
Yeavinger Bell: home of the Titan Krios and Eurybia?

Stuart L Harris, August 2013, Hethpool House, Kirknewton, UK

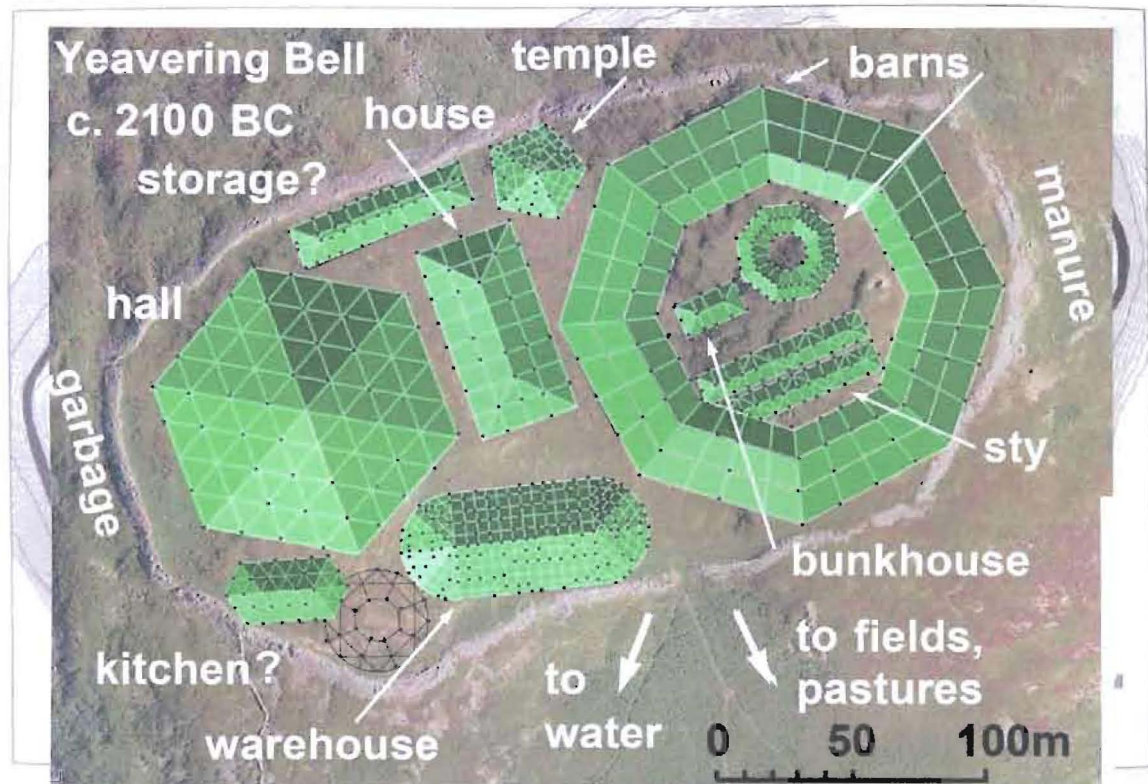
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Buildings of Yeavinger Bell

Around 2150 BC, Bell-Beaker settlers erected a large hexagonal hall and octagonal barn around the twin hilltops of **Yeavinger Bell** at Kirknewton in Northumberland (Figure 1), located at 55.5573°N, 2.1157°W.

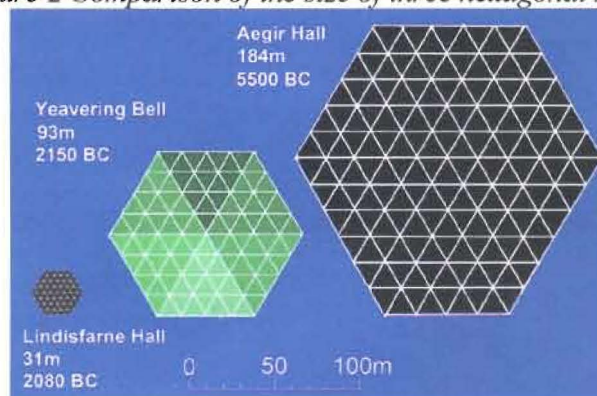
Figure 1 Yeavinger Bell around 2100 BC, looking north, with a large hall, barn and many outbuildings.



Wall around Yeavinger Bell

Derived from an aerial photograph on Google Earth, these buildings are nearly invisible at the site. The wall was backfilled with earth so that buildings could be built right up to the wall. Outbuildings include a house, kitchen, pentagonal temple, storehouse, warehouse, bunkhouse, smaller barn and pig sty.¹ A single entrance beside the barn led downhill to water, or out across a variety of hillside pastures. Two walled pits on either side collected garbage and manure to spread on fields. All roofs were sod over birchbark, laid on planks. Walls were post and beam, filled in with planks. Foundation of the walls was logs, not stones. The grand hall is smaller than those from Finland circa 5500 BC, but much larger than those from the nearby port of Lindisfarne (Figure 2).²

Figure 2 Comparison of the size of three hexagonal halls.



