QUIPU AS163

Museum identification: No. VA42587 (Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin)

Main cord: color B

$ 0.0 cm: cord (1)*, then space of 2.5 cm.

2.5 cm: pendant cord (2), then space of 3.0 cm.

5.5 cm: group of 12 pendant cords (3-14), then space of 9.5 cm.

18.0 cm: group of 12 pendant cords (15-26), then space of 4.0 cm.

25.0 cm: end ¢

Cord	Knots (no., type, position)	Length	Color	Value	Subsidiaries (no., position)
1	1s(5.0);5L(27.5)	52.0¢	B	105	
2	5L(17.0)	26.5	BB	5	1:6.0
2s1	5L(9.0)	27.5¢	BB	5	
3	1s(11.5);8L(21.5)	34.5¢	B	18	
4	2s(11.0);1E(20.5)	40.5¢	BB	21	
5	1s(11.0);8L(20.0)	38.0¢	B	18	
6	1s(10.5);2L(18.5)	44.0¢	BB	12	
7	9L(17.0)	32.0¢	B	9	
8	9L(16.5)	35.5¢	BB	9	
9	5L(17.5)	25.0¢	B	5	
10	4L(17.5)	42.0¢	BB	4	
11	3L(17.0)	37.0¢	BB	3	
12	2L(16.0)	44.0¢	BB	2	

Cord	Knots (no., type, position)	Length	Color	Value	Subsidiaries (no., position)
13	2L(16.5)	44.5¢	B	2	
14	2L(14.5)	47.0¢	BB	2	
15	1s(11.0); 3L(20.0)	37.0¢	B	13	
16	1s(11.0); 5L(21.0)	41.0¢	B	15	
17	7L(19.0)	49.0¢	B	7	
18	7L(18.5)	50.0¢	B	7	
19	---	46.5¢	B	0	
20	2L(18.0)	42.5¢	B	2	
21	4L(18.0)	40.5¢	B	4	
22	4L(18.5)	41.5¢	B	4	
23	--	43.5¢	B	0	
24	--	41.0¢	B	0	
25	2L(17.0)	39.5¢	˙B	2	
26	--	57.0¢	B	0	

Observations

*1. Construction note: The twisted end of cord 1 is linked through the twisted end of the main cord so that it dangles from the end of the main cord. (See diagram for AS100.)

2. This is one of several quipus acquired by the Museum in 1907 with provenance Pachacamac. For others included in this group, see AS97.

3. By spacing there are 2 single pendants and then 2 groups of 12 pendants each.

4. The value of pendant 1 is the sum of the values in Group 1.

5. With one exception, the colors of the pendants in Group 1 alternate (B, BB, B, BB, etc.) while in Group 2, all pendants are B. The sums of the B colored pendants in Group 1, the BB pendants in Group 1, and the B pendants in Group 2 are 52, 53, 54 respectively.

6. The following regularities are found in Group 1:

a) $P_i = P_{i+1}$ i=5,10,11

    $P_i = P_{i+2}$ i=1,10

b) $P_i = P_{i+2} + P_{i+3}$ i=2,3,5,7,8   (but not i=1,4,6,9)

c) $P_i P_{13-i} = 36$ i=1,3,4,5   (but not i=2,6)

Of these, the following also hold:

$$\frac{P_i}{P_{i+1}} = \frac{P_{12-i}}{P_{13-i}} \qquad i=3,4$$

7. The following regularities are found in Group 2:

a) $P_i = P_{i+1}$ i=3,7,9

    $P_i = P_{i+2}$ i=10

b) $P_i = P_{i+2} + P_{i-1}$ i=3,7

c) $P_i P_{13-i} = 0$ i=1,3,4,5   (but not i=2,6)

d) $P_1 = \sum\limits_{i=2}^{6} P_{2i-1} = \sum\limits_{i=2}^{6} P_{2i}$

8. Comparing the regularities within each group, the following similarities are found between the groups:

a) There are 3 consecutive equal pairs and $P_{10} = P_{12}$.

b) $P_i = P_{i+2} + P_{i+c}$ i=3,7. For Group 1, c=3 while for Group 2, c=1.

c) $P_i \ P_{13-i} = K$ $i=1,3,4,5$. For Group 1, $K=36$ while for Group 2, $K=0$.

9. In every position, the values in Group 1 are greater than or equal to the values in Group 2   For both groups

$$P_1 < P_2 > P_3 \geq P_4 > P_5; \ P_7 \geq P_8 > P_9 \geq P_{10}.$$