

<https://theyflyblog.com/2022/12/ancient-earth-history-part-5-lemuria/>

Ancient Earth History, Part 5 – Lemuria



By [Guest Author](#)

December 18, 2022

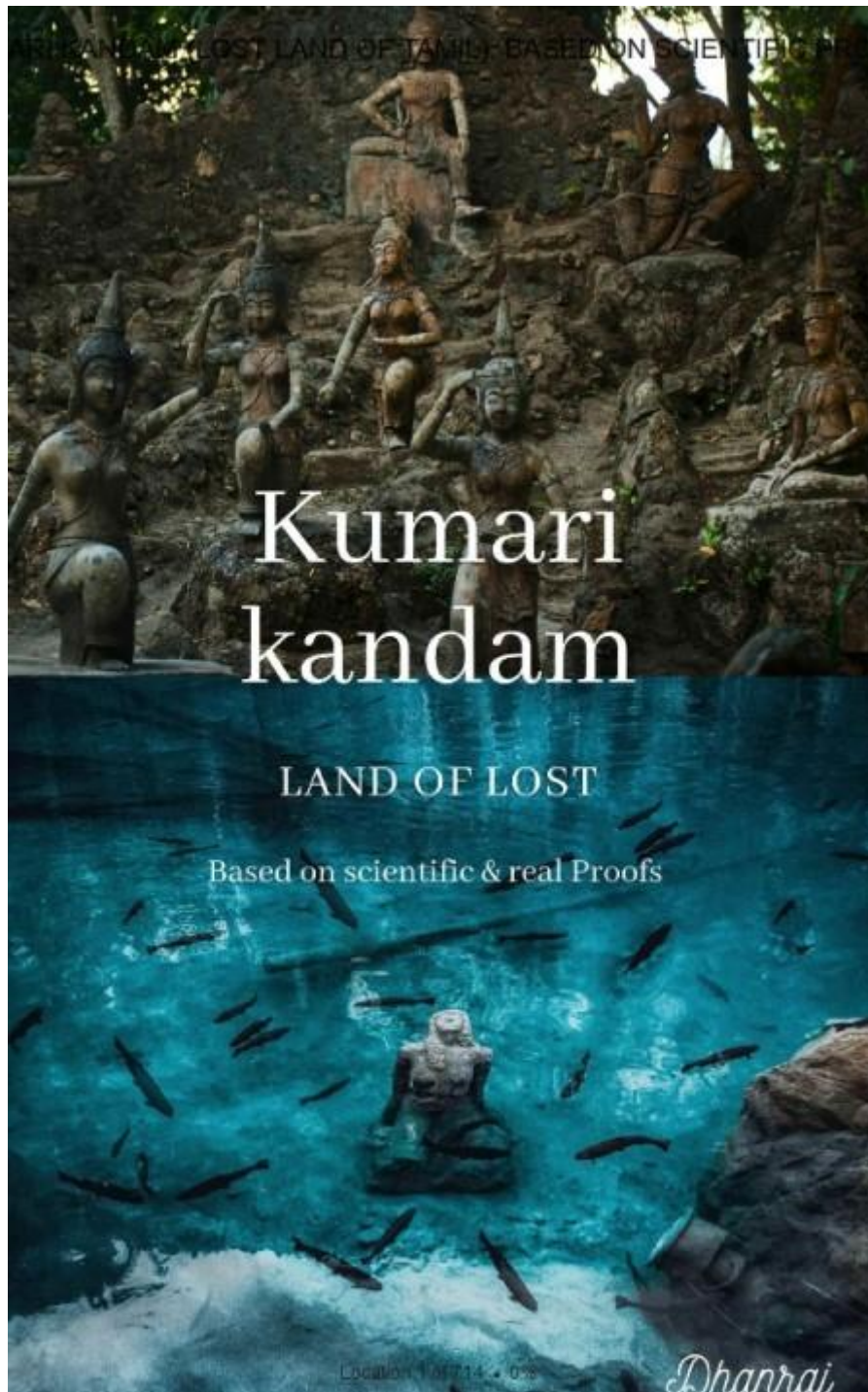
Guest Article by Robert Dawson

Written in the contact notes of Billy Meier with the Plejaren, is a description of a great continent which existed in ancient times whose land mass once connected Africa, India, southeast Asia and Australia and was inhabited by extraterrestrials; in particular, those of dark-skinned races who first established themselves on Earth in present-day Africa.

The great Indian epic Ramayana and Mahabharata have references about the sunken land mass. There are also other literary references from the Sri Lankan text *Mahavamsa* written in the Pali language. Ancient seaports associated with the continent are detailed in the Tamil Sangam literature, as well as in the literature of Greek and Roman languages. The maps of Greek and Roman geographers/naturalists Ptolemy, Pliny and Periplus show the sunken land mass. The Arab historian, philosopher, mathematician and astronomer Abu Rayhan al-Biruni also observed and documented about a 'Great Cataclysmic'.

