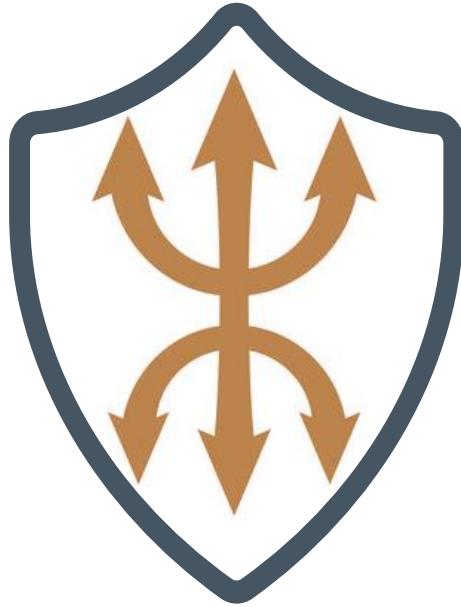


Pivots



The Pendulum of the Lantis

π

Paul McKay Easter
Fairbanks, AK
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Archeological Renaissance: Part II

Archeological Renaissance

Part I: Ants

Part II: Pivots

Part III: Projections

Part IV: Frames

Summary

Archeological Renaissance is a four (**4**) part series that explores the details of recent archeological/scientific discoveries. These discoveries are groundbreaking and will change both human history and science as we know it. Some of these discoveries include:

1. Mathematical proof of the **existence of Atlantis** and that its layout is a **model of the solar system**.
2. Mathematical proof that **Plato knew the precise orbits of the planets in the solar system**.
3. Mathematical evidence that the **poles have shifted several times**.
4. Physical proof of the "ruins" of **Atlantis** with measurements **verified mathematically**.
5. Evidence that human civilization is at least **40,000 years older than the currently accepted timeline**.
6. Evidence of other "mythical" locations such as **Hyperborea, Hy-Brasil, and Aztlan**.

Archeological Renaissance

Part I: Ants

Part II: Pivots

Part III: Projections

Part IV: Frames

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Archeological Renaissance

Part I: Ants

Part II: Pivots

Part III: Projections

Part IV: Frames

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For Elaina, Collin, and Arianna:

This lost world I've found; I rebuild for you.

-Dad

π

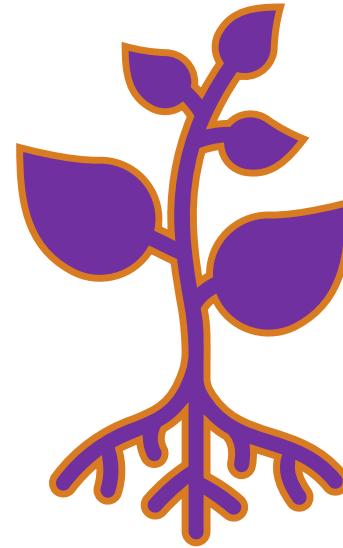
Lantis:

noun.

A person who grows and/or cultivates the lavender plant. Originally a French surname based on the occupation of farming lavender.

alt: noun

In Swedish, a term for a person from or living in the countryside.



Section I:

True Polar Wander

The following section examines the phenomenon known as True Polar Wander (TPW) and how it relates to the structural alignments of ancient archeological sites.

π

True Polar Wander

Definition

True polar wander is a solid-body rotation of a planet or moon with respect to its spin axis, causing the geographic locations of the north and south poles to change, or "wander". Unless the body is totally rigid (which the Earth is not) its stable state rotation has the largest moment of inertia axis aligned with the spin axis, with the smaller two moments of inertia axes lying in the plane of the equator. If the body is not in this steady state, true polar wander will occur: the planet or moon will rotate as a rigid body to realign the largest moment of inertia axis with the spin axis.

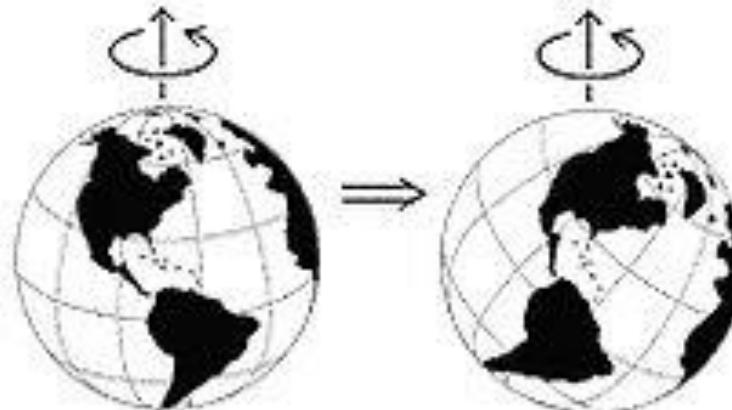
If the body is near the steady state but with the angular momentum not exactly lined up with the largest moment of inertia axis, the pole position will oscillate. Weather and water movements can also induce small changes.

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True Polar Wander

Documented Case

In 2021, a research paper was published that documented a case of true polar wander. The research found that approximately **84 million years** ago, the Earth's axis shifted from its current location to around the Yukon (Alaska) region. It then shifted back to its current location.



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True Polar Wander

Magnetic Pole Reversal

True polar wander is a different phenomenon from magnetic pole reversal (or geomagnetic reversal), which is a change in the polar positions of the Earth's magnetic field, as opposed to its rotational axis.

There have been 183 reversals over the last **83 million years** (on average once every ~450,000 years). The latest occurred **~42,000** years ago (**~32,000 BCE**).

Sources estimate that the time that it takes for a reversal to complete is on average around 7,000 years for the four most recent reversals. Some suggest that this duration is dependent on latitude, with shorter durations at low latitudes, and longer durations at mid and high latitudes.

Although variable, the duration of a full reversal is typically between 2,000 and 12,000 years.

π

True Polar Wander

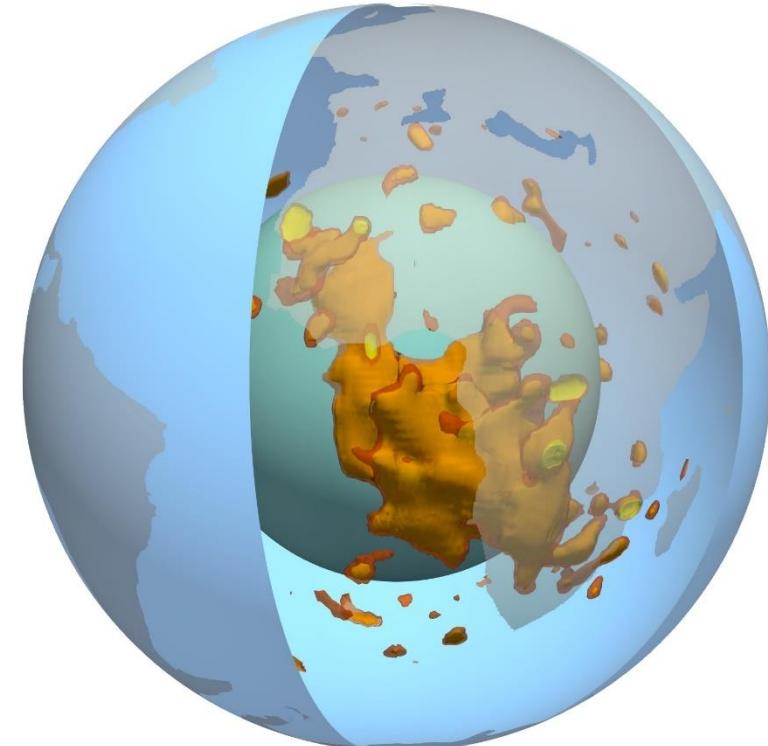
The Two Blobs

Deep within Earth's mantle, there are two giant blobs. These blobs consist of mountains of hot, compressed rock.

One sits under Africa (**Atlantis**), while the other is almost precisely opposite the first, under the Pacific Ocean (**Atlantis antipode**). But these two blobs are not evenly matched.

New research finds that the blob under Africa extends far closer to the surface — and is more unstable — than the blob under the Pacific. This difference could ultimately help to explain why the crust under Africa has been lifted upward and why the continent has seen so many large super-volcano eruptions over hundreds of millions of years.

The mantle blobs are properly known as "large low-shear-wave-velocity provinces," or LLSVPs.



π

Charles H. Hapgood

Biography and Research

Charles H. Hapgood (May 17, 1904 – December 21, 1982) was an American college professor and author who became one of the best-known advocates of the archaeological claim of a rapid and recent pole shift with catastrophic results. Hapgood received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1929.

While teaching at Springfield College, a student's question about the Lost Continent of Mu prompted a class project to investigate the lost continent of Atlantis, leading Hapgood to investigate possible ways that massive earth changes could occur.

In 1958, Hapgood published *The Earth's Shifting Crust*. The book included a foreword by Albert Einstein. In *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings* (1966) and *The Path of the Pole* (1970), Hapgood proposed the hypothesis that the Earth's axis has shifted numerous times during geological history.

π

Charles H. Hapgood

Pole Locations

Hapgood proposed that within the last **100,000** years, the Earth has had **4** (four) different axis positions. In other words, the north/south poles have been in four different physical locations. The table below displays information for each location.

Location	Duration	Latitude	longitude
Current Pole Location	Starting from ~ 15,000 – 10,000 BCE	$90^{\circ} N$	$0^{\circ} E$
Hudson Bay	Starting from ~ 53,000 – 48,000 BCE End from ~ 15,000 – 10,000 BCE	$60^{\circ} N$	$-73^{\circ} E$
Greenland (Norwegian Sea)	Starting from ~ 78,000 – 73,000 BCE End from ~ 53,000 – 48,000 BCE	$72^{\circ} N$	$10^{\circ} E$
Yukon	Starting from ~ 100,000 + BCE End from ~ 78,000 – 73,000 BCE	$63^{\circ} N$	$-135^{\circ} E$

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Charles H. Hapgood

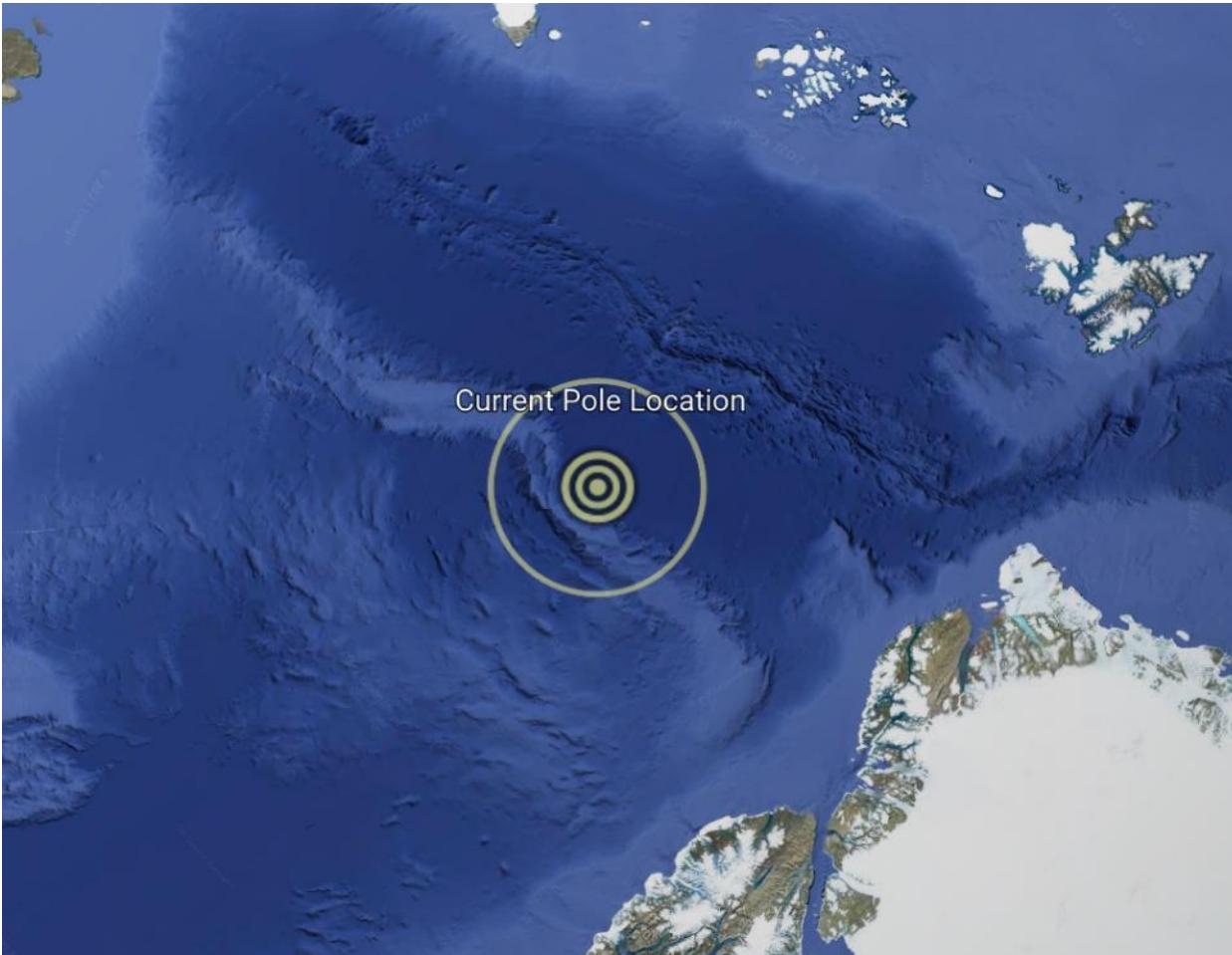
Proposed Pole Locations



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Charles H. Hapgood

Current Pole Location ($90^\circ N, 0^\circ E$)



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Charles H. Hapgood

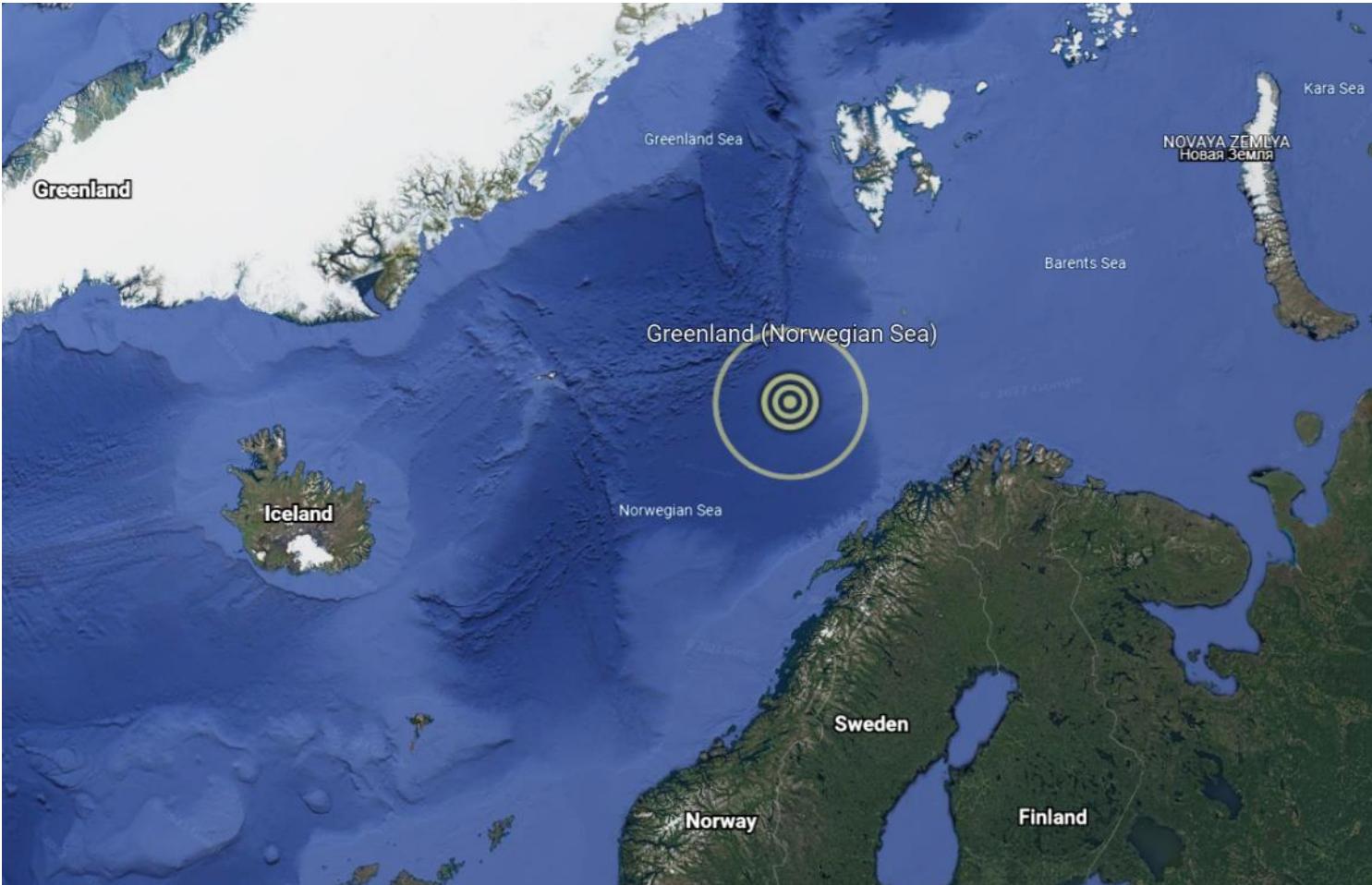
Hudson Bay - Proposed Pole Location ($60^{\circ} N, -173^{\circ} E$)



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Charles H. Hapgood

Greenland (Norwegian Sea) - Proposed Pole Location ($72^\circ N, 10^\circ E$)



π

Charles H. Hapgood

Yukon - Proposed Pole Location ($63^{\circ} N, -135^{\circ} E$)



π

Mark J. Carlotto

Biography and Research

Mark J. Carlotto, Ph.D. is an engineer, scientist, and author with almost forty years of experience in satellite imaging, remote sensing, image processing, and pattern recognition. He received a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1981 and has written over one hundred technical papers and seven books.

In 2019, Carlotto released his research paper, *A New Model to Explain the Alignment of Certain Ancient Sites*. In his paper, Carlotto expands upon Charles H. Hapgood's work by analyzing how the structural alignments of ancient sites correspond with the pole locations proposed by Hapgood.

Carlotto compiled a database of over **222** of the oldest known archeological sites. He measured the angle of each site's structural alignment (if the site had a structure with a clear alignment). For example, many structures were built to align with the cardinal directions (north, south, east, and west). However, many sites are not aligned with the cardinal directions or with any other known location/direction (the Summer Solstice for example).

His research found that many sites are aligned to one of five locations in the polar region(s). One of the locations is the current north pole.

π

Mark J. Carlotto

Ancient Site Alignment Locations

The table below displays information on all five locations.

Location	Latitude	longitude
Current Pole Location	$90^{\circ} N$	$0^{\circ} E$
Hudson Bay	$59.75^{\circ} N$	$-78^{\circ} E$
Greenland	$79.5^{\circ} N$	$-63.75^{\circ} E$
Norwegian Sea	$70^{\circ} N$	$0^{\circ} E$
Being Sea	$56.25^{\circ} N$	$-176.75^{\circ} E$

π

Mark J. Carlotto

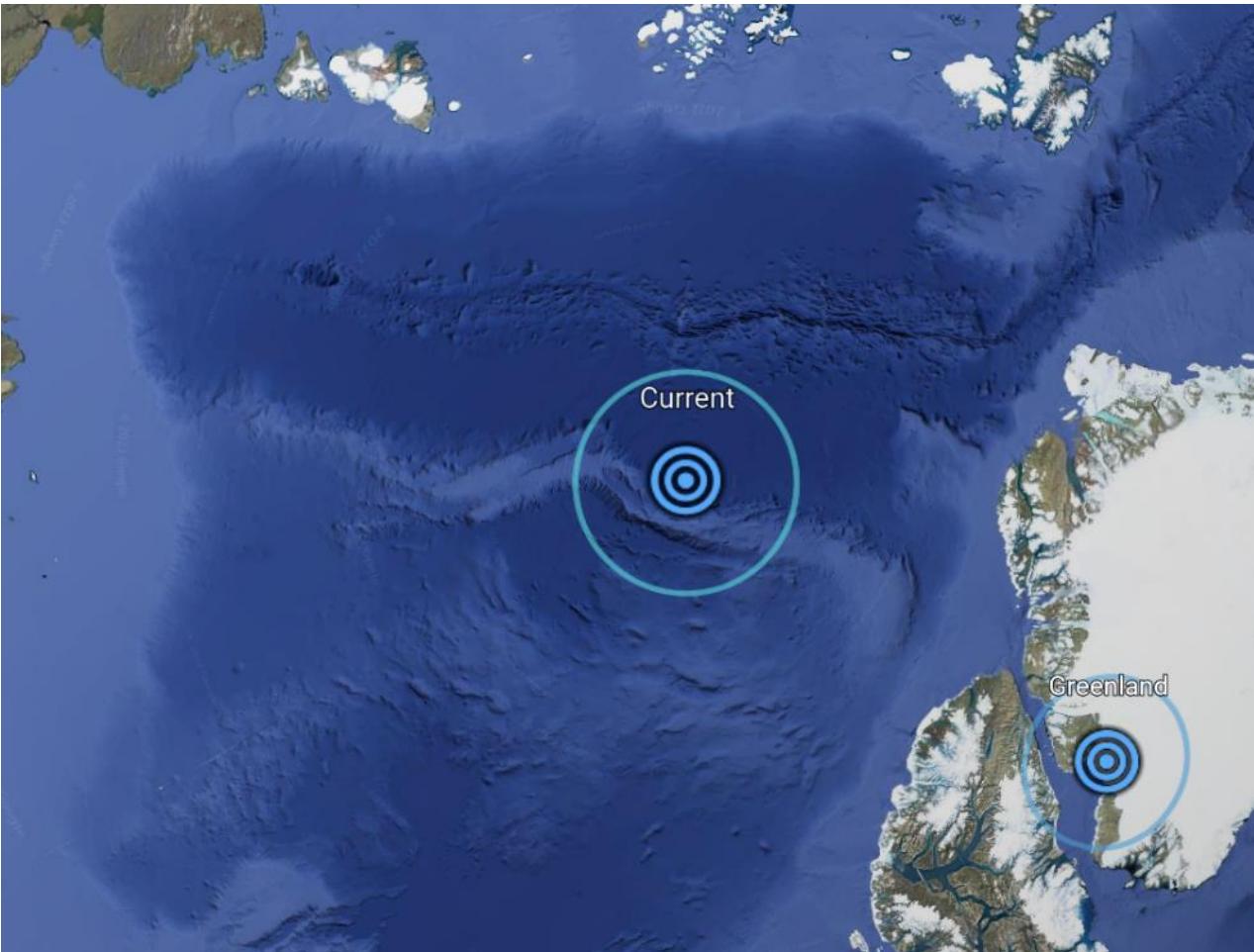
Ancient Site Alignment Locations



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Mark J. Carlotto

Current North Pole – Site Alignment Location



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Mark J. Carlotto

Hudson Bay – Site Alignment Location



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Mark J. Carlotto

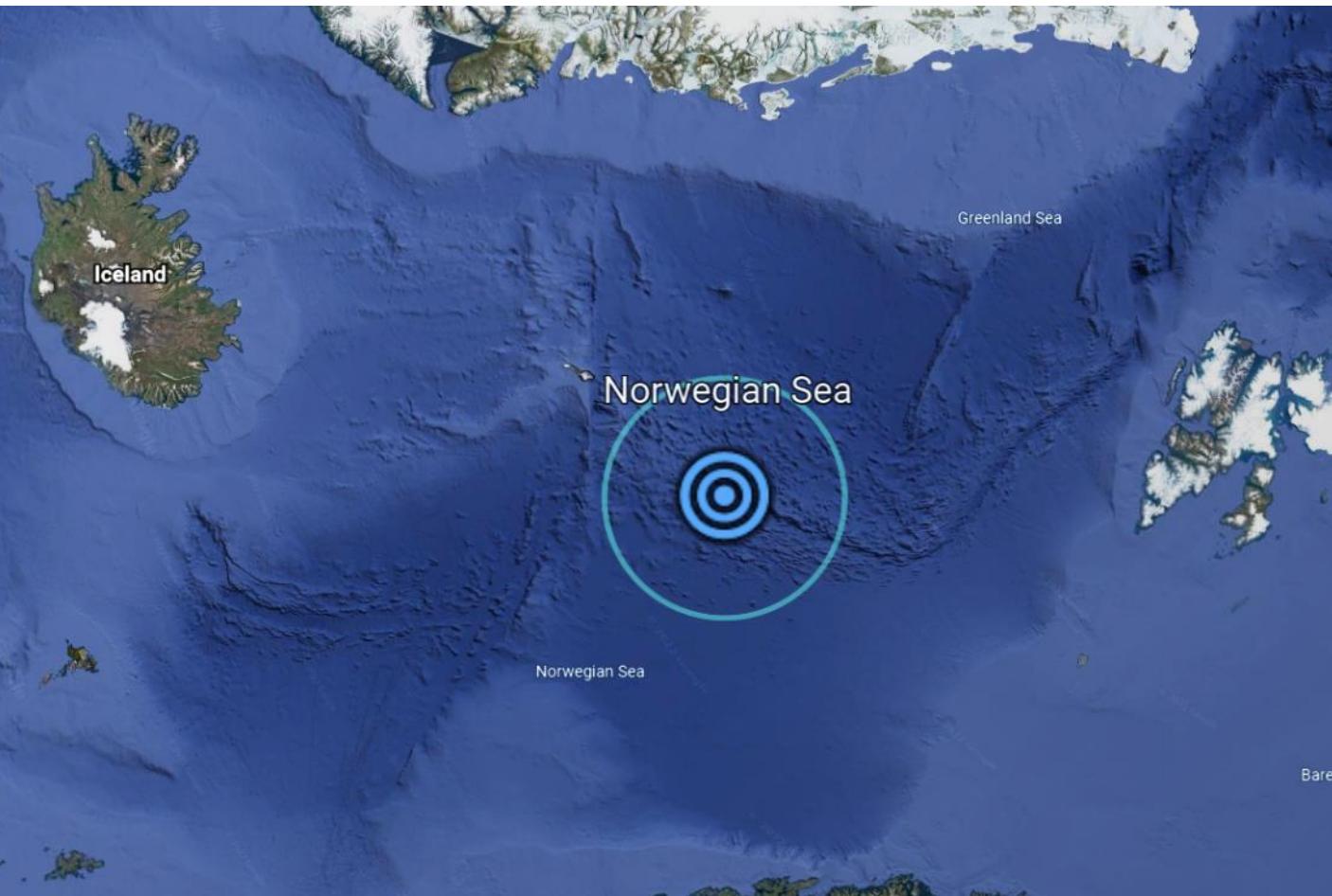
Greenland – Site Alignment Location



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Mark J. Carlotto

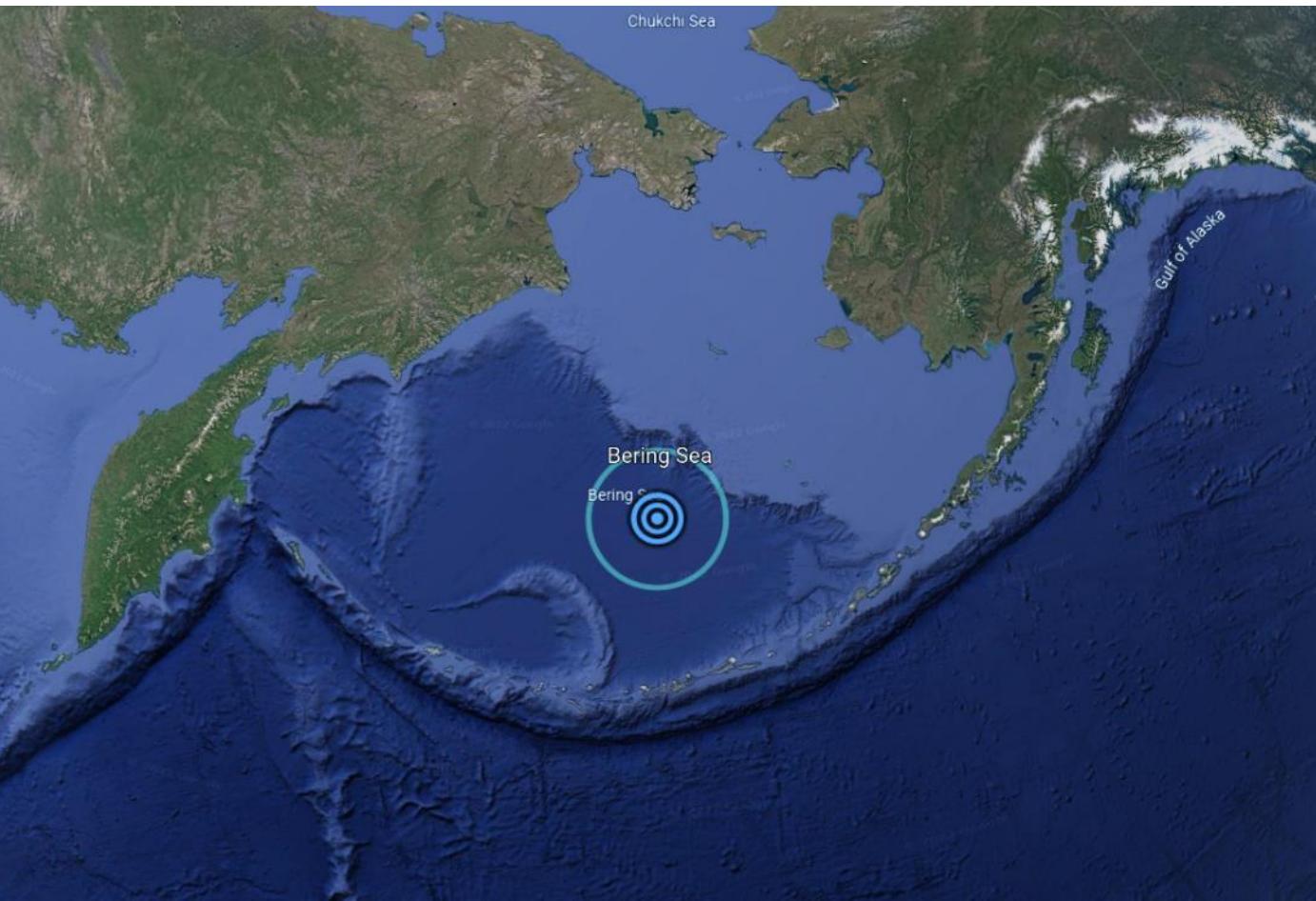
Norwegian Sea – Site Alignment Location



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Mark J. Carlotto

Bering Sea – Site Alignment Location



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Charles H. Hapgood & Mark J. Carlotto

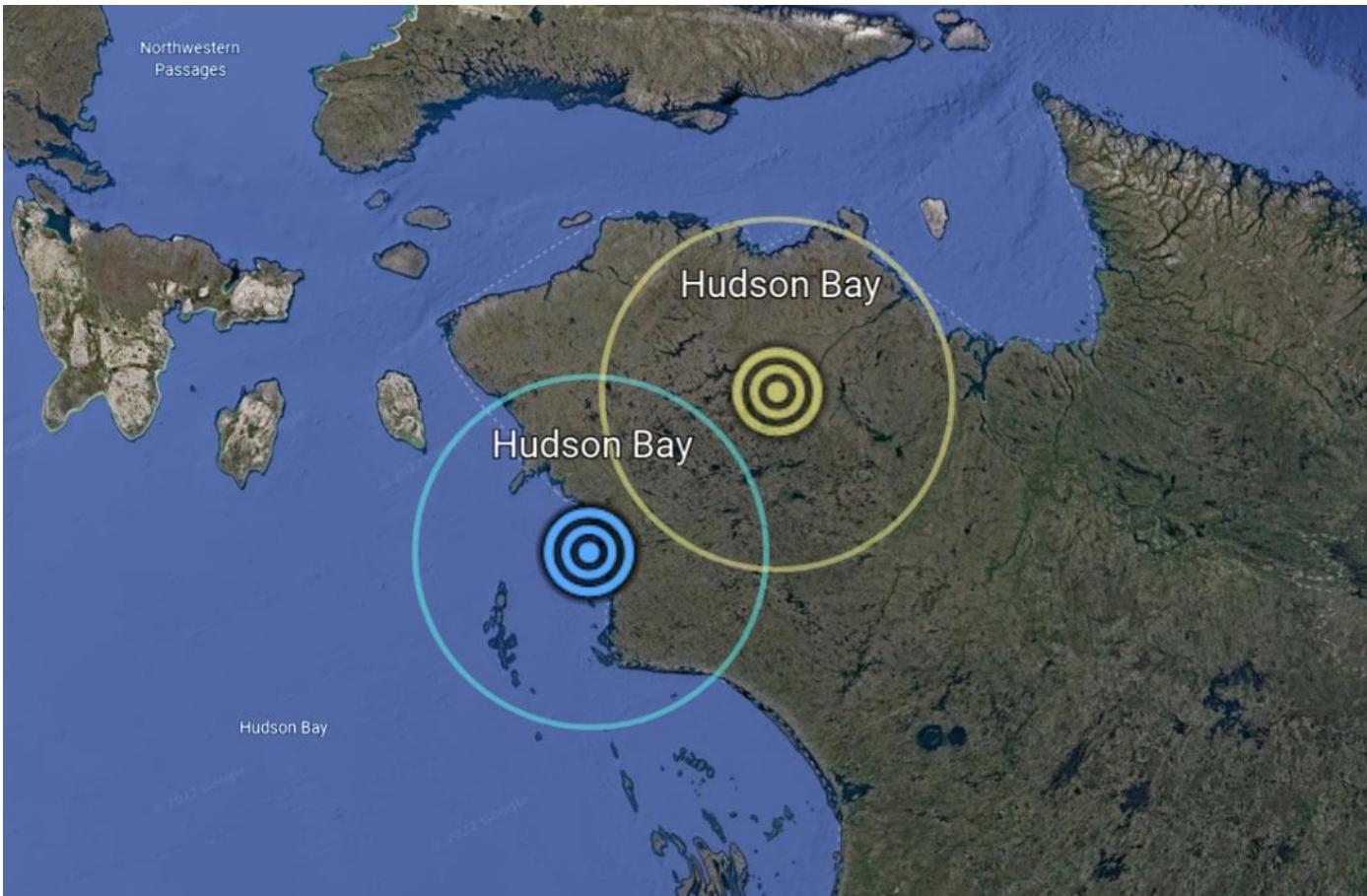
Pole and Site Alignment Locations



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Charles H. Hapgood & Mark J. Carlotto

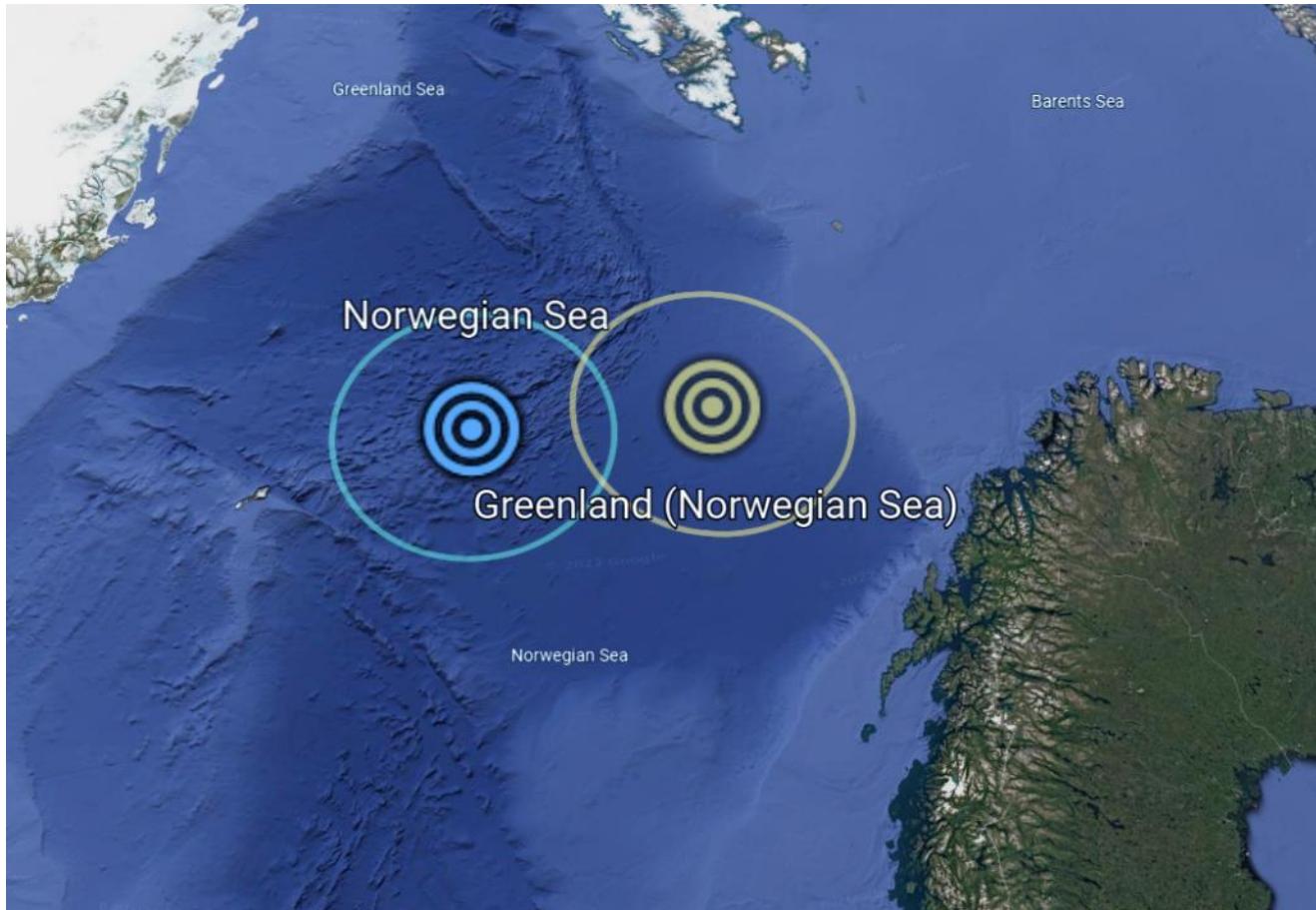
Hudson Bay – Pole and Site Alignment Location



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Charles H. Hapgood & Mark J. Carlotto

Norwegian Sea – Pole and Site Alignment Location



Section II:

The Probability Matrix

The following section analyzes the research data of Charles H. Hapgood and Mark J. Carlotto. Precise targets of the structural alignments of ancient archeological sites are determined using a “probability matrix” created from millions of calculations. These angle/azimuth values used in the calculations are taken directly from the research of Mark J. Carlotto.

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation

Starting from **55° N** and ending at **90° N**, a table of coordinates that increments every **.1° Latitude** and **.1° Longitude** is generated. This table contains **1,263,951** target coordinates that will be tested for site alignments.

A target coordinate is a potential alignment location for one or more archeological sites. The target coordinate could be a previous pole location or any location of significance to the builders of the site.

Each coordinate is tested with the measured northern azimuth (alignment angle) of each of the **~222** archeological sites. If the site being tested is found to be “pointing” at or through the target coordinate (within a tolerance of **.3°**), it is added to the total site alignment count (site count) for that target coordinate. Sites with a northern azimuth of **0°** are pointing directly north and are omitted; as it is known what these sites are aligned with.

The “probability” is the likelihood that an archeological site is pointing **at** a target coordinate, as opposed to **through** it (at a coordinate “behind” it, for example). When site alignment angles intersect (intersects are target indicators), it increases the site count at the point of intersect. Thus, the higher the site count, the more likely the target coordinate is the intended target of the sites pointing towards it.

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results

Using **280,597,122** test calculations, the probability matrix is generated (each test calculation performs **2 – 3** separate trigonometry calculations). The matrix is truncated below its peaks to remove angle intersect “noise”. The top **5 (five)** zones are listed below.



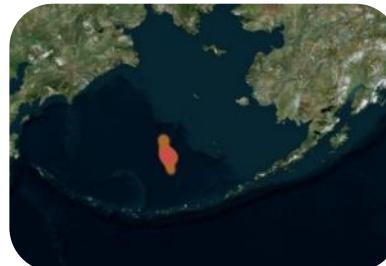
Hudson Bay



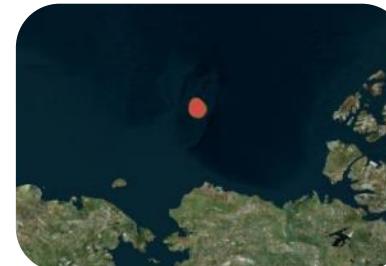
Greenland



Norwegian Sea



Bering Sea



Beaufort Sea

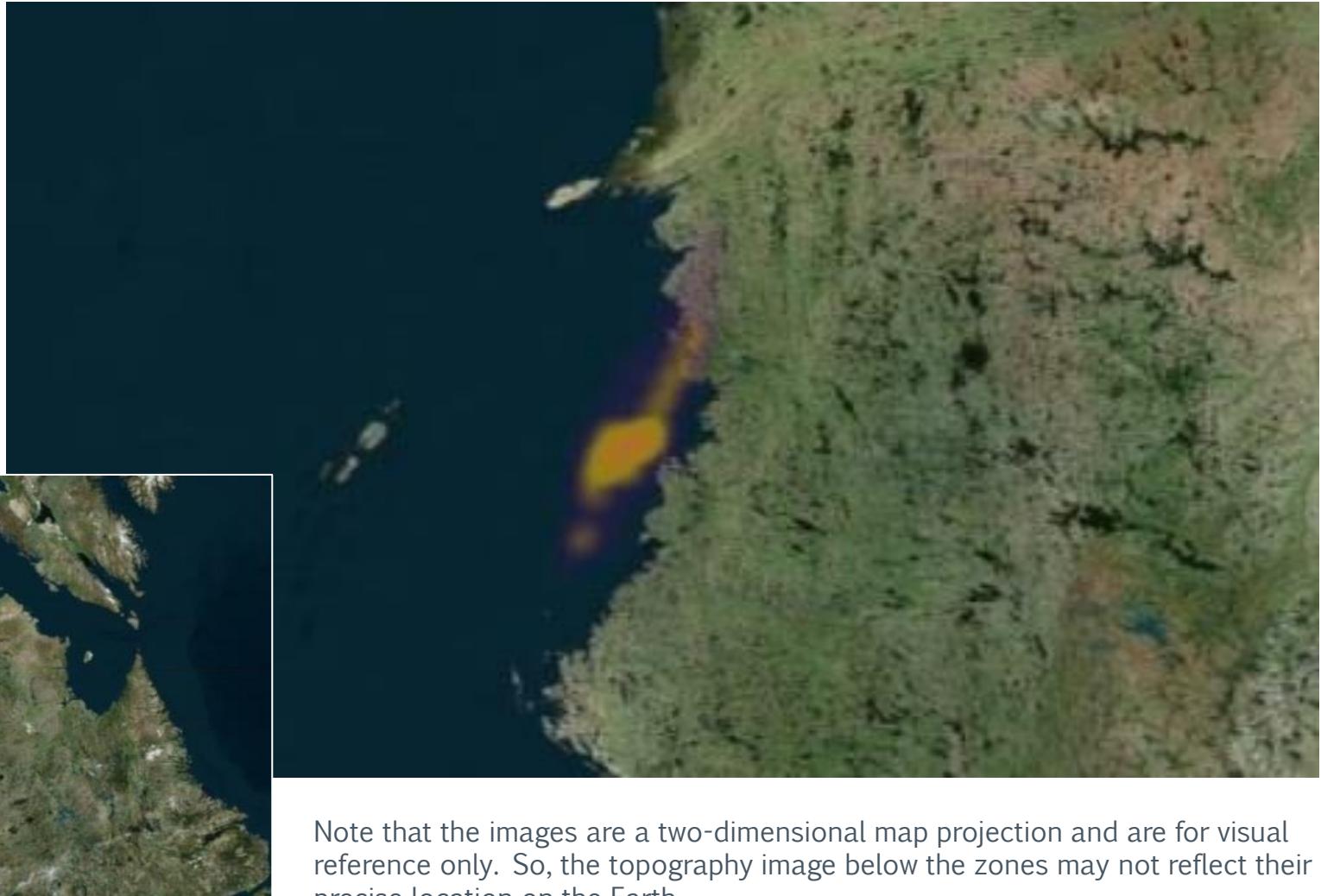
π

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Hudson Bay Zone

The image to the right shows the probability of alignment in the Hudson Bay zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

60.07° N, -77.77° E



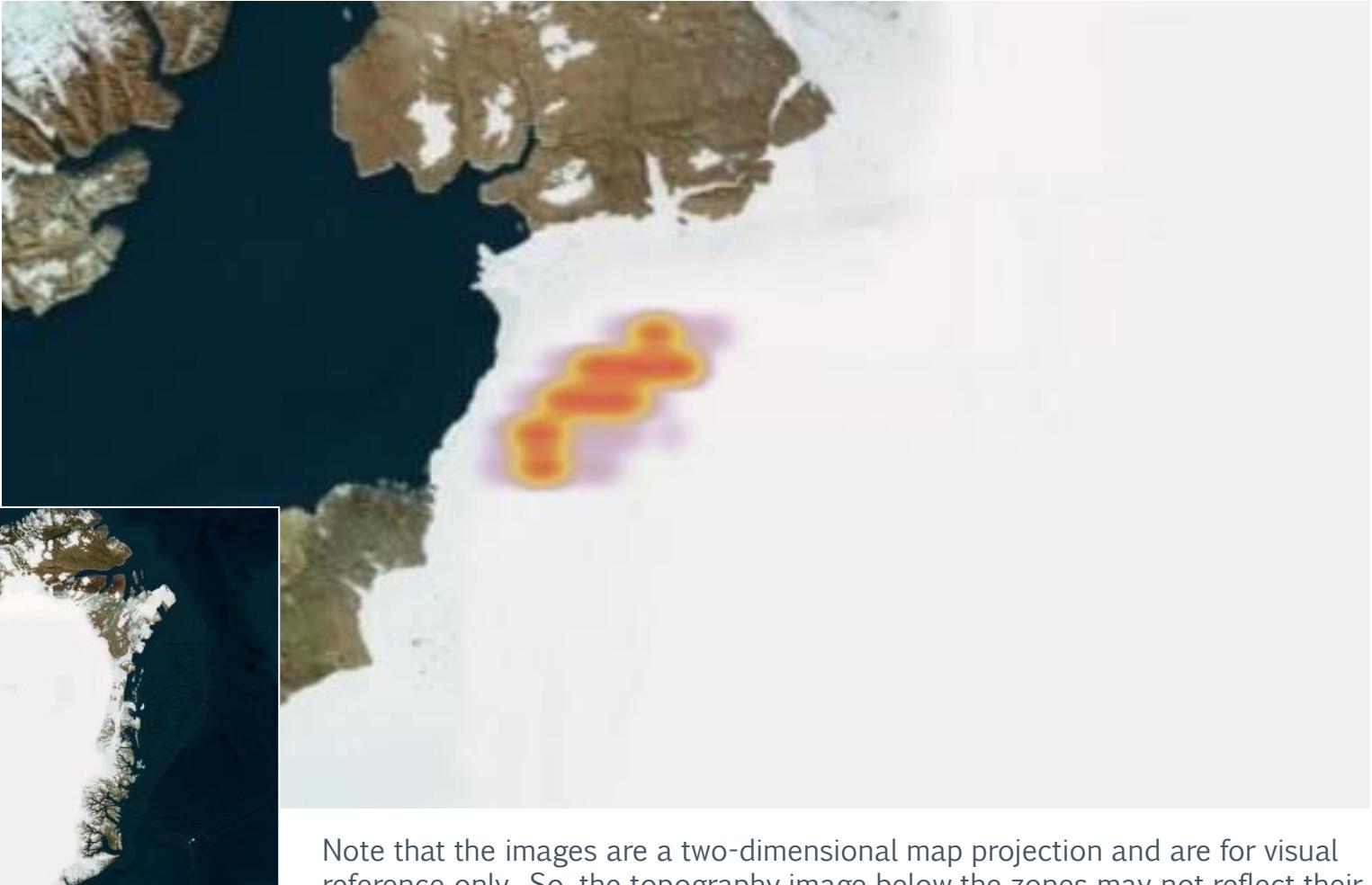
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The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Greenland Zone

The image to the right shows the probability of alignment in the Greenland zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

79.75° N, -63.75° E



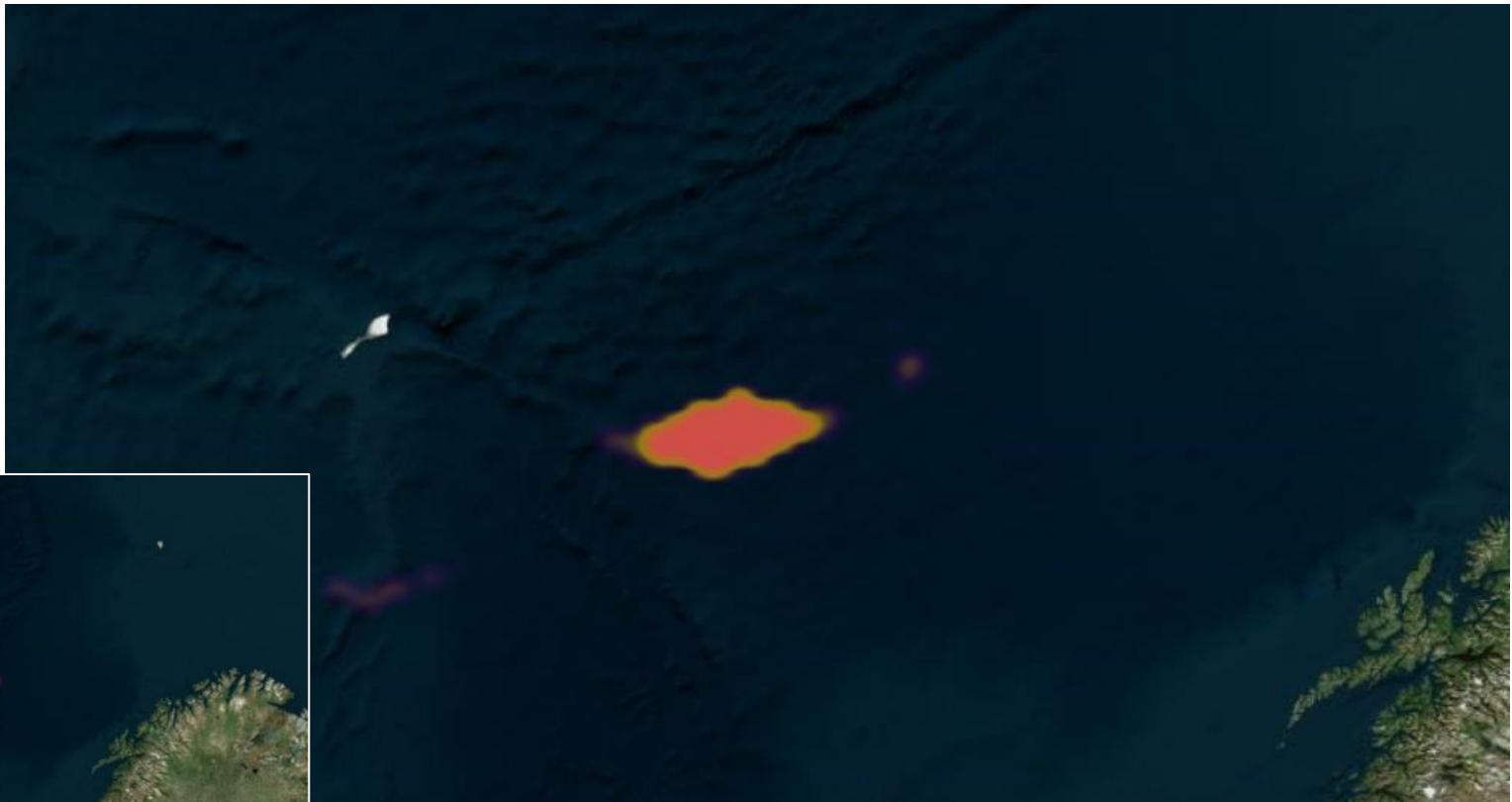
π

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Norwegian Sea Zone

The image to the right shows the probability of alignment in the Norwegian Sea zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

71.04° N, -4.64° E



Note that the images are a two-dimensional map projection and are for visual reference only. So, the topography image below the zones may not reflect their precise location on the Earth.

