theosophy as "the synthesis of science, religion and philosophy", proclaiming that it was reviving an "Ancient Wisdom" which underlay all the world's religions. In 1880, she and Olcott moved to India, where the Society was allied to the **Arya Samaj**, a **Hindu reform movement**. That same year, while in **Ceylon**, she and Olcott became the first people from the United States to formally convert to Buddhism.^[*citation needed*] Although opposed by the British colonial administration, Theosophy spread rapidly in India but experienced internal problems after **Blavatsky was accused** of producing fraudulent paranormal phenomena. Amid ailing health, in 1885 she returned to Europe, there establishing the **Blavatsky Lodge** in **London**. Here she published *The Secret Doctrine*, a commentary on what she claimed were ancient Tibetan manuscripts, as well as two further books, *The Key to Theosophy* and *The Voice of the Silence*. She died of **influenza**.

Blavatsky was a controversial figure during her lifetime, championed by supporters as an enlightened Sage and derided as a charlatan by critics. Her Theosophical doctrines influenced the spread of Hindu and Buddhist ideas in the West as well as the development of Western esoteric currents like **Ariosophy**, **Anthroposophy**, and the **New Age** Movement.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helena_Blavatsky>

The Russian mystic **Helena Petrovna Blavatsky** and her partner **Henry Steel Olcott** founded their **Theosophical Society** in the 1870s with a philosophy that combined western **romanticism** and **eastern** religious concepts. Blavatsky and her followers in this group are often cited as the founders of **New Age** and other spiritual movements.^[a]

Blavatsky took up **Donnelly's** interpretations when she wrote *The Secret Doctrine* (1888), which she claimed was originally dictated in Atlantis. She maintained that the Atlanteans were cultural heroes (contrary to **Plato**, who describes them mainly as a military threat). She believed in a form of racial **evolution** (as opposed to primate evolution). In her process of evolution the Atlanteans were the fourth "**Root Race**", which were succeeded by the fifth, the "**Aryan race**", which she identified with the modern human race.^[a]

The **Theosophists** believed that the civilization of Atlantis reached its peak between 1,000,000 and 900,000 years ago, but destroyed itself through internal **warfare** brought about by the dangerous use of **psychic** and **supernatural** powers of the inhabitants. **Rudolf Steiner**, the founder of **anthroposophy** and **Waldorf Schools**, along with other well known Theosophists, such as **Annie Besant**, also wrote of **cultural** evolution in much the same vein. Some subsequent occultists have followed Blavatsky, at least to the point of tracing the lineage of occult practices back to Atlantis. Among the most famous is **Dion Fortune** in her *Esoteric Orders and Their Work*.^[a] Drawing on the ideas of Rudolf Steiner and **Hanns Hörbiger**, **Egon Friedell** started his book *Kulturgeschichte des Altertums* [de], and thus his historical analysis of antiquity, with the ancient culture of Atlantis. The book was published in 1940.

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>>

Helena Blavatsky	
 <div>Blavatsky in 1877</div>	
Born	<div>Yelena Petrovna von Hahn</div> 12 August ^[O.S. 31 July] 1831 <div>Yekaterinoslav, Russian Empire (now Dnipro in Ukraine)</div>
Died	8 May 1891 (aged 59) <div>London, United Kingdom</div>
Era	19th-century philosophy
School	Theosophy
Notable ideas	Causeless cause , Itchasakti , triple manifestation

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helena_Blavatsky>

Helena Blavatsky, Occultist and Founder of Theosophy

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Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Russian-born American theosophist, 1875. Helena Blavatsky (nee Hahn) (1831-1891), photographed at Ithaca, New York in 1875, the year she co-founded the Theosophical Society with Henry Olcott. Hulton Archive / Getty Images

Alternative Religions

- Beliefs**
- Overview**
- Mythological Figures**
- Satanic Beliefs and Creeds**

By

Lisa Jo Rudy

Updated June 29, 2019

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (August 12, 1831—May 8, 1891) was a Russian spiritualist and philosopher and co-founder of **theosophy**, a religious philosophy based on a combination of Asian beliefs and occultism. Though considered by many to be a fraud, Blavatsky produced several major books, including "Isis Unveiled" and "The Secret Doctrine." Her Theosophical Foundation became quite popular during the 1800s and is still in operation.

Fast Facts: Helena Blavatsky

- Known For:** Creator of the occult religion known as theosophy
- Also Known As:** Yelena Petrovna von Hahn, Madame Blavatsky
- Born:** August 12, 1831 in Yekaterinoslav, Russian Empire (present-day Ukraine)
- Died:** May 8, 1891 in London, United Kingdom
- Parents:** Helena Andreyevna von Hahn, Pyotr Alexeyevich von Hahn
- Spouse:** Nikifor V. Blavatsky
- Published Works:** *Isis Unveiled*, *The Secret Doctrine*, *The Voice of the Silence*, *The Key to Theosophy*
- Notable Quote:** "It is an occult law moreover, that no man can rise superior to his individual failings without lifting, be it ever so little, the whole body of which he is an integral part. In the same way no one can sin, nor suffer the effects of sin, alone. In reality, there is no such thing as 'separateness' and the nearest approach to that selfish state which the laws of life permit is in the intent or motive."

Early Life

Madame Blavatsky, born Helena Petrovna von Hahn, was the oldest child of Helena Andreyevna von Hahn (a novelist) and Pyotr Alexeyevich von Hahn, both of aristocratic heritage. She was born in the Ukrainian town of Yekaterinoslav, which was at the time part of the Russian Empire.

Helena's father, Pyotr, was a captain in the Russian Royal Horse Artillery whose career required his family to move frequently. Soon after her birth, the family moved to Romankovo; a year later her mother gave birth to a son who died in early childhood. In 1835, Helena and her mother moved to Odessa to be near her mother's parents; there, Helena's younger sister Vera Petrovna was born. In 1836, the family moved to Odessa and Saratov, and a brother was born.

In 1842, Blavatsky's mother died and the children were sent to live with their grandparents in Saratov. She was educated in the usual feminine skills of art, music, and the French language. Blavatsky also had the opportunity to vacation at a camp where she learned to speak Tibetan and ride horses. According to her later writings, it was in Saratov that Blavatsky discovered her great-grandfather's library of esoteric books. She also claimed to have seen visions of a "mysterious Indian." In addition, she had multiple paranormal experiences and traveled on the **astral plane**.

Madame Blavatsky. Bettmann / Getty Images

Marriage and Travels

At the age of 17, Helena married Nikifor Vladimirovich Blavatsky, the vice governor of Eriyan Province, an area that includes portions of modern Armenia, Turkey, and Azerbaijan. Nikifor Blavatsky was in his forties when the couple married. Helena was clearly unhappy in her marriage and attempted to return home to her family several times. Finally, her husband and family agreed to let her return—but according to her own account, she ran away and began a long period of international travel.

According to Blavatsky herself, her travels (possibly paid for by her father) took her to Turkey, Egypt, Paris, and England. While in England, it is likely that she met the "Indian" of her childhood visions, a man called Master Morya. She then may have traveled to the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, and India.

Virtually none of the stories of Blavatsky's travels can be corroborated by outside witnesses, and some of the stories are extremely unlikely to be true. According to [The Paris Review](#):

Among the claims Blavatsky made about this time—or that were made about her—are that she smoked hashish with the Universal Mystic Brotherhood in Cairo, studied voodoo in New Orleans, found a lost Incan treasure in South America, performed as a concert pianist in England, visited the Mormons in Salt Lake City, was wounded and left for dead fighting alongside Garibaldi, survived two sea disasters, had an affair with Italian opera singer Agardi Metrovich, discovered an ancient language called Senzar, and studied in Tibet with a group of "Masters" who would later become central to her Theosophical teachings. In 1858, she returned to the Russian Empire, where she found her family in Pskov. Suffering an accident, she was in a coma briefly. After she recovered, she claimed to have developed full control of her paranormal abilities.

Time in Tibet

Between about 1860 and 1870, Blavatsky claims to have traveled from Russia to Turkey and thence, through India, to Tibet. There, she wrote, she and her Indian "Master," Morya, stayed with the "Master" Koot Hoomi. She also claimed to have studied with monks in a Tibetan monastery where she learned the mysterious language Senzar—which she associated with the lost continent of Atlantis. By the time she left Tibet, Blavatsky wrote, she had learned to develop her powers of [clairvoyance](#) and telepathy, could control others' minds, could materialize and dematerialize objects, and was able to travel easily on the astral plane.

All of these claims have come under attack from biographers who point out that Tibet was closed to all Europeans during the time Blavatsky claimed to have visited. In addition, her claims of secret and occult knowledge were highly questionable. On the other hand, her knowledge of [Mahayana Buddhism](#) was very impressive, and could potentially have been developed at a monastery.

Development of Theosophy

After returning home and embarking on further travels, Blavatsky arrived in New York City in 1873. While investigating paranormal phenomena in Vermont, she met a reporter named Henry Steel Olcott, who became fascinated by Blavatsky and her beliefs.

The Theosophist Magazine cover. Vol. 1, No. 1. Wikimedia Commons / Public Domain

Together, Blavatsky and Olcott started up a newsletter entitled The Spiritual Scientist and named themselves and their organization the Brotherhood of Luxor. The Brotherhood later became the Miracle Club, and it was under that name that they ran lectures and programs in New York. Finally, the Miracle Club was renamed the Theosophical Society. The word "theosophy" is based on the Greek words *theos* and *sophia*, and thus means "wisdom of the gods." The Theosophical Society attracted quite a few prominent New Yorkers.

In 1875, Blavatsky began writing her most famous book, "Isis Unveiled." This massive tome would reveal the "ancient mysteries" which, she claimed, had been revealed to her in Tibet. The work was published in 1877 to moderate acclaim and interest.

Theosophy in India

In 1879, Blavatsky and Olcott headed to Adyar, India, to establish the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. There, they began publishing a journal called The theosophist and gathering followers. Many of Blavatsky's ideas reflected traditional Indian beliefs, and both Blavatsky and Olcott officially converted to Buddhism. Within a few years, however, Blavatsky came under attack by Indian journalists for falsely claiming [psychic powers](#). Soon after, the London Society of Psychical Research investigated Blavatsky and found she was a fraud. The report by the Psychical Society was later found to be biased.

Later Years

In failing health, Blavatsky returned to Europe in the late 1880s, where she worked on literary projects. The most important of her works, "The Secret Doctrine," was completed in 1888.

Death

In 1891, Blavatsky was living in Britain when she contracted the flu. She died on May 8, 1891, at the Besant home. Theosophists still celebrate the day of her death as White Lotus Day.

Legacy

Helena Blavatsky's greatest contribution was in her writings, in which she described the complex ideas embodied in theosophy. While Blavatsky herself held controversial beliefs and engaged in a wide range of psychical activities, the basic philosophy of theosophy (as expressed in the present-day [Theosophical Society's website](#)) is quite simple:

A primary idea is the **essential oneness** of all beings. Life is everywhere throughout the cosmos because all originates from the same unknowable divine source. Consequently, everything from the subatomic to plants, animals, humans, planets, stars, and galaxies is alive and evolving. Each is divine at its root and expresses itself through spiritual, intellectual, psychological, ethereal, and material ranges of consciousness and substance. Evolution reflects this emerging self-expression of faculties which differentiates into material forms; develops spiritual and conscious aspects; and, over cosmic time-periods, returns to the divine source. The life of the individual, of humanity, and of the entire earth is part of this cosmic process.

From <<https://www.learnreligions.com/helena-blavatsky-4690489>>

The Secret Doctrine

Friday, June 11, 2021 11:02 PM

The Secret Doctrine, the Synthesis of Science, Religion and Philosophy, a pseudoscientific book originally published as two volumes in 1888 written by [Helena Blavatsky](#). The first volume is named *Cosmogogenesis*, the second *Anthropogenesis*. It was an influential example of the revival of interest in [esoteric](#) and occult ideas in the modern age, in particular because of its claim to reconcile ancient eastern wisdom with modern science. The book has been criticized for promoting pseudoscientific concepts and for borrowing those from other systems.

Volume one (Cosmogogenesis)^[edit]

In Volume One, Blavatsky details her interpretation of the origin and evolution of the universe itself, in terms derived from the Hindu concept of cyclical development. The world and everything in it is said to alternate between periods of activity ([manvantaras](#)) and periods of passivity ([pralayas](#)). Each manvantara lasts many millions of years and consists of a number of [Yugas](#), in accordance with Hindu cosmology.

Blavatsky attempted to demonstrate that the discoveries of "materialist" science had been anticipated in the writings of ancient sages and that [materialism](#) would be proven wrong.

Cosmic evolution: Items of cosmogony^[edit]

In this recapitulation of *The Secret Doctrine*, Blavatsky gave a summary of the central points of her system of [cosmogony](#).^[a] These central points are as follows:

1. The first item reiterates Blavatsky's position that *The Secret Doctrine* represents the "accumulated Wisdom of the Ages", a system of thought that "is the uninterrupted record covering thousands of generations of Seers whose respective experiences were made to test and to verify the traditions passed orally by one early race to another, of the teachings of higher and exalted beings, who watched over the childhood of Humanity."
2. The second item reiterates the first fundamental proposition (see above), calling the one principle "the fundamental law in that system [of cosmogony]". Here Blavatsky says of this principle that it is "the One homogeneous divine Substance-Principle, the one radical cause. ... It is called "Substance-Principle," for it becomes "substance" on the plane of the manifested Universe, an illusion, while it remains a "principle" in the beginningless and endless abstract, visible and invisible Space. It is the omnipresent Reality: impersonal, because it contains all and everything. Its impersonality is the fundamental conception of the System. It is latent in every atom in the Universe, and is the Universe itself."
3. The third item reiterates the second fundamental proposition (see above), impressing once again that "The Universe is the periodical manifestation of this unknown Absolute Essence.", while also touching upon the complex Sanskrit ideas of Parabrahmam and Mulaprakriti. This item presents the idea that the One unconditioned and absolute principle is covered over by its veil, Mulaprakriti, that the spiritual essence is forever covered by the material essence.
4. The fourth item is the common eastern idea of [Maya](#). Blavatsky states that the entire universe is called illusion because everything in it is temporary, i.e. has a beginning and an end, and is therefore unreal in comparison to the eternal changelessness of the One Principle.
5. The fifth item reiterates the third fundamental proposition (see above), stating that everything in the universe is conscious, in its own way and on its own plane of perception. Because of this, the Occult Philosophy states that there are no unconscious or blind laws of Nature, that all is governed by consciousness and consciousnesses.
6. The sixth item gives a core idea of theosophical philosophy, that "as above, so below". This is known as the "law of correspondences", its basic premise being that everything in the universe is worked and manifested from within outwards, or from the higher to the lower, and that thus the lower, the microcosm, is the copy of the higher, the macrocosm. Just as a human being experiences every action as preceded by an internal impulse of thought, emotion or will, so too the manifested universe is preceded by impulses from divine thought, feeling and will. This item gives rise to the notion of an "almost endless series of hierarchies of sentient beings", which itself becomes a central idea of many theosophists. The law of correspondences also becomes central to the methodology of many theosophists, as they look for analogous correspondence between various aspects of reality, for instance: the correspondence between the seasons of Earth and the process of a single human life, through birth, growth, adulthood and then decline and death.

