



THE ATLANTIS CODEX



About 2.300 years ago, Plato published his two *dialogues*, Critias and Timaeus, containing the so called *Atlantis Report*. So called because the *report* was only secondarily about Atlantis:

Plato, using Solon's diary as a template, in that, during his stay in Egypt, Solon took extensive notes which he intended to develop at home into a *great epic poem* basing on *Athens victory over the Atlanteans*. That's why the common valid name *Atlantis Report* is strictly incorrect.

In the course of time, countless writers took part in blowing up Plato's sparse 20 pages according to their own visions. Plato's *Atlantis report* however, is to be considered as a prototype without any precursor. Hence, all the works on Atlantis, whether existing or newly created, who do not participate in Plato's insider knowledge must be regarded as to be *pofic**¹; and therefore, inevitably, as *unhistorical*.

With the decoding of the hieroglyphics by J.F. Champollion we have access to the same relevant written sources in which Solon participated, ...writing up his (as I call it) *Egypt-diary*, that, about 200 years later, Plato served as a template for his (so called) *Atlantis Report*.

Since over 3,000 years the Atlanteans are known as *>the great losers of the battle of Egypt<*:

The Atlanteans conquest ended up with their settling at the right banks of the river Nile and their fleet entering the delta...

On this is to be read in the annals *>year 8<* of Ramses III, adequate 1,175 BC ...when the **²>favourite of the two goddesses, rich in strength like his father Montu, destroying the Atlanteans, driven from their land**³<.

Then, about 800 years after Ramses III, Plato reported in *Timaeus*, (*Saitic priest to Solon*; shortened), **⁴when the >mighty power which unprovoked made an expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia, and to which your city (Athens) put an end, ... and, the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Heracles (within the Mediterranean sea, the author,) as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia (Italy). This vast power, gathered into one, endeavoured to subdue at a blow our country and yours and the whole of the region...<*

Following further to *Timaeus*: **⁵>As touching your citizens (of Athens) of **nine thousand years ago**, I will briefly inform you of their laws and of their most famous action...<*

*¹ *pofic*, synthetic word for *non-scientific*; set together with the first letters of presumption, opinion, faith, ignorance and contention

*² Med. Habu-plate 46, 3 – 4

*³ ...occupied by the Atlanteans at this time in Egypt

*⁴ Tim. 24 e/25 b

*⁵ Tim. 23 e

In particular, this section of Plato's *Timaeus* got out of hand ending up in a gross misapprehension, culminating in gigantic libraries of Atlantis literature. Scientists of nearly all conceivable faculties were drawing the wrong conclusions about *>Plato's 9,000 years ago<*.

Even DER GROSSE BROCKHAUS, the relevant German Lexicon commented about the subject being dealt with; (here in translation):

>Atlantis, in ancient times a legendary island, after Plato beyond the strait of Gibraltar, situated in the area of Gades, bigger than Asia and Libya together. Plato posed here the mighty empire which was defeated 9,000 years before him by the Athenians and then sank into the sea.<
Brockhaus is stating >a powerful empire defeated by Athens, and then, disappeared into the ocean some 9.000 years before him<; (Plato).

Ultimately, these transferred *>9,000 years<* do not refer to Plato; they are based on Solon. And, looking at the difference between Solon's and Plato's lifetime, it sums up to an error of round about 200 years...

Without taking account of the historical circumstances, ...*Brockhaus*, on the one hand, is dealing the subject of Atlantis as fabulous, and, on the other hand, in current history, as ...*>9,000 years before Plato<*, (although the data of whose life are perfectly acquainted since ancient times...)



In factual history, the founding of the City of Athens is to be dated at about 1,500 BC.

Left: Picture on an amphora, KEKROPS I, 1,555 – 1,506 BC, mythical first king of Athens.

In reality, a victory over the Atlanteans *>9.000 years before Plato<* indicates ...Athens' defeating the Atlanteans thousands of years before its own foundation (Athens); analogous to ...*having unlaid eggs for breakfast*. Even honorable researchers just made a fool of themselves, dating Atlantis at round about 11,500 years of age. To achieve this result, they simply counted Plato's 9,000 years plus the number of years passed since then ...which was round about 2,500...

Overlooking the reality, with such simple-minded calculations, one lands doubtless in the Stone Age or alternatively in the last Ice Age.

