

Myth & Geology



The term "geomythology" was first coined in 1968 by Dorothy B. Vitaliano, a geologist from Indiana University.

Geomythology is now a growing scientific field that explores myths to determine if their origins can be explained by geological phenomena, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. In a broader sense, geomythology also looks at the potential role astronomical events play, including comets, eclipses and meteor impacts.

An example of geomythology in action is Robert Bittlestone's proposal for the location of Ithaca described in Homer's Odyssey which led to subsequent corroboration from geologists for a landslide in that area of western Greece.

In another example, several geophysicists (Luigi Piccardi et al) have shown tangible physical evidence of natural gases previously seeping up through a fault in the Earth's crust at Delphi, Greece. These gases could be a plausible explanation for the visions (hallucinations) the Oracle was purported to experience.

Why Donate?

Studying myth in relation to geologic phenomena can help us comprehend what has occurred in our past to position humanity for greater advancements in the future. WRL's comprehensive Atlantis-Bakhu project is such an endeavor.

This hypothesis was presented in Athens at the 2nd International Conference on Atlantis. After the presentation, a team of geophysicists offered to participate in a field survey of the site.

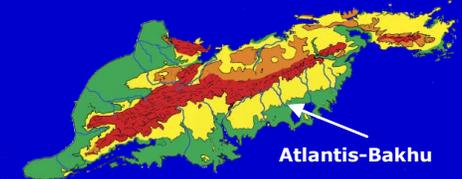
WRL is in the process of raising funds and preparing for this initial survey. Your tax-deductable donation will be used to help conduct this important work, including:

- Impact crater confirmation
- Ancient shoreline determination
- Remote Sensing
- Low-Altitude Imaging
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Archaeological survey
- Core sample analysis
- Ibero-Maurusian connection

Your donation is greatly appreciated!

WRL is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charitable educational organization.

Greco-Egyptian Geomythology Study



Plato's Atlantic Island - Egyptian Atum Island

A comprehensive field investigation with the goal to determine if Plato's Atlantis myth has a geologic basis

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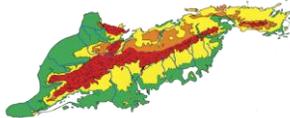


Atlantis-Bakhu Project:

Can a paradigm shift solve the mystery?

Unique Hypothesis

- Provides viable tectonic model showing possibility Atlantis did not sink, but rose instead via accelerated uplift epeirogenesis (continental plate movement)
- Shows how an optical illusion could have resulted from the uplift and subsequent draining of the wet northwestern Sahara making it appear Atlantis had "sunk"
- Identifies an exact location for the capitol city Atlantis (Proto-Egyptian predynastic city Bakhu) on the Algerian Saharan Atlas steppe at 31.84°N, 1.03°E
- Hypothesis based in measurable geology
 - Visibly matches Plato's 10 macroscopic dimensions and descriptions
 - Provides geologic means to match Plato's 10 special features



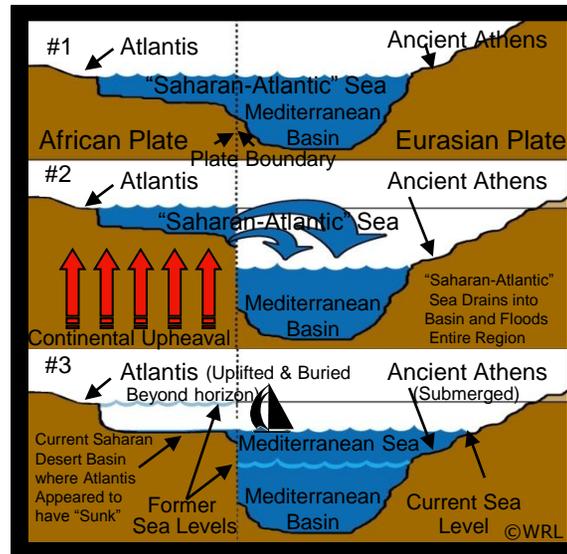
Geologic Evidence

- End of the Younger-Dryas (last ice age) ties to the dating of the catastrophic event described by Plato
- Apparent triple meteorite impact craters on-site form "rings" consistent with Plato
- Wadis (natural stream beds) across steppe match canals Plato described
- Natural geologic formations around site match Greco-Egyptian icons, exemplifying Egyptian connection
- Provides potential solution for several geologic anomalies
 - Redirection of the Nile River by Nubian Swell uplift
 - Mid-Atlantic Ridge uplift anomalies
 - Zagros Mountain/Arabian Plate seismic and Bouguer gravity anomalies