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The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Norwegian Sea Zone

The images to the right and below show a small zone to the southwest of the Norwegian Sea Zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates and is the location of Jan Mayen Island:

71.08° N, -8.16° E



Note that the images are a two-dimensional map projection and are for visual reference only. So, the topography image below the zones may not reflect their precise location on the Earth.

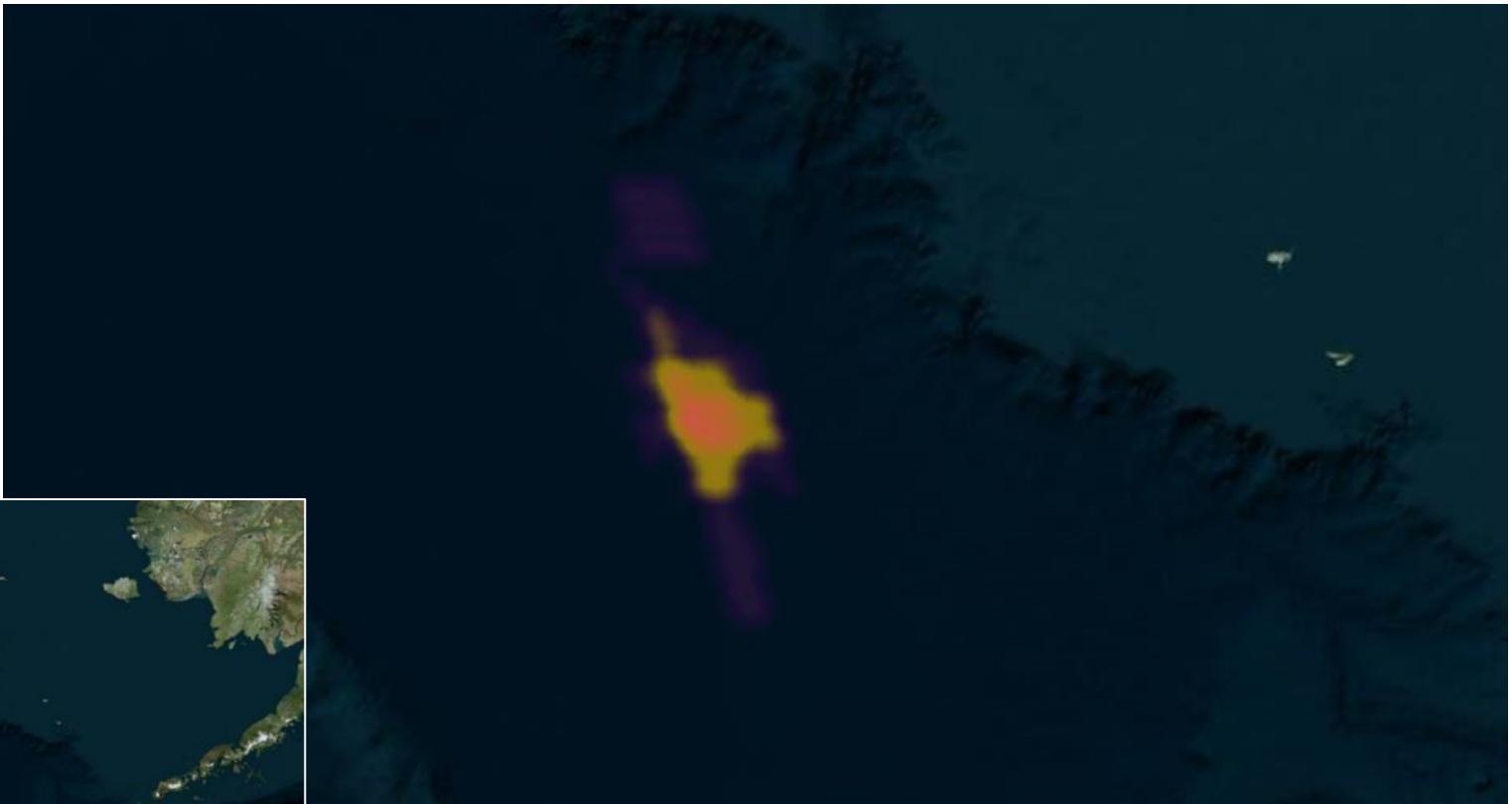
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The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Bering Sea Zone

The image to the right shows the probability of alignment in the Bering Sea zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

56.50° N, -176.00° E



Note that the images are a two-dimensional map projection and are for visual reference only. So, the topography image below the zones may not reflect their precise location on the Earth.

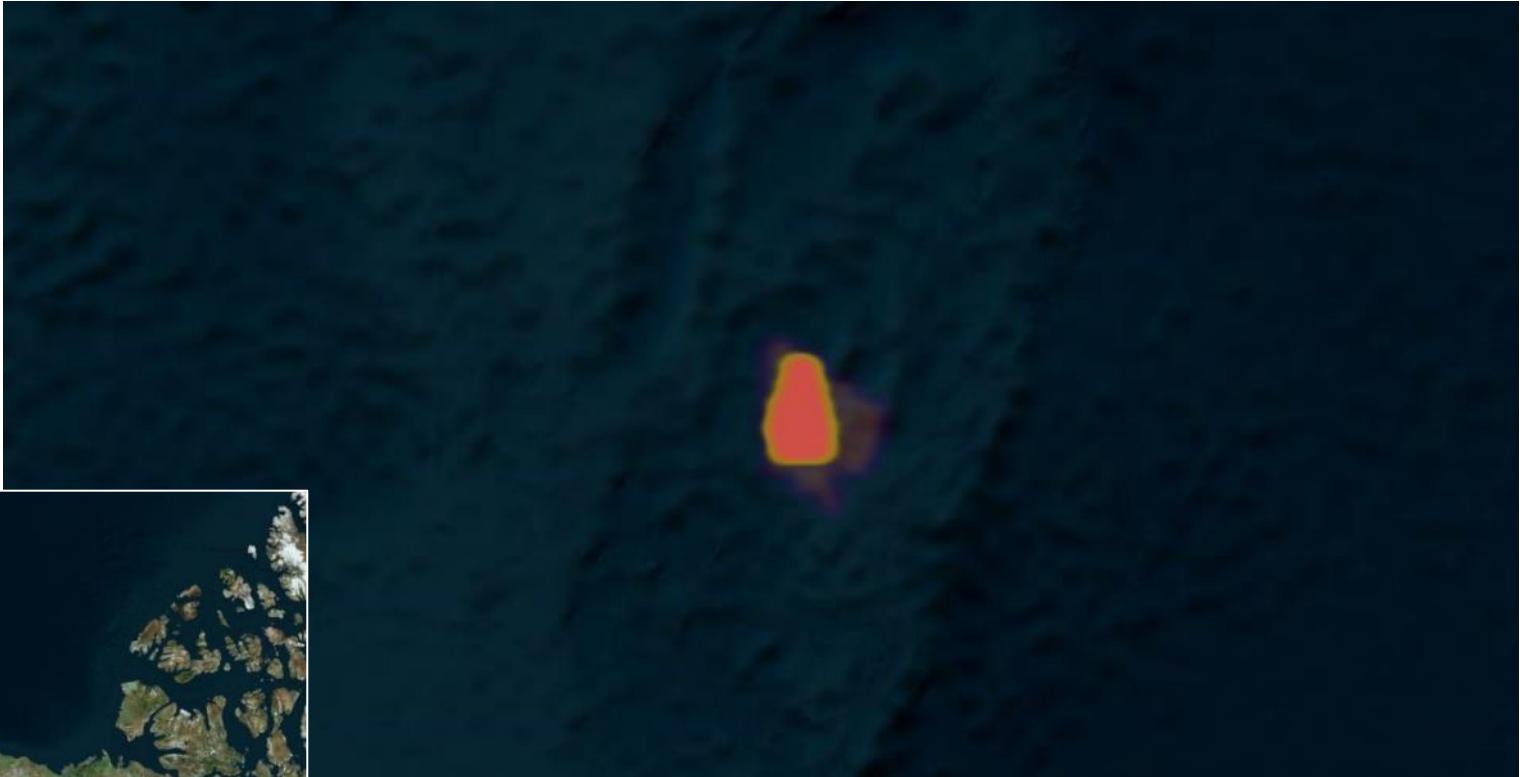
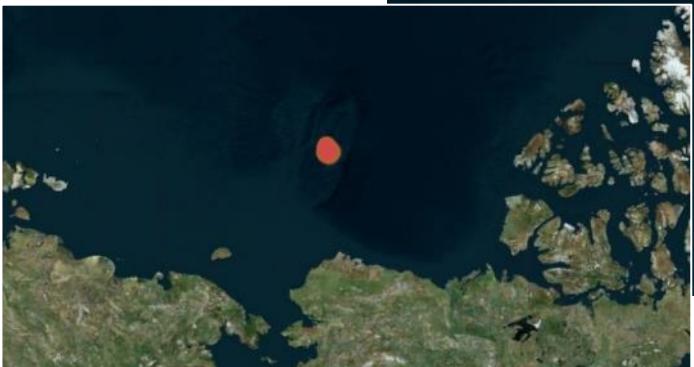
π

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Beaufort Sea Zone

The image to the right shows the probability of alignment in the Beaufort Sea zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

78.22° N, -157.28° E



Note that the images are a two-dimensional map projection and are for visual reference only. So, the topography image below the zones may not reflect their precise location on the Earth.

π

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: Pole Locations

Out of these zones, both the Hudson Bay and Norwegian Sea locations correspond to one of Hapgood's proposed pole locations.

Hudson Bay

Coordinates: **$60.07^\circ N, -77.77^\circ E$**

Location Type: Pole

Time Period: **$\sim 48,000 - 10,000 \text{ BCE}$**



Norwegian Sea

Coordinates: **$71.04^\circ N, -4.64^\circ E$**

Location Type: Pole

Time Period: **$\sim 72,000 - 48,000 \text{ BCE}$**



π

The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: “Other” Locations

The remaining locations will be categorized as “Other” and will be examined in [Section VIII](#).

Beaufort Sea

Coordinates: **78.22° N, –157.28° E**

Location Type: Other

Time Period: *N/A*



Greenland

Coordinates: **79.75° N, –63.75° E**

Location Type: Other

Time Period: *N/A*



The Probability Matrix

Northern Azimuth Calculation Results: “Other” Locations

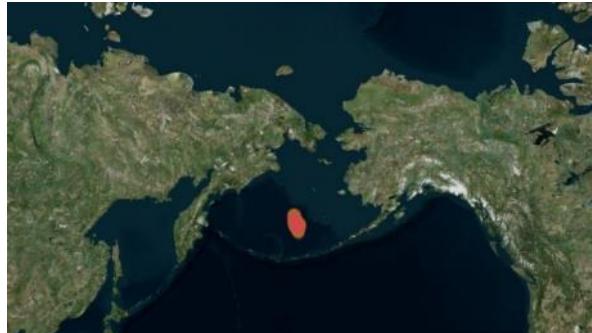
The remaining locations will be categorized as “Other” and will be examined in [Section VIII](#).

Bering Sea

Coordinates: **56.50° N, –176.00° E**

Location Type: Other

Time Period: *N/A*



Jan Mayan Island

Coordinates: **71.08° N, –8.16° E**

Location Type: Other

Time Period: *N/A*



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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation: Background

Because agriculture (farming) is a prerequisite to civilization, the earliest *permanent* human settlements would be located near the area where the farming of that civilization developed. These settlements would be the oldest of all archeological sites.

If agriculture/farming began during the last ice age, the ideal location for this (in terms of climate) would be at or near the equator. This is where the average temperature would be the warmest and the days would be the longest.

In addition, there would be a *natural migration* of humans towards the equator. This would occur independently and without the need for coordination with other groups of “people”; as each group would inevitably discover that warmer weather and longer days exist to the south (or north).

Therefore, the oldest archeological sites would be located on, or very near the equator (the equator at that time).

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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation

Starting from **55° N** and ending at **90° N**, a table of coordinates that increments every **.25° Latitude** and **.25° Longitude** is generated. This table contains **203,181** target coordinates that will be tested for equatorial proximity.

A target coordinate is a potential pole location for one or more archeological sites. The distance from a pole location to its equator is **~10,000 km**.

For each coordinate, the distance between it and each of the **~222** archeological sites is calculated. If the distance of a site is found to be between **9,875 and 10,125 km**, it is added to the total equatorial site count (site count) for that target coordinate.

The “probability” is the likelihood that the coordinate was once a pole location. This likelihood is quantified by the total site count of a target coordinate. Thus, the higher the site count, the more likely the target coordinate was once a pole location.

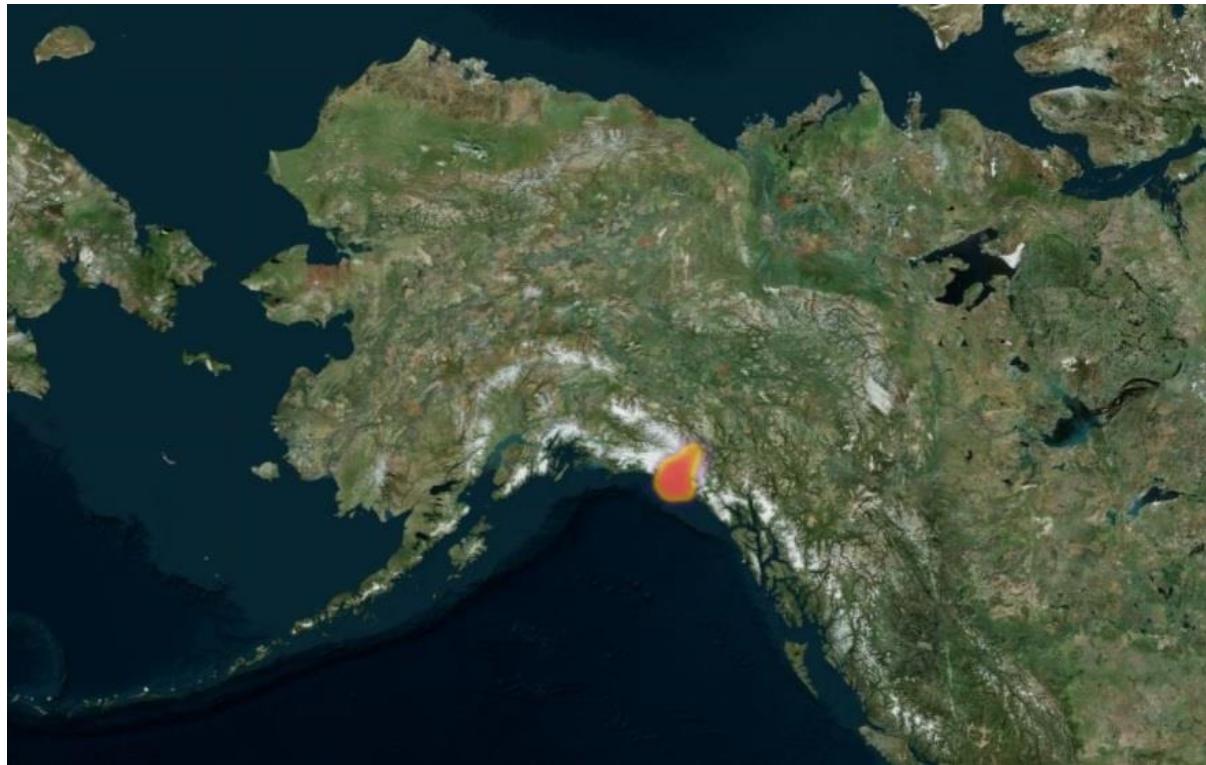
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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results

Using **45, 106, 182** test calculations, the probability matrix is generated. The matrix is truncated below its “peaks”; i.e., it retains the top **15%** (by site count).

The result is one (**1**) zone that accounts for almost *all* proximity overlaps. The image to the right shows the zone (in red).



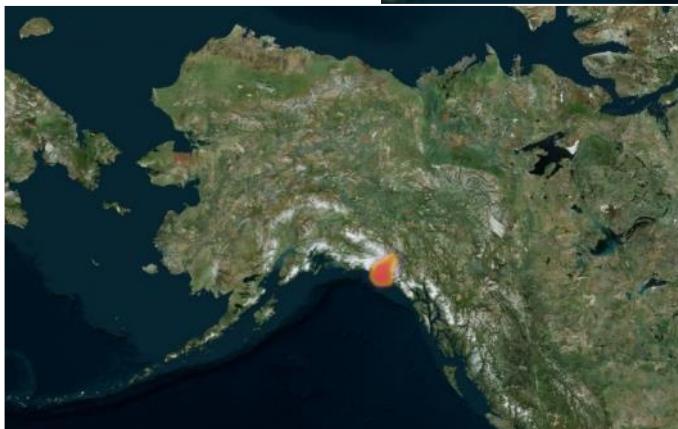
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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon

The image to the right shows the probability of equatorial proximity in the Yukon zone. The center of this zone has the following coordinates:

60.10° N, -140.09° E



π

The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Equator Sites

The image below shows the sites that are located on the equator of the Yukon pole location. Note that the sites form a curved line when connected, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a ***three – dimensional*** object projected onto a ***two – dimensional*** surface.

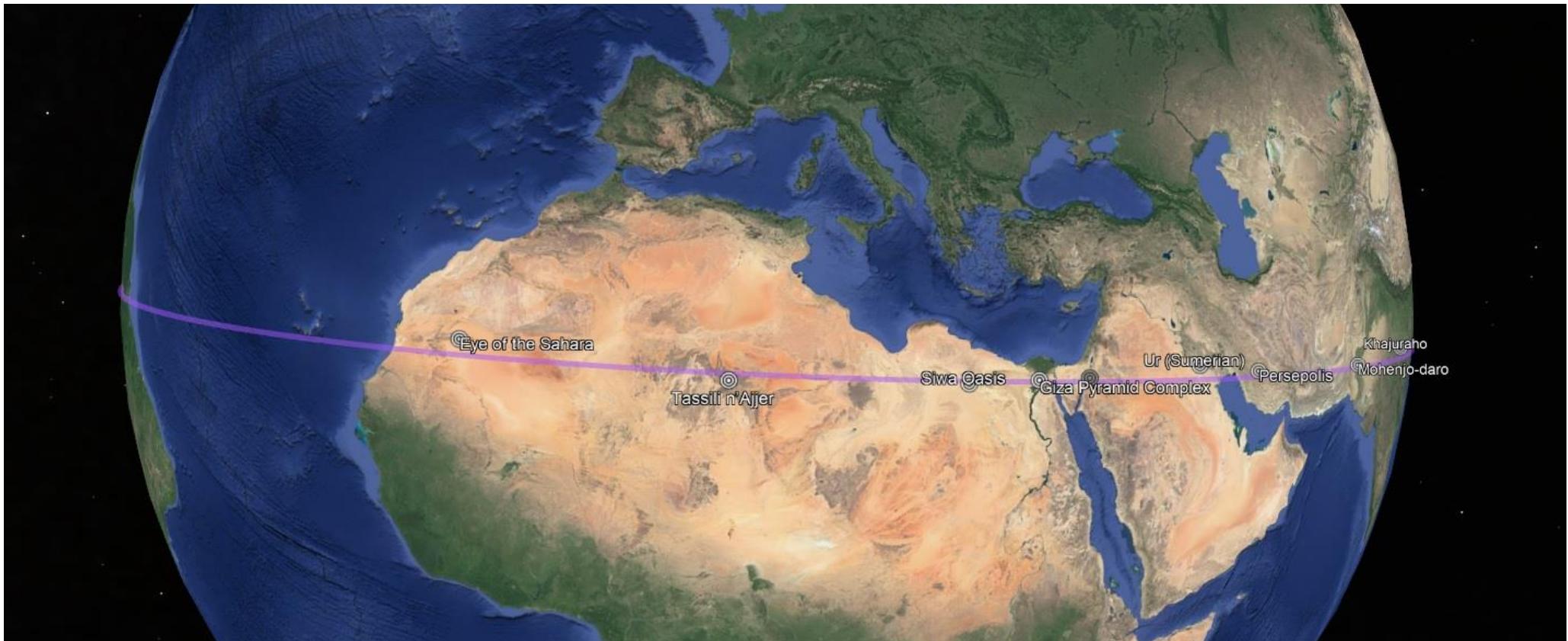


π

The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Equator Sites

The image below shows some of the sites that are located on (or near) the equator of the Yukon pole location. This equator represents the “ley line” known as **The Great Circle**.



π

The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Equator Sites

The image below shows some of the sites that are located on (or near) the equator of the Yukon pole location. This equator represents the “ley line” known as **The Great Circle**.

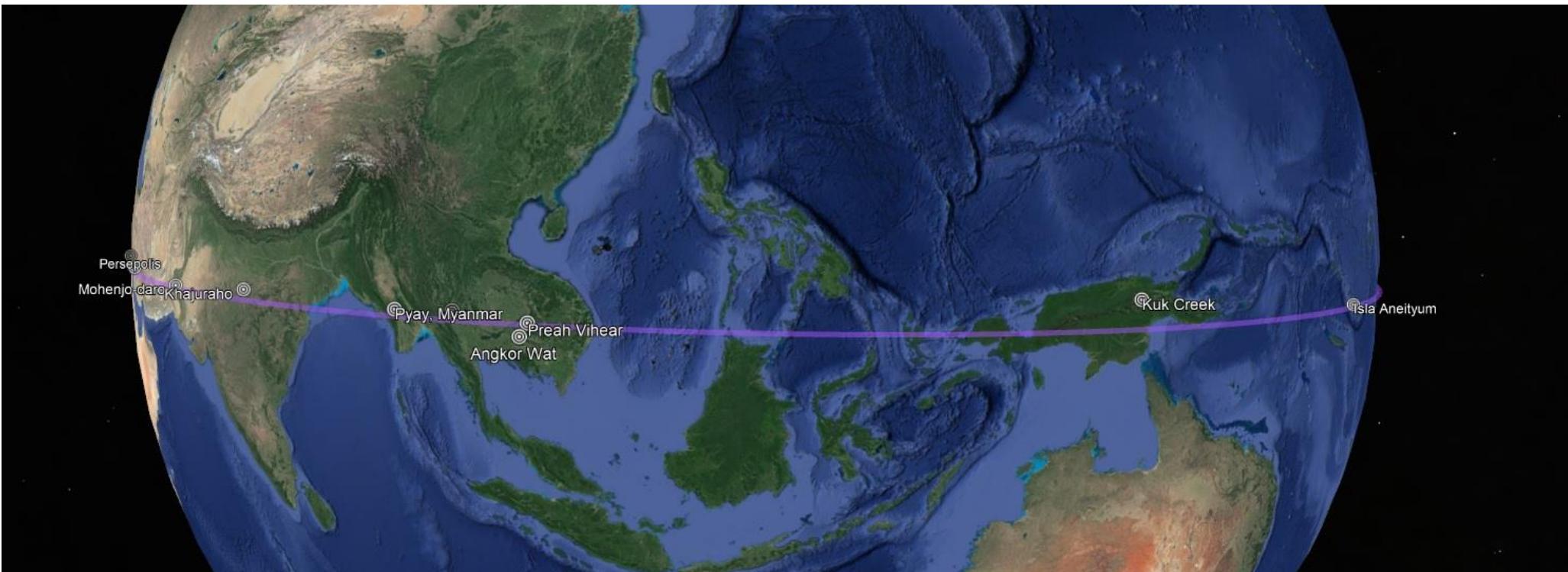


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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Equator Sites

The image below shows some of the sites that are located on (or near) the equator of the Yukon pole location. This equator represents the “ley line” known as **The Great Circle**.

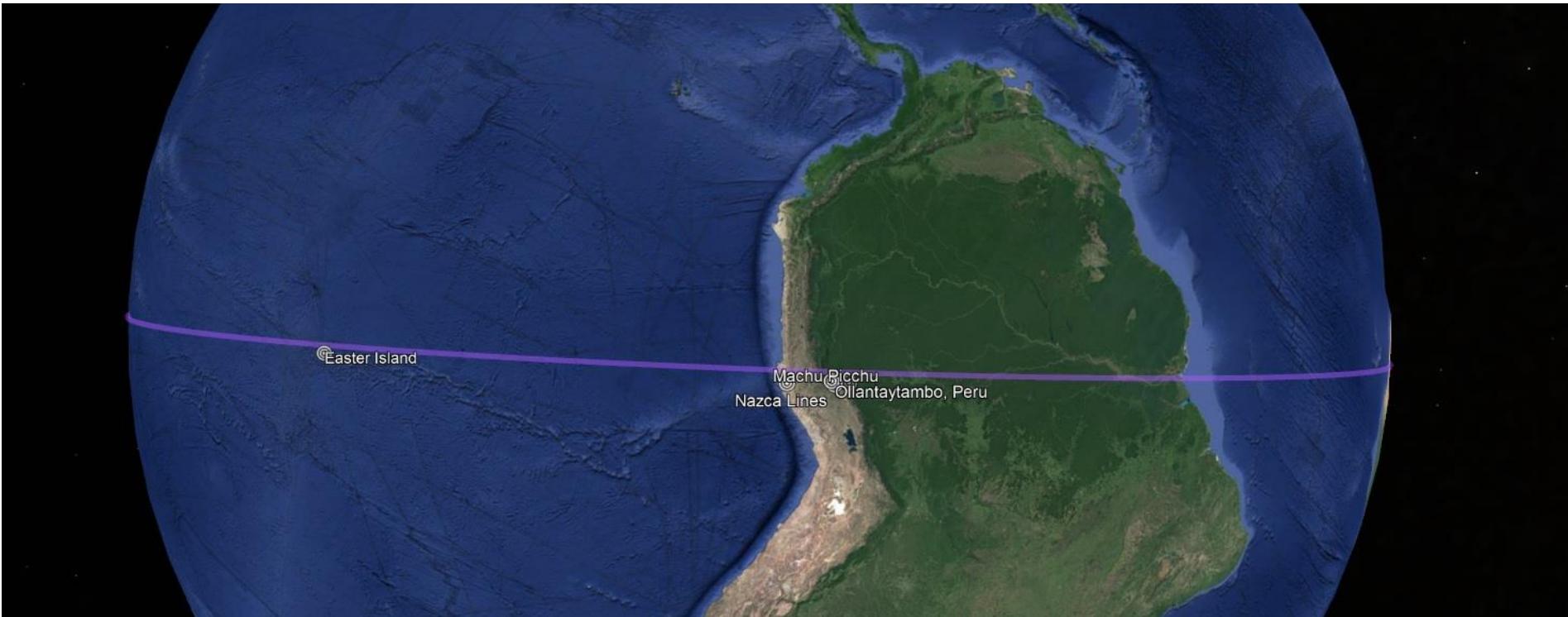


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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Equator Sites

The image below shows some of the sites that are located on (or near) the equator of the Yukon pole location. This equator represents the “ley line” known as **The Great Circle**.



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The Probability Matrix

Equatorial Proximity Calculation Results: Yukon Location

Yukon

Coordinates: **60.10° N, -140.09° E**

Location Type: Pole

Time Period: **~100,000 – 72,000 BCE**



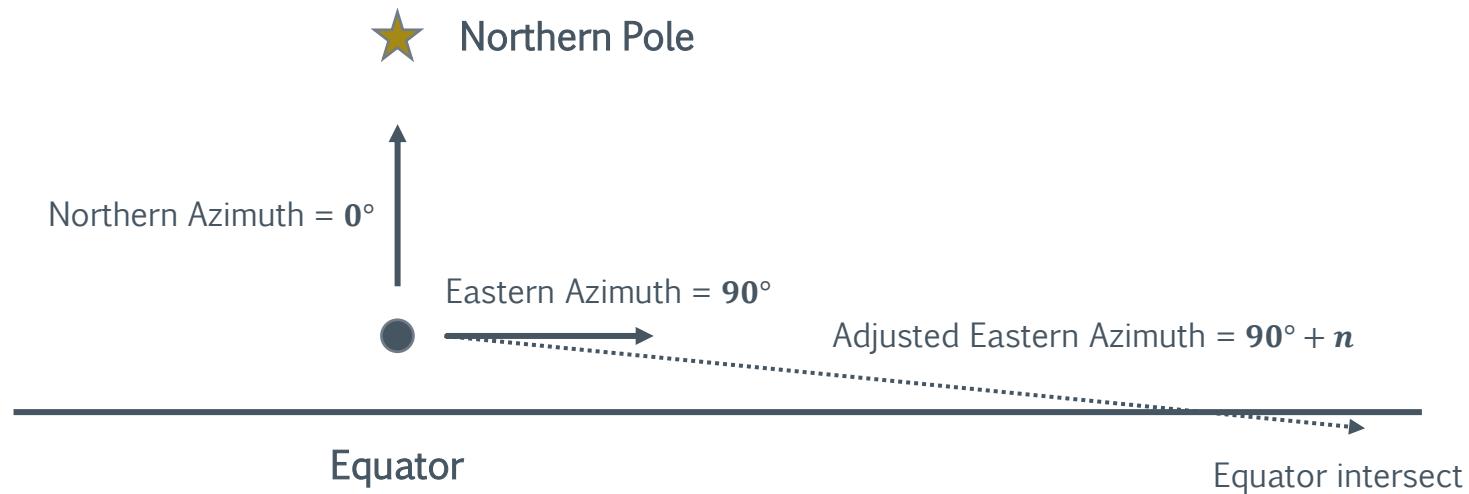
The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation: Background

The eastern azimuth calculation will identify “alternate” equators. For any site that is aligned to a northern pole, there will be a corresponding eastern alignment angle. This angle is the northern azimuth plus **90°**.

$$\text{Eastern Azimuth} = \text{Northern Azimuth} + 90^\circ$$

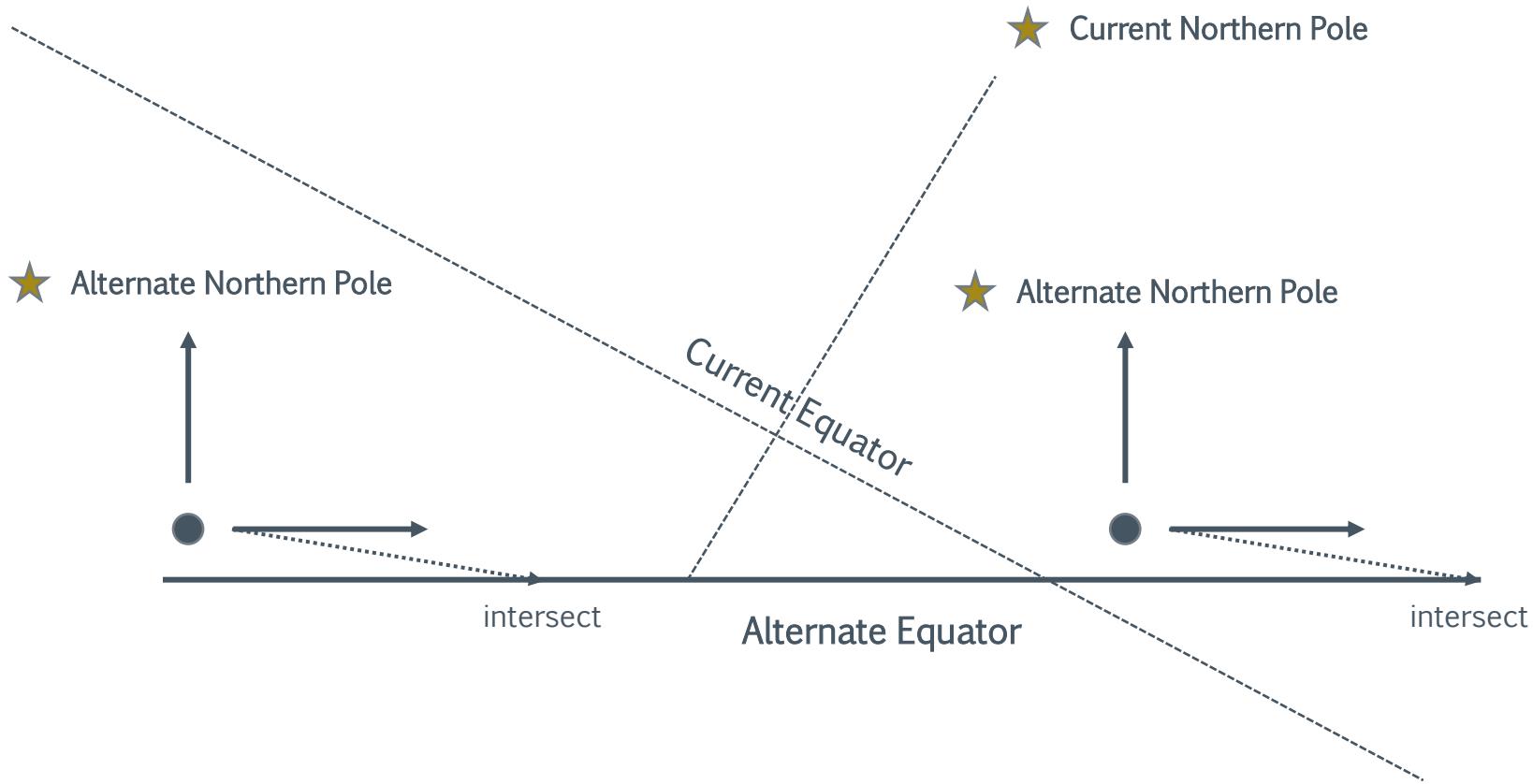
If this angle is increased slightly (or at all), the eastern alignment will intersect with the equator of the pole the site is aligned with.



The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation: Background

Each intersect represents a point on the equator. If two or more sites are aligned with a northern pole other than the current one, the line formed by these points will not be parallel with the current equator.



The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation

The eastern azimuth calculation uses the same basic calculations as the northern azimuth calculation.

Starting from $-40^\circ N$ and ending at $40^\circ N$, a table of coordinates that increments every $.1^\circ$ *Latitude* and $.1^\circ$ *Longitude* is generated. This table contains **2,880,800** target coordinates that will be tested for site alignments (intersects).

A target coordinate is a potential location along the equator (the equator at the time of site construction).

Each coordinate is tested with the calculated eastern azimuth (alignment angle) of each of the ~222 archeological sites. If the site being tested is found to be “pointing” at or through the target coordinate (within a tolerance of $\pm .4^\circ$), it is added to the list of equator intersect locations.

Using a tolerance of $\pm .4^\circ$ is the equivalent of increasing the eastern azimuth. It will also effectively decrease the eastern azimuth angle to account for sites located to the south of the equator.

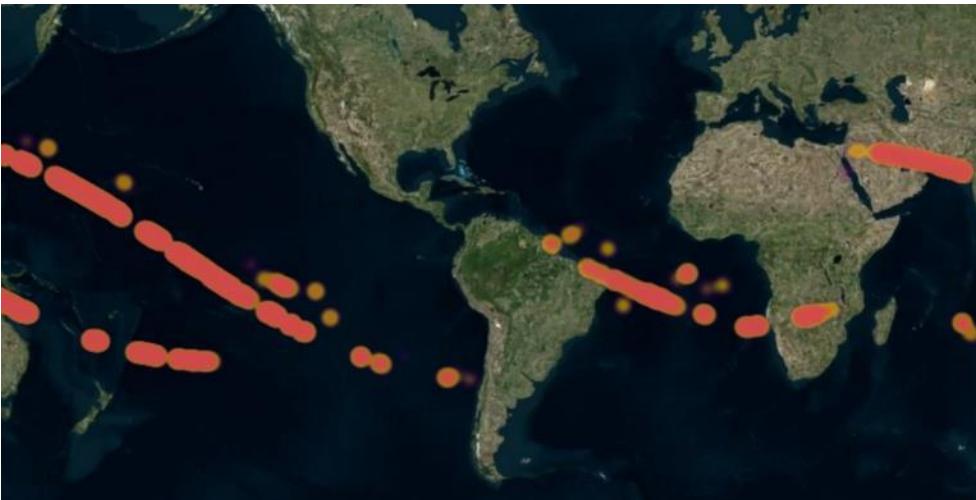
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The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results

The images below display the eastern azimuth intersect locations. Note that the zones form **2** (two) distinct equators.

These equators correspond to the equators of the Yukon and Hudson Bay pole locations.



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The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results

The images below display the eastern azimuth intersect locations. Note that the zones form **2** (two) distinct equators.

These equators correspond to the equators of the Yukon and Hudson Bay pole locations.



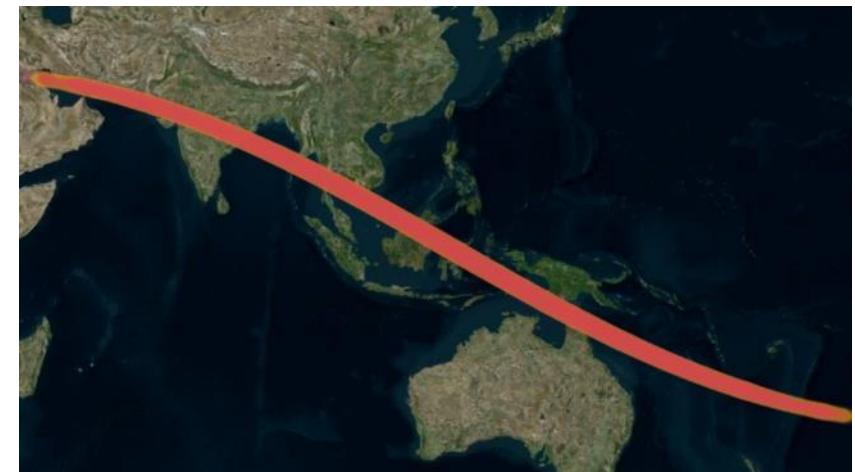
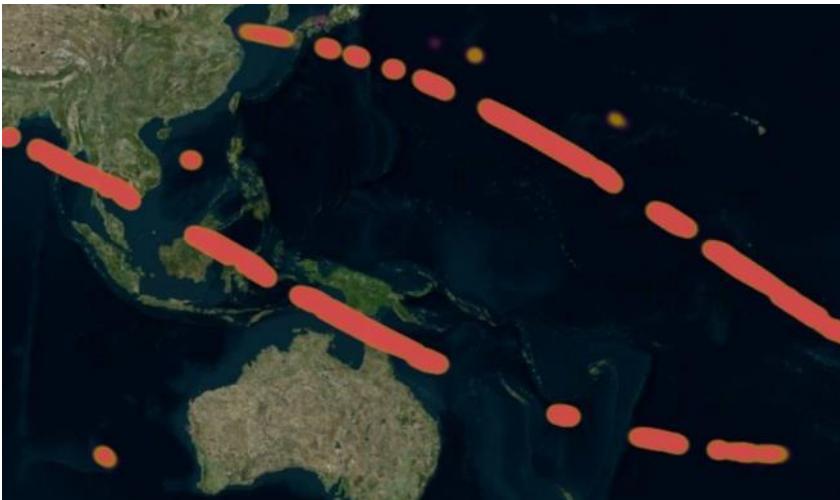
π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results

The images below display the eastern azimuth intersect locations. Note that the zones form **2** (two) distinct equators.

These equators correspond to the equators of the Yukon and Hudson Bay pole locations.



π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon Equator

The image below shows the equator of the Yukon pole location. Note the curved line, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a ***three – dimensional*** object projected onto a ***two – dimensional*** surface.



π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Hudson Bay Equator

The image below shows the equator of the Hudson Bay pole location. Note the curved line, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a *three – dimensional* object projected onto a *two – dimensional* surface.



π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon and Hudson Bay Equators

The image below shows the equators of the Yukon and Hudson Bay pole locations. Note the curved line, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a *three – dimensional* object projected onto a *two – dimensional* surface.