Source: <https://www.themysteriousindia.net/kumari-kandam-lost-continent/>





Left – A map, based on writings of ancient Sanskrit literature, depicting a continent south of India where the Indian Ocean appears today. Tamil nationalists of southern India, today refer to this lost continent as *Kumari Kandam* which means “maiden (or virgin/pure) continent.” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kumari_Kandam

Right – A book written by a Tamil nationalist, translated into English, explains the evidence that the great continent once really did exist south of present-day India.

But the first part of this story begins with the most puzzling question that has concerned Earth archeologists for a long, long time: ***Where did the original Earth human-being begin?***

Excerpt from Contact Report 776:

Billy: The fact that everything was completely different 45 million years ago, that the first life-forms changed or evolved and were able to spread to all continents, from which human beings finally emerged, is not accepted because the 'knowers', the 'scientists', are of a different opinion and defend their hypotheses. And that human beings did not originate as apes or from beings of ape-like origin – despite Darwin's fraudulent claims and machinations – is also not accepted, just as it is not accepted that in Europe, in the Messel Pit in Germany, for example, **the life-form from which human beings originated can be found as an ancient relic.** The Messel Pit is a disused oil shale pit to the south-east of the district of the same name, which is located in Hesse, in the district of Darmstadt-Dieburg. The pit is well known due to the excellent quality of the fossils recovered there, which have been stored there since the Eocene, including **the fossils that gave rise to human beings**, which were still about 50-60 centimetres tall at the time of the Eocene, carried a tail and already had 5 fingers and 5 toes. This 'animal' of that time **was spread all over the Earth** and in the course of time, through its transformation/evolution, **gave rise to human beings in different forms**, depending on its particular anatomical-appearance, different species and colour.

[Contact Report 776](#)





The photo on the left is a fossil, nicknamed '*Ida*', discovered at the Messel Pit in Germany as mentioned by Billy in the previous contact excerpt as being the life-form from which human beings originated. This photograph appears in both Contact Reports 727 and 790.

The investigation of the fossil's significance was led by Jorn Hurum of the Natural History Museum in Oslo, Norway, who once stated that the fossil creature was "the closest thing we can get to a direct ancestor" and described its discovery as "a dream come true." Other researchers contend that the fossil's skeleton is very similar to that of a *lemur*, a small mammal that is only found today in Madagascar off the east coast of Africa.

The photo on the right shows a very similar looking fossil, discovered at Fossil Butte, Wyoming, USA. At the time of its' original discovery it was touted as being "*the only one of its' kind*", yet it has a striking similarity to the picture of Ida on the left. The discovery of this additional fossil supports Billy's claim that **the human being emerged 'almost simultaneously' on the various continents**. Nonetheless, it is identified on the National Park Service website as a "*Lemur-Like Mammal*." <https://www.nps.gov/fobu/learn/nature/fossil-mammals.htm>

Billy: This is contrary to the paleontological discoveries which, in the course of the 20th century, have repeatedly brought to light fossils that are assumed to be descended from common ancestors of human beings and chimpanzees. And since these all come from East Africa, it is erroneously assumed that this proves Darwin's thesis that the cradle of mankind lies in Africa. A theory, however, that does not point to reality, but is far from it, because **the human being emerged 'almost simultaneously' on the various continents of the Earth within 800,000 years**. Moreover, the so-called 'apes' – to which the chimpanzees also belong – were living beings from the beginning, forming their own intermediate form between the apes and human beings. *Excerpt from Contact Report 790.* https://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_790

Billy: I am of course absolutely aware that the entire earthly science will deny everything that the human beings of the Earth ultimately developed from this being, consequently **it is also claimed that another living being developed from it**. But I do not care, because I rely on what Sfath explained when he took me to the Messel Pit, showed me the fossil and explained that he had personally checked everything to the last detail and therefore knew without a doubt that the human beings of Earth had emerged from these beings. https://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_727

The Lost Continent of Lemuria, aka Kumari Kandam

(From Contact Report 799)

Billy: ... At that time, **there was a huge continent between today's distant Asia and Africa**, before it subsided and the sea of today's Indian Ocean formed above it.

When the Indian Ocean came into being, or rather when **the giant continent sank** and actually only the large island of **Madagascar and smaller islands remained** outside today's continent of Africa, and in the east the various large islands below today's India, as well as further east, e.g. **Indonesia, Borneo, Malaysia, Guinea, Java and the Philippines, etc., and to the south, Oceania and Australia and New Zealand**, the continent was finished. https://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_799

