

ATLANTIS Re-DISCOVERED?!

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The Search for Atlantis has taken explorers, armchair and literal, far and wide. Ultimately this old legend can be broken into several components.

I will enumerate some key findings here: It was a friend and Ancient-Mystery expert who put me onto this trail of Old Sarum-as-Atlantis. I was told 'Doesn't this resemble Atlantis?' It does, more than anything else which once experienced lengthy human habitation.

I took this, 'put two-and-two together', added some further details, found some more corroborating information my friend was not aware of, and voila. After decades of my own personal search, I feel it's now almost irrefutable! I am finally satisfied with something I can make public! This, I believe, is the history behind the legend.

WHAT WAS 'ATLANTIS?'

Atlantis was a huge empire, not just an island. This confuses the legend, bamboozling us today. Supposedly, Atlantis was located outside of the Pillars of Hercules, (Gibraltar). For an unknown reason, this empire made war on every polity inside the Pillars of Hercules. That is, inside the Mediterranean. It sounds almost like a mass migration, such as that where Germanic peoples conquered the Latin-half of the Roman Empire, fifteen-hundred years ago.

Atlantis seems to have been basically everything outside the Mediterranean, to the west. This was all united into one united power.

This story was recorded by the well-known Classical-Greek Philosopher, Platon. He wrote the story as it was told to his friend's grandfather by Solon, the Athenian dictator. Solon had visited Egypt, and recorded this story as related to him by Egyptian priests.

Is the story fact or fiction? For generations people have either accepted that the theory sounds plausible, or have claimed it was an allegory of a perfect state. I have always been at a loss as to why a perfect-state allegory needs to 'have' a location and, even a date (!) (Nine Thousand years before Solon) and other plausibilities which make the story seem almost historical, though it is clearly a legend, told by people in Egypt, thousands of years and miles distant. (Find a historical story that ISN'T an allegory!) But, we cannot expect 'pure' descriptions of reality, (The legend isn't a photograph!) and those who are looking for one are possibly fooling themselves.

Atlantis is also associated with the Great Flood because it is a flood story, one of many, and it occurred in an unknown time. The catastrophe, which included earthquakes, washed away not only Atlantis and her army, but the Athenian Army, which, valiantly, led the peoples inside the Mediterranean.

Being a legend we cannot, absolutely cannot take the story literally, we only need to make it plausible, find an 'inspiration' for the story. This is why theories such as the Minoans are allowable inspirations even if they do not describe fully what is in the story. The Minoans however are utterly unsatisfying to most Atlanteologists. However, with Old Sarum as a centre for Atlantis, we can possibly actually almost take the story literally!

WHY IS OLD SARUM, POSSIBLY ATLANTIS? FIRSTLY, THE CENTRAL CITY RESEMBLES ATLANTIS

Sarum is the Latin or Norman form of *Searesbyrig*, (Searsburg) the Germanic name. The word 'Sear' can only be related to the 'Sarsen Stones' of nearby Stonehenge, throwing into question whether they refer to the Saracens as builders, or are a relation to the word 'Salisbury' itself?

This term, 'Sear' has an uncertain origin. Six Roman Roads cross the old town. To the earlier Britons, Old Sarum was *Cair Caradog*, 'Charisma Castle.'

The area was of supreme political importance in late antiquity through to the Middle Ages. To show he had subjugated the land, William the Conqueror received fealty from hundreds of Saxon nobles at Old Sarum. As a fortress it was second only to Winchester during the century-long Norman period.

Why Old Sarum? After all, it had been devastated in the previous century by Norwegian adventurers (Vikings under Cnut, etc) and abandoned. It must have had ancestral significance as a place of great power. It was also a 'Round Table', because it was a center of English resistance and a meeting point of nobles, opposing the Viking advance.

The capital of Atlantis was a hill, with ditches carved around it. This is exactly what the text of Plato says, yet pictures you find online or in books draw the city on a flat plain. Completely inaccurate!

Atlantis was therefore actually centred on a kind of a hill fortress. This implies its people were warlike and the empire was forged through struggle. In fact the legend speaks of a founding location near a mountain, where a goddess of flowing water lived. In other words, a hill/holy/hell/*sheol*. This means it was a gateway to the world above, Asgard.

