

Discovering the Quipu “Rosetta Stone!”

The Inca Quipu Deciphered?

Abstract: This article discusses the discovery of a ‘Rosetta Stone,’ to finally deciphering the Inca,-‘Quipu’ problem. I am very pleased to have uncovered a new ‘Rosetta Stone!’ I believe the Quipu is the ‘lost string component’ (no-one realises it was lost or a component!) to the Irish Ogham Stone Language. I also believe that Ogham stone language is the Rosetta-key to the Quipu string language! I postulate that Ogham always was a string language, first and foremost. I hold that Ireland had always maintained trans-Atlantic contact (Tourism, trade and even Irish or Viking kingdoms in the New World!) Irish culture was mercilessly crushed however around c.900 and 1000 AD by Vikings. This was followed by Norman and Angevin domination in the centuries thereafter. A finally-unified, ambitious English monarchy brought what is known as the Irish Golden Age to a close. We lost tremendous cultural information.

About the Inca Quipu

The Inca Quipu is a system which remains un-deciphered. Although we know that a ‘number’ corresponds to a certain number of knots in the code, the text largely eludes us. We don’t have any key, any way this could work.

In fact the Quipu is an anomalous object in the New World because, for starters, the string language seems to have been invented possibly in Ancient China or at least Eurasia. From there the string language spread to Hawaii and other places. It should not actually really be in the New World, unless someone brought it there. As a qualifier, these string languages are however not quite the same as the Inca Quipu.

About the Irish Ogham (“OH-WIM”)

The Irish chronicles hold that the Irish Ogham was invented in Scythia (Central Asia) amidst the ruins of the Tower of Babel, suggesting great antiquity. (Pre Deluge)

I believe it was taken to Ireland when the Aryans (Pre-Irish), migrated to their ultimate Irish homeland in the west, but in the form of a string language. They would not necessarily carry carved rocks with them.

When I saw the incredible and wondrous Ogham writing carved painstakingly into a stone in Ireland, in 2014, I knew at once that something 'funny' was going on. My brain began to puzzle it out. This was obviously a case of 'more than meets the eye!'

The problem no-one discusses: There is far too much carving effort required to be expended simply for writing simple words. Why bother? It is a *lot* of carving just to write one word where an alphabet would suffice. And that's the problem. It a script that wasn't meant to be carved.

This had to have been 'written' on another medium, and only used on stone as a rare exception, particularly as 'Phoenician letters' were already, readily available, long before. It's not like 'they' didn't have them. It's more they didn't *want* to use them because they were accustomed to this Ogham writing in another, practical form.

This meant that the Ogham language, more time consuming, was simply perhaps seen as more sacred. Ogham was written on gravestones in preference to the Viking way of doing it. It may even have been the script favoured by St Patrick and imposed upon the Irish in defiance of Viking Runes.

I speculate this based on a prior suggestion that St Patrick's eradication of the snakes from Ireland was in fact the eradication of Viking gravestones from Ireland which had runes pasted around a big round world-encompassing cosmic serpent. This serpent was on gravestones because it was a symbol of resurrection and creation of the world.

Ireland should have thousands of Viking Stones. It has *zero*! Nor are there any 'serpent mounds' or 'serpentine rows of stones', such as at Carnac, France or Avebury, with its clearly serpent-inspired avenues. Ogham seems to have been a component of a violent and lost religious revolution. We do not know the details of Ireland before St Patrick, or even really who he was, or when we was!



Fig. Ireland was full of Viking settlers but they made ‘Runestones’ (gravestones) such as at left, not as on right, like other Vikings! I speculate St Patrick had a hand in this! (He did not like ‘snakes’).

Travels to the New World

There are various monastic traditions and tales which attest to the probability of travel to the New World, during the ‘Irish Golden Age.’ (the Dark Ages for everyone else) Among them is that of St Brendan, most famously, but there are quite a few more in more obscure manuscripts. From the other end of the picture, we have the various Amerindians looking east for centuries and expecting the impending return of the ‘Viracocha.’

These may have been sun worshippers. I speculate: first exiled Roman worshippers of *Sol Invictus* or even early Christians and later the Irish. Possibly even Templars (I have suggested the Terascan State in the New World was Templar-Controlled). Finally the Conquistadores arrived.

I speculate that Columbus ‘got the fame’ because of his hunger for fame and glory and the fact his voyage corresponded to the invention of printing and the invention of the first incunables (Pre-c.1500 AD books), allowing for the dissemination of his fame. Travels to the

new world could not have been publicised by any means before this era, and there was little 'Middle Class,' to care anyway, or buy any books to find out. Best-sellers had not yet arrived.



Fig. As soon as I saw Macchu Picchu, I realised I was looking at an Irish monastery of sorts. The architecture appears almost identical, as I have pointed out via many examples in Youtube videos. They say this is an Inca fortress. Maybe it was that later on, but monasteries have always been associated with mountain locations in the Old World.



Fig. Irish buildings similar to Macchu Picchu

The Celts loved the knot!

