

~~Old~~ Old Kvik sculptural art -

const. of animal or human figures
usually decorated with Kvik designs.

1. Stylized form of head and face - pointed
at top, face long & narrow, very long str. nose,
most of bodies ^{of sculptures} in this period covered
with Kvik.

Old Bering sea culture; style II (300 A.D.)

Same distribution of Kvik & occurs at
same sites.

~~Kvik~~ OKVIK sub-style and OBS-style II are
closely related.

Long, straight spurred lines so typical of Kvik
style C were rarely used but small spurs
were often attached to circles, to transverse lines,
and to deeply cut or lightly curving lines
that served to mark off panels in surface
decoration. Circles became larger and curving
lines, which had no important part in OKVIK
art were used increasingly to separate
individual units & unify the total design in
the more sophisticated engravings of OBS-style II.

Important point is that both styles
employed most of same basic elements,
making it difficult to distinguish between them.

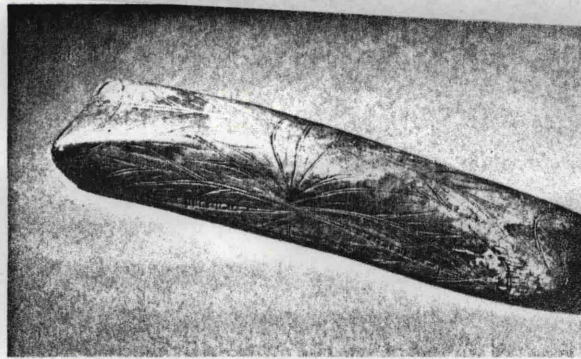
Old Bering sea style III -

a simplification and variation of more
variable style II.

Overall surface decoration reduced &
primary emphasis is given to graceful flowing
lines and concentric circles and ellipses.



2 HUMAN FIGURE
Walrus ivory
9.35 (3 11/16) HIGH
Okvik, (Old Bering Sea I)
St. Lawrence or Punuk Islands?
Museum purchase
Museum of Primitive Art, 58.5



1 GUT SCRAPER
Walrus ivory
13.1 (5 5/32) LONG
Okvik, (Old Bering Sea I),
sub-style "A"
Excavated at House #1 (South House),
Old Hillside Village, St. Lawrence
Island, by Henry B. Collins, 1930
Museum collection, 14 January 1931
Smithsonian Institution, 352 601

Okvik art, the oldest in the Bering Sea area, was essentially a linear style, of which three more or less distinct sub-styles can be recognized. The earliest, (A) of which this ivory scraper for removing fat from walrus and seal intestines is an example, was a rather crude, bold decoration consisting of thick deeply incised lines to which long slanting spurs were attached, and an occasional circle or oval.

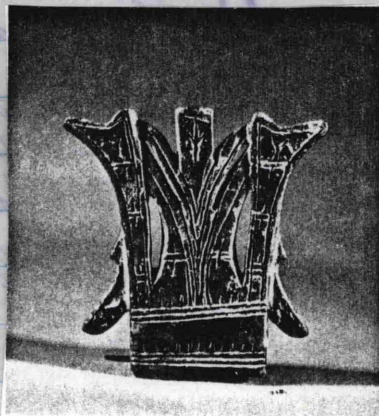
Henry B. Collins, *Archaeology of the Bering Sea Region*, 1934, fig. 2; and 1935, pl. 3; also *Archaeology of St. Lawrence Island*, pl. 13.
H. B. C.



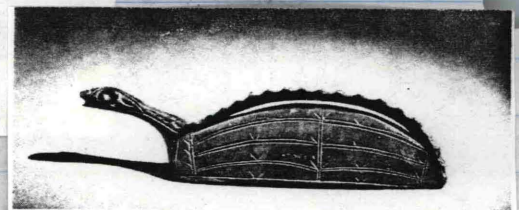
3 FEMALE FIGURE
Walrus ivory
14.6 (5 3/4) HIGH
Okvik, (Old Bering Sea I), sub-style "A", with traces of transition to sub-style "B"
Discovered on St. Lawrence Island, October 1972
Museum purchase, 1972
Alaska State Museum



13 HARPOON SOCKET PIECE
Walrus ivory
20.8 (8 3/16) LONG
Old Bering Sea II
Discovered on St. Lawrence Island, October 1972
Museum purchase, 1972
Alaska State Museum



18 TURRETED OBJECT
Fossil ivory
7 (2 3/4) WIDE
Late Punuk
Excavated at
Island, by Otto W. Geist
Museum collection, 1931
University of Alaska Museum,
1-1931-975



7 BIRD-SHAPED WOMAN'S KNIFE HANDLE
Walrus ivory
9.5 (3 3/4) LONG
Okvik sub-styles "B" and "C"
Discovered on St. Lawrence Island, October 1972
Museum purchase, 1972
Alaska State Museum