A 'Heaven on Earth' and center of Creation, was equivalent to being 'center of the island'. Places were 'centered' in ancient times by building pyramids or holy trees such as Yggdrasyl. They only needed point north to be 'centered.', yet if you consult the geographical figure below, you see Old Sarum is more or less the center of the hypothetical 'Atlantic-Coast Empire,' that some say was called 'Atlantis'. (See my book *In Search of the Origin of Pyramids* for more information on this *Axis Mundi* cult.)

Yet the legend also describes a castle. This is a castle on a hill basically. Yet it needs to be round and we usually do not ever encounter round hill forts. In fact hill forts are never round, however here in Old Sarum we see an amazing sort-of round hill. (It is not quite round, somewhat ovoid, but who knows what it once looked like! We are talking ten-thousand years of changes, flowing water, erosion, neglect, rebuilding, etc!)

The central city of Atlantis in the legend also had a wall which was circular and enclosed the city.

Old Sarum, as shown is a circular hill fort. It has ditches carved around it! I believe these would have filled with water from springs on the hill! Under end-of-ice-age conditions, ice sheets to the North would have compressed and melted waters, which filled underground rivers, flowing in from mountains to North, southward. The hill may have been literally overflowing with water, filling the ditches below! This may have continued for millennia until the ice-ages shifted to Siberia in some kind of Pole Shift. (I like Fred Hoyle do not accept the Milankovich-cycle solution to the Ice Age Puzzle).

Location-wise, Old Sarum is obviously also, very conveniently in the Atlantic, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, unlike the next-best candidate which is the Minoan Empire.



Fig. Medieval, Old Sarum.

WEALTHY THROUGH METAL TRADE

In 2017 I led an expedition to find the 'Mines of King Solomon' in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan. I speculated long ago that the Lost Orichalcum mines, as well as the Mines of Solomon are located in the Upper Peninsula! Why? Easy! They are the biggest mines of the Ancient World! This must have been an Atlantic Trade! I noticed streaks of copper literally on rocks on the beaches of Lake Huron and Michigan! Incredible!

According to Platon's legend, Atlantis had islands behind it which were the way to other islands, which you could follow until you got to the Opposite Continent! (Literally America!) Just incredible! Now there must have clearly been a point to travelling across the Atlantic.

Atlantis was an island, but not just *one* place would figure in the legend. This is because Atlantis was a Sea Confederation 'United Into One', a confederation of TEN Kings. I would speculate that this was the entire Atlantic Coast, which was forced into a trade federation. According to Platon it was a 'vast empire, wrapped up into one.' In addition he said that all the people outside the Pillars of Hercules made war on all those within the Pillars.

This would imply that Atlantis itself was at war with possibly *another empire* inside the pillars, which opposed their trading operations, impoverishing their citizens, (almost the number-one reason empires go to war in the first place!)

Consulting Diodorus Siculus, (Diodorus of Sicily, who is the most underrated of the ancient historians), we read that there was an empire here. These were possibly ancestors of the Tyrsenians, centred in Sicily or about, who maintained the Orichalcum trade in later times. These may have been Atlanteans or their opponents.

