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| Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural InstituteDocumentation Centre**Brian Deer Classification Plan**  |
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1. History Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute

2. Brian Deer Classification System

3. Goals & Objectives

4. Literature Reviewed

5. Getting started- How to Implement BDCS in your Library

6. Brian Deer Classification Scheme

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 *ACCI’S Documentation Centre’s Brian Deer Classification Plan is based on the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Resource Centre Classification Plan UPDATED DRAFT July 24, 2014.*

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1. Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute

Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute (ACCI) is a multi service institution found in Oujé-Bougoumou, Québec. Built in 2011 and open to the public since 2012, the museum supports the Cree Elders’ vision of a central place for the protection of traditional knowledge and the dissemination of the culture and traditions. ACCI reveres and safeguards the relationship between the people the land expressed through hunting, fishing, and trapping over the past 5000 years. The planning and fundraising for the museum was done over 30 years and now the Institute employs around twenty-five people.

ACCI’s mission is to celebrate, interpret, and promote cultural heritage of the entire of Eeyou Istchee by collecting, preserving, and displaying items of historical and cultural significance. It is a living and breathing symbol of Eeyou Istchee and a place to gather and disseminate the Cree culture through educational programs, language growth, research, and cultural activities.

While ACCI is located in Oujé-Bougoumou, the Institute is meant to be a part of all communities and to ensure this, a member of every community is appointed to the Board of Directors alongside Elders from the communities.

The Library collects books and publications to support education and research in Eeyou Istchee. The Library holds material relating to the Eeyou/Eenou, the Cree Nation, Aboriginal peoples, and current and historic events. The reference section (non-circulating material) holds material related to Eeyou Istchee including copies of local publications, annual reports for Cree entities, copies of Agreements, and environmental reports. The Library holds Cree magazines such as The Nation, Destinations and The Cree Hunter and Trapper, as well as Canadian and American magazines and newspapers.

2. History of Brian Deer Classification

The shortcomings of traditional library classification systems and the need for better representations of indigenous subjects and knowledge have been widely noted in library studies, information management, and indigenous studies literature.[[1]](#footnote-1) The Brian Deer Classification System (BDCS), a system developed in the 1970s by a First Nations librarian Brian Deer, had been mentioned in much of the recent literature consulted by ACCI library staff during our research. The history of indigenous classification, the history, development, and applicability of the Brian Deer classification system have been well documented by others.[[2]](#footnote-2) BDCS was developed for use in the institutions that Deer himself had worked in, and was later adapted by other institutions for their own use. It was not intended to be a universal solution for indigenous materials. However, it has provided a foundation for other institutions to create their own tailored classification systems and for the possible development of a more universal indigenous classification system.

3. Goals & Objectives for Implementation

The goal of the Brian Deer Classification System (BDC) is to “keep things SIMPLE.[[3]](#footnote-3)” The language of BDC system is meant to be as natural as possible. It is important to use traditional language for place and people’s names to best represent the communities. This edition of BDC has been adapted to suit the needs of ACCI and will continue to change to adapt to the library collection as it grows. Similarly, BDC can be implemented in other libraries and institutions with extensive indigenous studies material, particularly where it is believed that a traditional classification system would be counterintuitive and/or contradict the wider goals and objectives of that institution. It is hoped that an outline of ACCI’s procedure of literature review and implementation of BDC can serve as a guideline for other libraries, as they see fit.

4. Literature Reviewed

The literature that was reviewed by ACCI was as exhaustive as possible, given the relatively recent uptake of the Brian Deer Classification System. Namely the material that was taken under consideration included:

Chambers, Sydney and Carolynne Myall. “Cataloging and Classification: Review of Literature 2007

8,” *Library Resources & Technical Services* 54:2 (2010): 90-114.

Doyle, Ann M. “Naming and Reclaiming Indigenous Knowledges in Public Institutions: Intersection

of Landscapes and Experiences,” In *Knowledge Organization for a Global Learning Society: Proceedings of the 9th International Conference for Knowledge Organisations. International Society for Knowledge Organization 9th International Conference.* Vienna, Austria. July 2006. Advanced Organization vol.10. Ergon. Wuzburg: 435-422. (revised version)

Gilman, Isaac. “From Marginalization to Accessibility: Classification of Indigenous Materials,”

*Faculty Scholarship (PLU)*, Paper 6 (2006).

Kam, Vanessa. “Subject Headings for Aboriginals: The Power of Naming,” *Art Documentations:*

*Journal of the Art Libraries Society of North America* 2:Fall (2007): 18-22.

Lee, Deborah. “Indigenous Knowledges and the University Library,” *Canadian Journal of Native*

*Education* 31:1 (2008): 149-161.

Lee, Deborah. “Indigenous Knowledge Organization: A Study of Concepts, Terminology, Structure

and (Mostly) Indigenous Voices,” *Partnership: the Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practices and Research* Vol. 6:1(2011).

Maina, Charles Kamau. “Traditional knowledge management and preservation: Intersections with

Library and Information Science,” *The International Information & Library Review* 44 (2012): 13-27.

Sahadath, Catelynne. “Classifying the Margins: Using Alternative Classification Schemes to

Empower Diverse and Marginalized Users,” *Feliciter*: *Canadian Library Association* 59:2 (2013): 15-17.

Tomren, Holly. “Classification, Bias, and American Indian Materials.” Unpublished paper: San Jose

State University (2003). Accessed July 31, 2014.

5. Getting Started- How to Implement BDCS at your Library

If you are outside of British Columbia and Québec, where versions of Brian Deer Classification have already been established by the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Resource Centre and Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute, respectively, changes will need to be made to Sections C and D. Section C will represent all the Canadian indigenous groups. Traditional names of all groups can be found in the British Columbia and Québec versions of Brian Deer Classification. Section D can be revised should the library be outside of Canada. Community cutter codes for Nations, Bands and Tribes as well as Lakes, Rivers and places will have to be reviewed to best reflect your region.

Compare the class designators in BDC to your library collection. Are there any subjects or themes that do not fit? Use unused letters to arrange or rearrange the subject headings to fit your collection. Keeping the main subject headings similar to other versions of Brian Deer should be considered a priority, but BDC allows you the flexibility to make the system work for you. The BDC system, unlike Library of Congress (LOC) or Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), is not a static system and the organisation of your system can evolve as your collection does.

With the exception of Class “N,” most class designators will not have more than three or four letters. Place-specific cutter codes will not be necessary for all materials, but can be used to further classify books of the same topic and place together. Generally person cutter codes are author/creator of the material.

ACCI will not be using physical format cutter codes to represent the location of the material in the call number. This can be an option if your library is extensive or if the collection is divided into separate rooms.

Serial publications will be arranged alphabetically by title.