Volume two (Anthropogenesis)^[edit]

The second half of the book describes the origins of humanity through an account of "Root Races" said to date back millions of years. The first root race was, according to her, "ethereal"; the second root had more physical bodies and lived in [Hyperborea](#). The third root race, the first to be truly human, is said to have existed on the lost continent of [Lemuria](#) and the fourth root race is said to have developed in [Atlantis](#).

According to Blavatsky, the fifth root race is approximately one million years old, overlapping the fourth root race and the very first beginnings of the fifth root race were approximately in the middle of the fourth root race.^[citation needed]

"The real line of evolution differs from the [Darwinian](#), and the two systems are irreconcilable," according to Blavatsky, "except when the latter is divorced from the dogma of 'Natural Selection'." She explained that, "by 'Man' the divine Monad is meant, and not the thinking Entity, much less his physical body." "Occultism rejects the idea that Nature developed man from the ape, or even from an ancestor common to both, but traces, on the contrary, some of the most anthropoid species to the [Third Race man](#)." In other words, "the 'ancestor' of the present anthropoid animal, the ape, is the direct production of the yet mindless Man, who desecrated his human dignity by putting himself physically on the level of an animal."^[a]

Historian [Ronald H. Fritze](#) has written that *The Secret Doctrine* presents a "series of far-fetched ideas unsupported by any reliable historical or scientific research."^[a] According to Fritze:

Unfortunately the factual basis for Blavatsky's book is nonexistent. She claimed to have received her information during trances in which the Masters of Mahatmas of Tibet communicated with her and allowed her to read from the ancient *Book of Dzyan*. The *Book of Dzyan* was supposedly composed in Atlantis using the lost language of Senzar but the difficulty is that no scholar of ancient languages in the 1880s or since has encountered the slightest passing reference to the *Book of Dzyan* or the Senzar language.^[a]

Scholars and skeptics have criticized *The Secret Doctrine* for [plagiarism](#).^{[a][b]} It is said to have been heavily influenced by occult and oriental works.^{[a][7][18]}

[L. Sprague de Camp](#) in his book *Lost Continents* has written that Blavatsky's main sources were "[H. H. Wilson](#)'s translation of the ancient Indian *Vishnu Purana*; [Alexander Winchell](#)'s *World Life; or, Comparative Geology*; Donnelly's *Atlantis*; and other contemporary scientific, pseudo-scientific, and occult works, plagiarized without credit and used in a blundering manner that showed but skin-deep acquaintance with the subjects under discussion."^[a] Camp described the book as a "mass of plagiarism and fakery."^[a]

The book has also been accused of [antisemitism](#) and criticized for its emphasis on [race](#). Historian Hannah Newman has noted that the book "denigrates the Jewish faith as harmful to human spirituality".^{[a][9]} Historian [Michael Marrus](#) has written that Blavatsky's racial ideas "could be easily misused" and that her book had helped to foster antisemitism in Germany during [World War II](#).^{[a][10]}

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Secret_Doctrine

Blavatsky was also inspired by the work of the 18th-century astronomer [Jean-Sylvain Bailly](#), who had "Orientalized" the Atlantis myth in his mythical continent of [Hyperborea](#), a reference to [Greek myths](#) featuring a Northern European region of the same name, home to a giant, godlike race.^[10] Dan Edelstein claims that her reshaping of this theory in [The Secret Doctrine](#) provided the Nazis with a mythological precedent and a pretext for their ideological platform and [their subsequent genocide](#).^[11] However, Blavatsky's writings mention that the Atlanteans were in fact olive-skinned peoples with Mongoloid traits who were the ancestors of modern [Native Americans](#), [Mongolians](#), and [Malayans](#).^[12] The idea that the Atlanteans were [Hyperborean](#), [Nordic](#) supermen who originated in the Northern Atlantic or even in the far North, was popular in the German [aristocratic movement](#) around 1900, propagated by [Guido von List](#) and others.^[13] It gave its name to the *Thule Gesellschaft*, an antisemitic Munich lodge, which preceded the German [Nazi Party](#) (see [Thule](#)). The scholars [Karl Georg Zschaetzsch](#) [14] (1920) and [Herman Wirth](#) (1928) were the first to speak of a "Nordic-Atlantean" or "Aryan-Nordic" master race that spread from Atlantis over the Northern Hemisphere and beyond. The Hyperboreans were contrasted with the Jewish people. Party ideologist [Alfred Rosenberg](#) (in *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, 1930) and SS-leader [Heinrich Himmler](#) made it part of the official doctrine.^[15] The idea was followed up by the adherents of [Esoteric Nazism](#) such as [Julius Evola](#) (1934) and, more recently, [Miguel Serrano](#) (1978).

The idea of Atlantis as the homeland of the Caucasian race would contradict the beliefs of older Esoteric and Theosophic groups, which taught that the Atlanteans were non-Caucasian brown-skinned peoples. Modern Esoteric groups, including the Theosophic Society, do not consider Atlantean society to have been superior or Utopian—they rather consider it a lower stage of evolution.^[16]

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>>

Why the Nazis were obsessed with finding the lost city of Atlantis

The Nazis actually searched for Atlantis, seeing it as important to their mythology.

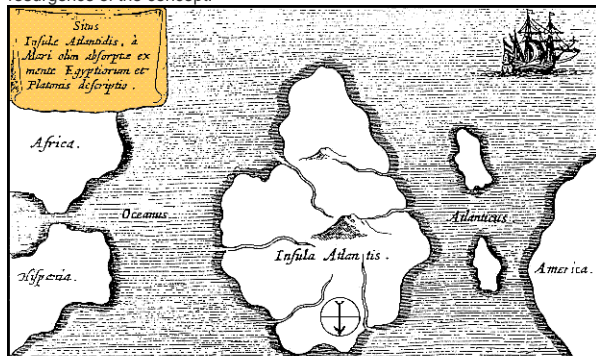
PAUL RATNER
26 November, 2018



- The mythical city of Atlantis was first mentioned in Plato's writings.
- Top Nazis, including Heinrich Himmler, tried to find the city through expeditions.
- The island was key to Nazi thinking about the "Aryan race".

You might think Spielberg and Lucas just made up all the run-ins Indiana Jones kept having with the Nazis. But the truth is likely stranger than fiction - the Nazis were not only obsessed with the mystical and the undiscovered, they staked a large part of their strategy to winning World War 2 on it. And that may be ultimately why they lost. While beliefs in fringe sciences, pagan religions and the occult spread like wildfire throughout Germany in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the myth of Atlantis had a truly profound impact that was weaved into the emerging Nazi philosophy. Historically, Atlantis first came to prominence as an island mentioned within an allegory in Plato's dialogues [Timaeus](#) and [Critias](#), written about 330 B.C. In these stories, Atlantis is regarded as an enemy force that came to attack the Athenian nation-state. Athens repelled the attack, according to Plato, with island of Atlantis eventually losing support of the Gods and sinking into the ocean. While Plato didn't really say all that much more about Atlantis, he pointed to the supposed location of the island as somewhere "beyond the [Pillars of Hercules](#)" (a.k.a. the Straits of Gibraltar). Still, this wasn't much to go on and there's not been strong other evidence to corroborate the existence of Atlantis as more than a fictional creation.

In Nazi lore, however, the legends of Atlantis got mixed with Aryan myths, leading to a resurgence of the concept.



The Dark Link Between the Nazis and the Legend of Atlantis

The Nazi racial doctrine found a homeland in the fictional Lost Continent



"The Course of Empire: Destruction," by Thomas Cole (1836). The image of the tremendous civilization that descends, doomed, into the depths, has a stubbornly alluring power over the imagination. Credit: New-York Historical Society

"We find anything that has been lost, forgotten or hidden, with pin-point accuracy," whether on land or in the sea, the high-tech company Merlin Burrows boasts. The U.K.-based firm employs historians, archaeologists, security and salvage experts and others who, with the aid of satellites, locate sunken ships, buried treasure and ancient sites. One of the latter, according to the company, is the most famous "lost" city in the world—more acclaimed than Shambhala, more coveted than El Dorado and more mysterious than Shangri-La—and which, prosaically enough, lies off the coast of Spain, the company says.

The genesis of Atlantis was, in fact, not far from there, in Athens. It first appears in two of Plato's dialogues, "Timaeus" and "Critias." Plato says he learned about the existence of the gigantic island— "larger than Libya and Asia together," he declares in the former— from Solon, who drafted the Athenian constitution. He, in turn, heard about the island from an Egyptian priest, who told him about an extraordinarily developed civilization that flourished some 9,000 years earlier.

However, it's possible that the event from which sprang the roots of the Atlantis legend occurred far closer to Plato's time. In the 15th century B.C.E., the volcano on the Aegean island of Thera erupted, in one of the most devastating events of its kind in the past 10,000 years. The eruption unleashed a huge tsunami, darkened the skies and plunged the central part of the island into the sea, leaving behind what's known today as the Santorini Archipelago. Does that violent catastrophe provide the solution to [the mystery of the decline of the Minoan culture](#)? Was it engraved in the collective memory of the peoples of the region, engendering, more than a millennium later, the tales of Atlantis and its destruction?

According to Plato, Atlantis' empire encompassed all the peoples of the Middle East; only the Athenians rebelled against its vast power successfully, aided by Zeus. The king of the gods, enraged at the arrogance and greed of the Atlanteans, and at their disdain for the practice of accepted sacrificial rites, set in motion an earthquake that laid waste the island and sent it plunging into the depths of the sea. During the catastrophe that ensued, two parts of Atlantis were miraculously preserved, Alberto Manguel and Gianni Guadalupi write in "The Dictionary of Imaginary Places." One of the lost pieces is said to be in the maritime depths; the other in the Sahara Desert. In both venues, the Atlanteans continue to develop their esoteric customs, which include, in one case, plating prisoners with metal, and in another, a technology of thought projection. Still, not much survives from these descriptions in the latest manifestation of Atlantis on the big screen.

"[Aquaman](#)," the new film from DC Entertainment, starring Jason Momoa (better known as Khal Drogo in "Game of Thrones"), tries to use a trident to reverse the strident failure of so many of the studio's movies, which sank to the depths. Its hero, the son of a human lighthouse keeper and the princess of underwater Atlantis, returns to claim the throne from which he was dispossessed for being a half-breed—and also to rescue his impressive computerized CGI-imagined city and the entire world from Orm, Aquaman's half-brother, who intends to set loose the fury of the seven seas against the land. Even though most scholars maintain that Atlantis never existed physically, but rather, only in allegorical form, the image of the tremendous civilization that descends, doomed, into the depths has proved to have stubbornly alluring power over the creative human imagination, even though it's depicted by Plato as a warning, not an ideal.

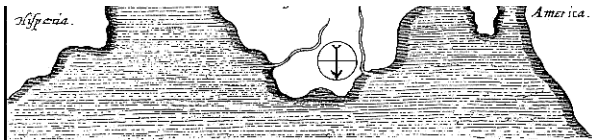
"Atlantis is not a place to be emulated or honored at all," writes Kenneth Feder, a fierce critic of pseudo-archaeology, in his book "Encyclopedia of Dubious Archaeology: From Atlantis to the Walam Olum.

"Atlantis is not the perfect society." On the contrary, he adds: "Atlantis is the embodiment of a materially wealthy, technologically advanced and militarily powerful nation that has become corrupted by its wealth, sophistication, and might."

Some have accepted Atlantis as an allegory and used it for their own ends, among them philosopher Francis Bacon, who titled his 1624 utopia "New Atlantis." Others believed in its concrete existence, among them archaeologists, explorers and a former U.S. congressman, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota. In 1882, Donnelly pulled Atlantis out of the turbulent cultural waters in which it had been submerged for generations and posited it not merely as a lost island but as the cradle of humanity. The earthquake that destroyed it, he maintained, was the Big Bang of civilization, which hurled its population and its culture across the world—from which then emerged the Greek gods, the forebears of the Aztecs, the founders of the cities of Mesopotamia, the wellspring of progress.

Open gallery view





Athanasius Kircher's map of Atlantis, locating it in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, from *Mundus Subterraneus* 1668, published in Amsterdam. South is on the top in the map's orientation.

Eric Kurlander, the professor of history at Stetson University, traced the strange movements in Germany of about a hundred years ago in his book ["Hitler's Monsters: A Supernatural History of the Third Reich"](#). He contends that one of the most influential beliefs was Ariosophy, championed by [Jörg Lanz von Liebenfels](#). This esoteric doctrine "prophesied the resurgence of a lost Aryan civilization peopled by Nordic 'God Men.'"

Lanz told the myths of these "God Men" in a magazine called *Ostara* which he claims to have given in 1909 to none other than a young Adolf Hitler. In the issues, muscular Aryans defended barely-dressed blonde women from scary "ape-men", as wrote Michael Dirda in the [Washington Post](#).

Were there actually such Aryans whose lineage can be traced to the Nazi ideals? The word "Aryan" generally designated people of Indo-European heritage but in racist Nazi thinking, the idea of the "Aryan race" has come to mean the supposed existence of a distinct and superior race of Germanic people – a proposition not supported by facts. The only historical Aryans have been Indo-Iranian people who spread their languages throughout Eurasia from 4000 to 1000 BC.

Germans of early 20th century, however, were looking to root themselves in ancient traditions, pillaging whatever information they found appealing. Lanz's 1905 book *"The Theozology, or the Science of Sodom's Apelings and the God's Electrons"* incorporated Hindu mythology – a common feature of German theosophical texts of the time which claimed that somewhere in India and Tibet were hidden societies of ancient Atlanteans or "secret masters".

This possible connection to India and Tibet was a particular obsession for **Heimlich Himmler**, the ruthless head of the SS and the Gestapo police. For the Aryan myth to be proven true, he figured, the actual location and history of the Aryans needed to be uncovered. Himmler spent a decade on a semi-mystical project that had an SS unit called the **Ahnenerbe (Ancestral Heritage)**, which included archaeologists and scientists, searching the globe for the lost Aryans of Atlantis.

