

A 14 - THOUSAND - YEARS OLD WORLD SEA MAP

by

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Summary

In the NW-Spanish caves, we can find to our surprise old sea maps from the oceans all around the world. We can recognize different ships and also corresponding ocean currents. Unexpectedly, people knew the most dangerous points of the Atlantic – the coast of Brazil and the icebergs in the north-west. But one can also find in the area of India the rivers Indus and Ganges. The river Ganges is pointed out as an early river-shiping line. This realization will be underpinned through the maps of Piri Re'is (1513) and Hadschi Ahmed (1559). Piri Re'is drew an exact map of the Atlantic and the surrounding continents and Hadschi Ahmed of the whole world.

THIS PAPER ought to show the possibility of crossing the different Oceans in early times. In order to demonstrate this statement I will divide this article into different parts. I will start my presentation with my interpretation of the "Odyssey" by Homer.

The fundamental error in former interpretations of the „Odyssey“ by Homer and "The Argonauts" by Apollonios of Rhodes was the assumption that the knowledge of the journeys came to us from the old Greeks. In fact the Greeks only recorded the journeys but did not know where they took place. As far as the Odyssey is concerned, the Phoenicians were the actual sailors, following the instructions of the old

Egyptians. The highest priests and the Pharaoh were the only ones able to write these down, to analyze them exactly and to comprehend the basic points. To the rest of the interested, only a coded message was made to know – the wanderings of Ulysses.

The voyage of Ulysses was given a Greek-Mycenaean background, the search of Telemachos for his father Ulysses. Absolutely independent of this framework is the journey of Ulysses. It starts and ends in Egypt. Thus, the view of the world changed: The earth was not seen as a disk anymore, as most of the Greek did, but which a globe as was the Egyptian understanding. The Phoenicians, therefore, were able to sail around the world in a westerly direction. They were the best mariners of their time,

and their ships were more withstanding than the caravels of Columbus and Magellan. Magellan sailed the same route as Ulysses, and both needed two years of actual sailing time, not counted the stops. The conditions for both were alike – they had to sail with the wind and the ocean currents.

THE CODE to my paper on the Odyssey is the Phoenician concept of “og” – the concept of a circle of water surrounding the earth. In the voyage of Ulysses, this circle of water can be divided into five successive parts of the ocean:

- 1) The Grey Sea – the Mediterranean;
- 2) The Okeanos – the Atlantic;
- 3) The Violet-Sea of the Prophet Teiresias – the Pacific;
- 4) The Black Sea – the Gulf of Bengal;
- 5) The Red Sea (here you will find the wine- or redwine-coloured sea of the Odyssey) – the Erithraean Sea, the Red Sea of the old cultures, the ocean between India and Africa – the Arabian Sea.

Nowhere in the whole journey of Ulysses this principle is contradicted.

After this introduction, I wish to mention shortly the different stations of the wanderings of Ulysses. He starts at Egypt. (Figure 1)

On the first station of his journey, Ulysses meets the Lotophages on the Libyan coast – North Africa. Some of his companions eat from the Lotos-fruit – a narcotic. Ulysses brings his friends back to the ship by force and ties them up. In the old cultures, narcotics were known and taken.

On the next station, Ulysses encounters the Cyclopes. I place them in the south of Tunisia. The described dwelling of the Cyclope agrees with the dwellings of the people in Matmata today. The Cyclopes are the tallest and most beautiful people –

Herodotus describes them as 2 to 2,30 meters tall.

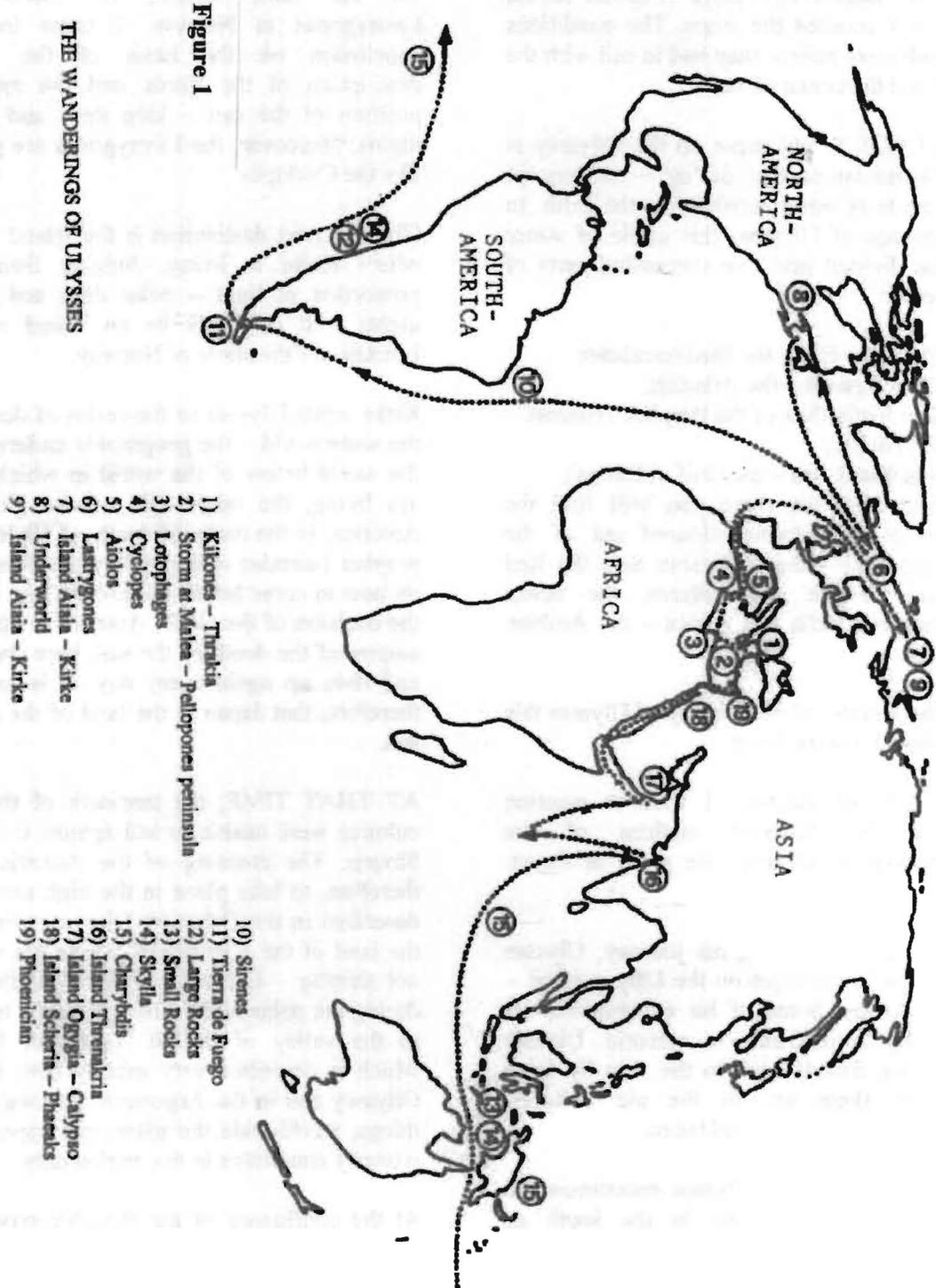
On the third station, he meets the Lastrygones in Norway. I came to this conclusion on the basis of the exact description of the fjords and the specific position of the sun – long days and short nights. Moreover, the Lastrygones are giants like the Cyclopes.

Ulysses' next destination is the Island Aiaia where Kirke is living. Judging from the proportion of light – polar days and polar nights – it can only be an island of the Lofotes, off the shore of Norway.

Kirke sends Ulysses to the realm of death or the underworld – the geographic underworld, the world below of the world in which they are living, the other side of the globe – America. In the realm of death, of Hades, the prophet Teiresias will give Ulysses directives on how to come home, he informs him about the decision of the Gods. America is also the empire of the death of the sun, here she dies and rises up again every day. It is logical, therefore, that Japan is the land of the rising sun.

AT THAT TIME, the mariners of the old cultures were unable to sail against the Gulf Stream. The crossing of the Atlantic had, therefore, to take place in the high north, as described in the Odyssey. Ulysses arrives in the land of the Kymmeres, where the sun is not shining – Labrador or Newfoundland – during the polar night. From there, he travels to the valley of the St. Lawrence River, which is described very exactly both in the Odyssey and in the Argonauts. Among other things, world-wide the plane tree appears at wintery conditions in this region only.

At the confluence of the Pyriphlegeton and the Kokytos, two streams, a rock marks the entrance to the realm of death. I found out that at the point where the two rivers, the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, an arm of the



Styx – the Niagara Falls, join, there is a rock, the Scout Royal in Montreal. Here is the entrance to the realm of death.

Of which way home does the prophet tell Ulysses? As seen from America, he has to cross the Violet-Sea to the island of Trinakria – India -, and from there to travel back home – but not across the Okeanos – the Atlantic! Ulysses returns to Kirke across the Atlantic, making use of the Gulf Stream. Kirke helps him to master the dangerous sea-route.

ULYSSES TRAVELS along the European Coast in a southerly direction. Arriving in West Africa, he makes use of the ocean current of the Canarian basin in order to cross the Atlantic. After the crossing, he could have landed in Brazil but that's exactly what Kirke had warned him against. He has to sail along the Sirenes! Ulysses had been warned of the deadly cliffs.

The next station is the island under fire and smoke – Tierra del Fuego! Kirke had instructed him to sail along the large rocks – the Andes. Making use of the South Passat Drift, Ulysses crosses the Pacific and lands at the small rocks – the inhabited islands – to take water and food on board. After passing the Violet Sea – the Pacific and the Black Sea, the Gulf of Bengal, the half of the Indian Ocean, Ulysses arrives at the island of Trinakria – the threecornered island – India.

From there, Ulysses sails across the Arabian Sea which is called the wine – or redwine-coloured sea – the Erythraean Sea of the old cultures. In the today sultanate of Oman lives Calypso. Here Ulysses stays for seven years, until the Gods permit his home-coming.

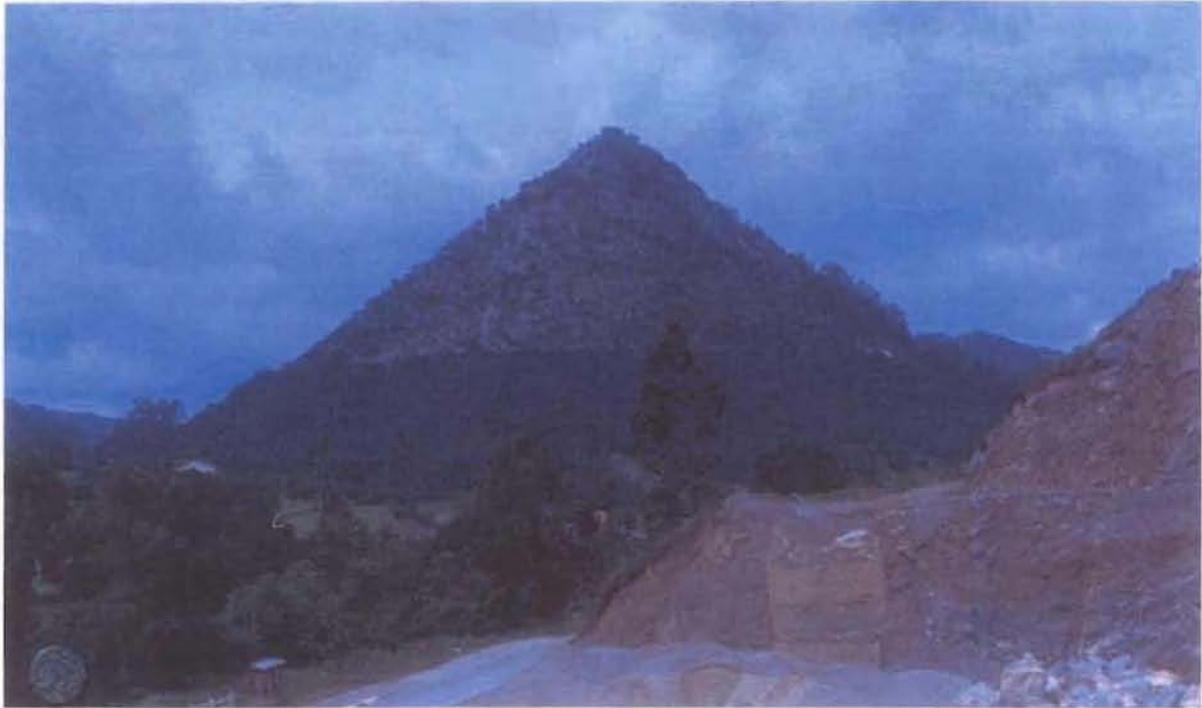
The last part of his journey takes him through today's Red Sea to the Sinai peninsula, the native country of Alkinoos, the king of the Phaeaks – Egypt. Ulysses crosses today's Red Sea to the island of the Phaeaks. The latter will sail him across the Grey Sea. The

country where Ulysses landed also has to be located at the Red Sea and the Grey Sea – the Mediterranean. The circle of the ancient circumnavigation of the globe – in westerly direction – has been closed with the arrival in Egypt. Point of time 1.200BC. till 950 BC.

