

" Eskimo culture on St. Lawrence Island
has been devoid of art "

Bornick and Thule (500-1000 A.D.)

Taken from sites at Bornick in 1959.
Had basic affinities with ^Q Krulik - O B S &
early Bornick.

These cultures not noted for their art,
Had no urge to decorate Harpoon heads or
handles.

~~Q~~ Spretak (350 A.D.)

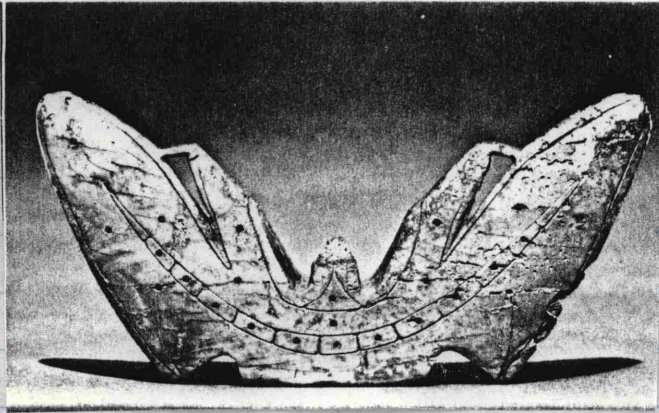
Paint Haps on Arctic coast excavations.
See next page.

17 WINGED OBJECT

Fossil ivory

16.1 (6 5/16) LONG

Early Punuk, showing elements of transition from Old Bering Sea III
Museum of the American Indian,
Heye Foundation, 3/2523



19 ORNAMENTAL BAND

Walrus ivory

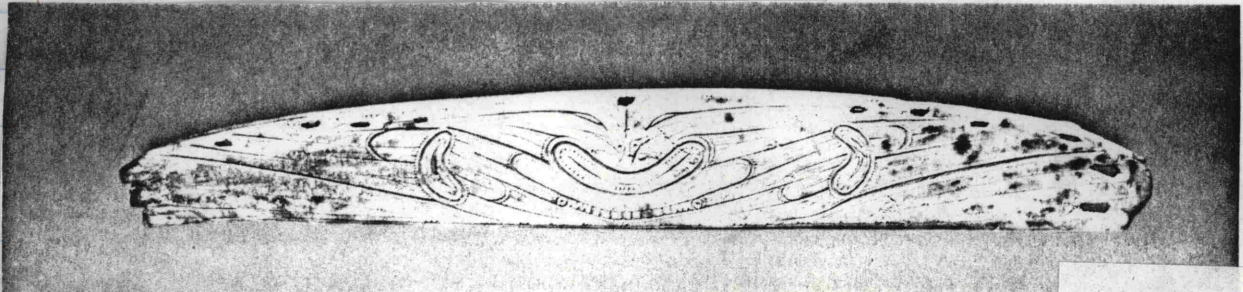
26.9 (10 19/32) LONG (approximately
1 cm. lost from excavated length by
curvature due to drying)

Ipiutak

Excavated from burial in prehistoric
village site at Ipiutak, near Point
Hope, by Froelich Rainey, 1940
Museum collection, 1940
American Museum of Natural History,
60.1-7702

The most remarkable and most
puzzling of all prehistoric Eskimo
cultures is the Ipiutak, which flourished
on the Arctic coast of Alaska around
the 4th century A.D. Only a little later
than Old Bering Sea, it was closely
related to the latter, sharing its basic
art motifs and many other features.
Yet in other respects Ipiutak was quite
different; it possessed a wealth of
curious ivory carvings unknown to
other Eskimos.

H. B. C.



28 SPIRAL ORNAMENT WITH
HEAD AT EITHER END

Walrus ivory

23.2 (9 1/8) LONG

Ipiutak

Excavated from prehistoric village site
at Ipiutak, near Point Hope, by
Froelich Rainey, 1945
Museum Expedition collection, 1945
American Museum of Natural History,
60.2-4180



29 SPIRAL ORNAMENT WITH
TWIN BIRDS' HEADS

Walrus ivory

18.1 (7 1/8) LONG

Ipiutak

Excavated from prehistoric village site
at Ipiutak, near Point Hope, by
Froelich Rainey, 1945
Museum Expedition collection, 1945
American Museum of Natural History,
60.2-4177