As the historian **Sir Richard Evans** of Cambridge University pointed out: "The Nazis saw world history in terms of a struggle between races and survival of the fittest. They thought all races were inferior to the Aryans. Himmler wanted to press forward with a new religion, including sun worship and old gods. He wanted the SS to become a kind of cult, or Aryan aristocracy."



Heinrich Himmler

In 1938, Himmler's interests (which also revolved around finding the Holy Grail of Christian mythology) resulted in sending an expedition team of Nazi scientists, led by the explorer and zoologist **Ernst Schäfer**, to the Himalayas. The location was chosen specifically thanks to the work of **Herman Wirth**, a contemporary scholar of ancient religions. Wirth conjectured that there is a reason for why similar-looking symbols can be found in different parts of the world. That reason is the race of people who lived in Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean (likely between Portugal and Britain). The scholar proposed that survivors of sinking Atlantis fled to high places, vowing to avoid the sea that ruined their civilization initially. That's how the descendants supposedly ended up in Tibet. During the Tibet expedition, Nazi scientists collected thousands of specimens while comparing locals to a list of facial features and concluded that they descended from the Aryans. "Hitler and his anthropologists thought that by measuring people's heads you could tell which race they were," explained Sir Richard.



Ignatius Donnelly.

Donnelly's book *"Atlantis: The Antediluvian World"* heralded a new Atlantis renaissance, in which Helena Blavatsky, a co-founder of the Theosophical Society at the end of the 19th century, also played a part. Blavatsky claimed to have received her ancient wisdom from various long-deceased mentors through spiritualist mediums, from whom she learned about the existence of mankind's seven "root races," the fourth of which originated in Atlantis. Like Donnelly, she too believed that the wisdom of Atlantis was spread across the globe when the island was destroyed. The descendants of the Atlanteans still carried in their blood the qualities of their forebears, she believed: They were the members of the Aryan race.

The 1901 translation of Blavatsky's book *"The Secret Doctrine"* exerted considerable influence on pan-Germanic thinkers, who were incessantly occupied with finding corroboration for their theories about the primal source of their race. The Austrian Guido von List founded a neo-pagan movement that sought to restore worship of the Nordic god Wotan among the Aryans. He espoused the existence of "Ariosophy," referring to wisdom of the Aryans. For the former monk Jörg Lanz von Liebenfels, the scholar of religions Tomer Persico writes in his Hebrew-language article *"The Esoteric Sources of Nazism,"* the Aryans were no less and no more than sons of gods who were "capable of using electromagnetic radiation to communicate telepathically and to see from afar."

Some of the followers of the German occultist Rudolf von Sebottendorf believed that the Aryans were the remnants of the race of ice giants who inhabited the mythical land of Hyperborea. Von Sebottendorf (a pseudonym for Adam Alfred Rudolf Glauer, who died in 1945) was a founder of the Thule Society, which drew its name from "ultima Thule," or "most distant north," a land mentioned in Virgil's *"Aeneid."* According to the Hitler biographer Ian Kershaw, the Thule Society's membership list "reads like a Who's Who of early Nazi sympathizers and leading figures in Munich." Among them was Alfred Rosenberg, who became the movement's ideologue and who wrote in his book *"The Myth of the Twentieth Century,"* that "the old legends about Atlantis may appear in a new light. It seems far from impossible that... a flourishing continent once rose above the waters, and upon it a creative race produced a far reaching culture and sent its children out into the world as seafarers and warriors."

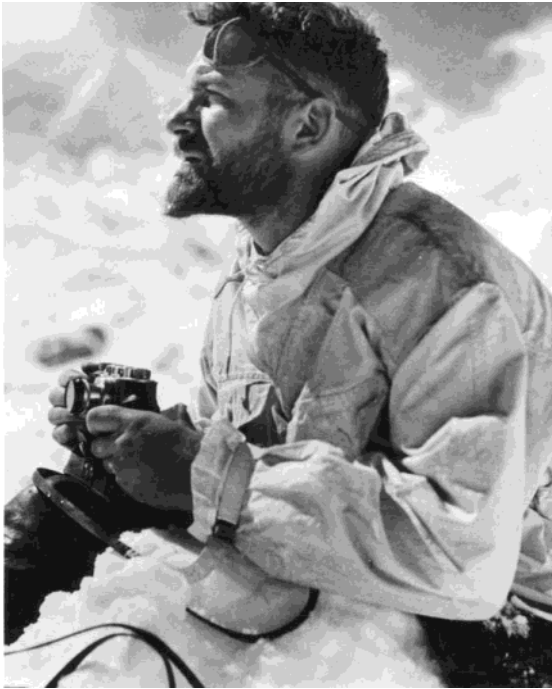
Ancient Aryans

Another prominent member of the Thule Society was Heinrich Himmler, who would become head of the S.S. and the Gestapo, as well as the Reich's interior minister and one of the chief architects of the "Final Solution." Himmler, together with Wolfram Sievers and others, established the Ancestral Heritage Research and Teaching Society, called Ahnenerbe ("ancestral heritage") for short. Himmler, as Heather Pringle writes in her book *"The Master Plan: Himmler's Scholars and the Holocaust,"* "conceived of this research organization as an elite think tank, a place brimming with brilliant young mavericks and brainy upstarts – up-and-comers who would give traditional science a thorough cleansing."

The Ahnenerbe sought to transform race theory into a science that would supplant the "Jewish" sciences and provide academic validation for the ancient origins of the Aryans and their supremacy. To that end, the institute organized expeditions of archaeologists, musicologists, philologists and anthropologists to the four corners of the world – from Iran to Tibet to Finland – in a search for evidence. One group, which visited Bolivia, was headed by Edmund Kiss, an amateur archaeologist and later a senior SS officer, who declared that the pyramids of Tiwanaku had been built by Aryans who arrived in the region following the destruction of their native land: Atlantis.

Open gallery view

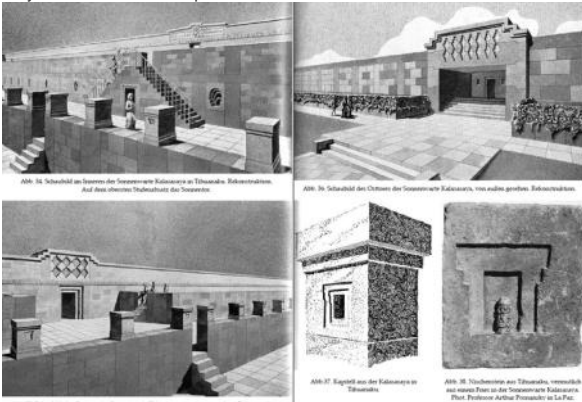




Ernst Schäfer during his last expedition to Tibet, 1938.

Declaring that they found out what happened to Atlantis was a boost to the myth-fueled Nazi war machine. Becoming convinced that Tibetans were survivors of Atlantis also hardened Himmler's views on racial purity. He decided that the Aryan master race was by now much weaker due to intermixing and needed to be purified (via the ensuing Holocaust).

The mission to Tibet was not the only such endeavor by the Nazis. Similar efforts to find the Aryans were dispatched to Sweden, Scotland, France and Iceland. One German archaeologist (and eventual SS commander) **Edmund Kiss** promoted the idea that Bolivia's famous historical site called **Tiwanaku** was actually Atlantis. He believed in the elaborate and outlandish **World Ice Theory**, which also had support of Adolf Hitler and other top Nazis. One of the theory's postulates was that Earth at some point collided with its moon, a cataclysm that led to the destruction of Atlantis and an ice age on the planet. Trying to survive their new glacier-filled reality, ancient Atlanteans were believed to have fled to the high Andes, where life could still survive. That's how they would have ended up in Bolivia.



Hypothetical reconstructions of Tiwanaku in Edmund Kiss's book *Das gläserne Meer*, 1930.

While Kiss's work found enthusiastic support in Germany, especially as he [wrote statements](#) proclaiming that "the works of art and the architectural style of the prehistoric city are certainly not of Indian origin." He added that rather they were "probably the creations of Nordic men who arrived in the Andean highlands as representatives of a special civilization."

Nazis publicized such "findings" about the Nordic city of Tiwanaku in Hitler youth publications and other party newspapers. Kiss's larger Himmler-sponsored expedition to Bolivia never materialized, however, due to the start of World War 2, [as writes historian Matthew Gildner](#).

From <https://bigthink.com/culture-religion/why-the-nazis-were-obsessed-with-finding-the-lost-city-of-atlantis?rebellitem=7rebellitem>



Credit: Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz / Art Resource, NY

The Ahnenerbe delegations fired the imagination of the creators of "Raiders of the Lost Ark," the creators of the "Hellboy" comic books, the writers who introduced the Hydra into the Marvel Comics universe, the designers of the computer game Wolfenstein 3D and many others. Some researchers were also captivated by the connection between, on the one hand, the most efficient machine of war and human annihilation in history, and primal and mythical forces.

The problem with these representations, according to Eric Kurlander, author of "Hitler's Monsters: A Supernatural History of the Third Reich," is that they make it less likely that we will detect similar threats in the future. "By creating a caricature of Nazi occultism that is outside of all reality, we can't learn any lessons that might help us anticipate the same kind of problems today," Kurlander said in an interview to vice.com, at the time of his book's publication, in 2017. He added, "in times of crisis, supernatural and faith-based thinking masquerading as 'scientific' solutions to real problems helps facilitate the worst kind of political and social outcomes."

Israeli writer Alon Altaras, in his 2018 Hebrew-language novel "The Submarine Nomads," describes how the Nazis' identification with Atlantis enables neo-Nazi groups to exploit the subject for their own purposes. But according to historian Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, the real danger lies with "crypto-historians" who take pleasure in the most exotic elements of the Nazis' preoccupation with the occult and provide a too-convenient answer for the question of the roots of evil. In his book "The Occult Roots of Nazism," he maintains that the perception of Hitler and his followers as having been driven by dark and hidden forces stems from a wish to see them as merely "an uncanny interlude in modern history," in which there was a "monstrous pagan relapse in the Christian community of Europe."

Not everyone in the Nazi Party hierarchy believed in Atlantis, astrology, ice giants or primeval gods. It's unlikely that Hitler himself was a believer, and attempts to promote such narratives often encountered resistance within the party. However, the desire to ground race theory and occultism by means of scientific methods, to weld the supernatural to the unnatural and thereby forge a new superman, was not limited to a platonic craving for the sublime and with esoteric journeys to jungles and deserts, which today stir more ridicule than fear. Documents submitted in the Nuremberg Trials speak about the bodies of Jews that were slated to be added to the Ahnenerbe's anthropological collection of skeletons in Strasbourg, and cite a telex sent by Wolfram Sievers asking his superiors what should be done with them in light of the Allies' advance. ("The collection can be stripped of the flesh and thereby rendered unidentifiable," he stated. "This, however, would mean that at least part of the whole work had been done for nothing... since it would be impossible to make plaster casts afterward. The skeleton collection as such is inconspicuous.")

The medical "experiments" performed by the think tank's staff to ground their theories were not a marginal effort of the war, but one of the most appalling methods for justifying it. The subordination both of magic to the service of science, and mythology to the authority of ideology, played a part in what historian Uriel Tal, in his 2004 book of essays, "Religion, Politics and Ideology in the Third Reich," calls "political theology," which rests on the "total revaluation of all values; the apocalyptic condition according to which catastrophe must precede redemption; the struggle between the forces of light and those of darkness."

But the Nazis did not heed Plato's ancient warning. The 1,000-year Reich they wished to forge sank, like a mythical island, in the face of the heirs of the ancient democracy of Athens, and their military and technological might was no match for the wrath of the gods embodied by the Allies.

Even as the latter pounded the Nazis at sea, in the air and on land, another force sought to strike them on paper: Aquaman. On a mission from his co-creator, Mort Weisinger, the son of Jewish immigrants from Austria, the superhero made his debut in 1941, rescuing refugees from a German submarine attack, in More Fun Comics #73.

He wasn't the only superhero to be mobilized for battle by a Jewish artist, of course. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with Aquaman were the super-types who were brought to life by those whom the Nazis classified as subhuman: Superman (created by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster), Captain America (by Jacob Kurtzberg, aka Jack Kirby; Hymie, aka Joe, Simon, and Stanley Martin Lieber, aka Stan Lee) and others. The conquest of Atlantis by Nazi occultists resounds with another warning in addition to the one embedded in hubris: the danger of subjugating myth to justify ethos, of coercing the imagination. If we ever forget that, our fate, too, will be to sink like a stone in mighty waters.

From <https://www.haaretz.com/jewish/holocaust-remembrance-day/premium-the-dark-link-between-nazis-and-atlantis-1.6870036>

Herman Wirth

Sunday, June 13, 2021 8:11 AM

Herman Wirth (alternatively referred to as Herman Wirth Roeper Bosch, or Herman Felix Wirth or Hermann) (6 May 1885 in [Utrecht](#) – 16 February 1981 in [Kusel](#)) was a [Dutch-German](#) historian and scholar of ancient religions and symbols. He co-founded the [SS](#)-organization [Ahnenerbe](#) but was later pushed out by [Heinrich Himmler](#).

August 1922 he became honorary professor in [Marburg](#), Germany, but he took another job as a teacher in Sneek (Netherlands) until February 1924. This gave him the opportunity to dive into Frisian folk culture and the history of the apparently age-old [Oera Linda Book](#). In 1925 he joined the [NSDAP](#). However, his membership was discontinued in 1926, apparently because he did not want to scare off Jewish sponsors.

Wirth then published a book about the "Prehistory of the Atlantic Nordic race" (*German: Urgeschichte der atlantisch-nordischen Rasse*), which found appeal in [völkisch circles](#). From October 1932, Wirth attempted to set up a *Forschungsinstitut für Urgeschichte* in [Bad Doberan](#) associated with a professorship at [Rostock](#) university, supported by the NSDAP state government of [Mecklenburg-Schwerin](#). Headed by Wirth, it was extremely controversial in professional circles as well as among noted NSDAP intellectuals. Due to a lack of funds and Wirth's expensive way of life, the institute folded within a year. The *Hermann-Wirth-Gesellschaft*, founded in 1928, also suffered.^[1]

After the rise to power of the NSDAP, he rejoined the party in 1934 and shortly thereafter became a member of the [Schutzstaffel](#)^[1] (SS, membership number 258.776). He was re-awarded his former NSDAP number (20.151) personally by [Adolf Hitler](#).