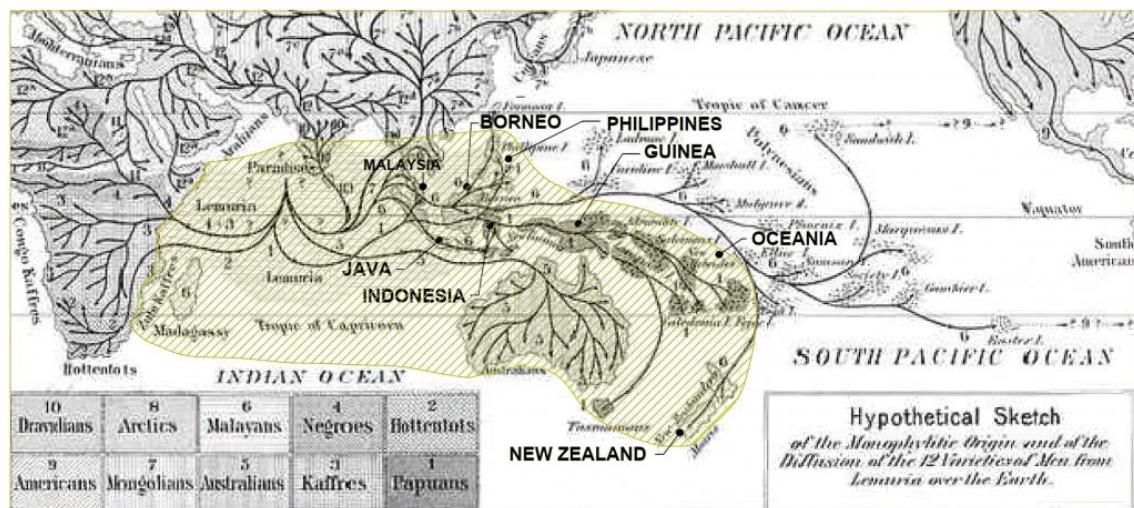


Several scholars in the United States and Europe during the latter part of the 19th century were puzzled by the geological similarities between India, Madagascar, and Africa. English geologist, Philip Sclater, shown *above left*, pondered over the possible reason why there is a significant presence of *lemur* fossils in Madagascar and India but not in the Middle East or mainland Africa. Lemurs, (photograph shown above in the middle), are small mammals only found today in Madagascar – an island off the southeast coast of Africa.

A lemur skeleton is shown on display in the *above right* and bears a remarkable resemblance to the two fossils shown earlier, one of which with certainty, Sclater claims is the life-form from which the first human beings arose. Their home is under constant

threat of deforestation from the local people who try to make a living from the wood. Sclater went on to publish an article in 1864, titled *“The Mammals of Madagascar,”* in which he proposed a hypothesis suggesting that Madagascar and India used to be a part of a larger landmass he called **“Lemuria,”** after the lemur fossils which had inspired him.

Sclater’s ‘Lemuria hypothesis’ was initially welcomed by members of the scientific community as an acceptable explanation to the way lemurs could have migrated in Madagascar and India in the distant past. However, this theory was eventually discarded after the continental drift theory became widely-accepted in modern times. Nevertheless, the concept of a lost continent below southern India continued to remain popular until the 20th century, especially among the Tamil nationalists who believed **Lemuria** was the same lost continent they referred to as the **Kumari Kandam**.



The map above was drawn in the 1800s, during that time that the Lemuria ‘lost continent’ theory was still widely accepted in the academic field. The delineated lines show a proposed explanation of how dark-skinned civilizations in different parts of the region may have actually originated initially from Lemuria. Overlaid upon this map is drawn the geographical extent of the sunken continent as identified by Billy in Contact 799: **Indonesia, Borneo, Malaysia, Guinea, Java and the Philippines, Oceania, Australia and New Zealand.**

Ptaah states instead, that the dark-skinned people originally arrived to Earth where Africa is now and then spread east across the now extinct connecting land mass to those areas Billy identifies.

Billy: *But something else: can you tell me, who are the oldest and who are the youngest human beings on the Earth, if one excludes the Earthlings whom were created on the Earth?*

Ptaah:

191. The first three peoples, who were the first to come to the Earth, were at the same time the red ones, the brown ones and the white ones.

194. It was not until much later that also differently coloured ones as well as giants, gigantic ones, titans and dwarfish ones as well as beings of nature came to the Earth, among others also dwarfs, from which much later, namely only about 21,000 years ago, distant descendants settled on the shores of the SANURA LAKE and lived there until the embankment in the west of the lake broke and swept everything away.

196. The differently coloured ones who subsequently came to the Earth were **exclusively very strongly dark-skinned** and established themselves on the land that is today regarded as **the continent of Africa, from where they then spread further**, some to **Australia and New Zealand** and others to **various other locations**. [https://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy Meier/Contact Report 2 36](https://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_2_36)

Again, it is stated in Contact Report 799 – **Billy:** The last private conversation we had before you left was about our stupid researchers who claim that the dark-skinned human beings came to Europe from Africa, **when in fact they went east** to what is now Borneo and Australia and New Zealand more than 1.2 million years ago.

