

CHAPTER X
THE WESTERN LINES

VARIOUS important lines of colonization were followed from Mu in westerly directions. There were two main lines, two secondary ones, and some small independent ones.

The lines about which most is known is the southern main line which ran from Mu to Burma, Burma to India, and from India to Babylonia and Upper Egypt (Nubia), and to the White and Blue Niles. The people who conducted this line were originally known as Nagas. Afterwards they took the names which they gave to their various settlements.

A secondary line ran from Mu to the Malay Islands, from the Malay Islands to Southern India which they called Dravida, from India to Africa. They settled south of Nubia. These people were a black race with finely chiseled features and straight black hair—they were called Tamils.

Without question the most important westerly line from Mu was the northern main line conducted by a people called Uighurs, the forefathers of the Aryan races. The Uighur Empire was possibly the first, and unquestionably the largest, most important, and most powerful, of all the colonial empires belonging to Mu.

A short independent line was carried out to the Malay Islands by a people known as Quiche Mayas. The color of the Quiches varies more than that of any other race of man,