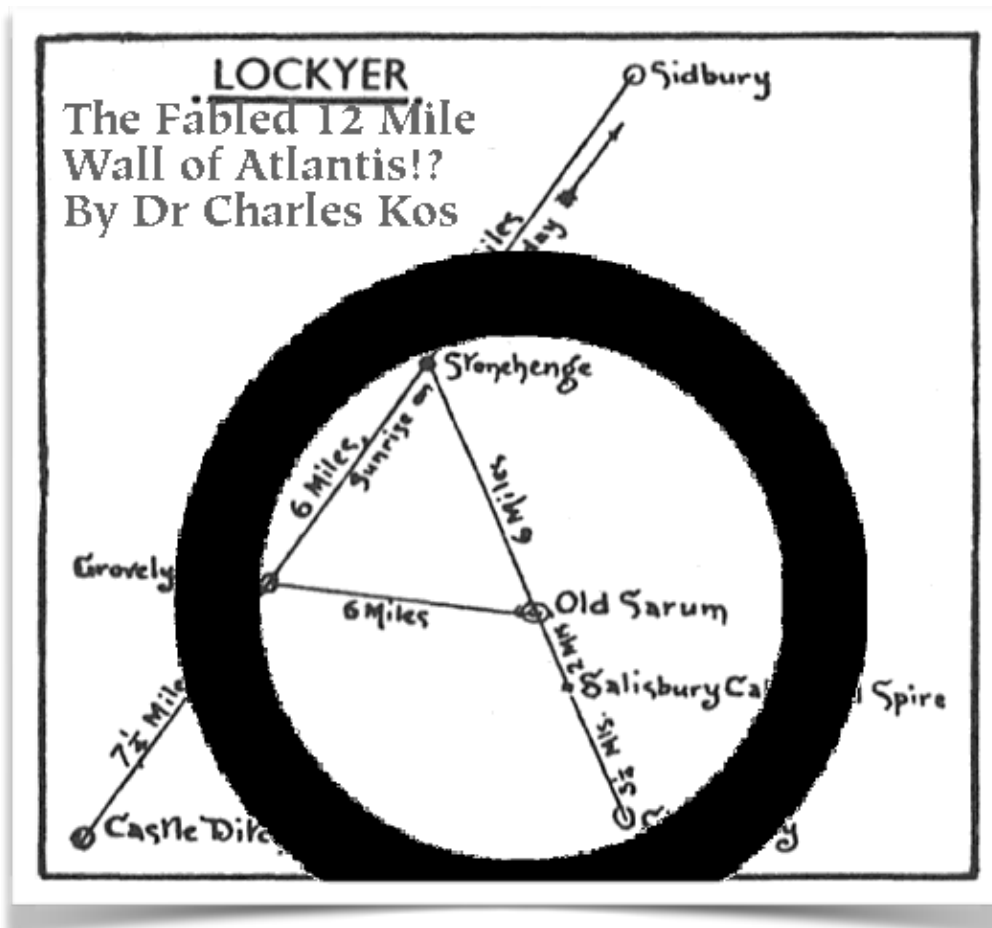


Fig. The Wall itself!?

This Mediterranean empire was possibly 'Athens'. It was possibly ruled by a figure called Saturn. Thus this was a war between Poseidon/Atlas (Founding kings or gods of Atlantis), vs. Saturn, or Cronus as he is called in Greek. These are the very Gods who ruled before the 'Olympians', or Greek gods, in some previous, unknown civilisation. They built the megalithic rocks in Greece and elsewhere.

With detail after detail I find the story of Atlantis fits closely with what we see at Old Sarum. In fact the only real problem I can find is that there doesn't seem to be a canal linking the city to the coast, as the legend states! In addition the city is not quite near the coast but tens of miles distant!

But things may have been very different ten thousand years ago. Other than that I am perfectly satisfied that this is the real Atlantis. Here is some further evidence:

Six miles distant from the city of Atlantis, according to the legend, was a vast wall circumscribing the city. This is just what we see around Old Sarum with regard to fortress ruins at this distance.

Old Sarum is one of the oldest continuously occupied places in UK! Early settlement is estimated around 3000 BC but that can't be so because nearby Amesbury, the town of the Stonehenge builders, dates to literally 8,800 BC according to newer datings! In other words it is 10,000 years old! Just incredible!

Amesbury must be partly built from the city wall of the Old Atlantis, or as an outer suburb that never went away. Amazing! No other candidate for Atlantis can surely boast this sheer level of civilised, continuous occupation?



FIG. OUTSIDE VS. INSIDE THE PILLARS. Here we see the two economic empires. The purpose of the war would have been reducing trade barriers and for control of the Orichalcum Trade, possibly grain from Egypt if there were bad harvests. I believe the war was between Stone-Age peoples but based on the cities of higher-tech more ancient peoples. Ultimately Atlantis and her opponents may have been trade confederations. UK is nicely in the centre of the Atlantic economic area!

CANALS

The Atlantis legend, (and UK), describe fabulously long canals crossing the countryside, which are manmade. The Atlantis story mentions a canal from the mountains. It stated that there was a canal, a huge, long, epic construction needed to bring produce and I would imagine metal, floated down from the mountains.

