

Pt. Hope Erosion

The House Committee on Appropriations last week appropriated \$30,000 to the Corps of Engineers for study to prevent beach erosion on archaeological sites at or near the village of Point Hope.

The sites in question are the old village ruins northwest of Point Hope and the world famous Ipiutak archaeological site a mile to the east.

On the old village, the erosion caused by severe northwest storms in the fall is eating away on the generations old homesites among which is the sod igloo ruins of the famous last chief of Point Hope, Attungowruk.

The ancient Ipiutak site contains almost 700 middens, or ruins of sod houses. Scientists estimated that

about 2,000 Eskimos lived at this site at about two thousand years ago.

Dr. Edward Hosley, assistant professor of anthropology at University of Alaska, and some U of A students are to travel to Point Hope in August to conduct a survey of the erosion-threatened sites for the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

In addition to Point Hope, the following villages and towns received funds for projects:

Bethel, \$20,000; Cape Nome, \$50,000; Dillingham, \$40,000; Dry Straits—Wrangell Narrows, \$27,000; Fort Yukon, \$20,000; Metlakatla Harbor, \$16,000; Neknek Harbor, \$45,000; Raspberry Narrows, \$6,000; and Turn Point, \$30,000.