Call numbers are both organisational and descriptive. Should the subject of a book be hard to place, simply choose the most suitable single letter with applicable cutter codes.

**Creating Call numbers:**

1. Class designator (1-6 letters)

2. Place-specific Cutter Code (if applicable)

3. Format Cutter Code (in large subject areas)

4. One Person Cutter Code (author/creator)

5. Date (year only)

6. Volume Number (when necessary)

6. ACCI Classification: Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute Revision of Brian Deer

A – Reference

C – History & Culture – North America

D – History & Culture – International

E – Education

F – Economies & Financial Systems

G – Governance, Indigenous Self Government & Politics

H – Anthropology

I – Archaeology

J – Justice System

L – Law & Legislation

M – Rights & Title

N – Nature & Ecological Knowledge

P – Communities & Information

R – Roles & Relationships

S – Health

T – Language

V – World View

W – Tangible & Material Culture

Y – Intangible Culture & Literature

A – Reference Materials (General & Mixed Formats)

AA – Almanacs, Directories

AB – Bibliographies

AC – Biographical & Genealogical Resources

AD – Dictionaries & Thesauri

AE – Encyclopedias & Handbooks

AF – Finding Aids & Inventories

AG – Meeting Materials

AH – Funding Guides

AI – Indexes & Catalogues

AJ – Journals, Letters/Correspondence, Personal Papers

AK – Position Papers

AL – Legal Reference Materials

 ALA – Case Law/Court Decisions

 ALB – Statutes

AM – Aboriginal Title and Rights Reference Materials

AP – Atlases, Maps, Gazetteers, Places

 APH – Historical Atlases

AR – Annual Reports & Yearbooks

ARA – Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute Annual Reports

ARB – Cree Nation Government/Cree Regional Authority/Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec) Annual Reports

ARC – Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay Annual Reports

ARD – Cree School Board Annual Reports

ARE – Cree Trappers Association Annual Reports

ARF – Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board Annual Reports

ARG – Cree Regional Economic Enterprises Co. Annual Reports

ARH – Board of Compensation Annual Reports

ARI – NISKAMOON Corporation Annual Reports

ARJ – Eenou-Eeyou Annual Reports

ARK – Cree National Trust Annual Reports

ARL – Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association Annual Reports

ARM – Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association Annual Reports

ARR – Chisasibi Annual Reports

ARS – Eastmain Annual Reports

ART – Mistissini Annual Reports

ARU – Nemaska Annual Reports

ARV – Oujé-Bougoumou Annual Reports

ARW – Waskaganish Annual Reports

ARX – Waswanipi Annual Reports

ARY – Whapmagoostui Annual Reports

ARZ – Wemindji Annual Reports

AS – Statistics

AT – Research Methodologies & Techniques

 ATA – Writing Styles, Grammar, Citation Guides

AV – Audio-Visual Resources

 AVA – Audio

 AVM – Moving Image

 AVP – Photographs & Pictorial Works

C – History & Culture – North America

\*\*No C-class. See CW for non-indigenous North America , CY for Indigenous North America

CA – Indigenous People – Canada (incl Native Studies)

 CAA – Indigenous People – Quebec

CAB – Indigenous People – Alberta

CAK – Indigenous People – Saskatchewan

CAM – Indigenous People – Manitoba

CAO – Indigenous People – Ontario

CAN – Indigenous People – Newfoundland and Labrador

CAP – Indigenous People – Prince Edward Island

CAR – Indigenous People – British Columbia

CAS – Indigenous People – New Brunswick

CAT – Indigenous People – Nova Scotia

CAV – Indigenous People – Nunavut

CAW – Indigenous People – Northwest Territories

CAY – Indigenous People – Yukon

CB – Algonquian (Algonkian – not to be confused with Algonquin - CBHB)

CBA – Niisitapi

 CBAA – Siksikawa/Siksika (Blackfoot)

 CBAB – Kainaa/Kainai (Blood)

 CBAC – Aapatohsipikani/Northern Peigan/Piegan/Piikani

 CBAD – Aamsskaapipikani/Southern Piikani/Piegan (Blackfeet)

CBC – Cree

 CBCA – Innu – Montagnais & Naskapi

 CBCJ – James Bay Cree

 CBCK – Atikamekw

 CBCM – Moose Cree

 CBCP – Plains Cree

 CBCS – Swampy Cree

CBD – Lenape

CBE – Passamaquoddy-Malecite/-Maliseet

CBF – Alnobak (Abenaki)

CBG – Lnu (Mi’kmaq/Micmac)

CBH – Anishinaabe

 CBHA – Ojibwe/Chippewa & Salteaux & Mississaugas

CBHB – Algonquin

CBHC – Nipissing

CBHD – Oji-Cree

CBHE – Odawa (Ottawa)

CBHF – Potawatomi

 CBHG – Teme-Augama Anishnabai (Temagami)

CC – Athapaskan/Athabaskan (incl. Dene umbrella term)

 CCA – Denesuline (Chipewyan – not to be confused with Chippewa - CBHA)

 CCB – Tlicho (Dogrib)

CCC – T’atsaot’ine (Yellowknives)

 CCD – Sahtu (Hare/Deline, Bear Lake, Mountain)

CCE – Deh Gah Got’ine / Deh Cho & Dene Tha’ (Slavey)

CCF – Tsuu T’ina (Sarcee)

CCG – Gwitch’in/Dinjii Zhuu (Loucheux/Tukudh)

CCH – Danezaa/Dunneza/Tsattine (Beaver)

CCJ – Dakelh (Carrier) & Wet’suwet’en

 CCK – Kaska

CCL – Sekani

 CCM – Tahltan

CCN – T’silhqot’in (Chilcotin)

CCP – Tagish

 CCQ – Tutchone (Northern & Southern)

 CCR – Han

CD – Ochethi Sakowin (Sioux)

 CDA – Dakota

 CDB – Nakoda (Stoney)

CE – Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee/Six Nations and others)

 CEA – Onondowaga (Seneca)

 CEB – Guyohkohnyo (Cayuga)

 CEC – Ononda'gega' (Onondaga)

 CED – Ska-Ruh-Reh (Tuscarora)

 CEE – Kanienkehaka (Mohawk)

 CEF – Onayotekaono (Oneida)

 CEG – Wyandot/Wendat/Huron

CF – Coast Salish

CFA – Saanich (Pauquachin, Malahat, Semiahmoo, Esquimalt, Tsòoke, Tsawout,
Becher Bay, Tsartlip, Tseycum)

CFB – Cowichan (Kwàmutsun, Qwum'yiqun', Hwulqwselu, S'amuna',
L'uml'umuluts, Hinupsum, Tl'ulpaus)

CFC – Tla’amin

CFD – Songhees (Lekwungen or Lekungen)