But what is the connection between my interpretation of the Odyssey, the "Cueva del Castillo" and the other caves in the surroundings? It is important to take a look at the different caves in NW-Spain, in the provinces Cantabria and Asturia. Some of these caves contain parts of an old world-sea-map. At this point I have to thank Mr. Fukazawa of Japan, who allowed me to use his photos.

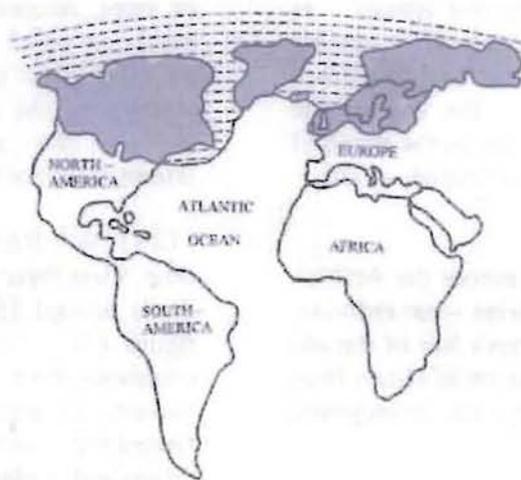
The Cueva del Castillo is located close to the famous cave of Altamira in the NW of Spain, near to the Atlantic coast. On the next figure we can see the mountain-outside of the Cueva del Castillo, as you can see, it has the shape of a pyramid. (Figure 2) This site is known for its rock paintings which mainly consist in representations of animals as well as of certain geometrical forms. These forms have been recognized as to be different types of ships. According to my assumptions, the points on which these ships seem to sail can be considered as the correspondent ocean currents of the Atlantic! These currents led me to the same conclusion as my interpretation of the "Odyssey".

FIRST WE HAVE to consider the point of time when these drawings were realized, and that's around 15.000 – 10.000 BC. On this figure (3) - 16.000 BC.- we can see an enormous sheet of ice covering England and Ireland, as well as the entire Iceland and Greenland - except a small part in the SE-Greenland, Iceland and Ireland lay on the sea. This will be an important factor in interpreting the "Cueva del Castillo". In the following the sheet of ice extended from the south of Greenland in western direction to the south of the Canadian Sea plate. From this point of time down – 16.000 BC. –the final



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Figure 2: Mountain-outside of the Cueva del Castillo.



MAP: 16,000 B.C.

Dotted Line = ice limit

Grey Zone = ice sheet

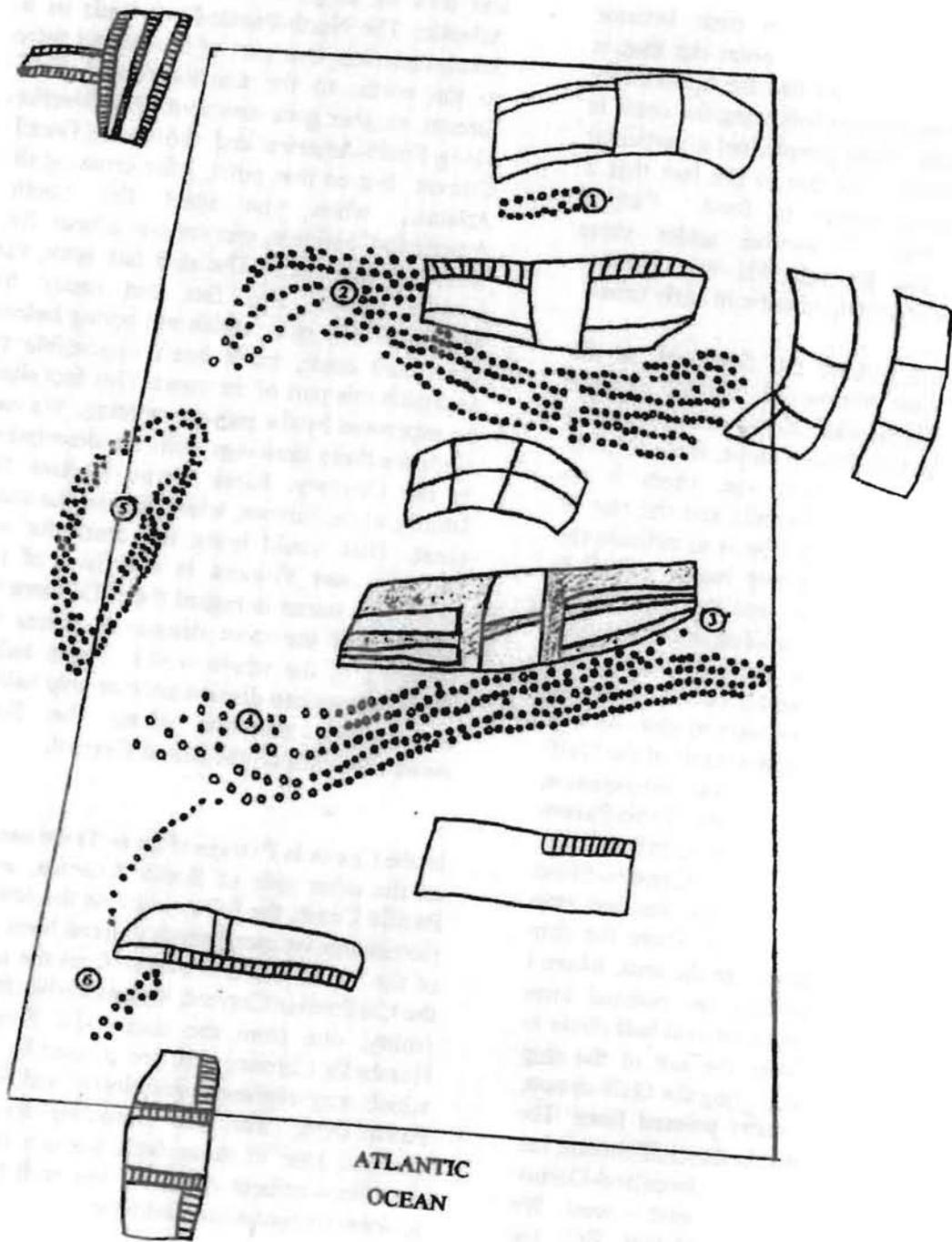
stadium of the Würm ice time became significant. I would like to point out that in that period of time men had the opportunity to change continents in following the coast in the high north. These people had a particular connection to the sea due to the fact that it was their only source of food. Fishing permitted them to survive under these conditions, and through this way humans were able to cross the Atlantic in early times!

NOW LET US have the first look at the paintings of the "Cueva del Castillo". (Figure 4) The second map shows today's ocean currents. We can discern ships, three of them with sails. As we can see, there is no connection between the sails and the rest of the ship. The sail's function is to indicate the direction in which the ship has to sail. It is important to emphasize that the two biggest ships are sailing upon pointed lines. The nine parallel pointed lines represent the Gulf-Stream, the most powerful ocean current of the Atlantic, going from west to east. As well the five pointed lines in the south of the Gulf-Stream have to be, as a logical consequence, the Canaren -Street and the North-Passat-Drift, which lead us to the Carribean-Sea. The rectangle under the Canaren-Street represents the Canary Islands, the last stop before crossing the Atlantic. There the ship sails in western direction. In the area, where I locate the Carribean-Sea, the pointed lines are combined in form of an oval half circle to the Gulf-Stream. Under the sail of the ship above which is sailing along the Gulf-stream, we can detect two short pointed lines. The one in the north upwards the Gulf-Stream has to be discerned as the East-Greenland-Ocean-Current in the direction of east – west. We have to remember that 16.000 BC. the frontier of ice in the South of Greenland was exactly at that position. On the north-western part of the Atlantic we can detect two reversed boats. These boats have sunk. They express the danger of seafaring in the high north caused by fog, the enormous storms and icebergs in this region and are an advice and warning for mariners.

But now let us go to the south part of the Atlantic. The North-Passat-Drift leads us to South-America. One part of the current turns to the north, to the Carribean and Gulf-Stream, another goes into southerly direction along South-America and shows the Brazil-Current. But on that point, after crossing the Atlantic, when you meet the South-American-Continent, you can see a boat. But what had happened? The ship has sunk, the hull is above. This fact can easily be explained. The riffs, which are laying before the Brazil coast, made boats impossible to approach this part of the coast. This fact shall be expressed by the present painting. We can compare these drawings with the description in the *Odyssey*. Kirke warns Ulysses for landing at the Sirenes, which live on the same coast. That would bring the death for all. Also the seer Phineus in the Epos of the Argonauts warns in regard the riffs! Here we find one of the most dangerous points for seafaring of the whole world – even today. Moreover we can discern another ship sailing in southern direction along the South American coast on the Brazil-Current.