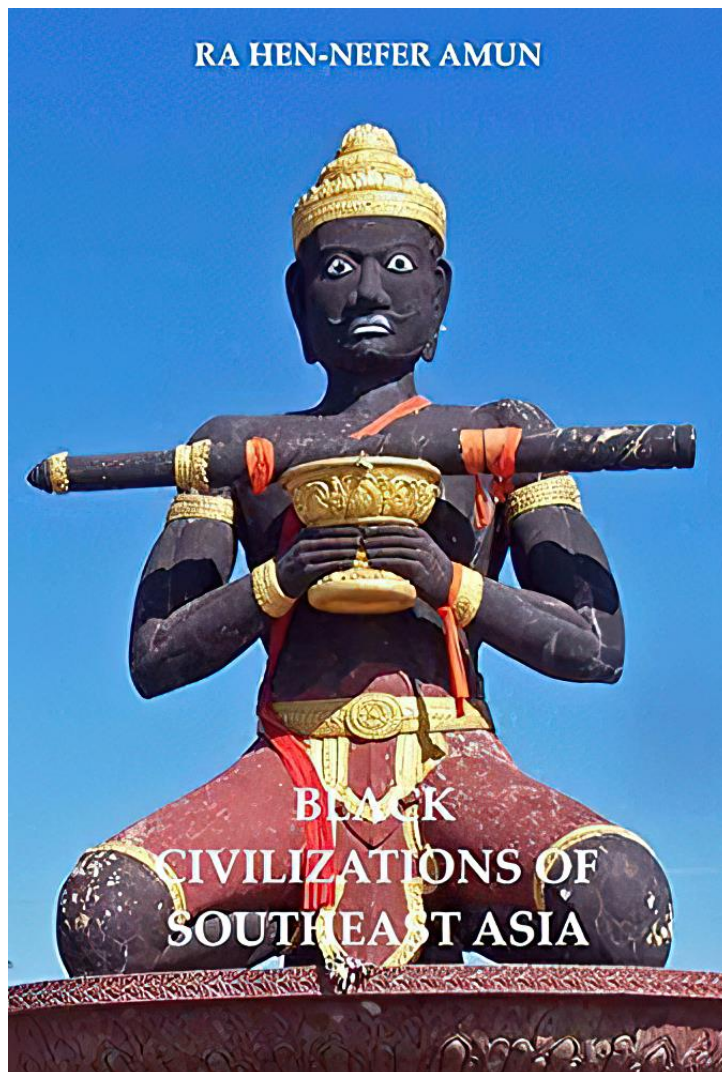




Above are three examples of Buddha statues exhibiting facial characteristics consistent with African origin. From left to right; Buddha statue from Khmer, Cambodia; a Buddha statue found in central Vietnam; and another Buddha statue from Khmer, Cambodia.

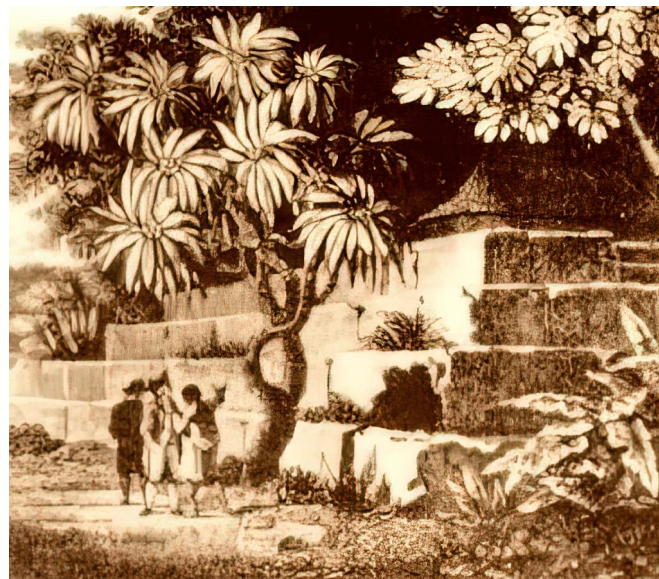
Below is an excerpt from *Anacalypsis*, a meticulously researched and referenced two volume treatise numbering 1,436 pages, by English historian Godfrey Higgins, first published in 1836 –

3. The religion of Buddha, of India, is well known to have been very ancient. In the most ancient temples scattered throughout Asia, where his worship is yet continued, he is found *black as jet*, with the flat face, thick lips, and curly hair of the Negro. Several statues of him may be met with in the Museum of the East-India Company. There are two exemplars of him brooding on the face of the deep, upon a coiled serpent. To what time are we to allot this Negro? He will be proved to have been prior to the god called Cristna. He must have been prior to or contemporaneous with the black empire, supposed by Sir William Jones to have flourished at Sidon. The religion of this Negro God is found, by the ruins of his temples and other circumstances, to have been spread over an immense extent of country, even to the remotest parts of Britain, and to have been professed by devotees inconceivably numerous. I very much doubt whether Christianity at this day is professed by more persons than yet profess the religion of Buddha. Of this I shall say more hereafter.