I have speculated this is what the so-called Offa's Dyke is. Offa's Dyke is not much of a fortification. Yet it separates England from Wales. It looks to me more like a man-made river of sorts! Just incredible! 20 meters wide and 240 km long. To me, this is out of reach of construction by Medieval Kings.

There is speculation it may have been built by the Romans also, along with Hadrian's Wall. To me, this is a vast undertaking of a powerful civilisation which controlled the whole of England, and more. I think it is the far older man-made river spoken of in the Plato legend! There is no reason it could not have been fortified at a later date, or diverted.



Fig. Offa's Dyke

ABOUT OLD SARUM

Old Sarum is not only shaped like Atlantis, it is basically 'Old Salisbury', the old town! I imagine this was located to the hill in late Roman times when the empire began to break down. This town shifted into the valley when the climate deteriorated after the Warm Period of the High Middle Ages, ended eight hundred years ago, and the underground spring dried up (William of Malmesbury). Alternately it was "very plentifully served with springs and wells of very sweet water" (Hollinshed). We don't know the real story of the abandonment of Old Sarum.

It had also become irrelevant to be located inside a hill fort, and people complained about having to carry water up the hill from the river in the valley below. Then again there may have been a political reason for the town's demise and the relocation of a religious the seat of power away from the protected fortress.

Old Sarum always had its own springs which I speculate overflowed into the nearby canals and rings around the hill, creating defensive ditches. It cannot be a coincidence that here is an island in the Atlantic with the same layout and where almost everything else matches! The Atlantis legend even speaks of the flowing-water goddess who lived in the sacred hill. In the centre of the city in the legend was a temple to the sacred god, Poseidon, literally god of the oceans.

There is also a church there where the possible 'Temple of Poseidon' may have been. Sarum was of terrifically ancient importance, an importance no longer appreciated or realised. This was the seat of the Bishops of Sarum.

SINKING BENEATH THE SEA

UK actually continues to lose homes and so forth to the sea. Its old name, its oldest name was Albion, the White Land, literally. This is because of the chalk cliffs which crumble into the sea, even in very ancient times. The whole UK, and Doggerland area was furthermore, once a much larger land indeed. There are even legends of submerged cities.

The legend of *Lyonesse*, supposedly off the coast of Cornwall, is most popular! Some say that on days of still waters you can see undersea ruins. Doggerland also may have been part of this great and incredible empire.