Wall around Yeavinger Bell

The builders encircled the twin structures with a race-track shaped wall of stones that enclosed 13.8 acres.³ Some stones are rounded glacial debris, but most are big, angular blocks of hard andesite quarried from the hillside, initially pink but weathered to grey. The function of this wall has mystified experts for three centuries. Although classified as a ring fort, the wall is too low for defense, under a meter on the inside for much of its length. It is also ten times larger than nearby ring forts that date to the Iron Age, and built with stones much larger than those from Iron-Age ring forts.

The consensus of archaeologists who studied Yeavinger Bell is that it belongs to the Bronze Age, and that it was the center of power in the region. Adding to its prestige is the largest pyramid-shaped cairn in England, originally 42 feet high, that crowns the summit of a hill overlooking the site. Similar cairns on nearby hills date to the Bronze Age.

An important clue to the primary function of the wall comes from its design, which is a rebus made up of letters from Old European that reads 'pig pen and cattle pasture' in Finnish.

Translation

Old Eur: SI TA JA KA HA.

Finnish: Sian tahon ja karjan ha'an.

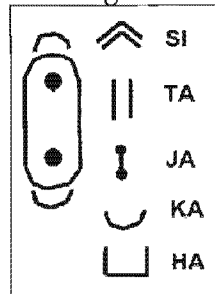
¹ It may be that the oval warehouse should be a meeting hall, and the rectangular house should be a warehouse or a two-story crafts house. The kitchen is unique, not a sauna or a smithy; I don't know what else it could be.

² See the related paper "Bell-Beaker communities of Lindisfarne, North Berwick Law, and Yeavinger Bell"

³ Paul Frodsham, Colm O'Brien, editors; Yeavinger: People, Power & Place; 2005, Tempest Publishing, p.110. Seventeen authors present three centuries of research, with many illustrations and photographs.

English: Pig pen and cattle pasture.

Figure 3 Yeavering Bell transcription.



Notes on Translation

SI < *sian* 'pig'

TA < *tahon* 'pen'

JA < *ja* 'and', imaginary line between dots

KA < *karjan* 'cattle', standard abbreviation

HA < *ha'an* 'pasture'

Name of Yeavering Bell

The name **Yeavering Bell** makes no sense in English or Gaelic, but in Finnish, *Yeäverin-kyy pello* means 'Ever-blood-serpent field'. Serpent relates to Ge, a nickname of Gaia, which comes from Finnish *kyy* meaning 'serpent'.

Yeavering may derive from **Eurybia**, daughter of Gaia and Pontos, who left Finland with her husband Krios, a Titan, to settle one of the four corners of Earth around 2150 BC. If this is where they settled, then they would have organized and controlled the Bell-Beaker trading port at nearby **Lindisfarne** as part of their family trading empire.

Geography of Yeavering Bell

Yeavering Bell is the most prominent mountain on the northeast edge of the Cheviot Hills, six miles south of Scotland, fifteen miles from the sea. At the foot of the mountain a broad valley angles northwest, which was half-filled with a lake at the end of the last ice age. Over time the outlet deepened and drained the lake, leaving a marsh, now drained.

Above lake level are gravel terraces that supported a dense forest of oak, silver birch, alder, hazel and elm, though elm died out before the Bronze age. Higher up grew Scots pine.

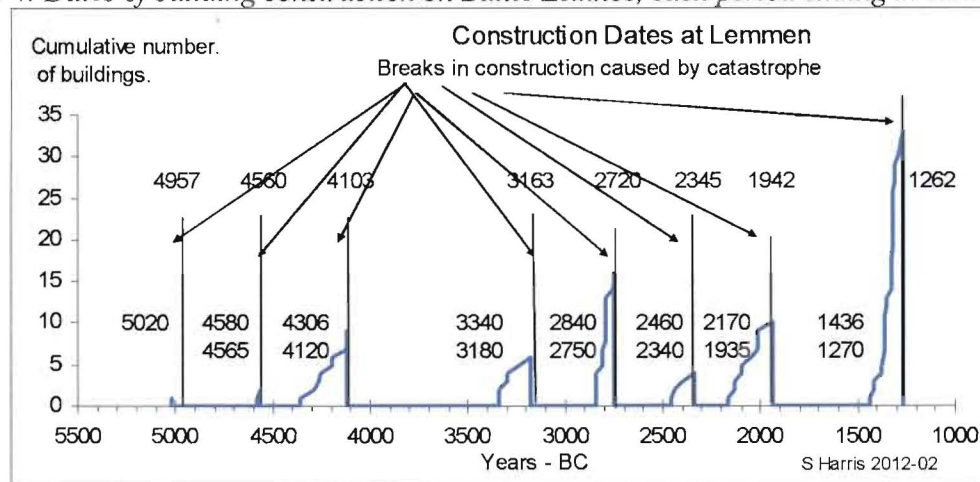
Timeline of Yeavering Bell

Ages at Yeavering Bell are bracketed by extinctions often triggered by comet strikes. In particular, Iceland's stratovolcano Hekla, called Gateway to Hell, taps a source of fluorine, which mixes with water and creates deadly hydrogen fluoride.⁴ If the wind blows toward England, animal life ceases. An example from Finland illustrates this phenomena. The chart in Figure 4 shows housing construction on Lemnos, an island that gradually emerged from the sea. Construction would periodically cease for several hundred years before resuming. The primary culprit was Hekla.

