

The Latin America and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas funnel

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Goals:

- Provide access to non-catalogers
- Provide access for catalogers not in PCC institutions
- Propose new subject headings
- Propose corrections to incorrect subject headings



Funnel Challenges:

Technological problems

Members' job changes

Work focus changes

Library of Congress not ready or able to
address issues

Difficulty in including tribal nations and
knowing how to work respectfully with them

LC announced on 27 March, 2023

The Library of Congress recognizes that many of its subject headings for Indigenous peoples living within the United States and bordering countries are either incorrect or offensive. The Library is committed to rectifying these errors and is determined to do it correctly and with respect for Indigenous peoples, their customs, culture, and languages. Currently, the Library receives proposals to create and update Library of Congress Subject Headings related to Indigenous peoples and tribal names and considers them on a case-by-case basis. Moving forward, the Library is committed to engaging with Indigenous communities to co-create more holistic solutions to resolve this complex problem.



<https://cataloginglab.org/best-practices/>

**Best Practices in Authority Work Relating to
Indigenous Nations in the U.S. (May 2023 version)**

Enhancing authority records: cross references

Before

ARN		2139889					
Rec stat	c	Entered	19860211	Replaced	19931126084205.7		
Type	z	Upd status	a	Enc lvl	n	Source	
Roman	■	Ref status	a	Mod rec		Name use	b
Govt agn	■	Auth status	a	Subj	a	Subj use	a
Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	i	Ser use	b
Ser num	n	Name	n	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	n
010		sh 85023080					
040		DLC #c DLC #d DLC					
053		E99.C5					
150		Cherokee Indians					
550		#w g #a Five Civilized Tribes					
550		#w g #a Indians of North America #z Oklahoma					
550		#w g #a Indians of North America #z Southern States					
550		#w g #a Iroquoian Indians					

After

150		Cherokee Indians
450		Ani'-Yun'wiya' Indians
450		Anigaduwagi Indians
450		Anitsalagi Indians
450		AniYunWiYa Indians
450		Aniywiya Indians
450		Keetoowah Indians
450		Kituwah Indians
450		Tsalagi Indians
450		Tslagi Indians
550		#w g #a Five Civilized Tribes
550		#w g #a Indians of North America #z Oklahoma
550		#w g #a Indians of North America #z Southern States
550		#w g #a Iroquoian Indians
670		The Gale encyclopedia of Native American tribes, 1998: # Cherokee prefer to use their own language's version of th

Creation of new subject headings

010		sh2018000259
040		NcU #b eng #c DLC
053	0	QA141.8.V54
150		Vigesimal system
450		Base twenty numeration
550		#w g #a Arithmetic
550		#w g #a Numeration
570		Work cat.: Gyves Ruiz, Desiderio de. Xigāba bīnnizā = Numeración en zapoteco, 2016: #b page 2 (The use of Zapotec in teaching mathematics to native speakers, cemented in the Mesoamerican vigesimal system)
570		The story of mathematics WWW site February 5, 2018: #b Mayan mathematics (The Mayan and other Mesoamerican cultures used a vigesimal number system based on base 20 (and, to some extent, base 5), probably originally developed from counting on fingers and toes)
570		Rethinking mathematics, 2006: #b page 73 (origins of the vigesimal number system; Zapotecs of Oaxaca used the Mesoamerican vigesimal system in their calendars between 900 and 400 B.C.; the Izapan culture used the same convention; later, the Mayas, to whom the vigesimal system is mistakenly attributed, used this system)
570		Science WWW site February 5, 2018: #b Holden, Constance. How Aztecs did the math, 2008 (the Aztec number system, a vigesimal system, using 20 as its base)
570		nigercongoindoeuropeandotnet WWW site February 5, 2018: #b Counting in twenties (the main language groups in Europe which retain the vigesimal counting system are Basque and the Brythonic Celtic languages ... while some remnants are found in French and Danish ... a common feature of many Niger Congo languages of western tropical Africa)
570		Africa Public WWW site February 23, 2018: #b (the Yoruba people developed a complex numerical system that is vigesimal in nature)

Records for non-represented tribal nations

010		sh2017004579
040		OrCS #b eng #c DLC
053	0	E99.L33
150		Latgawa Indians
450		Lat-ga-wa Indians
450		Upland Takelma Indians
450		Upper Takelma Indians
450		Walumskni Indians
550		#w g #a Indians of North America #z Oregon
670		Work cat.: The Takelma and their Athapascan neighbors, 1987: #b page 17 (Upland Takelma or Lat-ga-wa)
670		Indian tribes of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, 1968: #b page 65 (Latgawa; also called Walumskni by the Klamath)
670		Wikipedia, October 3, 2017: #b Latgawa (Latgawa are Native American people who lived in the Rogue Valley of interior southwest Oregon. In their own language "Latgawa" means "those living in the uplands," though they were also known as the Walumskni by the neighboring Klamath tribe. They are close relatives of the Takelma (Dagelma) ("(Those) Along the River"), which were also known as Lowland or River Takelma. The Latgawa were often called Upland Takelma)
670		Atlas of the North American Indian, 2000: #b page 273 (Latgawa (Upper Takelma, Rogue))
675		Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, 1907; #a The Oregon encyclopedia online, Dec. 12, 2017: Athapaskan Indians (Rogue Indians and Rogue River Indians is a name for several tribes living along the Rogue River)