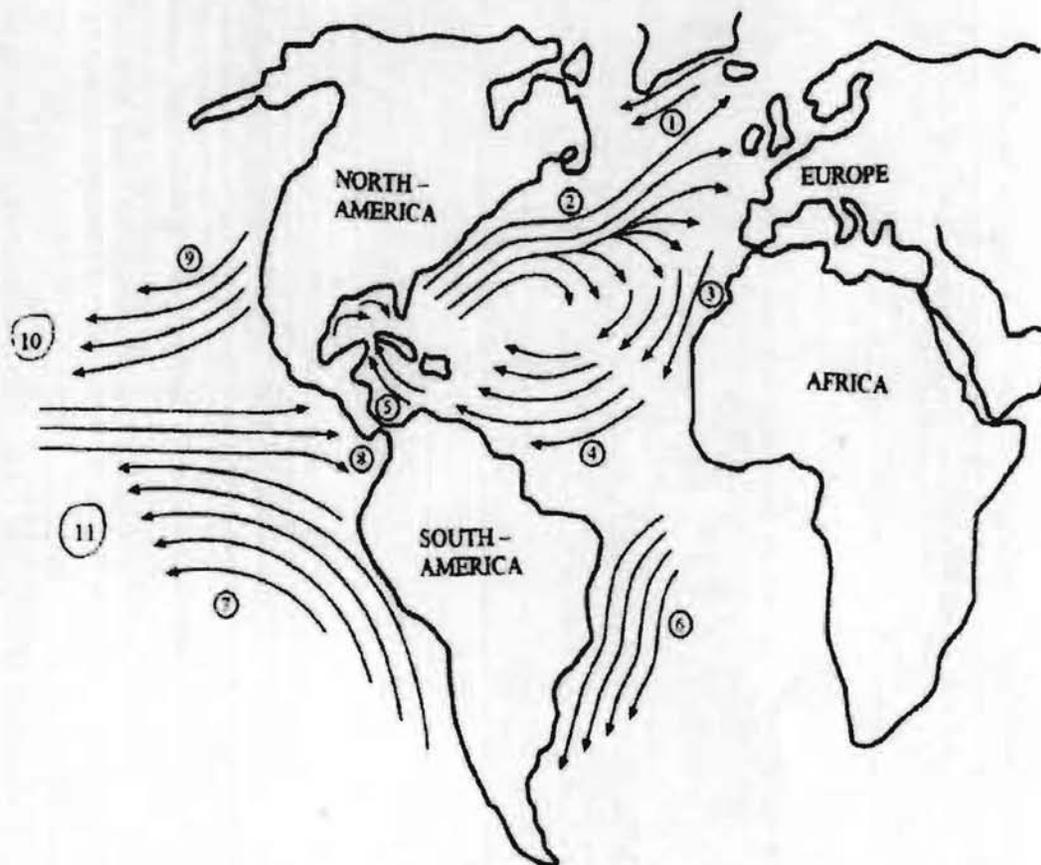
In the Cueva la Paziiega (Figure 5) we can see on the other side of South America, at the Pacific Coast, the following: At the level of the equator we can discern pointed lines. One of the ocean currents comes from the north, the Californian Current, it turns earlier like in reality, one from the south, the Peru- or Humboldt Current, both are crossed by lines, which may represent the North- and South-Passat-Drift, with the Equatorial-Reverse-Current. Due to these facts we can deduce that the continent America was well known to some navigators at that time.

DOZENT Michael Rappenglück, Germany, found in the Cueva del Castillo the star constellation of the Nordic Crown, which can be dated exactly at 12.000 BC. (Figure 6) We can therefore admit that the ocean currents of the Cueva del Castillo can be presumed for this time approximately.



The inside of the square represents one photographic picture, the outside is connected from a total view filming material.

Figure 4



TODAY'S OCEAN CURRENTS

- 1) East Greenland Current
- 2) Gulf Stream
- 3) Canary Current
- 4) North Equatorial Current
- 5) Currents of the Caribbean
- 6) Brazil Current
- 7) Peru Current
- 8) Equatorial Counter Current
- 9) Californian Current
- 10) North Passat Drift
- 11) South Passat Drift

Figure 4

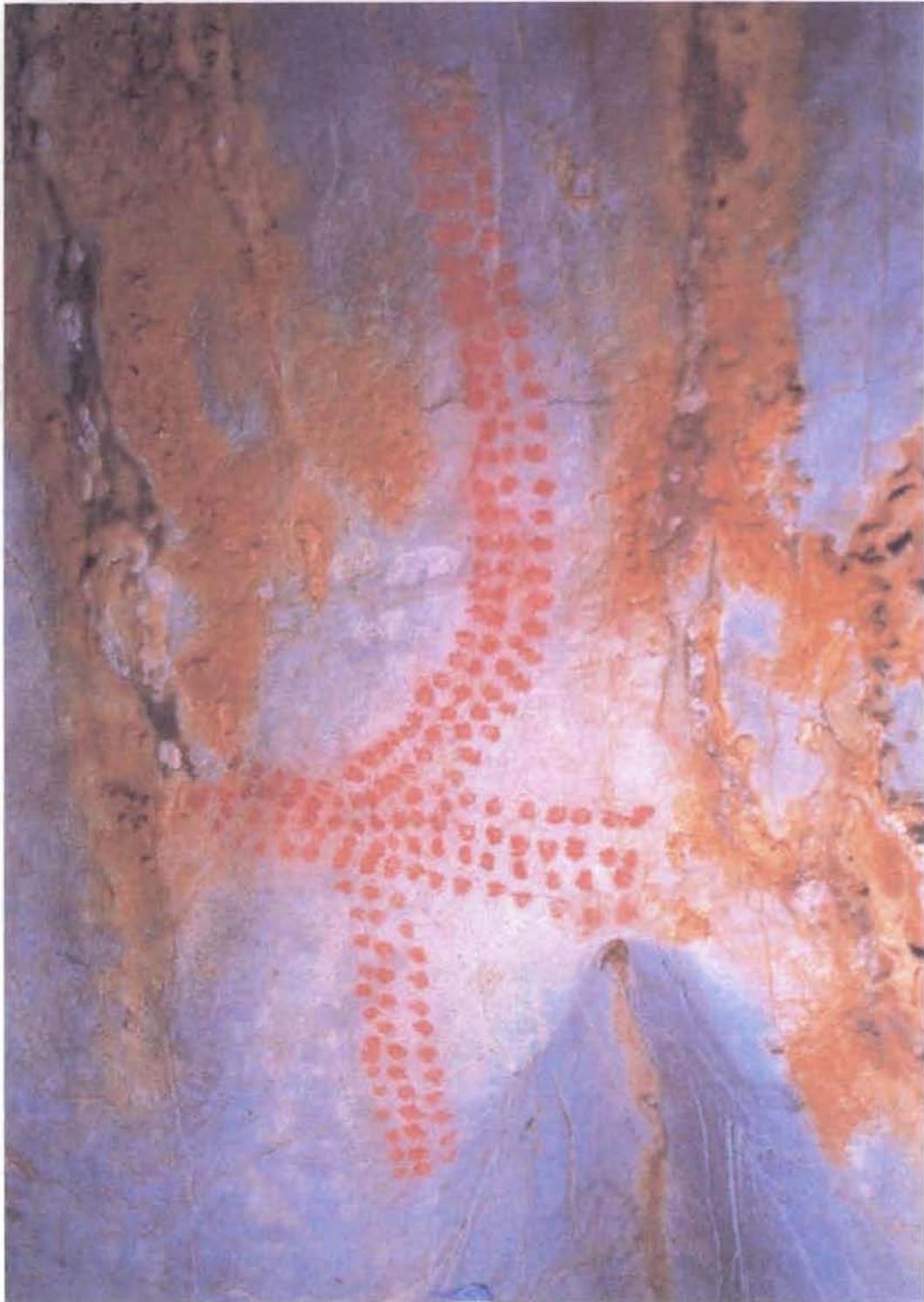
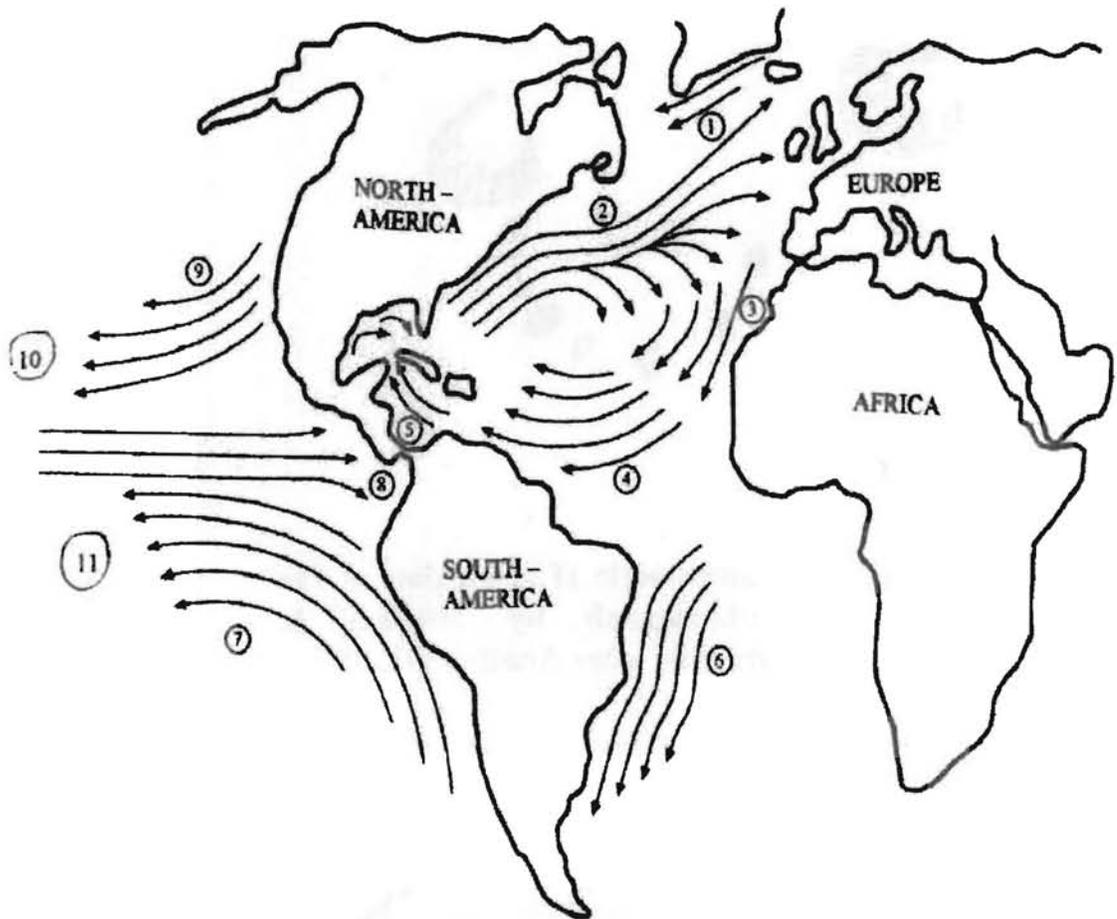


Figure 5

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Figure 5

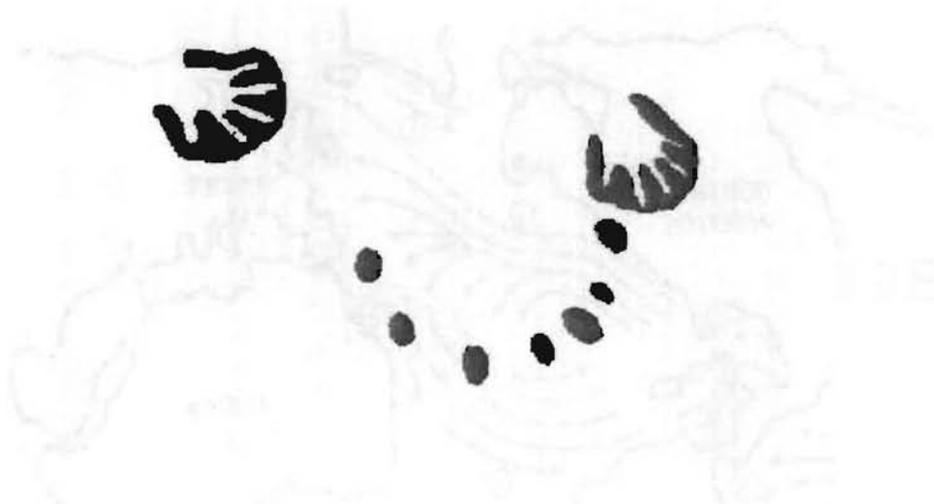


Fig. 6 ... the semi-circle of seven dots at the rock panel. Photograph by Michael A. Rappenglück/ drawing after Anati, 1991: 197.