In early summer 1933, friends within the NSDAP helped Wirth to be appointed to an extraordinary professorship without teaching responsibilities at the theological faculty of [Berlin University](#). He also negotiated with the Prussian Ministry of Education about the establishment of an open-air museum *Deutsches Ahnenerbe* near Berlin. Wirth also re-founded his organization as *Gesellschaft für germanische Ur- und Vorgeschichte*, with assistance from the journalist and Nazi functionary [Johann von Leers](#) and the industrialist [Ludwig Roselius](#). The latter had supported Wirth since the 1920s and paid for the publication of *Der Aufgang der Menschheit*.^[1]

Between 1933 and 1935, there was a large philosophical clash encouraged by the Nazi party between the churches, and neo-paganism supported by völkisch theories.^[2] Wirth was among those who tried to reinterpret [Christianity](#) in terms of ethnic Nordic origin of original monotheism.^[2] The free-thinking neo-pagans founded a supporting group in 1933, and included Wirth, [Jakob Wilhelm Hauer](#), and until 1934 [Ernst Bergmann](#) and numerous ex-[Communists](#).^[1]

In 1934, Wirth advanced plans to create an organization called *Deutsches Ahnenerbe e.V.* which was intended to host and exhibit his collection. Although he was supported by Roselius, the *Verein* was seemingly never set up. But von Leers had brought Wirth into contact with [Heinrich Himmler](#) and [Richard Walther Darré](#) who were interested in Wirth's ideas.^[1] From 1935, sponsored by Himmler and Darré, Wirth co-founded and then headed the [Ahnenerbe](#), which was to "research German ancestral heritage", of the [SS](#). In 1937, Himmler restructured the *Ahnenerbe*, made Wirth the "Honorary President" with no real powers and replaced him as president with [Walter Wüst](#). In 1938, Wirth also lost his department within the *Ahnenerbe* and in 1939 he lost his position as *Ehrenpräsident*.^[1]

Wirth continued his research, repeatedly financed by Himmler; both men remained in touch. Wirth remained an SS-officer, but had, in spite of having Himmler's consent, a hard time in finding a new job at Marburg University.

Wirth claimed that civilization is a curse that only a simpler way of life, as documented in archaeological findings and historical records, could lift. He has been criticized for romantic nationalism and Germanomania.^[6] He was also criticized by German scholars of his time, like [Bolko von Richthofen](#), Gerhard Gloege, [Arthur Hübner](#) and [Karl Hermann Jacob-Friesen \[de\]](#), for "gullibly refusing to accept" the alleged evidence that supposedly proved [Ura Linda chronicle](#) (a 6th–1st century BC chronicle of a Frisian family that he translated) a forgery.^[2]

Wirth placed the origins of European civilization on the mythological island of [Atlantis](#), which he thought had been located in the North Atlantic, connecting North America and Europe. Its inhabitants supposedly were pure [Aryans](#), influencing the cultures not just of Europeans but also of the natives of North America and the wider "Old World" beyond Europe. According to Wirth, these Atlanteans worshipped a single deity whose aspect changed with the seasons and its son, the *Heilsbringer*. In their religion, priestesses played a key role. Wirth thought that both the Jewish and the Christian faith were perversions of this original religion. He considered himself a symbolologist and thought the Germanic people to be direct descendants of these inhabitants of Atlantis. Researching the Germanic culture thus was a way of reconstructing the original culture of the ancients. All of this research was considered explicitly political as well as religious.^[1]

Wirth's ideas inspired the design of *Haus Atlantis* in the [Böttcherstraße](#) in [Bremen](#). This was referred to in a speech by Hitler at the 1936 [Reichsparteitag](#), in which he denounced the "Böttcher-Straßen-Kultur".^[1]

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_Wirth



Locations

Thursday, June 10, 2021 7:54 PM

In or near the Mediterranean Sea
Most of the historically proposed locations are in or near the Mediterranean Sea: islands such as [Sardinia](#),^{[22][23]}^[24] [Crete](#), [Santorini](#) (Thera), [Sicily](#), [Cyprus](#), and [Malta](#); land-based cities or states such as [Troy](#),^[25] [Tartessos](#), and Tantalus (in the province of [Manisa, Turkey](#));^[24] [Israel-Sinai](#) or [Canaan](#);^{[24][26][27][28]} and northwestern Africa.^[24]
The [Thera eruption](#), dated to the seventeenth or sixteenth century BC, caused a large [tsunami](#) that some experts hypothesize devastated the [Minoan civilization](#) on the nearby island of Crete, further leading some to believe that this may have been the catastrophe that inspired the story.^{[29][30]} In the area of the [Black Sea](#) the following locations have been proposed: [Bosporus](#) and [Ancomah](#) (a legendary place near [Trabzon](#)).
Others have noted that, before the sixth century BC, the mountains on either side of the [Gulf of Laconia](#) were called the "Pillars of Hercules",^{[31][32]} and they could be the geographical location being described in ancient reports upon which Plato was basing his story. The mountains stood at either side of the southernmost gulf in Greece, the largest in the [Peloponnese](#), and that gulf opens onto the Mediterranean Sea. If from the beginning of discussions, misinterpretation of Gibraltar as the location rather than being at the Gulf of Laconia, would lend itself to many erroneous concepts regarding the location of Atlantis. Plato may have not been aware of the difference. The Laconian pillars open to the south toward Crete and beyond which is Egypt. The [Thera eruption](#) and the [Late Bronze Age collapse](#) affected that area and might have been the devastation to which the sources used by Plato referred. Significant events such as these would have been likely material for tales passed from one generation to another for almost a thousand years.

In the Atlantic Ocean
The location of Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean has a certain appeal given the closely related names. Popular culture often places Atlantis there, perpetuating the original Platonic setting as they understand it. The [Canary Islands](#) and [Madeira Islands](#) have been identified as a possible location,^{[33][34][35][36]} west of the Straits of Gibraltar, but in relative proximity to the Mediterranean Sea. Detailed studies of their geomorphology and geology have demonstrated, however, that they have been steadily uplifted, without any significant periods of subsidence, over the last four million years, by geologic processes such as erosional unloading, gravitational unloading, lithospheric flexure induced by adjacent islands, and volcanic underplating.^{[37][38]} Various islands or island groups in the Atlantic were also identified as possible locations, notably the [Azores](#).^{[37][38]} Similarly, cores of sediment covering the ocean bottom surrounding the Azores and other evidence demonstrate that it has been an undersea plateau for millions of years.^{[39][40]} The area is known for its volcanism however, which is associated with rifting along the [Azores Triple Junction](#). The spread of the crust along the existing faults and fractures has produced many volcanic and seismic events.^[41] The area is supported by a buoyant upwelling in the deeper mantle, which some associate with an [Azores hotspot](#).^[42] Most of the volcanic activity has occurred primarily along the [Terceira Rift](#). From the beginning of the islands' settlement, around the 15th century, there have been about 30 volcanic eruptions (terrestrial and submarine) as well as numerous, powerful earthquakes.^[43]
The submerged island of [Spartel](#) near the Strait of Gibraltar has also been suggested.^[44]

Ireland
In 2004, Swedish [physiographer](#) Ulf Erlingsson^[45] proposed that the legend of Atlantis was based on Stone Age Ireland. He later stated that he does not believe that Atlantis ever existed but maintained that his hypothesis that its description matches Ireland's geography has a 99.8% probability. The director of the [National Museum of Ireland](#) commented that there was no archaeology supporting this.^[46]



Map showing hypothetical extent of [Doggerland](#) (c. 8,000 BC), which provided a land bridge between Great Britain and continental Europe. Several hypotheses place the sunken island in northern Europe, including [Doggerland](#) in the [North Sea](#), and [Sweden](#) (by [Olof Rudbeck](#) in *Atlant*, 1672–1702). Doggerland, as well as Viking Bergen Island, is thought to have been flooded by a [megatsunami](#) following the [Storegga slide](#) of c. 6100 BC. Some have proposed the [Celtic Shelf](#) as a possible location, and that there is a link to Ireland.^[47]

In 2011, a team, working on a documentary for the [National Geographic Channel](#),^[48] led by Professor Richard Freund from the [University of Hartford](#), claimed to have found possible evidence of Atlantis in southwestern [Andalusia](#).^[49] The team identified its possible location within the [marshlands](#) of the [Doñana National Park](#), in the area that once was the [Lacus Ligustinus](#),^[50] between the [Huelva](#), [Cádiz](#), and [Seville provinces](#), and they speculated that Atlantis had been destroyed by a [tsunami](#).^[50] Extrapolating results from a previous study by Spanish researchers, published four years earlier.^[50] Spanish scientists have dismissed Freund's speculations, claiming that he sensationalised their work. The anthropologist Juan Villarias-Robles, who works with the [Spanish National Research Council](#), said, "Richard Freund was a newcomer to our project and appeared to be involved in his own very controversial issue concerning King Solomon's search for ivory and gold in [Tartessos](#), the well documented settlement in the Doñana area established in the first millennium BC", and described Freund's claims as "fanciful".^[51]

A similar theory had previously been put forward by a German researcher, Rainer W. Kühne, that is based only on satellite imagery and places Atlantis in the [Marismas de Hinojos](#), north of the city of [Cádiz](#).^[52] Before that, the historian [Adolf Schulten](#) had stated in the 1920s that Plato had used Tartessos as the basis for his Atlantis myth.^[53]

Other locations
Several writers have speculated that [Antarctica](#) is the site of Atlantis.^{[54][55][56]} A number of claims involve the [Caribbean](#), either as an hypothetical emergent island formed by a combination of the Venezuela Basin, the [Greater Antilles](#) (namely [Puerto Rico](#) and [Hispaniola](#)) and the ridges of Beata and Aves or specific locations such as an alleged [underwater formation](#) off the [Guanahacabibes peninsula](#) in [Cuba](#).^{[57][58][59]} The adjacent [Bahamas](#) or the folkloric [Bermuda Triangle](#) have been proposed as well. Areas in the [Pacific](#) and Indian Oceans have also been proposed including [Indonesia](#) (i.e. [Sundaland](#)).^[60] The stories of a lost continent off the coast of [India](#), named "[Kumari Kandam](#)," have inspired some to draw parallels to Atlantis.^[61]

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantis>>

Atlantis found? 'Clear and obvious evidence' Plato's lost city sunk near Britain

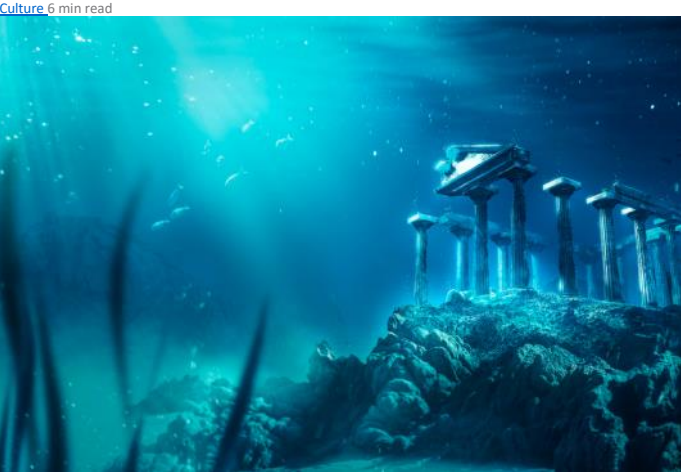
ATLANTIS may have been uncovered and it was hiding off the coast of Britain all along, according to the claims of a historian studying the geological history of the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantis: Expert reveals 'evidence' of Plato's lost city

Possible Site of Atlantis Found Using Satellite Imagery



Zavan Guedim
May 11, 2019 at 5:15 am GMT



Fer Gregory / Shutterstock.com

Thanks to Plato's account of the lost city and Google Earth, new visual and arithmetic clues suggest that the mythical city of Atlantis may have been hiding in plain sight the entire time, in rather an unlikely place.

Since Plato first described it in his dialogues in 360 BC, the legend of Atlantis has traveled down the ages and only got stronger as centuries wore on.

As the legend goes, Atlantians tried to invade Athens, but were pushed back, and had to endure the wrath of gods pouring down as a mighty deluge that engulfed the city. Atlantis sank, never to be seen ever again.

Plato's account of Atlantis is supposedly suggesting that tyrannical powers can't triumph over organized democratic states, which is a major theme of his *The Republic*, written a few years earlier.

"This [invading] 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," so went the [recount of Plato](#) (in Timaeus) who goes on to describe the fate of Atlantis, *"in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea"*.

To this day, Atlantis is still a dream for some archeologists, and a breeding ground for conspiracy theorists, who all believe the

along, according to the claims of a historian studying the geological history of the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantis: Expert reveals 'evidence' of Plato's lost city

Atlantis is the fictional island first described by Greek writer Plato in his texts *Timaeus* and *Critias*, said to be an antagonist naval power that besieged "Ancient Athens". In the story, Athens repels the Atlantean attack unlike any other nation of the known world, supposedly giving testament to the superiority of ancient Greece. The story concludes with Atlantis falling out of favour with the deities and submerging into the Atlantic Ocean.

For hundreds of years, many have dedicated their lives to trying to find Atlantis, without success. However, it may have been hiding off the coast of Britain all along, according to the claims of British historian Matthew Sibson.

In a YouTube video posted on his channel *Ancient Architects*, the expert claimed in 2019: "Rockall is the most likely location for Atlantis and there are clear and obvious manmade features that leave no doubt of a lost ancient civilisation."

"The description of Atlantis should be our starting position when looking for it."



Atlantis may have been uncovered and it was hiding off the coast of Britain all along, according to (Image: YOUTUBE)



Rockall's location in comparison to the UK (Image: YOUTUBE)

There are clear and obvious manmade features

Matthew Sibson

"First of all, to simplify his words, Plato says that beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic Ocean is an island as big as Libya and Asia put together."

"From this island, you could pass to yet more islands before ending up at the opposite continents that surround the Atlantic Ocean."

"The opposite continent has to be the Americans, it is on the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean and therefore this piece of information must rule out the Americas as a possible location."

Mr Sibson went on to narrow down the search.

He added: "With this in mind, geologically speaking, there is no huge sunken supercontinent within the Atlantic Ocean, between the Strait of Gibraltar and the Americas that match the description."

From <<https://www.express.co.uk/news/weird/1228892/atlantis-found-evidence-plato-lost-city-rockall-britain-atlantic-ocean-sst>>

Is The Sunken City Of Atlantis Real?

A city considered to be the utopia of its time, rich in resources and wealth, might have existed more than 11,000 years ago. Inhabited by a noble and powerful race, it had its influence even over the islands of England and Africa. At least, that is the description often given to the beautiful city of Atlantis.

History



To this day, Atlantis is still a dream for some archeologists, and a breeding ground for conspiracy theorists, who all believe the city was a real ancient advanced civilization that vanished due to a natural disaster after it has dominated the world.

