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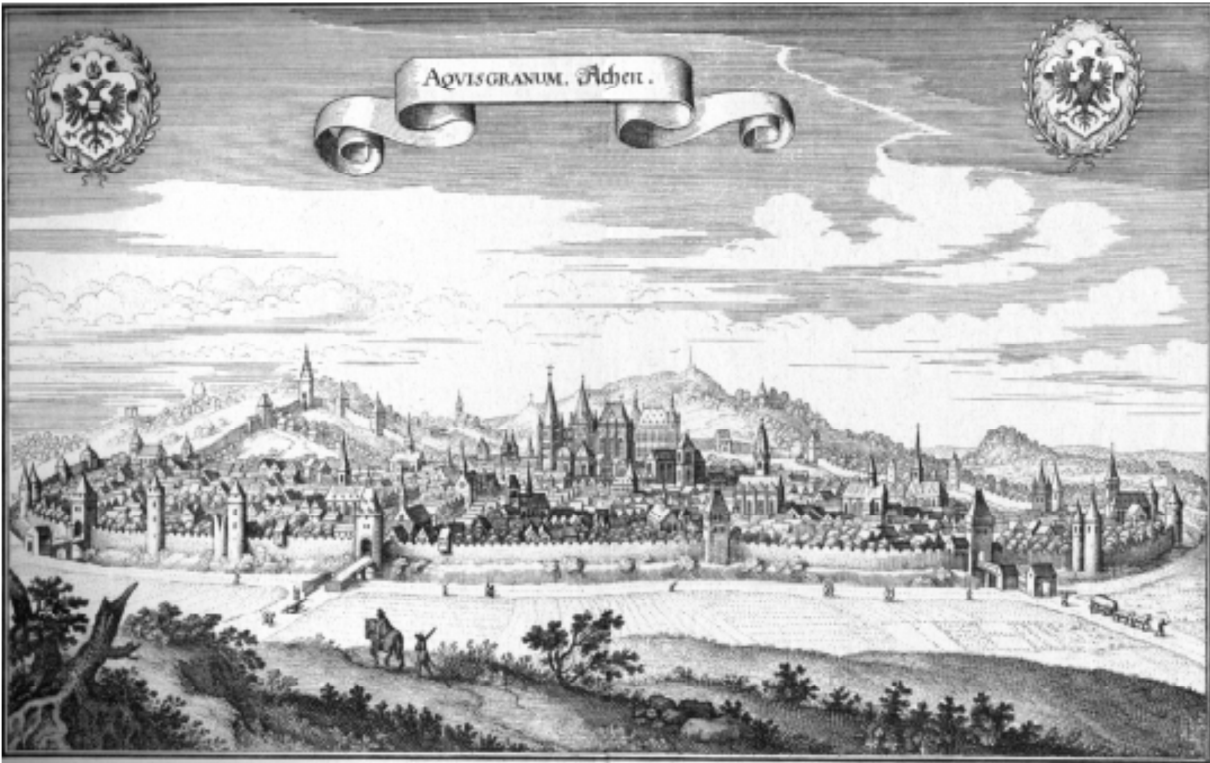
From AQUISGRANA (AACHEN)
to PIT-SA-IN (PESCINA)

[through Agu']

**As for “The Fable of the Indoeuropean” and the Oscan (obscure) Tongue,
a journey from Aquisgrana (Aachen) to Pit-Sa-In (Pescina) through “Agu’ ” (water).**

The philologist Giovanni Semerano sustained that one single language is at the origin of all the current ones, the Acadian tongue of the Sumerians.

I confirm it in these pages with a few examples, connected between themselves by a single term, “Water”, the primary element, which in Acadian was written and pronounced Agu’.



AQUISGRANA.

This can be split up into Agu-sa-reo-inn and means Water-that-flows-river (see “The Language of the Sumerians in Marsica”); Agu’ =water, sa=that (demonstrative adjective pronoun), Rheo=flow(s), In(n)=river (the bends being like the spires of a serpent).

The river that flows next to it is the Rhur River, and there are also many thermal water sources.

Even its name today, Aachen, is Agu-Inn (Water-River).

Starting with Aquisgrana Emperor Charlemagne started the dynasty of the Berardi’s and the County of Marsia (see “The County of Marsia”) in Italy, and with one of his descendants (Berardo) re-established Christianity there where it had begun (see “the Life of St. Berardo”). The Marù (Marro and after that Marruvium, not Marsuvium and Marsia as they had been called by Rome) were men who lived along courses of water Ma-Rheo and Ma-reo = flows-mouth (ma-ma)-youth, son (“Mary, the daughter of your son” – Dante Alighieri), in Germany along the Rheine and in Italy in Eastern Marsica, up to Aielli, Luco dei Marsi (Angi-zia, that strait) and Ant-ino (High-river), (see “The Future of Marsia”).



INNSBRUCK (City of Austria)

This is composed of “INN” which means river (‘Inn’ in cuneiform script and in handwriting looks like a serpent) and “BRUCK” which means bridge.

Bridge on the River



AQUILEIA .

From Agu' which means water and EL which means High, Up/Over.