⁴ A nurse's manual advises, "If you think your patient has come in contact with hydrogen flouride, here is the procedure. Run. If you touch the patient, you will die. The patient is already dead."

Timeline of Yeavinger Bell

Figure 4: Dates of building construction on Baltic Lemnos, each period ending in catastrophe.



The estimated extinction dates and reasons for extinction are:

- 4957 BC, Hekla Lairg A eruption, fluoride poisoning, cold
- 4560 BC, comet strike, possible Hekla eruption, fluoride poisoning
- 4105 BC, Hekla Ö eruption, fluoride poisoning, North Atlantic frozen for a year
- 3161 BC, planet strike, axis shift, Biblical flood, cold, Baltic becomes a lake
- 2720 BC, comet strike, possible Hekla eruption, fluoride poisoning
- 2345 BC, comet strike, Hekla 4 eruption, fluoride poisoning, extreme cold
- 1942 BC, Hekla 1942 eruption, fluoride poisoning
- 1262 BC, comet strike, extreme cold, Baltic Sea floods
- 1159 BC, Hekla 3 eruption, fluoride poisoning

~3950 BC, cultivation of cereals (wheat, rye, oats, barley) begins on a small scale in the Cheviot uplands.

3161 BC, Noah's Flood, a global catastrophe, ends this phase of settlement.⁵ For two centuries the land lies vacant.

~2950 BC, farmers settle the gravel terraces, clear forests, grow emmer wheat, six-row barley and oats, and raise cattle and pigs⁶. Frisians control trade at sea, open copper mines in Spain. Their navigators rediscover a route to the Americas.

2345 BC, a comet strike and global catastrophe obliterates much of the population of Europe and the Middle East. Hekla 4 expels great quantities of hydrogen fluoride that kills animal life in Ireland, England and Scotland. Afterward follows a global drought. Northumberland lies vacant for two hundred years.

2287 BC, Iceland, German, French volcanoes explode for three years, burning forests, sending tsunamis over the lowlands. Sea-level settlements perish. Three years without summer force people south in search of sun. Rootless gangs terrorize Europe. Frisians and Danes retreat to islands to survive.

⁵ Emilio Spedicato calculated this date in two different ways: 3161 = 600 years after 3761 BC, the start date of the Hebrew calendar; 3161 = 1716 years before 1445 BC, the end date of the first age of the Toltec calendar.

⁶ Ibid, p. 92.

~2000 BC, global drought commences. End of Akkad, Crete, Third Dynasty of Ur, Mohenjo-Daro. Dead Sea drops 100 m, Lake Turkana all time low, Lake Bosumtwi drops 30 m.

2186 BC, Gaia and Ouranos lead 1200 Bell-Beaker people from River Sil between Spain and Portugal north in search of rain. In Germany they divide. Half go to Poland, thence to Sweden and Finland, and are extremely successful, called Greeks. Half under Cichol Grenchos build six longboats and row to Ireland, called Fomorian; upon arrival, they find no animals, nor in England, so they fare poorly.

~2150 BC, Bell-Beaker settlers from Finland build the complex on Yeavinger Bell. Small quantities of copper come from Galicia in Spain, whose traders leave copper-colored Bell Beakers.

~2080 BC, a surging population clears great swaths of upland forest in the Cheviot Hills, mostly to graze cattle but also to cultivate crops. The hills around Yeavinger Bell preserve some of the best examples of early fields in England. Consequently, the pattern of habitation is the opposite of what one sees today. It started with hamlets on the highest ground in the mountains, then gradually worked down to the gravel terraces, avoiding the fickle marsh. Lindisfarne is founded as a trading center.

~1950 BC, cheap tin and copper from the Americas become available. Bell Beakers decline to zero, but single-person cist graves continue.

1535 BC, a turbidite the size of Connecticut slips off the coast of Texas into the Gulf of Mexico. It generates a mega tsunami and deadly gases that obliterate civilizations in the Yucatan, Florida, Mississippi Valley, Caribbean Island, even the Amazon, thus ending trade across the Atlantic. Copper production shifts to European sources, tin production to Cornwall.

1446 BC, a nearby pass of a rogue planet tosses two small moons at Earth. Phaeton passes over Crete, ignites the island, explodes over Germany and generates a massive tsunami. The shock triggers another turbidite off the coast of Texas; released from pressure, fine particles of gas, oil, naphtha and dust blow across the Atlantic to Egypt, where darkness descends and kills a large fraction of the population. A few survivors from Crete work their way north to Finland, where they begin a new city called Troy and oversee construction of ocean-going ships at Gdansk.

1293 BC, start of the Trojan War, fought over control of shipping in the Baltic.

1261 BC, major catastrophe. A tsunami ends coastal communities around the Baltic and Atlantic, including Lindisfarne. Icelandic volcanoes explode for three years, leaving England and the Baltic without summer. Greek history ends, Frisian history ends. Survivors trek south in search of sun, find the Mediterranean nearly deserted except for Egypt. They take their place names with them, so there are two of everything. In 1250 BC they try to sack Egypt.