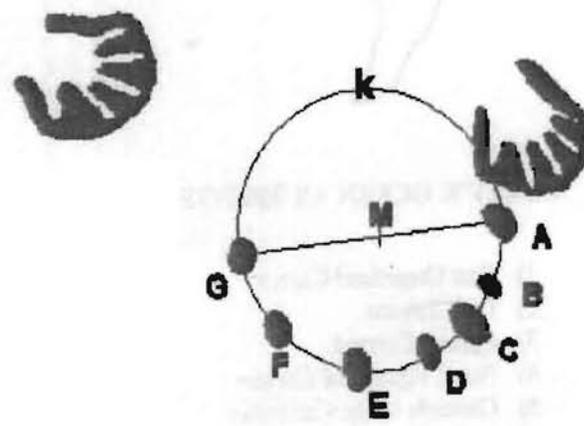


Fig. 6 The pattern of the dots follow a well-shaped semicircle. Drawing by Michael A. Rappenglück.

Concerning the mentioned map of the Atlantic-Ocean a line of very big red points can be seen. (Figure 7) I assume that this were the sea-connection graphics between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. In the east (the Atlantic) we find the Rio San Juan, Lake Nicaragua, which is the connection to the Lake Managua and from there to the Pacific, one of the most important connections in the worldwide sea-trade. The big red points represent the waterway over land. We will find them for another time in India.

AT FIRST we have to take a look at the Cueva del Castillo. (Figure 8) On the next figure the Pacific can be seen. Three ships show a half-circle and on the NW-corner of the painting an island can be seen. At the NW-part of the Pacific we have to assume the Islands of Japan with the Kuroshio-Ocean Current. It has to be noted that at this geographical position a submarine pyramid besides Yonaguni-Island (the Ryukyu-Islands of Japan) was discovered – about 10.000 years old. We can therefore assume that a high culture existed at this time in Japan. A fourth ship can be seen in the middle of the map, close to a rectangle, marked in black, which seems to be another island. I suppose that this rectangle represents the Islands of Hawaii, due to the reason that on these islands the Heiaus, old rock-shrines of prehistoric ages have be found, which are similar to those ones, constructed in Japan.

On the next figure we see (Figure 9), coming from the east a one pointed line – the North- and South-Passat Drift of the Pacific; both are aiming in the same direction. At the coast of Asia the Ocean Current to the North, the Kuroshio-Current, can be seen. Next to this point there are two pointed lines, which represent the Gulf of Bengal. Here it is possible to go in eastern and western direction as well.

On the next figure you will see this again. (Figure 10) In the east one pointed line – the Pacific, then two pointed lines – the Gulf of

Bengal. And in the west three pointed lines – the Arabian-Sea.

The next three pictures are taken from the Cave de Chufin. You see the Monsun- and Passat Drifts – 5 line of points – in the south of India. (Figure 11)

In the SW of the Monsun Drift you find the South Passat Drift, which flows in the west and the east of Madagaskar. (Figure 12)

At the next figure, we find 8 pointed lines – one below the other. (Figure 13) These lines represent the ocean currents of the Indian Ocean in the south of India. The Monsun Drift, the Equatorial Reverse Current, and the South Passat Drift.

IN THE CUEVA de El Pindal a map of India – with 5 rivers and the ocean currents of the Indian Ocean – can be found. (Figure 14) The six lines demonstrate India. The six pointed lines represent the ocean currents of the Indian Ocean, as we have seen before, the Monsun-Drift, the Equatorial Reverse Current and the South Passat Drift. The pointed line above ends at a red line - the River Indus. But only the half line represents the Indus at the top, the other half line, going to the east, represents the River Ganges. Approximately at 12.000 BC., at the ending of the Würm-Icetime, the Himalaya was covered with ice. Therefore the two big rivers, the Indus and the Ganges had the same source, the enormous Pamir-Ice-Shield. The big two points on the beginning of the Ganges show the possibility of river shipping into the continent, in contrary to the Indus. In the west of the Ganges you can see a longer line, the Brahmaputra and the river below – the Meghna. In the east of these two rivers there is drawn a river of enormous length – the Yangtsekiang. (Figure 15)

Let us take a look to the western side of this map. (Figure 16) The three lines give the continent Africa. The one pointed line, the South Passat Drift, divides into two pointed

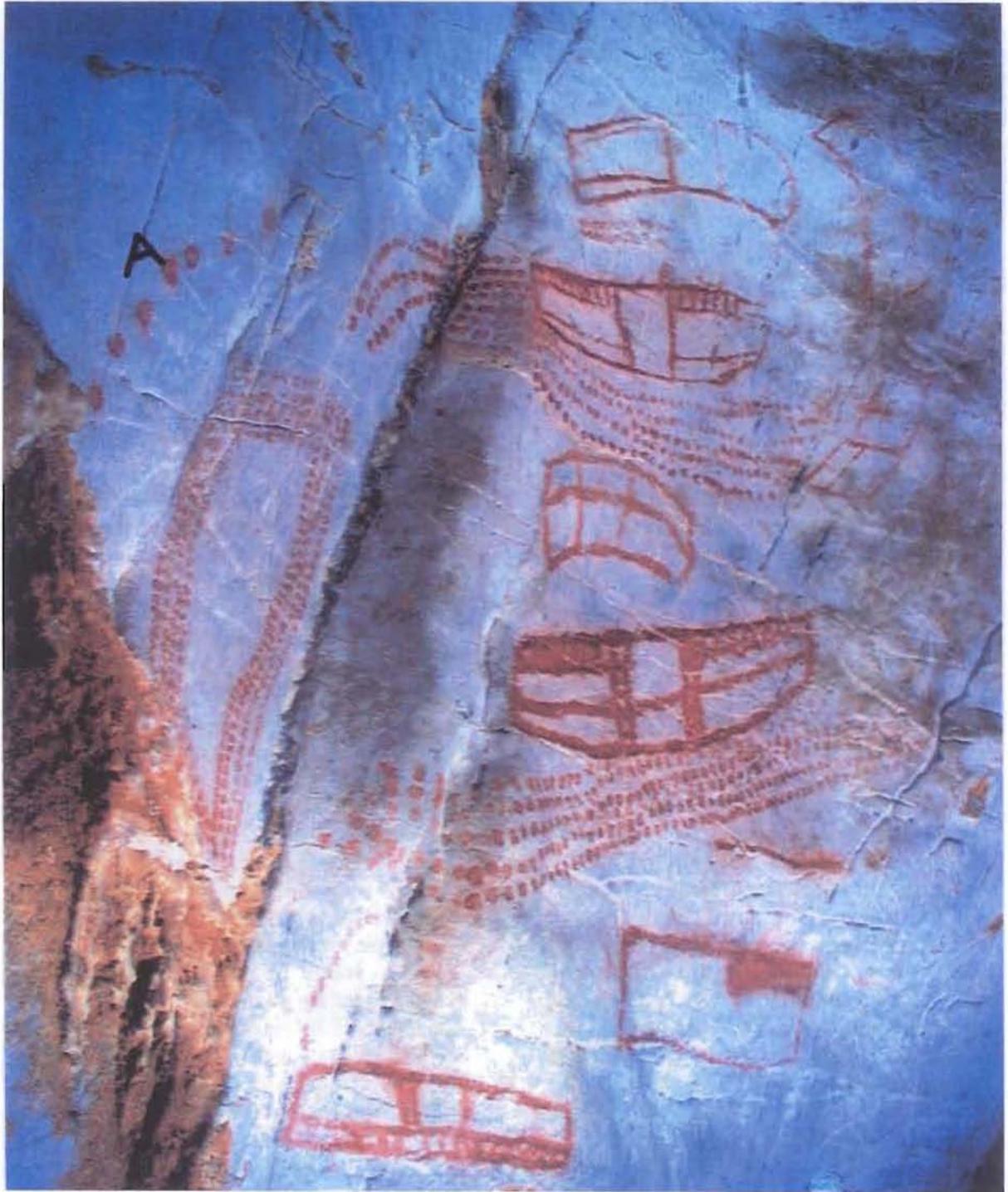
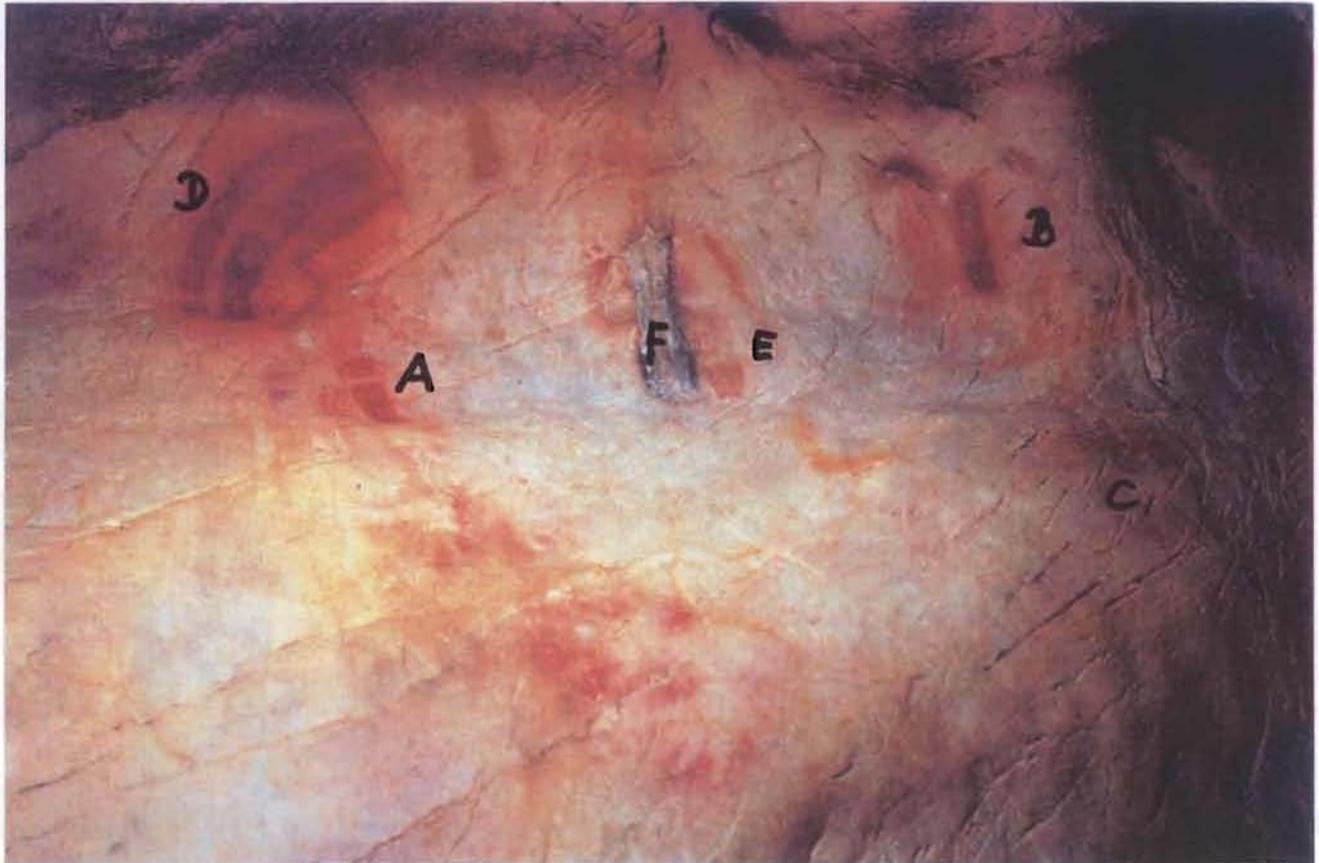


Figure 7: A – the big pointed line.