Thus Aquileia means Over the Water.

Jesus Christ dying on the Cross cried out "Eli, Eli, Lama Sabactani", not calling on the Prophet Ely, as we well know, but asking for aid from ON HIGH, His Father.

Jesus spoke Aramaic.

....."Venezia città nobilissima ed antichissima fabricata da le rovine de la desolata Aquilegia, sovra fortunatissimi scogli de l'Adriatico senoda povera gente intimorita per le feroci minacce de Barbarici sdegni e precipitosi furori , de nemici del glorioso nome italiano l'anno dopo la redenzione del Mondo 450 ed in specialtà de fierissimi Unni , ch'Attila guidò di Dio flagello nomato suo destruggimento"

..."Venice such a noble and ancient city built from the ruins of the desolate Aquilegia, upon the ever so fortunate cliffs of the Adriatic womb...by poor folk fearing the ferocious menaces of the Barbarian's hasty and furious rages, of enemies of the glorious Italian name the year after the redemption of the World 450 and especially of the proudest of Huns, whom Attila guided with the God-given name of Scourge to its destruction" (Francesco Zazzera . 1615 .Storia della nobiltà d'Italia .14)



TORINO.

TO= that

RHEO= flows

IN(N)= River (the River Po)



ANIENE: River that flows into the Tiber.

Ain = River and Inn = River.

(twice river)



ASCOLI PICENO .

City of the Marche Region.

In Acadian Ahuscu-El . Aigu'-Agu' = Water and El = high , thus Over the Water (the Tronto river).

It was the first city to rebel against Rome at the beginning of the Italic Wars (91-88 BC)



AQUILA .

From the Acadian Agu' = Water and El (high).

Even the name of the capital city of Abruzzi means Over the Water (from the river Aterno=A = not, To=that, reo = flows, inn = river, without 'ter' it is the Arno).



AIELLI, the balcony over Fucino.

From Acadian Aigu' = water and El = High.

Even the name of Aielli is equal to that of Aquileia, Aquila, Ascoli and it means High at the Water, in this case the water was that of Lake Fucino, dried off (!) in 1875.



ASCHI ALTO .

Fraction of the municipality of Ortona dei Marsi.

Ausghu-El , Agu'-El.

In Acadian again Agu' = Water and El (High, Up/Over).

The agglomerate was built High up at the waters of the Pitone-Giovenco River, which flows in the underlying Valley.



ARTUCCHIA, today's Ortucchio.

This name is even more evident with the specifics of its etymology:

Arktos = Artic, straight, up (cfr. Arktos Ursus ,the Marsican bear, standing up straight) and
Agu' = water.

Thus it means "standing straight up above the water" = reef, island (and it was), of Lake Fucino.

(see "Adam, Man, Earth, Cross")



ASCOLI SATRIANO , in the Puglia Region.

As for Ascol Piceno and Aschi Alto, I don't encounter difficulties with the intuition that splits up its name into Ausu-E-Agu'-El, that is Acqua Alto, which means Over the Water (of the Ofanto River = Ofis-serpent, inn-river, to-that). (see "The Future of Marsia")



PESCINA

Here we are.

Even today the inhabitants of Celano call it Piscina and they are right. The vowel has changed into the mute 'ə' (schwa) of Abruzzi, same as for Pescara (Piscaria) and all the other towns of my Region which begin with 'Pesc' and there are a lot. (a long time ago it was Pit=opening, orifice, source, mouth ...).

It is clear that the river which flows nearby does not flood in a flow-back, as was brought to believe in Medieval times with the word Piscine.

Looking at the photograph its multi-millenary meaning can be noted: the Island of Delos in Greece, the one with the Oracle of Apollo, had an opening in the rock – Pitu.

The canyon down in the low end is the Pitu (the opening in the rock), Sa (that) of the Inn (the River).

That River was once called Pitone, yes, just like the serpent, like a river that after the Lake, disappeared, died flowing into the Petogne.

Sa = 'that,' in Acadian pronounced 'sh'.

On the left in the photo, behind the pine woods after the tower, there are still some remains of the (megalithic) walls of Plestina, which, without any forcing, is similar to the word Palestina (a river and a lake).

Therefore Piscina = Pit-sa-inn = Opening in the rock – that – river which is its Acadian name and, ... we go back in time to 4000 (four thousand) years ago. (see "Marsi, Not a Book of History Nor of Archeology" ...).

-References:

-Giovanni Semerano: *La favola dell'indoeuropeo* (The Fable of the Indoeuropean) – publisher Mondadori Bruno 2005

“Words hang on longer than stones. We have to listen to their secret as if they were the echo in a conch shell of the ocean’s abyss. They are voices of long gone peoples, but like stars gone out they continue even today to send their message of light.”

-G. Semerano – *Le origini della cultura europea* (The Origins of the European Culture)

-G. Pettinato – *Ebla, nuovi orizzonti della storia* (New Horizons of History)

-G.M.H. – *Origini della scrittura* (Origins of Writing) – Mondadori 2002

-Kramer – *I Sumeri* (The Sumerians)

Pescina 4-6-2014

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