~1225 BC, second generation descendants of defeated Trojans fight their way to freedom, led by Brutus, great grandson of Aeneas, who organizes the slave revolt, bargains ships, sails to England, and finds it nearly deserted. Some settle around New Troy on the Thames,⁷ others in Normandy, Wales, England and Scotland. Some rivers were given the same names as those near Troy in Finland.⁸

⁷ Iman J. Wilkins lists the following pedigree for the founding of New Troy from two sources, Homer and Geoffrey of Monmouth: Dardanus, Erichthonius, Tros, Assaracus, Capys, Anchises, Aeneas, Ascanius, Silvius, Brutus.

⁸ Thames itself comes from Finnish *Teemes* meaning 'we make clan home'.

History of the wall of Yeavinger Bell

1159 BC, a comet impact incinerates much of the Middle East, especially Greece and Turkey. The shock triggers Hekla 3, which expels hydrogen fluoride across much of England and Scotland. Northumberland lies nearly vacant for 400 years.

~800 BC, Iron Age settlers arrive, build ring forts, live in small huts.⁹

History of the wall of Yeavinger Bell

The wall at Yeavinger Bell was built around 2150 BC, from rounded glacial debris and blocks of quarried andesite. The wall remained in use for a thousand years until a catastrophe in 1159 BC. Northumberland lay nearly vacant for 400 years; when life resumed, it was Iron Age.¹⁰ These Iron-age people built 130 circular houses within the enclosure, until they too disappeared. The third and final occupation occurred during Roman rule, when the enclosure wall was strengthened.

Figure 5 Yeavinger Bell photograph, source Google.



During excavation, no radiocarbon dates were established for any aspect of construction, an omission that led to heated debate due to lack of exact parallels elsewhere in Britain.

Initially, archaeologists called the stone wall a defensive fort. Later excavators noted a lack of key features needed for a fort, such as height, which in places is only four or five feet high on the exterior. So what else could it be? It might have helped to protect livestock from wolves, even though other villages did without a wall. As the principal village of the region, perhaps the wall lent prestige, something that visitors would have looked forward to seeing. Whatever the reason, everyone agreed that Yeavinger Bell was special, sited on a prominent hill in view of the sea, surrounded by smaller hilltop hamlets.

Iron-age people rebuilt the wall, keeping the same general shape. Concentric terraces around the peaks of both hills provided level land to construct 130 or more round houses within the enclosure. The summit of the eastern hilltop was further enclosed with a ring wall. This configuration is illustrated below, noting correctly that the wall lacked a palisade to withstand a serious attack.

⁹ An early date for the resumption of life is 578 BC from a pollen core at Steng Moss.

¹⁰ An early date for the resumption of life is 578 BC from a pollen core at Steng Moss.

You are free to explore within the ramparts of the robot.

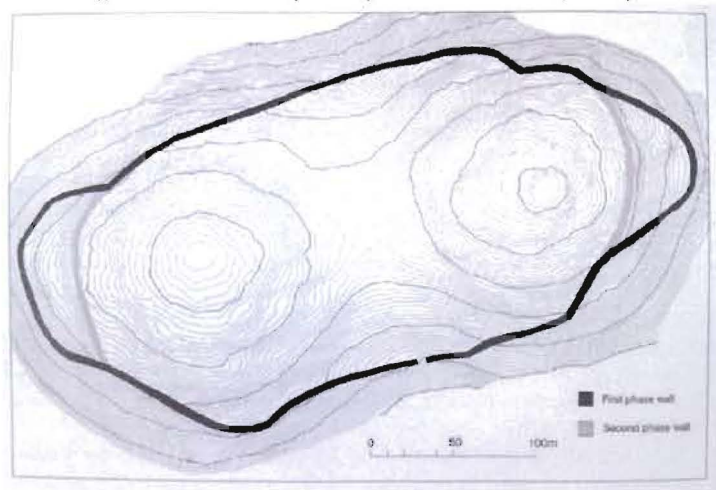
A historic dwelling, rising out from the concrete earth, have been perched daily in the final time and several other things to the, because why smoke rising from their feet.

Their urban ranchhouses would have been similar to this architectural example which can be found in the Pecos National Monument.

The region around Yeavinger Bell contains numerous standing stones and stone circles, which predate 2345 BC. Given the size of buildings, it would be reasonable to date Yeavinger Bell from this period, if it were not for the adjacent cairn, the largest in Britain.

Early investigators deduced that all walls were built at the same time. The space behind the wall was partially filled in to increase the available flat land. This fill exerted pressure on the wall, which eventually caused it to tumble down slope. A gate on the south wall led to pastures, fields and a creek 600m away.

Figure 7 RCHME plan of the enclosure (1986).



