

AN INTRODUCTION TO SHAMANISM

Shamans are an integral part of communal religious traditions, professionals who make use of personal supernatural experiences, especially trance, as a resource for the wider community's physical and spiritual wellbeing. This Introduction surveys research on the topic of shamanism around the world, detailing the archaeology and earliest development of shamanic traditions as well as their scientific "discovery" in the context of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century colonization in Siberia, the Americas, and Asia. It explores the beliefs and rituals typical of shamanic traditions, as well as the roles of shamans within their communities. It also surveys the variety of techniques used by shamans cross-culturally, including music, entheogens, material culture, and verbal performance. The final chapters examine attempts to suppress or eradicate shamanic traditions, the revitalization of shamanism in postcolonial situations, and the development of new forms of shamanism within new cultural and social contexts.

THOMAS A. DUBOIS is the Birgit Baldwin Professor of Scandinavian Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he teaches in the fields of Scandinavian studies, folklore studies, and religious studies. He is author and editor of five books including *Nordic Religions in the Viking Age* (1999) and *Sanctity in the North: Saints, Lives and Cults in Medieval Scandinavia* (2008).



AN INTRODUCTION TO SHAMANISM

THOMAS A. DUBOIS

University of Wisconsin-Madison





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK
Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521695367

© Thomas A. DuBois 2009

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2009

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data DuBois, Thomas A. (Thomas Andrew), 1960– An introduction to shamanism / Thomas A. DuBois.

p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-0-521-87353-6 (hardback) —
ISBN 978-0-521-69536-7 (pbk.)
I. Shamanism. I. Title.
BF1611.D83 2009
201'.44-dc22
2008053947

ISBN 978-0-521-87353-6 hardback ISBN 978-0-521-69536-7 paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this book, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



Contents

List of illustrations Preface		<i>page</i> vii ix	
PAI	RT I INTRODUCTIONS	I	
I	Shamanism and the issue of religion	3	
2	A history of shamanic encounters	12	
3	Shamanism in archaeological evidence	26	
PAI	RT II SHAMANIC SOTERIOLOGY AND RITUAL	39	
4	Cosmology and the work of the shaman	4 I	
5	The shamanic calling	56	
6	Mediating the spirit world: shamanic roles and careers	82	
PAI	RT III EXAMINING RITUAL EFFECTIVENESS	107	
7	Séance, trance, and the shamanic mind	109	
8	Shamans, clients, and healing	133	
PART IV THE SHAMANIC ARSENAL		151	
9	Music and entheogens: pathways to ecstasy	153	
Ю	The material culture of shamanism	176	
II	Shamanic verbal art	202	

v



Vİ	Contents	
PAR	T V SHAMANIC POLITICS IN A CHANGING WORLD	219
12	Shamanism under attack	221
13	Shamanic revitalizations	248
14	Neoshamanism	264
Epilogue		291
Bib	liography	295
Index		312



Illustrations

Cover. Woman transforming, detail from mural *Freedom*, by Lon Michels (www.lonmichelsart.com), used with the artist's permission. Photo courtesy John Hunter.

Figure 1.	Thai Vang Yang, a practicing Hmong txiv neeb.	
	Photo T. DuBois.	page 4
Figure 2.	Inuit angakok. Drawing included in Knud	
	Rasmussen's Eskimo Folk-Tales (1921).	36
Figure 3.	Inuit drawing of a helping spirit looking in on village	
	activities. Drawing included in Knud Rasmussen's	
	Eskimo Folk-Tales (1921).	75
Figure 4.	Japanese itako shamans open for consultations. Photo	
	courtesy Phil Colley/www.theorientalcaravan.com	80
Figure 5.	Altai shaman's costume, collected by A. V. Anokhin in	
	1911. Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and	
	Ethnography Kunstkamera, Russian Federation. Photo	
	courtesy Juha Pentikäinen.	174
Figure 6.	Nganasan shaman Turbyaku Kosterkin and his wife	
	Valentine Kosterkina during séance. Taimyr krai,	
	Russian Federation. Photo courtesy Juha Pentikäinen.	178
Figure 7.	Yupik shaman in costume with patient, Nushagak,	
	Alaska, 1890s. Photo by Frank G. Carpenter. Courtesy	
	University of Washington Libraries.	181
Figure 8.	Kwagul Mask of Tsunukwalahl, photographed by	
	Edward S. Curtis c. 1914. Library of Congress	
	LC-USZ62–52217.	183
Figure 9.	Neng Nor Lee's Hmong shamanic altar, Eau Claire,	
	Wisconsin. Photo courtesy James P. Leary.	193

vii



viii	List of illustrations	
Figure 10.	Sakha (Yakut) effigy figure, collected in 1928 by	
	I. P. Soikkonen. Peter the Great Museum of	
	Anthropology and Ethnography, Kunstkamera,	
	Russian Federation. Photo courtesy Juha Pentikäinen.	194
Figure 11.	Khanty idol, collected by U. T. Sirelius, 1898.	
C	Photo courtesy Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura.	197
Figure 12.	Sámi <i>sieidi</i> stone, "Orrit," Rávttasjávri, Sweden.	
C	Photo courtesy Mikael Svonni.	198
Figure 13.	Contemporary Chukchi shamanic dancer.	
0	Photo courtesy Gregory Gusse.	246



