Large clay vessels in the tomb decorated with incised designs placed the
cremated remains of the deceased in a raised corner stone. A bronze mask and a
woodenodel decorated in a checkerboard pattern adorns the tomb.

The Nicoya Shaman

Jane Stevenson Day and Alice Chiles Tillet

The Nicoya Shaman

10.
The Nica has a unique culture, and the Nica people are closely related to the people of Panama. They share many similarities in language, customs, and traditions. The Nica people are known for their intricate weaving and basketry, as well as their culinary skills.

In the past, the Nica people relied heavily on agriculture, primarily growing staple crops such as maize, beans, and plantains. They also had a rich tradition of hunting and gathering, which continued even as their agricultural practices evolved.

The Nica people have a strong sense of community and are known for their hospitality. They are also known for their respect for nature and the environment, which is reflected in their traditional ways of living in harmony with the land.

In recent years, the Nica people have faced challenges such as deforestation and environmental degradation. However, they continue to work to preserve their culture and traditions for future generations.

The Nica people are proud of their heritage and take pride in their unique identity. Their culture is a testament to their resilience and adaptability, and they continue to play an important role in the region's cultural landscape.

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The text is not transcribed due to the image being a map and not containing readable text.
The Niocha shaman

Figure 10.3 (above): Niocha shaman standing on stool.

Figure 10.2 (above): Female.

The Niocha shaman's role in this context is to channel the spiritual forces through the body and the mind. This power is manifested in various ways, including the ability to heal, predict the future, and communicate with the spirits. The shaman is often associated with the elements and is believed to have a special connection to the supernatural.

Power is also manifested in creative ways, such as through art and music. The shaman is often seen as a mediator between the spiritual and physical worlds, and their role is to bridge the gap between the known and the unknown.

The shaman's role is important in the community, serving as a connector between the physical world and the spiritual realm. Their knowledge and abilities are highly respected, and they are often consulted during times of crisis or important decisions.

The Niocha shaman's role is not only spiritual but also practical, as they often provide guidance and support to the community. Their wisdom is valued, and their advice is sought in matters of health, wealth, and prosperity.

The Niocha shaman's role is also important in maintaining the balance between the spiritual and physical worlds. Their presence is crucial in ensuring that the community remains in harmony with the natural forces that govern the universe.

The Niocha shaman's role is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the importance of maintaining a connection with the spiritual realm. Their wisdom and knowledge are a gift to the community, and their presence is a reminder of the importance of respecting and honoring the spiritual forces that govern our lives.
In pre-Columbian times, monkeys appeared prominently in the mythology of the Aztecs. They were associated with the gods of war and were often depicted in religious artifacts. In the Aztec calendar, the year of the monkey was significant, and the image of a monkey was used to represent the year.

In the folklore of the Maya, monkeys were considered to be symbols of knowledge and wisdom. They were often depicted in stone carvings and were associated with the god of fertility.

Monkeys were also important in the mythologies of many other cultures. In Chinese mythology, for example, the monkey was considered to be a symbol of longevity and was often depicted in artwork and literature.

Overall, the imagery of monkeys in pre-Columbian times was rich and varied, reflecting the cultural values and beliefs of the peoples who created them.
The Niyoga Shaman

The Niyoga Shaman 229

The Niyoga Shaman is an ancient shamanistic figure who is said to have lived in the time of the Niyoga tribe. He is known for his ability to communicate with the spirit world and for his powerful healing abilities. The Niyoga Shaman is also said to have been able to predict the future and to have the power to cure all diseases.

The Niyoga Shaman is depicted in various works of art, including paintings and sculptures. He is often shown wearing elaborate clothing and carrying a staff. His face is often painted red, which is said to represent the power of his spirit.

The Niyoga Shaman is believed to have lived in a time when the world was in chaos and the people were in danger. He is said to have appeared to the people with a message of peace and prosperity. He taught the people how to live in harmony with nature and how to use their own energy to heal themselves.

The Niyoga Shaman's teachings have been passed down through the generations, and his legacy continues to inspire people to this day. His wisdom and knowledge continue to be sought after by those who seek to understand the mysteries of the universe and the power of the spirit world.
In component Cosma Piro, anthropomorphic figures and jade pendants are found. Although not always present, jade pendants are known to be part of shamanic attire. The presence of jade pendants and jade figurines, often depicting deities or spirit forms, suggests a connection to worship and ritual practices. These artifacts are found in association with stone mounds, further indicating a ceremonial or ritualistic use.

Figure 10.7 Rosales Zondo engraved stone with dancing shaman. Courtesy Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Photograph by Hilila Burer.

Figure 10.8 Jadeite ax-god pendant.
The cycles of the people. We have seen that the various animal stunts in pots and in the 
forms of the Tonga and Basque roosts, shamans played a major role in the 
discussion presented in this chapter, indicating their prominence. In Chapter 2, we 

CONCLUSIONS

The people of the people, Zuni, and their ceremonial leaders consider themselves the people of the 
place where the pottery is kept in unwieldy contexts. Today in modern 

Photograph 10.9. Ceramic bowl with bell effigy. 

Figure 10.8. Aztec calendar stone. 

The chalice shaman 233