Identity of the Titan Krios at Yeavinger Bell

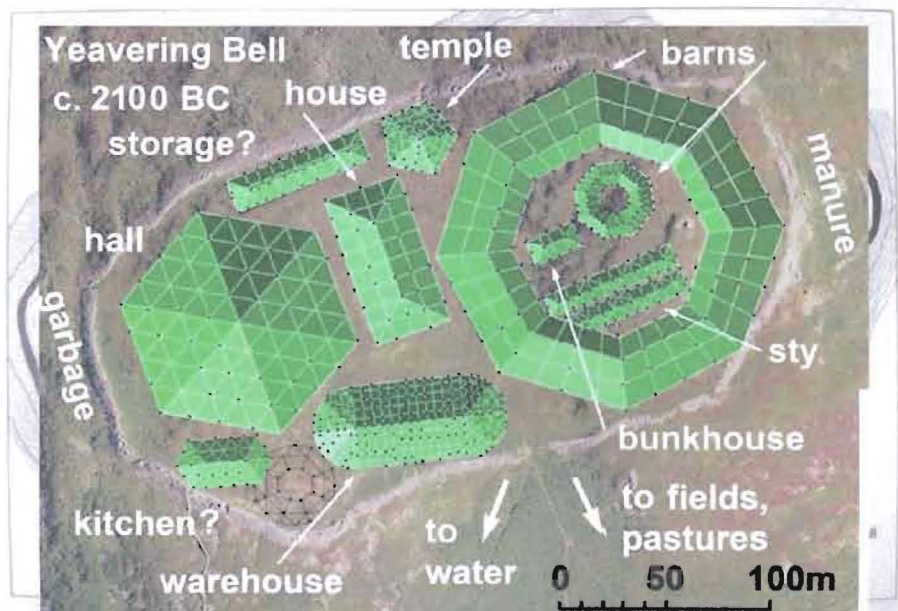
The awkward shape of the wall makes sense if the inner wall followed the perimeters of two large buildings: an eight-sided barn and a six-sided hall, and the outer walls were refuse pits (Figure 8). These buildings were obtained from an aerial photograph on Google Earth by noting dark spots of vegetation growing in old post holes, then connecting the dots. The resulting buildings have antecedents in Finland and contemporary buildings nearby.

Post-holes of the hall are on 8 fathom centers¹¹, longer than average in Finland, which suggests the availability of large pine trees for beams. Silver birch provided big sheets of birchbark to underlay sod roofs. Spruce does not grow in Britain, so they may have used oak for posts, which has good rot resistance and can last a thousand years without termites. A consequence of a hexagonal house are concentric terraces that proceed up the hill.

The hall encloses 100,000 square feet, sufficient to house 100-200 people. The barn measures 500 feet across with an enclosed area of 142,000 square feet. It could have held 2000 cattle plus hay. In the open center of the barn is a smaller barn, a pig pen, and a bunkhouse to house boys who maintained the animals. A chicken coop may have been within the barn.

Below the barn to the east, a stone-walled enclosure could collect dirty straw and manure for fertilization of fields. Below the house to the west, a similar stone-walled enclosure could hold compostable material from the house. Rainwater from roofs would have been collected in barrels for humans and livestock.

Figure 8 Yeavinger Bell around 2100 BC, looking north, superimposed on the topographic map.



Identity of the Titan Krios at Yeavinger Bell

Is it possible to identify the builders of Yeavinger Bell? The ashes and burnt bones of three people lay beneath a large cairn on the adjacent hill, one at the bottom, one in the middle, and one in a cist.

About 1 km south of Yeavinger Bell, at a location which commands a splendid view of the hill fort, a large cairn stood adjacent to Tom Tallon's Crag. Tate records that this was 'the

¹¹ I measure 47.5 feet; either the scale on the RCHME plan is short, or the building should be slightly bigger.

largest in the district', measuring 240 feet in circumference. Tate also noted that half of the cairn provided sufficient stone to build more than 1000 yards of the adjacent field wall to a height of 5 ft. and a breadth of 2 ft. 2 in. [which leads to a height of 42 feet]. The cairn contained a cist but no finds of interest were recorded from it. MacLauchlan (1867) recorded that 'there were a few bones towards the middle of the cairn, and towards the bottom there was a very disagreeable smell'.¹² Paul Frodsham.

I think the two people at the bottom and middle descend from Gaia for the following reasons.

According to Felice Vinci in Homer in the Baltic, Greek civilization began in the Baltic, not the Mediterranean. His critical piece of evidence is the 'List of Ships' in Book II of the Iliad, which progresses counterclockwise around the Baltic Sea, beginning north of Stockholm. He found a hundred names from the list, in sequence. Based on this list, Troy was in southwest Finland.

An excellent view of this Greek world in the Baltic is provided by a Frisian manuscript called Oera Linda Boek, which calls them Magyars. In 1900 BC, two commercial empires competed without war for trade in the Baltic and North Seas. The Frisian empire included western Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, England, eastern Ireland, northern France, western Spain, and parts of North Africa and Italy. The Magyar empire included Finland, eastern Sweden, Estonia, Poland, Norway, western Ireland, southern France, Crete and Tyre. Left unsaid was that Magyar ships controlled transatlantic trade in gold, tin and copper, and through their agents, the metals trade in the Baltic, Atlantic and Mediterranean. Their long trade route was backed by a huge support system in North, South and Central America. The greatest Frisian navigator was Admiral Inka, who solved the mystery of how to cross the Atlantic, knowledge that was lost in the catastrophe of 2345 BC.