CFE – Straits (Stz'uminus, Penelakut, Lyackson, Halalt and Lake Cowichan,
 Snuneymuxw)

CFF – Shishalh

CFG – Skwxwu7mesh

CFH – Tla A'min

CFJ – Musqueam

CFK – Coquitlam

CFL – Sto:lo (Aitchelitz, Leq'a:mel, Matsqui, Popkum, Skawahlook, Skowkale,
 Shxwha:y Village, Squiala, Sumas, Tzeachten, Yakweakwioose)

CFM - Tsleil-Waututh

CFN – Tsawwassen

CG – Interior Salish

 CGA – Stl'atl'imx

 CGB – Secwepmec (Shuswap)

 CGC – Nlaka'pamux

 CGD – Okanagan (Syilx)

CH – Ktunaxa (Kootenay) (Kinbasket)

CK – Tlingit

CL – Haida

CM – Tsimshian, Nisga’a/Nishga, & Gitxsan

CN – Haisla

CO – Heiltsuk

CP – Nuxalk

CQ - Kwakwaka'wakw

CR - Nuu-Chah-Nulth (Nootka)

CS – Inuit & Artic People (North America exclusive)

 CSA – Inuvialuit

CT – Beothuk

CU – Metis People

CV – History – Indigenous People – United States (incl Native Studies)

 CVA – Alaska

 CVB – Hawai’i

CW – Non-Indigenous Peoples – North America

 CWA – Contact with Indigenous Peoples

 CWB – Fur Trade

 CWC – Gold Rush

 CWD – Church History, Missionaries

 CWE – Road & Railroad History

 CWF – Wars, Violent Conflicts, Genocide

 CWG – Ethnicity & Minorities

CX – Mexico

CY – History – Indigenous People – North America (incl Native Studies)

D – History & Culture – International

D – Indigenous People – International (incl Native Studies)

DA – Indigenous People – Artic (Sami, Scandinavia, Siberia)

DC – Indigenous People – Central America

DD – Indigenous People – South America

DF – Indigenous People – Africa

DI – Indigenous People – Asia

DO – Indigenous People – Oceania

 DOA – Indigenous People – Australia

 DOM – Maori People – New Zealand

 DOW – Hawai’i

DW – Non-Indigenous International History & Culture

 DWC – Contact with Indigenous Peoples

 DWM – Church History, Missionaries – International

 DWW – Wars, Violent Conflicts, Genocide

DX – United Nations

E – Education

\*\*No E-class. See EL for Education theory, EQ for Non-indigenous education.

EA – Indigenous Education (Canada general)

 ECA – Indigenous Education Québec

 ECAA – Cree School Board

 ECB – Indigenous Education – Alberta

 ECC – Indigenous Education – British Columbia

 ECD – Indigenous Education – Manitoba

 ECE – Indigenous Education – New Brunswick

 ECF – Indigenous Education – Newfoundland and Labrador

 ECG – Indigenous Education – Northwest Territories

 ECH – Indigenous Education – Nova Scotia

 ECI – Indigenous Education – Nunavut

 ECJ – Indigenous Education – Ontario

ECK – Indigenous Education – Prince Edward Island

ECL – Indigenous Education – Saskatchewan

ECM – Indigenous Education – Yukon

ED – Indigenous Education – United States & International

EE – Early Childhood Education & Development

EF – Primary Education

EG – Secondary Education

EH – Higher Education – College & University

EJ – Adult & Continuing Education

EK – Special Needs Education

EL – Education Philosophy & Theory

EM – Curriculum

 EMA – Indigenous Curriculum Material

 EMB – Curriculum – Cree School Board

EN – Teacher Training

EO – Educational Resources (Study & Programs Guide)

EP – Education Traditional

EQ – Non-Indigenous Education

EU – Residential School

 EUA – Day Schools – Canada

 EUB – Hostels – Canada

 EUC – Residential School – History – Canada

 EUD – Residential School – Analysis, Research & Policy Analysis

 EUE – Residential School – Healing

 EUF – Residential School – Law & Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

 EUG – Residential Schools – Personal Accounts

 EUH – Residential Schools – Québec

 EUJ – Residential Schools – Alberta

 EUK – Residential Schools – British Columbia

 EUL – Residential Schools – Manitoba

 EUM – Residential Schools – New Brunswick

 EUN – Residential Schools – Newfoundland and Labrador

 EUO – Residential Schools – Northwest Territories

 EUP – Residential Schools – Nova Scotia

 EUQ – Residential Schools – Nunavut

 EUR – Residential Schools – Ontario

 EUS – Residential Schools – Prince Edward Island

 EUT – Residential Schools – Saskatchewan

 EUU – Residential Schools – Yukon

 EUV – Residential Schools – International

F – Economies & Financial Systems

F – Indigenous Economies (General)

 FA – Economic Development - Indigenous (Modern)

 FAA - National/Band/Tribal Council Administered Programs

 FB – Traditional & Historic Economies – Indigenous

 FC – Financial Management

 FD – Business Leadership/Management & Entrepreneurship

 FE – Financial/Business Training & Education

 FF – Gaming

 FG – Labour

 FH – Transportation

 FJ – Land-Based Economics (Modern)

 FJA – Aquatics & Fisheries

 FJB – Hunting & Trapping

 FJC – Forests

 FJD – Agriculture & Livestock/Grazing

 FJE – Mines & Mineral

 FJG – Tourism

 FJGE – Ecotourism

FK – Taxation

FL – Non-Indigenous Economies & Development

 FLA – International Trade, NAFTA, Globalization, Multinationals

FM – Employment Equity & Unemployment

G – Governance, Indigenous Self Government & Politics

G – Indigenous Governance General (Modern/Contemporary)

 GA – Indigenous Governance (Traditional/Historic Ways)

 GAA – Autonomy & Self Determination

 GB – Indigenous Leaders & Leadership

 GC – Indigenous Government – Canada

 GCA – Indigenous Government – Québec

 GCB – Indigenous Government – Alberta

 GCC – Indigenous Government – British Columbia

 GCD – Indigenous Government – Manitoba

 GCE – Indigenous Government – New Brunswick

 GCF – Indigenous Government – Newfoundland and Labrador

 GCG – Indigenous Government – Northwest Territories

 GCH – Indigenous Government – Nova Scotia

 GCJ – Indigenous Government – Nunavut

 GCK – Indigenous Government – Ontario

 GCL – Indigenous Government – Prince Edward Island

 GCM – Indigenous Government – Saskatchewan

 GCN – Indigenous Government – Yukon

 GD – Indigenous Government – United States

 GI – Indigenous Government – International

 GL – Indigenous Nation to Nation Relations

 GM – Band/Tribal Membership & Status Issues

 GN – Nation to National Relations (Federal or Provincial)

