

# The "Garden of Eden" Under the Pacific Ocean?

An English Scholar's Evidence That the Cradle of Mankind Was the "Lost Continent of Mu," Which Sank Beneath the Sea 13,000 Years Ago With Its 64,000,000 Inhabitants, and From Which Came the Civilization of Egypt and All Others

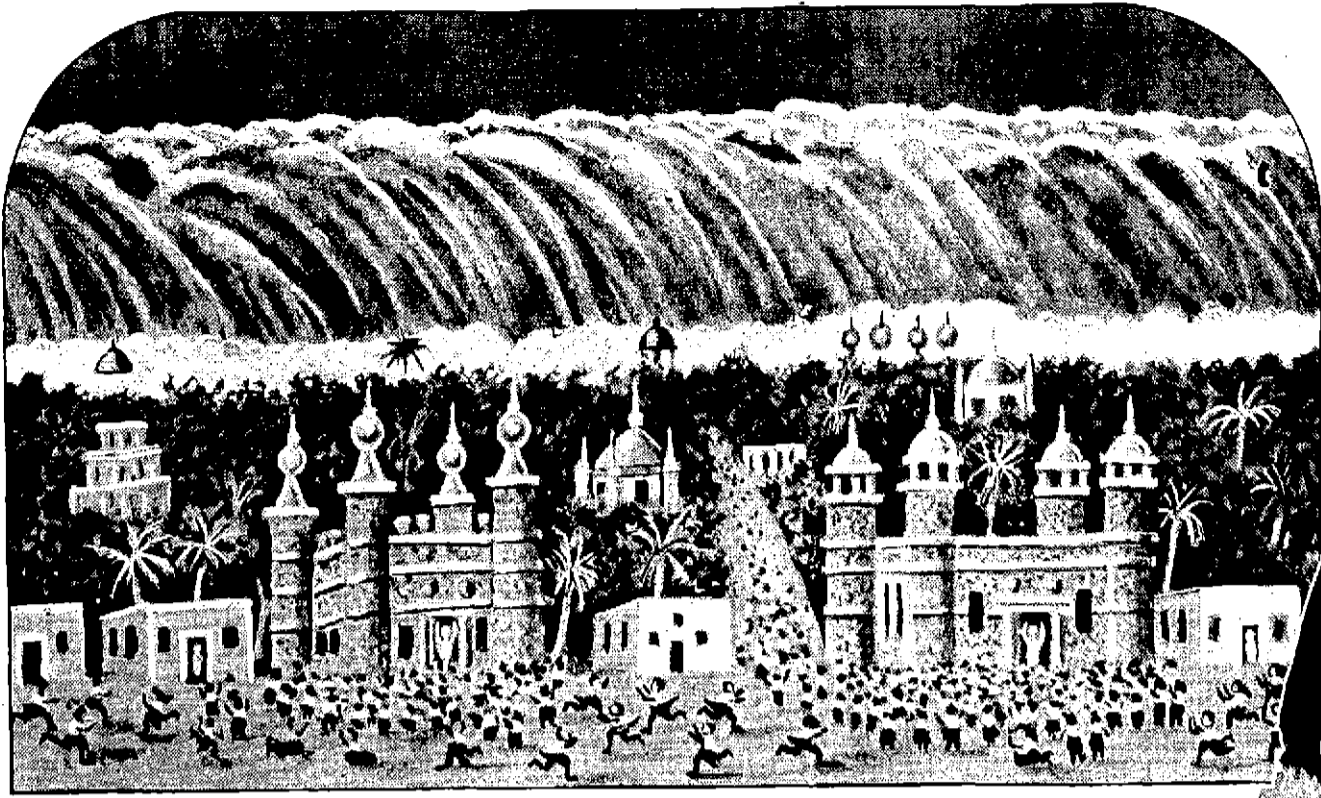
THE Garden of Eden was not in Asia, but on a now sunken continent in the Pacific Ocean. The Biblical story of Creation, the epic of the seven days from chaos to man, did not come first from the Euphrates Valley or the Nile, but from this submerged continent which was called Mu, and was the Motherland of man. Civilization did not originate in Egypt about 6,000 years B. C., as some scientists believe. It originated on Mu more than 200,000 years ago and spread from there all over the earth. Mu was sunk with 64,000,000 people about 13,000 years ago. It was destroyed by volcanic forces and tidal waves.

