

## **The Great Ice Ages**

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Some readers may wonder why we include an article such as this in a book on spiritual philosophy. However, the reason for this is to show people how it is possible at times to get sources of information about times past from ones "spirit guides". During a meditation period we were considering past climatic conditions and how they affected the early inhabitants of the World. We asked if the Ice Ages were the result of a polar flip, but the guides replied, "Not directly, although the temperature of the planet did alter in different areas as the poles slowly drifted away from their geographical axes, but this was a very slow process as it is even today with the Polar shifts still going on." Parts of the globe are thawing out and parts are freezing up and the ice caps are drifting, according to cartographers and geologists.

The guides say that the last great Ice Age started about 20,000 years ago and lasted for about 800 years. The effects of this freeze moved up the globe to about the 38 degree latitude in both hemispheres, then slowly receded back. There are some ancient Maori Legends that talk about the ice floes up around the coast of New Zealand, and the voyagers of those times likened these big flat slabs of ice floating in the sea as huge pieces of Copra (Coconut meat). We are told that the Ice Age was attributable to a type of Nuclear Winter where the Sun was blotted out owing to climatic conditions, and thick blankets of smoke and ashes that come from the countless areas of volcanic eruptions that seemed to occur at times for long periods and then die down again. Another Ice Age, we are told, was about 38,000 years ago, and the cause of this was similar. The freeze up encroached from the poles up to the 38 degree latitude. Through our spirit mentors we are told that the first inhabitants of New Zealand lived here about 39,000 years ago and the land was very thermally active with lots of volcanoes, even small vents all spurting away with tracts of land rising out of the waters and then subsiding again with lots of alteration to the land mass.

These early visitors to our land were from an area near the Solomon Islands and were of a Melanesian type. These people predated the arrival of the Maori whose

first contingents arrived about 2,900 years ago. At the time of the arrival of the Maoris there were four other races living here. The Morioris were one of these groups who were the remnants of a civilization that lived on the great plateau of Easter Island, which is now submerged, and these people had a grey coloured skin and coppery coloured hair, and were a very quiet and peaceful race who were easily subdued by the more belligerent type of personality displayed by the Maori. Another race of people who lived here in earlier times were the ancestors of places like New Guinea and those surrounding areas.

It seems that the Maori people were closely related to the Hawaiian people and lived on a small continent very close to the Hawaiian Islands where the main body of this warlike race had existed for about 15,890 years. However, during their long domicile there they perfected the art of sailing and took off on many long journeys in all directions in order to investigate their locale. During these voyages many boats, rafts, etc., got lost, swept up on other islands by storms and currents and many of the survivors stayed in their new environs and interbred with the local native races and, in turn, bred other sub-races with varying cultures and customs.

Over the centuries these voyagers worked their way further South all the time by establishing links between other islands and lend masses until finally the first canoe load arrived on the shores of New Zealand about 920 B.C. and landed in the area of the Waitemata with all its small islands. There were just over fifty surviving souls from this long trip and they settled down to live with the local residents who were a species of ancient Melanesians. These early explorers soon adapted themselves to the local conditions and interbred with the other races. Then, after a period of about seventy five years, an intrepid band, being the new generation, decided to go back from whence they had come and to make a report on their new land find in the hope that they could encourage others to migrate down south.

There were about a hundred people aboard the canoes for the return journey which proved to be extremely hazardous. Many canoes and people were lost from this flotilla or got blown off course and died of starvation. The huge land mass around the Hawaiian Islands broke up over the centuries and eventually subsided, leaving only

the few islands and peeks that we can see today. However, during the thousands of years prior to their great voyage South, the Maori nation had branched out in a long line down from Hawaii and had “seeded out” into many different groups that now populated all the Island areas in that vicinity. Despite this, the Maori still considered Hawaii to be their papakainga (place of origin) and used to make long pilgrimages back to the Motherland.

The Great Migration that history talks about took place about 800 A.D. and consisted of about 500 people in all, and, although there had been several other daring expeditions since the return of the first canoe back to Hawaii, there had only been around 900 people who arrived in this country, not all of these being the “pure” Maori, but some of the Island stock with some Maori blood in them. These people had been picked up on the way to replenish the crew and to replace those who had died along the way. When this last great migration arrived, there were already three to four thousand people of various native races well established in New Zealand. Finally, with all these groups intermingling one way end another, we eventually developed a species of our own with all these mixed bloods that became the New Zealand Maori with its own culture and physical characteristics that we have in part today.

We say in part because there was further dilution of the bloodstock over the next 500 years as some venturesome voyagers from Indonesia and other climes arrived on our shores. Those that were spared produced even further mixtures until finally the first Europeans came to our latitude and this was a daring band of Portuguese explorers, who came down from the East Indies around the coast of Australia and were shipwrecked on the coast of New Zealand in 1464 A.D. The twelve survivors, all men, were taken in by the local tribesmen and just about worshipped as “gods” because of their features and the strange knowledge they possessed. Needless to say, they interbred with the Maori and this was the first injection of white blood. This grounding of the ship was in the Taranaki Bight, just North of New Plymouth at a place named Waitara, opposite a river outlet where, while blown off course and seeking a haven in which to anchor, they foundered instead.

We are told that there are still parts of this vessel embedded in the sand close to the shores area at Waitara and that there are bronze cannons in the wreck that have a date stamp on them giving some proof of the time period. All we need now is for a bend of underwater divers to search out this area and find these relics, which will add another page to our history books and prove that Abel Tasman was no the first European to reach our shores. As well as this, there will be some form of Maori legend that relates to this incident, known by some of the Tangata Whenua (original Maori settlers) of this district that could give some strength to this information. We realise that we have digressed somewhat from the story of the Ice Ages, but the other information was revealed during the writing, so it has been recorded.

We are told that there was a time when there was no ice on the Polar Caps and that there was one even temperature all over the globe, the mean temperature being about 20 to 22 degrees Celsius, giving our world a type of greenhouse effect. There was a thick layer of heavy cloud that went right around the globe with no blue sky being visible, no stars, Sun or Moon to be seen, only filtered light which produced high humidity level. There were no winds either. Eventually this immense cloud layer began to precipitate into rain owing to some chemical or electrical reaction. A great downpour occurred, flooding huge areas of land forming many new lakes and rivers as well as raising the existing sea levels. This incident happened about 260,000 years ago. Once this happened the skies were clearer, the sunlight shone down and varying thermals developed which gave us our seasons, winds, storms, and altered the whole growth systems of all living things on this planet. Suddenly the ice caps formed which started to determine our weather and nature slowly started to adapt itself to these new conditions.

Some historians have mistaken this event as the great flood of Noah's time, but it was not. However, many of our early ancestors repeated this incident by word of mouth and it could have easily evolved into the Ark Story which we cover at another time.

Whole species of animal and reptile life became extinct all of a sudden owing to this sudden inundation and consequent temperature change, but, eventually things

settled down and we have, more or less, the same patterns now as we did then. One of the problems that the modern day scientist has with carbon dating in research work is the continual alteration of the ultra-violet rays and the cosmic rays that bombard our Earth's surface. This is the reason why many of their hypothetical dates are all out. One will have to search for a better system of dating that will be more accurate and give a better picture of things in past ages. Our guides tell us that we will not have another Ice Age, so we hope that they have got their facts right. This also includes the possibility of a nuclear winter caused by an atomic holocaust. So it seems that they may know more of the future than our modern doomsday scientists, and that there may be some celestial intervention that will put a stop to this madness and self destruction.