 GNA – Indian Affairs Funding

 GO – Government & Organizational Administration

 GP – Protests, Activism, Popular Political Movements, Resistance, Social Change

 GPA – American Indian Movement

 GPB – Idle No More

 GPC – Oka Crisis

 GS – Political Engagement (Elections, Voting, Party Membership, Attitudes, etc)

 GT – Political Theory & Philosophy (General)

 GU – Post-Colonialism, Decolonization Theory

 GV – Colonization, Colonialism, Imperialism

 GW – Non-Indigenous Leaders, Government & Policy

 GWA – Québec Government

 GWB – Canadian Government & Other Provincial Governments

 GWC – US Government

 GWD – International Governments

 GWE – Contemporary Criticism (General)

H – Anthropology

H – Anthropology – General/Theory

 HA – Anthropology – Applied

 HB – Anthropology – Archaeological

 HC – Anthropology – Linguistic

 HD – Anthropology – Physical

 HDA – Physical – Paleoanthropology

 HDB – Physical – Primatology

 HDC – Physical – Forensic Anthropology

 HE – Anthropology – Social and Cultural

 HEA – Social and Cultural – Ethnography and Ethnology

I – Archaeology

I – Archaeology – General/Theory

 IA – Archaeology – Bioarchaeological

 IB – Archaeology – Environmental

 IC – Archaeology – Ethnoarchaelogical

 IF – Archaeology – Paleoethnobotical

 IG – Archaeology – Zooarchaeological

J – Justice System (Civil, Common, Criminal Law)

J – Justice System & Indigenous People

 JA – Legal Aid

 JB – Prisons, Correctional Systems, Courts, Court workers, Halfway Houses

 JC – Family Law, Child Welfare, Adoption

 JD – Policing, Police

 JE – Abuse of Power, Police Brutality, Death in Custody, Wrongful Arrests

 JF – Customary Law, Traditional Justice & Alternative Sentencing

 JG – Crimes against Women (Missing & Murdered Women, Highway of Tears)

 JH – Judicial History & Specific Trials

L – Law & Legislation

L – Law & Legislation Affecting larger groups (General & Multiple Jurisdictions)

 LA – Colonial & Pre-Confederation Law

 LAA - Royal Proclamation of 1763

 LAD – Doctrine of Discovery

 LB – Provincial Law – Quebec

 LC – Canadian Constitution

 LCA – Charter of Rights & Freedoms

 LCB – British North America Acts

 LCC – Section 35

 LD – Canadian Federal Law & Policy (not constitution)

 LDA – Indian Act

 LDB – Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

 LDC – White Paper

 LE – Environmental Law

 LEA - Environmental Law – Quebec

 LEB - Environmental Law – Canada

 LEC - Environmental Law – United States

 LED - Environmental Law – International (Agreements, Declarations, Protocols,

 Law of Sea)

LG – Cultural Heritage Law & Policy

LH – Human Rights Law & Policy (incl. UN documents)

 LHA – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

LJ – International Law (other law & UN – not human rights)

LK – United States Law

 LKA – NAGPRA

LL – Border Issues

LM – Patent & Intellectual Property Law

 LMA – Biopiracy, Bioprospecting & Piotechnology Law

LN – Labour & Employment & Labour Law

LO – Alternative Dispute Resolution & Mediation

LW – Women & Gender Equality Law

 LWA – Matrimonial Real Property

 LWB – Bill C-31, Bill C-3, Status issues

M – Rights and Title

M – Land Rights & Title – Theory (See below for place-specific)

 MA – Reserve Title and Land History

 MAB – Reserve Land History & Tenure Quebec (Establishment & Modification)

 MABJ – Joint Indian Reserve Commission

 MABM – McKenna McBride Commission

 MAC – Reserve Land History & Tenure Canada (Establishment & Modification)

 MAD – Reserve Land History & Tenure International (Establishment &

 Modification)

 MB – Land Claims

 MBA – Specific Claims

 MBC – Comprehensive Claims

 MC – Court Case & Common Legal Arguments/Tests

 MD – Agreements, Modern Treaties – Quebec

 MDA – James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

 MDB – Cree-Quebec Agreement

 MDC – Cree Canada New Relationship Agreement

 MDD – Cree Nation Governance Agreement Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional

Government

MDE – James Bay Cree-Naskapi Pension Plan

MDF – Eeyou Marine Region Agreement

 ME – Land Rights and Title, Treaty Rights – General Canada

 MEA – Rights and Title – Quebec

 MEB – Rights and Title – Alberta

 MEC – Rights and Title – British Columbia

MED – Rights and Title – Manitoba

MEE – Rights and Title – New Brunswick

MEF – Rights and Title – Newfoundland and Labrador

MEG – Rights and Title – Northwest Territories

MEH – Rights and Title – Nova Scotia

MEJ – Rights and Title – Nunavut

MEK – Rights and Title – Ontario

MEL – Rights and Title – Prince Edward Island

MEM – Rights and Title – Saskatchewan

MEN – Rights and Title – Yukon

 MF – Land Rights and Title, Treaty Rights – United States

 MG – Land Rights and Title – International

 MH – Land Rights by sector

 MHA – Aquatics & Fisheries

 MHB – Hunting & Trapping

 MHC – Forests

 MHD – Mines & Minerals

 MHE – Road & Railroad Right of Way

 MHF – Water Rights

 MJ – Gun rights

N – Nature & Ecological Knowledge

N – Traditional Ecological Knowledge

 NA – Astronomy

 NB – Biology (Life Sciences)

 NBC - Ecology (General/Ecosystems)

 NBCE – Environmental Science (General)

 NBCF – General Nature Field Guides & ID Books

 NBCH – Natural World History/Natural Wonders

 NBCV – Biodiversity

 NBE – Evolution

 NBH – Humans in the Environment

 NBHC – Connection with Nature (Naturalists/Non-Indigenous)

 NBHE – Environmental, Outdoor, Nature Education & Careers

 NBHI – Impact on the Environment

 NBHS – Subsistence / Living Off the Land / Hunter-Gatherers

 NBJ – Psycho/Social Biology (including nature symbolism)

 NBK – Population Biology

 NBKO – Over Population

 NBM – Genes & Genetic Engineering/GMO

 NBO – Other Organisms (Bacteria, Eukaryotes, not plant/animal)

 NBOB – Fungi (Mushrooms, Lichens, Molds, Yeasts)

 NBOV – Viruses

 NBP – Botany/Plants

 NBPA – Plant Identification & Field Books

 NBPB – Ethnobotany

 NBPB.E – Edible & Medicinal Plants (Wild)

 NBPB.T – Traditional Use

 NBPC – Plant Cultivation, Commercial Agriculture, Food Supply

 NBPC.G – Gardening (non-commercial, personal)