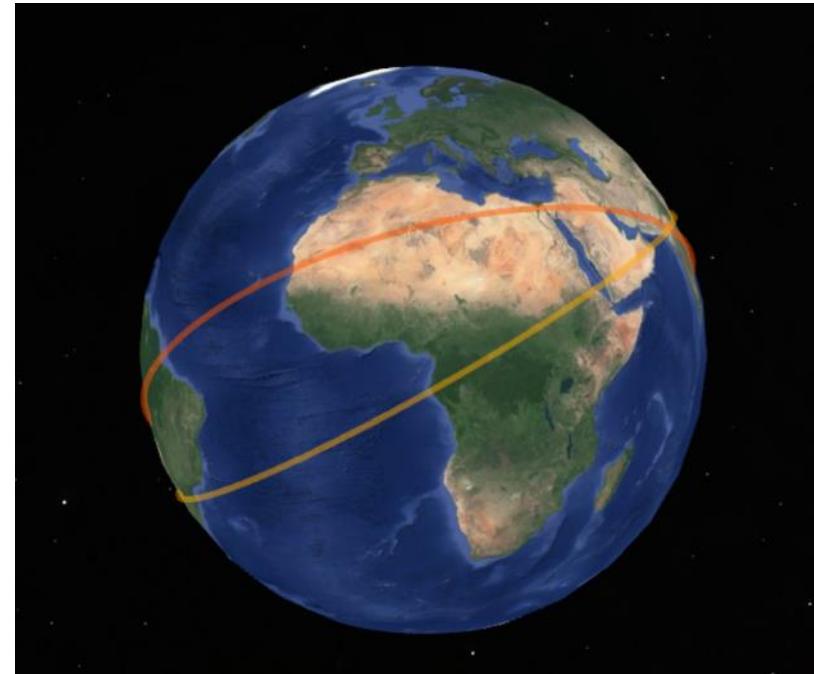


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The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon and Hudson Bay Equators

The images below show the Yukon and Hudson Bay equators.

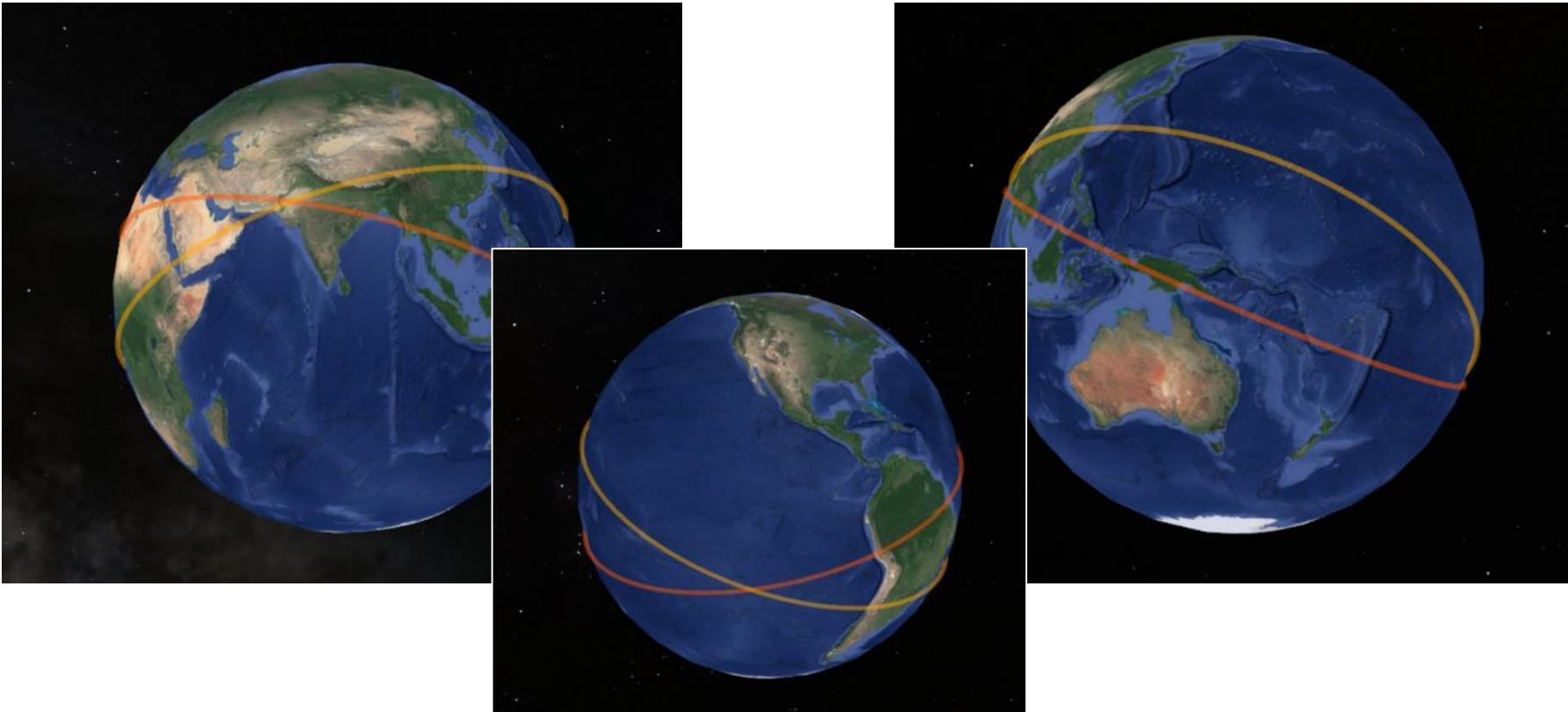


π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon and Hudson Bay Equators

The images below show the Yukon and Hudson Bay equators.

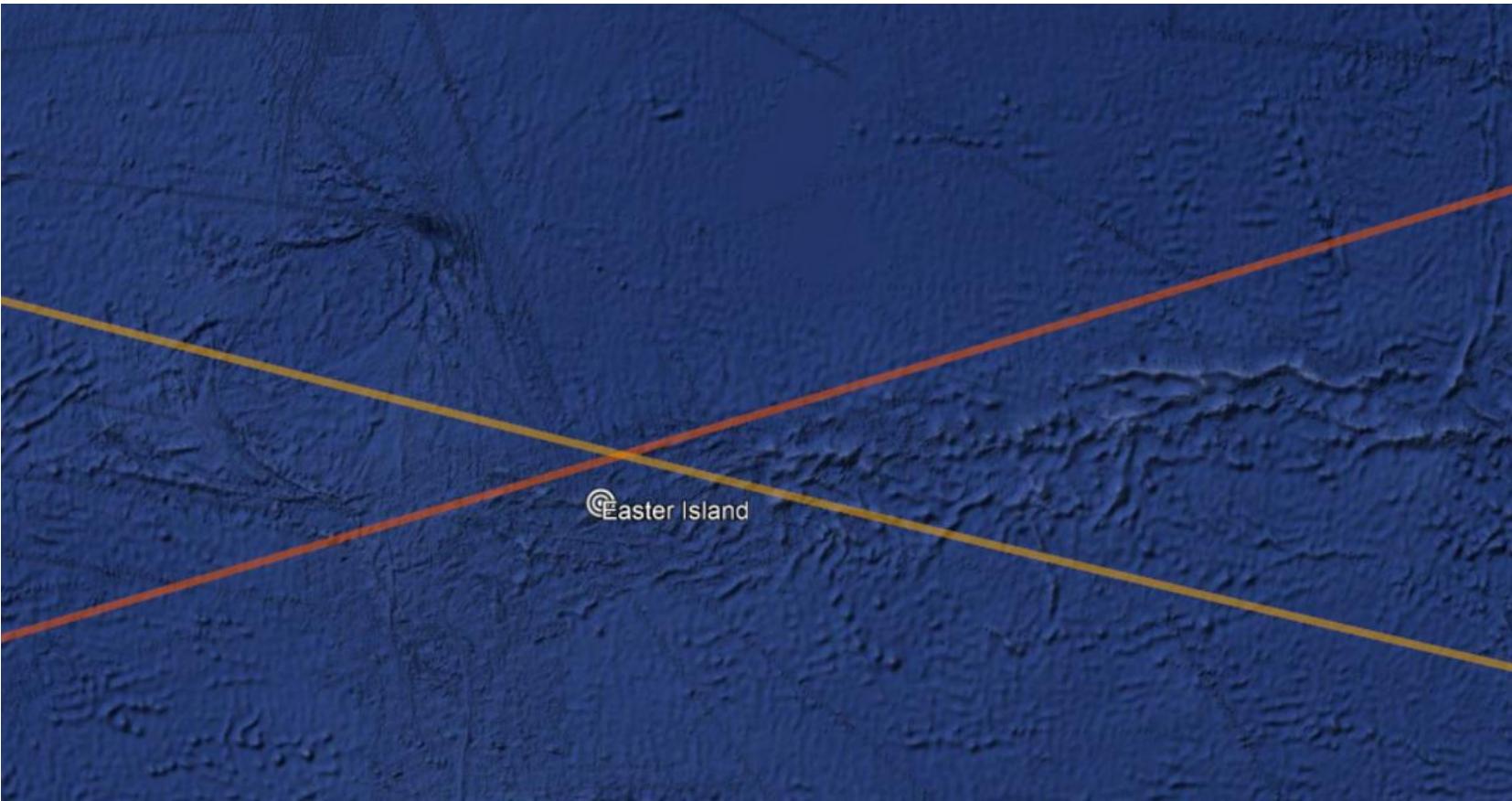


π

The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon and Hudson Bay Equators

The image below shows one of the two “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay equators. An axis location is where the equator lines intersect. Note its proximity to Easter Island.



The Probability Matrix

Eastern Azimuth Calculation Results: Yukon and Hudson Bay Equators

The image below shows one of the two “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay equators. An axis location is where the equator lines intersect. Note its proximity to Mohenjo-Daro.



π

The Probability Matrix

Norwegian Sea Equator

The image below shows the equator of the **Norwegian Sea** pole location. Note the curved line, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a ***three – dimensional*** object projected onto a ***two – dimensional*** surface.



π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The image below shows the equators of the Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea pole locations. Note the curved line, as opposed to a straight line. This is because this map represents a ***three-dimensional*** object projected onto a ***two-dimensional*** surface.

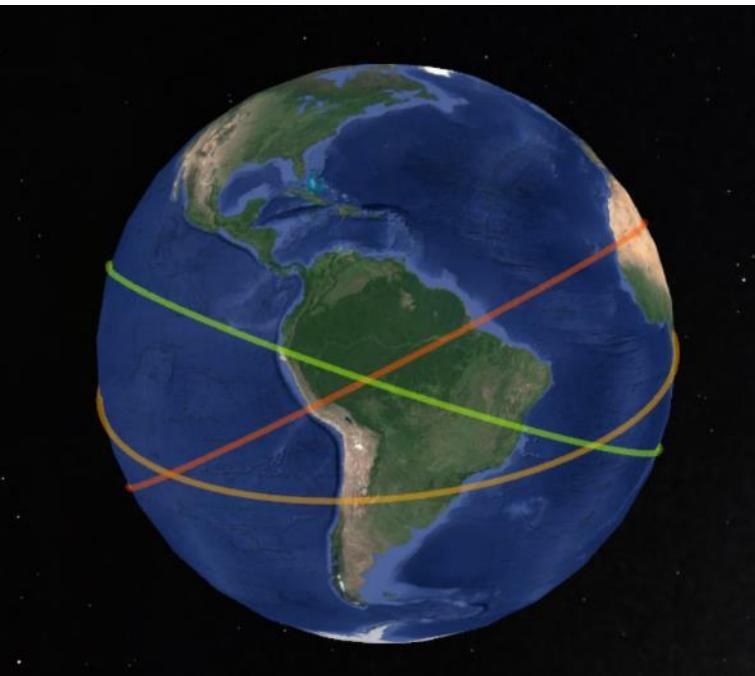


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The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The images below show the Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea equators.

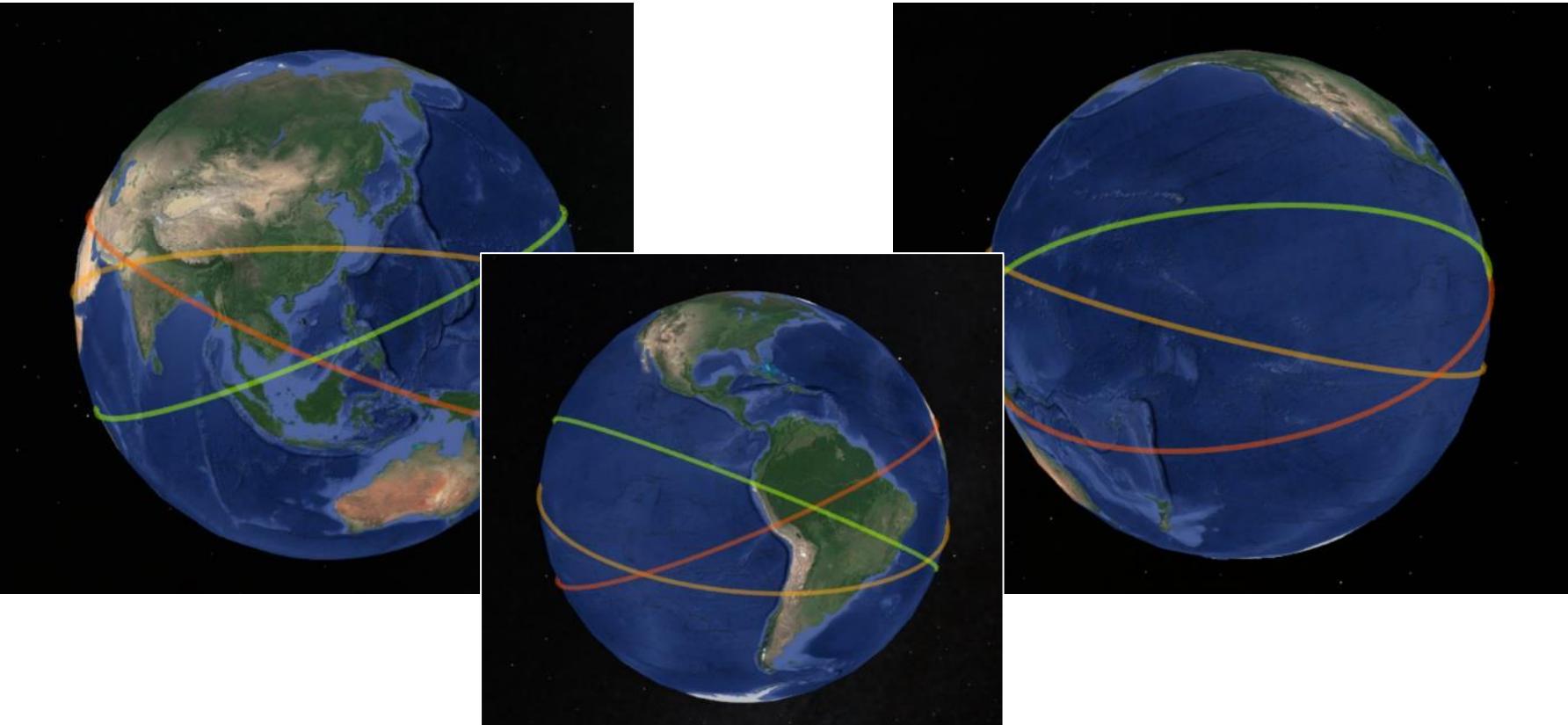


π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The images below show the Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea equators.

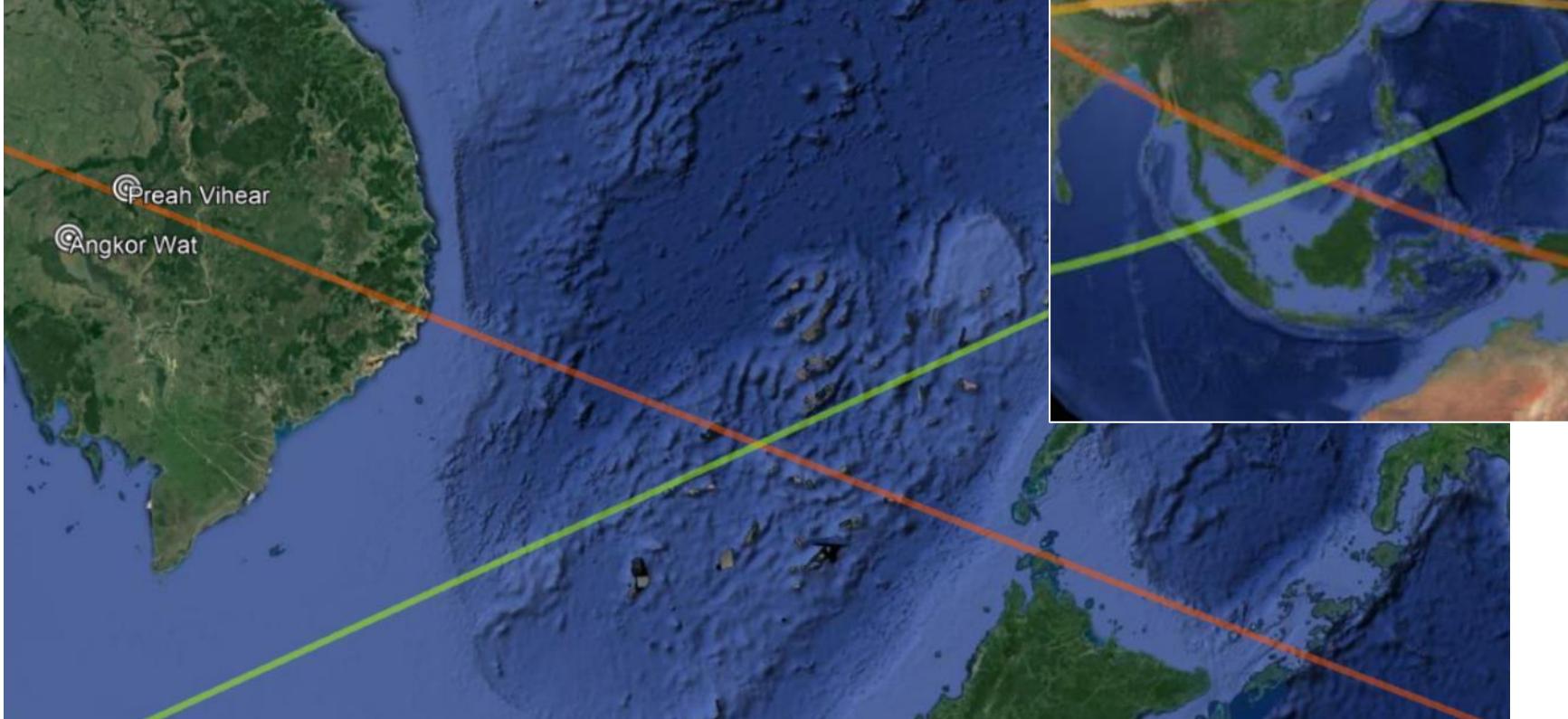


π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The images below show one of the “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay/Norwegian Sea equators. An axis location is where equator lines intersect.

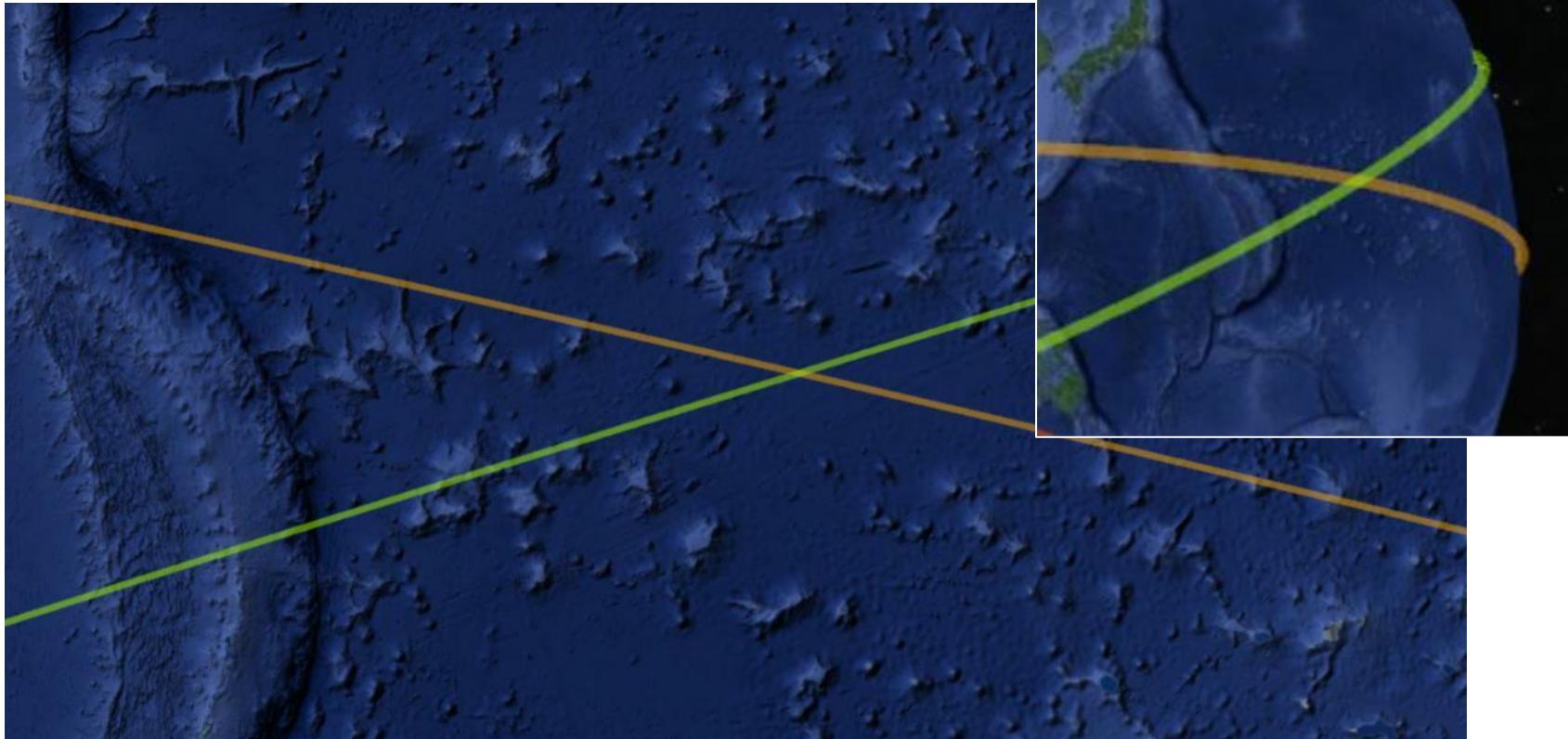


π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The image below shows one of the “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay/Norwegian Sea equators. An axis location is where equator lines intersect.

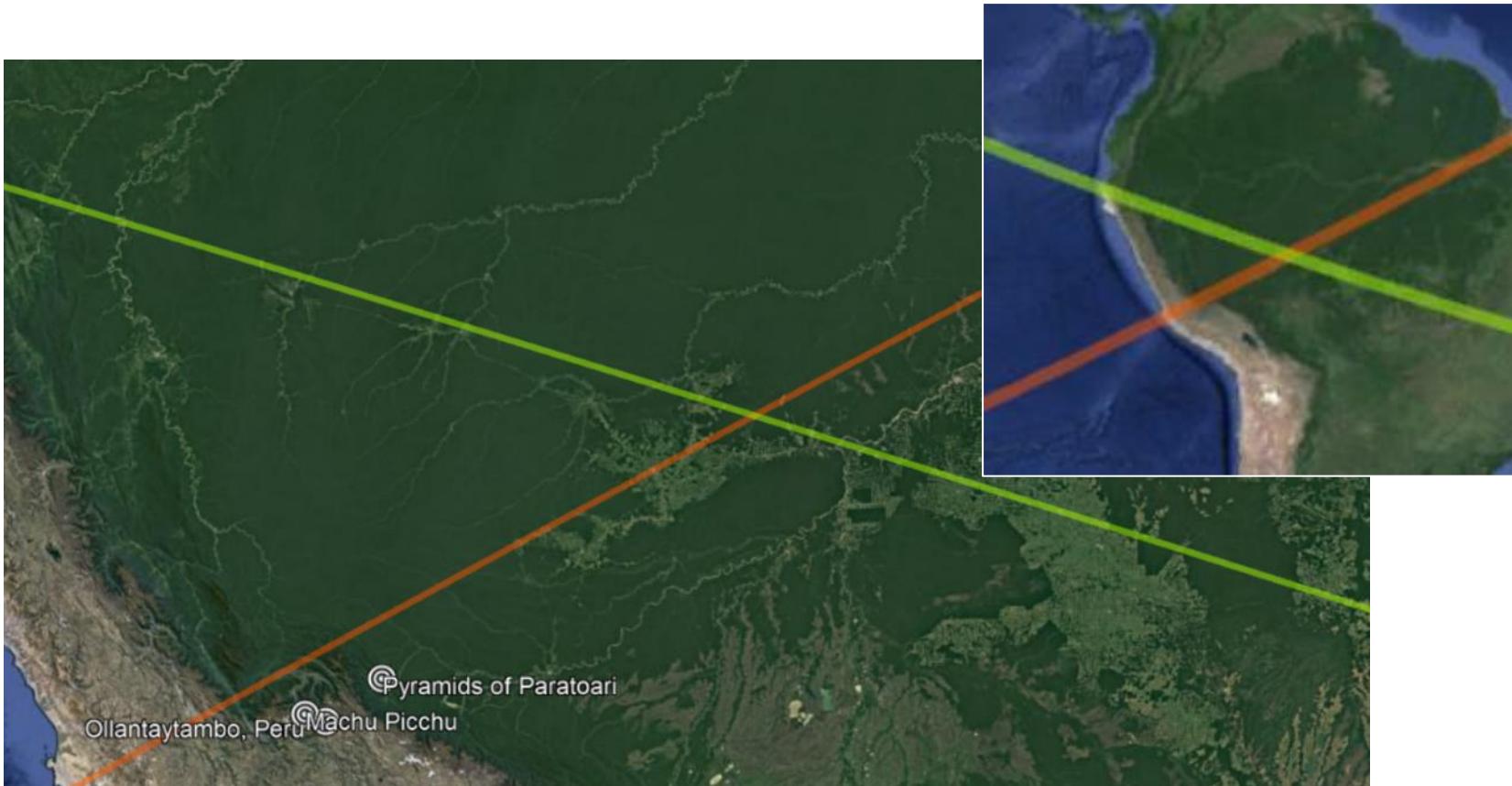


π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The image below shows one of the “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay/Norwegian Sea equators. An axis location is where equator lines intersect.

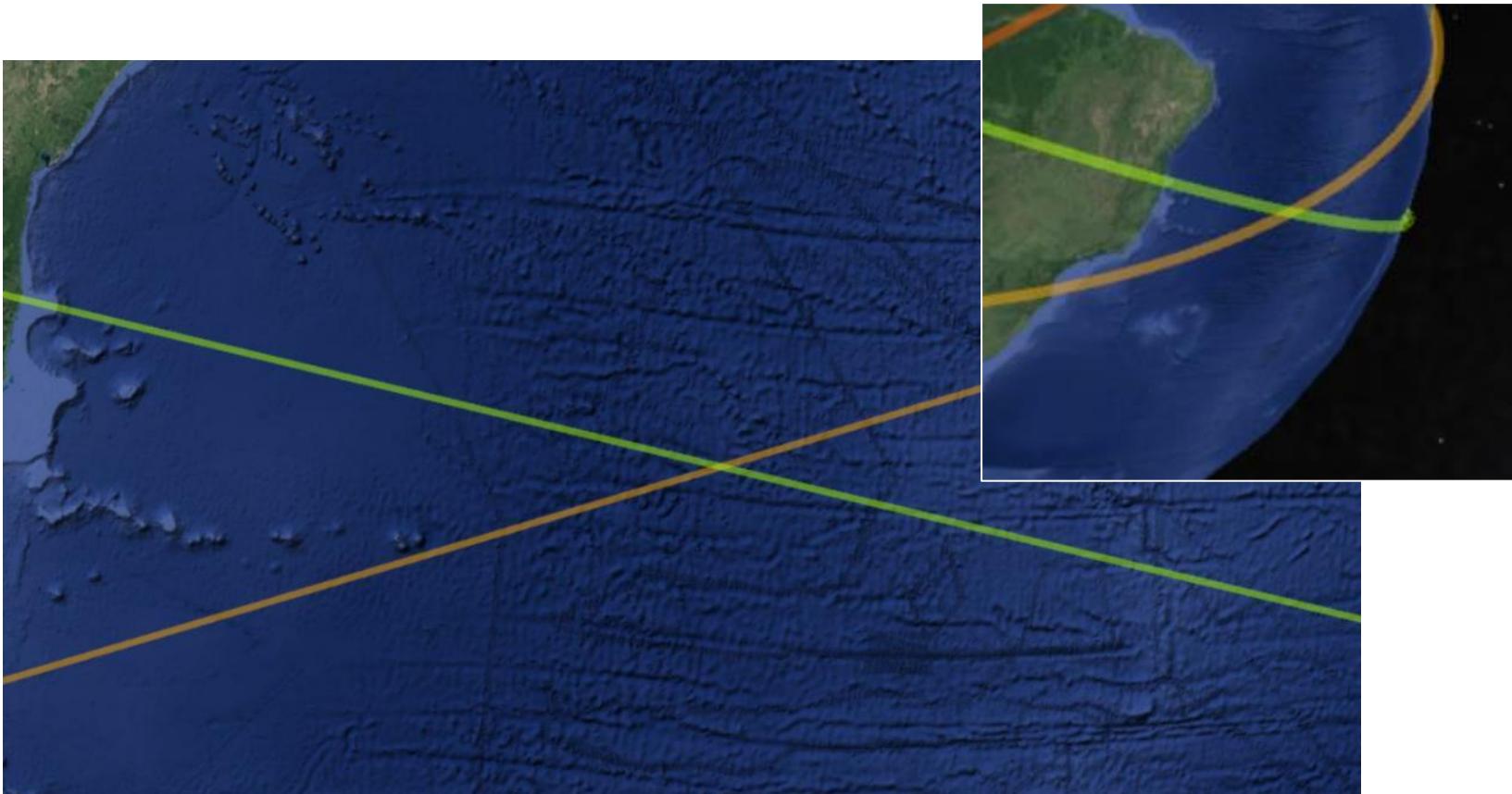


π

The Probability Matrix

Yukon, Hudson Bay, and Norwegian Sea Equators

The image below shows one of the “axis” locations of the Yukon/Hudson Bay/Norwegian Sea equators. An axis location is where equator lines intersect.



π

The Probability Matrix

Calculation Results – Pole Locations

The Yukon location also corresponds to one of Hapgood's proposed pole locations.

Therefore, the **3** (three) locations that correspond to one of Hapgood's pole locations are the **Yukon**, **Norwegian Sea**, and **Hudson Bay**. These are in addition to the **Current** pole location.

Pole Location: Yukon

Coordinates: **60.10° N, -140.09° E**

Time Period: **~100,000 – 72,000 BCE**



Pole Location: Norwegian Sea

Coordinates: **71.04° N, -4.64° E**

Time Period: **~72,000 – 48,000 BCE**



Pole Location: Hudson Bay

Coordinates: **60.07° N, -77.77° E**

Time Period: **~48,000 – 10,000 BCE**



Pole Location: Current

Coordinates: **90° N, 0° E**

Time Period: **~10,000 BCE – Current**

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Section III:

The Tri-Poles

The following section examines the *proposed* pole configuration (called The Tri-Poles) using 2 (two) of the pole locations identified in Section II (as well as the current pole location). This configuration exhibits the “default” or “original” pole transition behavior. This behavior is comparable to that of a timer or pendulum.

THE TRI-POLES

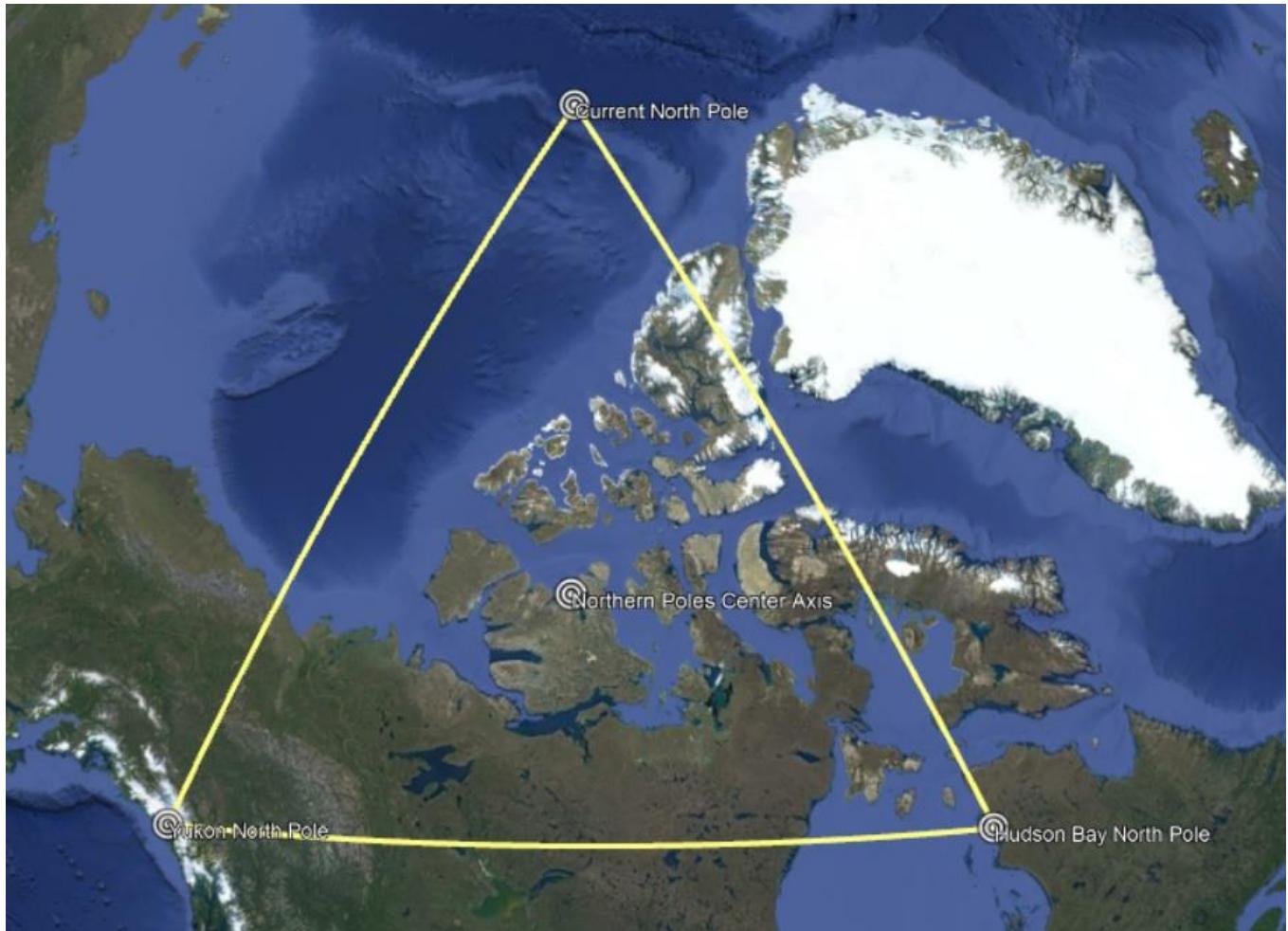
The Polar Pendulum

Configuration Type	Time Period(s)
Pendulum	~100,000 – 72,000 BCE ~34,000 BCE – <i>Current</i>

This configuration functioned like a pendulum or a timer.

In this configuration, the poles would transition at steady and consistent intervals. Geological changes during transitions would occur over the entire planet, as opposed to concentrated areas.

Sudden transitions of the poles in this configuration could cause geological cataclysms such as earthquakes, flooding, and extreme climate change.

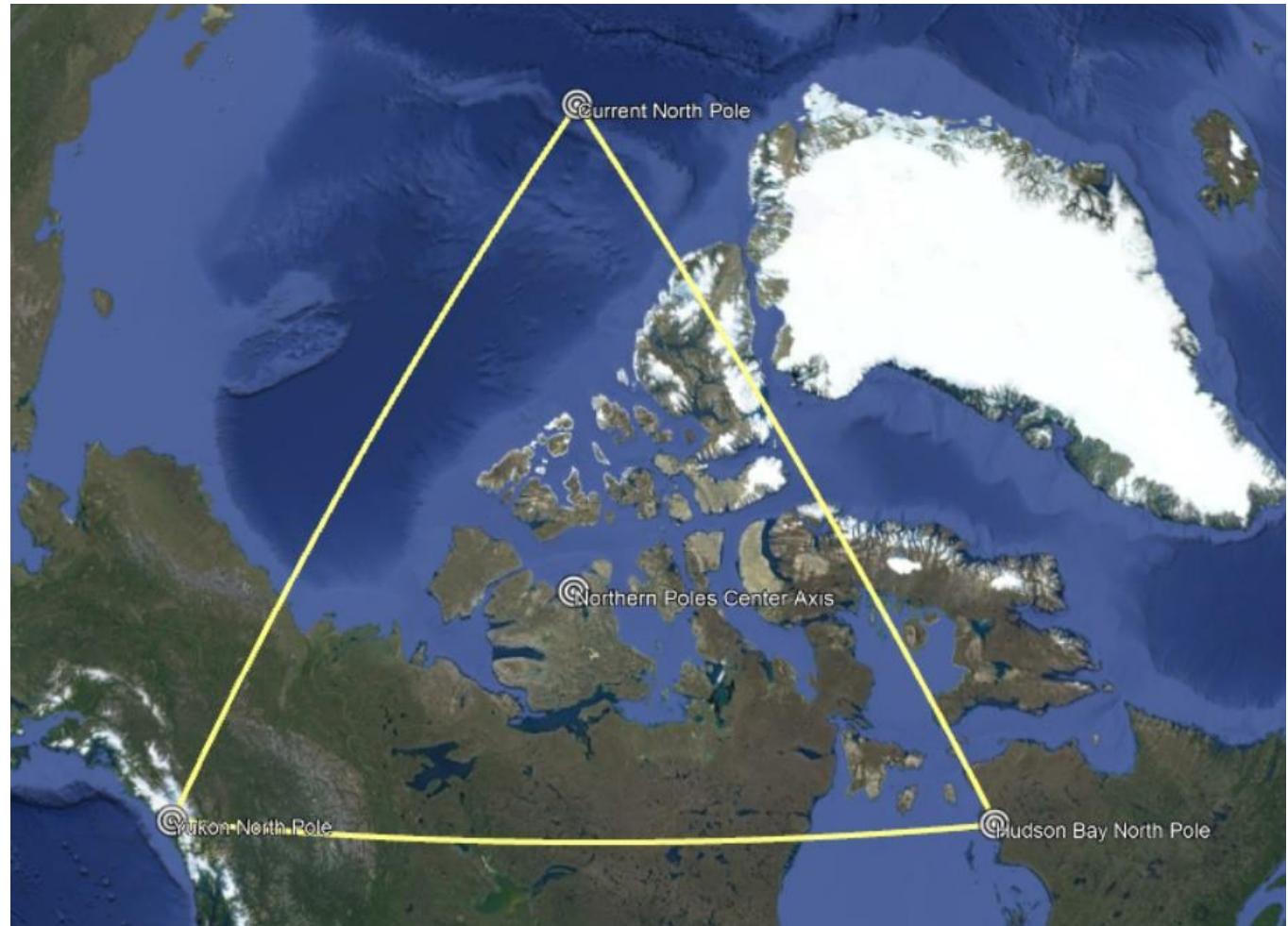


THE TRI-POLES

The Northern Poles

Pole	Coordinates
Current	$90^{\circ} N$, $0^{\circ} E$
Hudson Bay	$60.07^{\circ} N$, $-77.77^{\circ} E$
Yukon	$60.1^{\circ} N$, $-140.09^{\circ} E$
Center Axis	$76.65^{\circ} N$, $-109.05^{\circ} E$

The Center Axis represents the single point that is of equal distance from each pole location.



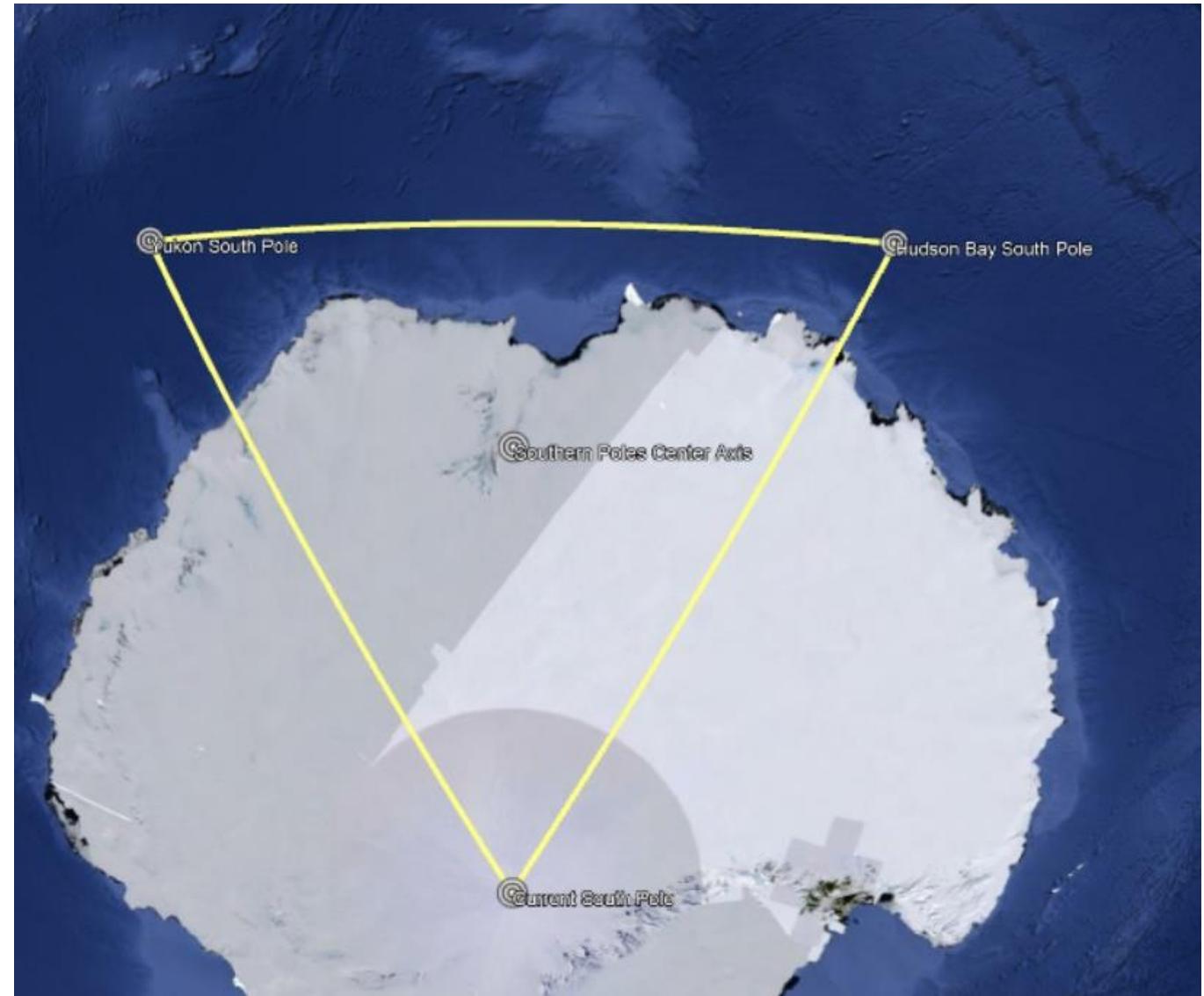
North

THE TRI-POLES

The Southern Poles

Pole	Coordinates
Current	$-90^{\circ} S$, $-180^{\circ} E$
Hudson Bay	$-60.07^{\circ} S$, $102.23^{\circ} E$
Yukon	$-60.1^{\circ} S$, $39.9^{\circ} E$
Center Axis	$-76.65^{\circ} S$, $70.95^{\circ} E$

The Center Axis represents the single point that is of equal distance from each pole location.



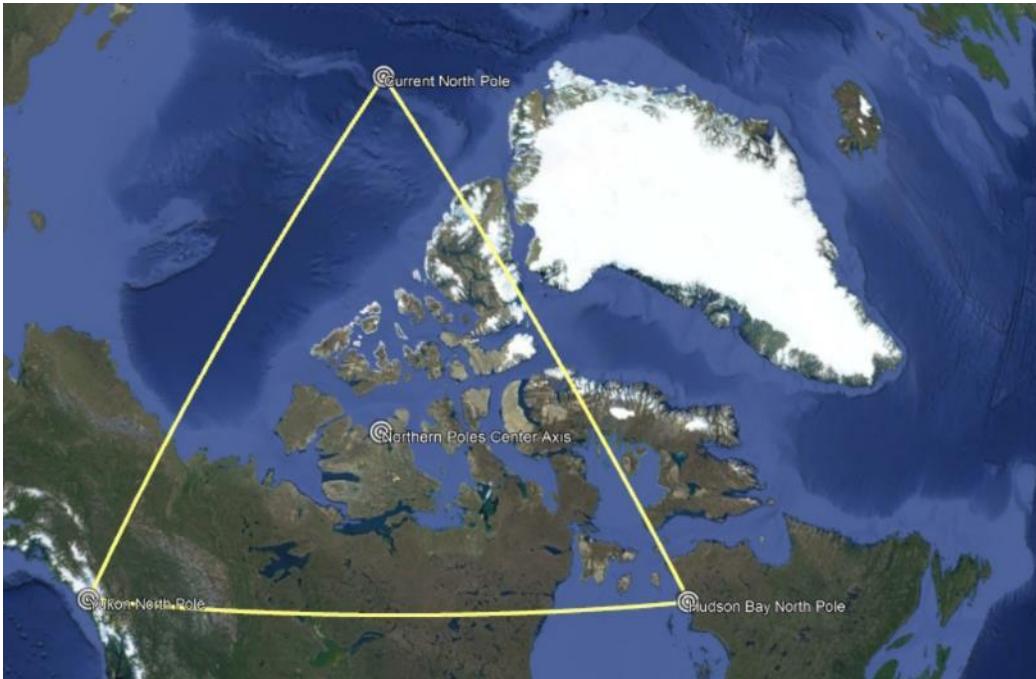
South

π

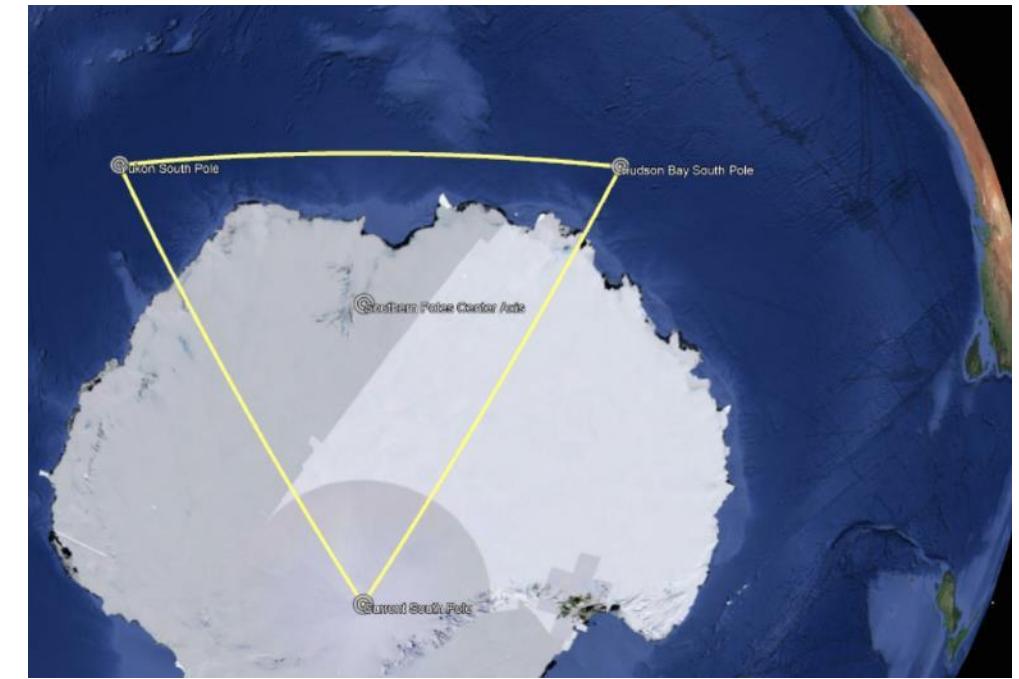
The Tri-Poles

The Northern and Southern Axis Triangle

The images below show the three north and south pole locations that form an equilateral triangle.