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**Figure 8: Three ships (A-C) show a half-circle.
On the NW-corner of the painting an island (D) can be seen.
A fourth ship (E) can be seen in the middle of the map,
close to a rectangle (F) , marked in black,
which seems to be another island.**

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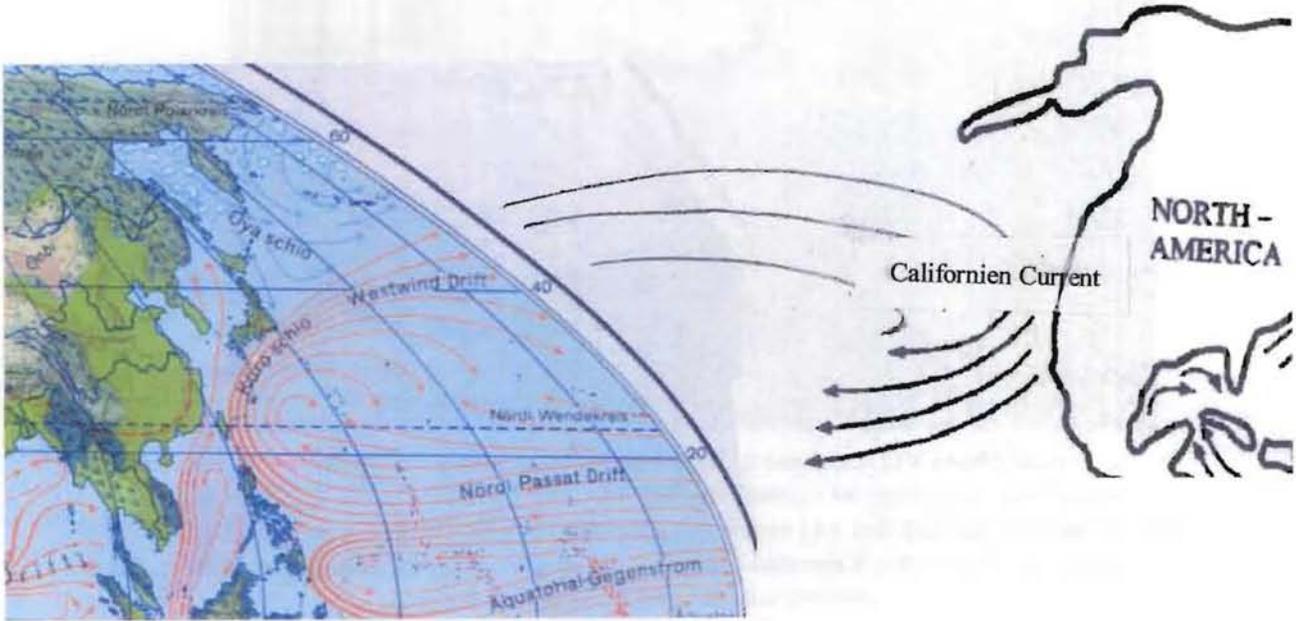
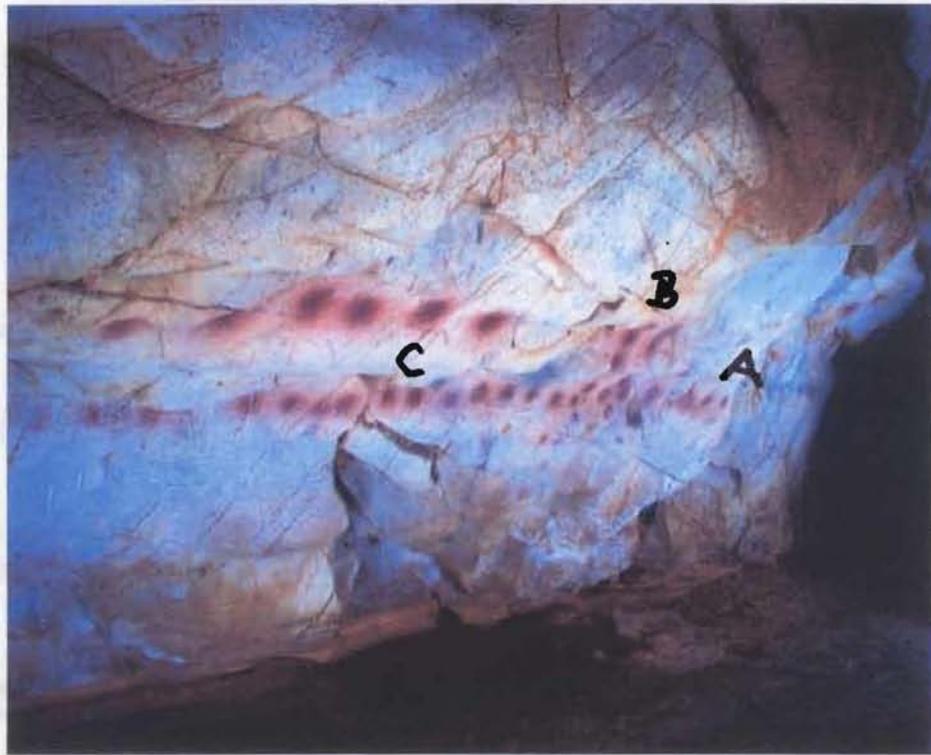


Figure 8

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Figure 9: The one pointed line (A) represents the North- and South-Passat Drift of the Pacific. At the coast of Asia the Kuroshio-Current (B) can be seen. The two pointed lines (C) represent the Gulf of Bengal.

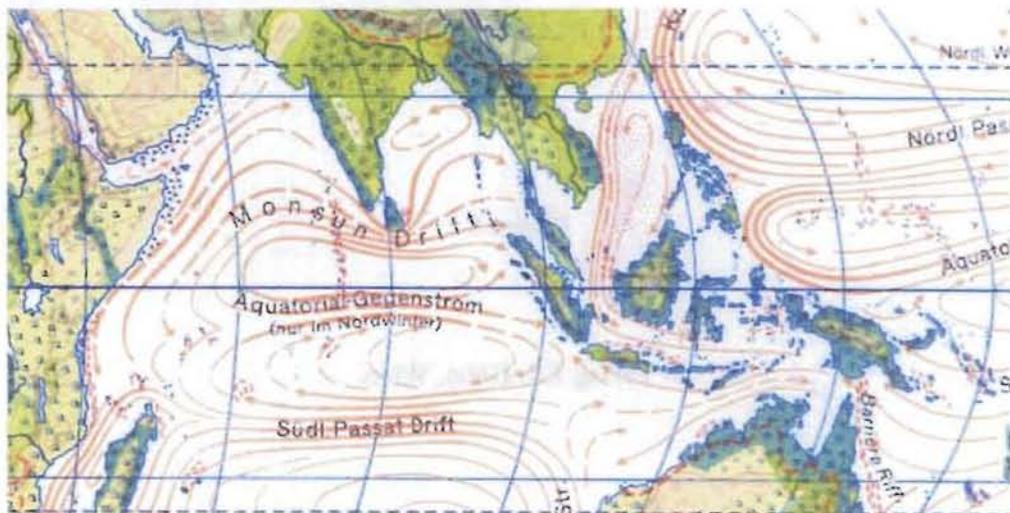
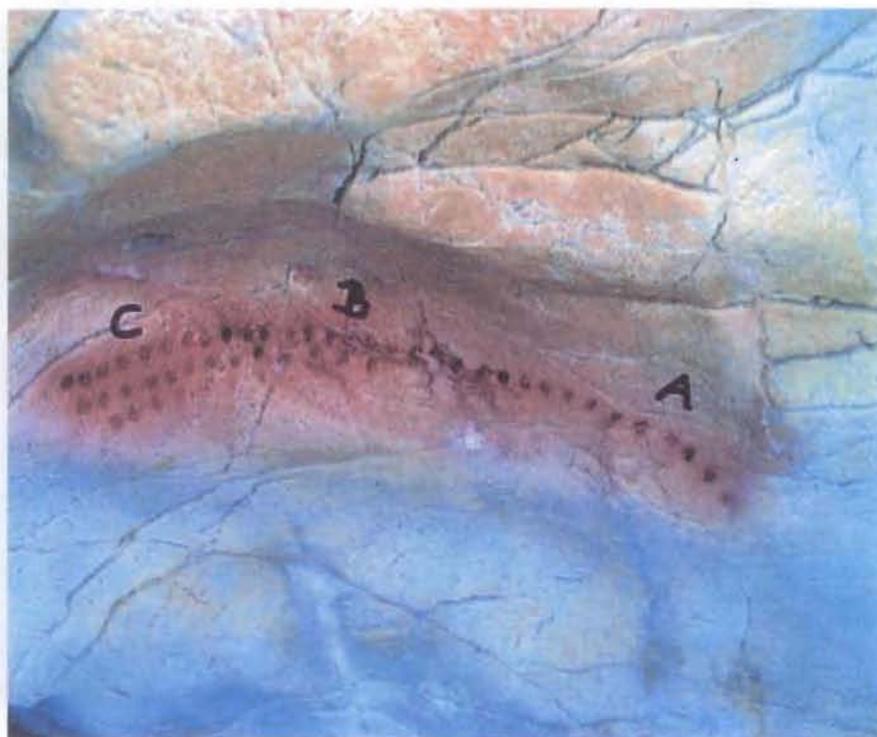


Figure 9

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**Figure 10: The one pointed line (A) – the Pacific.
The two pointed line (B) – the Gulf of Bengal.
The three pointed line (C) – the Arabian Sea.**

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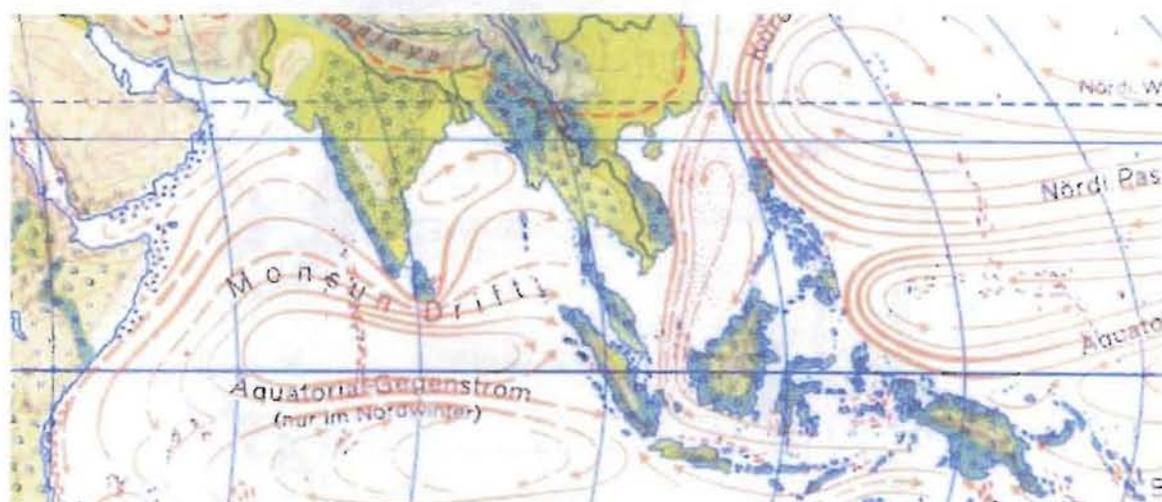


Figure 10

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**Figure 11: The Monsun –and Passat Drifts in the south of India.
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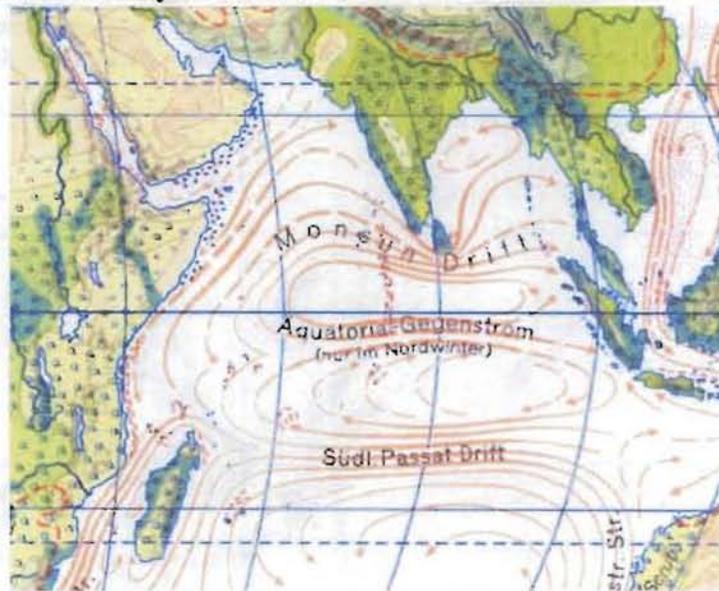


Figure 11

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Figure 12: In the SW of the Monsun Drift (A) you find the South Passat Drift (B), which flows in the west and the east of Madagaskar (C).