Read More: [Are Humans the First Industrial Species on Earth? The Silurian Hypothesis](#)

The Lost City of Atlantis is the Eye of the Sahara

Most assumed that Atlantis, thought to have been once an idyllic paradise and a highly advanced society, would be under the water somewhere in the Atlantic ocean or the Mediterranean sea, or under the ice of Antarctica.

Even armed with modern science and tech, and more accurate translations of Plato's account, no one has come close to finding this version of Atlantis.

Now, we may have new clues as to the whereabouts of the Atlantis island that remained unseen since it went under around 9600 BC.

Propounded by a YouTube channel called **Bright Insight**, a new theory, which fits Plato's description nicely, suggests **Atlantis has been hiding in the Sahara** all along.

Located in Mauritania (Northwest Africa), about 250 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, the **Richat structure** is more known as the **Eye of the Sahara** or the **Eye of Africa**.

The Eye of the Sahara is a prominent circular geological structure that, at 30 miles across, is so huge that [NASA astronauts used it](#) as a landmark. From the ground, it's hard to discern, but, thanks to satellite imagery of the **Gemini 4** first in 1965, then other space missions, we finally got a comprehensive view of this giant bulls-eye.



Axelspace Corporation/Wikimedia Commons

First thought to be a meteorite impact site or the remnant of an ancient volcano that erupted long ago, the Richat structure is now considered to be the natural product of an uplift shaped by erosion, which formed over a hundred million years ago.



According to Greek literature, when the land was divided by the gods and distributed among them, Atlantis was given to Poseidon (God of the sea, earthquakes, storms, and horses). After some time, the god fell in love with a mortal woman, Cleito. The couple gave birth to five pairs of twins, and all were boys. The eldest of these, Atlas was the rightful King of the entire island and the oceans. His brothers were then given parts of the lands to govern.



Atlas: The Son of Poseidon

After some time, a great war broke out between the Atlanteans and the Athenians. The Atlanteans were defeated, and their control over the areas of Europe was broken. The Athenians also managed to liberate some of the occupied islands. However, before the war could continue, the entire landmass of Atlantis sank to the bottom of the sea. The island of Atlantis, its people, and even its memory were swallowed by the sea.

How did it look?

There is a vivid description of this City written by Plato (a Greek Philosopher) in which Atlantis was described as an island consisting mostly of mountains in the northern portions. A great plain, in an oblong shape in the South that encompassed the island was spread 555 km long and 370 km wide. The city of Atlantis sat just outside the outer ring of water and spread across the plain, covering a circle of 17 km. This was a densely populated area where the majority of the population lived.



An Artist's Rendition of Atlantis

Is there any proof of its existence?

Now, here's the twist. There is no written record of the existence of Atlantis in the world, except for its mention in the works of the great philosopher, Plato. Even the location of this utopia is a mystery. People have worked through various hypotheses, giving the location they believed it should be. Surprisingly, many of the proposed sites were not in the Atlantic Ocean at all (as you would have guessed from its name, as though the "Atlantic" ocean was derived from this ancient culture). Many of the proposed sites corroborate some of the characteristics of the Atlantis story (water catastrophic end and a

First thought to be a meteorite impact site or the remnant of an ancient volcano that erupted long ago, the Richat structure is now considered to be the natural product of an uplift shaped by erosion, which formed over a hundred million years ago.

Bright Insight, however, has another theory that aspires to explain the origins of both Atlantis and the Eye of the Sahara by suggesting they are the same, or, more accurately, the latter is the ruinous remains of the former.

Bright Insight claims the Eye of the Sahara to be *"the most likely location for the lost city of Atlantis as it matches so many precise details of what Plato wrote"*.

Atlantis... in Google Earth

With its almost perfect circularity and measurements of its concentric circles, which can't be explained by natural elements like erosion, the Eye of the Sahara fits the [description of Plato](#). According to the philosopher, Atlantis was made of *"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 out of the center of the island, equidistant every way"*.

The first clue is that if there had been water in the Eye of the Sahara, there would be three rings of water and two of land, as Plato described.

The second clue, according to Plato's texts, is that Atlantis disappeared 11,600 years ago, which could have coincided with a comet event (the [Younger Dryas](#) theory) that just might have caused the destruction of Atlantis, maybe by a tsunami.

The third clue is that Plato said the diameter of the Atlantis island was 127 [stadia](#), which is an ancient Greek distance unit that's 607-630 feet (185-192 meters). So the diameter of the city of Atlantis was 127x607 stadia, or 14.6 miles (23.5 km).

Measurements in Google Earth give you anywhere between 20 to 24 km, which is very close.

Another hint: *"The mountains of the island of Atlantis were celebrated for their size and beauty,"* said Plato, *"The surrounding mountains of the city flow with rivers. This part of the island looked toward the south and was sheltered from the north"*.

The Eye of the Sahara happens to be encircled with a chain of mountains on the north side, and satellite imagery shows traces of many ancient rivers on the sides of these mountains.

they believed it should be. Surprisingly, many of the proposed sites were not in the Atlantic Ocean at all (as you would have guessed from its name, as though the “Atlantic” ocean was derived from this ancient culture). Many of the proposed sites corroborate some of the characteristics of the Atlantis story (water, catastrophic end, and a relevant time period). Most of the historically proposed locations are in or near the Mediterranean Sea. Now, this story is getting good... let's look at various locations that are claimed to be the most likely sites of Atlantis:

Azores



The Azores in Portugal is thought to be a sunken city. Plato quoted Egyptian Priests, who believed that Atlantis fought a war with the ancient Mediterraneans, and then sank in 9,400 B.C. Because Atlantis was said to be a large island in the Atlantic Ocean that surrounds the continents, it was thought to be in the mid-Atlantic. Atlantis was said to have colonized much of the world and fought a war with Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean. The sinking of Atlantis left only a few scattered islands... islands such as the Azores, some believe.

The Sahara



The Sahara Desert, and more specifically, the Tassili and Ahaggar Mountains in southern Algeria, Tunisia or both, has been proposed as the actual site of Atlantis. When the French colonized North Africa, they soon discovered that a lost world existed in southern Algeria and that the ancient harbor of Carthage was an exact miniature of the capital of Atlantis described by the Egyptian priests.

Malta

The Eye of the Sahara happens to be encircled with a chain of mountains on the north side, and satellite imagery shows traces of many ancient rivers on the sides of these mountains.

Picture these rivers before they dry up, water spilling around the island of Atlantis, and the lush vegetation that could once have covered this desolate place.

Plato says the city opens up to the ocean, and you can see in the image below that matches that description very well, and the mountains.

There are many other clues that all point out that the Eye of the Sahara could well be the legendary Atlantis.

For example, Plato also said that the city had elephants in great numbers, and archeologists have found many skeletal remains of elephants in the area, and there are also rock art depictions of elephants there.

Although this YouTube channel brings something new to the table, this is not the first time that the [Eye of the Sahara](#) has been suggested as the location of the lost city of Atlantis.

As always, people are divided and further investigation by experts is needed, but aren't the clues convincing?

From <<https://edgy.app/have-we-found-atlantis-at-last-new-tantalizing-clues>>



The seashore of Malta

Malta has huge ancient structures that are now dated at 9,000 years old or older, and are said by Orthodox archaeologists to be the oldest stone ruins in the world. Malta is now a small rocky island, but it once had elephants and shows evidence of having been destroyed in a huge cataclysmic wave. The island is far too small to have been Atlantis, but it shows that the Mediterranean was a very different place 12,000 years ago.

South America



The ruins of Tiahuanaco. Source- cabinflooresoterica.com

Due to the gigantic ruins in Peru and Bolivia, and the evidence that Tiahuanaco was destroyed in a cataclysm, South America has been proposed as the site of Atlantis by a number of early writers. South America does have huge ruins and is across the Atlantic, but it seems to have *risen* from sea level, rather than sinking into the ocean.

North Sea



Location of Atlantis near Britain according to Paul Dunbavin

Recently, researcher Paul Dunbavin proposed that the citadel of Atlantis was located underwater between Wales and Ireland, this area being the "Plain of Atlantis", as described by Plato. Major Dutch cities like Amsterdam and Rotterdam are 40 feet or more below sea level already. They may very well be the sunken cities of the near future.

The location of Atlantis has remained a tantalizing mystery for thousands of years, but very recently (2011), a U.S.-led research team has claimed to have found the legendary lost city of Atlantis. Scientists claim to have pinpointed the exact location of the metropolis under the mud flats in southern Spain. The team of archaeologists and geologists are convinced that Atlantis – swamped by a tsunami – is submerged just north of Cadiz.

How has Atlantis been incorporated into popular culture?

There were many 'celebrities' who have been made into citizens of Atlantis. Poseidon, for one, was a god. His son, Atlas, is also known around the world as the gloomy guy holding the earth on his shoulders. Many fictional characters were also created with Atlantis as their birthplace, such as the famous Aquaman of our beloved DC universe. Atlantis was considered the most powerful and technologically advanced city of its time.



Sunk but still alive. Source- voidswrath.com

Related Articles

Where is this city really? As of now we don't know for sure. We're not sure if this utopia even existed or if it was the dream of a really old man who wanted to believe that paradise existed. However, if it exists, it sounds like it would have been the most beautiful place to live, with the added advantage of Aquaman being its tourism ambassador!

From <<https://www.scienceabc.com/eyeopeners/is-the-sunken-city-of-atlantis-real.html>>

Bimini Road

Thursday, June 10, 2021 8:30 PM

The **Bimini Road**, sometimes called the **Bimini Wall**, is an underwater rock formation near North [Bimini](#) island in the [Bahamas](#). The Road consists of a 0.8 km (0.50 mi)-long northeast-southwest linear feature composed of roughly rectangular to subrectangular [limestone blocks](#). Various claims have been made for this feature being either a wall, road, pier, breakwater, or other man-made structure. However, credible evidence or arguments are lacking for such an origin.^[a]



Satellite picture of North Bimini Island

On September 2, 1968, while diving in three [fathoms](#) (5.5 metres or [18 feet](#)) of water off the northwest coast of North Bimini [Island](#), Joseph Manson Valentine, [Jacques Mayol](#) and Robert Angove encountered an extensive "pavement" of what later was found to be noticeably rounded stones of varying size and thickness.^{[a][b]} This stone pavement was found to form a northeast-southwest linear feature, which is most commonly known as either the "Bimini Road" or "Bimini Wall". After Valentine, the Bimini Road has been visited and examined by geologists, avocational archaeologists, professional archaeologists, anthropologists, marine engineers, innumerable divers, and many other people. In addition to the Bimini Road, investigators have found two additional "pavement-like" linear features that lie parallel to and shoreward of the Bimini Wall.^{[a][c]}

Physical characteristics^[edit]

The Bimini Wall and two linear features lying shoreward of it are composed of flat-lying, tabular, and rectangular, subrectangular, polygonal, and irregular blocks. Descriptions of the Bimini Road found in various books and articles greatly exaggerate the regularity and rectangularity of the blocks composing these features.^[a] The Bimini Road, the largest of three linear features, is 0.8 km (0.50 mi) long, a northeast/southwest-trending feature with a pronounced hook at its southwest end. It consists of stone blocks measuring as much as 3–4 meters (9–12 feet) in horizontal dimensions, with the average size being 2–3 meters (6–9 feet). The larger blocks show complementary edges, which are lacking in the smaller blocks. The two narrower and shorter, approximately 50 and 60 m (160 and 200 ft)-long linear features lying shoreward of the Bimini Road consist of smaller tabular stone blocks that are only 1–2 m (3–7 ft) in maximum horizontal breadth. Having rounded corners, the blocks composing these pavements resemble giant loaves of bread. The blocks consist of [limestone](#) composed of carbonate-cemented shell hash that is called "[beachrock](#)". Beachrock is native to the Bahamas. The highly rounded nature of the blocks forming the Bimini Road indicates that a significant thickness of their original surface has been removed by biological, physical, and chemical processes. Given the degree to which these blocks have been eroded, it is highly implausible that any original surface features, including any tool marks and inscriptions, would have survived this degree of erosion.^{[a][d]} After a very detailed examination of the Bimini Road and the other linear features, Gifford and Ball made the following observations:^[a]

1. The three features are unconnected at the southwest end; scattered blocks are present there but do not form a well-defined linear feature connecting the seaward, middle, and shoreward features.
2. No evidence exists anywhere over the three features of two courses of blocks, or even a single block set squarely atop another.
3. Not enough blocks lie in the vicinity of the three features to have formed a now-destroyed second course of rocks.
4. Bedrock closely underlies the entire area of the three features (fig. 5), eliminating the possibility of excavations or channels between them.
5. Indications are that the blocks of the inner and middle features have always rested on a layer of loose sand. No evidence was found of the blocks' being cut into or founded on the underlying bedrock surface.
6. In areas of the seaward feature where blocks rest directly on the bedrock surface, no evidence was found of regular or symmetrical supports beneath any of the blocks.
7. We saw no evidence on any of the blocks of regular or repeated patterns of grooves or depressions that might be interpreted as tool marks.
8. The inner and middle features are continuous over a distance of only about 50 metres (160 feet). Though the seaward feature extends several hundred metres farther to the northeast, it too is not well founded or continuous enough to have served as some kind of thoroughfare.

—J.A. Gifford and M.M. Ball, 1980

As noted below, these observations are disputed by other investigators. For example, some investigators state that where [sand](#) had washed away between the seams, another course of blocks can be seen along with small blocks underlying these blocks. However, detailed evidence that clearly documents the alleged presence of a continuous second layer (course) of stones beneath the stones forming the currently exposed "pavement" has not yet been published in a reputable, scientific venue with the detail that is needed for critical evaluation. Pictures posted on various Web pages of stones alleged to be artificial "wedge stones" and "prop stones" fail as convincing evidence for a second course of stones because they are typically smaller in size, do not form a continuous course, and too infrequently lie directly beneath the blocks that form the surface of the Bimini Road. This is not what would be expected of an actual underlying course of man-made masonry.

David Zink^[a] states:

Most of the blocks were now clearly resting on either the underlying bedrock or on smaller stones on the sea floor.

—David Zink

This led him to conclude:

...this fact had an important archaeological consequence: it meant that the idea (held by some Atlantologists) that the blocks now visible were only the top of a more complex structure was likely incorrect.

In addition, early studies of the Bimini Road, i.e. Gifford and Ball^[a] and David Zink,^[a] report taking numerous samples and cores for examination. It is also safe to presume that a certain number of the innumerable visitors to the Bimini Road have chipped off pieces of it. Scientific sampling and souvenir hunting would have left behind modern "tool marks" on the various blocks composing the Bimini Road for later investigators to find.