“To return, however, to the history of Buddha we find among the Brahmins an acknowledgement of his divinity as an avatar, or incarnation of divine wisdom; and a history of his as such. In the first place, Buddha was a Negro—or rather he was what we should now call a Negro if we saw him. His statues in the oldest temples of Asia are black as jet, with the flat face, thick lips, and curly hair of the negro; in some cases the stone is black, in others, which is more to the purpose, it has been blackened, and that this is not

the effect of accident is pretty evident from his teeth and the whites of his eyes being white and his lips red. Buddha has many different names, sixteen altogether; three of the chief ones are Buddha, Gautama, Saman.” – excerpt from The Eagle, a journal of the University of Cambridge, England, Volume 7, page 147, printed in 1871



Left – The stone pyramid of Marae in Tahiti engraving from the 19th century

Right – The stone pyramid of Tonga, a South Pacific island east of Australia.

“The equator regions have always been most prone to natural catastrophes like earthquakes and volcano eruptions...” according to Professor Karsten M. Storetvedt, University of Bergen, Norway.

“...These tectonic processes played an important role in the disappearance of the ancient continent known as Lemuria to western scholars. Sri Lanka together with India, Indonesia, and Malaysia were a part of this continent. Many islands in the Pacific and

Indian oceans are remnants of this continent that in ancient times covered the whole area of today's ocean."

"...descriptions of cataclysms in early literature when land suddenly went underwater are logical. But they should be proven to be scientific facts. This can be done with the help of sea-floor analysis that is possible to carry out. Modern theories find supportive evidence both in ancient literature and language history..." <https://www.ancientpages.com/2020/05/18/secret-kumari-kandam-continent-and-links-to-lemurians/>



Left – One of the mysterious seven pyramids on Mauritius Island off the coast of Africa.

Right – In a report by the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, scientists have confirmed the existence of a “lost continent” under the Indian Ocean

island of Mauritius that was left-over by the break-up of the supercontinent, Gondwana, which started about 200 million years ago.

The piece of crust, which was subsequently covered by young lava during volcanic eruptions on the island, seems to be a tiny piece of ancient continent, which broke off from the island of Madagascar, when Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica split up and formed the Indian Ocean.

[“Lost continent” found under Mauritius](#)



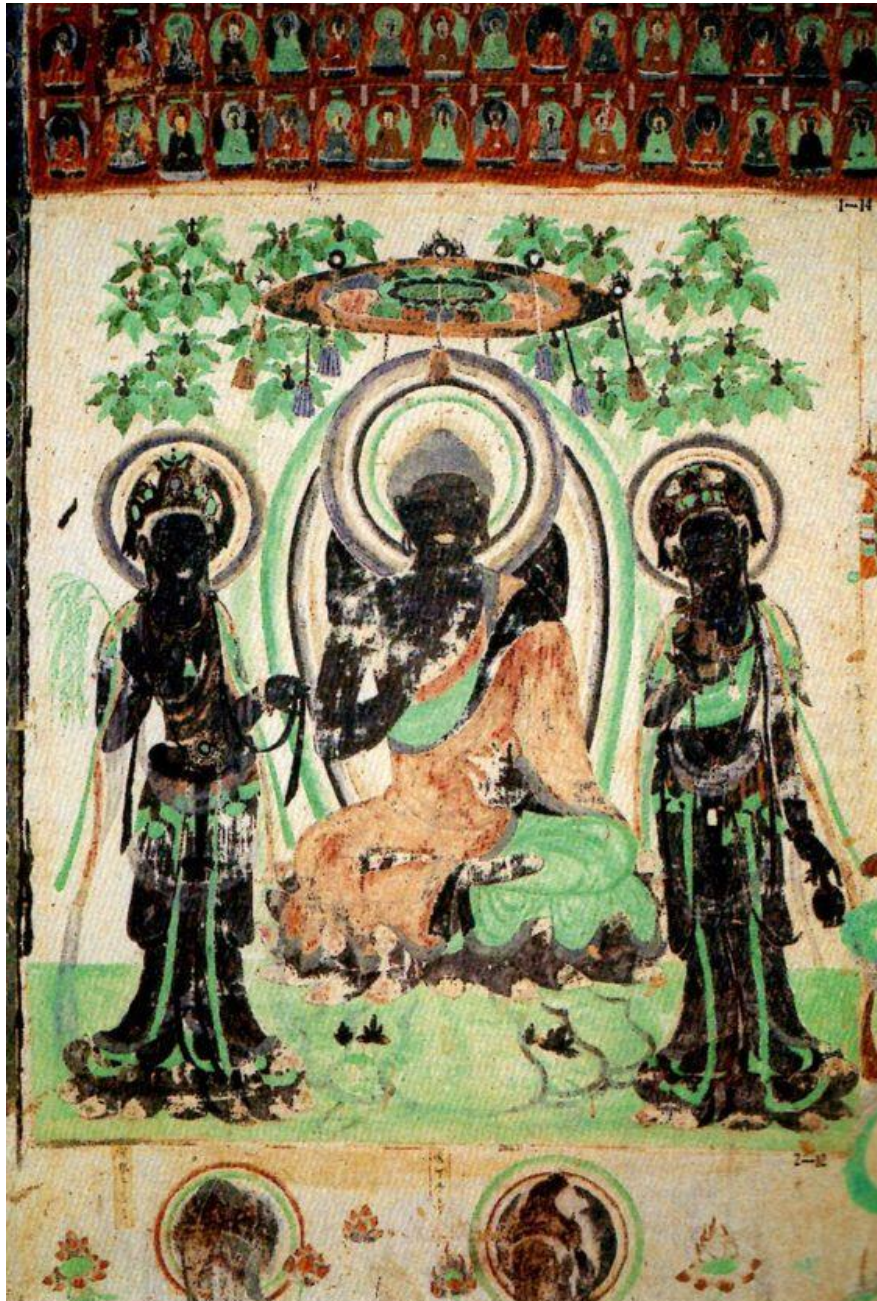
Left – Statue on display in the Egyptian Museum.