Inka, grandson of Poseidon

Who was Inka? Greek history called him **Kylix**, while Roman history called him **Neptune**. Inka-Kylix-Neptune was the son of **Thasos** and **Argiope**, grandson of **Poseidon** and **Libya**, and great-great-grandson of **Gaia** and **Ouranos**, whose family founded a maritime civilization centered in Finland. Inka-Kylix-Neptune and his brother **Teunis-Phoenix** were sent by their grandfather Poseidon to study navigation under Pharaoh. In Egypt they learned the secret of how to cross the Atlantic, either from historical documents or from sea captains. Every 30 years, the reigning Pharaoh would send a fleet to Central America, to a special port under his dominion, to honor their dead and to bring back tobacco and other rare items. Inka-Kylix-Neptune had a grander vision, and when presented with the opportunity, guided an immense fleet across the Atlantic to settle along the Mississippi River. From this base he established a trading empire that carried tin from Bolivia and copper from Isle Royale to the markets of Europe. Their Mediterranean ports included Tyre, Crete, Marseille, and Canopus near Alexandria. Statues of Neptune still survive in many European ports grateful to purchase these metals.

In the Mediterranean Sea, the island of Crete was the principal distribution center for Inka-Kylix-Neptune. Near the Palace of Knossos, a stone wall similar to that of Yeavinger Bell surrounded a sanctuary atop Mount Juktas. This wall honored Zeus and Europa, the first rulers of Minoan Crete beginning around 2093 BC. Surprisingly, both rulers were born within sailing distance of Yeavinger Bell. Zeus was born in Denmark, where he was called Tectamos, son of Doros. Europa was born in Friesland, where she was called Korea-Core, daughter of Agenor and Telephassa, grand daughter of Poseidon and cousin of Inka-Kylix-Neptune. The ashes of Zeus and Europa lie together in a deep crevice within the walled sanctuary. Though both were born in Frisian territory, the Frisian Folk Mother banished them and thousands of others because they

¹² Frodsham, p. 20.

Name of Yeaving Bell from Eurybia

had lived in eastern Sweden and become contaminated by Magyar immorality. It was Inka who led these banished people across the Atlantic to a new home in America.

The perimeter wall on Mount Juktas consisted of immense stones that weighed several tons each, somehow transported up a steep incline and then shaped and lifted into place to form a wall about ten feet high. Within the sanctuary, a two-story stone building housed priestesses, who watched for ships at sea and communicated with dozens of other mountain-top sanctuaries using mirrors, beacon fires and smoke signals. This chain of watchtowers hop-scotched across Crete to the Greek mainland and beyond. An important rite at springtime was a sunrise ceremony, wherein they would dance and sing accompanied by lyres, flutes and shish-shish rattles, then kindle a new fire with a quartz lens.

Is there a connection between the walled sanctuary in Crete and Yeaving Bell in Northumberland? Lets examine the name.

Name of Yeaving Bell from Eurybia

The name **Yeaving Bell** makes no sense in English or Gaelic, but in Finnish, *Yeäverin-kyy pello* means 'Ever-blood-serpent field'. Finnish was the language of the Magyars, attested by Minoan inscriptions in Crete called Linear A that are Finnish. Thus the person commemorated by the cairn overlooking Yeaving Bell might have had the epithet 'Ever-blood Serpent'. This connection to serpent is extremely important because **Gaia** (< *Kaja* 'Dawn'), the founder of the Magyars, had another name **Ge** or **Kyy** meaning 'serpent'. Greek vases frequently depict Gaia and her descendants with the tail of a serpent. By combining three histories - Greek, Frisian and Irish - the importance of 'serpent' will become apparent.

In 2186 BC, after many years of drought, **Gaia** and her husband **Ouranos** (< *Kouran ahjs* 'Hand metal', i.e., a ring) led a group of about 1200 settlers from Galicia in northwest Spain to the Baltic in search of rain. According to Frisian chronicles, fierce Saxons stopped them near the Rhine. After much debate, they split into two groups, half going east to Poland, the other half going west to Ireland. Her relative **Cichol Grenchos** built six longboats in France to carry 600 Fomorian men and women to Ireland. *Cichol Grenchos* is Finnish, *Kyy-coolle Kyy-renkas*, meaning 'Serpent gathering, Serpent ring'. His legacy survives in the form of a double-headed serpent ring, once common throughout Ireland. Thus *Yeäverin-kyy* may be related to both Gaia and Cichol Grenchos.

In addition to bearing children by Ouranos, Gaia had five children by **Pontos** (< *Po'neitos* 'Reindeer snowdrift'), 'God of the Sea', one of whom **Eurybia**, 'Goddess of the mastery of the seas', nearly matches **Yeaving**. Eurybia comes from *Euri piia* meaning 'Golden Maiden', an attribute of her hair. She married the Titan **Krios** [< *kari-os* 'rock metal', i.e. copper], her half-brother by Gaia and Ouranos. The couple were sent to settle one of the four corners of Earth, after which Greek history loses direct contact with them. Their grandchildren were all noted seafarers, such as Nike, Goddess of Victory, usually depicted with wings that represent the flashing blades that propel a longboat. Thus the great cairn at Yeaving Bell may commemorate two children of Gaia, Eurybia, daughter of Gaia and Pontos, and her husband Krios, son of Gaia and Ouranos. The pair could have arrived with settlers around 2150 BC. Their grandchildren would then have participated in the Atlantic trade established by Inka-Kylix-Neptune.