Age of the Bimini Road^[edit]

Attempts have been made to determine the age of this feature using different techniques. These include direct [radiocarbon dating](#) of the stones composing the Bimini Road and [Uranium-thorium dating](#) of the marine limestone on which the Bimini Road lies.

In 1978, the radiocarbon laboratory operated by the Department of Geology at the University of Miami dated samples from a core collected by E. A. Shinn in 1977 from the Bimini Road. In 1979, Calvert and others^[a] reported dates of 2780±70 14

C yr BP (UM-1359),^[a] 3500±80 14

C yr BP (UM-1360), and 3350±90 14

C yr BP (UM-1361) from whole-rock samples; a date of 3510±70 14

C yr BP (UM-1362), from shells extracted from the beachrock core; and dates of 2770±80 14

C yr BP (UM-1364) and 2840±70 14

C yr BP (UM-1365) from carbonate cementing the beachrock core. These dates are temporally consistent in that the shells composing the beachrock core from the Bimini Road dated older than the cement holding them together as beachrock. These dates can be interpreted as indicating that the shells composing the Bimini Road are, uncorrected for temporal and environmental variations in radiocarbon, about 3,500 years old. Because of time-averaging and other taphonomic factors, a random collection of shells likely would yield a radiocarbon date that is a few hundred years earlier than when the final accumulation of shells, which were cemented to form beachrock, actually occurred.^{[a][b]} The radiocarbon dates from the cement demonstrate that the beachrock composing the Bimini Road formed about 2,800 radiocarbon years ago by the cementation of pre-existing sediments that accumulated about 1,300 years earlier. Compared to the dates from the shells and the cement, it appears that the whole-rock dates reflect samples containing varying proportions of shell and cement without any significant contamination by younger radiocarbon. Both these dates and interpretation are consistent with the detailed research by Davaud and Strasser^{[a][b]} that concluded that the layer of beachrock composing the Bimini Road formed beneath the surface of North Bimini Island and was exposed by coastal erosion only about 1,900 to 2,000 years ago.

Proponents of the Bimini Road being a manmade feature argue that these radiocarbon dates are invalid because they were

Bimini road is made up of limestone blocks with most of them cut in a rectangular shape.



Wikimedia CommonsNorth Bimini Island, where Bimini Road is located.

For hundreds of years, the story of the sunken city of Atlantis has graced the pages of novels and captured the attention of historians and fantasizers alike. The famed lost city makes its first appearance, in Plato's *Timaeus* and *Critias*, as the antagonistic opposition to the Athenians.

As the story goes, after a battle unlike any before, the Athenian's defeat the Atlanteans. This causes the Atlanteans to fall out of favor with the gods, and the story ends with Atlantis sinking into the sea, lost forever.

Of course, as with many ancient texts, the story of Atlantis should be taken with a grain of salt. Ancient philosophers tended to embellish, favor allegories, and create pseudo-historical accounts in order to get a point across. Yet, the story of Atlantis continued to pop up throughout historical literature, and even throughout the 19th century, causing many historians and archeologists to wonder; could this city have actually existed, and if so, where is it now?

Bimini Road



YouTubeDivers hover over the stones of Bimini Road.

One of the most compelling pieces of archaeology put forth by Atlantean believers is the Bimini Road. Sometimes [referred to as the Bimini Wall](#), the Bimini Road is an underwater rock formation located just off the coast of the Bahamian island of [North Bimini](#).

The road rests on the sea floor about 18 feet below the surface. Set on a northeast-southwest line, the road runs straight for about half a mile before ending in a curving, graceful hook. Alongside the Bimini Road are two other smaller linear rock formations, that appear similar in design.

The Bimini Road is made up of limestone blocks, most of them cut in a rectangular shape. Most of them appear to have been originally cut with right angles, though time underwater has weathered them into a rounded shape. Each of the blocks on the main road is between 10 to 13 feet long, and seven to 10 feet wide, while the two side roads have smaller, but equally as even blocks. The larger blocks appear to line up with each other, and be arranged in size order. Some of them even appear to be stacked, as if propped up intentionally.

The limestone that makes up the Bimini Road rocks is specifically a carbonate-cemented shell hash known as "beachrock," and is native to the Bahamas.

When the road was first discovered in 1968 the divers who found

appears that the whole-rock dates reflect samples containing varying proportions of shell and cement without any significant contamination by younger radiocarbon. Both these dates and interpretation are consistent with the detailed research by Davaud and Strasser^[13] that concluded that the layer of beachrock composing the Bimini Road formed beneath the surface of North Bimini Island and was exposed by coastal erosion only about 1,900 to 2,000 years ago.

Proponents of the Bimini Road being a manmade feature argue that these radiocarbon dates are invalid because they were obtained entirely from whole-rock samples and subject to contamination from younger carbon. The background data reported by Calvert and others^[3] concerning the radiocarbon dates from the Bimini Road demonstrate that not all of these dates come entirely from whole-rock samples. That the dates from the shells and the clearly younger cement holding them together as beachrock are temporally consistent argues against any significant alteration of their radiocarbon content. In addition, other studies using radiocarbon dating to study sea level and the age of sediment and beachrock within the Bahamas have not reported any significant problems with contamination by younger radiocarbon.^[14] In their detailed research, Davaud and Strasser^[15] accepted the radiocarbon dates obtained from the beachrock composing the Bimini Road from the radiocarbon laboratory at the University of Miami as valid indicators of its age.

Gifford and Ball^[16] attempted to establish a minimum age using uranium-thorium dating for the Bimini Road by dating a whole-rock sample of the marine limestone (biopelsparite)^[17] that underlies the beachrock that composes the Bimini Road. They described this sample as being "Whole rock marine limestone under beachrock off Paradise Point, North Bimini; some recrystallisation." This sample yielded a uranium-thorium date of 14,992±258 BP (7132-19/2). Supporters^[18] of the idea that the Bimini Road is a man-made structure frequently cite this date in support of its being artificial.

The uranium-thorium date published by Gifford and Ball^[16] is regarded as an invalid and meaningless date for two reasons. First, the sample being partially recrystallised means that this limestone was not a closed system as required for a meaningful uranium-thorium date. As a result, this specific date is only an apparent date that completely lacks any scientific value for interpreting the age of marine limestone underlying the Bimini Road. Currently, specific species of corals and mollusks that can be demonstrated to lack any recrystallisation using petrographic and X-ray diffraction techniques are the preferred samples for dating. Any limestone sample that shows the least amount of recrystallisation is now regarded as incapable of yielding a scientifically valid date and not even worth an attempt at dating.^{[19][20]} Finally, it is well documented that about 15,000 calendar years ago, sea level in this region was between 95 and 100 metres (312 and 328 feet) below present [sea level](#).^{[21][22]} As a result, the location from where Gifford and Ball collected the sample of limestone was between 90 and 95 metres (295 and 312 feet) (295 and 312 feet) above sea level at the time indicated by the uranium-thorium date of 14,992±258 BP (7132-19/2). Therefore, it is physically impossible for the marine limestone underlying the Bimini Road to have accumulated around 15,000 BP. Thus, this uranium-thorium date is a meaningless, invalid date lacking any scientific significance. Because this date clearly lacks any scientific meaning, geologists and archaeologists rarely mention it in their discussions of the Bimini Road. The marine limestone underlying the Bimini Road dates to the [Sangamonian Stage](#), the last [interglacial](#), when sea level was last high enough for the marine sediments, now lithified into limestone, to have accumulated.^{[23][24]}

Geological explanation^[edit]

The consensus among geologists and archaeologists is that the Bimini Road is a natural feature composed of [beachrock](#) that orthogonal and other joints have broken up into rectangular, subrectangular, polygonal, and irregular blocks. The geologists and anthropologists who have personally studied the Bimini Road include Eugene Shinn^[25] of the [U.S. Geological Survey](#); Marshall McKusick^[26] an Associate Professor of Anthropology at [University of Iowa](#); W. Harrison^[27] of Environmental Research Associates, Virginia Beach, Virginia; Mahlon M. Ball and J. A. Gifford^[28] of the [Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science](#), University of Miami; and Eric Davaud^[29] and A. Strasser^[30] of the Department of Geology and Paleontology, [University of Geneva](#), Geneva, Switzerland. After either inspecting or studying the Bimini Road, they all concluded that it consists of naturally jointed beachrock. John A. Gifford, a professional geologist, spent a significant time studying the geology of the Bimini Islands for his University of Miami Master's thesis^[31] about the geology of the Bimini Islands. Calvert and others^[3] identified the samples that they dated from the Bimini Wall as being natural beachrock.

Detailed studies by E. Davaud and A. Strasser^[32] of Holocene limestones currently exposed on North Bimini and Joulter Cays (Bahamas) reveal the sequence of events likely responsible for creating beachrock pavements like the Bimini Road. First, a complete beach sequence of shallow subtidal, intertidal, and supratidal carbonate sediments accumulated as the shoreline of North Bimini built seaward during part of the Holocene. Once the deposition of these sediments built the North Bimini's shoreline seaward, freshwater cementation of the carbonate occurred at some depth, possibly even a metre or so below sea level, beneath the island's surface. This cementation created a band consisting of a thick primary layer of semilithified sediments and thinner discontinuous lenses and layers of similar semilithified sediments beneath it. Later, when erosion of the island's shoreline occurred, the band of semilithified sediment was exposed within the intertidal zone and the semilithified sediments were cemented into beachrock. As the sediments underlying the eroding shoreline were eroded down to Pleistocene limestone, the beachrock broke into flat-lying, tabular, and rectangular, subrectangular, polygonal, and irregular blocks as observed for modern beaches within the Bahamas by E. Davaud and A. Strasser.^[33] Thinner layers of beachrock underlying the primary bed of beachrock were also broken up as the loose sediments enclosing them and the thicker primary bed were eroded. As the loose sediment was scoured out from under the blocks and other pieces of beachrock by so-called "scour and settling processes", they dropped downward for several meters until they rested directly on the erosion-resistant Pleistocene limestone as an erosional lag.^[34] Eugene Shinn^[35] discusses a similar, but not identical, process by which the Bimini Road could have been created.

The downward movement of large, solid objects by scour and settling processes has been documented by Jesse E. McNinch, John T. Wells, and other researchers.^{[36][37]} They concluded that large, heavy objects could sink into the sea bottom by several meters without significant lateral movement as the result of scour and settling processes if an erosion-resistant layer of sediment were not encountered. In case of the beachrock blocks composing the Bimini Road and other pieces underlying it, the erosion-resistant layer that limited how far they were dropped downward by scour and settling processes is the Pleistocene limestone on which they now rest.

Finally, pieces of thinner layers or lenses of beachrock underlying the primary bed that was broken up and dropped downward to create the Bimini Road would be trapped beneath the blocks as they also were broken up and dropped by erosion. The trapping of these fragments of beachrock beneath the blocks composing the Bimini Road, as erosion removed loose sediments and dropped them onto the surface of the Pleistocene limestone, would have created the so-called "prop" and "wedge" rocks and blocks alleged to be a "second course" of "masonry". Presuming that the blocks of beachrock forming the Bimini Road originally formed at some unknown depth below sea level and have been dropped by erosion by several metres, dating the age of the Bimini Road by its relation to past sea level would be a useless technique that would produce misleading results. Natural pavements composed of stone blocks, which often are far more rectangular and consistent in size than the blocks composing the Bimini Road, created by orthogonal and other jointing within sedimentary rocks, including beachrock, are quite common and found throughout the world.^[38] They include a popular tourist attraction, the [Tessellated pavement](#) of [Eaglehawk Neck, Tasmania](#);^[39] jointed bedrock that has been completely misidentified as a man-made "Phoenician Fortress and Furnace" in [Oklahoma](#); a "tiled pavement" reported from [Battlement Mesa](#) in western [Colorado](#);^[40] the tessellated pavement of the Bouddi Peninsula near [Sydney, Australia](#);^[41] and [Arches National Park](#) in [Utah](#).^[42] Natural beachrock pavements that are identical to the Bimini Road have been found eroding out of the east shore of Loggerhead Key of [Dry Tortugas](#) and submerged beneath 90 metres (300 feet) of water at [Pulley Ridge](#) off the southwest coast of [Florida](#).^{[43][44]}

Claims of a human origin^[edit]

Although it is generally considered to be a naturally occurring [geological](#) feature, as a result of the unusual arrangement and shape of the stones, some believe that the formation is the remains of an ancient road, wall, or some other deliberately constructed feature.^{[45][46][47]} For example, articles^{[48][49]} published in *Argosy* (an American [pulp magazine](#)) and either authored or coauthored by [Robert F. Marx](#), a professional diver and visitor to the Bimini Road, argued that the Bimini Road is an artificial structure. In a 1971 *Argosy* article,^[50] Robert Marx reported that Carl H. Holm, who was President (not "head geologist" as reported by Marx) of Global Oceanic, once a manager for North American Rockwell, a ship designer; and retired naval officer,^[51] stated that there was "little doubt" that the massive stone blocks were cut by people. The same article noted that he was part of an expedition sponsored by North American Rockwell that included [Edgar Mitchell](#), the astronaut, as leader; Dimitri Rebikoff; and "a number of psychics from the [Edgar Cayce](#) Foundation."^[52]

Others who consider the Bimini undersea formation to be man-made, as opposed to natural beachrock, are Joseph Manson Valentine, zoologist;^{[53][54]} [Charles Berlitz](#), linguist;^[55] Greg Little, psychologist;^[56] R. Cedric Leonard, anthropologist;^[57] and Dimitri Rebikoff, French marine engineer.^{[58][59]} All claim to have investigated the formations in person, and claim to have observed more than one horizontal layer of blocks, at least in places. However, multiple layers of block can result naturally from systematic fracturing of sedimentary rock where multiple layers of sedimentary rock lie on top of each, as can be observed in the case of the tessellated pavement of Tasmania exposed at [Eaglehawk Neck](#) on the Tasman Peninsula.^[60] In his controversial book 1421: *The Year China Discovered America*^[61] and its accompanying documentary, 1421: *The Year China Discovered America*?^[62] amateur historian [Gavin Menzies](#) claimed that when Chinese admiral [Zheng He](#)'s fleet was in the process of circumnavigating the globe in 1421-3, it stopped at Bimini - see [1421 hypothesis](#). According to Menzies, half of the fleet, under the command of admiral Zhou Wen, was caught in a hurricane near Bimini and built the Bimini Road from beach rock and the ships' ballast as a slipway to haul damaged junks ashore for refitting and repairs of damage caused by the hurricane.

Sci Fi Channel presentation^[edit]

Sci Fi's Quest for Atlantis: Starting New Secrets^[63] followed several different groups researching possible locations for the

see [Prophecy of Atlantis](#).