The Celts seem to have almost darn-well invented the knot. From the incredible art of the Book of Kells, which I have speculated contains capitals that look like Mayan letters, to non-manuscript, forged art, to the carved art in old churches, the knots are everywhere! The knot is also the sacred spiral, very prolific in ancient times indeed! A spiral was the symbol of God essentially. A triple spiral, presumably the Triple Goddess, the greatest goddess of Old Europe. The spiral represents infinite mystery and the great unknown and also unknowable.

About Ireland in the Dark Ages:

Ireland in the Dark Ages is not what we imagine. This was a Golden Age. Ireland exported learned scholars throughout the known world. Irish monasteries had 'branch offices'

in Italy and other places. There were literally Irish monasteries throughout the Old World, so why not the New? I believe that *Macchu Picchu* was one of these monasteries.

In my travels in Ireland, I uncovered 'knobbed stones,' as well as 'Inca doorwars', so much like what we see in the Inca World, again publicised to thousands in Youtube videos.

Trans-Atlantic Contact

And then came Ogham. I saw that not only was this 'Ogham' actually a string language, but it also could be the basis for the Inca Quipu. The basis for this is that the Irish seem to have mounted numerous expeditions to the New World during the Dark Ages. This is just incredible and beyond belief!



Fig. Blonde and Red Head Inca Dolls. We also see Platinum Blondes. These are a UK and Ireland Speciality.

A Website Confirms a Monastic-Quipu Connection!

I found a website, whose creator suggests that indeed the Quipu is quite similar to a knot used by Friars (Franciscans)! This confirms the monastic association with the knotted Quipu! (<http://www.ams.org/publicoutreach/feature-column/fc-2014-05>) Why would the Firar's knot be used in the Inca Quipu?

It may have been brought to the New World, from the Old World, where it was really invented, by proselytising missionaries. These interbred with the natives and thus 'became natives,' over many generations. They maintained a right to rule through the Viracocha legend which they passed to their children. The legend held that: "More will come."

The Irish Ogham as *KEY* to understanding the *Quipu*

This is one of the best Quipu pictures I have seen, because we see the presence of left and right handed knots!

In comparing this with Irish Ogham, we see a striking similarity. It seems the central line in Ogham script represents a string and then we have strikes heading out in different directions. We have horizontal. We have lines also jutting to the lower left and lower right. 'Handedness.' [I have also speculated, (I am a lost civilisation enthusiast), that this is also more fittingly based on an ancient computer code based ultimately on DNA.

Thus Ogham would have been favoured by St Patrick since it was 'The Language of God.', by some distant memory. This is even though, clearly for at least the archaeological record, no-one knew of DNA. The presence of a Pre-Babel knowledge in the legend implies the known existence of a previous civilisation, the Lost Civilisation before it was hit by some catastrophe, sending man back to the Stone Ages. A string language... used to create life. This assumes the existence of a former High-Tech Civilisation. I don't doubt it existed. Others do and that's fine! I don't mind! Back to the comparison!]

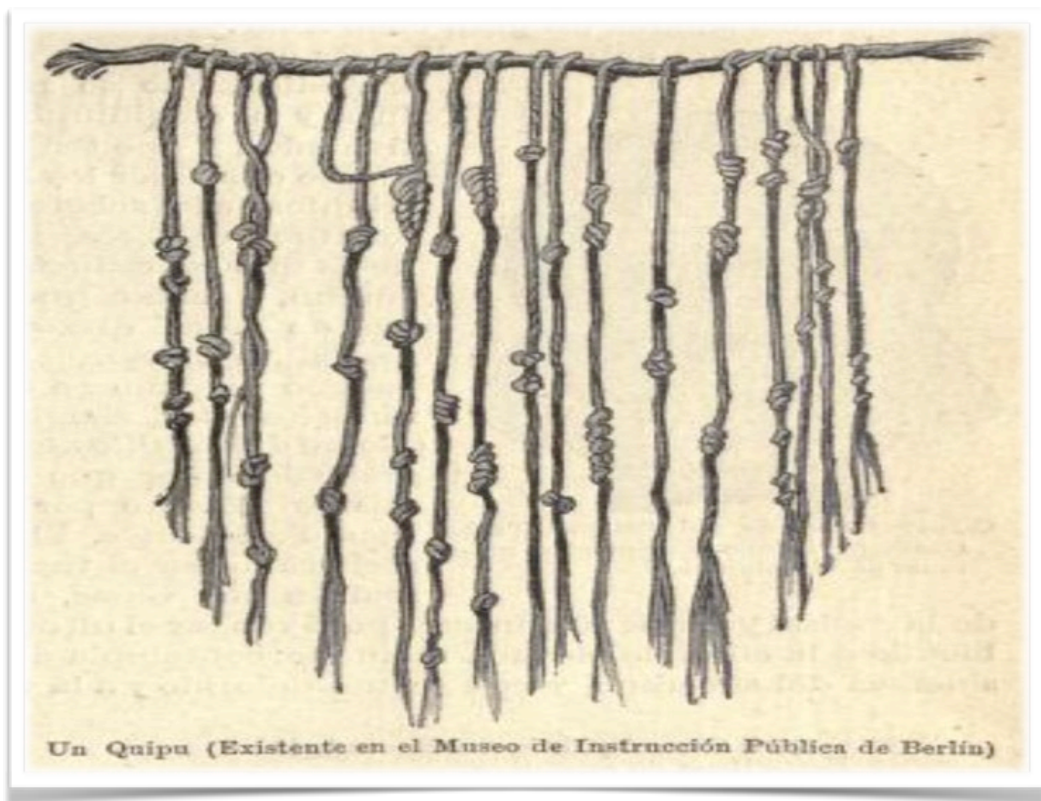


Fig. Obvious left- and right-handed knots, jut in different directions.