Preface

The following study surveys current understandings and research on the topic of shamanism. An initial set of three chapters introduces the "discovery" of shamanism in Western scholarship during a period of intense interaction between indigenous cultures around the world and forces of Western exploration, expansion, and colonization. The set of traditions associated with practitioners designated by the Evenki (Tungus) term *shaman* became generalized in scholarly formulations into an overall norm, one which more recent scholars have also sought to encounter in ancient textual as well as archaeological sources. The antiquity and seeming uniformity of the traditions have been explained through both psychological and historical theories and are a source of enduring interest for scholarly as well as generalist audiences.

A second set of three chapters examines the soteriology and rituals typical of shamanic traditions, as well as the roles of shamans within their communities. The importance of particular understandings of the cosmos and the experience of the shamanic profession as a calling are discussed in detail, with an emphasis on the interaction of personal religious experience and communal needs and expectations. In this context, shamans can be regarded as integral parts of communal religious traditions, professionals who make use of personal supernatural experiences as a resource for the wider community's negotiation of physical and spiritual wellbeing.

Two further chapters survey current research focusing on the ways in which shamanic traditions and techniques can be understood cognitively. Scholars have sought to uncover the mechanisms in the brain through which shamanic trance states are effected, managed, and interpreted. Other scholars working within the area of the ethnography of healing have explored the ways in which shamanic therapeutic acts can prove effective, not only for patients, but also for the broader community as well as for the shaman personally.

A further set of three chapters explores some of the arsenal of performative techniques used by shamans cross-culturally within their professional



X

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-87353-6 - An Introduction to Shamanism Thomas A. DuBois Frontmatter More information

Preface

activities. Music frequently plays a key role in shamanic rituals, as do entheogens — psychoactive substances used for religious purposes. Material culture helps express and effectuate shamanic relations, both for shamans and for their communities. Verbal lore — narratives or incantations performed by shamans, accounts of shamanic experiences, or narratives of primordial or historical shamans — provides a rich pool of knowledge regarding the spirit world and the workings of the shaman within it.

A final set of three chapters examines shamanic traditions today. The same era of Western expansion that led to the scholarly identification of shamanism as a religious phenomenon also led to an intensification of efforts to eradicate or replace it, often in favor of new religious traditions introduced by colonial forces. Communities at times resisted such efforts, retaining at least elements of prior shamanic beliefs even in contexts of profound religious change. Occasionally, communities have revitalized prior shamanic traditions, seeing them as a key for cultural survival and the recovery of lost social cohesiveness. And finally, individuals have attempted to recreate or even adopt shamanic traditions personally on the basis of scholarly information as well as extant evidence regarding the nature or workings of shamanic activities in general. These neoshamanic movements can be regarded in part as a product of a blurring of the conceptual boundaries that once separated Western scholars and their readers from the shamanic communities they sought to understand.

I owe thanks to many for help and encouragement in this project. My colleagues in religious studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison deserve thanks first of all for having encouraged and supported my teaching in this area. Special thanks in this connection go to Charles L. Cohen and Quitman Phillips, past and present directors of the university's academic program in religious studies. They helped make it possible for me to develop and test a framework for conveying past and current research on shamanism to students with little previous knowledge of the subject. Colleagues in both the university's folklore studies program and Department of Scandinavian Studies were also instrumental in the project, particularly James P. Leary, Ruth Olson, Susan Brantly, and Scott Mellor. My students, too, deserve tremendous thanks, both for their enthusiasm for the topic and for their various insights over the years. Often students became important informants as well as valuable critics of my writing and presentations. In the wider field, I thank especially Thai Vang Yang, Peter Nause, Anna-Leena Siikala, Juha Pentikäinen, Neil Price, Frank Korom, and Timothy F. Tangherlini.

At Cambridge University Press, Senior Commissioning Editor Dr. Kate Brett and Assistant Editor Gillian Dadd were consistently supportive and



Preface

хi

enthusiastic about the project and helped bring my plans to reality. The three anonymous reviewers who vetted the manuscript at different stages provided valuable advice that greatly improved the final product. Working with the press has been a great pleasure and a rich intellectual experience in itself.

My work was generously supported by the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin-Madison as well as the Birgit Baldwin Professorship of the university's Department of Scandinavian Studies. This assistance made it possible for me to complete this project within a time frame that sometimes appeared utterly unrealistic and overambitious. Many thanks go to my graduate project assistant Hilary Virtanen, who wrestled with my bibliography and various chapters and provided valuable input throughout that kept the project on track, particularly in its final stages.

As always, I thank my family for their patience and support.