Subject**: Ancient Scripts and Languages**
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The Sunken Continent: MU

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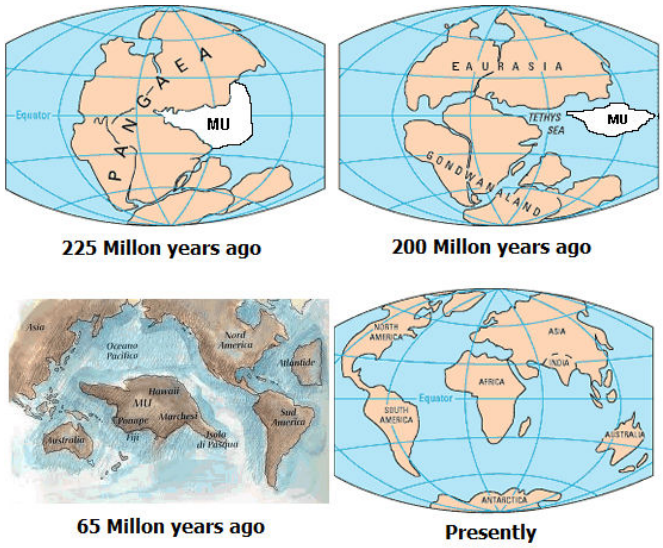
It was James Churchward (1851 – 1936), a British officer appointed in India who claimed that a lost continent named Mu existed in the Pacific Ocean (1). We do not see such a large land mass in the Pacific Ocean today. So, one must ask: "How did such a large continent appear and how and when did it disappear?".

I will propose a tentative model for the appearance and disappearance of this continent. Let us start from 225 million years ago.



At the time all continents of the world were united as a single huge continent named Pangea. This reconstructed island, seen above left, is obtained by connecting all known continents like the pieces of a puzzle. But Pangea is not symmetric. Normally, an island should be symmetrical and oval. It is quite logical to add a landmass in this empty region and make Pangea symmetrical. Above we see how Pangea could exist some 225 million years ago. Some 200 million years ago Pangea started to break into several pieces and Mu split from the mainland to exist as an independent new continent. 65 million years ago all known continents had taken their present shape and Mu took its place in the Pacific Ocean. But presently such a continent does not exist, as can be seen on the map above.

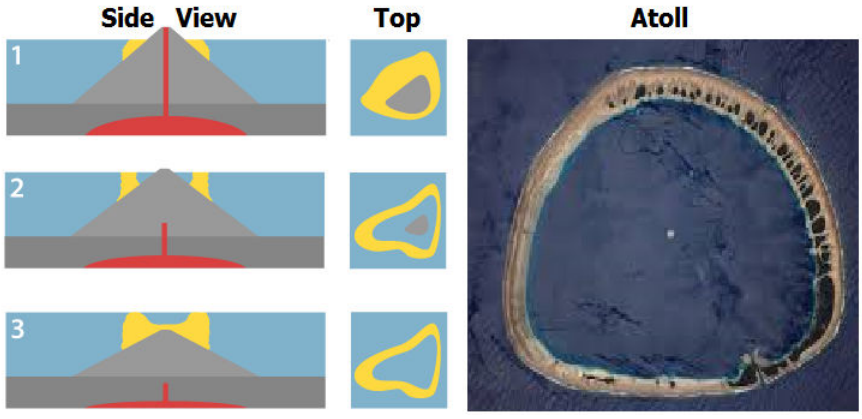
How and why did Mu disappear? My guess is that huge earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunami waves were responsible for this calamity. A recent article published in Physics World (2). The article entitled **Huge magma reservoir could be lurking under South Korean island** explains that:

An unexpected and massive reservoir of magma could be lurking under the South Korean island of Ulleung-do in the Sea of Japan. The surprise feature has appeared in a new seismic-tomography model of the region that was created by geophysicists in Switzerland and the Netherlands. Their new tomography technique could also improve our understanding of the earthquakes that occur in this region.

The region around the Japanese Islands is of considerable interest to geologists because it lies at the intersection of several tectonic plates. At these converging plate boundaries, rock is moving down into the mantle – resulting in a high occurrence of major earthquakes and the formation of arcs of volcanoes.

This new result tells us that the whole region under the Pacific Ocean was once populated by many volcanoes that would have erupted almost simultaneously sometime in the past. It seems quite possible that earthquakes were the starting cause for the break of the huge Mu continent. Earthquakes triggered the volcanoes and while lava and ashes covered land and sky, tsunamis completed the destruction of Mu. Once Mu broke into small pieces, all that remained were the mountaintops of the continent which are seen today as many islands scattered all over the Pacific Ocean.