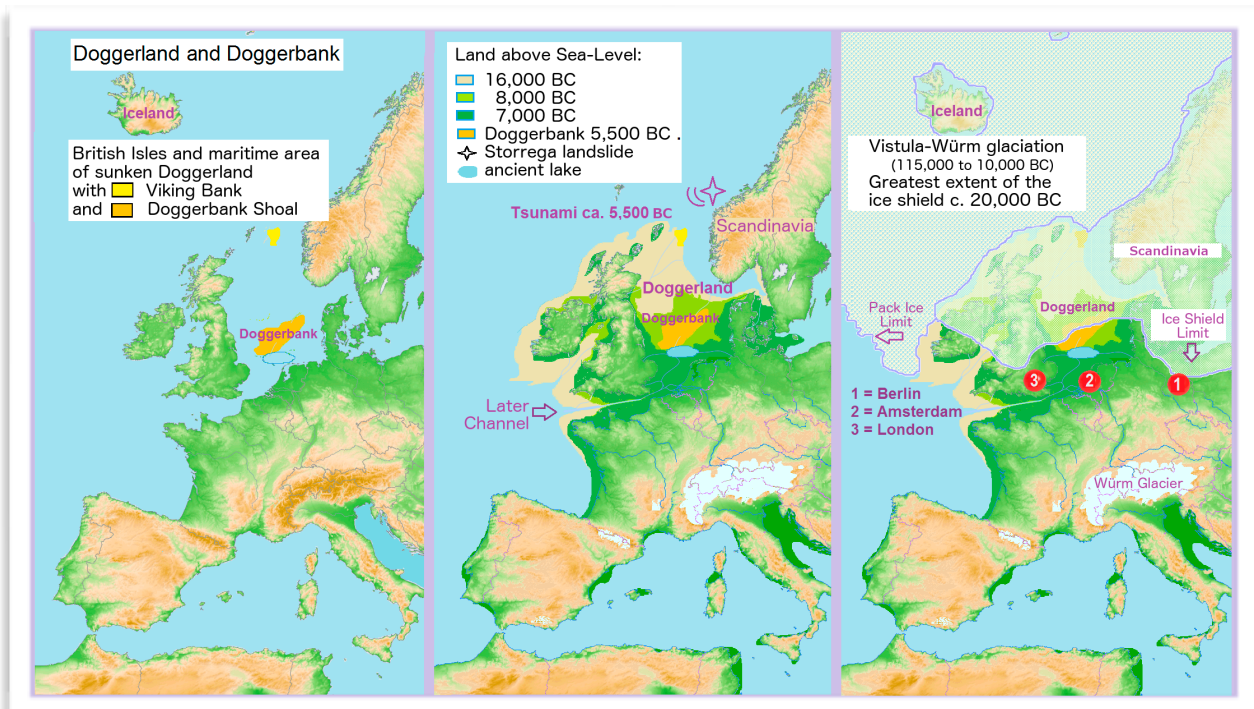


Fig. Land Lost in the UK and Surrounds with rising waters since the Ice Age

LAND OF ELEPHANTS, HOT SPRINGS

Atlantis was the land of elephants and hot springs. So was Ancient UK with mammoths 9000 years ago as well as the hot springs of Bath! So these details of the story fit also! I will go into great detail about this in a future book!

ATLANTIS: HOME OF PYTHAGOREAN KNOWLEDGE? THE UK?

I have speculated in various videos on Youtube that UK was the central location of Atlantis and the location of Pythagorean/Archimedes (Western) Knowledge. This opposed knowledge of the East which was dominated by Greece, Egypt and Babylon.

Pythagoras and Archimedes were Greeks but from a westerly region, Sicily. Their knowledge is 'very different' to that of Greece itself and Egypt and Babylon. It is remarkably highly advanced for the tiny island of Sicily! I speculated that this is actually knowledge appropriated by Pythagoras and Archimedes. Knowledge from Sicily was like 'Eastern Knowledge' today!

I know this because as a medieval scholar I noticed a trend where in addition to writing books, medieval monks would be copying earlier books into their own manuscripts. Titled books did not have separate bindings in the past. You would learn to write by copying other books, or as a clerk. There were no printed books and most people simply could not read. When books were copied it was often as if the scribe wrote the original, because there was often no other name on the manuscript other than his!

Sicily has always been a very rich land. In the Middle Ages it was the richest country in Europe! I think and speculate that the fortress of Syracuse contained subterranean, megalithic (huge rocks) passages.

These possibly contained inscribed glyphs upon which mathematical knowledge was written, as a time capsule, but which ultimately dated back to Atlantis. I can't prove it, but why would one man like Archimedes come up with calculus on his own with no predecessors? In addition, his laser-light-show which amazed and burned the Roman fleet, it seems, related to the more ancient Shamir of Solomon, a laser cutting device used to cut up rock. I have speculated it was used to cut Inca Stones.

Pythaeas speculated that UK or Hyperborea was the home to ancient knowledge when he mentioned an instrument that you could use there, to make distant objects like the moon seem very large. A telescope basically! In other words lens knowledge is from the 'west'. So Archimedes' burning-mirror knowledge would predate Archimedes.

FACTS ABOUT ORICHALCUM

Atlantis was rich in Orichalcum. The Orichalcum mines, wherever they were, were exhausted in about the 500s BC, and the trade to Europe stopped. This is about the time when it is a fact that copper from Michigan is found in Middle-Eastern Swords.