The gist of the matter is,

in as far as we cannot calculate with the proverbial *>nuts and apples<*, it is also impossible, adding *topical 2,500 years* plus *9,000 years of Plato* because they have different values - they are not compatible:

In Egypt, in those days, one calculated whether with years of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, and in parallel, with lunar circuits of 28 days.

To calculate the actual age of Atlantis, >Plato's years< are first to be divided by 13, because of, (mathematically) one year of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days contains 13 lunar cycles of 28 days; (13 by 28 = 364).

Absolutely logically, the historical age of Atlantis is to be calculated by dividing >Plato's 9,000 years< by 13. Then they become compatible and ready to calculate with. (See page 17, THE ATLANTIS CODEX.)

Besides the right handling of Plato's historical figures, however, there are some very embarrassing mistranslations to be set in the right course. For example, Plato's >Asia< (Cri. 108 e), in realty, indicates *Asia Minor*. And with that, >Atlantis< in Critias, >being greater than Libya and Asia<, reduces Atlantis to the size of the today's western Turkey.

And further, Plato's elephants, >which live in lakes and marshes and rivers< (Cri. 115 a) ...are visible the result of a scribal error:

In Greek the elephant is called >elephas< and >elaphos< is the deer. The largest of the deers is the elk (moose), living >in lakes and marshes and rivers< ...that's where Plato's elephants lived >on< Atlantis.

Knowing the historical facts, we can safely ignore the elephants in Critias ...setting back the deers on Atlantis.

Even the long lasting search for the former site of the >the sunken city of Atlantis< has found its very logical solution all by itself:

In view of the fact that the Atlanteans, until to their exodus in the 13th century BC, build their houses entirely out of wood, and, in particular, that the usage of masonry was brought by the Romans in the European Northwest around the beginning of Common Era, so, the said City of Atlantis, could never ever have been build (to go down.)

Reading my book is an absolute must.

Eckart Kahlhofer

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GUIDANCE OF ATLANTIS RESEARCH

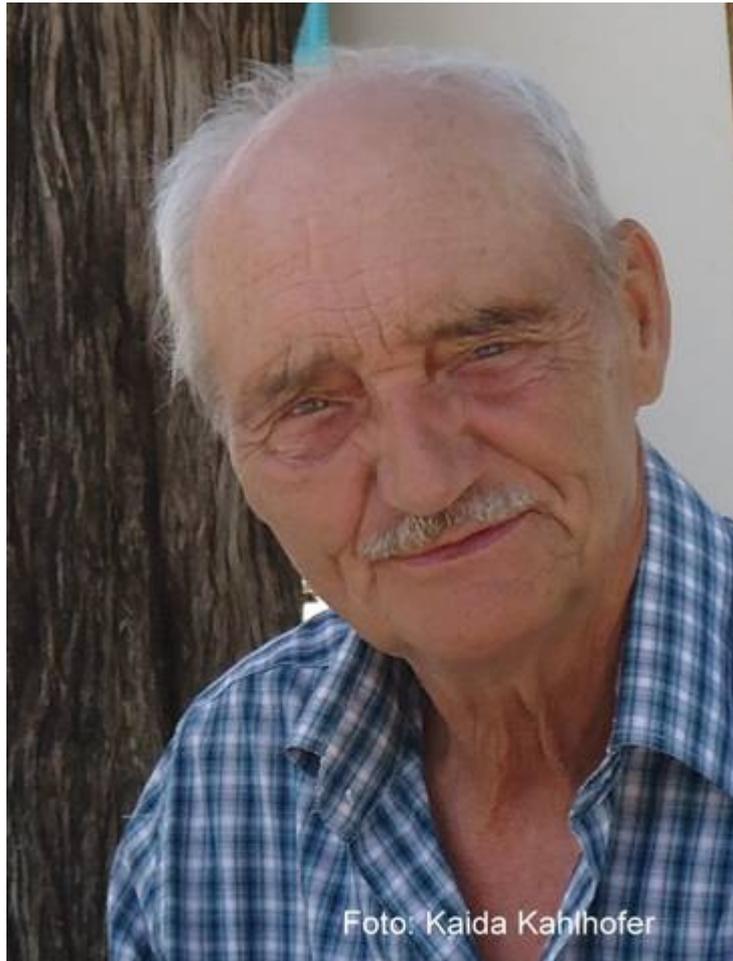


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For once and all the thousands of years lasting quarrels about Atlantis are gone...

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