 NBPE – Plant Ecology

 NBPE.F – Endangered Plant Species

NBPE.G – Geographical Distribution of Plants

 NBPF – Forest Ecology [see NRDF for Logging/Timber]

 NBPF.D – Diseases & Pests

 NBPF.DA – Fungi (root rots, rusts)

 NBPF.DM – Dwarf Mistletoe

 NBPF.DP – Mountain Pine Beetle

 NBPF.DS – Spruce Budworm

 NBPF.DT – Bark Beetles

 NBPF.F – Fires

 NBPF.FP – Prescribed Burning

 NBPT – Plant Taxonomy

 NBPT.F – Flowers

 NBPT.M – Moss

 NBPT.T – Trees

 NBPT.X – Other Plants

 NBZ – Zoology

 NBZA – Animal Identification & Field Books

 NBZB – Hunting & Harvesting

 NBZB.A – Hunting & Harvesting of Animals

 NBZB.AS – Sport Hunting (Mainstream)

 NBZB.AT – Traditional Hunting & Animal Use

 NBZB.F – Hunting & Harvesting of Fish & Aquatic Organisms

 NBZB.FC – Commercial Fishing

 NBZB.FS – Sports Fishing (Mainstream)

 NBZB.FT – Traditional Fishing & use of Aquatic animals

 NBZB.FTW – Whaling

 NBZC – Animal Rearing, Husbandry, Farming, Ranching, Livestock, Pets

 NBZE – Animal Ecology & Habitat

 NBZE.G – Geographical Distribution of Organisms

 NBZE.H – Habitat

 NBZE.HD – Habitat Destruction

NBZE.HE – Habitat Enhancement & Improvement

 NBZE.I – Invasive Species (General)

 NBZE.W – Aquatic/Water Ecology, Biology, Life

 NBZF – Fisheries Caretaking & Stewardship

 NBZF.A – Salmon Stewardship & Enhancement

 NBZF.H – Hatcheries & Stocking

 NBZF.M – Migratory Assistance – Fish Ladders

 NBZF.R – Rules & Regulations, Limits & Quotas

 NBZM – Wildlife Caretaking & Stewardship (Wildlife Conservation & Management)

 NBZM.E – Endangered Animal Species

 NBZM.P – Wildlife Refuges & Preserves

 NBZM.R – Wildlife Reintroduction

 NBZP – Animal Physiology & Anatomy (General)

 NBZP.D – Diseases & Immunology

 NBZP.P – Parasites & Symbiotic Relationships

 NBZP.Z – Pathogenies & Zoonotic Disease in Humans

 NBZR – Animal Reproduction & Mating (in the wild)

 NBZS – Animal Behaviour & Social Structures (not human)

 NBZS.M – Animal Movement & Migration

 NBZT – Animal Taxonomy

 NBZT.I – Invertebrates (Arthropods – Plankton, etc.)

 NBZT.V – Vertebrates

 NBZT.VA – Amphibians & Reptiles

 NBZT.VB – Birds

 NBZT.VF – Fish

 NBZT.VFF – Freshwater

NBZT.VFFT – Trout

 NBZT.VFM – Marine/Ocean

 NBZT.VFME – Eulachon

 NBZT.VFMH – Halibut

 NBZT.VFMR – Rockfish

 NBZT.VFMS – Salmon

 NBZT.VM – Mammals

NBZT.VMC – Cetacea/Pinnipeds (Whales, Dolphins, Seals, etc.)

NBZT.VMD – Canidae (Dogs, Wolves, Coyotes)

NBZT.VMF – Felidae (Cats)

NBZT.VMH – Ungulata (Moose, Caribou, Buffalo, other wild hooved animals)

NBZT.VMM – Musteloidea (Badgers, Muskrats,

Otters, Raccoons, Skunks)

NBZT. VMP – Beavers & Other Rodents

NBZT.VMR – Rabbits & Hares

 NBZT.VU – Unconfirmed & Mythological Creature –

Cryptozoology

 NC – Chemistry

NE – Earth Sciences

NEA – Atmosphere & Meteorology

NEAC – Climate Change

NEAO – Ozone Depletion

NEAR – Acid Rain

NEG – Geology [use format cutters]

NEGF – Paleontology/Fossils

NEGM – Mineralogy

NEGP – Geophysics

NEGS – Soil Science

NEH – Hydrology

NEHG – Hydrogeology

NEHG.C – Glaciation & Sea Ice

NEHG.CD – Receding Glaciers & Melting Ice Caps

NEHG.G – Groundwater

NEHG.GC – Groundwater Contamination/Pollution

NEHG.GD – Groundwater Depletion

NEHG.H – Hydrothermal Systems / Hot Springs

NEHG.W – Wetlands & Marshes

NEHL – Limnology – Freshwater Environments / Systems

NEHL.C – Freshwater Conservation & Management

NEHL.D – Degradation

NEHL.DA – Acidification

NEHL.DC – Chemical Pollution

NEHL.DF – Flotsam, Plastics, etc.

NEHL.L – Lakes & Ponds

NEHL.R – Rivers & Running Waters

NEHL.RE – Estuaries & River Deltas

NEHO – Oceanography Marine Environments / Systems

NEHO.A – Physical Oceanography

NEHO.AD – Currents & Tides

NEHO.B – Biological Oceanography

NEHO.C – Ocean Conservation & Management

NEHO.D – Degradation

NEHO.DA – Acidification

NEHO.DC – Chemical Pollution

NEHO.DF – Flotsam, Plastic, Pacific Garbage Patch

NEHO.DR – Rising Sea Levels/Warming

NEHO.P – Oceanic Pictorial Works

NEHO.X – Ocean Exploration & Sea Faring (not recreation)

NEHO.XS– Submarines, Underwater Exploration

NEHQ – Water Management & Quality

NEHQ.C – Water as Commodity

NEHQ.D – Drinking Water

NEHQ.I – Irrigation

NEHQ.L – Desalinization

NEHQ.M – Water Monitoring & Sampling

NEHQ.MC – Water Chemistry

NEHQ.W – Wastewater & Sewage Treatment

NG – Land Use & Geography

NGA – Land Use & Occupancy

NGAA – Sacred Sites & Places

NGAB – Boundaries/Multiple Nations

NGAM – Study & Mapping techniques

NGAP – Land Use Planning [include Non-Indigenous land use plans]

NGB – Geography – Quebec [use AP format cutter for maps & atlases]

NGC – Geography – Canada [use AP format cutter for maps & atlases]

NGCA – Arctic & Northern Canada

NGCC – Northwest Coast

NGCR – Canadian Rockies

NGCV – Prairie Provinces

NGCW – Maritime Provinces

NGD – Geography – North America [use AP cutter for maps & atlases]