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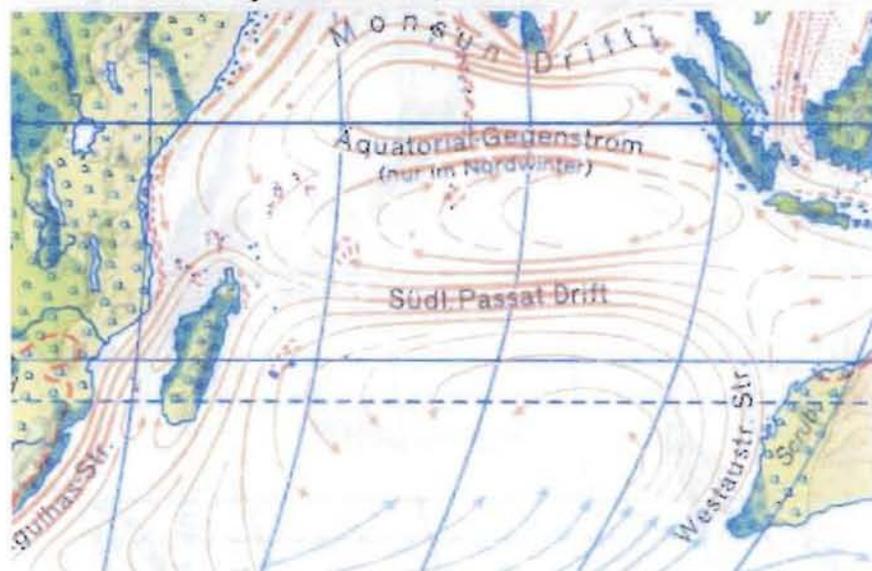
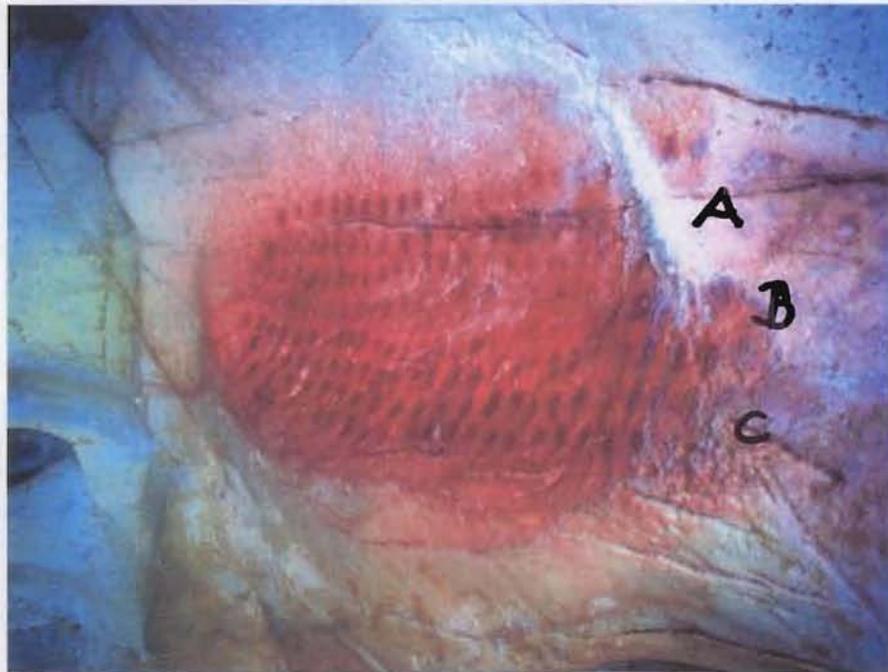


Figure 12
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Figure 13: The eight pointed lines represent the ocean currents of the Indian Ocean. (A) The Monsun Drift, (B) the Equatorial Reverse Current and (C) the South Passat Drift.

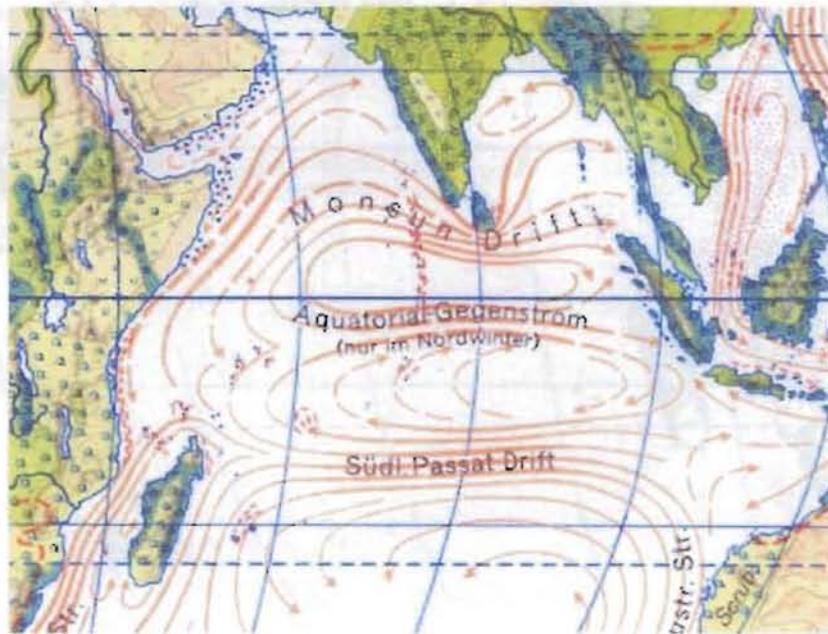


Figure 13

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lines in south-western direction – the Agulhas-Street along Africa to the south. The second part of the South Passat Drift turns with two pointed lines - here on our figure - to the southeast.

In the Cueva de las Chimeneas we find another drawing with a ship and a sail. (Figure 17) The sail has no connection with the ship – it shows only the direction west-east. Such a drawing without connection between ship and sail we had seen in the figure from the Atlantic. The sails are only showing the direction, in which the ships ought to go. In the present case the sail points into the direction west to east. And in the east of the ship we can find the borderline of India.

ON THE NEXT picture (Figure 18) regarding the same cave we see once again a ship in the west, then the border of India, following the Gulf of Bengal and the coast of Malakka, the island of Sumatra, the Islands of the Philippines and the coastline of Asia at the Pacific.

The next figure has been found in the Cueva de la Peña de Candamo. (Figure 19) Here we return to the Atlantic Ocean. On this map we find the ocean currents of the Atlantic, as from the sight of South Africa. The two pointed lines – coming from the south of Africa – represent the Benguela-Street. This ocean current turns in the south of the equator to the west – into the South Passat Drift. This South Passat Drift passes over into the Gulfstream and curves about the Sargasso-Sea in the middle of the Atlantic. The only seagoing way, when coming from the south of Africa in order to reach Western Africa in the north of the equator is the way by this drift.

On the east side of this figure there are two pointed lines coming from the north (Europe) to the African West-Coast and turning to the west – the Canaren Street.

The major question we have to deal with is if it was possible to possess a world-sea-map at 12.000 BC. At that point, I would like to refer to Charles H. Hapgood's book entitled "The Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings". Charles Hapgood examined in his book the old sea-map of Piri Re'is. Piri Re'is, a Turkish admiral, had drawn this map in 1513.

Piri Re'is himself emphasizes his map to be unique, and to be composed from older maps, solely. Charles H. Hapgood, Professor at the Keene State College, New Hampshire, has compared this map with the presentations of recent maps and has noticed that we have in the Piri Re'is' one a survey corresponding to the degree of the Atlantic width. The central point to which this depiction is related, lays in Egypt, namely on the crossing of 30th degree, east longitude (Alexandria) and the Tropic of Cancer. For the measuring of longitude precise chronometry was condition, in modern Europe acquainted not until 1750, when John Harrison developed a sea horologe for the determination of geographical longitude. For this, a zero meridian fixing was necessary. The 30th degree east longitude of today through Alexandria was for the Piri Re'is map the relator for time calculation, that is, you required zero line.

HE PAID a lot of attention to the longitude and latitude of the West-African coast, the Carribean area and the coast of South-America and drew a pretty clear and exact map. Hapgood describes many details of this old Atlantic map. Some few I will show. One important example is the Atrato-River. It's a map from the Gulf of Venezuela to Yucatan, omitting about 7 degrees of coastline between the Gulf of Venezuela and the Peninsula of Paria. A point of considerable importance here is the shape of the Atrato-River. According to our grid, the river is shown for a distance of 300 miles from the sea, and it's eastward bend at about 5 degrees North Latitude corresponds to the geographical facts. This implies that



**Figure 14: The six lines (A) demonstrate India.
The six pointed lines (B) represent the ocean currents of the Indian Ocean.
The pointed line above (C) ends at a red line (D), the river Indus.
The half line (E), going to the east, represents the river Ganges.
The big two points (F) on the beginning of the river Ganges show the possibility of river shipping. In the west of the Ganges you can see a longer line (G), the river Brahmaputra and the river below (H) the Meghna.**

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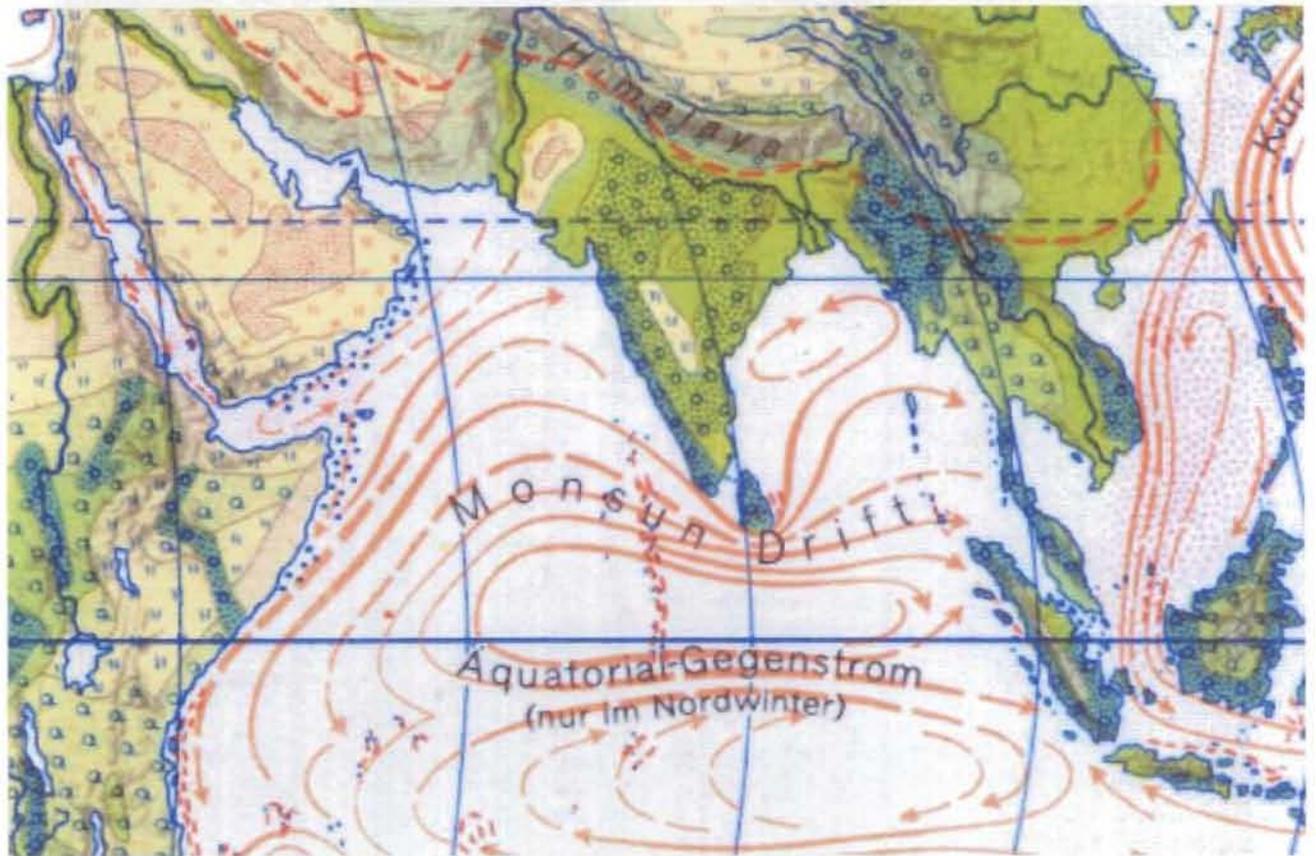


