A000-AM,C-Taino-Ceremonial Celt-Owl-Seated-Andesite-1000 CE



**Case No.:**

**Accession No.**

**Formal Label:**

**Display Description:**

Owl-like spirit in a figural ceremonial seated position.

The Taino ceremonial celt embodied thereomorphic themes, suggesting a connection with the realm of the *cemi*. Since the ceremonial celt is rare among the Taino, their ownership was probably restricted to prominent caciques.

Cemi owls were likely gods or spiritual representatives important to Taino cosmological inquiry. The consensus is they were not simply naturalistic owls, but symbolic representations. Owls were associated with the afterlife and allies of the behique who sought their aid during hallucinogenic ventures. These celts are invariably fashioned from very heavy, dense, fine-grained basalt, which makes their surface very smooth when finished. Their subject matter ranges between anthropomorphic spirits to aviform spirits with large concave eyes, perhaps of owls. This suggests that these celts were used in ceremonies invoking the spirits of either deceased ancestors or the nocturnal, all-seeing owl.

Intricate detail on the heads of these aviform celts may incorporate a series of concentric circles above the frontal region as in this example suggestive of superior enlightenment as the concentric circle is a symbol for the sun.

**LC Classification:**

**Date or Time Horizon:**

**Geographical Area:**

**Map:**

**GPS coordinates:**

**Cultural Affiliation:**

**Media:**

**Dimensions: L 11 in**

**Weight:**

**Condition:**

**Provenance:**

**Discussion:**

Ceremonial celts perhaps originated with the Olmecs (1400-400 B.C.E.) at sites like La Venta , where they depicted their most prominent deity, the god of maize. Post Classic Mayan traders (900-1698) interacted with many peoples of the Gulf of Mexico, probably including the Taino, whom they may have influenced to make their own ceremonial celts since Mayan ceremonial celts were an important part of their religious rites..

**References:**