NGF – Geography International – beyond North America

NGH – Human and Cultural Geography

NGK – Historical Geography

NGM – GPS, GIS, Mapping

NGP – Geography-Based Pictorial Works

NGPA – Aerial Photography & Views from Space

NM – Mathematics

NP – Physics & Engineering [includes heat & electricity]

NPE – Engineering

NPM –Environmental Management, Manipulation, Hazard Mitigation

NR – Land-Based Resources

NRA – Traditional Land Stewardship

NRB – Sustainable Land Stewardship

NRC – Land & Resource Conservation

NRCE – Philosophy & Ethics (Environmentalism)

NRCP – Policy & Politics [LE=Environmental Law]

NRCR – Direct Action – Demonstrations, Activism, Sabotage, etc. [includes personal conservation actions]

NRCS – Conservation skepticism, environmental degradation denial

NRD – Land Use & Resource Development [Modern/Contemporary] (incl Developing (General) the Canadian North (use cutter)

NRDA – Environmental Assessment & Impacts (Regulations – class specific EA/EIS under specific type of development)

NRDB – Impact of Development on Indigenous People

NRDC – Consultation with First Nations & Indigenous People

NRDD – Resource Development Dispute Resolution

NRDE – Energy

NRDE.A – Alternative & Sustainable Energy Sources

NRDE.AB – Biofuels (Biodiesel, Algae, etc.)

NRDE.AG – Geothermal

NRDE.AH – Hydrogen

NRDE.AM – Magnetic/Anti-Gravitational

NRDE.AS – Solar

NRDE.AT – Tidal

NRDE.AW – Wind

NRDE.F – Fossil Fuels

NRDE.FC – Coal

NRDE.FCB – Coalbed Methane (CBM)

NRDE.FCE – Elk River area

NRDE.FCG – Tumbler Ridge area

NRDE.FCH – Hat Creek Project

NRDE.FCT – Transportation by Rail or Port

NRDE.FP – Petro fuels

NRDE.FPA – Accidents, Spills, Leaks

NRDE.FPD – Offshore Drilling

NRDE.FPG – Natural Gas

NRDE.FPGF – Hydraulic Fracturing (Fracking)

NRDE.FPO – Oil

NRDE.FPOB – Bitumen / Tar Sands / Heavy Oil

NRDE.FPP – Pipelines

NRDE.FPPA – Alaska Highway

NRDE.FPPB – Alberta Natural Gas Pipeline

NRDE.FPPK – Keystone XL

NRDE.FPPN – Northern Gateway/Enbridge

NRDE.FPPM – Mackenzie River Valley

NRDE.FPPP – Polar Gas Pipeline

NRDE.FPPT – Trans Mountain/Kinder Morgan

NRDE.FPT–Tankers, Transportation (not pipelines)

NRDE.FPTW – West Coast Oil Port Inquiry

NRDE.H – Hydroelectric

NRDE.HD – Dams & Hydroelectric Projects

NRDE.HDC – Columbia River

NRDE.HDCM – Mica Dam

NRDE.HDCR – Revelstoke Dam

NRDE.HDF – Fraser River Tributaries

NRDE.HDN – Nechako River / Kemano Projects

NRDE.HDP – Peace River

NRDE.HDPA – W.A.C. Bennett Dam

NRDE.HDPB – Peace Canyon Dam

NRDE.HDPC – Site C Dam (proposed)

NRDE.HDR – Le Grande River– James Bay Project

NRDE.HP – IPPs (Independent Power Producers)

NRDE.HPI – Iskut River / Forrest Kerr Project

NRDE.N – Nuclear

NRDE.NA – Accidents, Meltdowns, Testing

NRDE.NAC – Chernobyl

NRDE.NAF – Fukushima

NRDE.NAT – Depleted Uranium Weapons & Bomb Testing

NRDE.NW – Nuclear Waste Management

NRDE.T – Transmission & Storage of Electricity

NRDE.TH – High voltage lines – Impact & health effects

NRDF – Forest Use & Products – Timber/Logging

NRDF.A – Traditional Forest Use

NRDF.B – Forest Management & Harvesting Policy

NRDF.C – Community-Based & Sustainable Forestry

NRDF.CA – Indigenous Forestry Programs (Modern)

NRDF.D – Clearcutting & Rainforest Destruction

NRDF.DA – Amazon Rainforest Destruction

NRDF.E – Restoration & Tree Planting

NRDF.P – Pulping & papermaking (includes pollution from)

NRDM – Mining [expand as needed – analyze collection, cutters??]

NRDM.C – Copper

NRDM.G – Gold

NRDM.S – Silver

NRDM.U – Uranium (Blizzard & BC Ban)

NRDM.V – Reclamation/Restoration Techniques

NRDM.W – Waste, Tailings, Pollution from

NRDP – Pollution & General Environmental Degradation

NRDP.A – Air Pollution

NRDP.L – Light Pollution

NRDP.N – Noise Pollution

NRDP.P – Impacts on Living Things & Toxicology

NRDP.R – Recycling & General Waste Management

NRDR – Road & Railroad Construction & Rights of Way

NRP – Parks & Recreation

NRPA – Natural Attractions & Exploration [use geographic cutters]

NRPC – Nature Activities (includes crafts & for children)

NRPF – Nature & Outdoor Photography

NRPG – Guidebooks – Tourism [use geographic cutters]

NRPK – Parks & Preserves [use geographic cutters]

NRPL – Land–Based Recreation [use geographic cutters]

NRPL.H – Hiking [use geographic cutters]

NRPL.R – Riding/Cycling (mountain biking & trail guides)

NRPS – Water-Based Recreation [use geographic (waters) cutters]

NRPS.B – Boating & Sailing

NRPS.S – Scuba & Snorkeling

NRPT – Safety & Survival

NRPW – Winter Sports & Recreation

 NS – Science – General

P – Communities & Information

P – Community (General and Mixed Topics)

 PA – Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Intellectual Property

 PAC – Cultural Appropriation of Indigenous Knowledge

 PC – Communications & IT (includes digital divide & social use)

 PD – Community Development

 PDA – Community-Led Development

 PDH – Housing (Modern/Contemporary; Traditional Housing = WL)

 PDU – Urban/City Planning & Development

 PE – Socio-Economic & Community Research [use format or group cutters]

 PH – Heritage & Memory Institutions

 PHA – Archives & Records Management

 PHL – Libraries

 PHM – Museums

 PHMA – Manuals on Preservation of Materials

 PHMB – Other Manuals for Museum Workers

 PHR – Repatriation/Return of objects to communities

 PHV – Historic Preservation (Buildings & Structures)

 PI – Oral History Theory (see YO for Oral Tradition)

PP – Powwows

 PS – Sports & Recreation (Social Aspects) [See NRP for environment-based]