Figure 14

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Figure 15: In the east of the Brahmaputra (A) you can see a river of an enormous length – The Yangtsekiang (B).

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Figure 15

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Figure 16: The three lines (A) give the continent Africa. The one pointed line (B), the South Passat Drift, divides into two pointed lines, the Agulhas-Street (C) and with two pointed lines (D) to the southeast.

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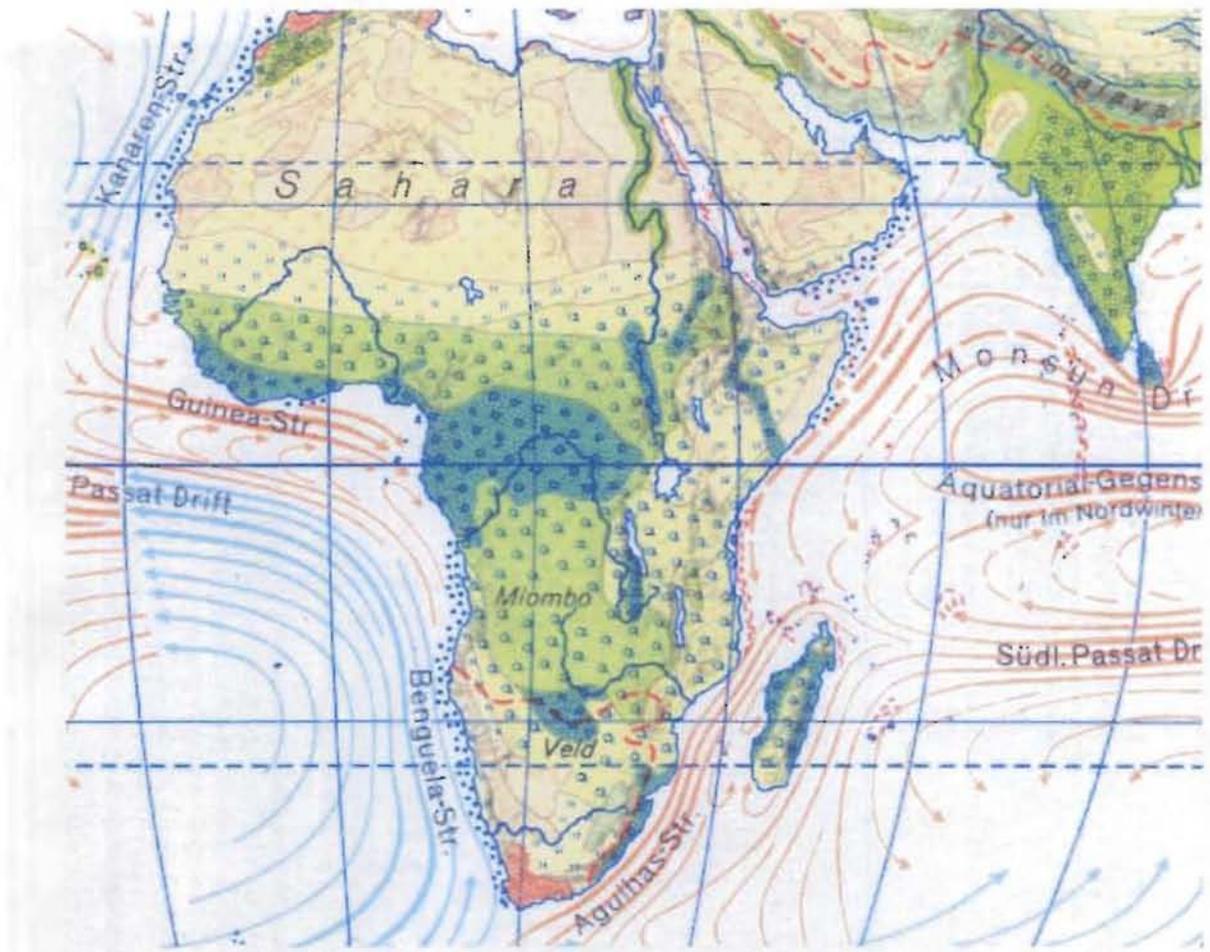


Figure 16

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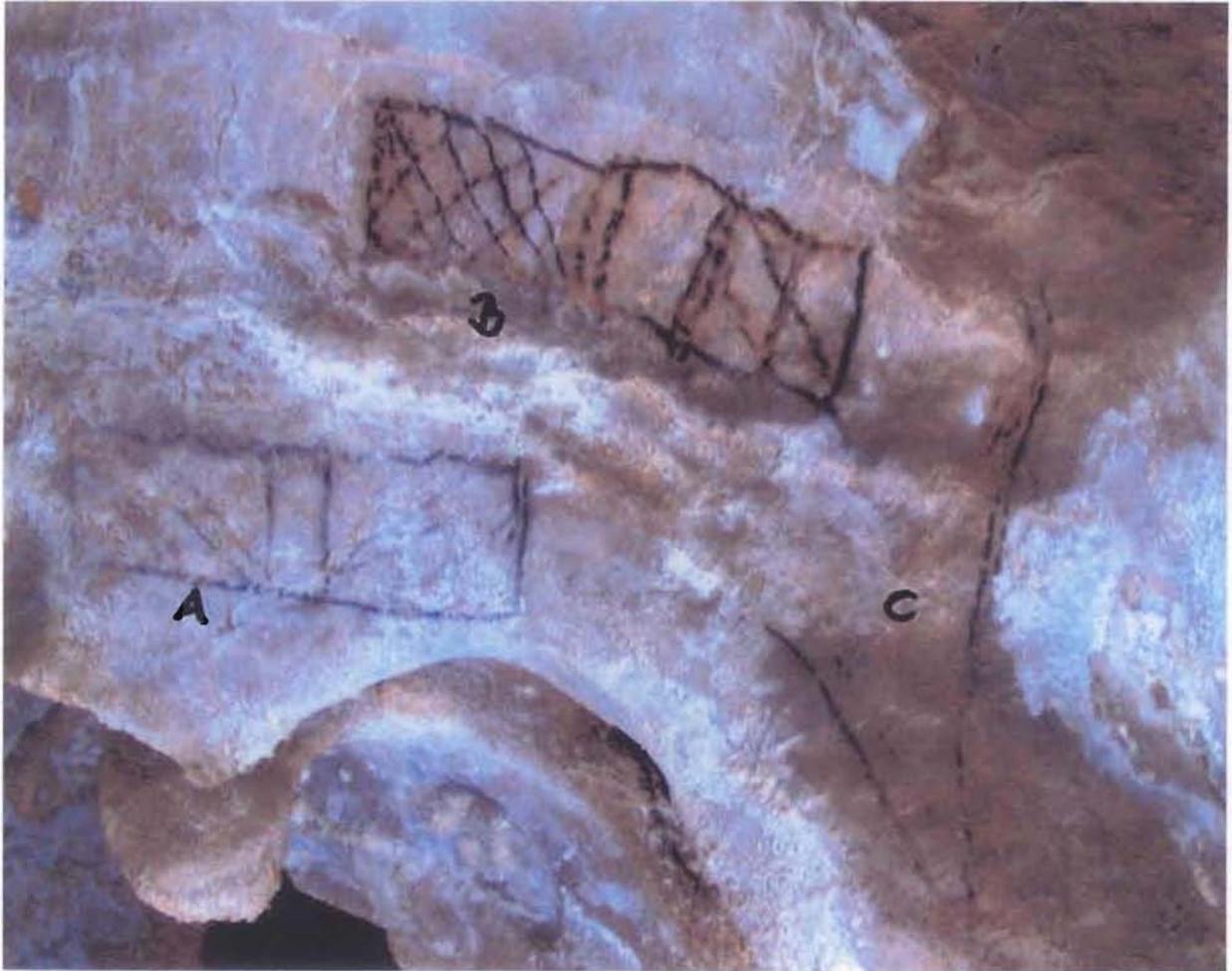


Figure 17: (A) Ship; (B) Sail, (C) India.

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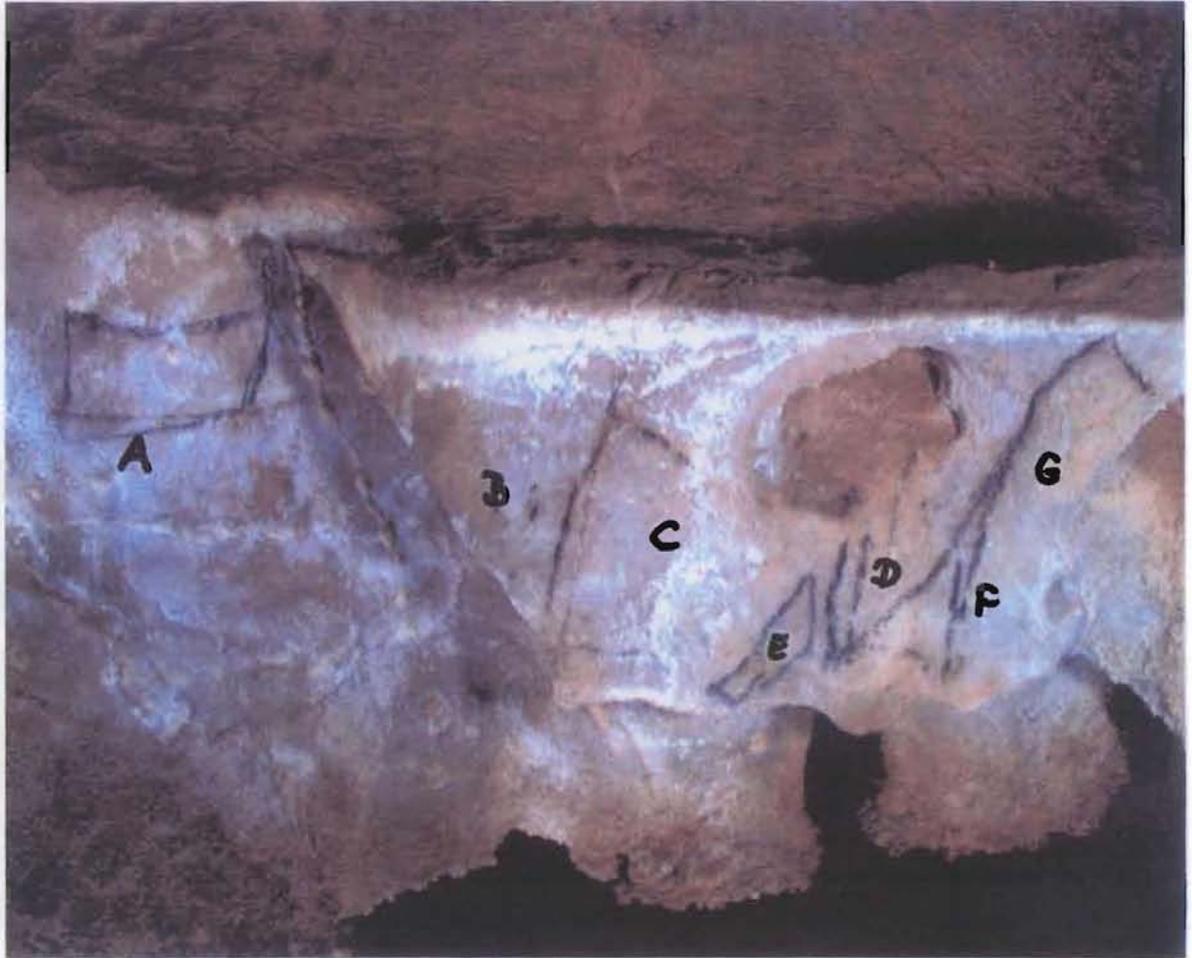