Consonants in Ogham and Quipu

There are left- and right-handed knots in Quipu, and left and right slanting lines in Ogham. We notice as well, the horizontal knot (vowels, possibly in both). We also see that the string actually juts left or right *after* the knot! That is a clue and clearly deliberate. This must be what the line on different sides of the ‘central line,’ are for in Ogham!

The Formation of Vowels in Ogham and Quipu

These are horizontal lines in Ogham and I believe in Quipu also. These are surely vowels.

Special Characters

There is a special Ogham character which represents one string wrapping around another, something we *do* in fact see in the Quipu!

There are even more strange Ogham characters! These include those for the 'start' and 'end of texts'. 'Start of text' is two lines becoming one (the top of a quipu?). 'End of Text' is one line becoming two again, where the Quipu presumably branches back.

There are other characters which clearly are for a helical, or stringed device, they resemble precisely the knots seen in the Incan Quipu. For more information please see my videos on the Quipu.

The Formation of Dipthongs

Dipthongs seem to be strange curls and cross hatchings in Ogham. This could relate to where the string juts out from one area, and into another, or curls around another string, in the Quipu! This is vowels joining up!

The conclusion of all this is Ogham is a string language, and could be the Quipu or the key to understanding it! Incredible!

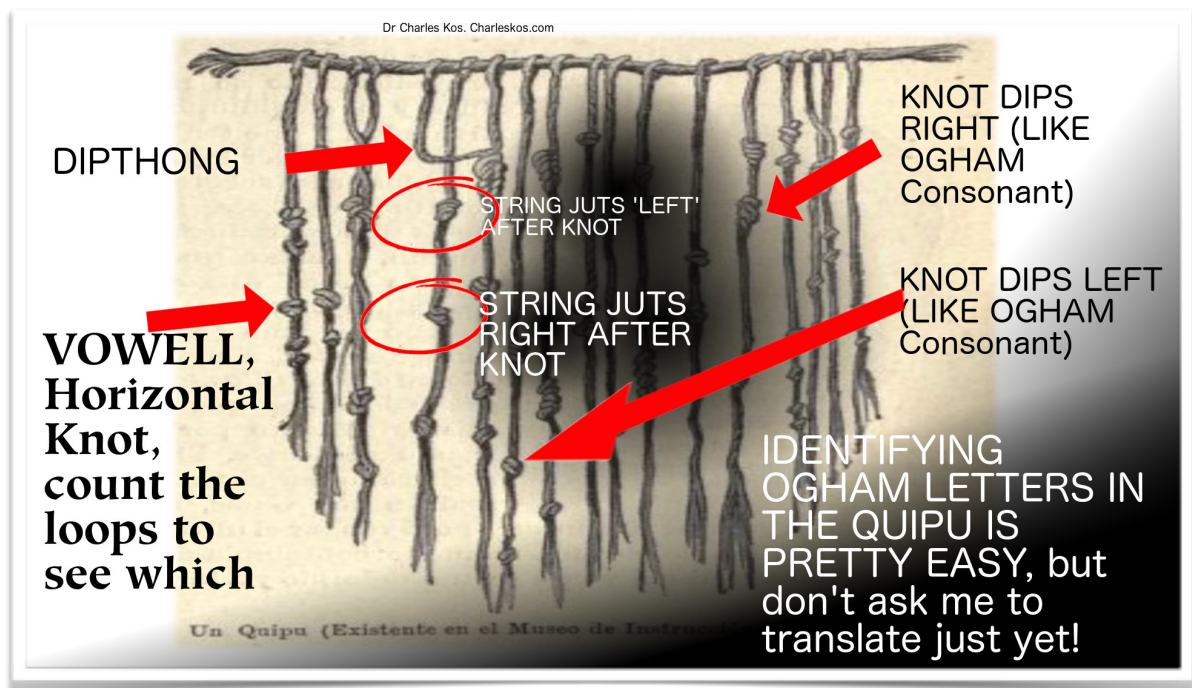


Fig. Putting it together!

Conclusion

Charles has discovered that what survives carved in stones in Ireland, Ogham (pronounced OH-Wim), has a basis as a string language. Epic evidence of trans-Atlantic contact between Ireland and the New World in the Dark Ages and even earlier suggests that this would be a relative of the Quipu.

I am very pleased to have made this discovery and am very pleased also with the support I have received from loyal viewers of my youtube channel, 'Charles Kos'!

Thank you all!