



## Bowl with wolf head

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**Not on display**

**Title/Description:** Bowl with wolf head

**Object Type:** Bowl

**Materials:** Mountain-sheep horn

**Measurements:** l. 216 x w. 155 x l. 216 mm

**Accession Number:** 728

**Historic Period:** 18th/early 19th century

**Production Place:** North America, Northwest Coast, The Americas

**Cultural Group:** Tlingit

**Credit Line:** Purchased with support from Robert and Lisa Sainsbury, 1980

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Yáadu wé s'ix'. Yáat'aa áwé asheidíxh awliyéxh. Aaa, a shá khu.aa wé atgutú ádi; hél xhwasakú daa sá. Iyateen wé a kalik'ats'i ooxh, kha wé a koowáat'i guk. Wé asheidíxh dulyeixh s'ix' khu.aa, hél xhwasateenín. Shal khu.aa shayadihéin átxh dulyeixhch. A daa analghein wé s'ix'. Wáanghaneens Lingít s'ix'i áyá yaakw yáxh akayaxát. Iyateen wé a géegi kha wé a shaká.

*Here is a bowl. This one is made with mountain sheep horn. Yes, its head, though, is an animal; I don't know which kind. You see the sharp teeth, and the long ears. I haven't seen before a bowl made with mountain sheep horn. They make many spoons with them, though. Examine the bowl. Sometimes Tlingit bowls look like canoes. You see the stern, and the prow.*

Ishmael Hope, August 2024

TO-BE-REPLACED-WITH-A-GAP

Krause (1956:125) reported that Tlingit hunters went up into the interior to catch mountain sheep and goats, the horns of which were then made into bowls and spoons. Undecorated horn ladles were also made by the interior peoples and traded to the coast, but Holm (personal communication, 1985) considers this bowl 'is probably Tlingit, and I believe that it was entirely made by a coastal artist rather than imported already worked from the interior.' Horn, when soaked and boiled, will form translucent sheets, and when very hot it can be pressed and moulded into shape (Hodges, 1964: 155).

The head is likely to be that of a snarling wolf, one of the principal crests of the Tlingit. The double lines behind the large nostrils vividly convey the appearance of a wolf's muzzle when the upper lips are drawn back over the teeth. The outer rim has well-worn hatched engraving of the kind that Holm (1983: 74) has interpreted as a skeuomorph, a decorative feature which has its origin in a functional feature of a similar object made from a different material (in this case the overlapping sewn border of a birchbark container).

The dynamic upward thrust of the head and the broad flare to the sides of the bowl make this an especially appealing sculpture. The warm honey colour of the translucent horn adds to the pleasing effect. Its appearance gives the impression of great age; a comparable piece in the Smithsonian Institution, with inward facing head, was accessioned by them in 1862 (Sturtevant et al., 1974: no. 46). There are no deposits of oil in this bowl, so it was probably used to serve dried food or berries.

Steven Hooper, 1997

Entry taken from *Robert and Lisa Sainsbury Collection, Vol. 2: Pacific, African and Native North American Art*, edited by Steven Hooper (Yale University Press, 1997) p. 273.

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## **Exhibitions**

'Empowering Art: Indigenous Creativity and Activism from North America's Northwest Coast',  
Sainsbury Centre, Norwich, 12/3/23 - 30/7/23

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## **Provenance**

Purchased by the Sainsbury Centre, University of East Anglia from Arbutus Limited on the advice of Robert Sainsbury in 1980 out of income from the Sainsbury Purchasing Fund.

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