The heading for Tarasco
Indians was changed
last year to Purépecha
as the previous heading
was considered
derogatory

010		sh 85132469
040		DLC †c DLC †d DLC †d NcChLAIP †d DLC
053	0	F1221.P87
150		Purépecha Indians
450		Mechoacan Indians
450		Mechuaca Indians
450		Michoacán Indians
450		Michoacano Indians
450		Michucan Indians
450		Porepeca Indians
450		Porepecha Indians
450		Purepeca Indians
450		Purhé Indians
450		Purhepecha Indians
450		Tala Indians
450		Tarasca Indians
450		Tarascan Indians
450		†w nne †a Tarasco Indians
450		Tarasken Indians
550		†w g †a Indians of Mexico

The first 670s show LC's original sources

670 Ethnologue: ‡b p. 16 (Tarasco (Tarascan))

670 Murdock world cult.: ‡b p. 128.

670 Swanton Ind. tribes: ‡b p. 636.

670 Voegelin lang.: ‡b p. 326 (Tarasca (Tarascan, Tarasken, Tarasco, Tala, Porepeca, Porepecha, Purepeca, Mechoacan, Mechuaca, Michoacano, Michuacan) Penutian BT)

670 Schmal, John P. Michoacán, a struggle for identity on Houston Institute for Culture WWW site March 21, 2022 ‡b (The Tarascans of Michoacán have always called themselves Purhépecha. However, early in the Sixteenth Century, the Spaniards gave the Purhépecha a name from their own language. The name of these Indians, Tarascos, was derived from the native word tarascué, meaning relatives or brother-in-law. According to Fray (Friar) Martín Coruña, it was a term the natives used mockingly for the Spaniards, who regularly violated their women. But the Spaniards mistakenly took it up, and the Spanish word Tarasco (and its English equivalent, Tarascan), is commonly used today to describe the Indians who call themselves Purhépecha. Today both the people and their language are known as Tarasca. But Professor Verástique comments that the word Tarasco "carries pejorative connotations of loathsomeness and disgust.")

The newer 670s show support for the change

670 Your Dictionary WWW site viewed March 21, 2022: †b Purepecha culture, common words and language (Linked to the Purepecha people of central Mexico (also commonly known as Tarascan, although the term is considered pejorative today), Purepecha is an isolated language spoken in Michoacan. The history of the Purepecha language goes back to around 150 BCE and is unique among languages.)


670 DBpedia WWW site viewed March 21, 2022: †b Purépecha (The Purépecha or Tarascans (endonym Western Highland Purepecha: P'urhepecha are a group of indigenous people centered in the northwestern region of Michoacán, Mexico, mainly in the area of the cities of Cherán and Pátzcuaro. They are also known by the pejorative "Tarascan", an exonym, applied by outsiders and not one they use for themselves. The Purepecha occupied most of Michoacán but also some of the lower valleys of both Guanajuato and Jalisco. Celaya, Acambaro, Cerano, and Yurirapundaro. Now, the Purepecha live mostly in the highlands of central Michoacán, around Lakes Patzcuaro and Cuitzeo)

670 Marhuatspeni: el server sagrado entre los P'urhepecha, 2019: †b page 4 of cover, translated using Google Translate (The set of studies gathered in this book is the product of the P'urhepecha Culture seminar, an interdisciplinary group of academic p'urhe, which has proposed to undertake research on our people from the perspective of their own language and culture.)