The limestone that makes up the Bimini Road rocks is specifically a carbonate-cemented shell hash known as "beachrock," and is native to the Bahamas.

When the road was first discovered, in 1968, the divers who found it described it as "pavement." Subsea archeologists Joseph Manson Valentine, Jacques Mayol, and Robert Angove then discovered that what they thought was a long continuous rock was actually smaller stones arranged in a linear formation. As they brought their discovery to other archeologists, speculation began to arise that this road had not come about naturally.

The Road To Atlantis?



A support rock holding up the stones of Bimini Road.

Given the road's location, and it's eerily perfect formation, many Atlantis believers and even a few archeologists have suggested that this could be a road to Atlantis.

In addition to resembling a road, and having similar features as roads from the era, the Bimini Road itself was mentioned specifically 30 years before it's discovery.

In 1938, American mystic and prophet Edgar Cayce predicted the discovery of a road that led to the ancient temples of Atlantis.

"A portion of the temples may yet be discovered under the slime of ages and seawater near Bimini..." he said. "Expect it in '68 or '69 – not so far away."

In addition to specifically mentioning the road, Cayce gave [hundreds of prophecies](#) regarding the Atlanteans and was a firm believer that the city would one day be uncovered.

Other believers point out that the road could just be the tip of the Atlantean iceberg. After all, throughout history, entire civilizations have been wiped out by tsunamis, volcanos, earthquakes and other natural disasters only to be discovered with something as simple as a road, or a pot, or a piece of art. Why should Atlantis be any different?

Of course, aside from the linear arrangement of the stones, and Cayce's prediction, there are no hard facts that determine Bimini Road's authenticity. Most archeologists point out that since the limestone occurs naturally it was likely there from as early on as the island itself, and that the ocean currents simply could have washed away for discovery. Carbon dating also suggests that the blocks occurred naturally – though who's to say that ancient Atlanteans had no hand in rearranging them?

From <https://allthatsinteresting.com/bimini-road>

legendary Atlantis, one of which focused on the Bimini Road. Greg Little led a team of researchers on a dive to recover objects at Bimini Bay. Little and his team reported the discovery of an entire second layer of square-cut rocks with similar dimensions beneath the stones of the Bimini Road.^{[[citat\]](#)]} However, they have yet to formally publish in any detail the evidence and observations that demonstrate the presence of this underlying layer and the square-cut nature of its blocks. As a result, its existence remains unproven. Little believes that his discovery suggests that the Bimini Road may actually be one part of an entire wall or water [dock](#). He has also published an informal critique^{[[citat\]](#)]} of Shinn's^{[[citat\]](#)]} *Skeptical Inquirer* article. The Bimini Road was also discussed in season 1, episode 10 of the TV series [In Search of](#), as well as season 4, episode 22 of the [History](#) channel's TV series [Ancient Aliens](#).

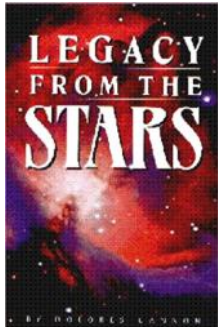
From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bimini_Road

Aliens and Atlantis

One mystery that has puzzled the minds of men for ages is the existence of the ancient civilization of **Atlantis**, and any connections it may have had to **aliens** from other worlds.

Through my decades of work as a hypnotherapist and past life regressionist, I have been told that many people living today were also alive at the time of **Atlantis**. Aliens visiting our world in ancient times helped to develop **Atlantis** and other ancient civilizations with the hope that Earth would become advanced enough to join the galactic community.

Aliens



have been visiting the Earth from the very beginning, seeding life on the planet as part of God's plan to create and experience life throughout all the universes. The Earth has had many ancient civilizations over the course of millions of years, and continents had risen and disappeared for millennia before **Atlantis** even existed. **Aliens**, beings from other worlds and dimensions played a key role in its rise and eventual fall.

What was Atlantis like? From what I have been told in many sessions over the years, it was highly evolved spiritually, more than mankind is today, and its citizens enjoyed bountiful lives. They employed the power of crystals to provide light and heat, and lived in beautiful buildings made of natural materials. Did the Atlanteans learn how to use crystal energy to cut enormous blocks of stones for their pyramids from aliens?

It seems that as **Atlantis** and its people evolved over thousands of years, their way of life and technology also changed, just as modern societies' has. Is there a pattern to the growth and decline of ancient civilizations such as **Atlantis**? Moreover, are we as humans responsible, or are aliens orchestrating life on the planet behind the scenes?

An overriding theme that runs through much of the information I have received is that of karma and personal responsibility. It makes sense that many **aliens** involved in human development have given gifts to mankind throughout the ages, but they are not allowed to interfere if humans have created their own problems that they must learn and grow from.

Such is the case with **Atlantis**. I have been told they developed new technology, including flying vehicles, and made direct contact with aliens who visited Earth at that time and continue to do so today. It also appears that the inhabitants of **Atlantis** were highly developed mentally, but not in the modern sense of what we would call intellectually.

The information I have received revealed that irresponsible experiments in genetics, cloning and energy, and the egocentric applications of these technologies, exceeded the spiritual knowledge of the Atlanteans to the point where their civilization destroyed itself. By adhering to the universal law of non-interference, **aliens** were forbidden from intervening. The comparisons with modern civilization are stark and startling.

Those who expect aliens to save Earth now and solve all the problems we have created for ourselves would be wise to study the fate of **Atlantis**.

From <<https://dolorescannon.com/aliens-atlantis/>>

ALIENS DESTROYED ATLANTIS

August 3, 2009 by [Erik Van Datiken](#)



The lost continent of Atlantis was vaporized in a horrifying nuclear attack by aliens who wanted to destroy all evidence of their landing on Earth.

Nazis, Atlantis and Ancient Aliens

Nazi beliefs on Atlantis and how former Nazis contributed to the ancient aliens theory.



The genesis of the ancient aliens theory can be traced to the medium Helena Blavatsky (1831-1891), founder of Theosophy, who wrote in her book *The Secret Doctrine* (1888) that spirit beings from Venus had come to Earth in the distant past. (Jason Colavito (editor), *Theosophy on Ancient Astronauts*, JasonColavito.com, Albany, New York, 2012, p x-xi)

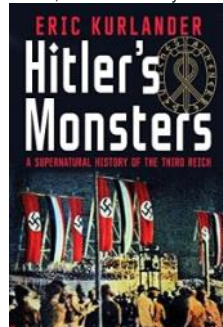


Helena Blavatsky

Blavatsky also claimed that humans had evolved through several "root races". These included the Hyperboreans who did not have physical bodies and lived near the North Pole, the Lemurians who lived on Lemuria in the Pacific which sank after they practised race-mixing and the Atlanteans in the Atlantic. After Atlantis sank, the survivors emigrated to the Himalayas where they founded Shambhala. They were followed by the Aryans.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there was a revival of interest in the occult in Germany and Austria. In *Hitler's Monsters*, Eric Kurlander writes, "From cosmopolitan Berlin to Catholic Munich, from Saxony to Schleswig-Holstein thousands of Germans flooded to seances, astrologers, tarot readers, parapsychological experiments, occult bookstores and even esoteric schools and university courses.

The occult revival was not confined to Germany, of course. We have ample evidence of similar trends in France, Great Britain and the United States. But the sheer size and diversity of the occult marketplace in Germany and Austria suggests that it tapped into a mass consumer culture that was unique in depth and breadth when compared to other countries. Berlin and Munich alone were home to thousands of spiritualists, mediums and astrologers who appealed to tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of consumers." (Eric Kurlander, *Hitler's Monsters*, A *Supernatural History of the Third Reich*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 2017, p 14)



A lot of nonsense has been written about the supposed influence of the occult on Hitler and the Nazis. There was some influence, but not as much as the more sensationalist books on the subject claim.

A more "Aryanized" version of Theosophy developed in Germany and Austria, known as Ariosophy. They believed the Aryans had lived on Thule or Atlantis in the North Atlantic. Its capital was Hyperborea. After Thule/Atlantis sank, its survivors escaped to the Himalayas (*Hitler's Monsters*, p 16)

Hitler appears to have read the Ariosophist journal *Ostraa* before World War I. It contained many later Nazi themes, such as the importance of Nordic blood, the significance of the swastika and the evils of Jews, race-mixing, socialism and liberalism (*Hitler's Monsters*, p 3-4).





The lost continent of Atlantis was vaporized in a horrifying nuclear attack by aliens who wanted to destroy all evidence of their landing on Earth.

That's the shocking theory offered by a top Russian astrophysicist to explain the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the ancient city state more than 40,000 years ago.

A radioactive cloud unleashed after nuclear missiles were launched from starships blanketed the Earth in a deadly shroud that wiped out many species of prehistoric animals, according to Dr. Anatoly Rubenis.

The woolly mammoth, the saber-toothed cat and the giant sloth were among the creatures which fell victim to the deadly exposure, the St. Petersburg professor says.

"Atlantis had been an advanced culture, most likely because the aliens had selected it for a space outpost and had trained its human inhabitants in the sophisticated sciences and arts," Rubenis contended in a recent article on his theory.

"But the attack literally bombed mankind back to the Stone Age. It took centuries for man to begin the climb back to even the most primitive of social systems."

Rubenis' revolutionary ideas are based on 27 years of research into the origin and evolution of planets in the solar system. The scientist said his studies reveal normal developmental patterns followed by most planets, but strangely altered in the Earth's history.

A cataclysmic and profound change in the Earth's environment more than 40,000 years ago coincided with the disappearance of an entire continent once located in the Southern Atlantic, Rubenis says. Levels of radiation rose alarmingly in one brief period at that time, indicating what may have been a powerful nuclear event.

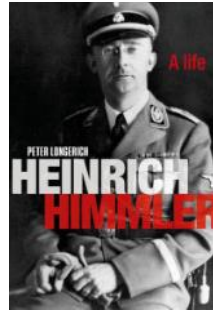
"While there is no way of knowing precisely what occurred on Earth at that time, my theory answers many questions raised by archaeologists, geologists and paleontologists," Rubenis said. "What's more, there is every indication that aliens, in fact, do visit Earth from time to time and have the capability of landing and establishing bases."

"I believe that eons ago, alien ships colonized here, mingling with earthlings and helping them. The colony has survived in mythology as the famed continent of Atlantis, a wondrous society that was extremely advanced for its time. Mythology also indicates that Atlantis disappeared suddenly and catastrophically, leaving no trace behind."

Rubenis theorizes that the aliens became alarmed by their Earth experience – perhaps when colonists bred with earthlings and their allegiance to the mother planet was weakened. A decision was made to evacuate the colony and destroy all traces of alien presence on Earth, Rubenis said.

"The continent was pulverized by powerful nuclear weapons – literally smashed to atoms," Rubenis said. "There wasn't anything left afterward except the empty ocean."

From <https://weeklyworldnews.com/aliens/10581/aliens-destroyed-atlantis/>



However, Heinrich Himmler was the true believer. Peter Longerich writes, "Central to Himmler's vision of the world was the restoration of a de-Christianized, Germanic environment, which with the help of myths of Atlantis and Tibet was to be linked to long-lost examples of sophisticated cultures and via the Cosmic Ice Theory/astrology/astronomy to the history of the cosmos." (Peter Longerich, *Heinrich Himmler*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012, p 285)

"Himmler was also attracted by the myth of Tibet – the idea that was widespread in a variety of versions, that in the mountains of Tibet an advanced civilization had once existed, possibly the product of an original advanced race that had sought refuge there from a global catastrophe. In Himmler's view it was clear that the civilization in question must have been connected to the legend of 'Atlantis', and the stranded ruling class of Atlantis had spread out from there to Europe and East Asia. The connection that Tibet was the 'cradle of humanity' accounts for Himmler's speculations about the common roots of European (in particular Germanic), Asian and other elites." (*Heinrich Himmler*, p 281)

In 1935 Himmler founded German Ancestral Heritage (Deutsches Ahnenerbe) to research Nazi theories about the prehistory of the Aryans.

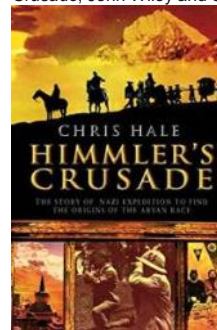


Symbol for the Ahnenerbe

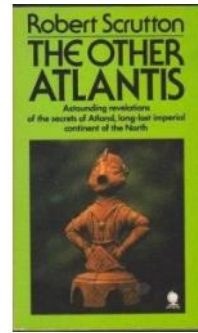
After the war SS-Sturmbannführer Ernst Schafer was interrogated by the Allies who wrote that he said, "Himmler mentioned his belief that the Nordic race did not evolve, but came directly down from heaven to settle on the Atlantic continent." (Heather Pringle, *The Master Plan, Himmler's Scholars and the Holocaust*, Hyperion, New York, 2006, p 150)

This sounds like the ancient aliens theory.

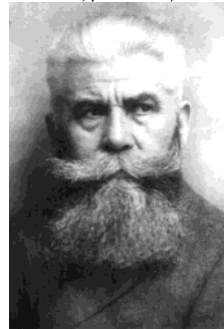
During 1938-39 Schafer led an SS sponsored expedition to Tibet looking for evidence to support Nazi theories about the origin of the Aryans. (Christopher Hale, *Himmler's Crusade*, John Wiley and Sons, New Jersey, 2003)



Himmler found support for his belief in a northern Atlantis in the *Oera Linda Book* or *Ura Linda Book*. This supposedly ancient chronicle first appeared in 1867. It claimed that Atlанд or Atlantis had been in the North Sea and had sunk in 2194 BC. The survivors went on to found other civilizations. Even though the *Oera Linda Book* has been dismissed as a modern forgery, it has been called "[Himmler's Bible](#)". During the 1970s there was a renewed interest in the *Oera Linda Book* when Robert Scrutton relied on it for his books *The Other Atlantis* (1977) and *The Secrets of Lost Atlant* (1979).



Both Hitler and Himmler believed in the world ice theory which was developed by Hanns Horbiger (1860-1931) after he had a dream. This was the theory that the universe consisted largely of ice and Earth once had several moons. When one of them crashed, it caused the sinking of Atlantis and the survivors escaped to South America (*Hitler's Monsters*, p 150-152).



Hanns Horbiger

One supporter of the world ice theory was SS-Obersturmbannführer Edmund Kiss (1886-1960). In 1928 Kiss travelled to Bolivia and worked with an Austrian-born amateur archaeologist Arthur Posnansky who believed that the local Aymara people did not build Tiwanaku.