North



South

π

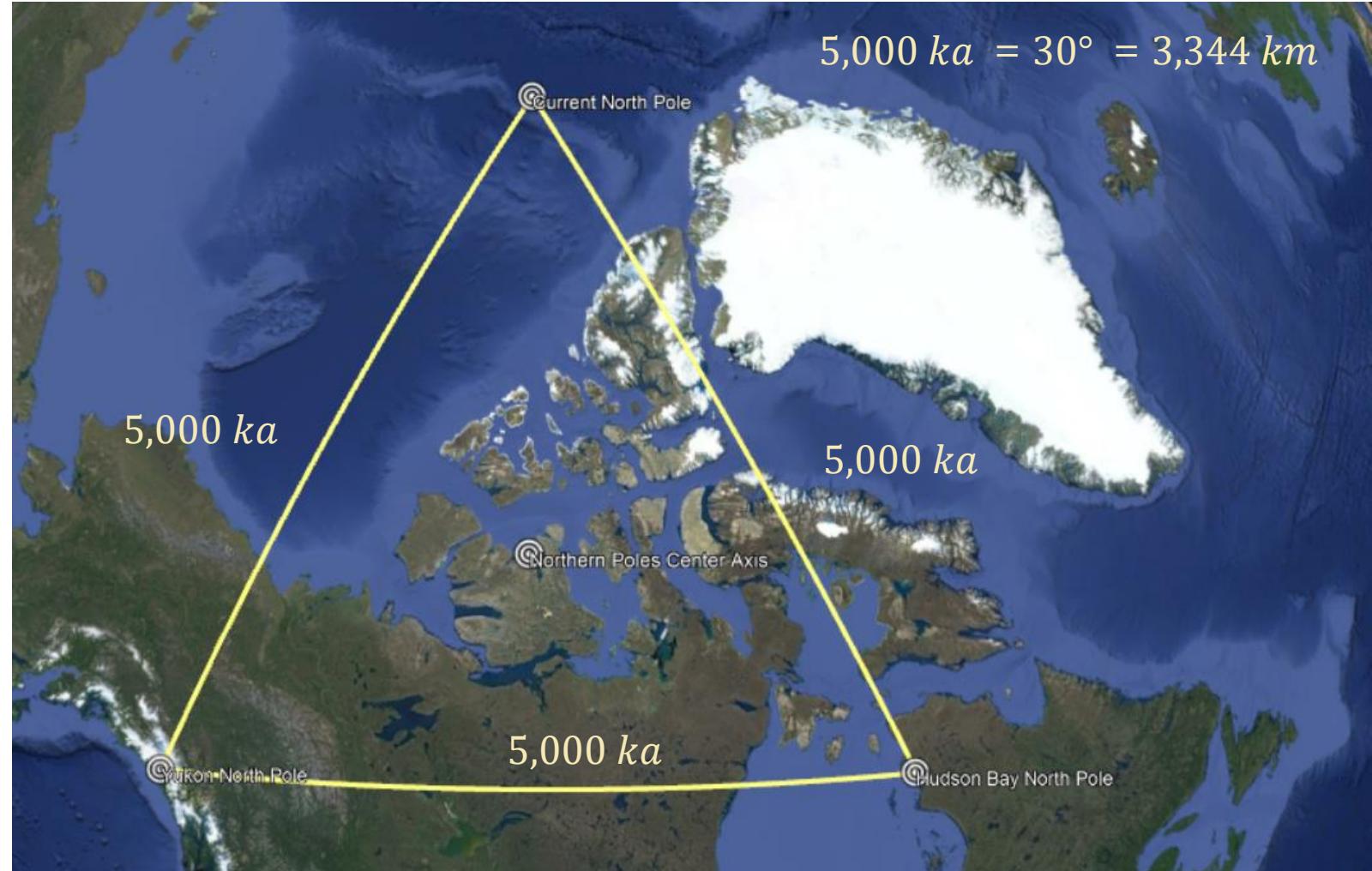
The Tri-Poles

The Northern Axis Triangle

The image to the right shows the three north pole locations. Each of the poles is located **5,000 kiloants** (30° or **3,344 kilometers**) from the other two.

The Center Island of Atlantis is **5,000 ants** in diameter.

The Northern Poles Center Axis represents the single point that is of equal distance from each pole location.



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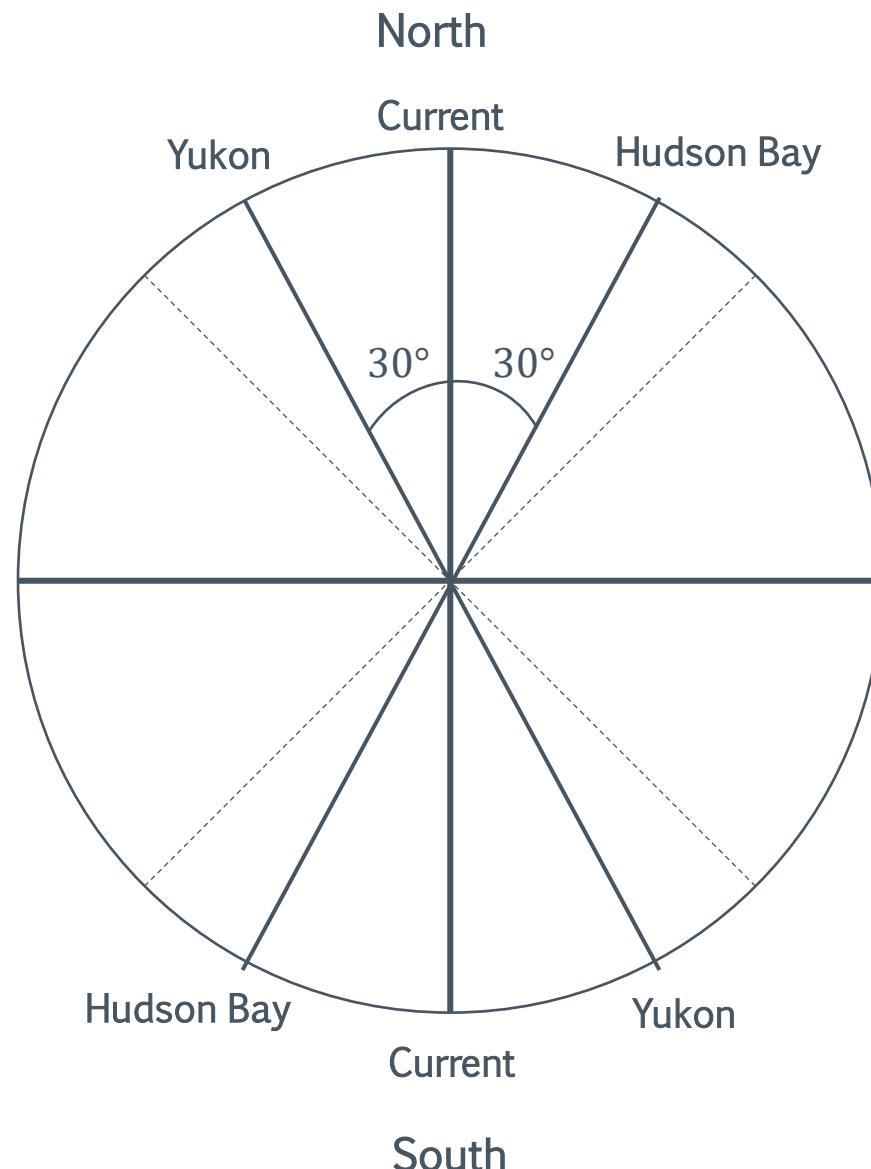
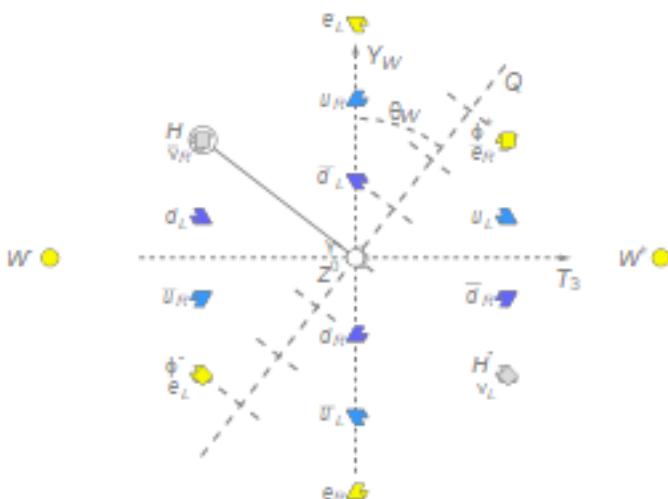
The Tri-Poles

The Weinberg Angle (Weak Mixing Angle)

The image to the right shows how the symmetry of the pole locations resemble the model of the Weinberg Angle.

$$\text{Weinberg Angle} = \theta_W \approx 30^\circ$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W \approx .2229$$



π

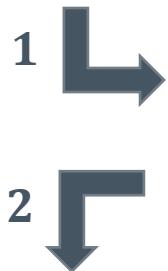
The Tri-Poles

Pole Location Timeline: The Pendulum Swing

Pole Location: Yukon

Coordinates: **$60.10^\circ N, -140.09^\circ E$**

Time Period: $\sim 100,000 - 70,000 \text{ BCE}$



Pole Location: Hudson Bay

Coordinates: **$60.07^\circ N, -77.77^\circ E$**

Time Period: $\sim 40,000 - 10,000 \text{ BCE}$



Pole Location: Current

Coordinates: **$90^\circ N, 0^\circ E$**

Time Period a: $\sim 70,000 - 40,000 \text{ BCE}$

Time Period b: $\sim 10,000 \text{ BCE} - \text{Current}$



The duration of each pole location is $\sim 25,000 \text{ years}$ with a $\sim 5,000 - \text{year}$ transition.

Section IV:

The Thermo-Poles

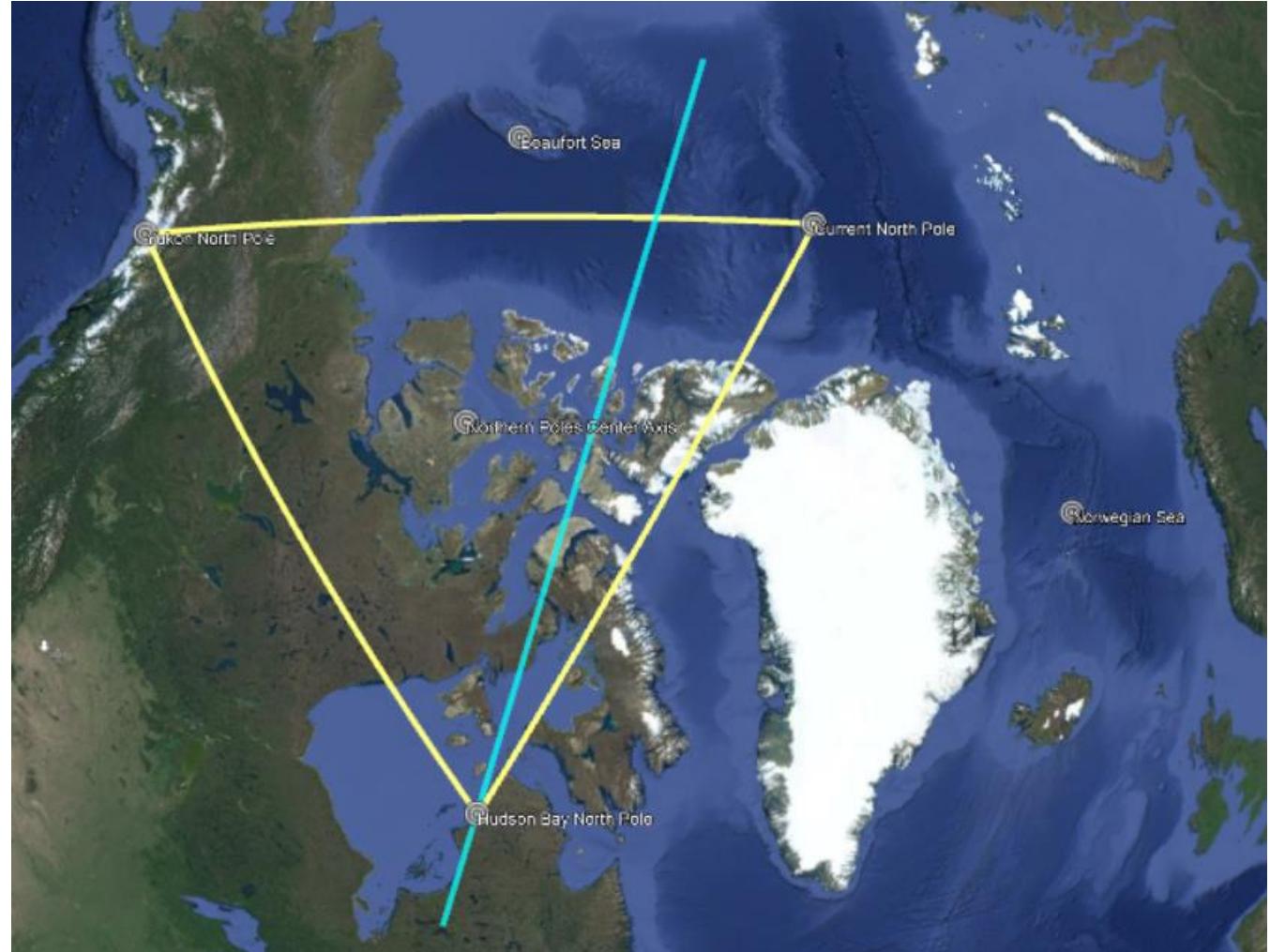
The following section examines the *proposed* pole configuration (called The Thermo-Poles) using **2 – 3** of the pole locations identified in Section II (as well as the current pole location). This configuration exhibits the behavior of a thermostat.

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The Thermo-Poles

Right in Two

The image to the right shows how the **Tri-Poles** were originally divided in order to create the **Thermo-Poles**.

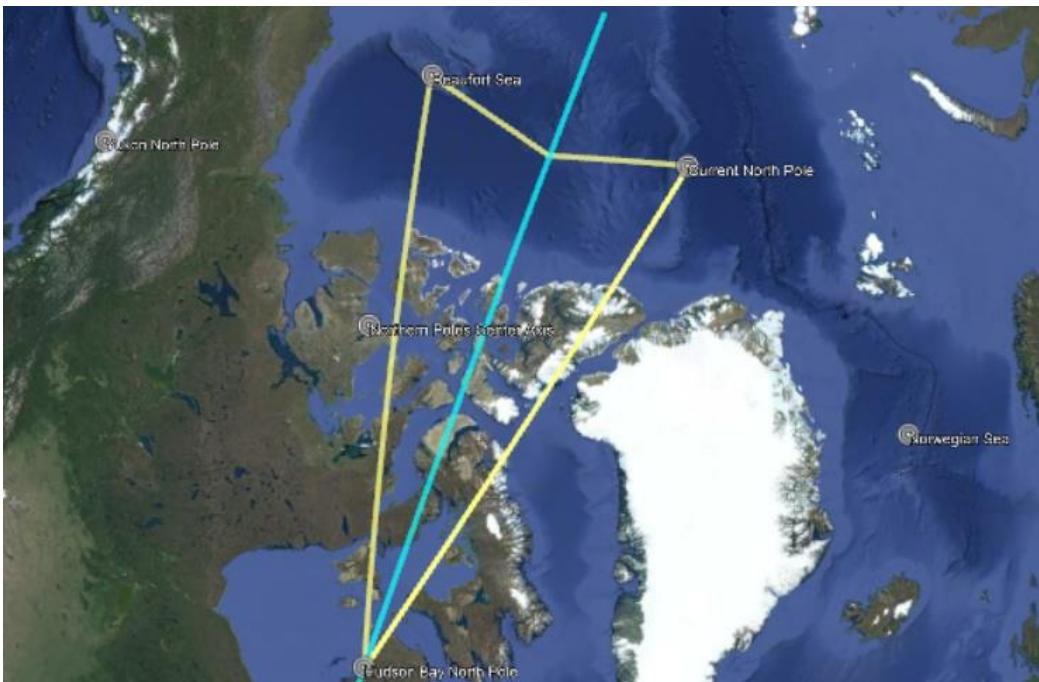


π

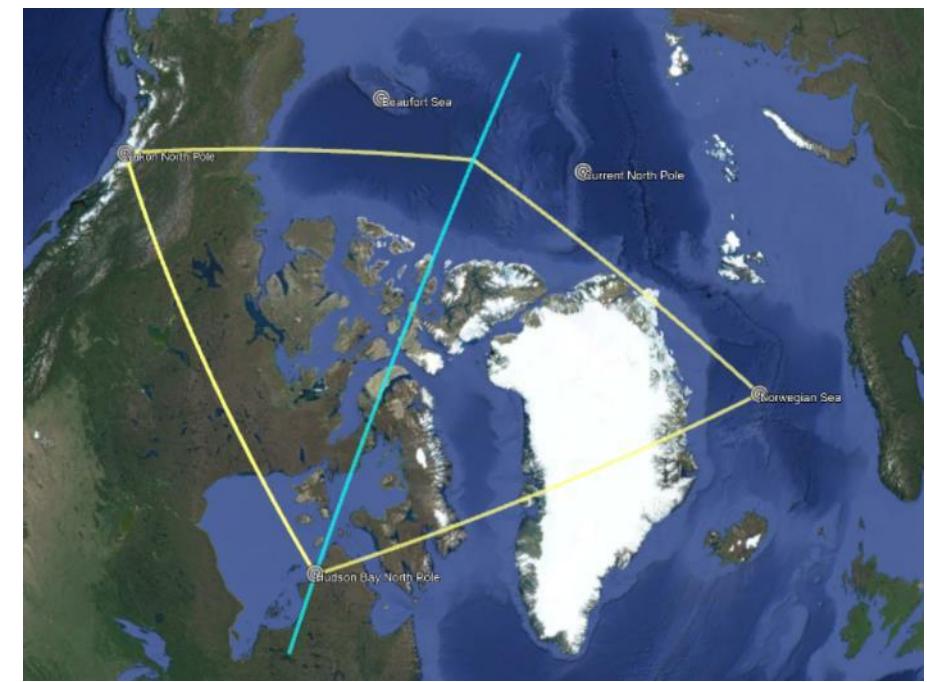
The Thermo-Poles

Mirroring

The images below show the locations of the Thermo-Poles conceptionally created through the mirroring of the Tri-Poles.



Current Pole Mirrored



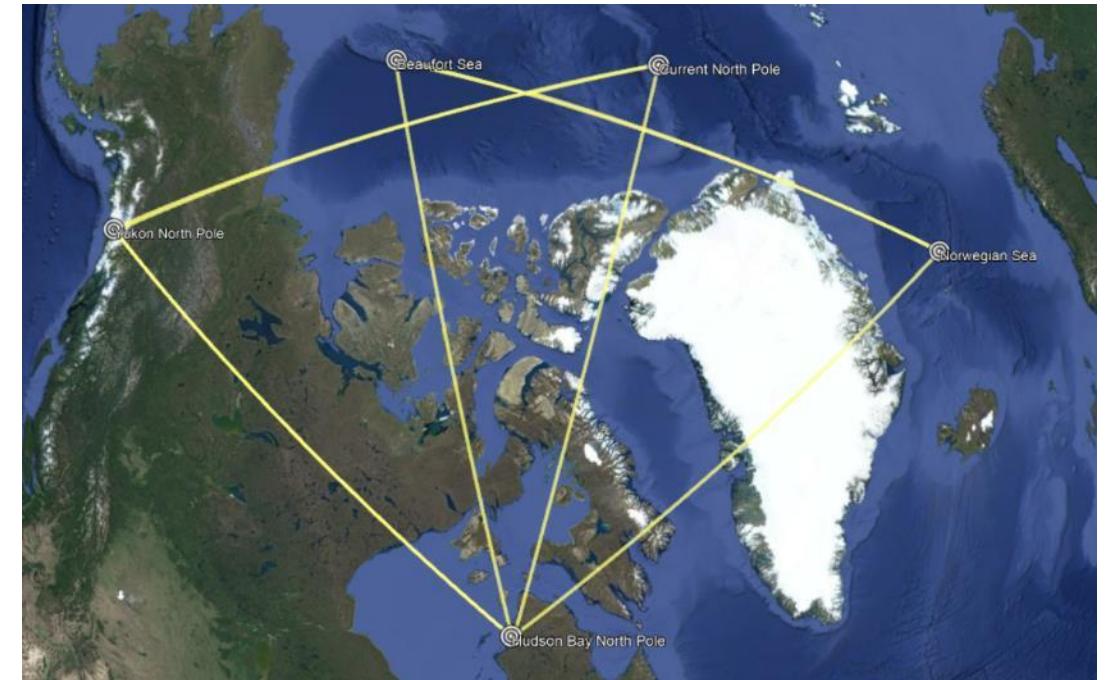
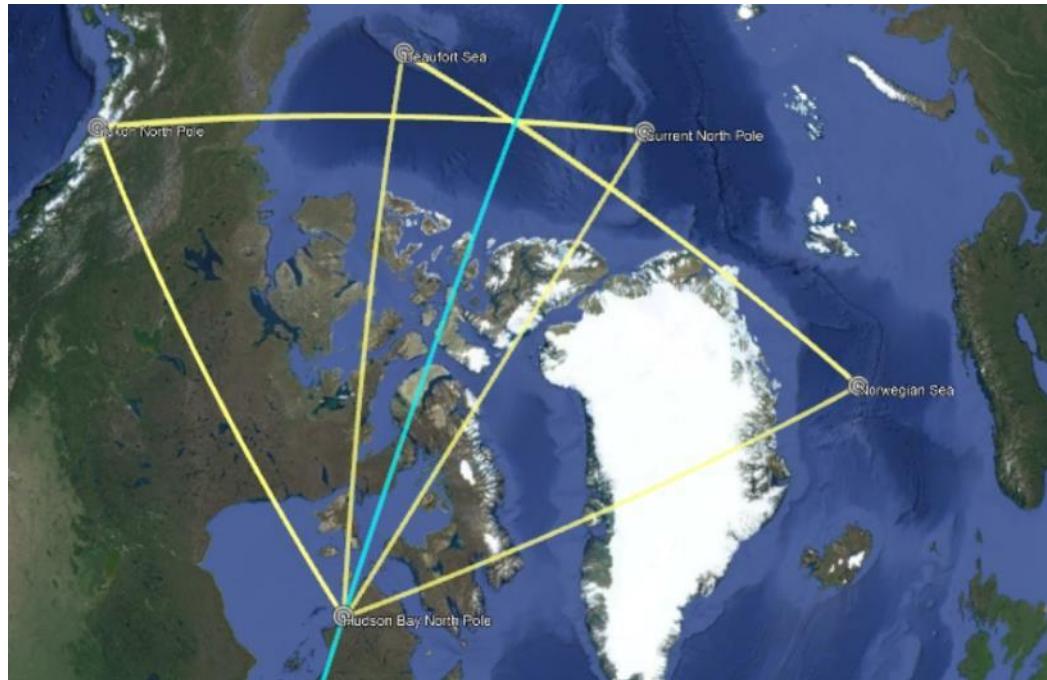
Yukon Pole Mirrored

π

The Thermo-Poles

Mirroring

The images below show how the Tri-Poles are mirrored and transitioned (conceptionally) into the Thermo-Poles.



π

The Thermo-Poles

Mirroring

The images below show how the Tri-Poles are mirrored and transitioned (conventionally) into the Thermo-Poles.



π

The Thermo-Poles

Mirroring

The images below show how the Tri-Poles are mirrored and transitioned (conventionally) into the Thermo-Poles.



The Center Axis, which is located at the Hudson Bay pole location of the Tri-Poles, represents the single point that is of equal distance from each pole location.

THE THERMO-POLES

The Polar Thermostat

Configuration Type	Time Period
Thermostat	$\sim 72,000$ $- 48,000 \text{ BCE}$

This configuration functioned as a thermostat for specific areas of the Earth.

Transitioning/Pivoting from one pole location to another in this configuration effectively moves sites in these areas closer to (or further from) the equator. But the movement during the transition is primarily in the north-south direction.

Sudden transitions of the poles in this configuration would cause geological cataclysms such as earthquakes, flooding, and extreme climate change.



THE THERMO-POLES

The Northern Locations

Pole	Coordinates
Yukon	60.1° N, -140.09° E
Beaufort Sea	78.22° N, -157.28° E
Current	90° N, 0° E
Norwegian Sea	71.04° N, -4.64° E
Center Axis	60.07° N, -77.77° E

The Center Axis represents the single point that is of equal distance from each pole location.



North

THE THERMO-POLES

Thermostat Rest Positions

Pole	Coordinates
Yukon	60.1° N, -140.09° E

It's likely that the only time the Thermo-Poles rest position was at the Yukon location was the moment the Tri-Poles was "converted" to the Thermo-Poles, and the pole location transition towards the Norwegian Sea began.



Yukon Rest Position

THE THERMO-POLES

Thermostat Rest Positions

Pole	Coordinates
Beaufort Sea	78.22° N, -157.28° E

Currently, there is no geological evidence that the Beaufort Sea location was once a pole location. However, there is evidence of ancient site alignments to this location.

So, its possible that the Thermo-Poles rest position was only in the Beaufort Sea location long enough for sites to be constructed, but not long enough to leave any significant geological evidence.

Its also possible that this location (and others) were used for some “other” purpose when/if not used as a rest position.



Beaufort Sea Rest Position

THE THERMO-POLES

Thermostat Rest Positions

Pole	Coordinates
Current	90° N, 0° E

Geological and archeological evidence suggests that the Norwegian Sea location served as the rest position of the Thermo-Poles for most of the time that the configuration was active.

The current north pole appears to be the **2nd** most utilized rest position. However, this assumes sites aligned with the current north pole were constructed during the time the Thermo-Poles configuration was active.

Since this is most likely not the case, the duration of time the Thermo-Poles was in the rest position located at the current north pole cannot be assumed or directly derived.



Current Pole Rest Position

THE THERMO-POLES

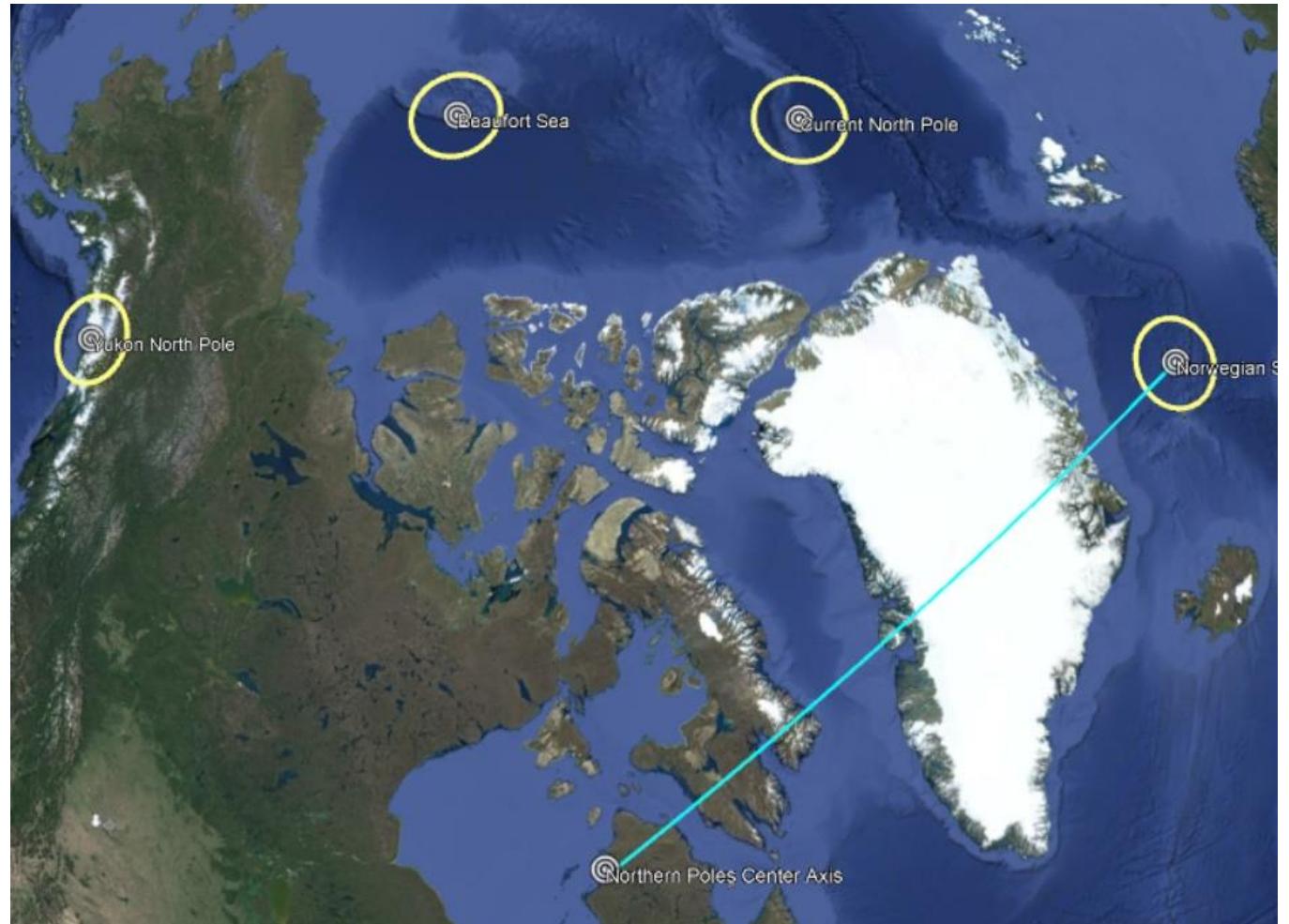
Thermostat Rest Positions

Pole	Coordinates
Norwegian Sea	71.04° N, -4.64° E

Geological and archeological evidence suggests that the Norwegian Sea location served as the rest position of the Thermo-Poles for most of the time that the configuration was active.

The current north pole appears to be the 2nd most utilized rest position. However, this assumes sites aligned with the current north pole were constructed during the time the Thermo-Poles configuration was active.

Since this is most likely not the case, the duration of time the Thermo-Poles was in the rest position located at the current north pole cannot be assumed or directly derived.



Norwegian Sea Rest Position

THE THERMO-POLES

Pivot Line:

The Zone of Kings

The image to the right shows the area (between the blue lines) where the movement from a pole transition is almost entirely north and south.



Western Pivot Line

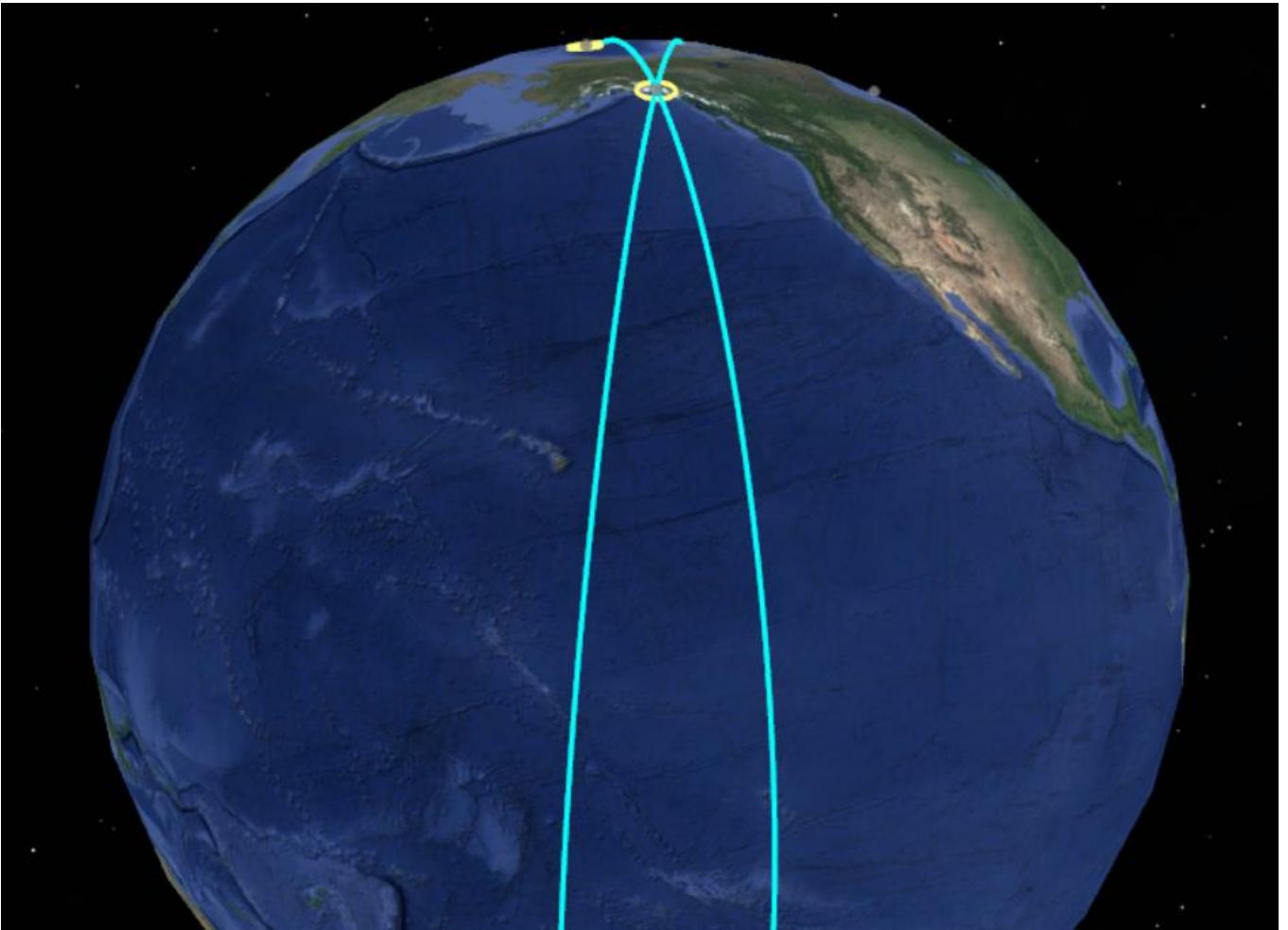
THE THERMO-POLES

Pivot Line:

The Zone of the Forgotten

The image to the right shows the area (between the blue lines) where the movement from a pole transition is almost entirely north and south.

Note the absence of any significant land mass.



Eastern Pivot Line

Section V:

The Polar Ants

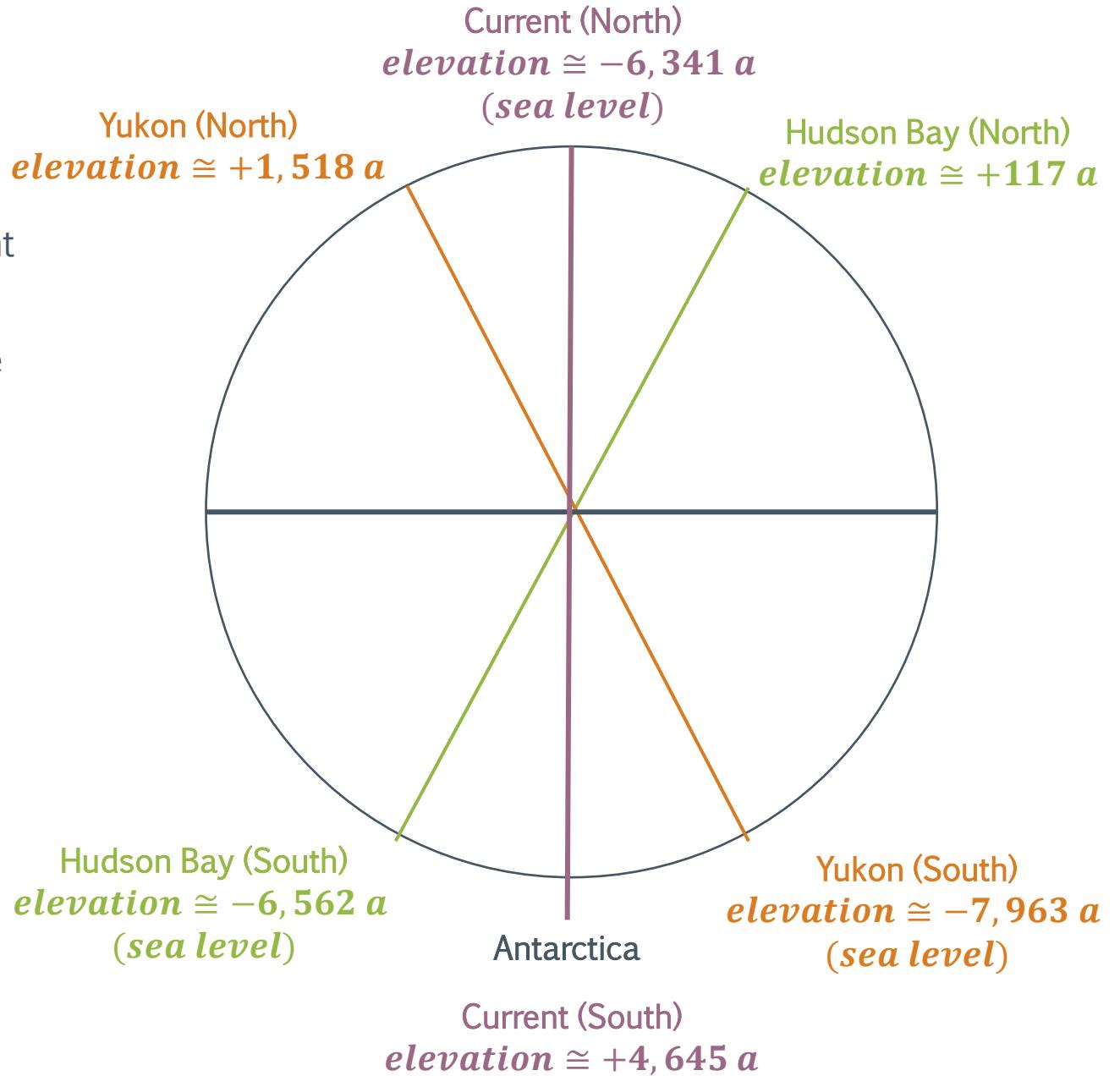
The following section examines how the varying elevations of the pole locations create different sizes of circumferences on the Earth, and subsequently create corresponding measurement systems.

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The Polar Ants

Tri-Pole Locations

The chart on the right shows the current *absolute* elevation information for the northern and southern Tri-Pole locations. The absolute elevation is the height from the ground or from the sea floor. The values are based on current GPS data.

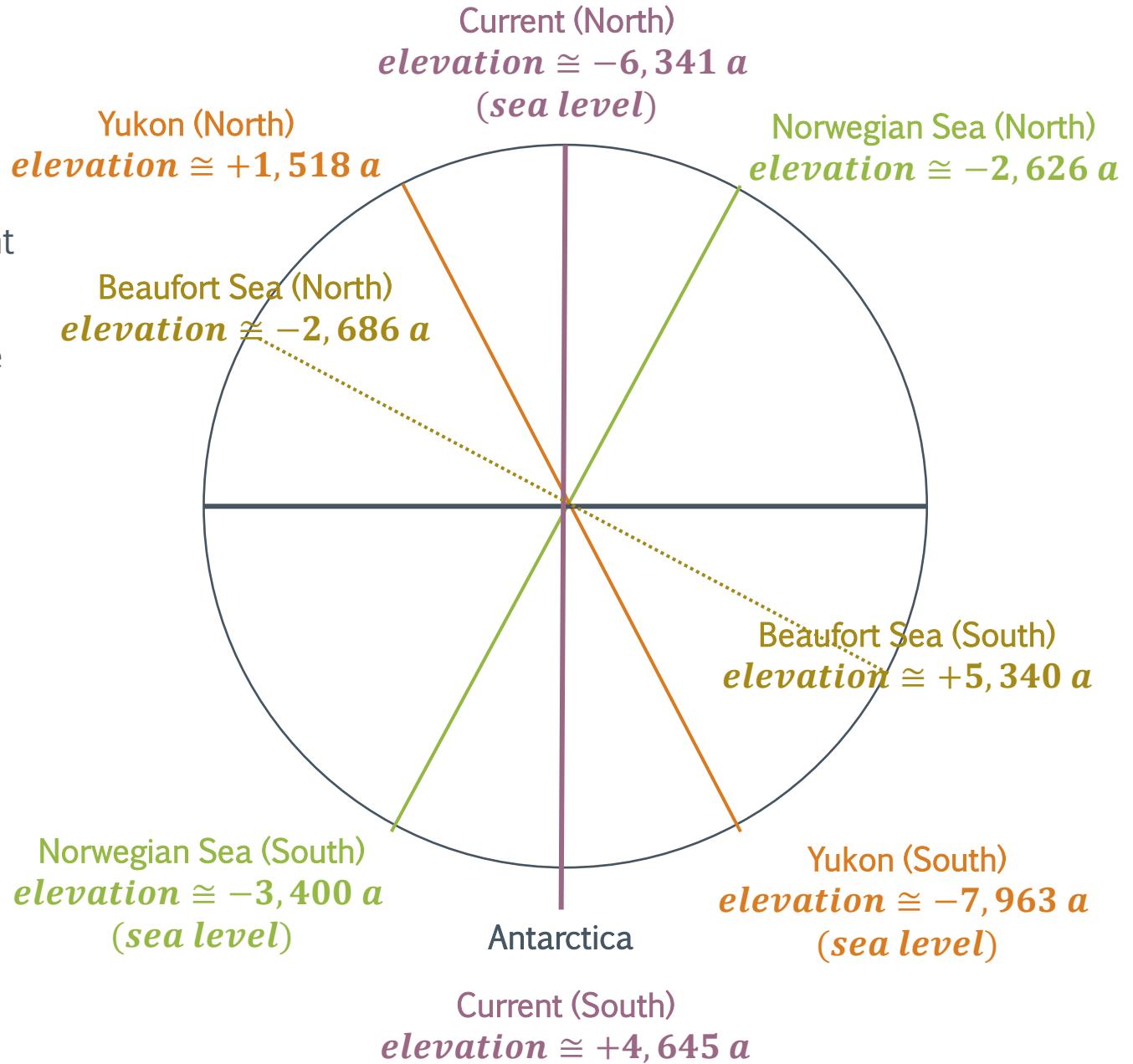


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The Polar Ants

Thermo-Pole Locations

The chart on the right shows the current *absolute* elevation information for the northern and southern Thermo-Pole locations. The absolute elevation is the height from the ground or from the sea floor. The values are based on current GPS data.



π

The Polar Ants

Calibration Value: Definition

A **calibration value** is the baseline number a measurement system uses to derive its ratio to another measurement system. It is based on the measurement of a well-known distance. In this case, the measurement is of the antediluvian equatorial circumference of the Earth at the Hudson Bay pole location.

Therefore, the calibration value of a measurement system is equal to the antediluvian equatorial circumference of the Earth (measured in that system) while in the Hudson Bay axis position.

For example, the calibration value for the ant is **60,000,000** and the calibration value for the meter is **40,047,405**. Another example is the sacred cubit's calibration value of **63,000,000**.

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Locations - Antediluvian Radius

The table below displays the equatorial and virtual polar radius (and circumference) for each axis position (pole location). The values are displayed in ants and represent the *antediluvian* size of the Earth (adjusted for sea levels).

Axis Position	Equatorial Radius	Polar Radius
Current	9,539,675 a	9,523,810 a
Hudson Bay	9,549,297 a	9,514,188 a
Yukon	9,549,297 a	9,523,810 a
Norwegian Sea	9,531,391 a	9,514,188 a
Beaufort Sea	9,549,297 a	9,531,391 a

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Locations - Antediluvian Circumference

The table below displays the equatorial and virtual polar radius (and circumference) for each axis position (pole location). The values are displayed in ants and represent the *antediluvian* size of the Earth (adjusted for sea levels).

Axis Position	Equatorial Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Current	59,939,546 a	59,839,863 a
Hudson Bay	60,000,000 a	59,779,406 a
Yukon	60,000,000 a	59,839,863 a
Norwegian Sea	59,887,496 a	59,779,406 a
Beaufort Sea	60,000,000 a	59,887,496 a

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The Polar Ants

True Polar Circumference

The virtual polar circumference is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Virtual Polar Circumference} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{polar}$$

However, the “true” polar circumference is calculated using both the polar and equatorial radius. The true polar circumference is the total length of the perimeter of a great circle that is perpendicular to the equator. The value can be derived using the formula below:

$$R_{\text{true polar}} = \frac{(3 \cdot (R_{polar} + R_{equatorial})) - \sqrt{((3 \cdot R_{equatorial}) + R_{polar}) \cdot ((3 \cdot R_{polar}) + R_{equatorial})}}{2}$$

$$\text{True Polar Circumference} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{\text{true polar}}$$

This formula was developed by Srinivasa Ramanujan.

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Location Radius

The table below displays the complete radius information for each pole location. The values are displayed in ants.