If Yeaving Bell and the surrounding countryside was their home base, then their markets were England, Scotland and Norway. Trade products would have included copper, tin, bronze implements, amber, wine, olive oil, cotton cloth, dyes, spices, saddles, glass beads, ivory, feathers and other exotic goods. One method of payment would have been labor, which might account for the abrupt clearance of forests soon after 2100 BC.

Inka's connection with Bell Beakers

The signature pottery of both Frisian and Magyar trade networks was a decorated, copper-colored **Bell Beaker**, which resembles a bell when turned upside down. Presumably these were used to drink mead or beer upon conclusion of a trade in copper. This design originated in the copper mining region of **Asturias** and **Galicia** around 2900 BC, but remained fairly local until after 2100 BC, when in just two hundred years it spread across Europe, until supplanted by lower cost sources of copper.

From these mines flows the river **Sil**, navigable for a hundred miles, which today separates Spain from Portugal. In Finnish, *silli* means 'herring'. The mouth of the Sil comprises a protected estuary, where copious amounts of eel grass grow that herring stick their eggs to. This region has a long oral tradition of fishermen voyaging back and forth to Ireland, which lies directly north; black-haired Irish in County Kerry are said to come from Portugal. At the mouth of the Sil, near **Tiu**, lived Gaia, Ouranos and Cichol Grenchos during the height of the drought. One of the people with Cichol Grenchos was named **Sliabh Emor**, whose name comes from *silli aapa aimo oro* meaning 'herring-backwater splendid-stallion', a near perfect description of this region, famed for horses.

Oera Linda Boek describes the arrival at Texland of a trading fleet from their banished brethren in Tyre in partnership with priests of **Golar** from **Sidon** soon after 2090 BC. Copper weapons likely came from Spain. Note that Frisians had more valuable silver weapons (steel).

Then merchants came and begged him to let them have twenty vessels, which they would freight with the finest goods, and they would provide as many people to row as he would require. Twelve ships were laden with wine, honey, tanned leather, and saddles and bridles mounted in gold, such as had never been seen before.

Teunis sailed to the Flymar with all this treasure, which so enchanted the reeve of Westflyland that he induced Teunis to build a warehouse at the mouth of the Flymar. Afterwards this place was called Almanland, and the market where they traded at Wyringga was called Toletmark.

Their merchants exchanged their beautiful **copper weapons** and all sorts of jewels for our **silver weapons** and hides of wild beasts, which were abundant in our southern countries; but the Golar celebrated all sorts of vile and monstrous festivals, which the inhabitants of the coast promoted with their wanton women and **sweet poisonous wine**.

The folk-mother advised that they should sell everything except silver weapons, but no attention was paid to what she said. As the Thyriar had thus free play, they came from far and near to take away our goods, to the loss of our seafaring people.

Therefore it was resolved in a general assembly to allow only seven Thyrier ships and no more in a year. OLB Ch 24.

Lindisfarne's connection with Inka

The **Holy Island of Lindisfarne** meets this requirement. Visible from Yeavinger Bell, it has a high tor suitable for a lighthouse, and boasts a protected harbor. At low tide, a mile-long causeway crosses mudflats to the island. Every day thousands of tourists cross the causeway to visit the center of Christian power in the seventh century until plundered by Vikings in 793.

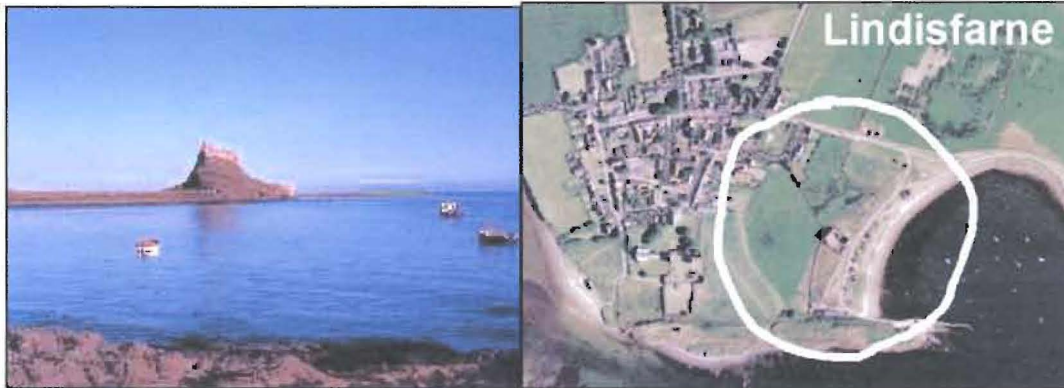
The name **Lindisfarne** has perplexed historians for generations. It may come from **Finnish** *Lintusille vaaran* meaning 'hill for birds', the rocky tor shown below.

Lindisfarne's connection with Inka

Lindi is a girl's name meaning 'little bird' from *lintu* meaning 'bird, girl'; *lintusille* means 'for birds'. The same name in Estonian is *Linda* meaning 'bird'.