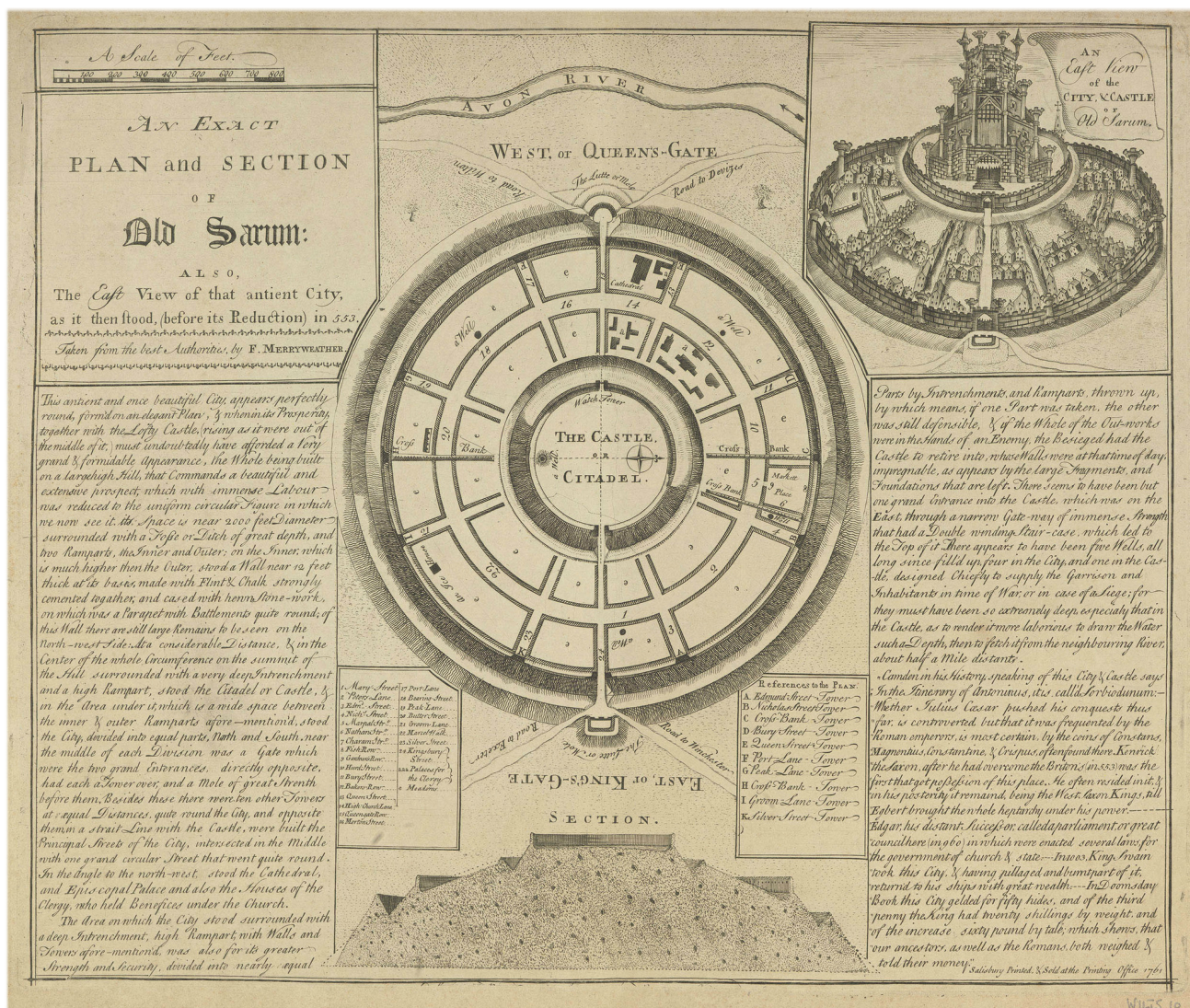
In other words there was a copper or even orichalcum trade. I have speculated that this orichalcum is a more ceremonial and harder form of copper. It looks like a silvery gold. It came from possibly the Lake Superior region or even the Atlantic Coast, Spain or UK which are rich in mining. You can tell that people back then were used to shipping materials from the Wales area, because they shipped Stonehenge from there!

When the Orichalcum trade died is when transatlantic trade was forgotten, but it was perhaps never forgotten in Ireland, where it continued, as I have proven in many many videos!

Please look out for more information in a future book on the subject! Cheers!

Thank you!

P. S. Please check out my other articles, books and youtube on the channel 'Charles Kos.'



**Fig. An Excellent, some say fanciful plan of Old Sarum, by antiquary F. Merriweather!
"Before its reduction in 553." (AD)**

IS THIS FORMER CITY OF ATLANTIS?!