Axis Position	Eq. Radius	Polar Radius	True Polar Radius
Current	9,539,675 <i>a</i>	9,523,810 <i>a</i>	9,531,391 <i>a</i>
Hudson Bay	9,549,297 <i>a</i>	9,514,188 <i>a</i>	9,531,391 <i>a</i>
Yukon	9,549,297 <i>a</i>	9,523,810 <i>a</i>	9,536,880 <i>a</i>
Norwegian Sea	9,531,391 <i>a</i>	9,514,188 <i>a</i>	9,523,810 <i>a</i>
Beaufort Sea	9,549,297 <i>a</i>	9,531,391 <i>a</i>	9,539,675 <i>a</i>

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The Polar Ants

Pole Location Circumference

The table below displays the complete circumference information for each pole location. The values are displayed in ants.

Axis Position	Eq. Circumference	Polar Circumference	True Polar Circumference
Current	59,939,546 a	59,839,863 a	59,887,496 a
Hudson Bay	60,000,000 a	59,779,406 a	59,887,496 a
Yukon	60,000,000 a	59,839,863 a	59,921,984 a
Norwegian Sea	59,887,496 a	59,779,406 a	59,839,863 a
Beaufort Sea	60,000,000 a	59,887,496 a	59,939,546 a

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Location Radius and Circumference

Using each unique equatorial, polar, and true polar circumference, create a new measurement system by dividing each circumference by **60,000,000**. The result is the ratio of the new measurement system to the “original” ant measurement system (which will be referred to as the “gravity ant” for the rest of this document).

Each new measurement system will represent a circumference of **60,000,000**. The table below shows the calculation using the current axis position as an example.

Axis Position	Eq. Circumference	Polar Circumference	True Polar Circumference
Current	$\frac{59,939,546}{60,000,000} = .99899243$	$\frac{59,839,863}{60,000,000} = .99733105$	$\frac{59,887,496}{60,000,000} = .99812493$

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Location Radius and Circumference

Next, multiply the inverse of the ratio by **60,000,000**.

Axis Position	Eq. Circumference	Polar Circumference	True Polar Circumference
Current	.99899243 → 1.001008 $1.001008 \cdot 60,000,000$ = 60,060,515	.99733105 → 1.0026760 $1.0026760 \cdot 60,000,000$ = 60,160,560	.99812493 → 1.0018786 $1.0018786 \cdot 60,000,000$ = 60,112,694

π

The Polar Ants

Pole Location Radius and Circumference

This number represents the antediluvian equatorial circumference of the Earth (at the Hudson Bay axis) in that new measurement system. This number will also represent the new system's **calibration value**.

Axis Position	Eq. Circumference	Polar Circumference	True Polar Circumference
Current Location	60,060,515	60,160,560	60,112,694
Hudson Bay	60,000,000	60,221,408	60,112,694
Yukon	60,000,000	60,160,560	60,078,118
Norwegian Sea	60,112,694	60,221,408	60,160,560
Beaufort Sea	60,000,000	60,112,694	60,060,515

The Polar Ants

The Six Ants

From these calibration values, six measurement systems can be defined. One is the gravity ant, which is the original or “common” ant unit.

Measurement System	Abbreviation	Calibration Value	Ratio to Gravity Ant
Gravity Ant	a	60,000,000	1:1
Earth Ant	ea	60,060,515	.99899243
Stone Ant	sa	60,078,118	.99869853
Light Ant	la	60,112,694	.99812493
Pyramid Ant	pa	60,160,560	.99733105
Avogadro Ant	ava	60,221,408	.99632343



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The Polar Ants

The Ratio of the Six Ants

The ratios between the six (6) ant systems can be applied to other measurement systems. For example, the table below displays the six (6) scared cubit “variations” created by these ratios.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Ratio to Sacred Cubit
Sacred Cubit	63,000,000	1:1
Earth Ant Ratio	63,063,541	.99899243
Stone Ant Ratio	63,082,024	.99869853
Light Ant Ratio	63,118,329	.99812493
Pyramid Ant Ratio	63,168,588	.99733105
Avogadro Ant Ratio	63,232,478	.99632343

Any one of these variations may have been used as the “official” size of the sacred cubit at some point.

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The Polar Ants

The Ratio of the Six Ants

One possibility is that the “official” size of the sacred cubit (and other measurement systems) was dependent upon the current axis position of the Earth. This would create varying sizes of the same unit of measure within the archeological record.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Ratio to Sacred Cubit
Sacred Cubit	63,000,000	1:1
Earth Ant Ratio	63,063,541	.99899243
Stone Ant Ratio	63,082,024	.99869853
Light Ant Ratio	63,118,329	.99812493
Pyramid Ant Ratio	63,168,588	.99733105
Avogadro Ant Ratio	63,232,478	.99632343

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The Polar Ants

Axis Position Measurements

The following slides display the “size” of each of the six (**6**) ant systems while in the different axis positions. The measured radius of the equatorial, polar, and true polar distances each reflect the base calibration value of the measurement system (when measured with their respective system values/ratios).

For example, the base calibration value of the ant is **60,000,000**.

While in the Hudson Bay axis position, the equatorial circumference of the Earth, in gravity ants, is **60,000,000**.

In the same position, the polar (virtual) circumference of the Earth, in pyramid ants, is **60,000,000**.

And finally, the true polar circumference of the Earth, in stone ants, is **60,000,000** (in the same axis position).

Note that all three (**3**) of the above systems have different calibration values. And because of this (and their ratios), their measured values are all equal (numerically).

π

The Polar Ants

Hudson Bay Axis Position Measurements

The table below shows the antediluvian Earth circumference measurements while in the Hudson Bay axis position.

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	60,000,000 ✓	59,921,912	59,839,860
Earth Ant (ea)	60,060,515	59,982,348	59,900,213
Stone Ant (sa)	60,078,118	60,000,000 ✓	59,917,769
Light Ant (la)	60,112,694	60,034,481	59,952,275
Pyramid Ant (pa)	60,160,560	60,082,263	60,000,000 ✓
Avogadro Ant (ava)	60,221,408	60,143,032	60,060,677

π

The Polar Ants

Current Axis Position Measurements

The table below shows the antediluvian Earth circumference measurements while in the current axis position.

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	59,939,546	59,891,668	59,839,860
Earth Ant (ea)	60,000,000 ✓	59,952,074	59,900,213
Stone Ant (sa)	60,017,586	59,969,645	59,917,769
Light Ant (la)	60,052,149	60,000,000 ✓	59,952,275
Pyramid Ant (pa)	60,099,945	60,051,938	60,000,000 ✓
Avogadro Ant (ava)	60,160,731	60,112,694	60,060,677

π

The Polar Ants

Yukon Axis Position Measurements

The table below shows the antediluvian Earth circumference measurements while in the Yukon axis position.

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	60,000,000 ✓	59,891,708	59,779,406
Earth Ant (ea)	60,060,515	59,952,114	59,839,699
Stone Ant (sa)	60,078,118	59,969,685	59,857,237
Light Ant (la)	60,112,694	60,000,000 ✓	59,891,708
Pyramid Ant (pa)	60,160,560	60,051,979	59,939,376
Avogadro Ant (ava)	60,221,408	60,112,694	60,000,000 ✓

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The Polar Ants

Norwegian Sea Axis Position Measurements

The table below shows the antediluvian Earth circumference measurements while in the Norwegian Sea axis position.

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	59,887,496	59,835,416	59,779,406
Earth Ant (ea)	59,947,897	59,895,765	59,839,699
Stone Ant (sa)	59,965,467	59,913,320	59,857,237
Light Ant (la)	60,000,000 ✓	59,947,823	59,891,708
Pyramid Ant (pa)	60,047,755	60,000,000 ✓	59,939,376
Avogadro Ant (ava)	60,108,489	60,056,217	60,000,000 ✓

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The Polar Ants

Beaufort Sea Axis Position Measurements

The table below shows the antediluvian Earth circumference measurements while in the Beaufort Sea axis position.

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	60,000,000 ✓	59,945,717	59,887,496
Earth Ant (ea)	60,060,515	60,000,000 ✓	59,947,897
Stone Ant (sa)	60,078,118	60,023,765	59,965,467
Light Ant (la)	60,112,694	60,058,331	60,000,000 ✓
Pyramid Ant (pa)	60,160,560	60,106,132	60,047,755
Avogadro Ant (ava)	60,221,408	60,166,925	60,108,489

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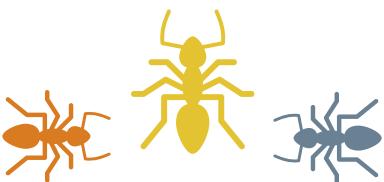
The Polar Ants

The True Polar System

The measurement systems used for the true polar circumference represent the vertical (latitude) component of a coordinate system.

In other words, the true polar system evenly divides the polar circumference so that the degrees of latitude are *proportional* to the size of the true polar ant.

This makes the true polar systems ideal for measuring distances on the **surface** of the earth. It also can be used in conjunction with the **gravity ant** to calculate very precise geodetic distances/curves.



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The Polar Ants

The Avogadro Ant and the Avogadro Constant

The calibration value for the **Avogadro ant** has the same numerical value as the Avogadro constant, which is $6.02214076 \cdot 10^{23}$. This is a fundamental constant in physics/chemistry and relates to quantities of particles and the mol.

$$\text{Avogadro Constant} = 6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$$



Measurement System	Abbreviation	Calibration Value	Ratio to Gravity Ant
Avogadro Ant	ava	60,221,407.6	.99632343

The **Avogadro ant** (cal. val = **60,221,408**) creates a true polar circumference that is equal to the **light ant** (cal. val = **60,112,694**), when the **gravity ant** (cal. value = **60,000,000**) represents the equatorial circumference.

$$60,221,407.6 \geq 60,000,000 \div 60,112,694$$

π

The Polar Ants

The Speed of the Light Ant

The size of the light ant “evens-out” the speed of light. This is done by *contracting* the distance unit size (which increases the calibration value).

Measurement System	Abbreviation	Calibration Value	Ratio to Gravity Ant
Light Ant	la	60, 112, 694	.99812493

Recall that the numerical value for the gravitational constant (G) in gravity ants is “non-fractional”:

$$G = 1.00 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

π

The Polar Ants

The Speed of the Light Ant

Because of the contracted unit size of the **light ant**, its numerical value for the speed of light (**c**) is a “non-fractional” number as well. And just as the speed of light is constant, so is the **light ant** (as the only true polar circumference).

The table below shows the speed of light (**c**) values for the **gravity ant** and **light ant**.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Speed of Light Value
Gravity Ant	60,000,000	$c = 449,156,885 \text{ a/s}$
Light Ant	60,112,694	 $c = 450,000,000 \text{ la/s}$

Note the inverse of the speed of light:

$$4.50 \cdot 10^8 \rightarrow 2.2222 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

π

The Polar Ants

Antediluvian vs. Current Equatorial Circumference

Antediluvian vs. current equatorial circumference of the Earth in **meters** (current axis position). A significant **rise in sea levels** can account for the difference.

Measurement System	Antediluvian	Current (2022)	Difference
Meters (m)	40,007,055	40,075,017	67,962

The antediluvian circumference of the Earth in **gravity ants** (current axis position).

Measurement System	Equatorial Circumference	True Polar Circumference	Virtual Polar Circumference
Gravity Ant (a)	59,939,546	59,887,496	59,839,860

π

The Polar Ants

The Ants to Sacred Cubits Ratio

Recall the antediluvian equatorial circumference of the Earth in sacred cubits (Yukon and Hudson Bay axis positions) is **63,000,000 sc**. This is its calibration value.

$$\text{Circumference}_{\text{Earth}}^{\text{equatorial}} = 6.300000 \times 10^7 \text{ sacred cubits} = 63,000,000$$

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Virtual Polar Radius (Current Axis Position)
Gravity Ant (a)	60,000,000	9,523,809.52 a
Sacred Cubit (sc)	63,000,000	10,000,000 sc

The virtual polar circumference of the Earth (current axis position) is **59,839,860 a**, which is a radius of **9,523,809.52 a**. This value is equal to the gravity ant-to-sacred cubit ratio of ${}^{60}/_{63}$.

$${}^{60}/_{63} = .952380952 (\times 1,000,000) = 9,523,809.52 a = 6,356,731 \text{ m (meters)}$$

6,356,731 m = Current (2022) Polar Radius of Earth

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The Polar Ants

The Hudson Bay Measurement System Factory

The Hudson Bay axis position can be used to “create” measurement systems. The polar and equatorial radii at this pole location align the calibration values of both the radius-based and the circumference-based systems.

Recall that the equatorial circumference at the Hudson Bay axis position is used as the baseline for calibration values. Therefore, in order to create a circumference-based measurement system, simply assign the desired circumference as the calibration value.

The table below displays the calibration information for a measurement system called the “*yax’xu*” (blue ant), which is based on a **48,000,000** –unit equatorial circumference. This system will be discussed in *Part III*.

Measurement System	Desired Equatorial Circumference	Calibration Value
<i>Yax’xu</i> (<i>yx</i>)	48,000,000 <i>yx</i>	48,000,000

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The Polar Ants

The Hudson Bay Measurement System Factory

Because of the ratio between the equatorial and polar radii (ellipticity/flattening), the polar radius (virtual) of the new created measurement system can be calculated by dividing the calibration value by **6.3**.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Polar Radius
<i>Yax' xu (yx)</i>	48,000,000	$48,000,000 \div 6.3 =$ 7,619,048 yx

Note that **1 yax'xu \cong 83 cm**. This is equal to the unit of measurement determined to be used in the construction of the ancient site located at **Teotihuacan, Mexico**.

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The Polar Ants

The Hudson Bay Measurement System Factory

For radius-based systems, the calibration value can be calculated by multiplying the desired radius (virtual) by **6.3**. The table below demonstrates how to calculate the calibration value for a measurement system based on a **48,000,000**-unit polar radius.

Measurement System	Desired Polar Radius	Calibration Value
<i>Radius Yax'xu (ryx)</i>	48,000,000 ryx	$48,000,000 \times 6.3 =$ 302,400,000

Note that the calibration value (which is also the equatorial circumference) is an even or “non-fractional” number.

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The Polar Ants

The Hudson Bay Measurement System Factory

Both the sacred cubit and the Olympic stadion are radius-based measurement systems. The table below demonstrates how they are “created”.

Measurement System	Desired Polar Radius	Calibration Value (Equatorial Circumference)
<i>Sacred Cubit</i>	10,000,000	$10,000,000 \times 6.3 =$ 63,000,000
<i>Olympic Stadion</i>	36,000,000	$36,000,000 \times 6.3 =$ 226,800,000

Section VI:

The Grid

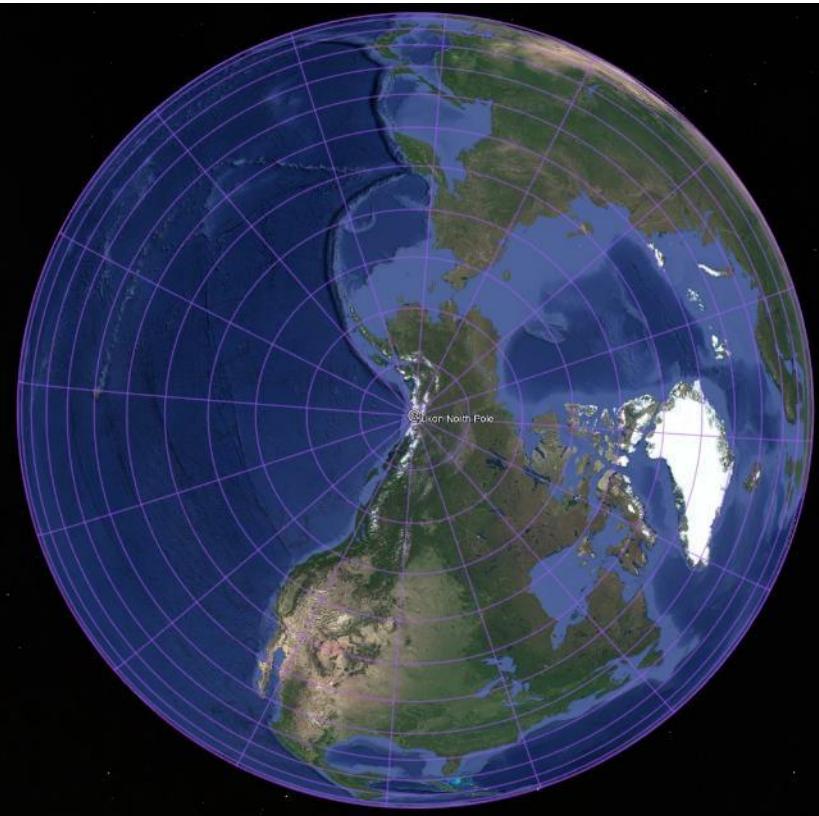
The following section examines the parallel and meridian grid line layout (global grid) of the each of the pole locations. The grids illustrate how the different pole locations (axis positions) create different relative positions of the same geological locations.

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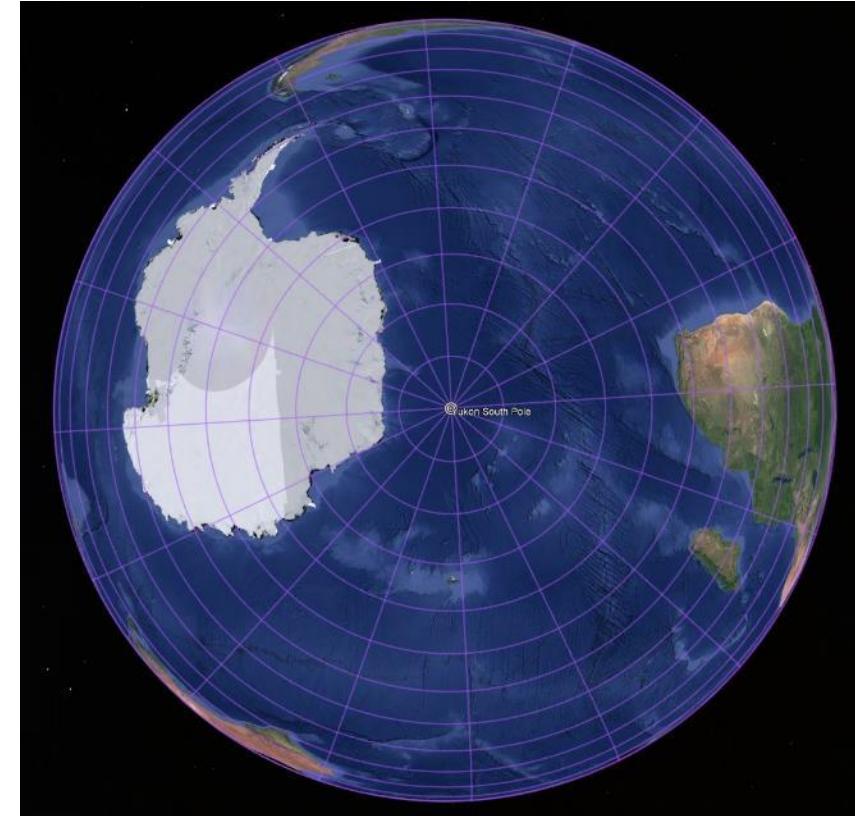
The Grid

Yukon

The images below show the north and south locations for the Yukon pole.



North



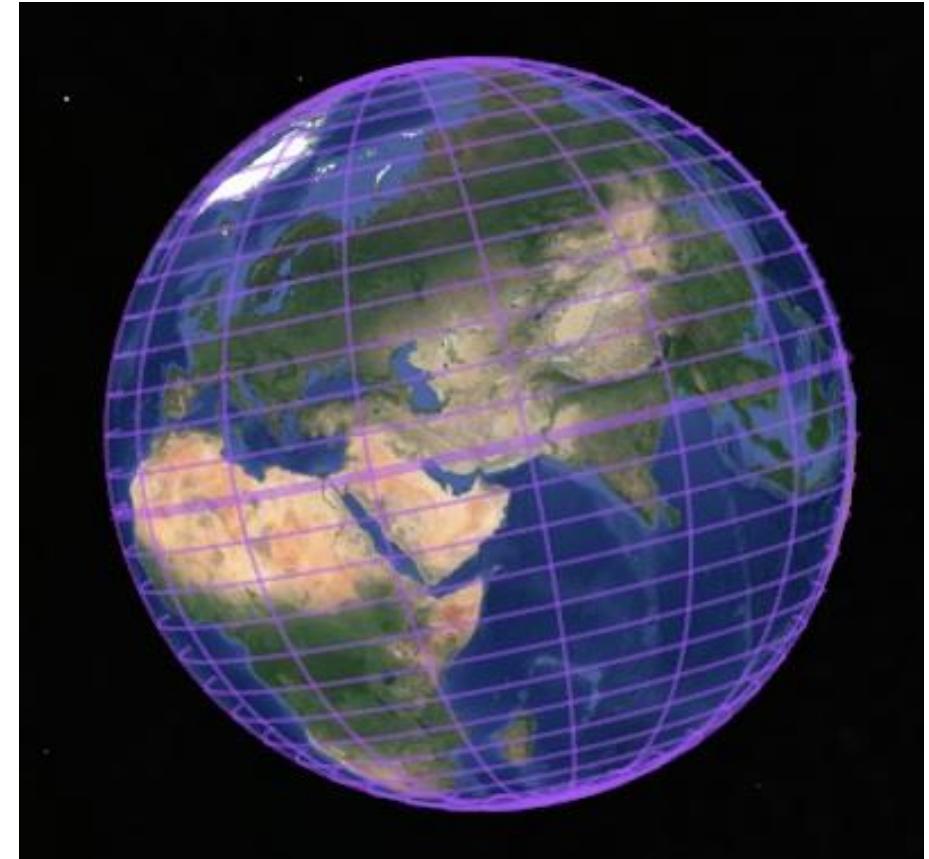
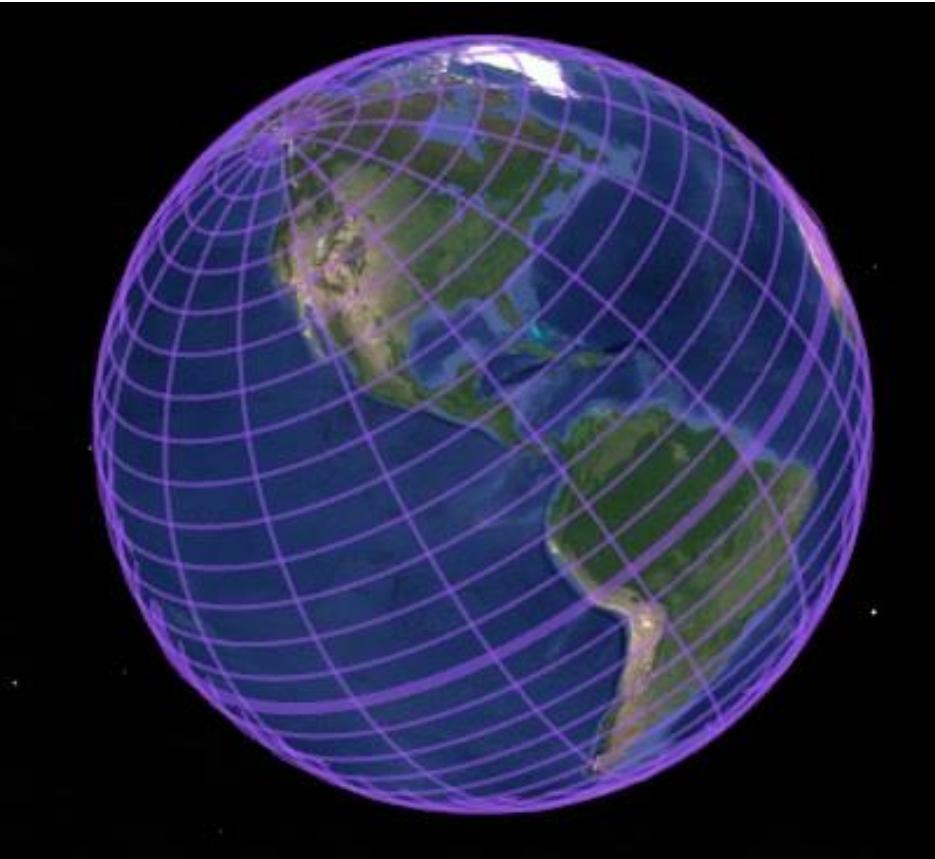
South

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The Grid

Yukon

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Yukon pole projected onto the surface of the Earth.

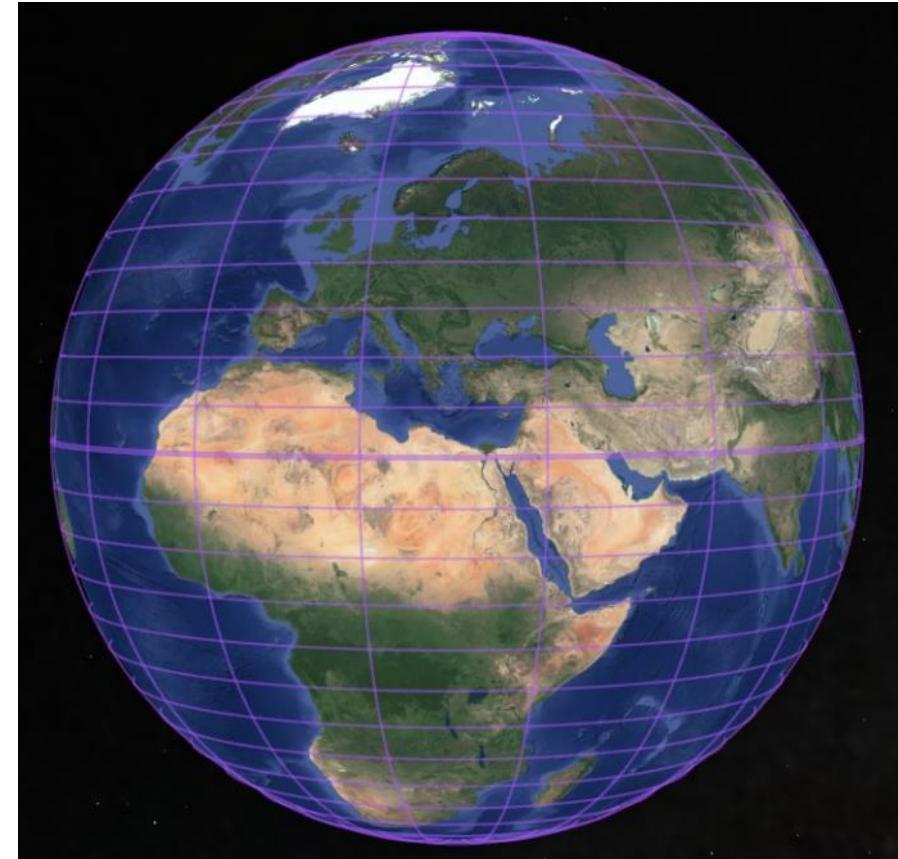
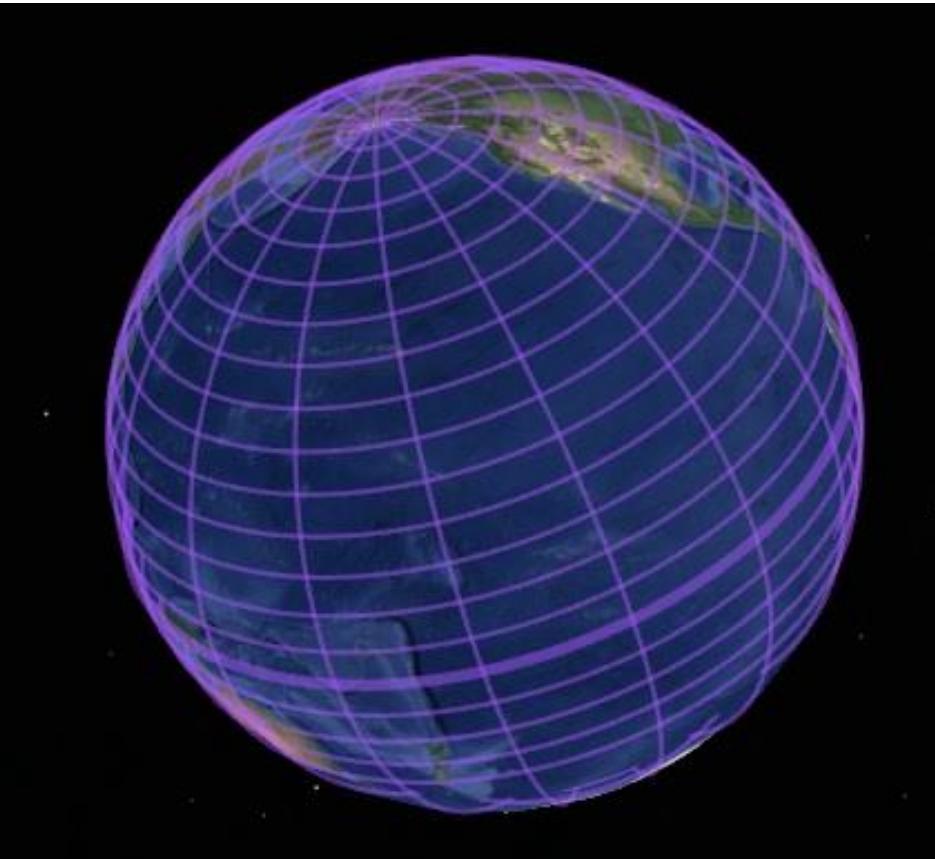


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The Grid

Yukon

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Yukon pole projected onto the surface of the Earth.

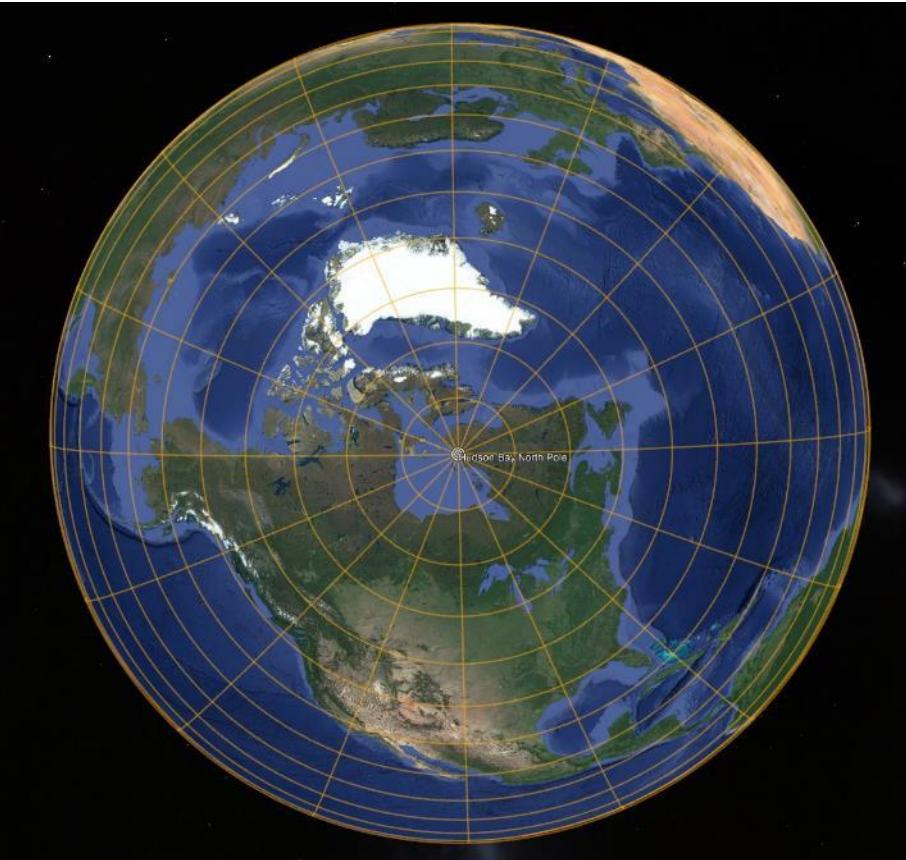


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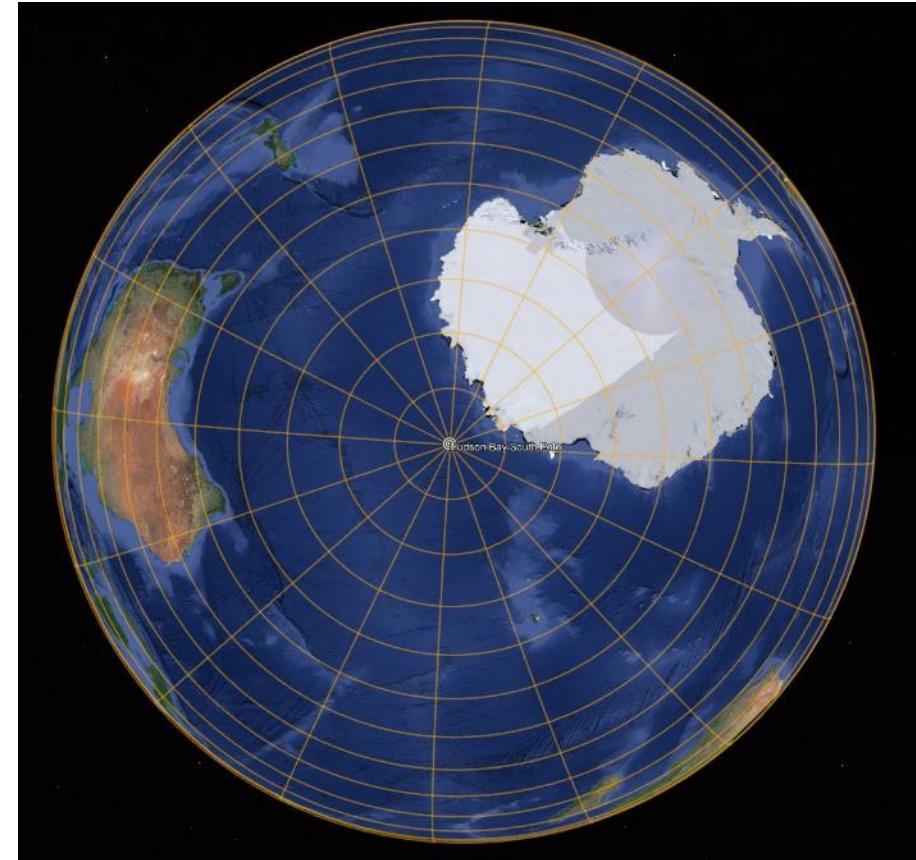
The Grid

Hudson Bay

The images below show the north and south locations for the Hudson Bay pole.



North



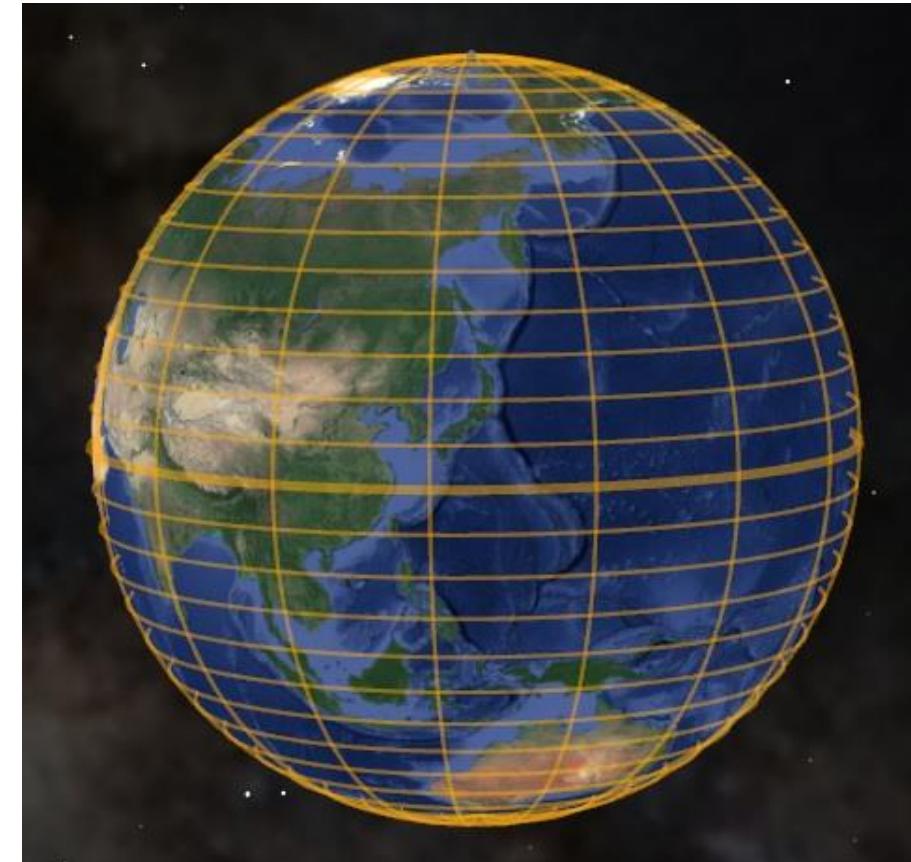
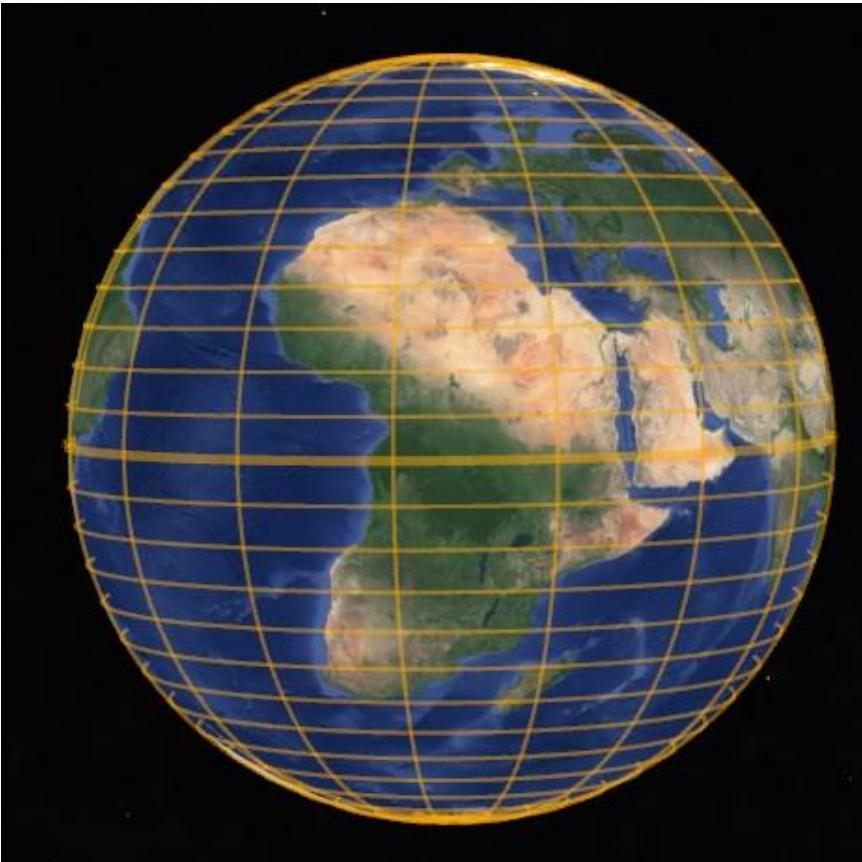
South

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The Grid

Hudson Bay

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Hudson Bay pole projected onto the surface of the Earth.

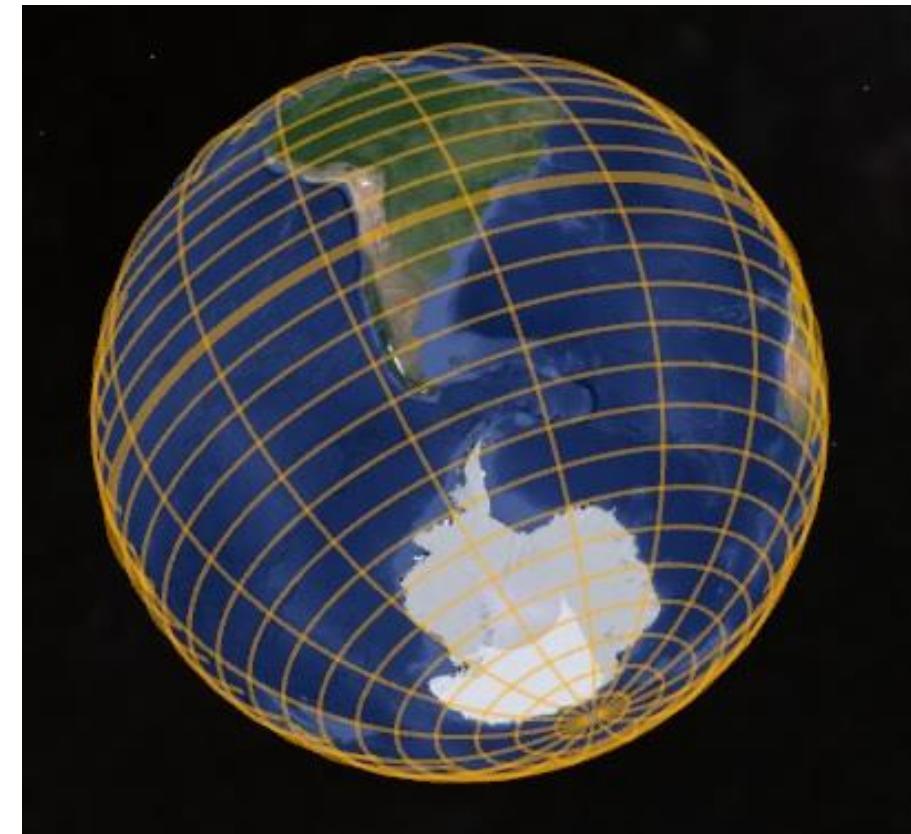
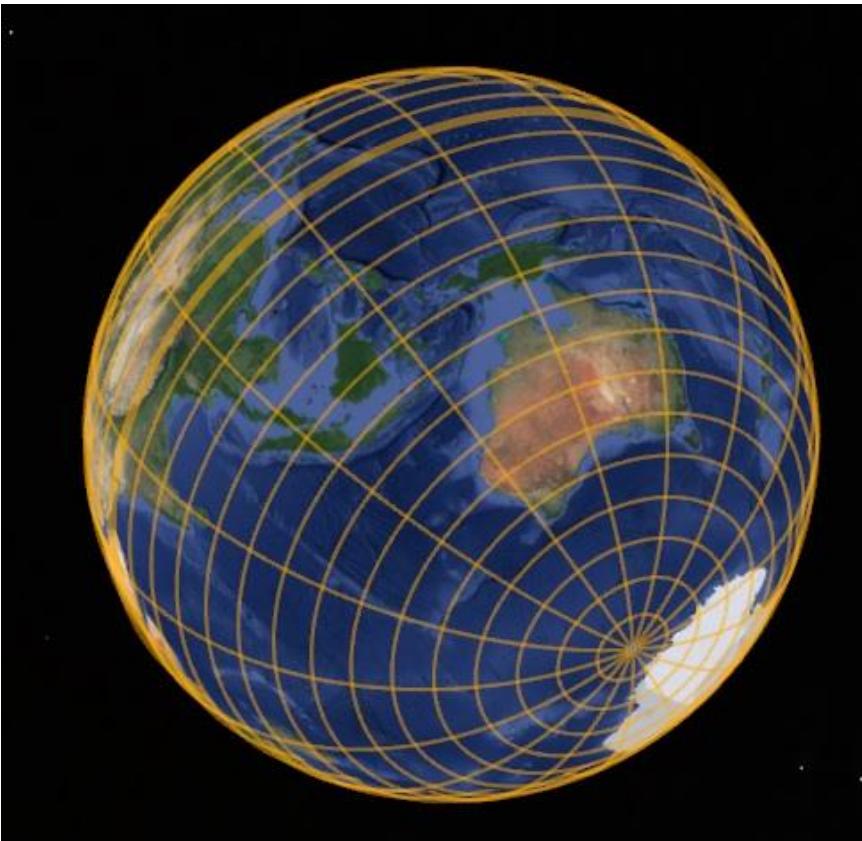


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The Grid

Hudson Bay

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Hudson Bay pole projected onto the surface of the Earth.