 PT – Technological Adoption/Adaptation

 PU – Urbanization, Relocation, & Assimilation

 PV – Violence & Gangs

 PW – Poverty, Welfare, Social Service Delivery, Homelessness, Inequality

 PX – Globalization

PY – Reconciliation

R – Roles & Relationships

 RA – Indigenous Identity

 RB – Social Structures – Kinship, Clans & Families

 RBA – Cross-Cultural Adoption (incl. Sixties Scoop)

RC – Children & Youth

RF – Women & Feminism

 RG – Men

 RH – Gender Roles & Relationships

 RHA – Traditional Concepts of Gender

 RHD – Dating & Sex

RHS – Sexual Assault/Rape

 RL – LGBT, Queer, Two-Spirit

RP – Family Life & Parenting

 RPA – Domestic Abuse

 RR – Elders

 RV – Veterans, War Effort

 RW – Racism, Discrimination, Stereotypes, Race Relations

 RWA – Eurocentric Anthropology, Ethnology & Sociology / “Noble Savage”

 RY – Ethics

RZ – Animal Rights

S – Health & Wellness

 SA – Heath – Canada

 SAA – Health – Quebec

 SAAA – Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay

 SAB – Health – Alberta

 SAC – Health – British Columbia

 SAD – Health – Manitoba

 SAE – Health – New Brunswick

 SAF – Health – Newfoundland and Labrador

 SAG – Health – Northwest Territories

 SAH – Health – Nova Scotia

 SAI – Health – Nunavut

 SAJ – Health – Ontario

 SAK – Health – Prince Edward Island

 SAL – Health – Saskatchewan

 SAM – Health – Yukon

 SAN – Health – United States

 SB – Health Conditions & Services

 SBA – Addiction (Alcohol, Drugs & Smoking)

 SBAA – Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FASD)

 SBB – Chronic & Degenerative Disease (General)

 SBBA – Autoimmune Disease (Diabetes, Lupus, Rheumatoid Arthritis, MS)

 SBBB – Heart Disease

 SBBC – Obesity

 SBC – Disability and Special Needs

 SBD – Environmental & Occupational Health Issues

 SBE – Cellular & Genetic Disease (Cancer, Cystic Fibrosis, Down Syndrome)

 SBF – Traditional Health, Healing & Medicine

 SBG – Infectious Disease (General)

 SBGA – Influenza

 SBGB – Smallpox

 SBGC – Tuberculosis

 SBH – Alternative Healing & Medicine (Non-Indigenous Acupuncture, Chiropractic,

Homeopathy, Osteopathy, Phototherapy)

 SBJ – Psychology & Mental Health

 SBJA – Suicide

 SBJB – Therapy & Healing

 SBK – Health Research & Social Determinates of Health

 SBL – Sexual Health (Education, Birth Control, STIs)

 SBLA – HIV/AIDS

 SBM – Cultural & Cross-Cultural Issues in Health

 SBN – Health Care Services & Care workers

 SBNA – Indigenous Control of Health Care Services

 SBO – Women’s Health

 SBOA – Pregnancy & Childbirth (includes infant mortality)

 SBP – Children’s Health

 SBQ – Men’s Health

T – Language

T – Language Theory – General (incl. Non-Indigenous)

 TA – Aboriginal Languages – General

 TAA – Canadian Aboriginal Languages – General

 TB – Algonquian (Algonkian – not to be confused with Algonquin)

 TBA – Abnaki (Abenaki)

 TBB – Siksika (Blackfoot)

 TBC – Cree

 TBCA – Atikamekw

 TBCB – East Cree

 TBCC – Moose Cree

 TBCD – Plains Cree

 TBCE – Swampy Cree

 TBCF – Woods Cree

 TBCG – Iyuw Iyimuun/Naskapi

 TBCH – Innu-aimun/Montagnais

 TBD – Passamaquoddy-Malecite/Maliseet

 TBE – Mikmawisimk/Mikmwei/Lnuismk (Mi'Kmaq/Micmac)

 TBF – Munsee & Unami (Lenape/Delaware)

 TBG – Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe/Chippewa: Saulteaux, Odawa, Algonquin, Oji-Cree)

 TBH – Neshnabemwen/Bodewadmimwen/Bodewadmi Zheshmowen (Potawatomi)

 TC - Iroquoian Languages

 TCA – Onodowaga/Onotowaka/Onondagaono (Seneca)

 TCB – Gayogoho:no' (Cayuga)

 TCC – Ononda?gega? nigaweno?den? (Onondaga)

 TCD – Kanien’keha (Mohawk)

 TCE – Onontakeka (Oneida)

 TCF – Skaro’re/Skarure/Ska-Ruh-Reh (Tuscarora)

 TCG – Wyandot/Wendat

 TD – Salishan

 TDA – Halq'emeylem/Hulquminum/Hun’qumi’num (Halkomelem): Aitchelitz, Chawathil, Cheam, Leq’ a: mel, Matsqui, Popkum, Qayqayt, Seabird Island, Skawahlook (Tait), Shxw’ow’hamel, Shxwa:y (Skway), Skowkale, Skwah, Soowahlie, Sto:lo, Sts’Ailes (Chehalis), Sumas, Tzeachten, Yakweakwioose, Cowichan, Malahat, Halalt, Lamalcha, Lyackson, Pauquachin, Penelakut, Stz’uminus (Chemainus), Snaw-naw-as (Nanoose), Snuneymuxw (Nanaimo), Qualicum, Scia’new (Beecher Bay), Tsleil-Waututh (Burrards), Hmethkwyem (Musqueam), Kwantlen, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Snokomish, Tsawwassen

TDB – K’omoks/Sliammon/Ayeahjuthum (Comox): K’omoks, Tla'amin, Klahoose, Homalco)

TDC – Straits: Klallam/Clallam, Sencoten/Saanich, Samish, Lummi, Ts'ooke/Sooke/T’sou-ke, Semiahmoo/Tah-tu-lo, Lekwungen/Songhees/Songish

TDD – Shashishalhem (Shishalh/Sechelt)

TDE – Skwxwu7mesh snichim (Squamish)

TDF – St'at'imcets/Ucwalmicwts: Lil'wat (Lillooet), Ts'kwaylaxw/Ts’kw’alaxw (Pavilion)

TDG – Secwepmectsin (Shuswap): Kenpesq’t (Kinbasket), Qw7ewt/Quaaout (Shuswap Lake), Tsq’escen (Canim Lake), Simpcw (Chu Chua), Skitsestn/Skeetchestn (Deadman’s Creek) & Tk’emlups (Kamloops), Splatsin & Esk’et (Fraser River), Ts'kwaylaxw/Ts’kw’alaxw (Pavilion) & St’uxtews (Bonaparte)

TDH – Nlaka'pamuctsin/Nlaka'pamux (Thompson)

