

*Armakuna and phaqcha: secular and ritual use of water at llaqta Machupicchu and its satellite sites.*

There were no written sources in the Andes that could express detailed information about the functioning of various pre-Hispanic cultures, including the Incan culture. The only available sources of written information are historical accounts left by the conquistadors and their successors who came to the Andes. The colonial chronicles are an excellent source of information about the Inca state but have limitations due to cultural and linguistic differences. The factors resulting from these limitations influenced the chroniclers' perceptions and their audiences. For centuries, historical chronicles were the primary source of information about the Inca state until Andean archaeology began to forge new research paths. Only the results of archaeological work have answered some of the research questions about pre-Hispanic cultures.

Since no Inca written sources exist, only an effective combination of historical documents and archaeological data can help reconstruct Inca culture. The purpose of the work presented here is to understand how the water management system functioned in the Inca state. Two interrelated aspects in the study area are the subject of this research: the concepts of "*armakuna*" and "*phaqcha*", which in quechua correspond respectively to the phenomenon of ritual and secular water use. The concept of water use in these aspects is vast, so the paper focuses specifically on the llaqta of Machupicchu and its satellite sites in Machupicchu National Archaeological Park.

The study highlights two key aspects: water use on certain ritual occasions and associated rituals in the study area. In order to give an insight into this issue, the first part - considered more theoretical - deals with the concept of water management systems. In contrast, the second part, more practical, presents examples from the Andean area and the Machupicchu National Archaeological Park.

The monograph aims not to explain water use in the Andes but to discuss some of the water management systems that serve different treatments. Thus, this work presents the structural modifications to water systems. Investment in water infrastructure had an extremely high status in Andean cultures. It was an attribute of divine figures, so it is logical to assume that it was a way to legitimize Incan power. This study assumes that Incan water systems played a political role in a propaganda context, demonstrating the ruler's power through the construction of complex hydraulic structures. Furthermore, due to the high density of such structures in Machupicchu Park, the study region was likely perceived as an area of powerful,

supernatural influence. In this case, the Inca ruler would have possessed this superhuman power used to construct a network of water management systems.

This study aims to present the water management systems around the Machupicchu National Archaeological Park in the following manner: In the first part, the reader will find chapters devoted to historical accounts. Information from colonial dictionaries for the basis of this introductory chapter. In this section, terms related to water - both in Quechua and Spanish - are summarized to show the terminological complexity of the subject. The second chapter explores historical accounts of Europeans and Metis and their perceptions of water management structures. These descriptions have inherent limitations due to their Eurocentric viewpoint. The second part of the same chapter focuses on ethnohistorical information regarding the various uses of water by the Incas. These writings contain detailed information on the functions of specific hydraulic units. The third chapter aims to present the reader with data on the abundance of different water management systems throughout the Andes. Based on studies at many sites, it was possible to find some parallels to the complexes in the project area.

The second part of the paper contains a study focused on the Machupicchu llaqta area and its satellite sites. At the beginning of this chapter, the reader will find a methodological proposal for the hydrological study, while the next section presents an analysis of water management systems.