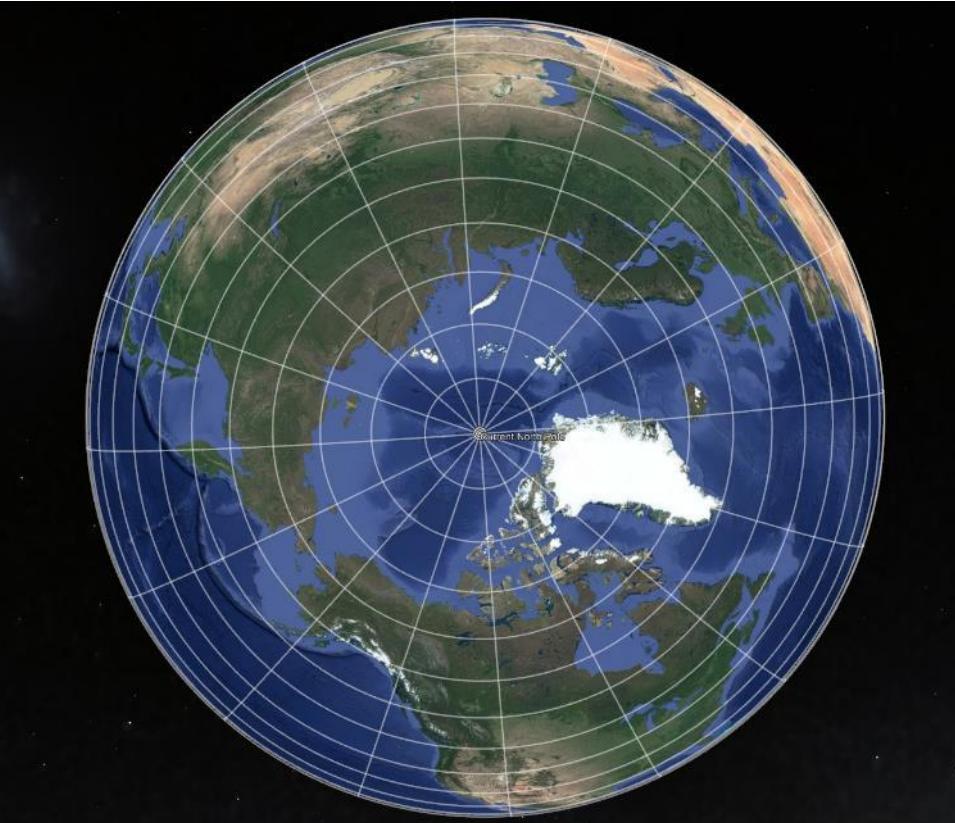


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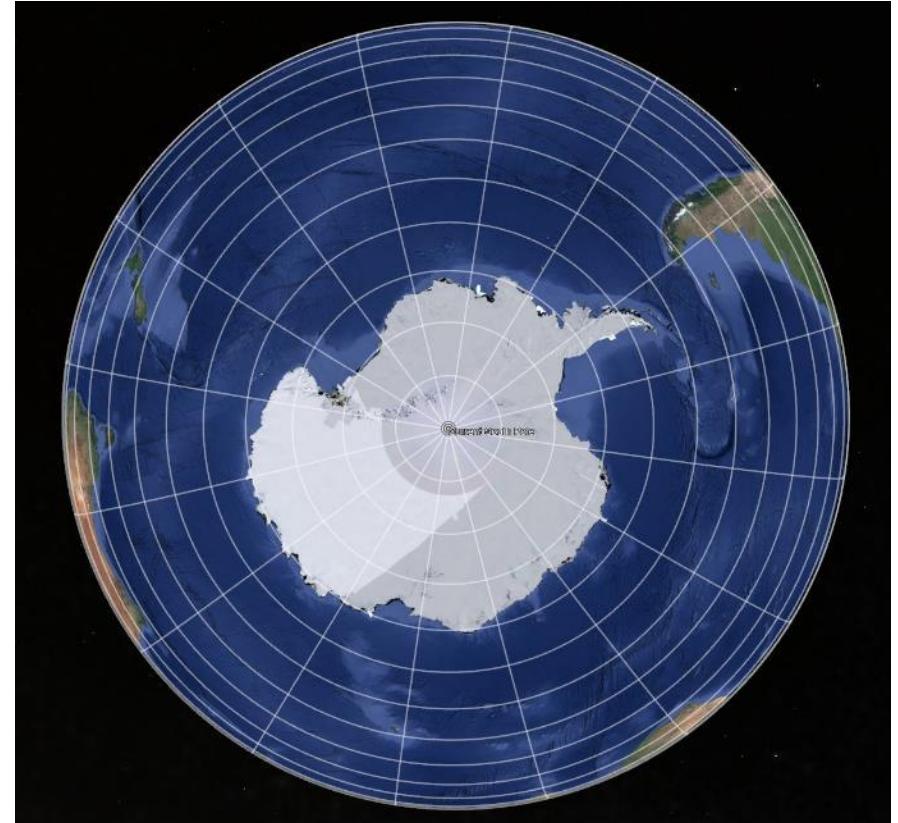
The Grid

Current Pole Location

The images below show the current north and south pole locations.



North



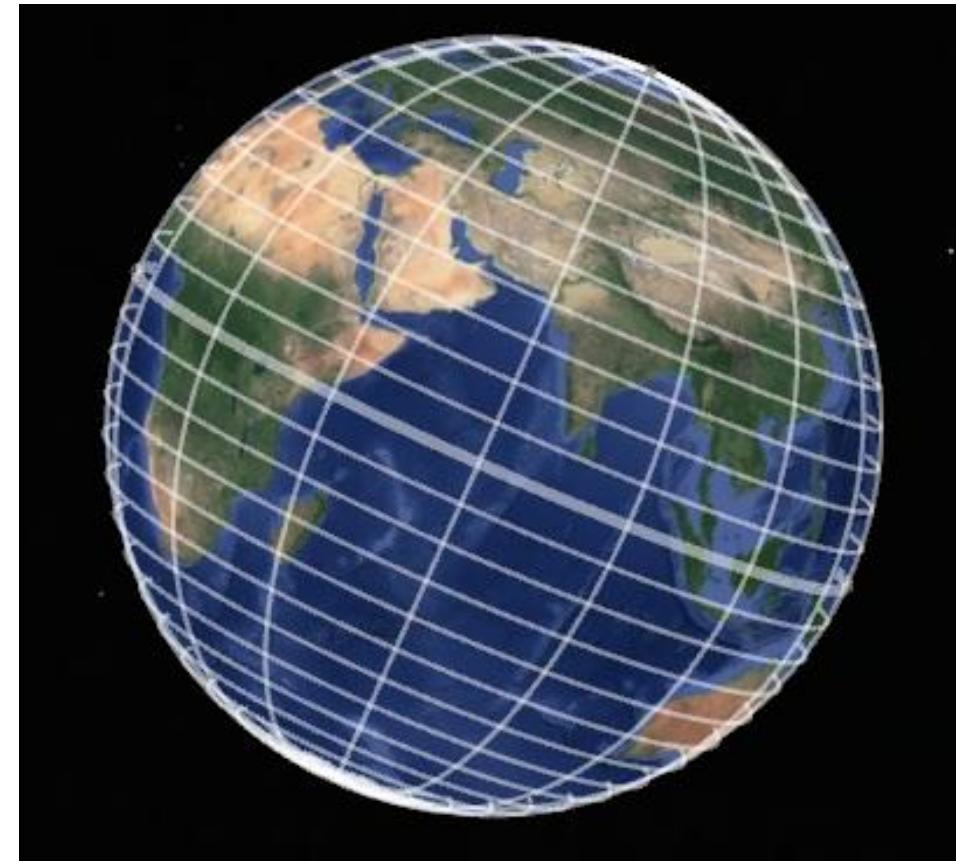
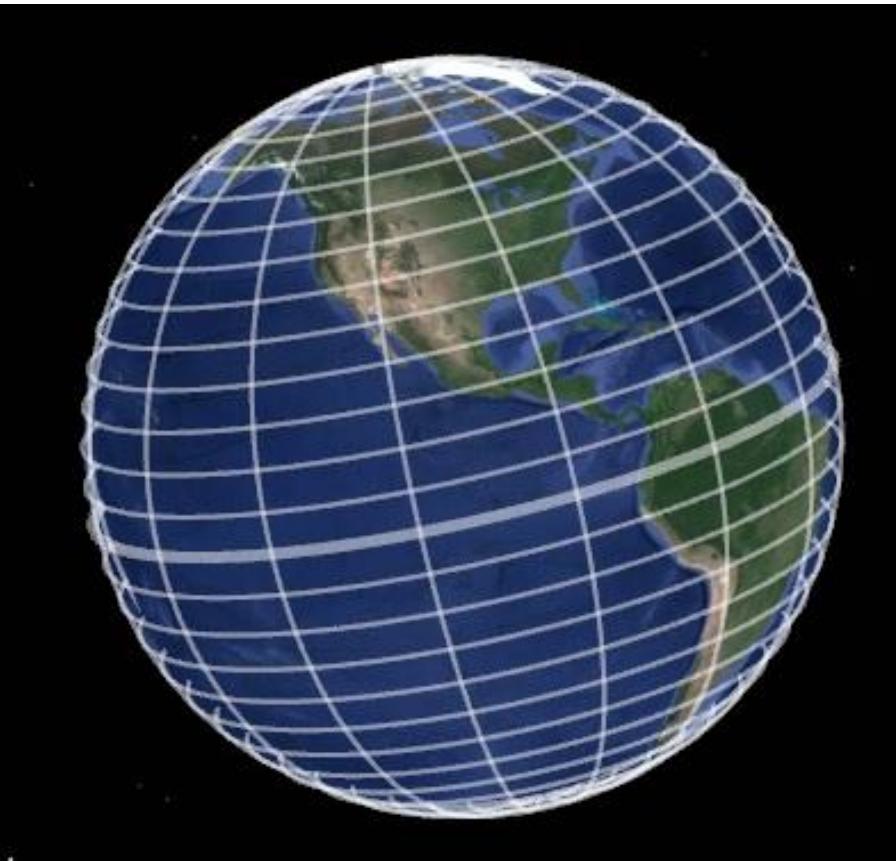
South

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The Grid

Current Pole Location

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the current pole location projected onto the surface of the Earth.

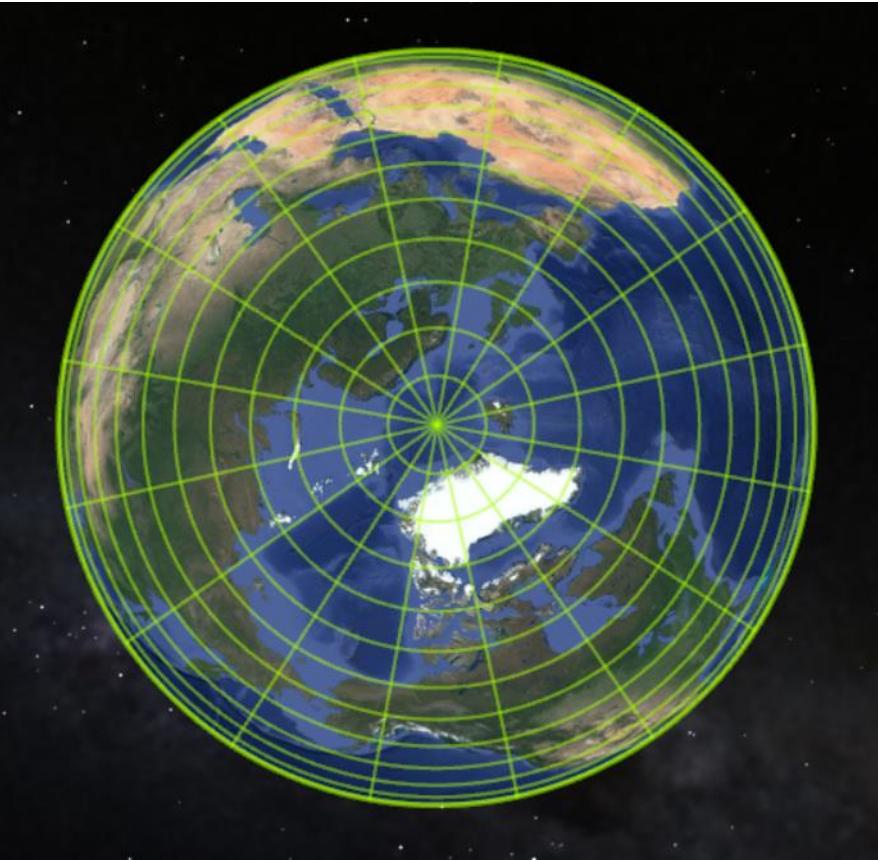


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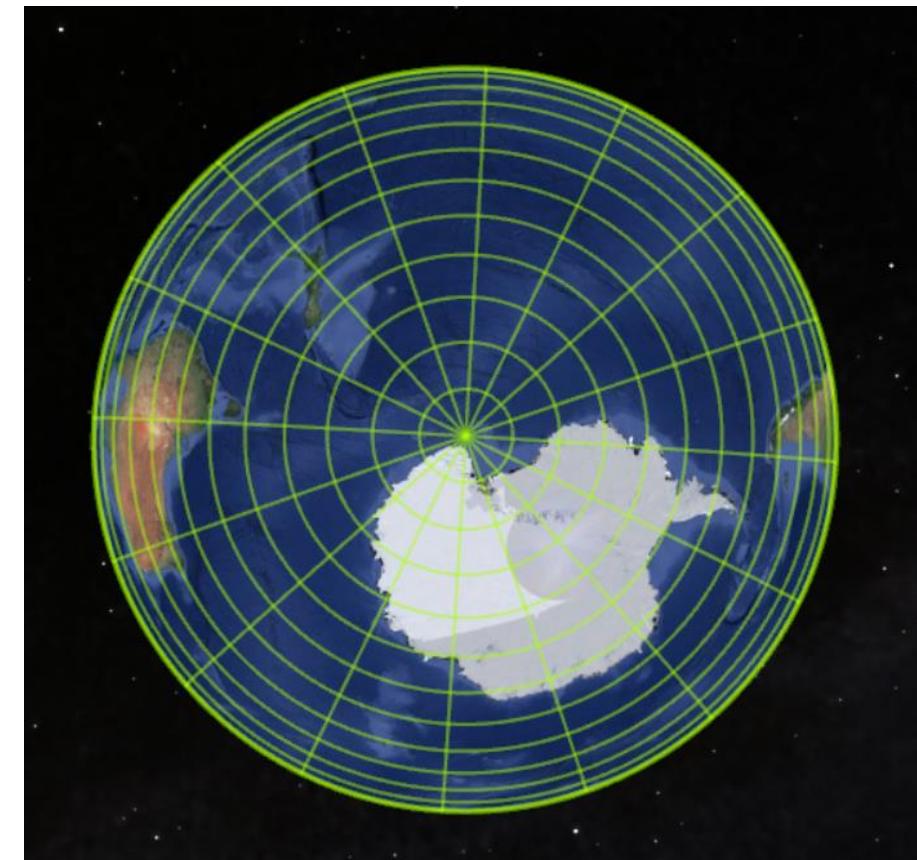
The Grid

Norwegian Sea

The images below show the north and south locations for the Norwegian Sea pole.



North



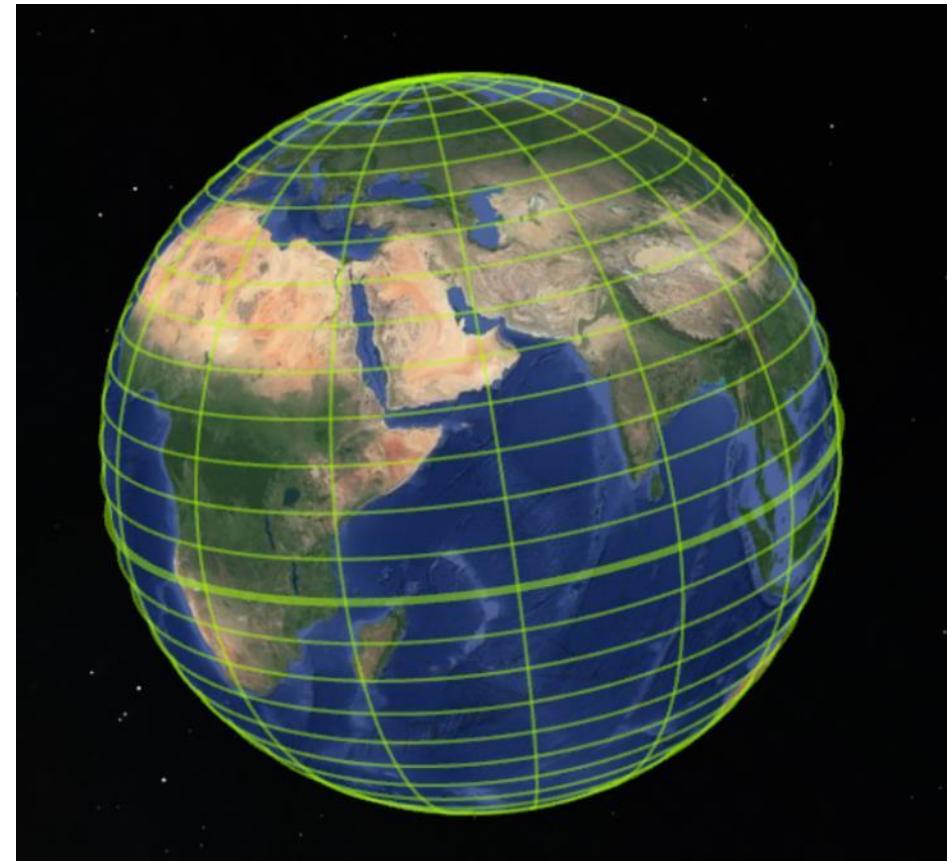
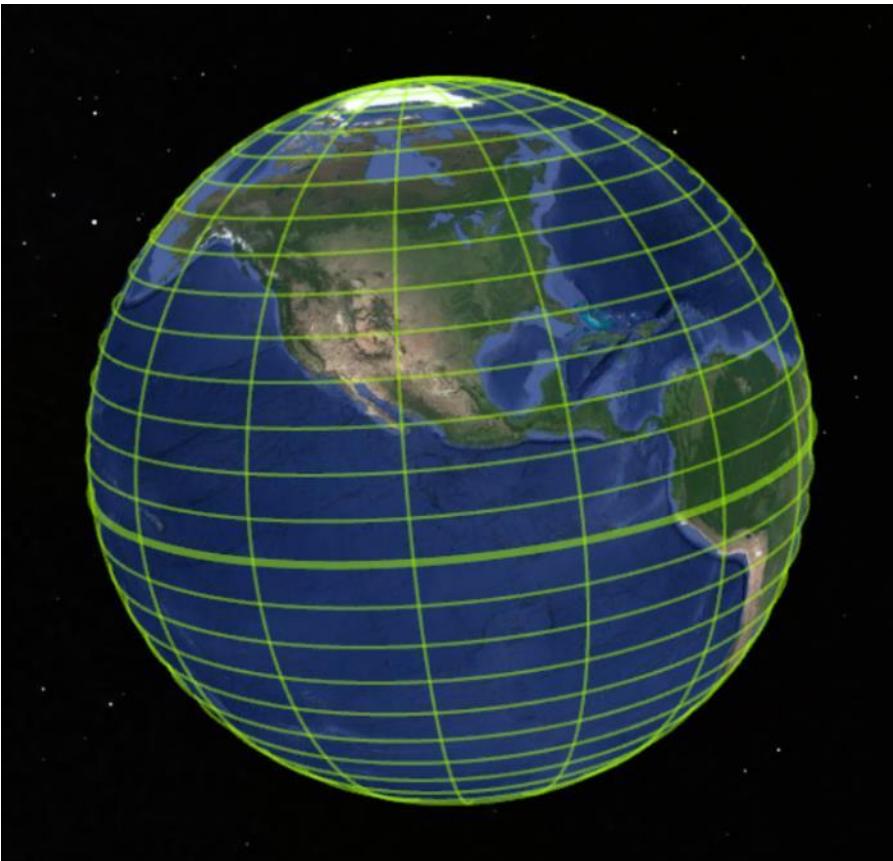
South

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The Grid

Norwegian Sea Pole Location

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Norwegian Sea pole location projected onto the surface of the Earth.

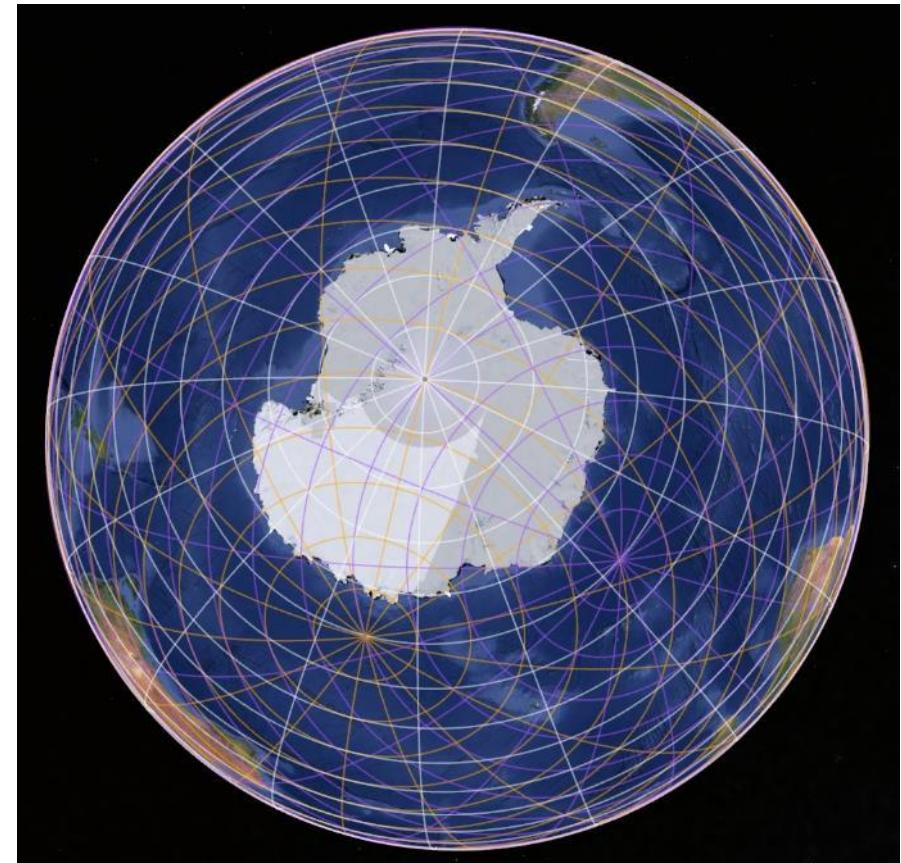
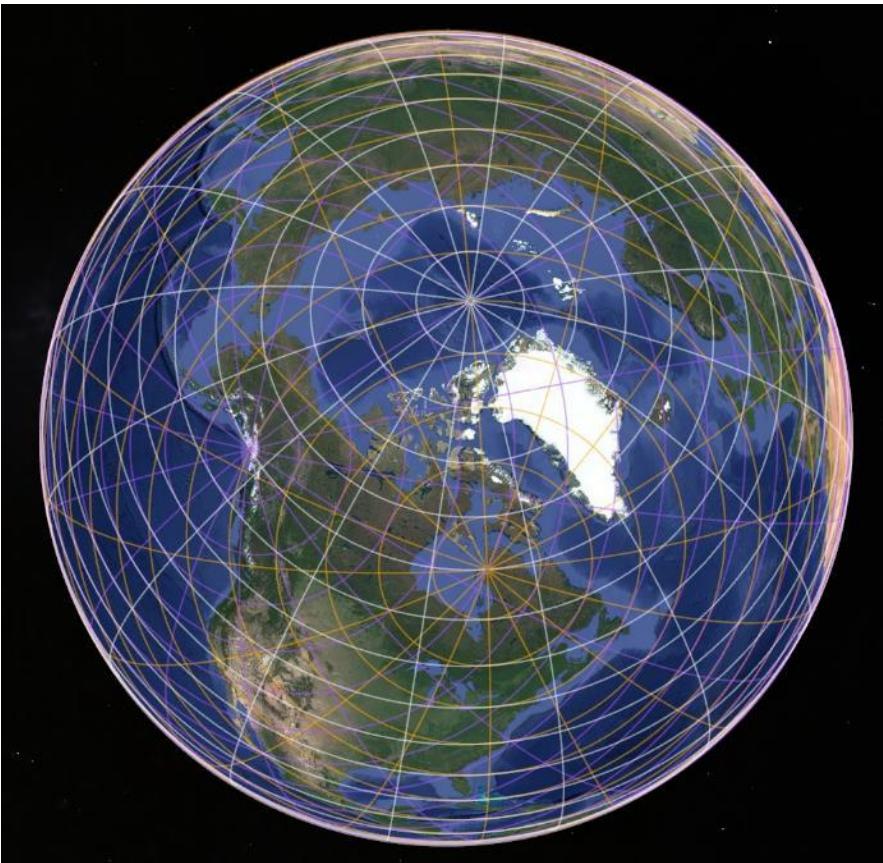


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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Tri-Poles

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of all the **Tri-Pole** locations projected onto the surface of the Earth.

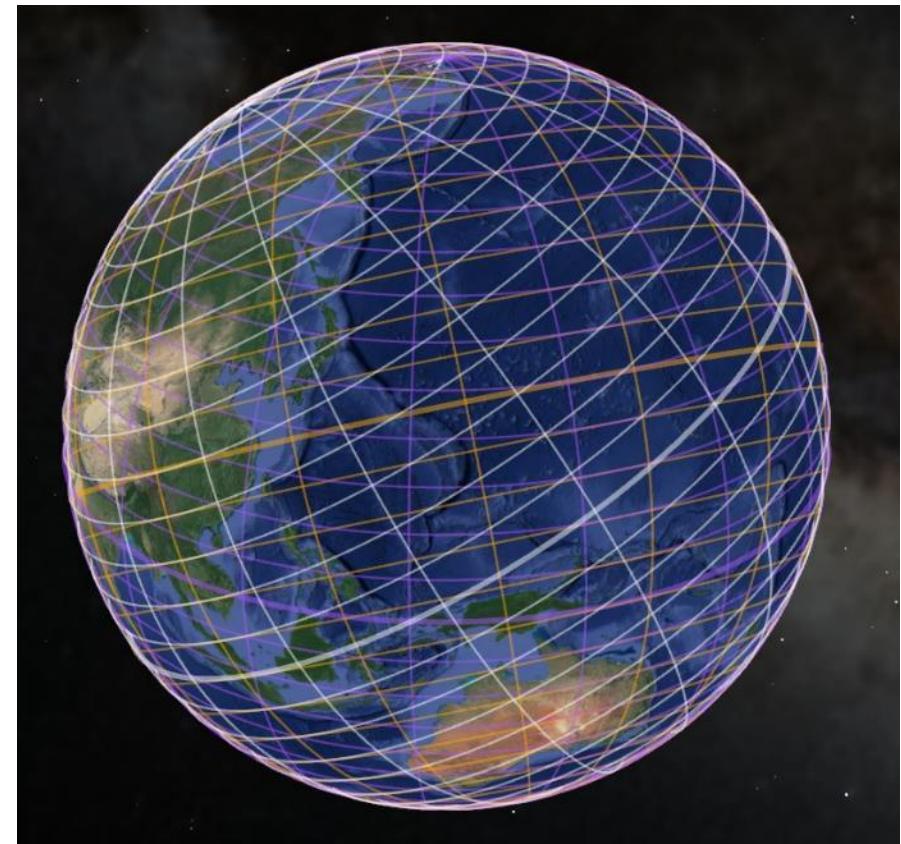
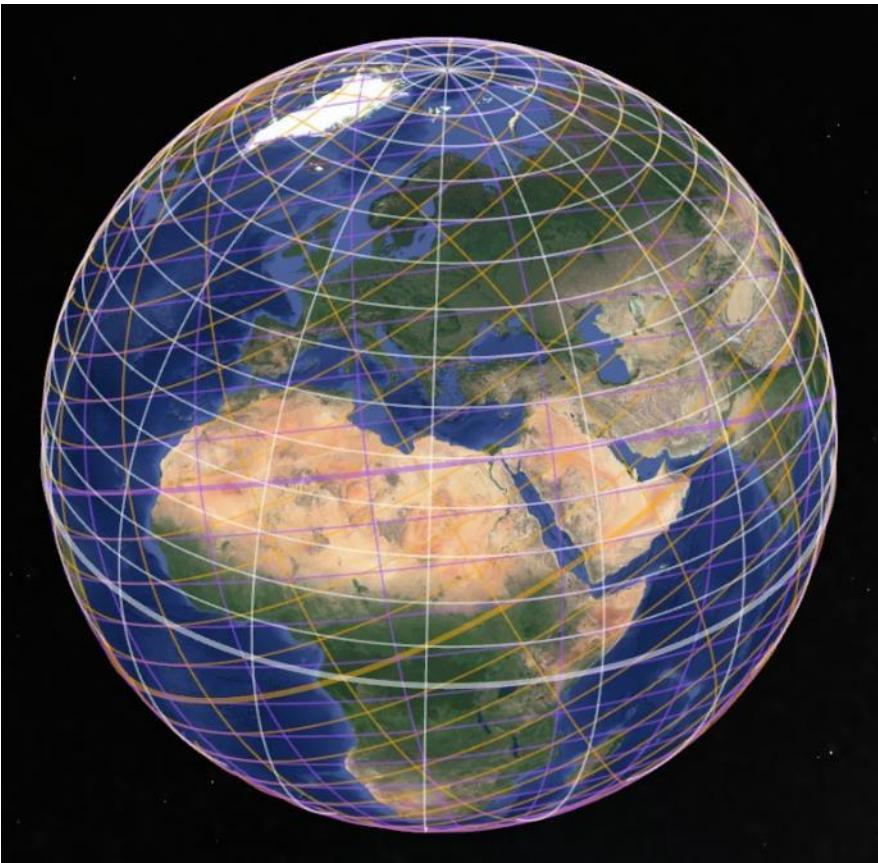


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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Tri-Poles

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of all the **Tri-Pole** locations projected onto the surface of the Earth.

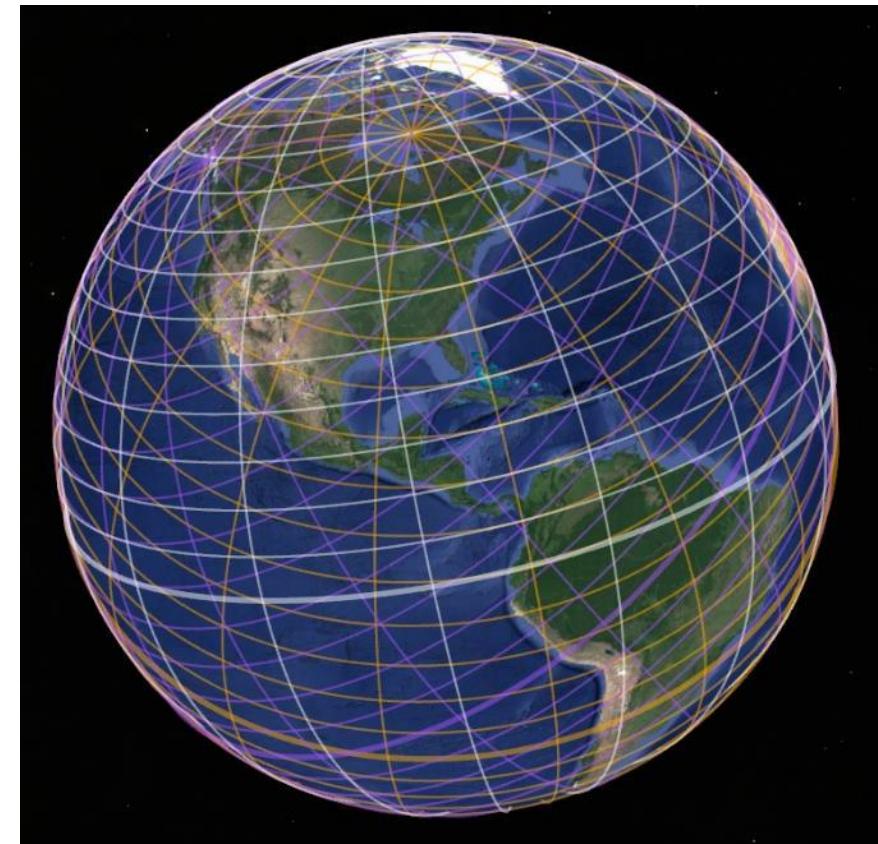
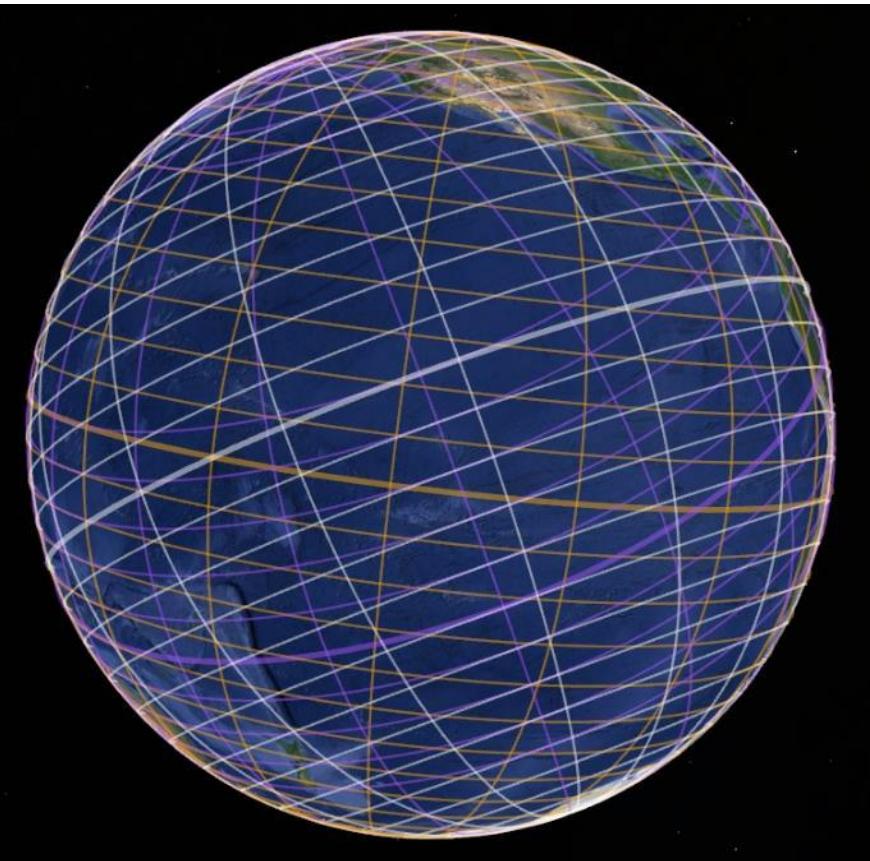


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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Tri-Poles

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of all the **Tri-Pole** locations projected onto the surface of the Earth.

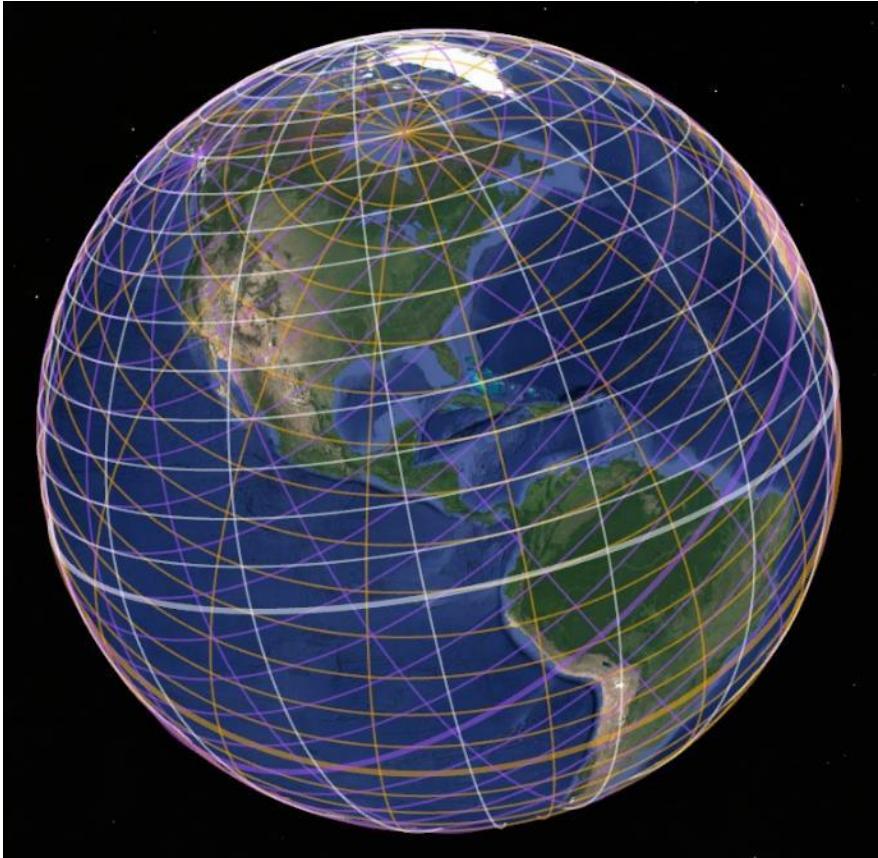


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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Tri-Poles

Note the visual resemblance of the grid overlays to illustrations of **theoretical** Earth energy/ley lines.



Tri-Pole Location Grids



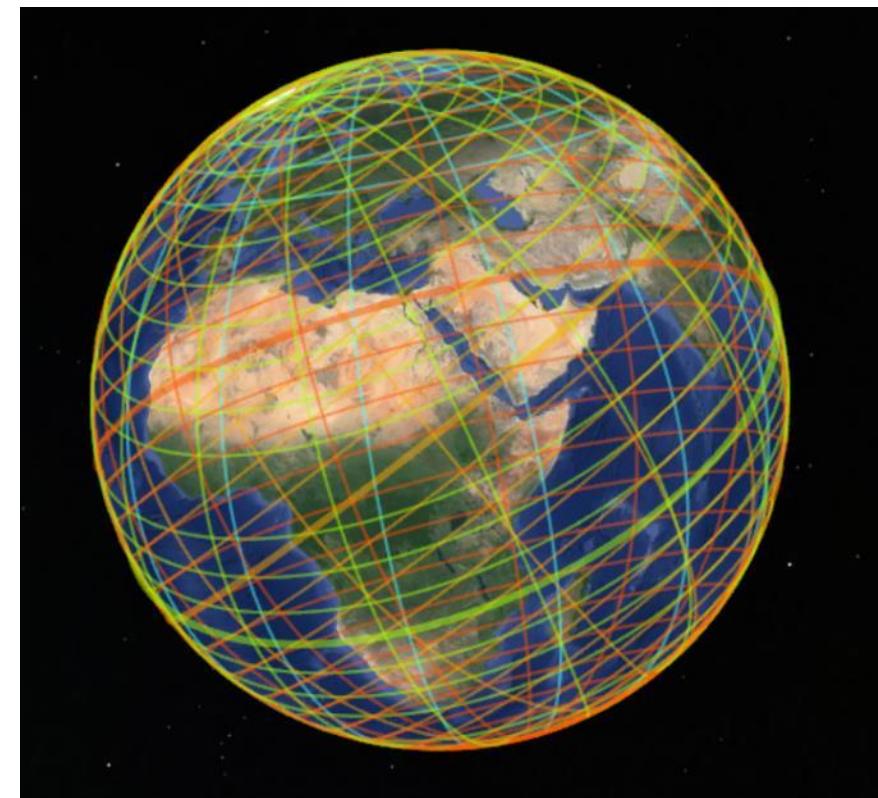
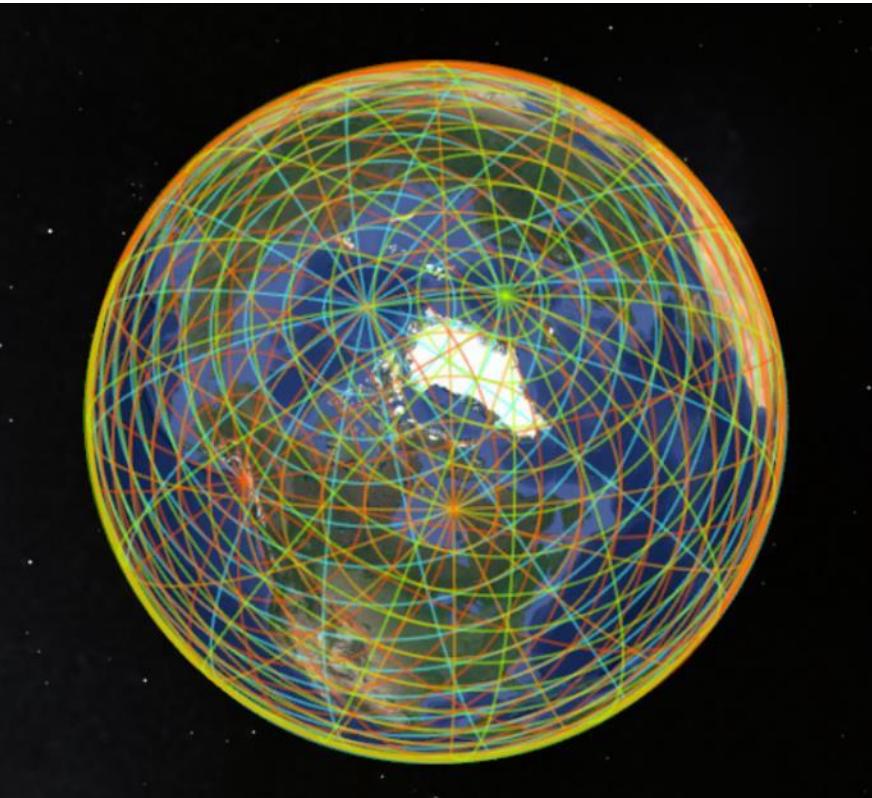
Earth Energy/Ley Lines

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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Thermo-Poles

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of all the **Thermo-Pole** locations projected onto the surface of the Earth.

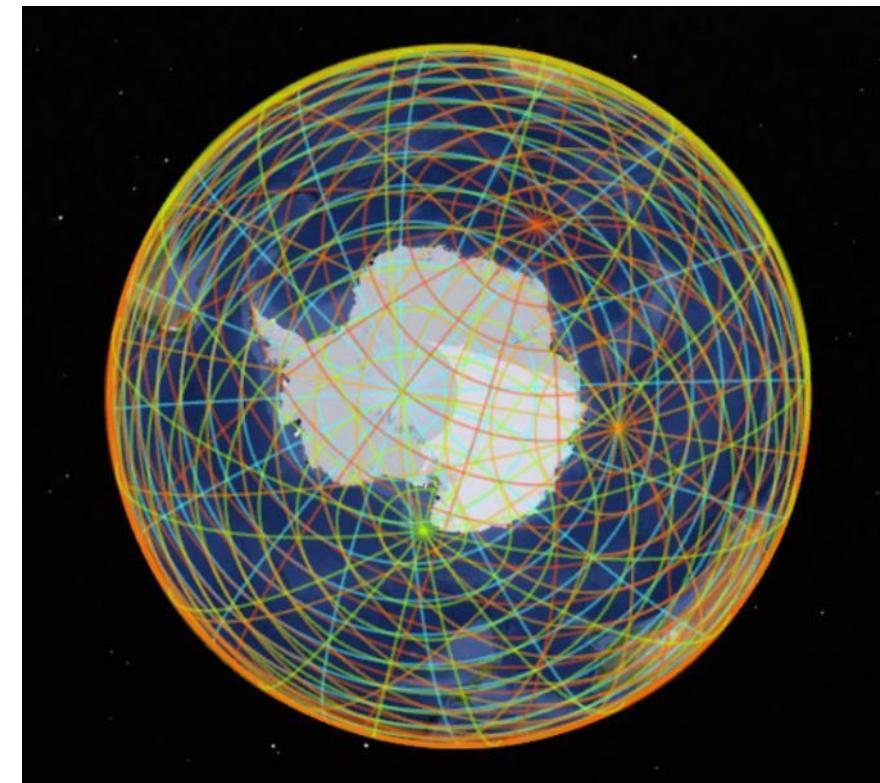
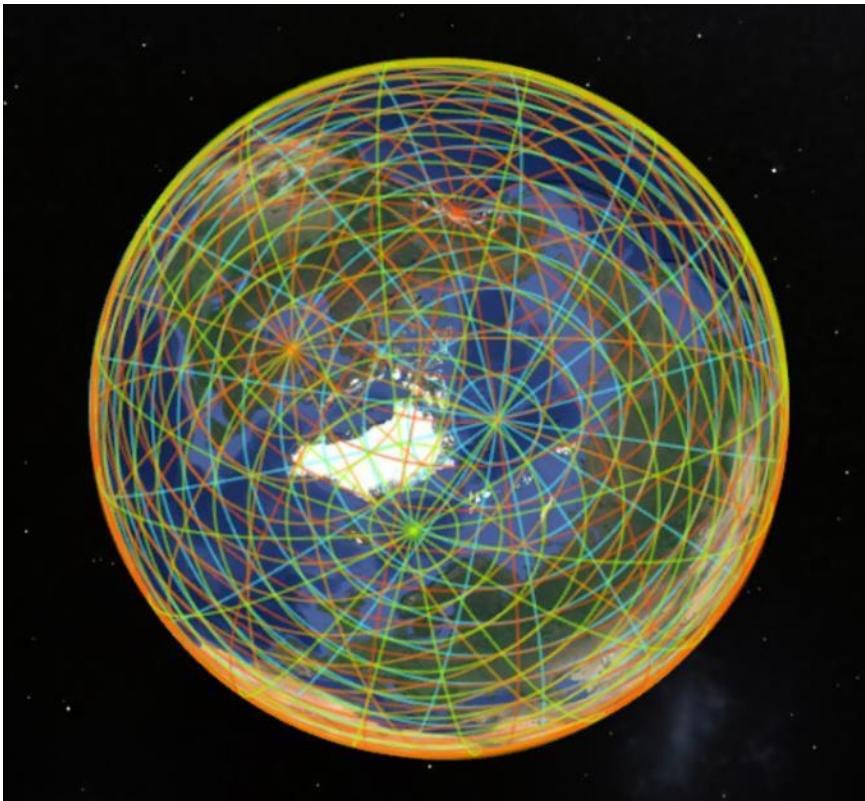


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The Grid

All Pole Locations: Thermo-Poles

The images below show the parallel and meridian grid lines of all the **Thermo-Pole** locations projected onto the surface of the Earth.



Section VII:

The Hudson Bay Offset

The following section examines the relative position of Atlantis while the north pole was in the Hudson Bay axis position. This was also the same time period (given by Plato) that Atlantis was “destroyed”.

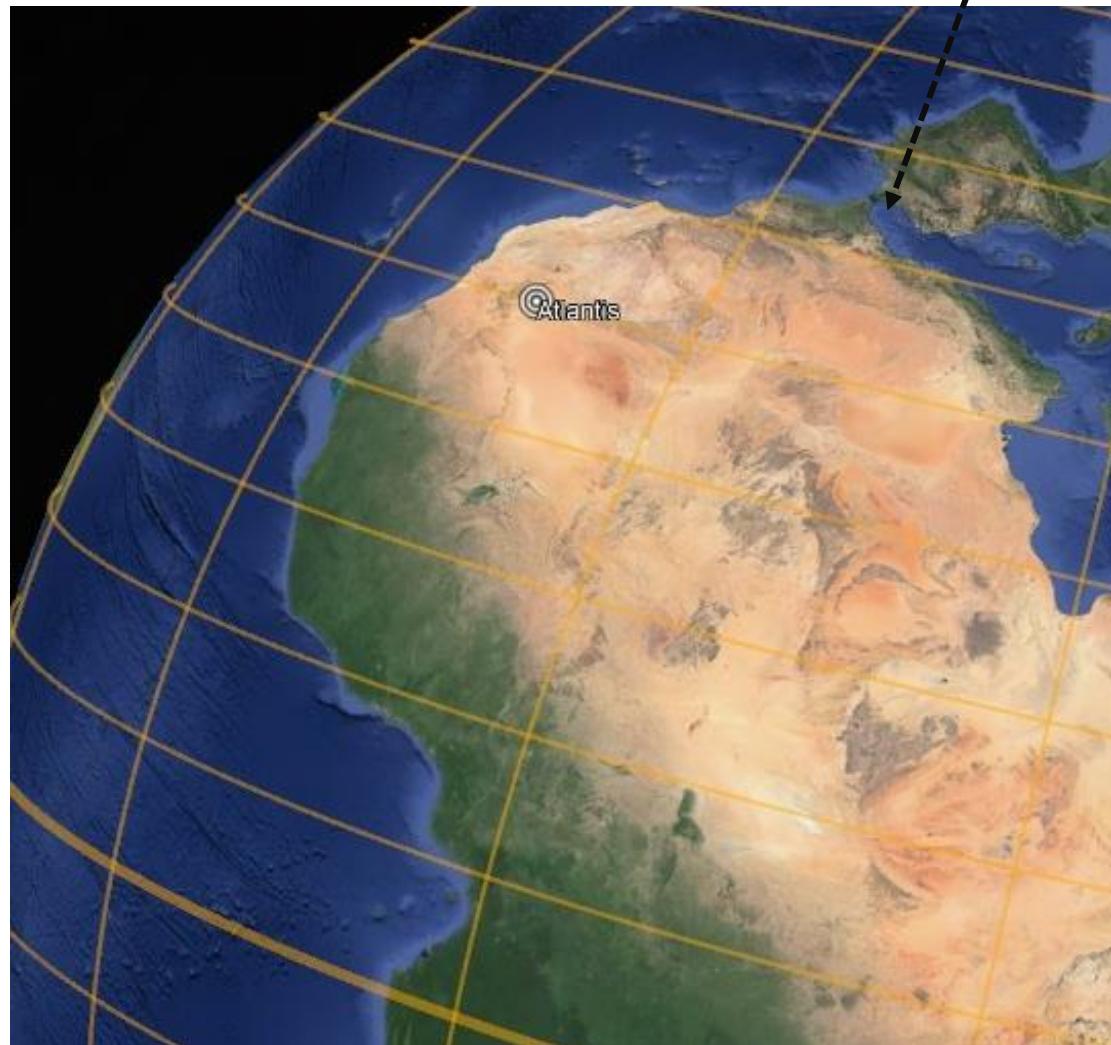
THE HUDSON BAY OFFSET

HUDSON BAY & ATLANTIS

The image to the left shows the location of Atlantis with the parallel and meridian grid lines of the Hudson Bay pole projected onto the surface of the Earth.

