Inclusive ArchivesSpace Agent
Records for Indigenous Peoples

Society of American Archivists Annual General Meeting
Austin, Texas · August 2019

Cyndi Shein
Ethical/inclusive name authority control

Respectfully represent groups and individuals within library/archives frameworks

Leverage ArchivesSpace to create more inclusive local names/agent records

For more on “ethical” name authority control see: Sandberg, Jane, Ed. Ethical Questions in Name Authority Control. Sacramento, California: Library Juice Press, 2019.
Advocate for change

Support reform of controlled vocabularies

*Systemic change takes time*

Meanwhile…

What to do?
Katherine A. Spilde Collection on Native American Gaming (MS-00092)
# UNLV cross-reference of Native American names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonym</th>
<th>Romanization of autonym</th>
<th>Name found on nation or community's website</th>
<th>2016 Federal Register name</th>
<th>Library of Congress Name Authority File records</th>
<th>Library of Congress Authority ID</th>
<th>Alternate names</th>
<th>Meaning of name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neets'ai Gwich'in, Dihai Gwich'in, and Gwichyaa Gwich'in</td>
<td></td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government</td>
<td>Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arctic Village, Arctic Peoples</td>
<td>Gwich'in means &quot;one who dwells.&quot; I couldn't find the origin of &quot;venetie&quot; but the reservation was named Venetie, but I think the town was named Venetie first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nax'qiyt nax’slâyam</td>
<td>nax’qiyt nax’slâyam; Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe</td>
<td>Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe</td>
<td>Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niitsitapi</td>
<td>Blackfeet Nation</td>
<td>Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana</td>
<td>Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipmuc</td>
<td>Nipmuc Nation</td>
<td>not federally recognized</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nipnet</td>
<td>&quot;People of the Fresh Water&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://tinyurl.com/y6dsyux3
indigenous names = dominant
other names = parenthetical
Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation

Three Affiliated Tribes

“It is important to be mindful that the [Arikara] people call themselves Sahnish, which means, ‘the original people from whom all other tribes sprang.’”

https://www.mhanation.com/history
LC control no.: n 85818987
LCCN Permalink: https://lccn.loc.gov/n85818987

HEADING: Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota

000 02859cz a2200421n 450
001 2488455
005 20180408123142.0
008 851009n|a azanabn|a ana
010 |a n 85818987
035 |a (OCoLC)oca01419405
040 |a DLC |b eng |e rda |c DLC |d DLC |d MoSU-L |d NdFA |d MoSU-L |d DLC |d MoSU-L |d AzPhBJB |d MoSU-L
043 |a n-us-nd
151 |a Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
368 |b Federally recognized Indian tribes |2 lcsh
451 |a Three Affiliated Tribes
451 |a Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation
451 |a Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota
451 |a Three Affiliated Tribes (Gross Ventre, Hidatsa, Mandan)
451 |a Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, North Dakota
451 |a Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation
Sahnish, the Arikara people’s name for themselves, is not one of the variant names.
Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation

Basic Information

Agent Type: Corporate Entity
Publish: ✓

Dates of Existence

Name Forms

Authorized: http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n8818987
Source: NACO Authority File
Primary Part of Name: Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota

AUTHORIZED NAME: NACO HEADING WITH URI FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LINKED DATA SERVICE
DISPLAY NAME: SELF-IDENTIFIED NAME (AUTONYM)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Authority ID</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td>Local sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rules</strong></td>
<td>Resource Description and Access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary Part of Name**: Mandan, Hidatsa, and Sahnish Nation

**Subordinate Name 1**: 

**Subordinate Name 2**: 

**Number**: 

**Dates**: 

**Qualifier**: 

**Sort Name**: System generates when saved

LOCAL NAME: **SAHNISH** ADDED TO INCLUDE AUTONYM FOR PART OF NATION THAT SELF-IDENTIFIES USING THIS NAME
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[Sahni][h]s

Search all record types

Keyword

Years: From To

To

Search

[Staff Interface] | Visit ArchivesSpace.org | v2.5.1 | Send Feedback or Report a Problem
Names and Subjects

- Gambling on Indian reservations
- Gambling -- United States
- Off-reservation casinos
- Indians--Gambling
- Gambling on Indian reservations--Law and legislation
- Gambling -- Law and legislation
- Photographs
- Gambling industry
- Federal-Indian trust relationship
- Indians of North America--Government relations
- Federally recognized Indian tribes
- Sovereignty
- Tulalip Tribes of Washington
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
- Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
- Mikinaakwajiininiwag Anishinaabeg
- Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation
- Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Scope and Contents Note

The Katherine A. Spilde Papers on Native American Gaming include materials collected by anthropologist Katherine Spilde about Native American gaming and the greater gaming industry. The materials date from 1789 to 2015, with the bulk of materials dating from 1995 to 2010. Materials dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are reproductions of key court opinions and treaties concerning Native American rights and sovereignty. The majority of the materials document Native American gaming following the passage of the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). The papers detail Native American gaming enterprises both on and off reservations, the socioeconomic impact of gaming, and the legislative history of Native American gaming in the United States. The papers include research and subject files created by Dr. Spilde during her employment with the National Gambling Impact Study Commission (NGISC), the National Indian Gaming Association (NIGA), and the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development (HPAIED). The collection includes socioeconomic reports; testimonies; correspondence; memos; press releases; photographs; audiovisual materials; promotional materials from casinos and tourist attractions; brochures; fact sheets; summaries; booklets; pamphlets; advertisements; tourism materials; journal articles; legal briefs; legislative documents; court opinions; Dr. Spilde’s notes; presentations; packets, agenda, schedules, and itineraries from conferences; periodicals; Native American and community newspapers; and newspaper articles. The collection includes materials about over one hundred federally recognized Native American nations. Also included are materials that document the socioeconomic impact of gaming, the international gaming industry, criminal activities related to gaming, advertising about gaming and casinos, lotteries, internet gaming, compulsive gaming, and bankruptcy as a result of gaming.

The collection contains documentation on a number of Native American nations, including the Misi-zaaga’iiganing Anishinaabeg (Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Mille Lacs Band); Gaa-waabigeegigan Nakanda Anishinaabeg (Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, White Earth Band); Forest County Bodéwadmi (Forest County Potawatomi Community); Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe; Mohegan Tribe of Indians; Tulalip Tribes of Washington; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara (Arikara) (Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota); and Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Other communities are also represented in the collection but to a lesser extent. The collection
Researchers can find every mention of the nation, regardless of which name they use to conduct their search.
The authority for determining names for Indigenous Peoples rests with the peoples themselves, however, the responsibility for revising names and reforming the system rests with us all.
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UNLV Libraries · Head, Special Collections & Archives Technical Services

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Presentation with notes:
https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1CBpExij3Bl1dqfbonRSCKDCWEqQkK3d9XsS0R6CJtc0/edit?usp=sharing