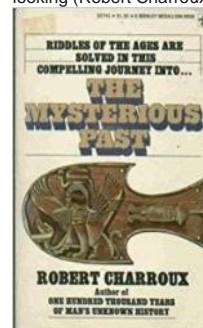
Gate of the Sun at Tiwanaku

Christopher Hale writes, "Although Tiwanaku is less than two thousand years old, Kiss and Posnansky proposed on the basis of some flimsy astronomical calculations that it was a South American Atlantis built by an elite refugee race, abandoned fifteen thousand years ago after calamitous volcanic eruptions and floods." (*Himmler's Crusade*, p 119) When Kiss returned to Germany, he wrote several novels about the world ice theory and the Nordic survivors of Atlantis in South America. Himmler liked them (*Himmler's Crusade*, p 120).

There were plans for Kiss to lead an SS expedition to Bolivia, but it was cancelled when World War II broke out.

Another proponent of the world ice theory was Obersturmbannführer Rudolf von Elmayer-Vestengrugg whom Eric Kurlander describes as "rabidly anti-Semitic and [an] SA leader" who believed the Aryans had founded Atlantis (*Himmler's Monsters*, p 153). According to [Atlantipedia](#), after the war he used the pseudonym Hans Schindler Bellamy and wrote on Atlantis, Tiwanaku, the world ice theory and spoke at the 1975 World Congress of the Ancient Astronauts Society in Zürich. He co-authored two books on Tiwanaku, including *The Great Idol of Tiwanaku* which Erich von Daniken cites favourably in *Chariot of the Gods?* (Erich von Daniken, *Chariots of the Gods?*, Corgi, London, 1971, p 34-35)

One of the early proponents of the ancient aliens theory was Robert Charroux. In his 1973 book *The Mysterious Past* he repeated the Ariosophist belief that Atlantis was Thule in the North Atlantic, its capital was Hyperborea and its inhabitants were Nordic-looking (Robert Charroux, *The Mysterious Past*, Berkley, New York, 1975, p 25-26)

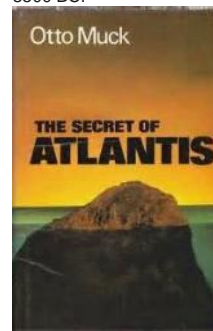


Robert Charroux was a pseudonym for Robert Joseph Grugeau (1909-1978). Grugeau was Minister for Cultural Affairs in the Nazi puppet state, Vichy France (Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, *Black Sun, Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism and the Politics of Identity*,

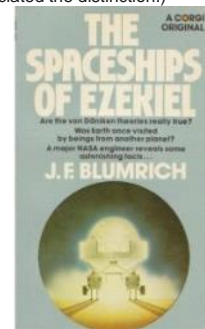
New York University Press, New York, 2002, p 117).
The most famous ancient aliens book was *Chariots of the Gods?* by Erich von Daniken.
In *The Space Gods Revealed* Ronald Story writes about the publishing of *Chariots of the Gods?*,
"The manuscript was accepted by Econ-Verlag in early 1967. The publisher hired Wilhelm Roggersdorf, a screen writer and film producer who knew the public's tastes to edit it. The work as published is said to have been extensively rewritten by Roggersdorf." (Ronald Story, *The Space Gods Revealed*, New English Library, London, 1978, p 18)
Wilhelm Roggersdorf was a pseudonym for Wilhelm Utermann (1912-1991). Tom DeLonge and Peter Levenda write,
"Erich von Daniken's editor on *Chariots of the Gods?* was Wilhelm Utermann, a well-known Nazi author and editor who published dozens of Nazi-themed publications during World War II under the NSDAP imprimatur and worked on the staff of the *Völkischer Beobachter*: the official Nazi newspaper," (Tom DeLonge and Peter Levenda, *Sekret Machines, Gods, Man and War, Volume One: Gods, To the Stars, Inc.*, California, 2016, p 228)
In other words, it looks like the most influential ancient aliens book was largely written by a former Nazi.



Hermann Oberth
Hermann Oberth (1894-1989), the father of modern rocket science, worked on the Nazi rocket program at Peenemunde and later at NASA. According to Eric Kurlander, Oberth was "esoterically inclined" and "fascinated by parapsychology and 'Thulean occultism'" (*Hitler's Monsters*, p 267). After the war Oberth wrote articles about UFOs for *Flying Saucer Review* and *Fate Magazine*.
In the 1970 documentary *Chariots of the Gods?* Oberth endorsed the ancient aliens theory, saying, "I believe that it is possible for unknown foreign beings of a superior intelligence to have visited our planet at a remote point in time." (4 min)
Another Peenemunde scientist was Otto Muck (1892-1956). In 1954 Muck published *The Secret of Atlantis* arguing that Atlantis was destroyed by an asteroid in 8500 BC.



(The Peenemunde scientists were not necessarily hard-core Nazis, but if you were in London with the V-1 and V-2 crashing down on you, I doubt you would have appreciated the distinction.)



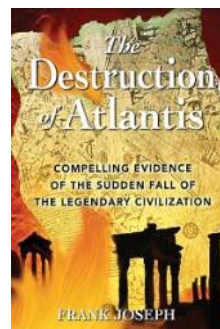
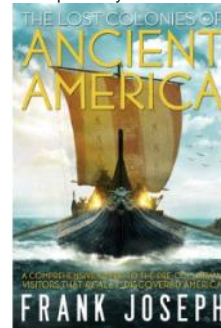
Josef Blumrich was the author of the book *The Spaceships of Ezekiel* which argued that the prophet Ezekiel saw a UFO which I have addressed [here](#). According to [The Spaceships of Ezekiel](#) Blumrich was born in Austria in 1913. He worked on the design of the Messerschmitt 110 and other planes for Gothaer Waggonfabrik between 1934 and 1944 and served in the German army in 1944 and 1945. In 1959 he emigrated to the USA and worked for NASA.



Frank Joseph is arguably the most prolific author of books on Atlantis. He was also the editor of *Ancient American* magazine.



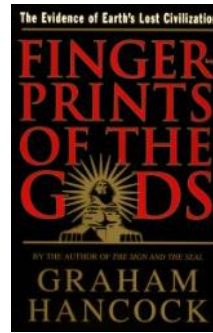
Frank Joseph today



Frank Joseph's real name is Frank Collins. He was a member of the National Socialist White People's Party in the 1960s. After he was accused of having a Jewish father, he broke away and founded the National Socialist Party of America in 1970.



Frank Collin (Frank Joseph) in the 1970s
In 1979 Collins was convicted of child molestation and spent three years in prison.



Posnansky's theory about the dating of Tiahuanaco was also cited in *Atlantis: The Lost Continent* by Charles Berlitz (Charles Berlitz, *Atlantis: The Lost Continent*, Macmillan, London, 1984, p 66, 150, 17, in *Fingerprints of the Gods* by Graham Hancock (Graham Hancock, *Fingerprints of the Gods*, Arrow Books, London, 1998, p 69, 82-92) and in the *Ancient Aliens* episode "[The Mysteries of Puma Punku](#)". There is no mention of Posnansky's Nazi associate.

In *Himmler's Crusade* Christopher Hale observes the parallel between Himmler's beliefs and the theories of Graham Hancock, "A new development came in the 1990s. There was a popular upsurge in what came to be called 'alternative history', and books like *Fingerprints of the Gods* revived a fascination with ancient lost civilizations. No one is talking about Aryans, of course, but the idea remains the same. Long ago, at the end of the last ice age, there existed a superior godlike people. Their destruction by flood led to the scattering of their culture across the globe and the seeding of the great civilizations from the Nile Valley to the Andes." (*Himmler's Crusade*, p 380)

No one is suggesting that Graham Hancock or people who watch *Ancient Aliens* are Nazis. Back in the 1970s I used to read a lot of books on Atlantis. It never occurred to me there was anything racist or supremacist about the idea of white survivors of Atlantis bringing civilization to South America and elsewhere. It was just interesting and entertaining. It did not turn me into a Nazi. The Nazis did not invent the Atlantis or ancient aliens theories, but some Nazis and those who worked with them have been responsible for propagating them.

From <<https://malcolmnicholson.wordpress.com/2017/09/20/nazis-atlantis-and-ancient-aliens/>>

Graham Hancock

Friday, June 11, 2021 10:54 PM

Graham Bruce Hancock (/ˈhænkɒk/; born 2 August 1950) is a British writer and journalist. He is known for his [pseudoscientific](#) theories^{[?][?][?]} involving [ancient civilisations](#), [Earth changes](#), stone monuments or [megaliths](#), [altered states of consciousness](#), ancient [myths](#), and astronomical or astrological data from the past. Hancock's works propose a connection with a 'mother culture' from which he believes other ancient civilisations sprang.^[?] An example of [pseudohistory](#)^[?] and [pseudoarchaeology](#), his work has neither been [peer reviewed](#) nor published in [academic journals](#).^{[?][?][?]}

Hancock describes himself as an "unconventional thinker who raises controversial questions about humanity's past"^[?] Prior to 1990 his works dealt mainly with problems of economic and social development. Since 1990 his works have focused mainly on speculative connections he makes between various archaeological, historical, and cross-cultural phenomena. His books include *Lords of Poverty*, *The Sign and the Seal*, *Fingerprints of the Gods*, *Keeper of Genesis* (released in the US as *Message of the Sphinx*), *The Mars Mystery*, *Heaven's Mirror* (with wife [Santha Faiia](#)), *Underworld: The Mysterious Origins of Civilization*, and *Talisman: Sacred Cities, Secret Faith* (with co-author [Robert Bauval](#)). In 1996 he appeared in *The Mysterious Origins of Man*.^[?] He also wrote and presented the documentaries *Underworld: Flooded Kingdoms of the Ice Age* (2002) and *Quest for the Lost Civilisation* (1998)^[?] shown on [Channel 4](#). In Hancock's book *Talisman: Sacred Cities, Secret Faith*,^[?] co-authored with [Robert Bauval](#), the two put forward what sociologist of religion [David V. Barrett](#) called "a version of the old Jewish-Masonic plot so beloved by ultra-right-wing conspiracy theorists."^[?] They suggest a connection between the pillars of [Solomon's Temple](#) and the [Twin Towers](#), and between the [Star of David](#) and [The Pentagon](#).^[?] A contemporary review of *Talisman* by David V. Barrett for *The Independent* pointed to a lack of originality as well as basic factual errors, concluding that it was "a mish-mash of badly-connected, half-argued theories".^[?] In a 2008 piece for *The Telegraph* referencing *Talisman*, Damian Thompson described Hancock and Bauval as fantasists.^[?] Hancock's *Supernatural: Meetings With the Ancient Teachers of Mankind*, was published in the UK in October 2005 and in the US in 2006. In it, Hancock examines [paleolithic cave art](#) in the light of [David Lewis-Williams' neuropsychological](#) model, exploring its relation to the development of the fully modern human mind. In 2015, his *Magicians of the Gods: The Forgotten Wisdom of Earth's Lost Civilization* was published by St. Martin's Press. His first novel, *Entangled: The Eater of Souls*, the first in a fantasy series, was published in the UK in April 2010 and in the US in October 2010. The novel makes use of Hancock's prior research interests and as he has noted, "What was there to lose, I asked myself, when my critics already described my factual books as fiction?"

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graham_Hancock>

Graham Hancock	
	
Born	<div>Graham Bruce Hancock</div> 2 August 1950 (age 70) <div>Edinburgh, Scotland</div>
Nationality	British
Alma mater	Durham University
Occupation	Author
Known for	<i>The Sign and the Seal</i> <i>Fingerprints of the Gods</i> <i>The Message of the Sphinx</i> <i>Magicians of the Gods</i> <i>America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization</i>
Spouse(s)	Santha Faiia
Website	grahamhancock.com

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Fingerprints of the Gods

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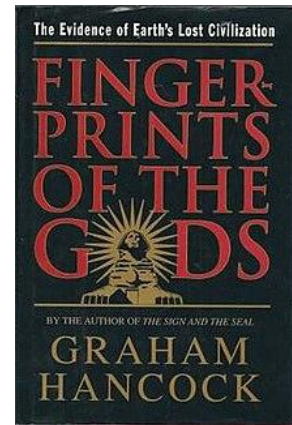
Fingerprints of the Gods: The Evidence of Earth's Lost Civilization is a 1995 [pseudoevidence](#) book by [Graham Hancock](#), in which the author echoes 19th-century writer [Ignatius Donnelly](#), author of *Atlantis: The Antediluvian World* (1882), in contending that an enigmatic, ancient, advanced civilization existed in [prehistory](#), one which served as the common progenitor [civilisation](#) to all subsequent known [ancient historical](#) ones. The author proposes that sometime around the end of the last [Ice Age](#) this civilisation ended in cataclysm,^[a] but passed on to its inheritors profound knowledge of such things as [astronomy](#), architecture and [mathematics](#). Hancock's views are based on the idea that mainstream interpretations of archaeological evidence are flawed or incomplete. The book was followed by [Magicians of the Gods](#).^[a]

Hancock argues for a civilisation centered on [Antarctica](#) (which lay farther from the [South Pole](#) than today) that supposedly left evidence (the "fingerprints" of the title) in [Ancient Egypt](#) and American civilisations such as the [Olmec](#), [Aztec](#) and [Maya](#). Hancock discusses:

- [creation myths](#) describing [deities](#) like:
 - [Osiris](#), [Thoth](#) (Egypt)
 - [Quetzalcoatl](#) ([Mesoamerica](#))
 - [Viracocha](#) (Andes)
- a range of [archaeological sites](#) such as [Tiwanaku](#) in Bolivia. Tiwanaku was a planned city which, according to [UNESCO](#), reached its peak between 400 AD. and 900 AD,^[a] but is assigned an earlier date by Hancock. Tiwanaku is also featured in other works of "[alternative archaeology](#)", including [Von Däniken's](#) *Chariots of the Gods?*^[a] Von Däniken suggested that it provides evidence of an extraterrestrial civilisation, whereas Hancock does not argue for "[ancient astronauts](#)";^[a] he proposes Atlantis as the origin of a lost civilisation.

Hancock suggests that in 10,450 BC, a major [pole shift](#) took place. Before then, [Antarctica](#) lay farther from the South Pole than today, and after then, it shifted to its present location. The [pole-shift hypothesis](#) hinges on [Charles Hapgood's](#) theory of Earth Crustal Displacement.^[a] Hapgood had a fascination with the story of [Atlantis](#) and suggested that crustal displacement may have caused its destruction. His theories have few supporters in the geological community compared to the more widely accepted model of [plate tectonics](#), but they were adopted by Rose and [Rand Flem-Ath's](#) *When the Sky Fell: in Search of Atlantis* (1995/2009) in which they expand the evidence for Charles Hapgood's theory of earth -crust displacement and propose Antarctica as the site of Atlantis.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fingerprints_of_the_Gods>



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