The civilization of Mu flourished before either the Andes or Himalayas existed, and when South America had an inland sea comparable to the Mediterranean. This sea is now the upper basin of the Amazon River and its tributaries. The mysterious canals about Lake Titicaca in the Andes were made by colonists from Mu, and at that time the region, which is now at an elevation of 12,500 feet, was at sea-level. So was the plateau of Mexico on which is Mexico City, which is now 7,000 feet high. The South American Incas and the Central American Mayas of prehistoric times were the dying embers of the earlier civilization. Colonists from Mu were the forefathers of the Greeks and probably of the Scandinavians.

Atlantis, the legendary island continent which is supposed to have lain between America and Europe, was settled by other colonists from Mu, and some hundreds of years after the sinking of the Motherland in the Pacific it was destroyed in identically the same manner and through the same causes. These and many other interesting assertions which, if true, explain a number of historic mysteries, are made by Colonel James Churchward in two books, "The Lost Continent of Mu," and "The Children of Mu," recently published by Ives Washburn, New York. Extraordinary as his statements are, they are being seriously considered by scientists in America and abroad who are studying his evidence.

Colonel Churchward is an English scholar. He says that in 1875 he was sent to Central India to assist in famine relief. Here he met a high priest in a temple school monastery. They became fast friends and the priest showed him some extremely ancient tablets which had been hidden "for thousands of years" in the temple vaults. They were written in "Naacal," which the priest told him was the original language of the world. The priest taught Churchward this language, and together the two deciphered the tablets. They narrated the story of creation and designated "the lost land of Mu" as the birthplace of man.

This friendship continued for twelve years, by which time Churchward had mastered the Naacal, and had sufficient knowledge of the civilization described on the tablets to search for further evidences of it. He went first to the Caroline Islands in the South Seas, which islands, he says, are remnants of the sunken continent. There he found rock carvings in the lost language which he claims he was able to read. Then he journeyed to Tibet and Central Asia. After this he went to Egypt and discovered in the Bulaq Museum, of Cairo, ancient records which his knowledge of the Naacal enabled him to translate and which also told of Mu. He studied prehistoric ruins and monuments in many other lands, steadily gaining further confirmation.



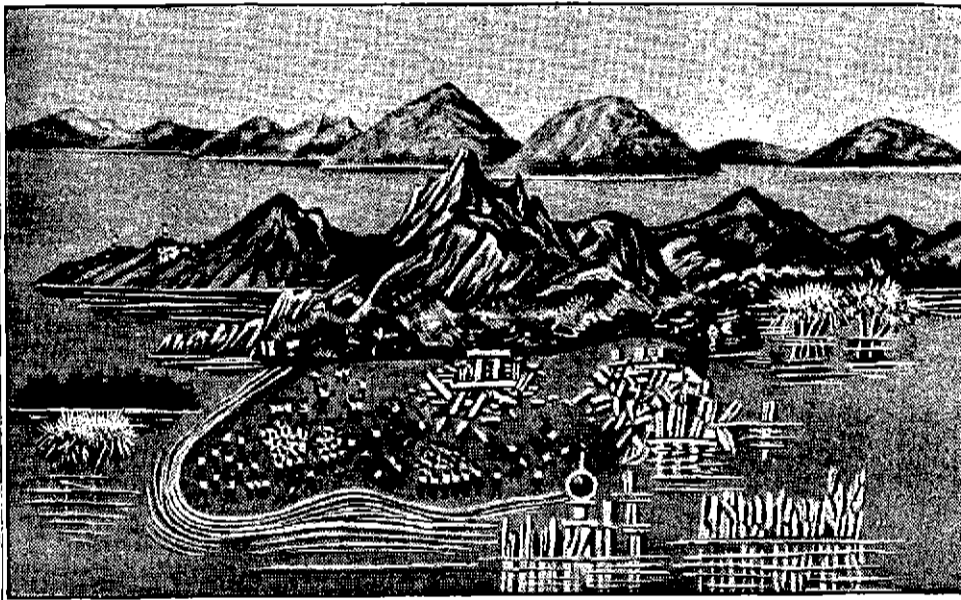
The Destruction of the Motherland of Mu by Earthquake and Cataclysmic Waves. From a Drawing by Colonel James Churchward in His Book, "The Lost Continent of Mu." Copyright by James Churchward.



