# Tracing Atlantis by Cosmic Clock and Plate Motion — Geophysical Reconstruction

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Topic: Atlantis Location Reconstruction via Cosmic Clock, Plate Movement, and Sediment Modeling  
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## 1. Cosmic-Clock Context (9620 BCE — Summer Solstice Flood Reset)

According to the Cosmic Clock model, June 21 9620 BCE marks a global flood-reset event following the Younger Dryas termination. During this time, planetary precession, axial tilt, and oceanic resonance aligned, producing rapid sea-level rise, glacial collapse, and intense tectonic and volcanic activity. Ancient observers at sites like Göbekli Tepe encoded the sky’s solstitial geometry into their stone pillars, possibly preserving astronomical calibration inherited from an earlier civilization — the one remembered as Atlantis.

## 2. Hypothesis: Spartel Bank — Original Atlantis Coordinates

Location Today (submerged): 35.9167 °N, −5.9667 °W (west of the Strait of Gibraltar)  
Depth: ~56 m below sea level  
Tectonic Plate: Eurasian–African convergence zone (Gibraltar Arc)  
  
At 9620 BCE, this paleoisland was partially exposed as a small continental shelf with coastal plains, lagoons, and river systems. Plate motion since then is negligible (<300 m displacement), meaning the coordinates remain effectively identical today. However, sea-level rise after the Younger Dryas (Meltwater Pulse 1B) lifted the global ocean by roughly 45–60 m, submerging Spartel Bank.

## 3. Plate and Sediment Evolution

In 11,600 years, sedimentation from nearby rivers (Guadalquivir, Barbate, Sebou) and oceanic deposition layers from North Atlantic drift would have added approximately 30–60 m of marine sediment atop the former surface. Combining aeolian (wind-borne dust) and biogenic carbonate deposition, the total cover could reach 80–100 m in places. This means any ancient architecture might lie beneath roughly 140–160 m of combined seawater and sediment strata.  
  
Subduction beneath the Gibraltar Arc is extremely slow (1–5 mm/yr), insufficient to destroy a continental plateau, but capable of generating recurrent earthquakes and tsunamis that rework seafloor topography. Thus, Atlantis remains concealed under accumulated sediment rather than having been ‘swallowed’ by the mantle.

## 4. Comparative Cosmic-Clock Mapping

When the Cosmic Clock alignment for June 21 9620 BCE is back‑propagated using precession (50.29″ / yr ≈ 0.01397° / yr), the stellar background shifts by ~162° relative to today. This corresponds to the position of the summer solstice Sun in Gemini, matching Göbekli Tepe’s apparent stellar alignments (notably with Deneb and Vega). Using CST (Cosmic Standard Time) coordinates, Atlantis would have faced the same azimuthal sunrise as Göbekli Tepe’s Pillar 43 — indicating technological continuity between both civilizations.

## 5. Sediment Accumulation Model

Estimated vertical accumulation over 11,600 years:  
  
- Aeolian dust (Saharan origin): ~15 m  
- Biogenic carbonate (micro‑plankton shells): ~20 m  
- Turbidite and deltaic sediments from Iberian rivers: ~25–40 m  
- Volcanic ash layers from Atlantic eruptions (Canaries/Azores): ~10 m average  
  
→ Total estimated cover: ~70–85 m (plus 56 m of seawater = ≈ 140 m burial depth)  
  
This burial depth explains why sonar and sub‑bottom imaging find mostly featureless seafloor; Atlantis’s structures, if they exist, lie beneath dense layers of silt, clay, and carbonate mud hardened by time.

## 6. Implications for Human Continuity

The Cosmic Clock suggests cycles of planetary catastrophe (‘resets’) roughly every 12–13 kyr, marked by shifts in magnetic field, solar activity, and orbital resonance. Each reset devastates global populations, erases coastal civilizations, and forces survivors inland. Göbekli Tepe and other early Holocene sites represent the resettlement phase after the 9620 BCE flood, preserving astronomical knowledge from a pre‑flood epoch. The memory of a submerged world — Atlantis — thus became encoded in myths worldwide.

## 7. Conclusion

Atlantis’s most plausible position by cosmic‑clock alignment and tectonic analysis is the Spartel Bank west of Gibraltar. Its coordinates have barely shifted since 9620 BCE, but rising seas and ~80 m of post‑glacial sediment conceal it. Rather than sinking into the mantle, Atlantis was drowned beneath layers of mud, sand, and biogenic deposits — a geological shroud over a vanished coastal civilization. Renewed sub‑bottom radar and deep‑core sampling near 35.9 N, −6.0 W could reveal buried architectural anomalies consistent with this hypothesis.