Figure 18: We can see a ship (A) in the west; then the border of India (B); following the Gulf of Bengal (C) and the coast of Malakka (D), the island of Sumatra (E), the islands of the Philippines (F) and the coastline of Asia at the Pacific (G).

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Figure 19: We find the ocean currents of the Atlantic, as from the sight of South Africa. The two pointed lines (A), coming from the South of Africa, represent the Benguela-Street. This ocean current turns in the south of the equator to the west (B), into the South Passat Drift. This South Passat Drift passes over into the Gulfstream (C) and curves about the Sargasso Sea (D) in the middle of the Atlantic. On the east side of this figure there are two pointed lines (E) coming from the north (Europe) to the African West-Coast and turning to the west (F), the Canaren Street.

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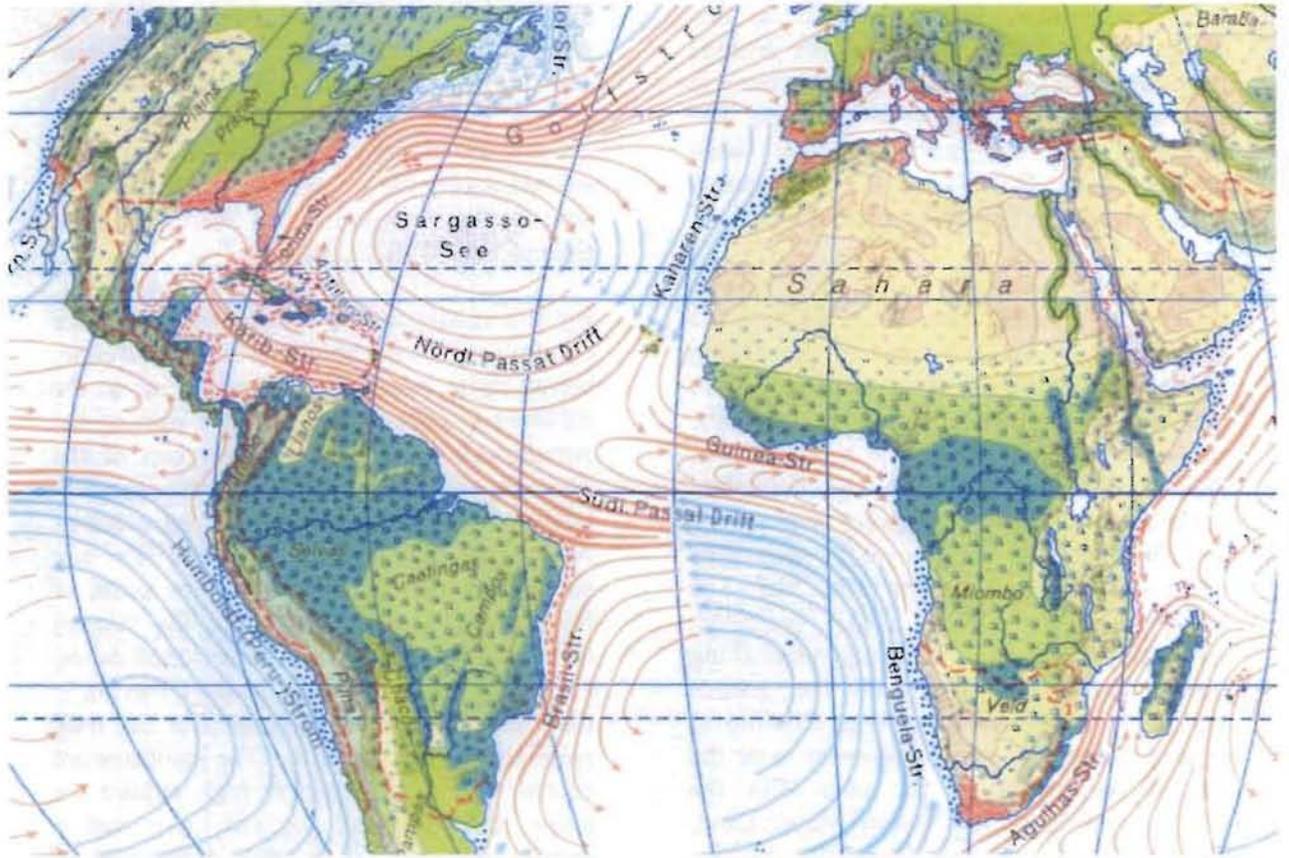


Figure 19

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somebody explored the river to its headwaters in the Western Cordillera of the Andes sometime before 1513. Hapgood has found no record of such an early exploration. Yucatan supposedly had not been discovered in 1513.

Also the Falkland Islands appear in this section of the map at the correct latitude relative to this lower east coast, but there is an error of about 5 degrees in longitude. The Falklands are supposed to have been discovered by John Davis in 1592, nearly eighty years after Piri Re'is made his map.

And now we will come to the Antarctica on the Piri Re'is map: "There is in addition the comparison of the character of the Queen Maud Land coast, as shown on the ancient and on the modern map. It is plain, from the modern map, but this coast is a rugged one. Numerous mountain ranges and individual peaks show up above the present levels of the ice. The Piri Re'is Map shows the same type of coast, though without any ice. The numerous mountains are clearly indicated. By a convention of 16th Century mapmaking heavy shading of some of the islands indicates a mountainous terrain. Coming to greater detail, the chief argument was the striking agreement of the map with the seismic profile across Queen Maud Land. The reader will note that the profile shows a rugged terrain, a coastline with mountains behind the coast and high islands in front. The point of the profile below sea level coincides very well with the bays between the islands on the Piri Re'is Map. This amounts to additional confirmation. The identification of specific features of the coast appears further to strengthen the argument.

BUT WHEN COULD the model for this old map have been drawn? The last time, when the Antarctica coast was without ice, was 4.000 BC. And to this time or earlier the origin of the old sea-map is to date. Hapgood assumes that they came thousands of years earlier, probably around 10.000 BC, when the

climatic circumstances used to be different, which means, when the weather was warmer and friendlier.

THE MAP DRAWN by Hadji Ahmed in 1559 shows extremely precise the American West Coast, at this time scarcely explored and most rarely described. Also marked, the Antarctica and a land bridge between Asia and the American Continent, presumable with a width of about one thousand five hundred kilometers. Such a land bridge really existed during the ice age, by which we must date the knowledges in this map back to a time of 10.000 BC. also.

But this conclusion shows us, that an old high culture has existed, able to cross the Atlantic, travelling to Africa, to the Americas, to the different islands of the sea, and also to the Antarctica! As there existed a map of the Atlantic, with longitudes and latitudes, they knew exactly the dimensions of the Atlantic. And from this point of view it's not surprising, that we can find at the coast of Spain the Atlantic paintings of the "Cueva del Castillo" and the other mentioned caves. Here we find to the exact map of Piri Re'is the equivalent ocean currents! But the rock paintings have a speciality. The paintings are of red color. In the oldest high culture we know, the Egyptian, the red color had a special meaning, it is the expression of magical power. Is it possible that we can see in the "Cueva del Castillo" and the other caves in the NW of Spain a kind of temple, where the captains of their ships, which crossed the oceans, praying to their Gods? Perhaps they prayed for a good finish of their journeys. At all times people prayed to their Gods, when they had to realize dangerous adventures.

Now we will return to the beginning of the Odyssey. Here we find the regarding about a crossing of the Atlantic. But the time of Ulysses' journey I will appoint with 1.200 BC. Much later than the paintings of the caves in the NW of Spain, the Piri Re'is map

and the map of Hadji Ahmed. But we must know, that these journeys were to be described from generation to generation. Also we can find a characteristic in the Odyssey: the Gods. The Gods represent people of a high culture, who were spread all over the world. And these Gods know the dangers in crossing the sea. Kirke warns Ulysses about the danger on land and sea – and this of the whole world.

A FURTHER IMPORTANT thing always to be held in view is the fact, that the time of recording on no account must be identical to the time of happening. The historical events, or religious ideas, may have their centuries until to be written down.

As a third essential point I will put forward that these travelogues were held secrets very often, or were passed on in encrypted forms. An example for this were the trade relations of the Phoenicians. The descriptions of their different destinations used to be told rather

diffusely, or spooky, garnished deliberately with sea monsters to deter seafarers and merchants from competition, and thereupon to eliminate them. But as in the case of the Carthaginians, also to have a country at disposition, to which they could emigrate, whenever a superior foe would threaten them. A country for refuge unknown to the enemy, as the reports of Diodor (1. Century BC) and Aristotle (4. Century BC) tell us.

We have considered the nautical possibilities in 12.000 BC., the precision with which the old maps were produced, and the ideas of the different world views of antiquity. We can therefore assume that worldwide cultural contacts must have taken place since the earliest times. It can be deduced that worldwide cultures came to existence or development, by external influences. Waves of migrations, as well as cultural diffusions, have arisen since the primeval times - the evolutions of the societies.

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Zusammenfassung

Es ist mir der Nachweis gelungen, Höhlenzeichnungen in den Provinzen Kantabrien und Asturien (NW-Spanien) als Darstellungen der weltweiten Meeresströmungen zu identifizieren. Zeitpunkt 12.000 v.Chr. Dieses frühe Volk, das die Fähigkeit besaß, die weltweiten Seefahrtswege so exakt darzustellen, kannte auch die größten Gefahrenquellen des Atlantik – die Riffe vor der Küste Brasiliens und die Eisberge im Nordwesten.

Im Bereich Asiens haben wir die Flüsse Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna, wie auch den Yangtsekiang dargestellt. Beim Ganges wird sogar auf eine frühe Flußschiffahrt hingewiesen. Dieses beeindruckende Wissen wird durch die Karten von Piri Re'is (1513 n.Chr.) und Hadschi Ahmed (1559 n.Chr.) unterstrichen. Piri Re'is zeigt auf seiner Karte die exakte Breite des Atlantik auf, die in Europa erst um 1750 n.Chr. erfaßt werden konnte, Hadschi Ahmed bringt uns die genauen Umrisse der Kontinente weltweit. Beide Karten gehen in ihrer geographischen Darstellung auf ein Wissen um 10.000 v.Chr. zurück.

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