Farne (pronounced varn) comes from *vaaran* meaning 'hill'.

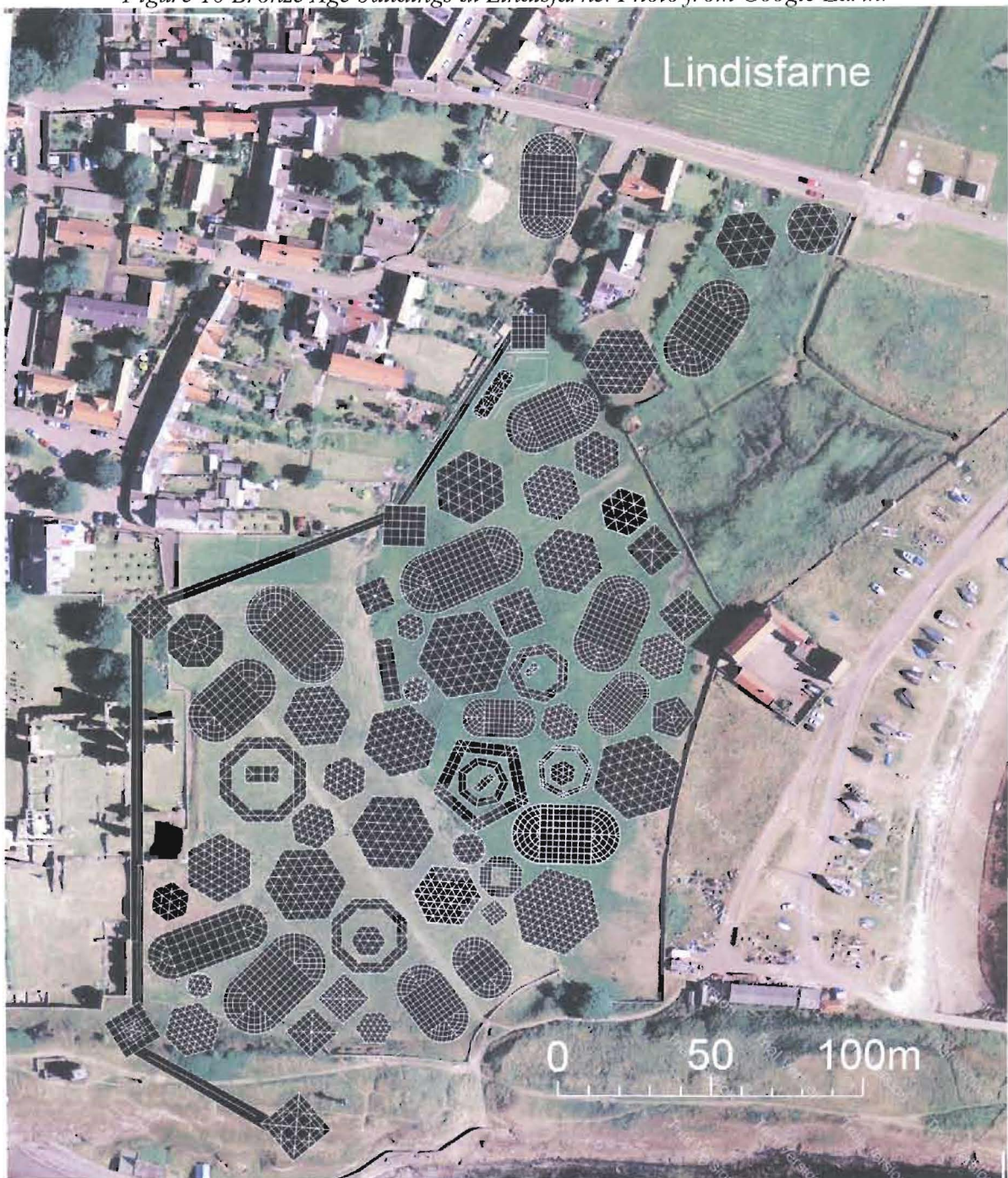
Figure 9 Lindisfarne castle and harbor, with Bronze-age city circled.



Near the city at Marygate, archaeologists found traces of a Neolithic building (4000-2200 BC), including gullies, slots and postholes. Bronze Age buildings, however, lie closer to the port. In the overview above, notice how the town sits back from the harbor. Vacant land between town and harbor has been grazed but not plowed, such that aerial photographs reveal faint traces of post-and-beam buildings, similar to those at Yeavinger Bell. Figure 10 shows many of these buildings, colored black. Parts of a defensive palisade and five towers mark the western limit.

White lines represent beams between posts. Post locations survive as spots of darker vegetation. Most dots are not post holes, only those that lie in straight lines, equally spaced, among parallel rows of dots equally spaced, all arranged in a precise geometry. Not easy!

Figure 10 Bronze Age buildings at Lindisfarne. Photo from Google Earth.



Thus the combination of Yeavinger Bell and Lindisfarne constitute a Copper and Bronze Age trading center that supplied metals and other scarce commodities to England, Scotland and possibly Norway. Eventually it was eclipsed by the port at Thames.

For comments and questions, please contact Christine Pellech in Vienna at www.migration-diffusion/info, or Stuart Harris in California at stuhar@onlymyemail.com.