And yet some more support

670 Cohen, Anna S. and Fisher, Christopher. The Tarascan (Purépecha) Empire, 2017 in Oxford Handbooks Online viewed March 21, 2022 ¶b (Tarascos, who spoke a language called Purépecha ... the Purépecha Empire instituted a bureaucratic system ... Purépecha tribute-based and ideological systems ... show how the Purépecha developed)

670 UNC-Chapel Hill online catalog, March 29, 2022 ¶b (in a survey of catalog records in the catalog of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the term P'urepecha or Purepecha gradually replaced the usage of Tarascan in the titles in the catalog, the majority of works using Tarascan or a variant of that word were published between 1902 and the 1970's, after which Purepecha, or a variant of that term began to predominate both in English and Spanish language texts. This can also be seen in the predominance of the word in the more recent citations; additional research indicates that research indicates that the term Tarascan, although previously widely used, is considered pejorative by the people who are being described by it)



Library of Congress added the 688 field

688 Heading changed
from Tarasco Indians to
Purépecha Indians in
June 2022.

Historical challenges:

Organization of the world in the Library of Congress schedules and headings

Misrepresentation/non-representation of peoples

Large number of different peoples in the Americas

The word Indian in the Library of Congress subject headings

Art outside Europe, Asia, and the Mediterranean is considered “Primitive”

Prehistoric art. Origins of art

Including art of the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic ages

Cf. [GN700-890](#) Prehistoric archaeology

Cf. [NB61.5](#) Prehistoric sculpture

Primitive art

Used here to denote art produced outside the traditions of the art of Europe, the Mediterranean area, and Asia. That is, the art of the Negro peoples of sub-Saharan Africa; of the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, Australia and some areas off the coast of Southeast Asia

Does not include "primitive" or "naive" artists who, while seemingly untutored, work in the traditions of European folk art or easel painting

Cf. [E-F](#), American Indian art

Cf. [GN429-437](#) Primitive arts and crafts

Cf. [N7432.5.P7](#) Primitivism

Cf. [NB62-65.52](#) Primitive sculpture

Cf. [NC54](#) Primitive drawing

Cf. [ND1482.P7](#) Primitive painting, naive painting

Cf. [NK1177](#) Primitive ornament

Art of primitive peoples in particular areas... [NK501-7414](#)

Cookbooks not included

[Home economics](#)—[Cooking](#)—[Cookbooks](#)—1800—General recipe collections

TX714

General recipe collections

Class here works consisting of collected recipes not primarily of a regional, ethnic, or international nature, nor using a specific ingredient or method of cooking, in which the technique of cooking is not emphasized

For treatises see [TX651](#)

For ethnic or regional cooking see [TX714-725](#)

For international cooking see [TX725.A1](#)

TX715-715.2

[American](#)

For French, German, etc., cookbooks published in America, see [TX719](#), [TX721](#), etc.

For Indian cooking see [E98.F7](#)

TX715.6

Canadian

TX715.8

Greenlandic

TX716.A1-Z

[Latin American](#)

TX717

English

TX717.2

Celtic

TX717.3

Scottish

TX717.5

Irish

TX717.7

Welsh

TX719-719.2

[French](#)

TX721

German. Austrian

Including Pennsylvania-Dutch cookbooks

Use of the word Indian

Art from Indigenous peoples of the Americas is Indian art?

040 __ |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC

053 _0 |a E59.A7 |c Traditional

150 __ |a Indian art

450 __ |w nne |a Art, Indian

450 __ |a Indian art, Modern

450 __ |w nne |a Indians |x Art

450 __ |a Pre-Columbian art

450 __ |a Precolumbian art

550 __ |w g |a Art

906 __ |t 9406 |u te05 |v 0

953 __ |a xx00 |b sf12

Art from India isn't Indian art?

150 __ |a Art, Indic

450 __ |a Indic art

667 __ |a Machine-derived authority record.

670 __ |a The art of India, 1969.

Use of the word Indian

Indian literature isn't from India?

040 DLC ‡c DLC ‡d DLC

150 Indian literature

450 Indian literature (American Indian)

551 ‡w g ‡a America ‡v Literatures

550 ‡w g ‡a Literature ‡x Indian authors

680 ‡i Here are entered collections of works by Indian authors in Indian languages. Collections of works in a specific Indian language are entered under the corresponding heading for the literature, e.g. ‡a Nahuatl literature. ‡i Collections of works by Indian authors in non-Indian languages are entered under the specific non-Indian literature with the subdivision Indian authors, e.g. ‡a Canadian literature--Indian authors.

Where is Indic?

040 DLC ‡c DLC ‡d DLC

150 Indic literature

450 East Indian literature

451 ‡w nne ‡a India ‡v Literatures

450 Indian literature (East Indian)

450 Indo-Aryan literature

680 ‡i Here are entered works dealing with the literature of India in general, works on Indo-Aryan literature, and other works not confined to the literature of a single language.

Currently in the works

- For established tribal nations where no cross-references exist, LAIPA members continue to work on populating terms
- Changing scope notes in Mestizaje and Mestizo (under consideration now)
- Haudenosaunee proposal
- Collaborations with the African American funnel on areas where our areas overlap
- B.C. and A.D to B.C.E and C.E proposal, collaborating with Judaica funnel
- Clarifying Hispanic vs. Latino/a and proposing changes to headings

Thank you!

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Latin American and Indigenous Peoples funnel:

<https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/laipafun.html>