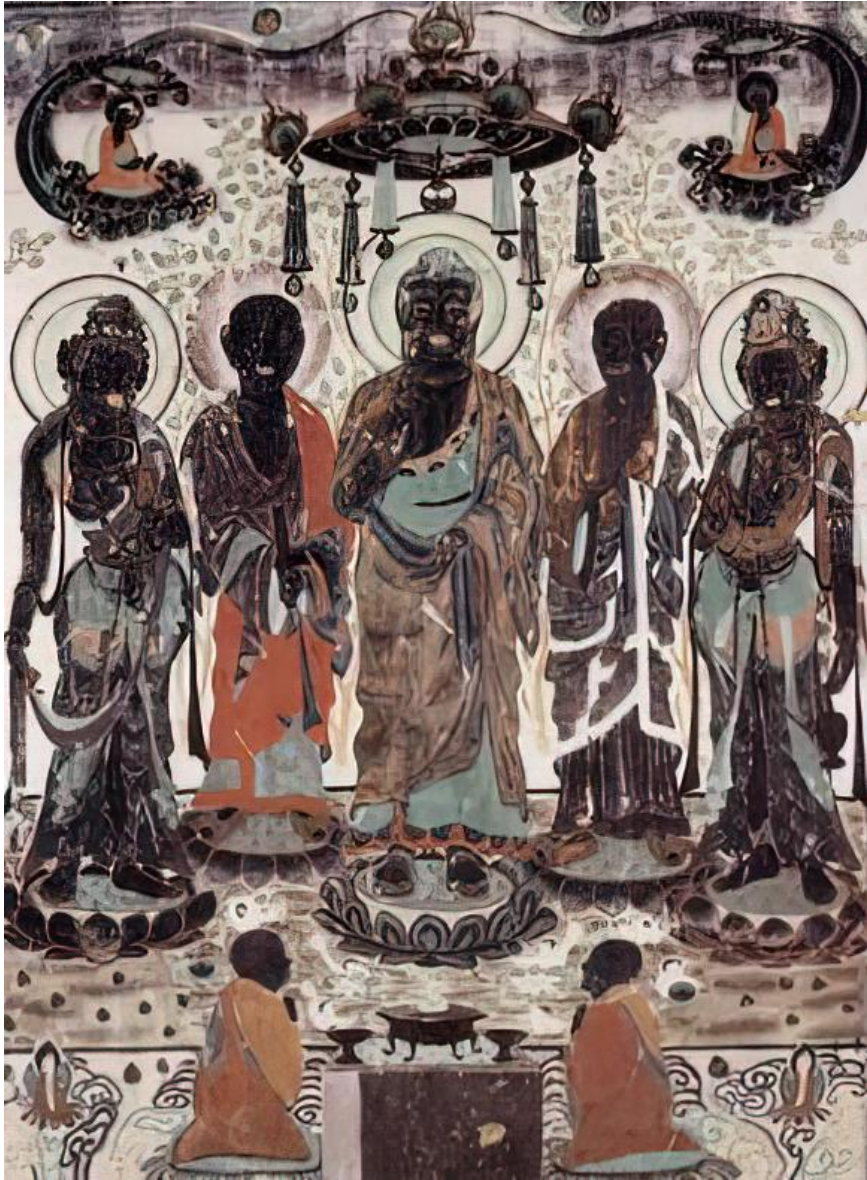
Right – Populace of a small village in southern China, circa early 1900s.

In 122 BC, Prince Liu-Nan, who died in 122 BC, speaks of references of Negritos in China as late as the Tang dynasty. In the *Lin-yi Kuo Chuan*, contained in Book 197 of the *Chu Tang Shu* it is written that “*the people living to the south of Lin-yi have woolly hair and black skin.*”



In Southern China and Southeast Asia, ancient skeletal remains represented the earliest inhabitants to be Negrito/Negrito and Australoids. By the beginning of the Present (Holocene) period the population in China could be differentiated, and placed into categories designating Mongoloid in the north, and Oceanic and Black races in the south.



