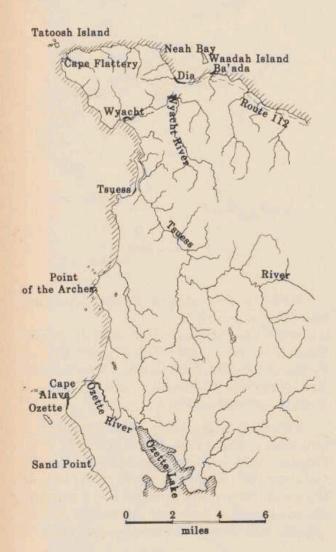
Table 1 Stages of Makah Acculturation

Ethnohistoric	Sociolinguistic	Sociocultural	Psychosocial
Periods	Stage	Stage	Stage
1. Early Contact:	Cape Flattery:	Nootkan Culture	Nootkan Culture
1788–1855	Language & Society	& Society	& Personality
2. Middle Contact:	Language	Cultural	Narcissism
1855–1920	Replacement	Discontinuity	
3. Late Contact: 1920–1983	American	Cultural	Psychological
	English	Adjustment	Adjustment

Map 2: Nootkan Local Groups on Cape Flattery and Cape Alava



self-cohesion in response to changes in their sociocultural environment. In the case of the Makah acculturation, their attempts to restore and maintain self-cohesion followed an identifiable course.

The Makah People

The Makah are culturally and linguistically related to Nootkan groups living along the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The aboriginal Makah and other Nootkan groups renowned for their whaling, fishing, and skill at hunting (Drucker 1951, 1965: 132–160; Sapir 1915). The Makah, unlike Northwest Coast Indian groups such as the Kwakiutl, Coast Salish, and Tlingit, are a relatively unstudied population.

Their geographic isolation on Cape Flattery has kept them out of the easy reach of anthropologists, linguists, and archaeologists. In the late 1960s, however, Daugherty and Fryxell (1967) excavated a portion of the southern Makah village of Ozette at Cape Alava (15 miles south of Cape Flattery) which had been occupied by Nootkan people for centuries. Forced by United States Government to place their children in the Neah Bay school (Colson 1953: 78; Ruby and Brown 1981: 17), the Makah families at Ozette abandoned this village and moved to Neah Bay in the early years of the 1900s.

Extensive excavations at Ozette have yielded a wealth of artifactual material, and have brought public and professional attention to the Makah