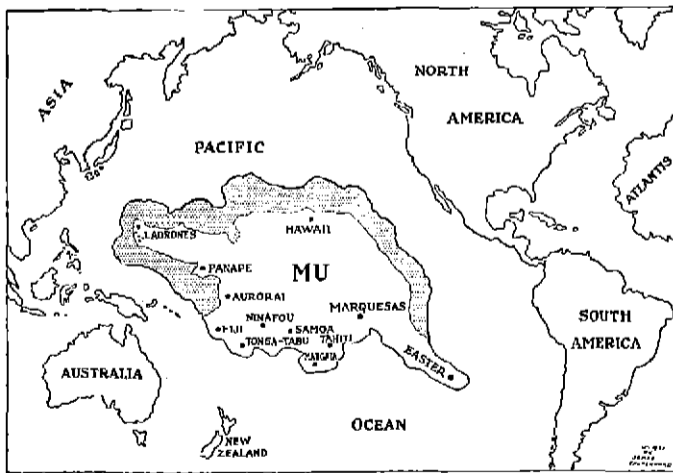
One of the Gigantic Ancient Stone Statues on Mysterious Easter Island Which May Have Been Carved When It Was a Part of the Mainland of Mu.



A Page of the Troana Manuscript, an Ancient Mayan Book From Yucatan, Which Colonel Churchward Claims to Have Translated and Which He Says Contains the Story of the Destruction of Mu.



Colonel Churchward's Conception of the Remnants of the Lost Continent Just After Its Submergence. Showing the Highest Mountains as Islands, Which Later Became the Hawaiians, Mysterious Easter Island and Other South Sea Isles. Copyright by James Churchward.



The Explorer's Map of the "Lost Continent of Mu," Showing Its Hypothetical Position in the Pacific Ocean Between the Americas and Asia.

was created upon it, and the name thereof is the Land of Mu."

The symbols, which are phrases or words, have been segregated from the inscription, and are shown in a line beneath the main drawing.

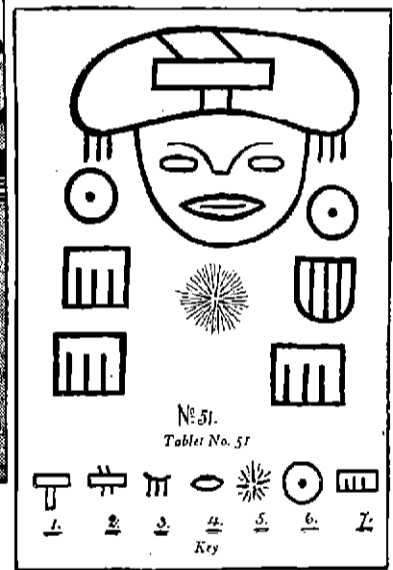
The land of Mu, he says, was an island continent measuring 5,000 miles from east to west and about 3,000 from north to south. Narrow channels or seas cut it into three portions. It extended from the north of what is now Hawaii, with a line between the present Easter Island and the Fijis as its southern boundary. Easter Island, whose gigantic statues are one of the greatest mysteries of archeology, was then a part of the mainland of Mu. The statues are relics of its civilization, according to the new theory.

The Easter Island natives have a legend that runs: "This place was once a part of a great continent of land, crossed with many roads, beautifully paved with flat stones. The roads were cunningly constructed to represent the plan of the web of the grey and black pointed spider, and no man could discover the beginning or the end thereof."

Easter Island is a tiny spot, only thirteen miles in length. Its greatest width is seven miles. One of the mys-

terious statues with which it is dotted is seventy feet high. There are also several platforms of enormous cut and dressed stones. These seem to have been awaiting shipment somewhere when occurred whatever catastrophe it was that put an end to Easter Island's statue-making. Many scientists believe that the island must have been much larger in the long ago, and that what remains of it was actually an immense quarry where monuments and dressed stones were cut to be removed to other parts now beneath the ocean. The explanation of Mu's submergence, which Colonel Churchward furnishes, based on years of oceanographic study, is that the primary rock foundations on which Mu rested were undermined by a series of cavities filled with highly explosive gas. This gas at last found volcanic vent, and as a result the caverns were shattered, their roofs fell and with them collapsed the land they upheld. It is, of course, well-known that the whole territory taken in by Colonel Churchward's hypothetical map of Mu is volcanic.