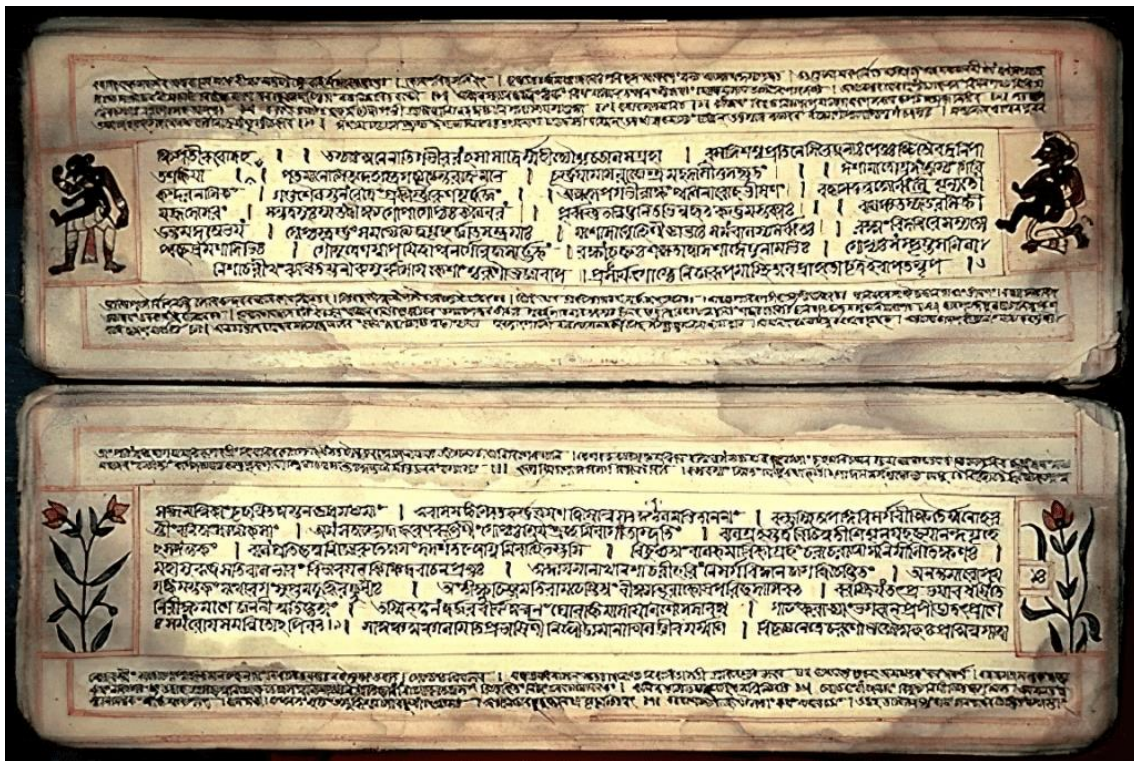




Above are examples of black Buddha illustrations from the Shang Dynasty in China. Flying saucer shapes seem to be depicted in the sky above along with other beings in the heavens. Earlobes are typically depicted as elongated, not unlike the Plejaren.

Below is an excerpt from *Sex and Race, Negro-Caucasian Mixing in All Ages and All Lands, Volume 1* by historian, J. A. Rogers, first published in the 1940s –

Praising Buddhist art of early times as **Negro**, Higgins says: "In consequence of the prejudice (for it is really prejudice against the **Negro**; or I ought rather to say against the possibility of a **Negro being learned and scientific** arising from an acquaintance with the present **Negro** character) I admit with *great difficulty* the theory of all the early astronomical knowledge of the Chaldees having been acquired or invented by his race **and** that the Chaldees were originally Negroes. But this prejudice wears away when I go to the precursors of the Brahmins, the Buddhists, **and** when I reflect upon the skill in the Fine Arts which they must have possessed when they executed the most beautiful **and** most ancient sculptures in the museum of the India House **and** the knowledge of astronomy shown in their cycles of stone. That the Buddhists were Negroes the icons of their God clearly prove." (Vol. I, p. 364.)



Literary evidence of the lost continent of Kumari Kandam comes principally from the literature of the Third Tamil Sangam and the historical writings based on them. Many of them refer to the lost Tamil lands and to the deluges which ancient peoples believed had swallowed those lands. The Silappathikaram, a well-known Tamil literary work, mentions for instance, "the river Prahuli and the mountain Kumari surrounded by many hills being submerged by the raging sea."

Shown above is the Bhagavata-Purana, 10th Skanda. The Puranas relate the Vedic teachings to historical facts and events that explain the teachings of the Rg, Sama, Atharva and Yajur Vedas. The Puranas, along with Chandogya Upanisad and the Mahabharata, are often referred to as the fifth Veda. The two humans illustrated in the text are depicted having very dark skin.