Note that on this grid, Atlantis is located to the west of the Straits of Gibraltar. This location places Atlantis at the same relative position given by Plato.

› Atlantis Relative Location



Straits of Gibraltar

THE HUDSON BAY OFFSET

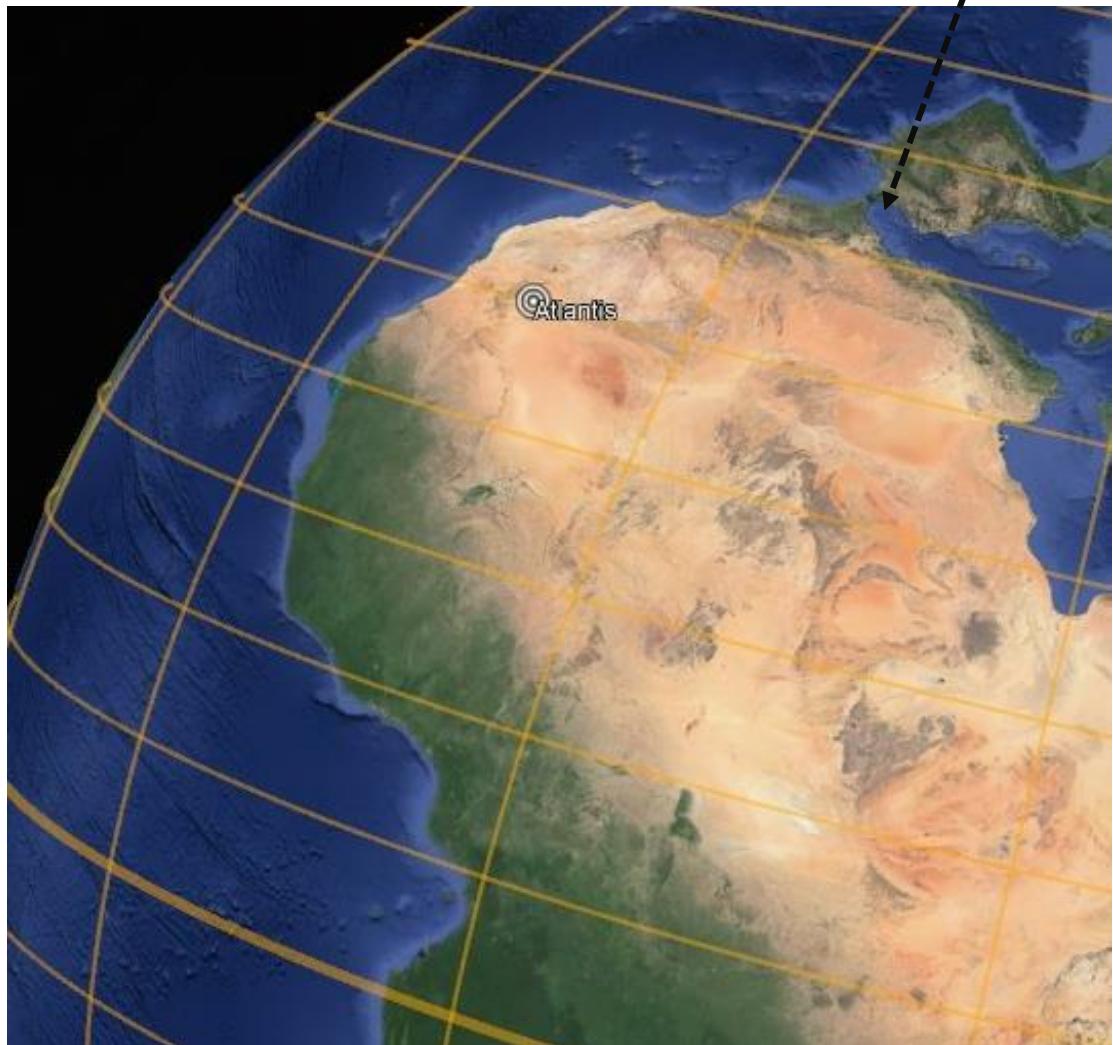
HUDSON BAY & ATLANTIS

A shift of **30°** from the current position **to** the Hudson Bay position would change (raise **and** lower) sea levels over the entire planet, as well as alter the “shape” of the shorelines.

And because of the “relocation” of the equator, which would relocate massive amounts of water, there would be a modest adjustment made to the isostatic equilibrium between the Earth’s crust (lithosphere) and mantle.

The gradual relocation of the polar ice sheets would also have a significant effect on global isostatic equilibrium.

› Atlantis Relative Location



THE HUDSON BAY OFFSET

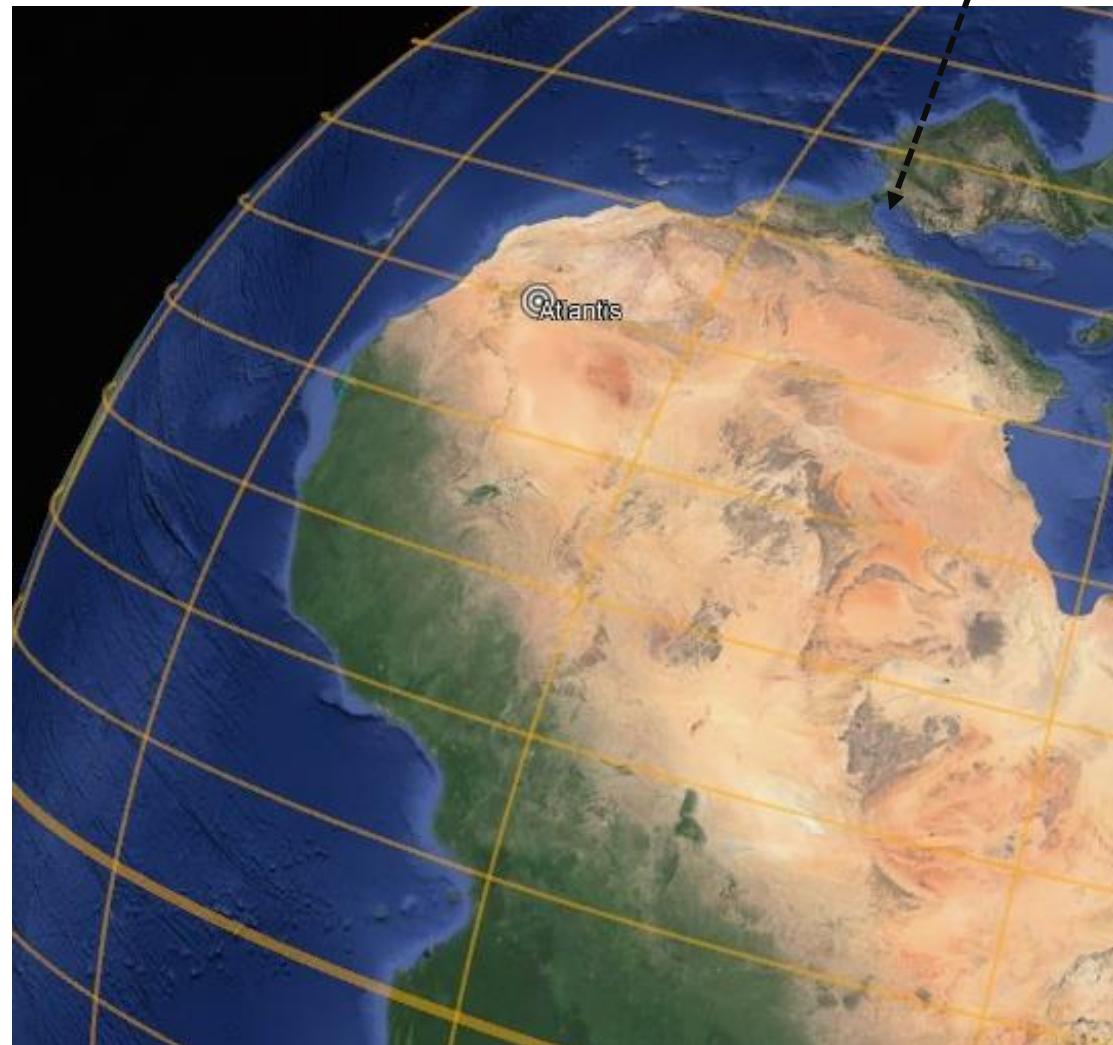
HUDSON BAY & ATLANTIS

This could raise the sea levels around the land mass of Atlantis and form an island.

Moving **from** the Hudson Bay axis position would then have the opposite effect. The isostatic rebound eventually “raising” the land mass of Atlantis out of the sea and forming (or joining) the Sahara Desert, where it is currently located.

A sudden and very rapid shift from the Hudson Bay position **to** the current position would “push” Atlantis (and massive amounts of water) towards the equator.

› Atlantis Relative Location



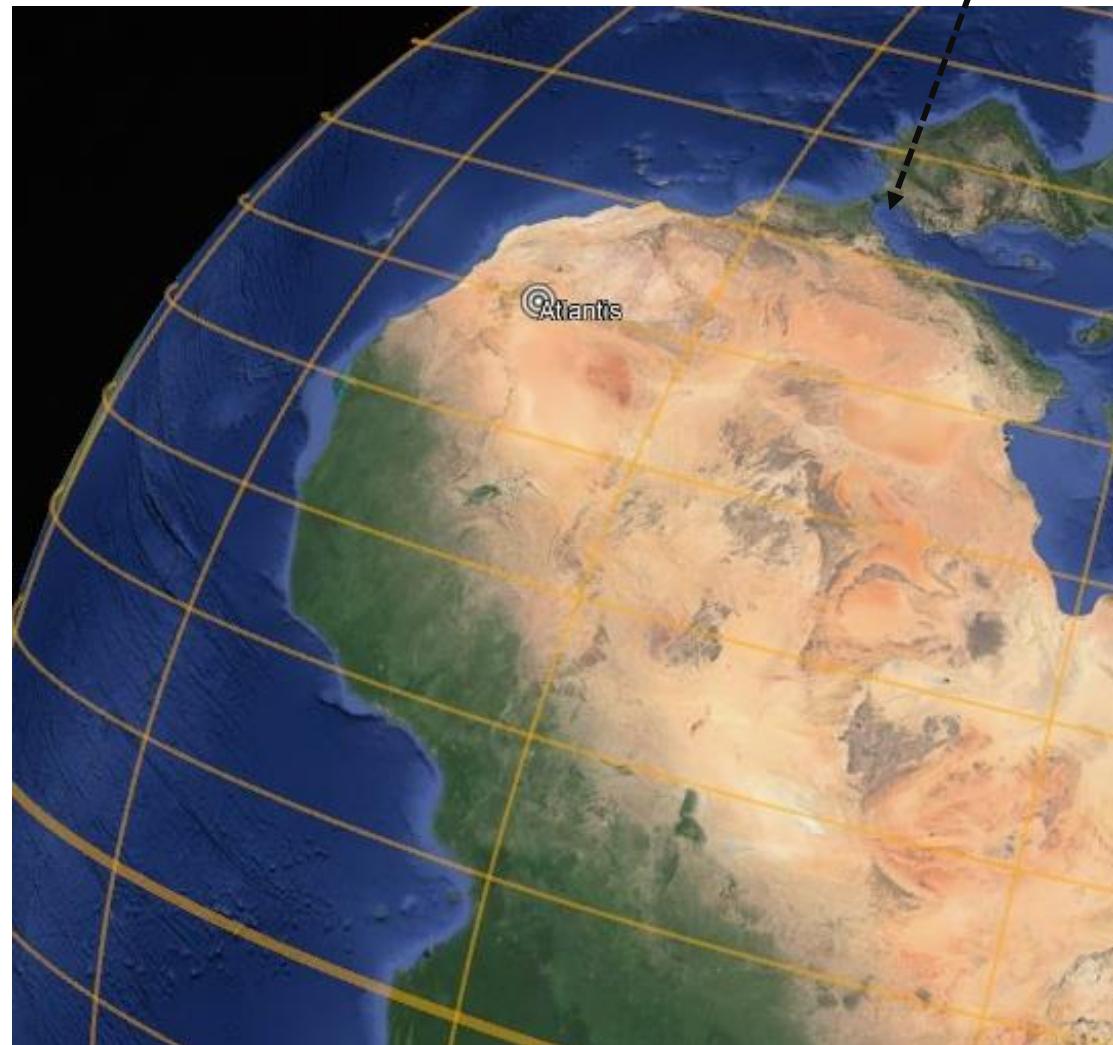
THE HUDSON BAY OFFSET

HUDSON BAY & ATLANTIS

This sudden movement of land and water would cause the seas to wash over the land like an enormous tsunami, causing Atlantis to (temporarily) drop below sea level.

Therefore, Atlantis would have technically been destroyed by flooding, as opposed to by sinking.

› Atlantis Relative Location



Section VIII:

The Other

The following section examines the locations identified as *Other* in Section II. Some of these locations closely resemble the descriptions of ancient mythological cities. This section assigns the names of these mythological cities to some of the locations identified as *Other*. However, these are “proposed” identifications and further investigation is needed.

π

The Other

The Prime Meridian Indicators

A Prime Meridian Indicator (PMI) is physical object that maintains a constant position relative to the active pole location. This is done in order to serve as indicator (or marker) for the **active** prime meridian.

This object can be located on the **surface** of the Earth, or it could be a **stellar** object such as a **star** or **satellite** in a geosynchronous orbit (natural or otherwise).

The same physical object can serve as a PMI for more than one pole location. Therefore, these objects move from **one location to another** during a pole transition.

PMIs are located exactly **19.00°** from each potential pole location.



π

The Other

The Lantis

Locations categorized as “*Other*” will be recategorized as “*Lantis*” sites. A Lantis is a location near an active or inactive pole location. A Lantis can have **one or more** functions (which will be examined in this section). For example, some Lantis sites are inactive pole locations that indicate the prime meridian.



π

The Greenland Lantis

Greenland Probability Zone

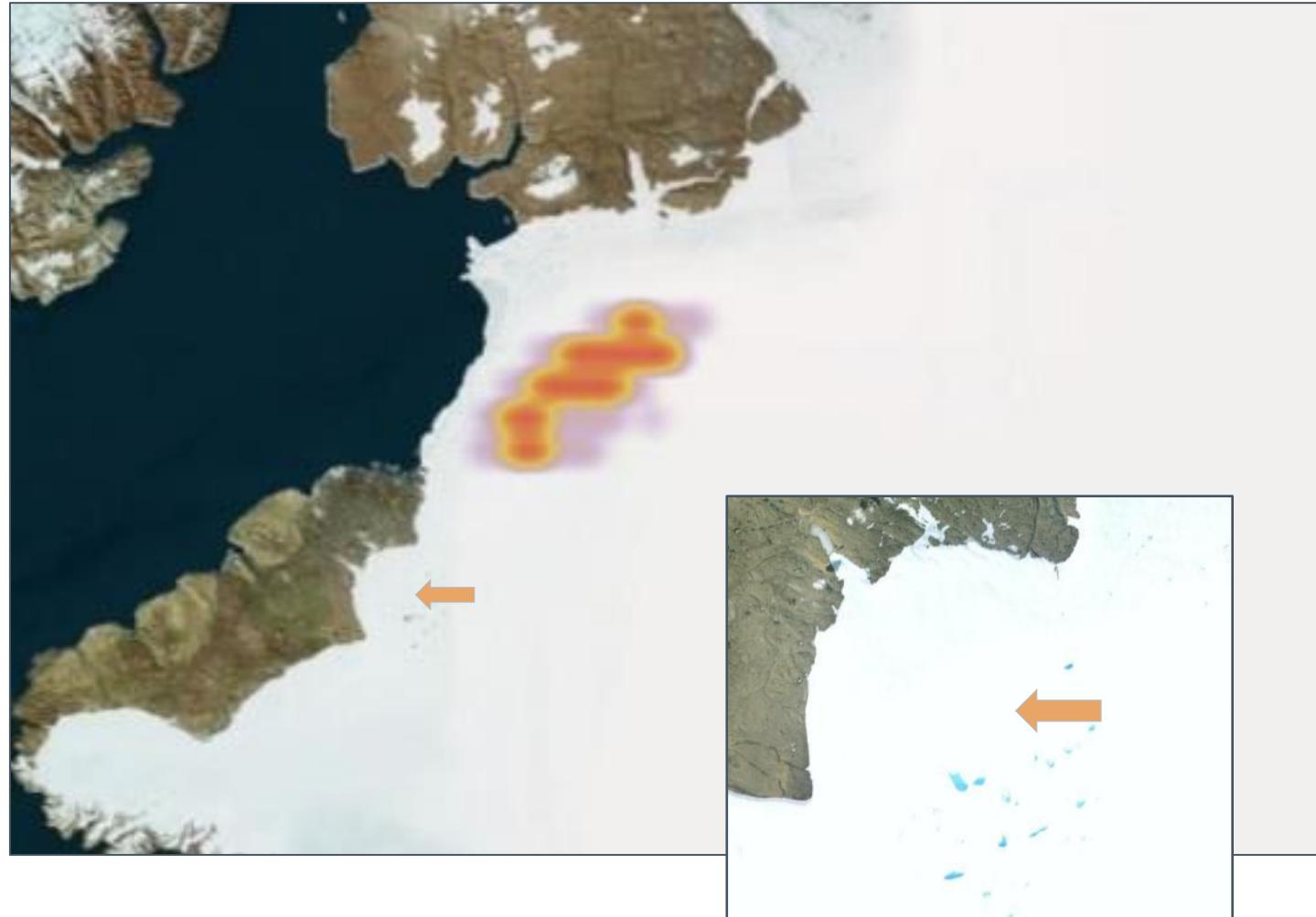
The center of the Greenland probability zone has the following coordinates:

$79.75^\circ N, -63.75^\circ E$

Note the **circular** formation to the southwest of the zone.

The center of the formation has the following coordinates:

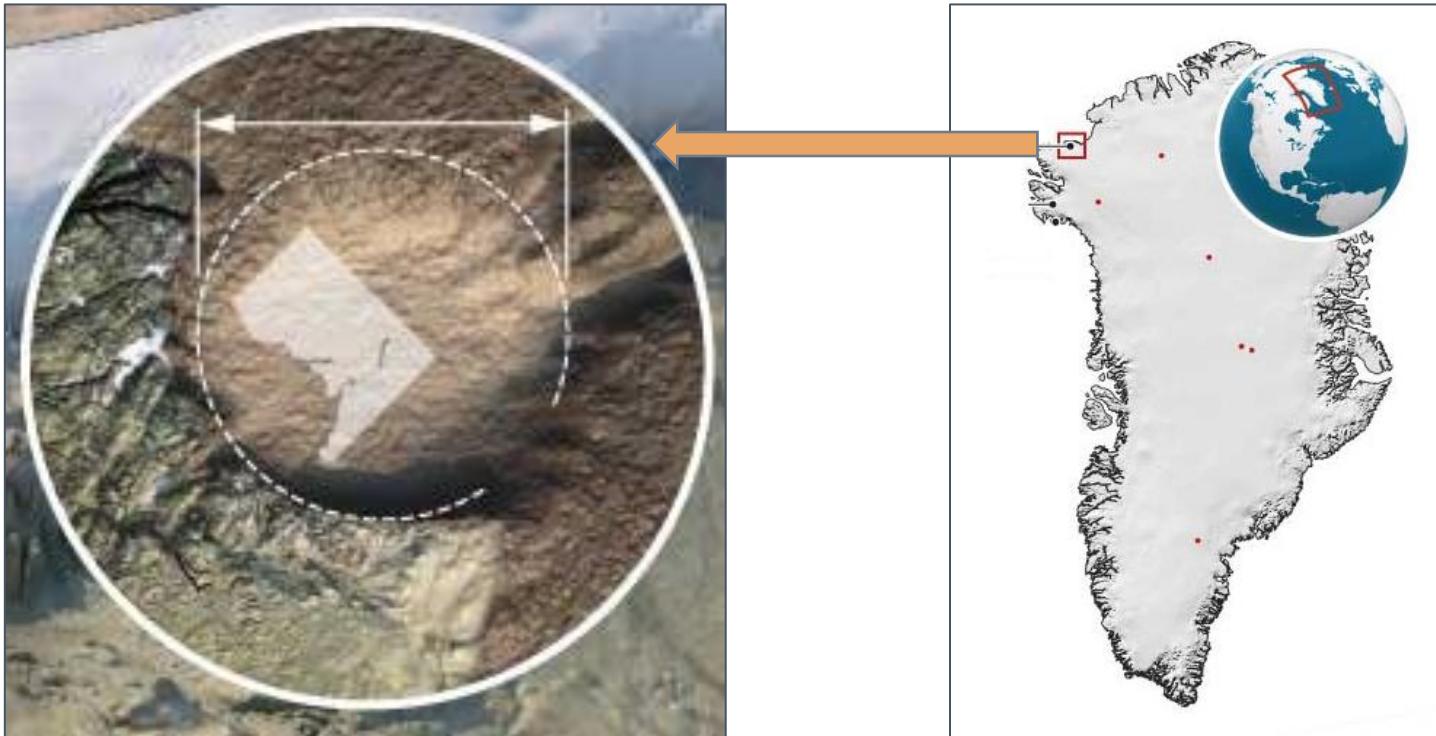
$78.72^\circ N, -66.146^\circ E$



The Greenland Lantis

The Greenland “Crater”

In **2015**, a circular structure was discovered emerging from the **Hiawatha Glacier** in Greenland. Geologists have theorized that the structure could be an impact crater from an asteroid that struck the Earth around **58,000,000 BCE**. Initial estimates were at ~**10,000 BCE**.



π

The Greenland Lantis

The Greenland “Crater”

Geologists infer the age of the crater by analyzing the zircon crystals and argon gas trapped in the sand and rocks. Using radioactive dating, scientists determined the formation of the crater occurred around **58,000,000** years ago.

Sediments from the crater, carried out by a stream, show signs of extreme heat and “shock”. Scientists claim this is evidence of a massive impact.

However, this is only evidence of extreme heat and pressure, which does not necessarily require the impact of a celestial object.

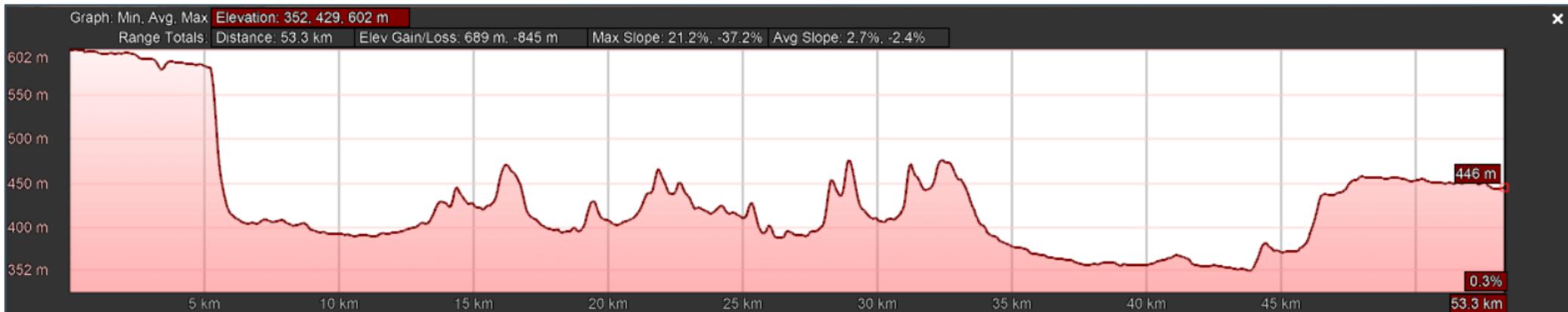
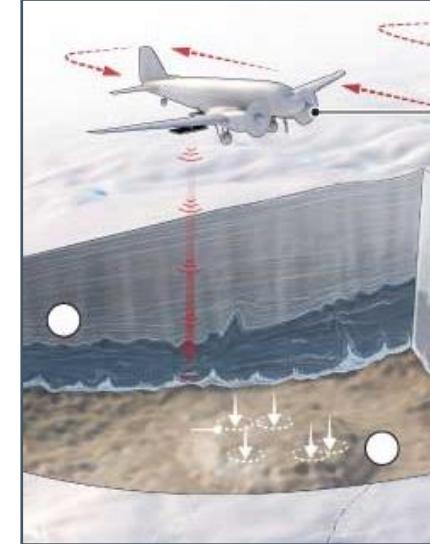


The Greenland Lantis

The Greenland “Crater”

Using an ice-penetrating radar system, researchers were able to detect 5 (five) prominent “bumps” in the crater's center, indicating a central peak rising $\sim 75 \text{ a}$ (50 m) high.

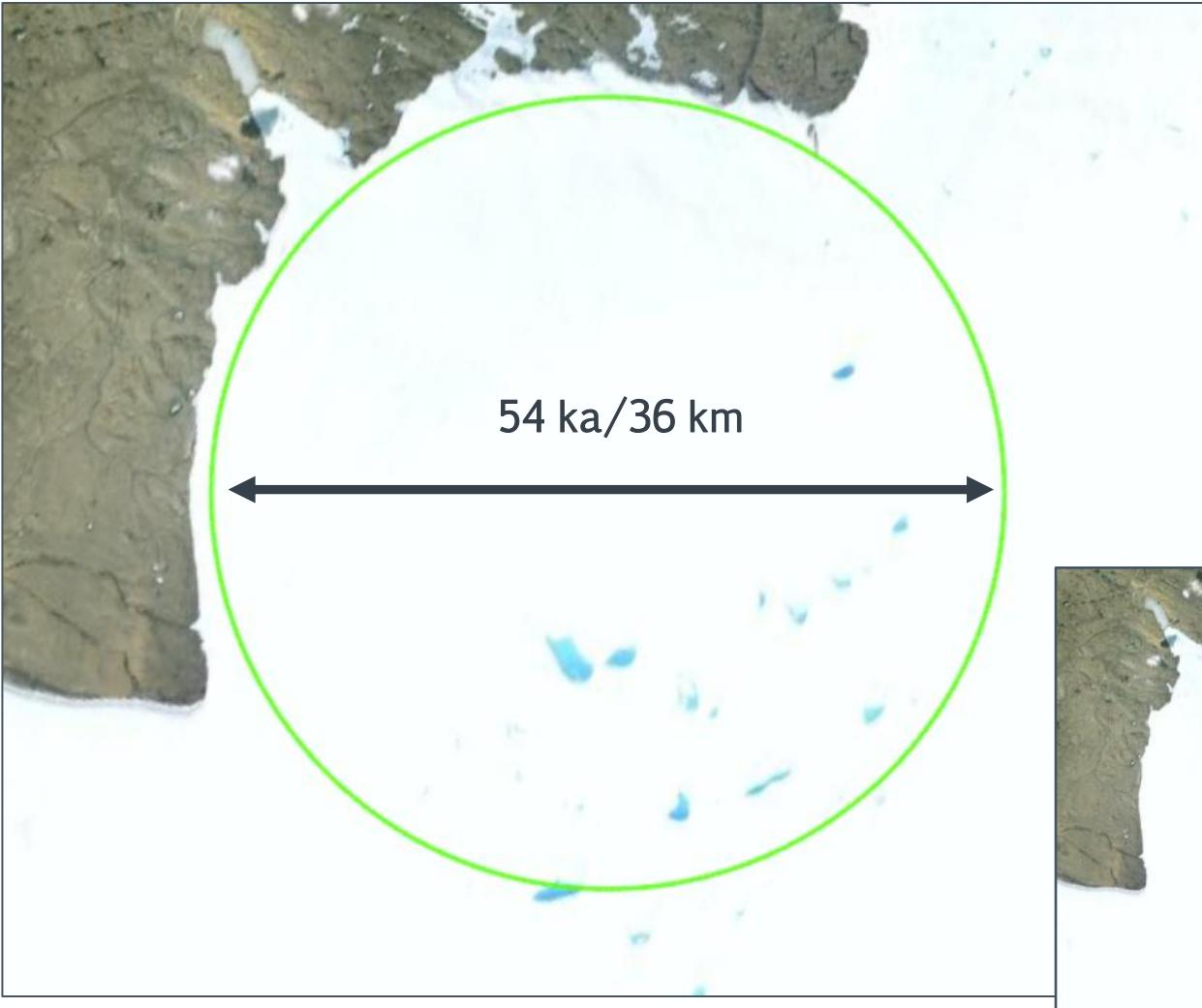
This matches the elevation profile of Atlantis. The image below shows the elevation profile of Atlantis, having 4 – 5 prominent “bumps” and a central peak rising $\sim 80 \text{ a}$ (53 m) in elevation.



π

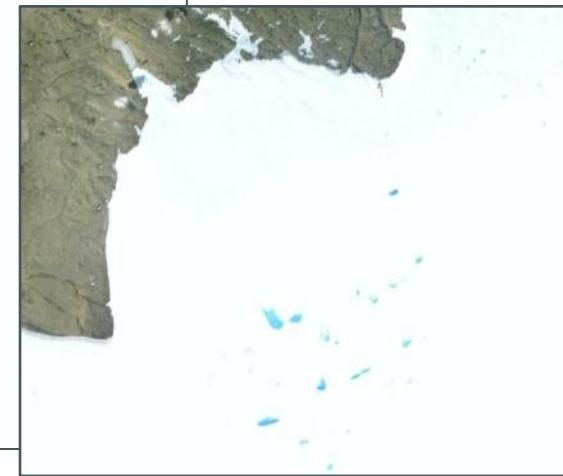
The Greenland Lantis

The Greenland “Crater” – Formation Diameter



The Greenland formation is approximately **54 ka (36 km)** in diameter. The areas at/near the crater show signs of exposure to extremely high temperatures.

Greenland formation diameter:
54 kiloants.



π

The Greenland Lantis

Atlantis – Formation Diameter



The diameter of the crater formation in Greenland is the same diameter as the “outer wall” of Atlantis.

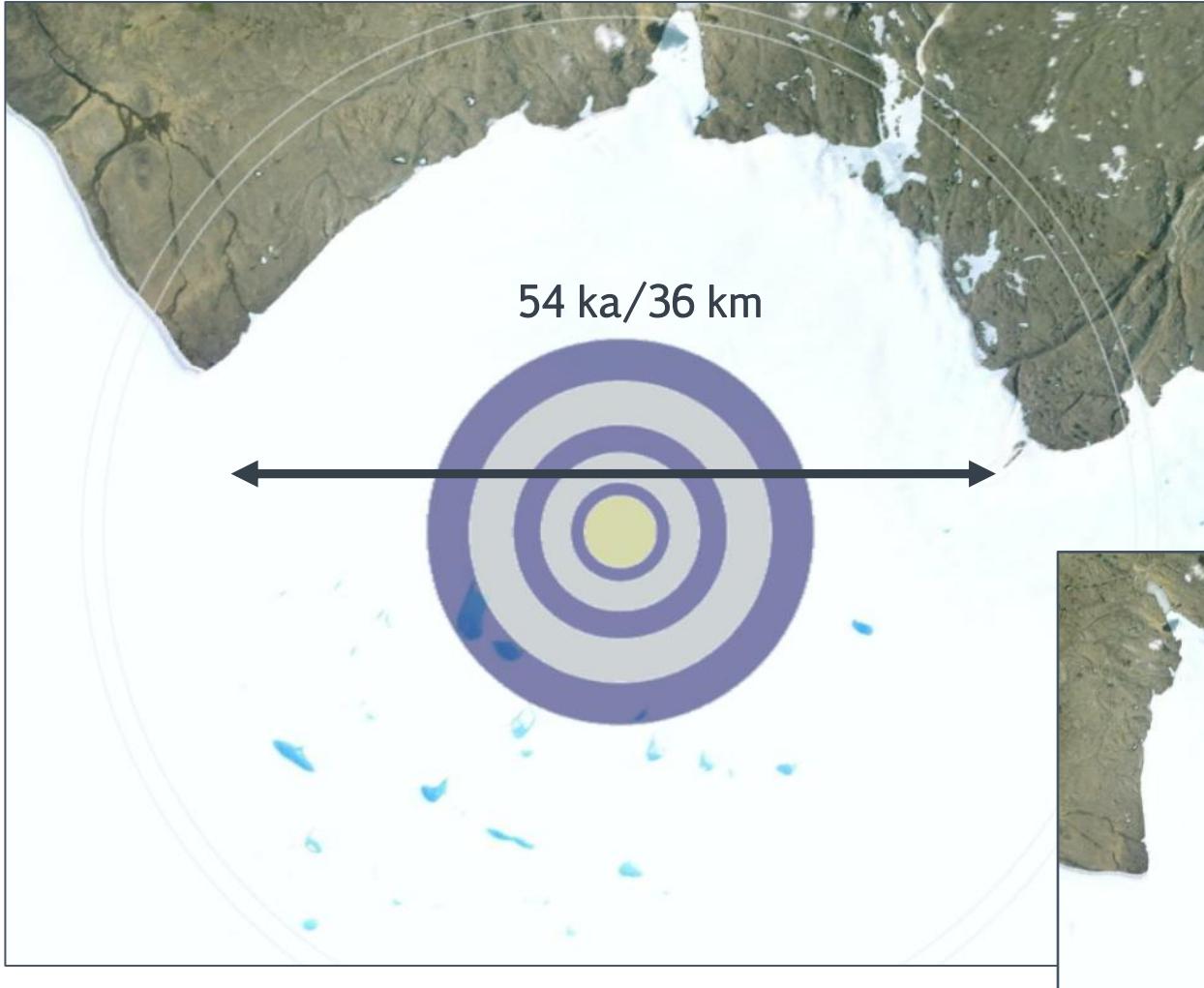
Atlantis “sea wall” diameter:
54 kiloants.



π

The Greenland Lantis

The Greenland “Crater” - Zones



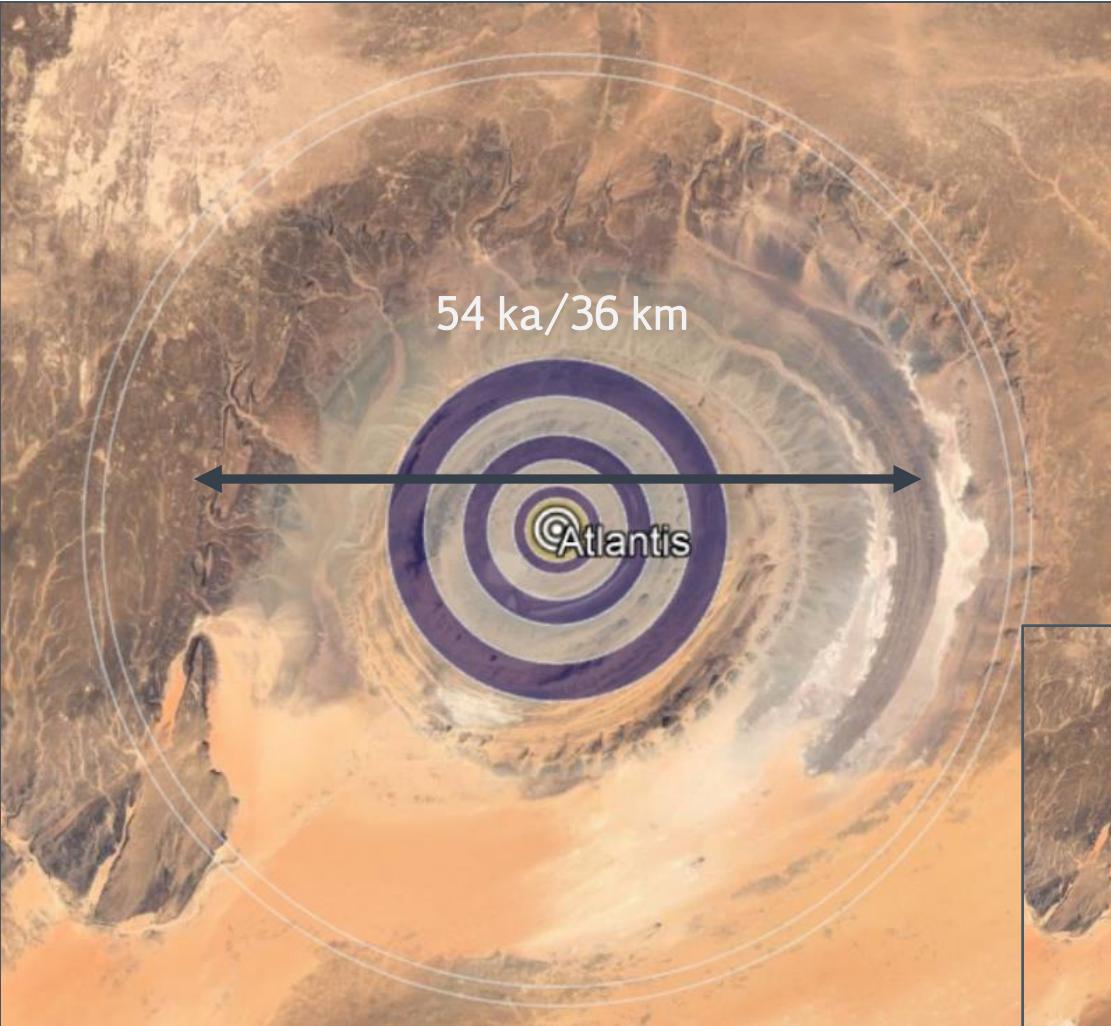
The formation is approximately **54 ka** (**36 km**) in diameter. The areas at/near the crater show signs of exposure to extremely high temperatures.

Greenland formation diameter:
54 kiloants.

π

The Greenland Lantis

Atlantis - Zones



The diameter of the crater formation in Greenland is the same diameter as the “outer wall” of Atlantis.

Atlantis “sea wall” diameter:
54 kiloants.

π

The Greenland Lantis

Hyperborea

In Greek mythology, the Hyperboreans were a mythical people who lived in the far northern part of the known world. Their name appears to derive from the Greek, "beyond Boreas" (the personified North Wind).

Despite their location in an otherwise frigid part of the world, the Hyperboreans were believed to inhabit a sunny, temperate, and divinely-blessed land. In many versions of the story, they lived north of the Riphean Mountains, which shielded them from the effects of the cold North Wind.

The oldest myths portray them as the favorites of Apollo, and some ancient Greek writers regarded the Hyperboreans as the mythical founders of Apollo's shrines at Delos and Delphi.



π

The Greenland Lantis Hyperborea

Several legends/myths have linked Atlantis with Hyperborea. These include stories of a failed attempt by the Atlanteans to conquer the Hyperboreans.

Most end with the destruction of Atlantis and/or Hyperborea.



π

The Greenland Lantis

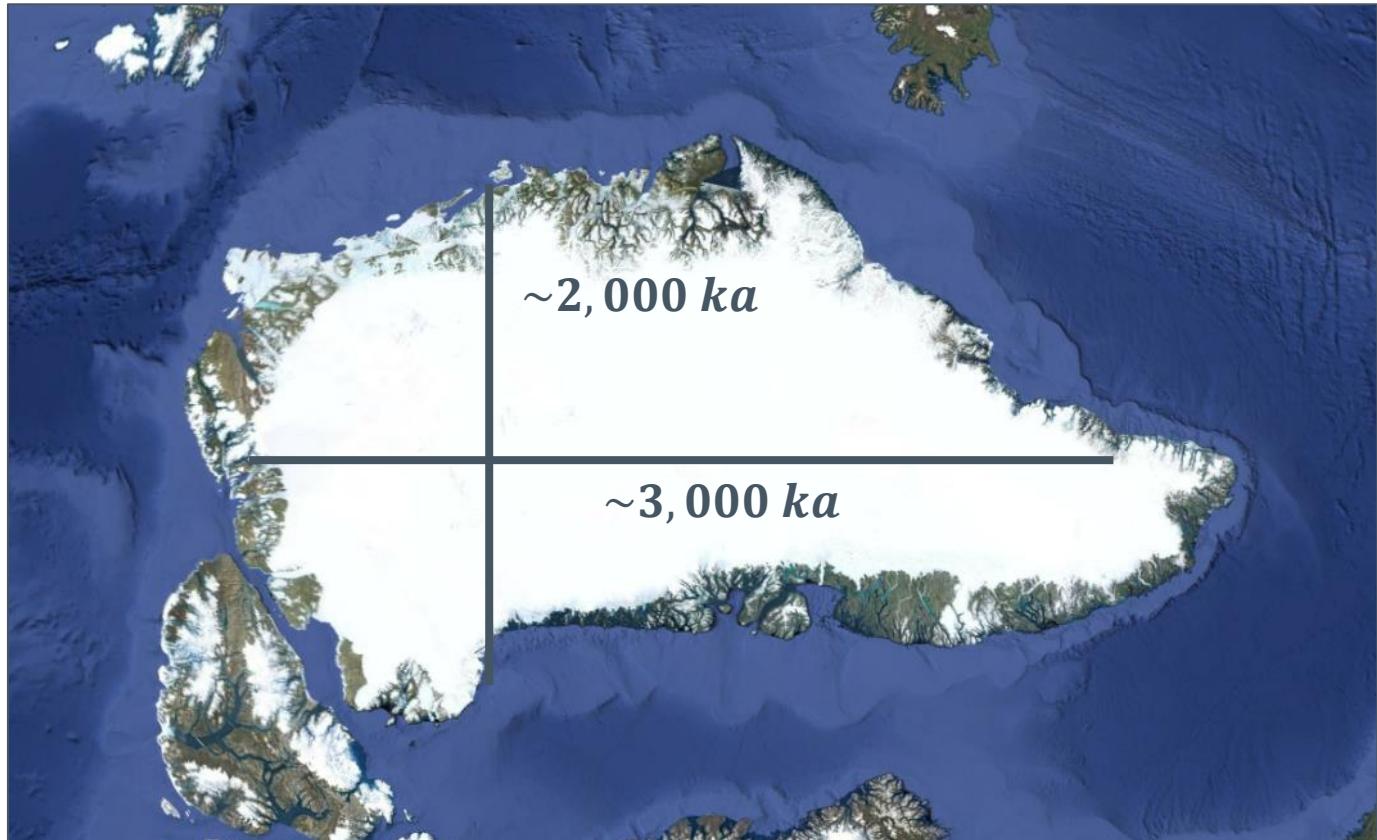
Greenland, Plato, and Atlantis

Plato gave the following measurements for the entire island/country of Atlantis.

Width = 3,000 stadia (ka)

Height = 2,000 stadia (ka)

Greenland has approximately the same measurements.

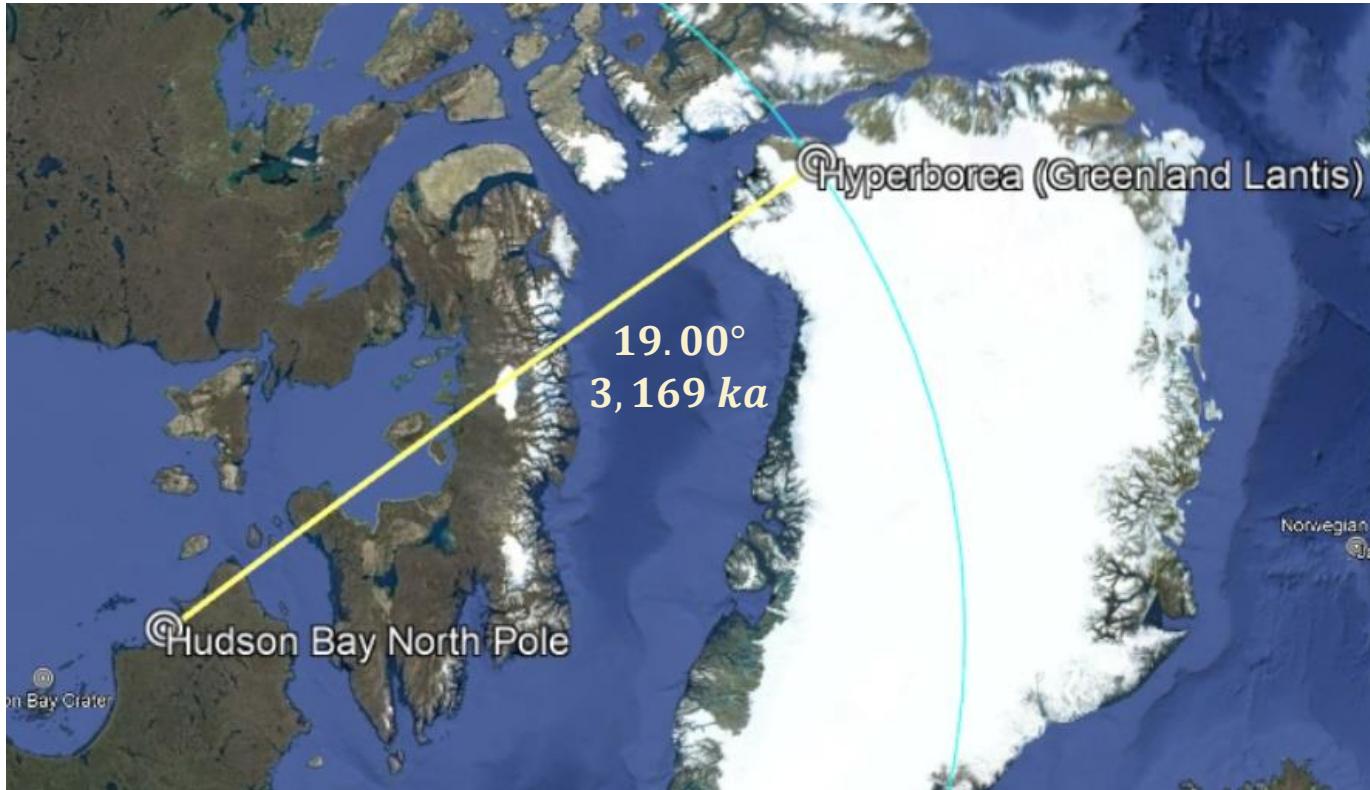


π

The Greenland Lantis

Greenland Lantis Location: Hyperborea

Note that the Greenland Lantis location is exactly **19.00° (3,169 ka)** from the Hudson Bay pole location. Therefore, Hyperborea possibly functioned as a Prime Meridian Indicator.