Although the cradle of humanity was wiped out, except a few fragments now constituting island groups of the South Pacific, the world was not thereby deprived of its population, because



Drawing of the Inscriptions Upon a Stone Tablet Found in Mexico, Which Colonel Churchward Asserts He Has Translated and Which, He Claims, Refer to the Lost Continent. His Translation Appears in the Accompanying Article. The Line of Symbols Are "Phrases" in the Lost Tongue of Mu, He Says.

colonization from Mu had been going on for untold ages. Colonel Churchward says the colonizers "were generally called Mayas," and carried with them the culture of the Mother country. Maya is also the name of the highly civilized race which preceded the Aztecs in Mexico.

The migrations took two main directions, one to the east and the other westward. The main easterly line, he says, left behind a plain trail in the form of many records. One of these, which the writer claims to have deciphered, is set out in what is known as the Troana Manuscript. This is one of a half-dozen or so books of the Mayans which survived the wholesale destruction of the Mayan libraries by the religious fanatics who accompanied the Spaniards during their conquest of Mexico. It is now in the British Museum. Colonel Churchward asserts that it "speaks of Mu, using the same symbols for it that one finds in India, Burma and Egypt."

According to Colonel Churchward's translation, the page from the Troana manuscript reproduced on this page reads: "In the year 6 Kan, on the 11 Muluc, in the month of Zac, there occurred earthquakes until the 13 Chuen without interruption. The country of the hills of earth the land of Mu—was sacrificed. Twice unheavened, it disappeared during the night, having been constantly shaken by the fires of the underneath. Being confined, these caused the land to rise and to sink several times in various places. At last the surface gave way and the ten countries (or tribes) were torn asunder and scattered. They sunk with their 64,000,000 inhabitants 8000 years before the writing of this book."

Egypt was colonized by Mayas, coming from Atlantis under the leadership of Thoth, about 16,000 years ago, Colonel Churchward thinks. Thoth was later defied by the Egyptians as the god of wisdom. The Troana manuscript, according

to Colonel Churchward, also came from this:

"Fleeing from the wrath of her brother Aae, Queen Moo (of Yucatan) directed her course toward the rising sun, and at last reached the Maya settlement which had recently been established on the banks of the Nile. There she met Thoth, the founder, who became her friend and preceptor in religious matters."

Herodotus, the old Greek called the "Father of History," says: "The Egyptians boasted that their ancestors in the lands of the West were the oldest men on earth."

Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian of the 1st Century, B. C., writes: "The Egyptians themselves claimed that

their ancestors were strangers who in very remote times settled on the bank of the Nile, bringing with themselves the civilization of their Mother country, the art of writing and a polished language. They had come from the direction of the Setting Sun and that they were the most ancient of men."

Colonel Churchward believes that his evidence shows "the first Egyptians were Mayas; the first settlers in lower Egypt came from Atlantis; the first settlers in Upper Egypt came from India; subsequently both colonies were augmented by colonists from the Motherland; that the inhabitants of Mu were the first men on earth; that Atlantis was destroyed by earthquake and submerged; that America was destroyed and made impassable and uninhabitable for a long time by cataclysms; that in Egypt Mu the Motherland was also called the Lands of the West and Kui land; that Egypt was once a colony of Mu, and after Mu went down became an Empire."

The lost continent is described by the writer, from tablets and ancient documents, as a tropical country, immensely fertile, with no mountains. Booming through the primeval forests were mastodons and other vanished forms of animal life. Broad, smooth roads ran in all directions.

Many scientists are likely to take issue with Colonel Churchward upon some of his statements and conclusions. They will probably assert that, prepossessed by an idea, he has taken many things for confirmations which are equally as susceptible to other and quite different interpretations. It is also unfortunate that there is none but himself who can read what he terms "the Naacal characters," and so provide a check upon his translation.

Nevertheless, his books reveal an enormous amount of ethnological and archeological research, and his illustrations are full of interest, irrespective of his hypothesis.