

VIKING SPRAT

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Summary

Research found a sprat in the city of clean, way to western Chaco of Paraguay. Determination of their authenticity and location of the device within the framework of the testimony of Paraguayan history. Sprat is Viking votive character, with inscriptions on the obverse and reverse of it. It is a bronze casting light, with little tin, by the way of it, belongs to the twelfth century, with runic inscriptions on FUTHAR 16 characters expressing religious formulas Nordic.

1 INTRODUCTION:

The existence of pre-Columbian metal parts in Paraguay is confirmed by the chronicles, archaeological research, incidental findings, reports and briefs.

It has been verified on the ground the existence of metal casting molds in Amambay and iron smelting sites in the Storting, south of Ciudad Real on the left bank of the Paraná where I found not certified Spanish iron mines.

The discovery of the piece that occupies our attention unexpectedly came in by Mr. Tano Vargas, on the occasion of his participation in a Chaco Rally.

2 OBJECTIVES:

Ethnography has addressed Paraguayan aboriginal cultures specific to the Stone Age, calling the Neolithic Guaraní with the inappropriate name of "nomadic" despite the high level of agriculture Guaraní. The mention of the Paraguayan registration documents have been included within the general appellation of petroglyphs by the most distinguished historians. Our work will have washed the face of pre-Hispanic times in Paraguay, returning again to claim the existence of pre-Columbian Paraguayan history, as he had stated on the tribune newspaper 14/12/1977.

In that vein, we investigate this Sprat with proper methodology to determine its essential notes as evidence of the cultures of their hosts, who lived in the north and in the vicinity of the Assumption, in an area known as TAPUA Hispanic.

3 DEVELOPMENTS

Research was carried out under Part three aspects: morphological, epigraphic and linguistic, with such good result that is deemed reasonable to continue investigations at the site of discovery.

3.1 MORPHOLOGY

The bronze piece is lightweight with little tin. It measures 25.5 cm long, 6.5 cm wide and 2.0 cm in maximum thickness. One piece is also molded in both phases, to receive after entries made by a master in this art.

Sprat cost of three parts: handle, trim and leaf.

The handle of 8.0 cm in length has a cylindrical part with longitudinal grooves, between two strips of stretch marks is a part-conical cross surmounted by a hemisphere.

The lining of 4.5 cm long with two concentric circles of 2.0 and 3.0 cm in radius, forming a crown with 16 points subsections of 0.2 cm. The crown is flanked by pairs of wings and a series of circles in relief in the direction of higher rediae.

The sheet 13 cm long from the small circle to the point is without ornamentation lists to receive entries.

Comparative studies enabled to identify the rapier as a weapon Nordic has the same shape with variations in details of ornamentation. It is a miniature of weapons of battle, with decorative value, votive or protective. (Photo C).

3.2 EPIGRAPHY:

It was necessary to make international standard of entries for being designed to perfection, on the noble bronze.

The letters belong to the old FUTHAR, at FUTHAR in Anglo-Saxon, the New and FUTHAR, FUTHAR points, all of course, rune.

A different sign computation yields: 11 letters of the old, 8-letter Anglo-Saxon, 9 letters and 1 letter posted the item.

The joint analysis gives: The letters are in the ancient Anglo-Saxon, 7 letters of the New are included in the Old, but 2 points that are not, it incorporates a letter of dots.

Epigraphic system consists of inscribing letters of the Old and New FUTHAR, with a sign Dotted. Apparently uses a system of 16 signs with expressing the Nordic languages.

3.3 LINGUISTICS:

A semantic study allows us to understand the message inscribed on the front and back of sprat

On the front, there are signs in the garrison and on the sheet. (Photo A).

In the fitting is engraved the sun symbol, inside the circle.

In the sheet, a runic inscription which gives transliteration:

VATH. TRE. TEV. VETA. ALLA.

- a. VATH root function is protection of the father, why the word appears VATHER (the man who protects, the father).
- b. The TRE word means tree, ash YGGDRASIL, the World Tree, a giant, perennial and protector.
- c. The term VET means ancient, old man.
- d. VETA ALLA expression is a phrase pluralized, VETA dative plural, and ALLA, the plural of ALL. Translation: all the elders. Therefore the translation is: Protection, Ancient Tree, all the Elders. It is therefore a call to one of the ancient Viking myths.

On the reverse, there inscriptions on the garrison and on the sheet. (Photo B).

In the garrison, inside in the circle, two interlocking runic letters:

"IERAN and ANZUS". IERAN is the time of the year; ANZUS is the Father of Science, Wisdom and Art. The cosmogram is: The time of God. (Odin).

In the sheet, a runic inscription which gives transliteration:

FÖNK. RISTATHE. RUNÖRNA

- a. The word FÖNK is a patronymic, meaning hunter.
- b. The word RISTATHE means recorder.
- c. The word RUNÖRNA is the plural of rune, the completion of "Na" is the genitive plural, DANO of "runes."

Therefore, the translation is: FÖNK, rune caster. Is the certificate that has made a play for signature.

4 RESULTS

We are in the presence of a votive sprat, the term "tree house." In addition to the expression, is an amulet.

Expressions such as bringing Sprat, confirmed that the Vikings give answers to religious questions.

Sprat has the same typology of a group of European medieval weapons of XI century.

In Paraguay, sprat was blown pagan Vikings, Quine had occupied Normandy in the same period.

This finding confirms once again what we expressed in many articles over the Pre Hispanic Metallurgy in Paraguay.

TAPU that there was "a fishing port" that was checked by IRALA, who spent his moments of fun in the "port of fucking."

5 CONCLUSIONS:

The final evaluation of this study allows us to state with much credit and little imagination, the following:

- a. In the pre-Hispanic Paraguay tilled metals; melted copper. Without tin, did not get the bronze.
- b. Ceramic molds used to casting.
- c. The way of the spit, belongs to a Nordic weapons. Corresponds to the flowering of Tiahuanaco (Viking).
- d. The runic inscriptions with their messages of Norse mythology have influenced the country's ethnic groups as evidenced by the cultural forms of the same.
- e. The place of finding is important information for further research, extending the Paraguayan landscape archaeology.
- f. We have the finding of other metal parts, which deserve careful study of it, to further characterize pre-Hispanic cultures, so important for the country.
- g. Finally, we place a TAPU in a series of populations of Paraguay, with the characteristic metallurgical mentioned.

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