π

The Greenland Lantis

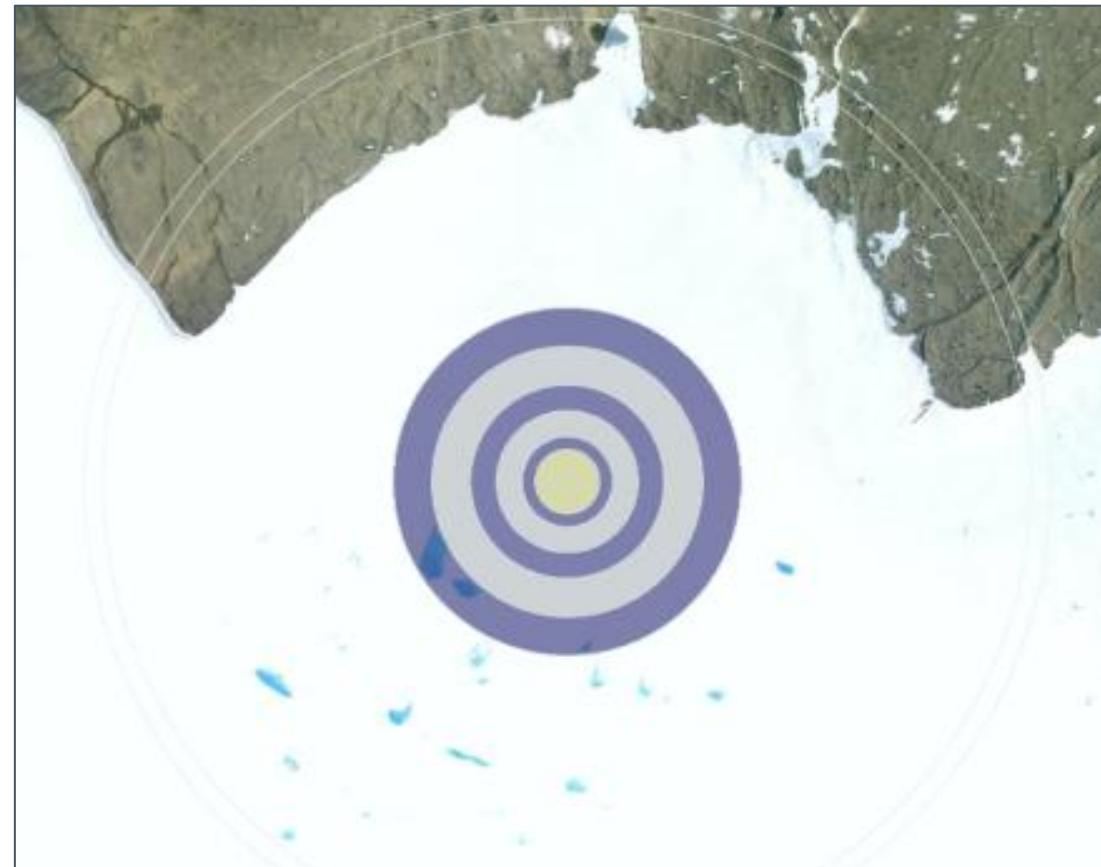
Greenland Lantis Location: Hyperborea

Hyperborea

Coordinates: **78.72° N, -66.146° E**

Location Type: Lantis, Hyperborea, PMI

Time Period: **~100,000 – 10,000 BCE**

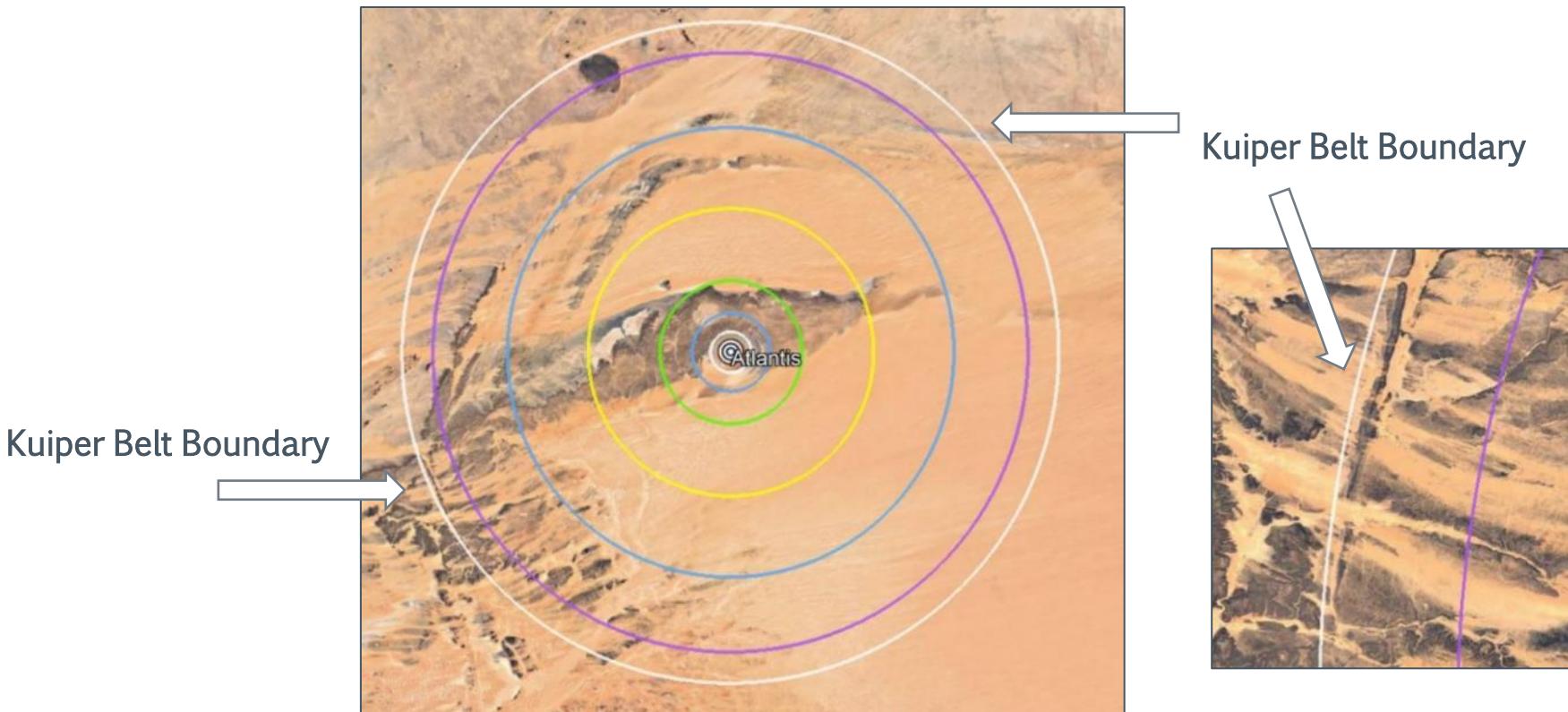


π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Atlantis Solar System Layout

The images below show Atlantis at the center of a layout of the solar system. The layout uses the average orbits of each planet. Pluto is included in the layout and is represented by the outermost orbit. The radius of each orbit is measure in kiloants, which is the same unit as the Atlantis Zones layout.

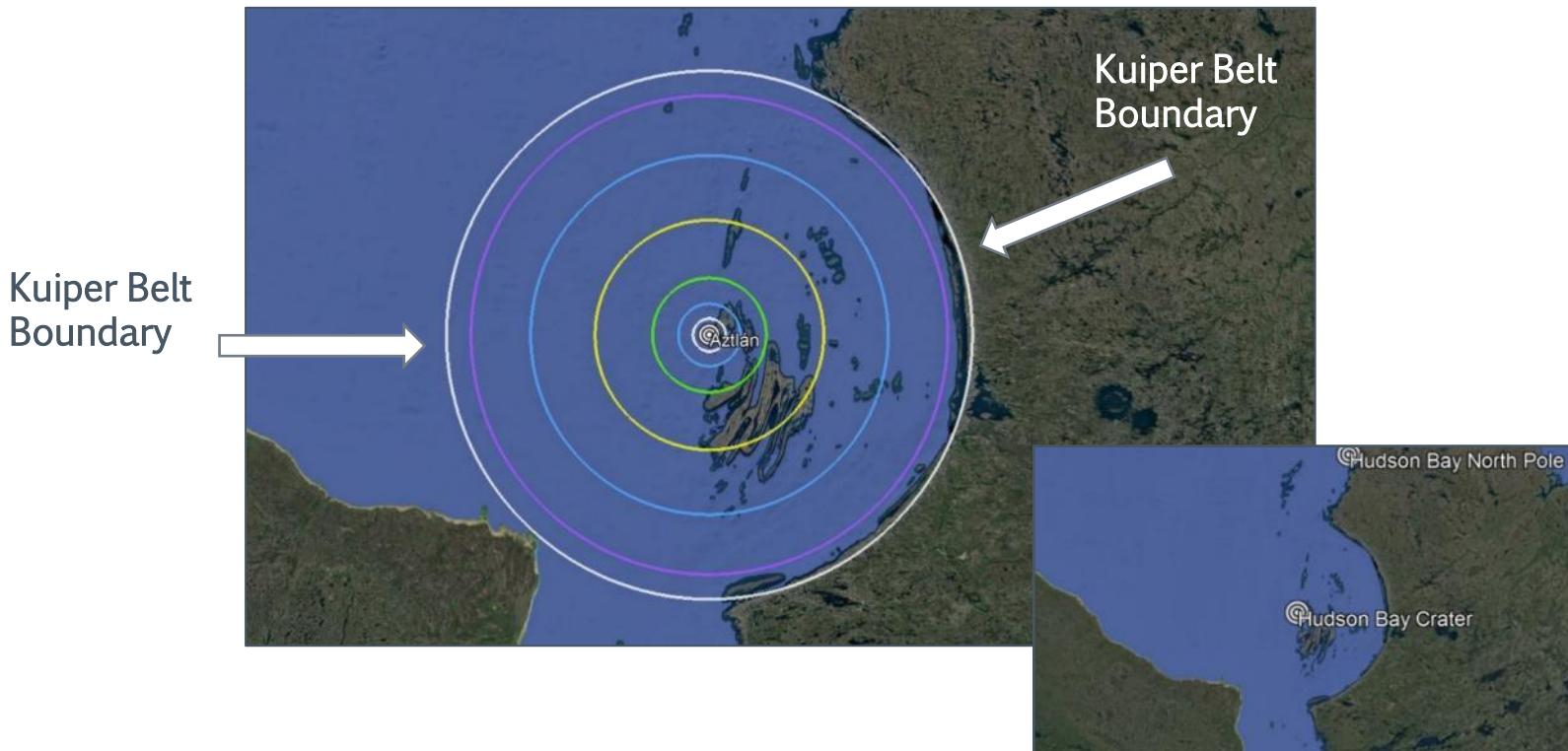


π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Hudson Bay Crater Solar System Layout

The images below show the Hudson Bay Crater at the center of a layout of the solar system. The layout uses the average orbits of each planet. Pluto is included in the layout and is represented by the outermost orbit. The radius of each orbit is measure in kiloants, which is the same unit as the Atlantis Zones layout. Note how the orbit of Pluto aligns almost exactly with the outer rim of the crater.

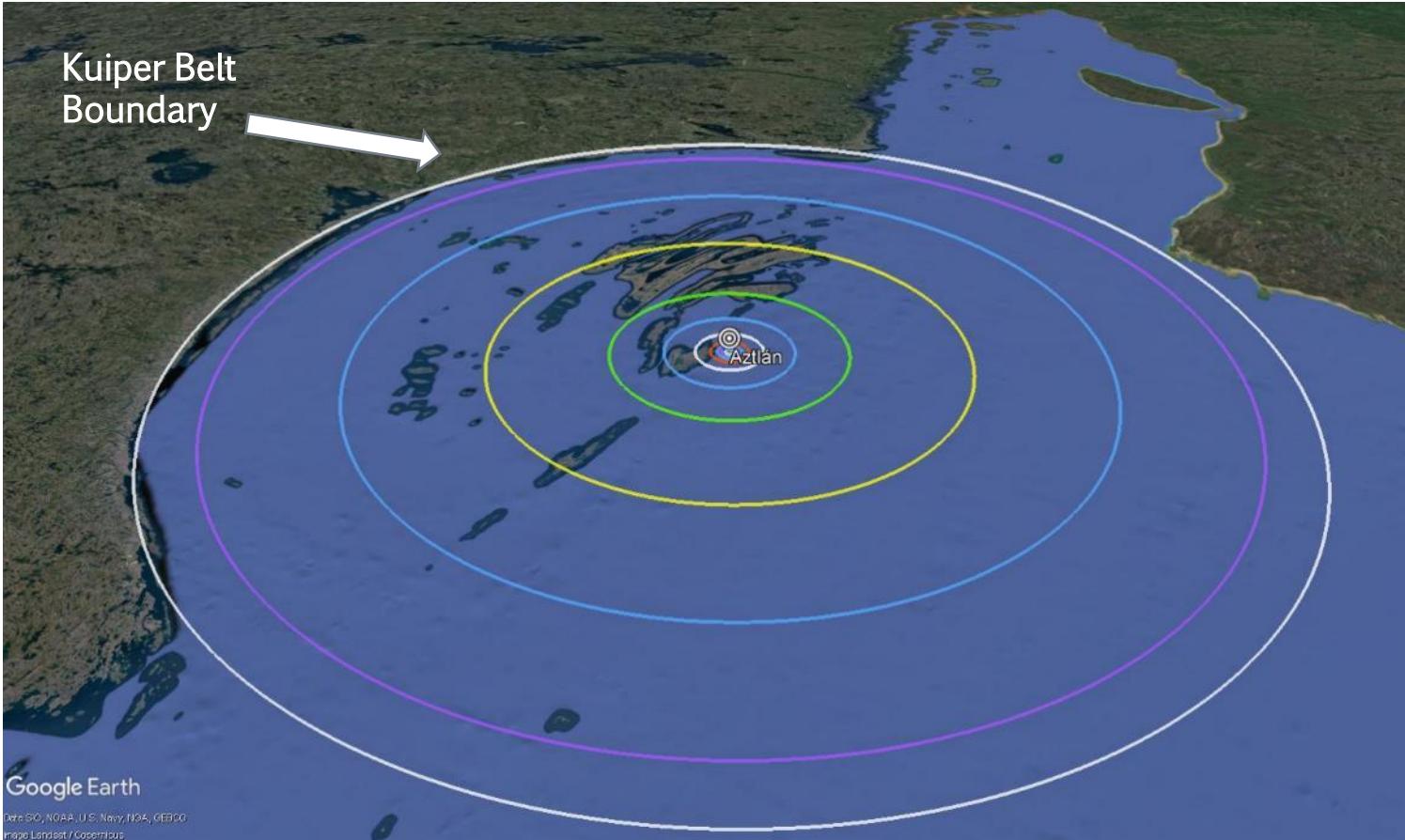


π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Hudson Bay Crater Solar System Layout

Note the alignment of the Kuiper Belt boundary (white) with the edge of the Hudson Bay crater.

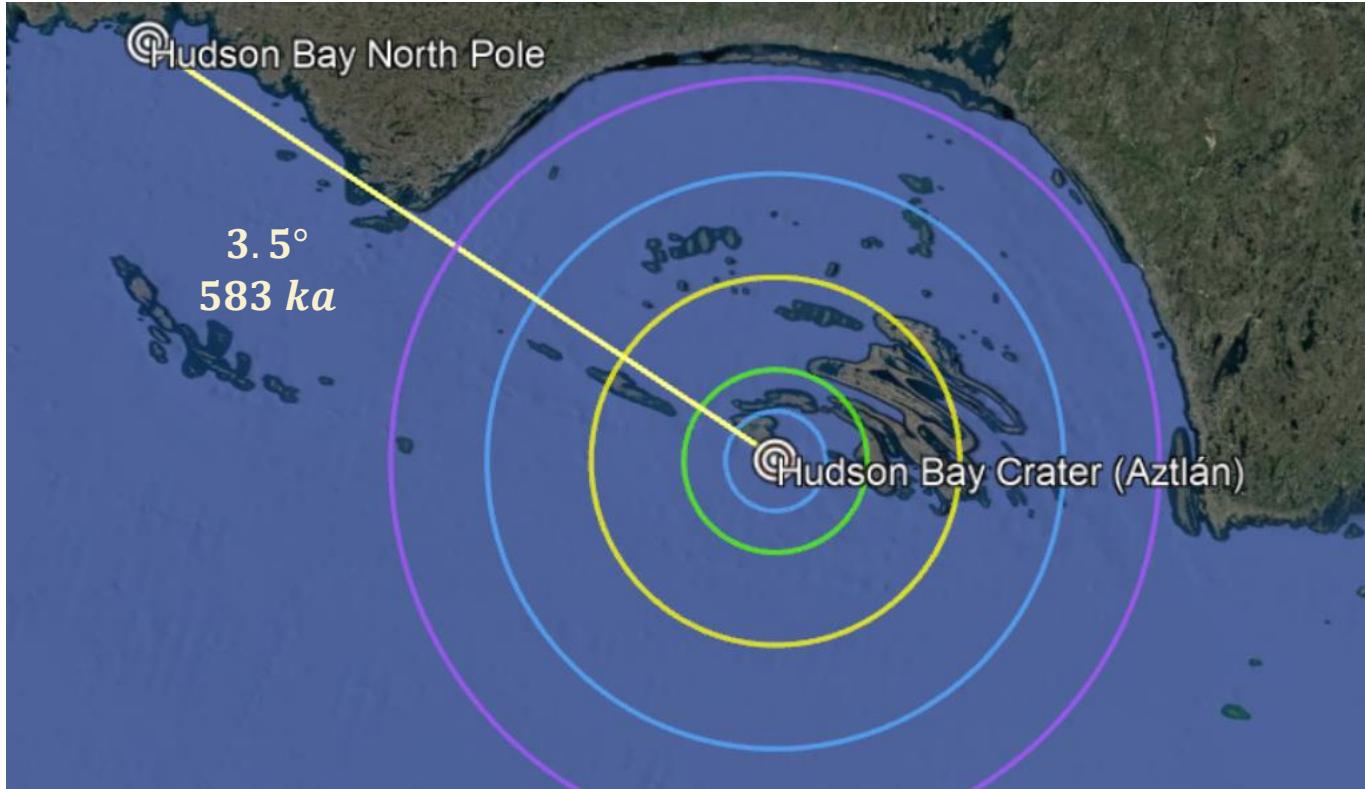


π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Hudson Bay Crater Lantis Location

Note that the Hudson Bay crater is **3.5° (583 ka)** from the Hudson Bay pole location. Recall that the P-Ratio for the maximum orbital radius of Mercury is **3.5**.



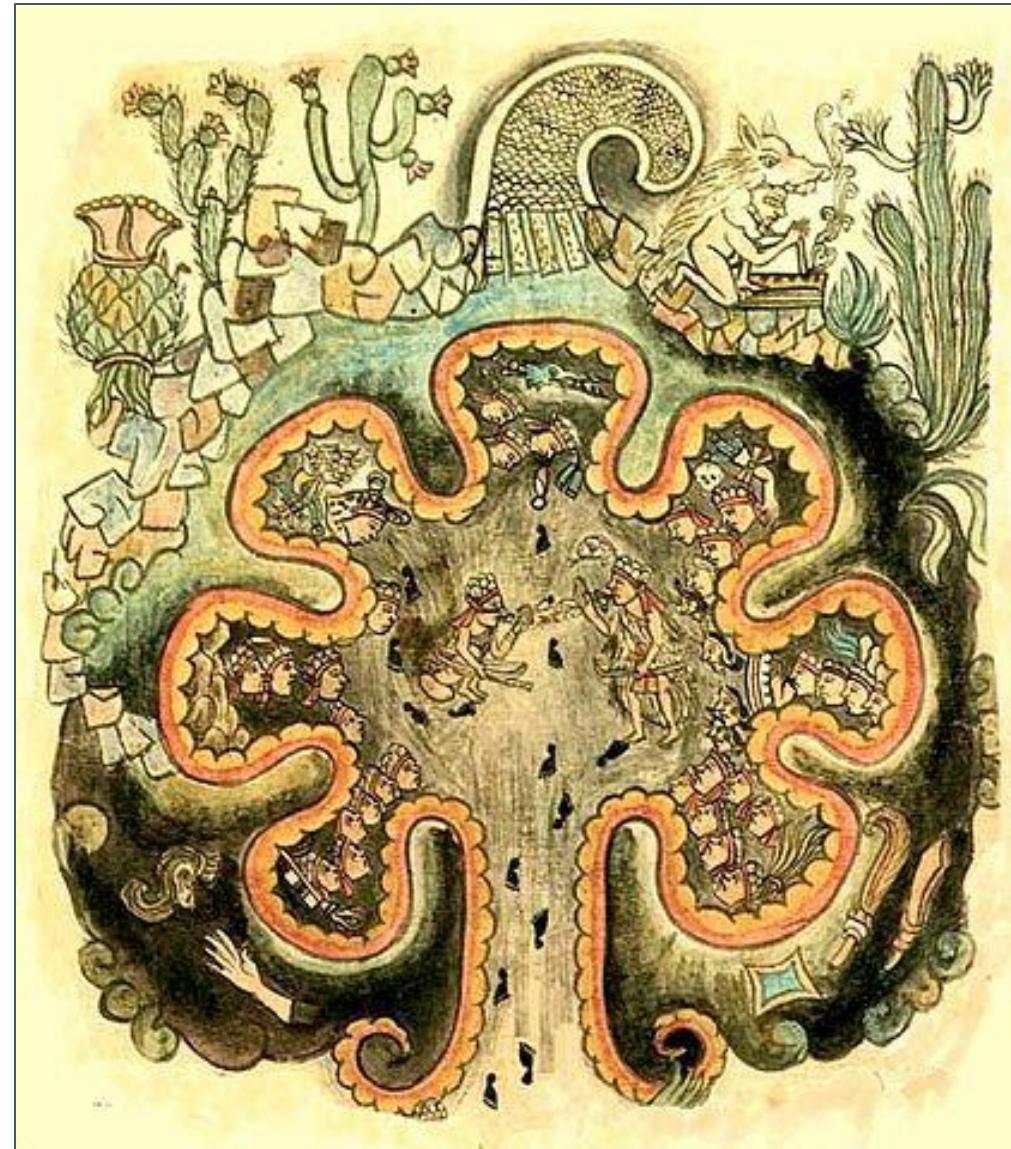
π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Aztlán

Aztlán is the ancestral home of the Aztec peoples. Aztlán is mentioned in several ethnohistorical sources dating from the colonial period, and while they each cite varying lists of the different tribal groups who participated in the migration from Aztlán to central Mexico, the Mexica who went on to found **Mexico-Tenochtitlan** are mentioned in all the accounts.

In most accounts, Aztlán was in the **center of a large lake**. In his book "Fragmentos de la Obra General Sobre Historia de los Mexicanos", Cristobal del Castillo mentions that the lake around the Aztlán island was called Metztliapan or "Lake of the Moon."



π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

Aztlán

The meaning of the name Aztlán is uncertain. One suggested meaning is "place of whiteness". Other suggestions include "place of Herons", "place of egrets", and "at the place in the vicinity of tools".

Historians have speculated about the possible location of Aztlán and tend to place it either in northwestern Mexico or the southwest US.



π

The Hudson Bay Crater Lantis

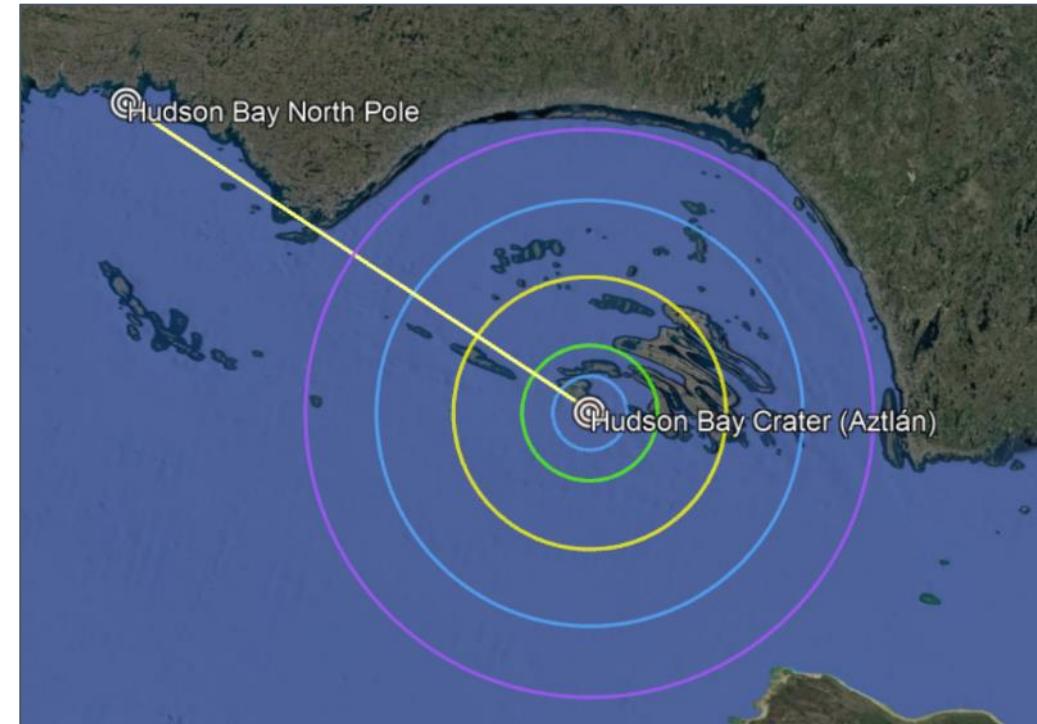
Hudson Bay Crater Lantis Location: Aztlán

Aztlán

Coordinates: **56.73° N, –80.08° E**

Location Type: Lantis, Aztlán

Time Period: *Unknown*



π

The Lantis of the Norwegian Sea Pole

Hy-Brasil Lantis Location

Note that the location of Hy-Brasil is exactly **19.00° (3,169 ka)** from the Norwegian Sea pole location. Therefore, Hy-Brasil possibly functioned as a Prime Meridian Indicator.



The Lantis of the Norwegian Sea Pole

Hy-Brasil

Hy-Brasil, also known as Brasil and several other variants, is a phantom island said to lie in the Atlantic Ocean west of Ireland. Irish myths described it as cloaked in mist except for one day every seven years, when it becomes visible but still cannot be reached.

The etymology of the names Brasil and Hy-Brasil is unknown, but in Irish tradition it is thought to come from the Irish Uí Breasail (meaning "descendants of Bresail"), one of the ancient clans of northeastern Ireland.

Despite the similarity, the name of the country Brazil (Portuguese: Brasil) has no connection to the mythical islands.



π

The Lantis of the Norwegian Sea Pole

Hy-Brasil

Nautical charts identified an island called "Bracile" west of Ireland in the Atlantic Ocean as far back as 1325, in a portolan chart by Angelino Dulcert.

Later it appeared as Insula de Brasil in the Venetian map of Andrea Bianco (1436), attached to one of the larger islands of a group of islands in the Atlantic. This was identified for a time with the modern island of Terceira in the Azores, where a volcanic mount at the bay of its main town, Angra do Heroismo, is still named Monte Brasil.



π

The Lantis of the Norwegian Sea Pole

Hy-Brasil

A Catalan chart of about **1480** labels two islands "Illa de brasil", one to the southwest of Ireland (where the mythical place was supposed to be) and one south of "Illa verde" or Greenland.

On maps the island was shown as being *circular*, often with a central strait or river running east–west across its diameter.

Despite the failure of attempts to find it, this appeared regularly on maps lying southwest of Galway Bay until **1865**, by which time it was called Brasil Rock.



π

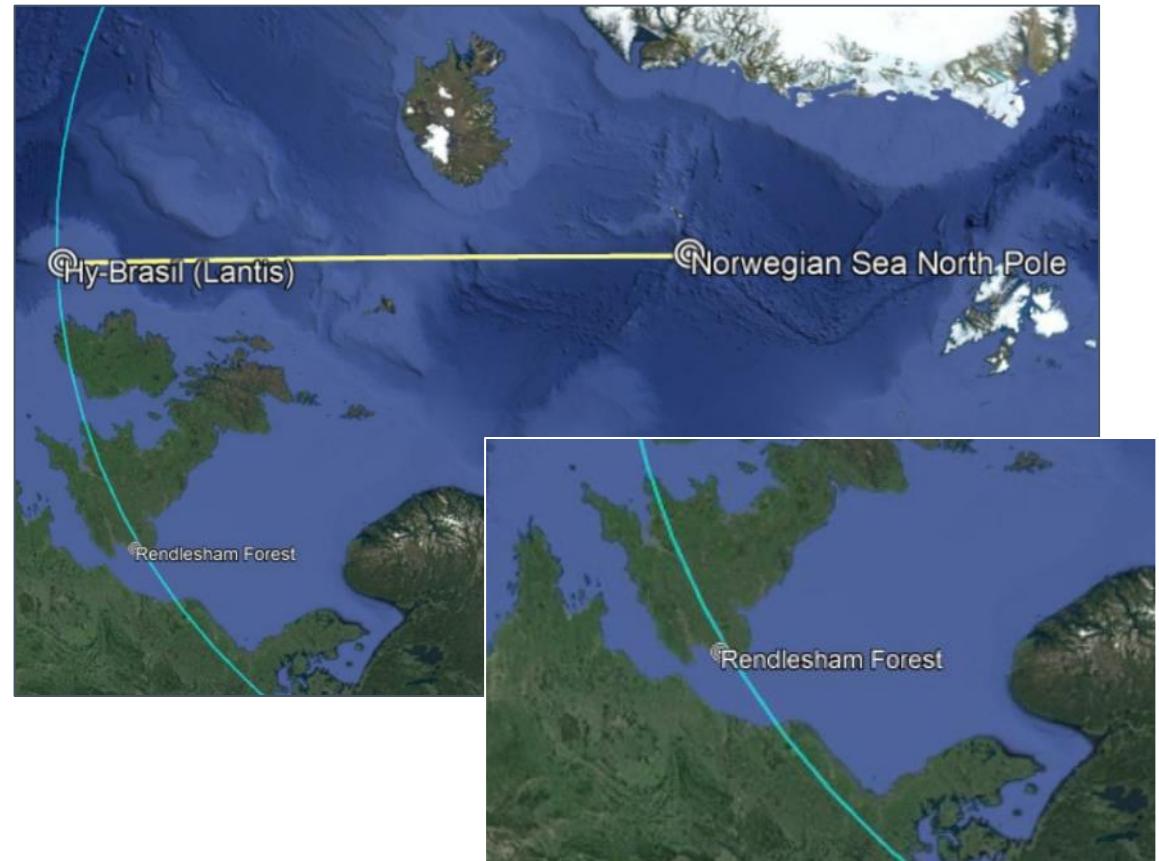
The Lantis of the Norwegian Sea Pole

The Hy-Brasil Lantis Location

Coordinates: **52.16° N, –13.22° E**

Location Type: Lantis, Hy-Brasil, PMI

Time Period: ~**100,000 – 10,000 BCE**

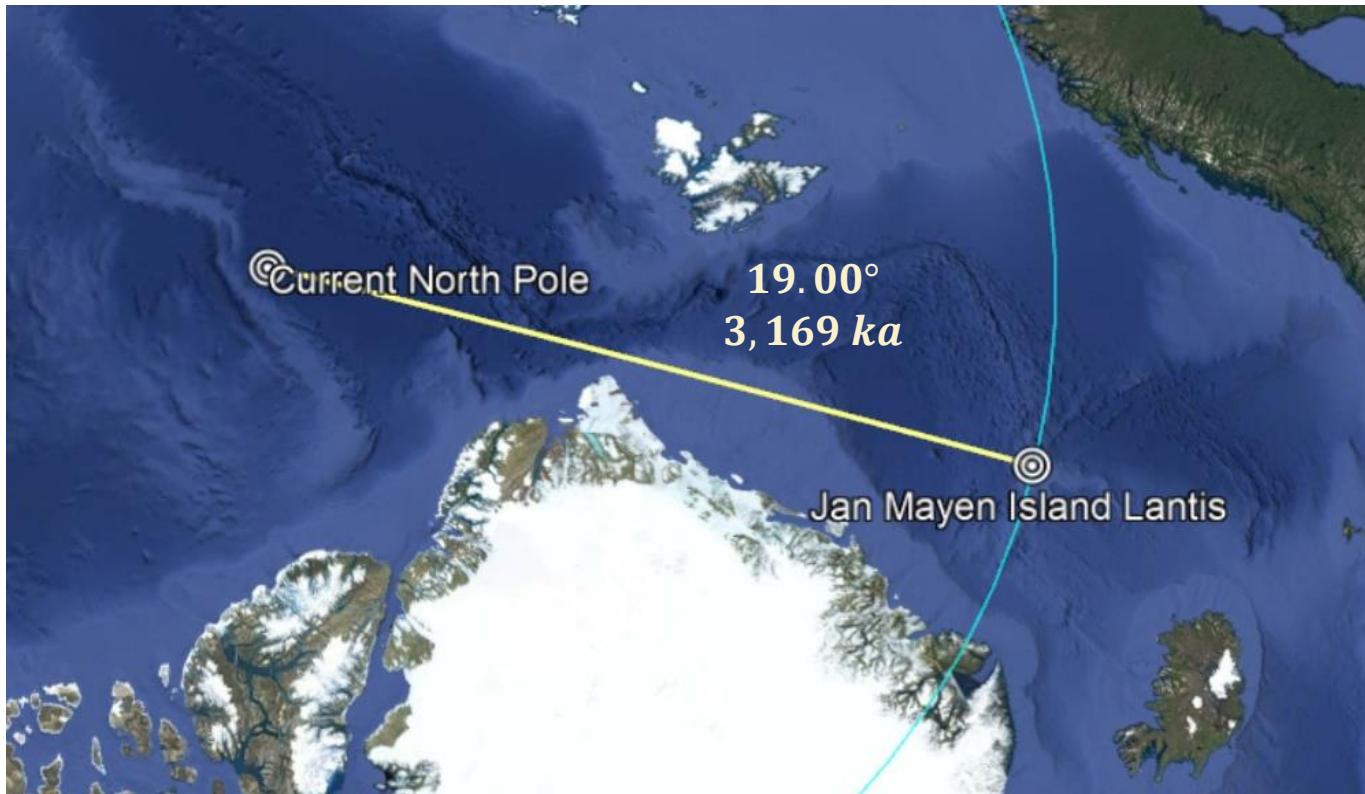


π

The Jan Mayen Island Lantis

Jan Mayen Island Lantis Location

Note that the Jan Mayen Island Lantis location is exactly **19.00° (3,169 ka)** from the current pole location. Therefore, the Jan Mayen Island Lantis location possibly functioned as a Prime Meridian Indicator.



π

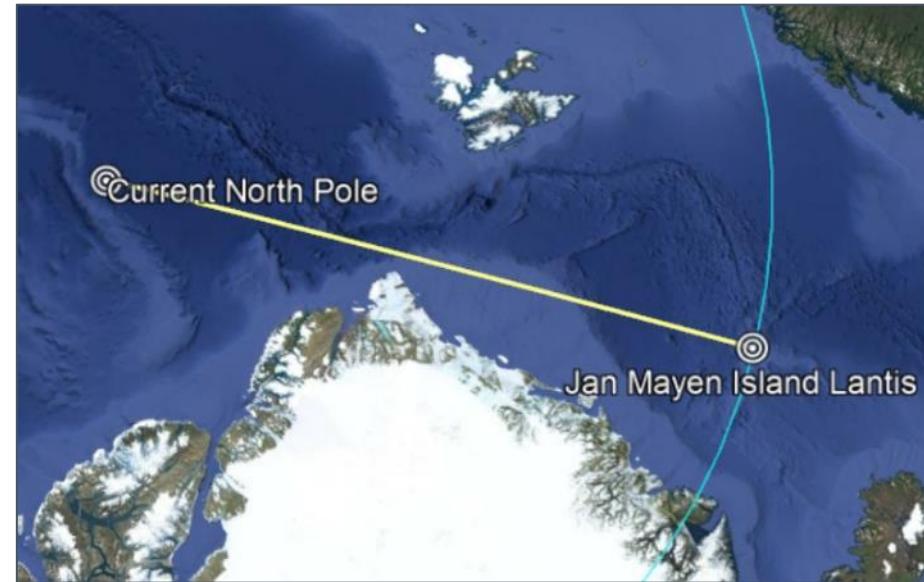
The Jan Mayen Island Lantis

The Jan Mayen Lantis Location

Coordinates: **71.08° N, –13.22° E**

Location Type: Lantis, PMI

Time Period: **~100,000 – 10,000 BCE**



π

The Bering Sea Lantis

Bering Sea Lantis Location

Note that the Bering Sea Lantis location is exactly **19.00° (3,169 ka)** from the Yukon pole location. Therefore, the Bering Sea Lantis location possibly functioned as a Prime Meridian Indicator.



π

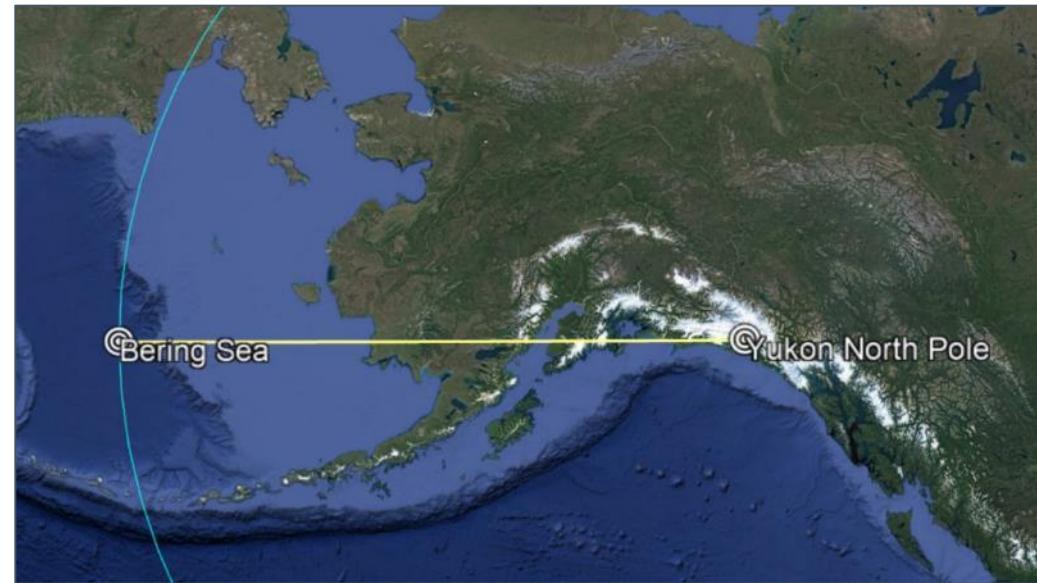
The Bering Sea Lantis

The Bering Sea Lantis Location

Coordinates: **56.50° N, -176.00° E**

Location Type: Lantis, PMI

Time Period: ~**100,000 – 10,000 BCE**



Section IX:

Normalizing Plato

The following section takes the measurements of Atlantis given by Plato and normalizes them into their actual values.

π

Normalizing Plato

Atlantis Measurement Units

In his dialogues, **Critias** and **Timaeus**, Plato enumerates the measurements of Atlantis using the Greek **stadion** as the unit of measure. However, the values he gives are not for the **stadion**, but for the **kiloant**.

The measurements can be adjusted or “normalized” so that the values listed in units of stadia are correct (and are kept in the units of stadia). In order to do this, a value **multiplier** must be derived. For this multiplier, use the **ratio of stadia-to-ants**.

Recall that the **antediluvian** circumference of the Earth is **226,800** stadia, or **60,000** kiloants. Therefore, the ratio of stadia-to-ants is:

$$\frac{\text{Stadia}}{\text{Kiloants}} = \frac{226,800}{60,000} = 3.78$$

Therefore, in order to normalize the values, multiply each measurement by **3.78**.

Note that **3.78 × 2 = 7.56**, which is the **P-Ratio** for the maximum orbit of the Earth (with an orbital period of *exactly* **360** days).

π

Normalizing Plato

Atlantis Measurements: Ants

The table below shows the measurements of Atlantis in the units of kiloants (ka).

Zone	Breadth	Boundary Radius	Boundary Diameter
Center Island	5 ka	2.5 ka	5 ka
Zone 1 (Water)	1 ka	3.5 ka	7 ka
Zone 2 (Land)	2 ka	5.5 ka	11 ka
Zone 3 (Water)	2 ka	7.5 ka	15 ka
Zone 4 (Land)	3 ka	10.5 ka	21 ka
Zone 5 (Water)	3 ka	13.5 ka	27 ka
Sea Wall	50 ka	≥ 63.5 ka	≥ 127 ka



Normalizing Plato

Atlantis Measurements: Olympic Stadion

The table below shows the normalized measurements ($\text{value} \times 3.78$) in the units of Olympic Stadion (os).

Zone	Breadth	Boundary Radius	Boundary Diameter
Center Island	18.90 os	9.45 os	18.90 os
Zone 1 (Water)	3.78 os	13.23 os	26.46 os
Zone 2 (Land)	7.56 os	20.79 os	41.58 os
Zone 3 (Water)	7.56 os	28.38 os	56.7 os
Zone 4 (Land)	11.34 os	39.69 os	79.38 os
Zone 5 (Water)	11.34 os	51.03 os	102.06 os
Sea Wall	189.00 os	≥ 240.03 os	≥ 480.06 os

π

Normalizing Plato

Atlantis Measurements

Plato gave the following measurements for the entire island/country of Atlantis.

Unit	Width	Height
Kiloants	3,000	2,000
Olympic Stadion	$3,000 \times 3.78 = \mathbf{11,340}$	$2,000 \times 3.78 = \mathbf{7,560}$

π

Normalizing Plato

Atlantis Measurements

Note how the normalized values correspond to the orbits of Earth and Mars.

Planet	Orbit	P-Ratio
Earth	Maximum (antediluvian)	$\frac{7,560}{1,000} = 7.56$
Mars	Average (current)	$\frac{1,134}{1,000} = 11.34$

In addition, note that the longitude coordinate for the Great Pyramid:

31.134° E

π

Normalizing Plato

A Measurement of Time

One of the details Plato gives is the age of Atlantis (as well as the age of Athens). Since “years” are a measurement of time, this value can be normalized as well. The age Plato gives for Atlantis is **~8,000 years.**

$$8,000 \text{ years} \times 3.78 = 30,240 \text{ years}$$

Plato lived **~2,400 years** ago, therefore the normalized age of Atlantis is:

$$30,240 + 2,400 = 32,640 \text{ years} = \sim 30,600 \text{ BCE}$$

π

Normalizing Plato

A Measurement of Time

The age Plato gives for Athens is $\sim 9,000 \text{ years}$. This value can be normalized as well:

$$9,000 \text{ years} \times 3.78 = 34,020 + 2,400 = 36,420 \text{ years} = \sim 34,400 \text{ BCE}$$

Note how these dates fall around (before and after) the approximate date of the last magnetic pole reversal:

$$\textit{Last Magentic Pole Reversal} = \sim 32,000 \text{ BCE}$$

Normalizing Plato

Embedding Information

The intentional mismatching of units and values is an indicator that Plato is telling (at least) two narratives about the “same” place, but during different time periods.

It is also possible (and likely) that Plato “embedded” even more information and narratives within his dialogues.



π

Pivots

Magnetic Pole Reversal Revisited

If the outer shell of the Earth is effectively independent of the enclosed “core” (or is potentially independent), then there is a possibility that the magnetic poles have remained relatively static throughout the history of the Earth.

And what has actually been occurring is a “temporary” **180°** rotation of the outer shell of the Earth. After this temporary “flip” of the outer shell, it then rotates **180°** back to its “original” position.

This would leave the same geological evidence as if the magnetic poles themselves had flipped. In other words, there would be the same magnetic “trail” moving from north to south (and vice-versa), except it wasn’t the magnetic poles moving, but the outer shell of the Earth



Links:

Documents and Source Code

The following section contains links to all the documents and source code included with this series (Archeological Renaissance). These include content files (such as the document you are reading now) in multiple formats as well as data reference files. These data reference files are Excel spreadsheets that contain the data referenced throughout this series.

Links

Archeological Renaissance Download Links: [Data Reference Download Links:](#)

PDF Format:

[Part I: Ants](#) (includes technical primer)

[Part I: Ants](#) (no technical primer)

[Part II: Pivots](#)

[Part III: Projections](#)

[Part IV: Frames](#)

PowerPoint Format:

[Part I: Ants](#) (includes technical primer)

[Part II: Pivots](#)

[Part III: Projections](#)

[Part IV: Frames](#)

Excel Spreadsheets:

[Ancient Site and Pole Location Reference](#)

[Measurement System Reference](#)

[Solar System Reference](#)

GitHub Links (Source Code):

Repository:

<https://github.com/pmeaster/ArcheologyTools>

Clone Repository:

<https://github.com/pmeaster/ArcheologyTools.git>

END OF PART II



Next:

Part III Projections

Covers the following topics:

1. Measurement Systems.
2. The Anunnaki.
3. Orbital Projections.
4. The Antediluvian Solar System.

Archeological Renaissance