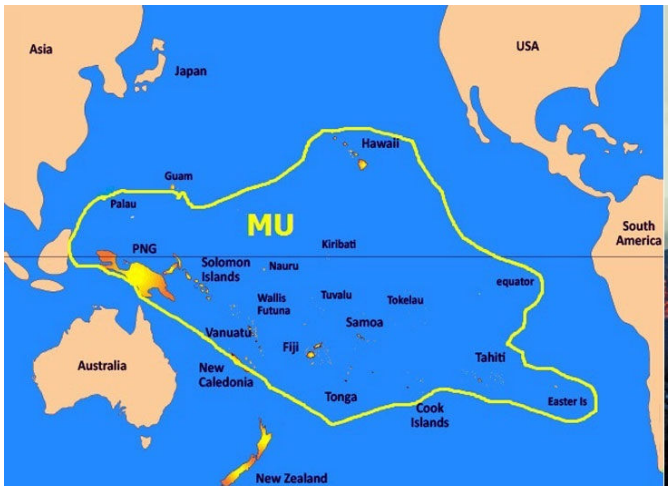
Presently **Micronesia, Melanesia** and **Polynesia** are regions of **Oceania**, comprising thousands of large and small islands in the totality of the Pacific Ocean. There are presently about 40 million people living on many islands of Oceania (3). Moreover, there are several thousand atolls scattered all around the Pacific Ocean. These atolls are remnants of ancient volcanoes that are no more active now-a-days. Below we see the formation of an atoll (4).



An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef including a coral rim that encircles a lagoon partially or completely. The lagoon forms over the volcanic crater or *caldera* which slowly sinks below the ocean surface and the rim remains above water or at shallow depths that permit the coral to grow and form the reefs. The existence of many atolls all around the Pacific Ocean is a proof of the existence of many volcanoes that were once active and still form a base under coral islands and atolls.

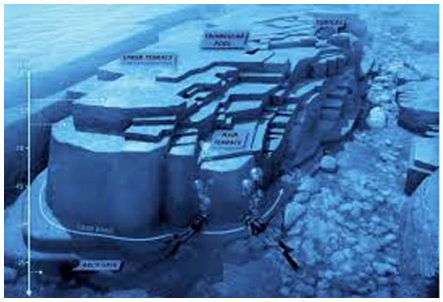
The reason why we cannot find today a sunken continent in the Pacific Ocean is because of the lava that once covered the whole land and hid the human structures that

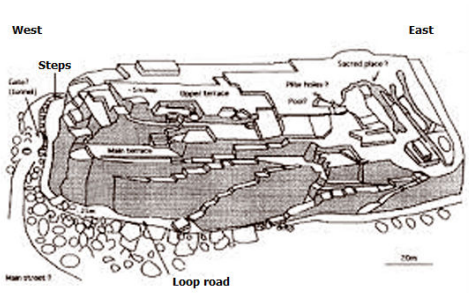
were erected by the Mu people. As the continent sank deep under the ocean level all that could remain are scattered islands, which have been repopulated over time.



When we draw a line around the Pacific islands, the borderline of the sunken Mu continent appear. On the right above we see the eruption of the Mauna Loa volcano in Hawai on 1980. This volcano raises 5 km from the bottom of the ocean.

There are two more islands that can still attest to the existence of an ancient culture of the lost Mu continent. These are the Easter Island on the eastern coast of Mu and Yonaguni on the western coast of Mu. Both islands contain enigmatic structures and not yet deciphered scripts.





Above left we see a photo of the underwater Yonaguni monument (5). At the center a drawing of this monument with steps and a flat loop road encircling the monument. On the right we see different insignia found on the Yonaguni monument. These figures may well belong to a long lost script. Presently nobody knows what they mean.

There are 887 identical statues on the seashore of the Easter Island. The script found on many stone slabs on the island is named *Rongorongo*, but cannot be read by the locals and could not be deciphered by the scholars (6).

References:

(1) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Churchward

(2) http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/news/2016/may/31/huge-magma-reservoir-could-be-lurking-under-the-south-korean-island

(3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Oceanian_countries_by_population

(4) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atoll

(5) http://www.collective-evolution.com/2014/06/13/marine-geologist-unearths-a-supposed-10000-year-old-yonaguni-monument-dubbed-japanese-atlantis/

(6) http://www.ascensionearth2012.org/2014/07/the-lost-language-of-easter-island.html