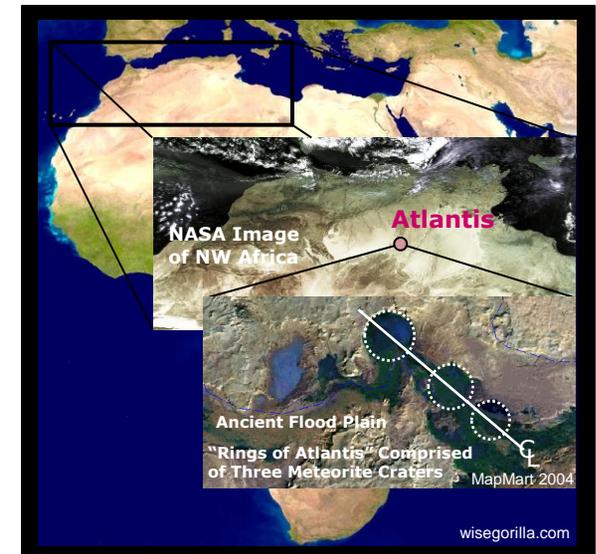
For more details, visit our website at www.wrl-inc.org

Tectonic Uplift Model

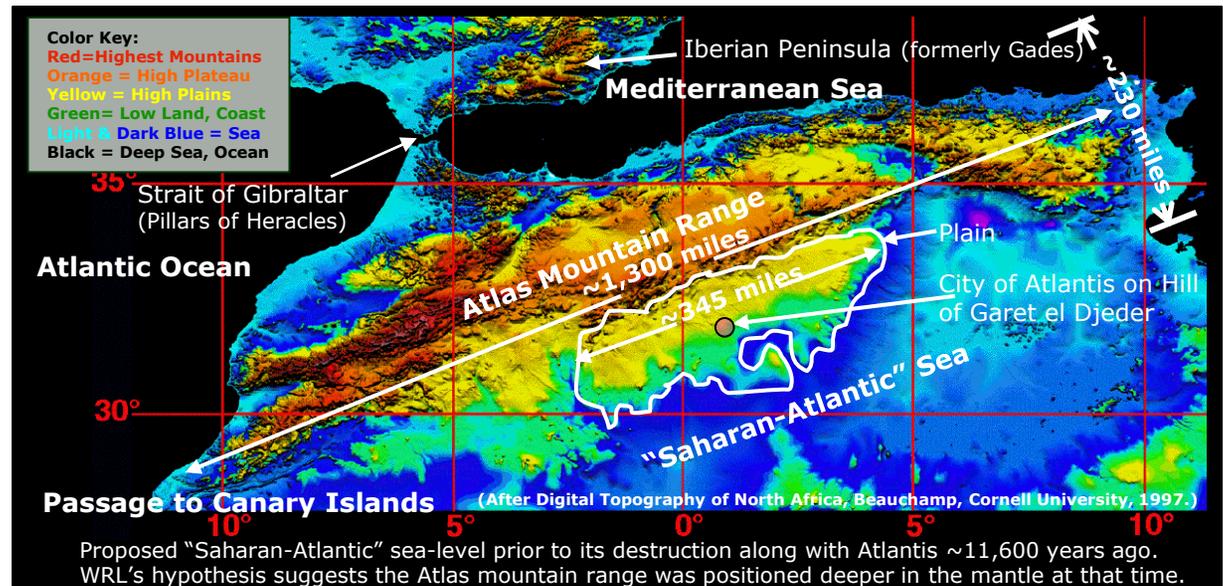
NW Cross-sectional View of Event Sequence



High Altitude Imagery of Africa and NW Africa



Plato's Atlantic Island Topography



WRL is in the process of raising funds to conduct a professional field survey.

Interested in Helping?
Please see back panel for details.

WRL is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization.
Donations are tax-deductable.