Source: <https://www.harekrشنا.com/philosophy/gss/sastra/vedas/puranas.htm>



Examples of stone facings at temples in southeast Asia. On the left is the temple in Angkor Thom. In the middle is a stone face at Angkor Wat Temple, Cambodia. On the right are the massive stone faces at Bayon Temple, Cambodia.



Located in the Palk Strait off the southeastern edge of India is a chain of limestone shoals. A shoal or sandbar is characterized by a long and narrow strip of land typically composed of sand, silt and small pebbles that have been deposited over time. This strip of land was once believed to be a natural formation, however, images taken by a NASA satellite has shown this land formation to be a long, broken bridge under the ocean's surface. Now called *Ram Setu*, or "Adam's Bridge," it extends 18 miles from mainland India to modern day Sri Lanka.

Below is a news article appearing in the India Times –

atures
huge
0sqm
ggest
uarry

WHAT'S HIDDEN THERE?

B A Raju

THE STUDY

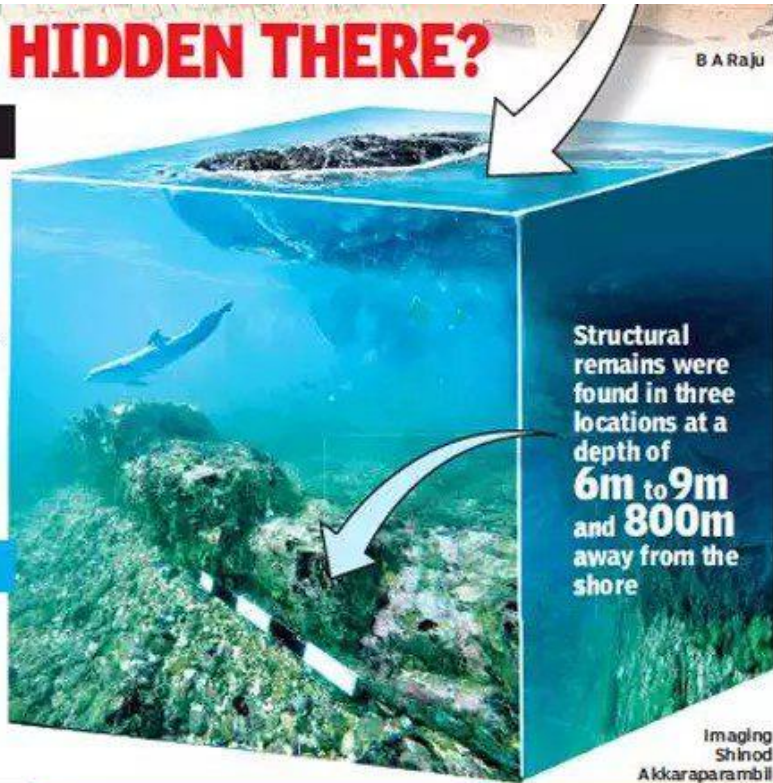
- > National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, conducted underwater explorations in 2002, 2003, 2016 and 2017
- > The underwater structures were photographed and videographed and their positions marked using GPS

THE FINDINGS

- > Long walls, some longer than 10m and 2.5m wide
- > Rectangular platform with steps leading the structure
- > Scattered rectangular and square dressed stone blocks



- > Broken stone statue that appeared to be a lion
- > Chisel marks on a huge rock indicating stone blocks used for construction could have been taken from here
- > Scientists concluded that large number of dressed and regular blocks suggest that they could be a large complex



Structural remains were found in three locations at a depth of **6m to 9m** and **800m** away from the shore

Imaging
Shirod
Akkaraparambil

HOW OLD ARE THEY?

- > Based on alignment and form, they were considered to be manmade
- > It is difficult date them as no artefact or antiquity was found
- > The structures could be dated only based on local traditions, available literature and foreign accounts that refer to the submergence of six temples out of the seven
- > Scientists concluded that the underwater structure could belong to the same period as shore temple as they were made of the same granite
- > Structures could be from 8th Century AD as Pallavas built temples at Mahabalipuram during that period

WHAT NEXT?

- > NIO has submitted five-year plan to CSIR for underwater excavation
- > Mahabalipuram, Poempuhar and Ram Setu (Adam's bridge) between India and Sri Lanka
- > But rough seas and low visibility would hinder underwater diving work





A screenshot taken from a short Indian documentary about the underwater city discovered just off the coast of India near Poompuhar. The Tamil word *Manninperumai* shown in the picture means roughly “Pride of the land” when translated into English.

The lost continent of Lemuria has been confused in the minds of many modern researchers and writers as being the same civilization as MU. Information provided by Billy Meier in the contact notes makes it clear that this is not the case and that the Earth’s ancient history is even more rich and magnificent than our historians of today can fathom.

Article by Robert Dawson