TDJ – Nsyilxon/nselxcin (Colville-Okanagan): Smelqmix (Similkameen), Westbank, Osoyoos, Penticton, Spaxomin (Upper Nicola), Syilx (Okanogan), Sinixt (Senijextee/Sin-Aikst/Lakes/Arrow Lakes)

TDK – Nuxalk (Bella Coola/Bellacoola)

 TE – Wakashan

 TEA – Xa’islakala (Haisla/“Northern Kwakiutl”)

 TEB – Heiltsuk-Oowekyala: Heiltsuk (Bella Bella), Xai’xais (Haihai), Oowekyala (Wuikyala)

 TEC – Kwakw'ala (Kwakiutl)

 TEF – Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)

 TEG – Ditidaht/Nitinaht/Nitinat (Southern Nootkan)

 TF – Ktunaxa (Kutenai/Kootenai/Kootenay)

 TG – Athabascan/Athapaskan

 TGA – Dakelh & Babine-Witsuwit’en (Carrier)

 TGB – Tlicho Yatii (Tlinchon/Dogrib)

 TGC – Denesuline (Dene/Chipewyan)

 TGD – Danezaa/Dunneza/Dane-zaa Zaage? (Tsattine/Beaver)

 TGE – Gwitch'in (Kutchin/Takudh/Tukudh/Loucheux)

 TGF – Han-Kutchin (Han, Dawson, Moosehide)

 TGG – Slavey/Slave/Slavi/Mackenzian: K’ashgot’ine (Hare), Sahtugot’ine (Bear Lake), Shihgot’ine (Mountain), Dene-thah/Dene Dhah/Dene Zhatie

 TGH – Tsuut'ina (Sarsi/Sarcee)

 TGJ – Tse'khene (Sekani)

 TGK – Tsilhqot'in/Tsinlhqut’in/Tzilkotin (Chilcotin)

 TGL – Tutchone

 TGM – Central Cordillera: Dene Zage (Kaska), Tagish, Dahdzege Tahltan/“Nahanni”)

 TH – Lingit (Tlingit/Tlinkit)

 TJ – Xaat Kil/Xaadas Kil/Xaayda Kil/Xaad kil (Haida)

 TK – Tsmksian (Tsimshianic)

 TKA – Tsimshian (Maritime Tsimshianic/Lower Tsimshian/Northern Tsimshian): Sm'algyax (Coast Tsimshian), Sguuxs (Southern Tsimshian/Old Klemtu)

 TKB – Nass-Gitksan (Interior Tsimshianic/Inland Tsimshianic): Nisga'a/Nisqa’a, Gitxsanimaax/Gitxsanimx/Giatikshan/Gityskyan/Giklsan (Gitxsan)

 TL – Siouan

 TLA – Sioux

 TLB – Dakhotiyapi (Dakota)

 TLC – Lakhotiyapi (Lakota/Teton)

 TLD – Nakota: Stoney, A’ Moqazh (Assiniboine)

 TM – Beothuk/Beothukan

 TN – Eskimo-Aleut

 TNA – Inuktitut & Inuinnaqtun

 TO – Metis Languages

 TOA – Michif

 TOB – Bungi (Red River Dialect)

 TOC – Metis French

 TP – Language Preservation & Revitalization

 TQ – Language Recordings (General or Multiple Languages)

 TR – Sign Language

 TS – Teaching & Learning

 TT – English, French & Other Non-Aboriginal Languages

 TTA – Quebec-specific Language Issues

V – Worldview, Belief, Spirituality – Philosophy & Ideology

V – Indigenous Religion / Spirituality – General

 VA – Ceremonies, Rites, Traditions

 VAA – Rites of Passage

 VD – Dreams & Visions

 VE – Indigenous Philosophies and Teachings

 VF – Feasts

VM – Medicine Men/Women & Shamanism

VP – Potlatch

 VR – Animals

VS – Sun Dance & Other Spiritual Dances

 VW – Non-Indigenous Religion/Spirituality

W – Tangible & Material Culture

W – Indigenous Material Culture (General, including Art History)

WA – Contemporary Art

 WB – Beadwork

 WC – Carving & Sculpture

 WCA – Masks

 WCB – Poles

 WD – Drawing & Painting

 WE – Photography

 WF – Jewellery & Ornamental Art

 WG – Basketry

 WH – Musical Instruments

 WJ – Textiles & Clothing

 WK – Traditional Skills

 WKA – Bark Biting

 WL – Architecture & Structures

 WM – Vehicles & Transportation

 WMA – Kayaks, Canoes, water vessels

 WMB – Snowshoes

 WN – Non-Indigenous Art & Material Culture

 WNA – Arts & Crafts

 WNB – Architecture & Engineering

 WNC – Animal-based (Taxidermy, etc.)

Y – Intangible Culture & Literature

 YA – General Literature & Publications

YC – Literary Criticism

 YF – Fiction

 YG – Legends & Storytelling

 YH – Humour

 YK – Drama, Plays, Theatre

 YL – Music, Song, Recreational Dance

 YM – Film, Television, Radio

 YN – Comic Books & Graphic Novels

 YO – Oral Tradition

 YP – Poetry

 YR – Anthologies

 YS – Biographies, Autobiographies, Memoirs

 YT – Children’s Books

 YTA – Cree School Board Publications

 YU – Recipes

 YW – Non-Indigenous Literature

 YWM – Non-Indigenous Media Coverage

5. Cutter Codes

**Rules**

* Use 3-letter cutters for places before the creator cutter, if applicable to the subject of the book and not already reflected in the class designator.
	+ Check *Place Cutter Codes* for common cutters.
* Use 3-letter cutters for the creator, whether person, organisation, or corporation.
	+ In cases of multiple authors, choose the first author only.
	+ For organisations and corporations, check *Entity Cutter Codes* for common cutters.
* In large creator/place areas, use format cutters to keep call numbers unique.
* After the applicable cutters, use the most current date of publication found on the copyright page or elsewhere.
* Use volume numbers for sets by the same author.
	+ Only use volume numbers for sets on the same topic, published in the same year, by the same creator.
	Example: a series about Metis history by Eccles would be CU ECC 2005 1, CU ECC 2005 2, etc.
	+ In the event of a multi-volume set on the same topic with the same publication year but with different authors, do not use volume numbers. Use alpha notations to distinguish any volumes of the set written by the same author.
	Example: a series about Metis history where volume 1 is by Eccles and volumes 2 and 3 are by Jamieson would be CU ECC 2005, CU JAM 2005a, CU JAM 2005b

## People Cutters

**Individuals**

* 3 characters – First 3 letters of the author’s last name
* For anthologies or works with no primary author, use the first 3 letters of the first editor’s last name

**Entities** (Institutions, Organizations, Corporations, Government, Events)

* 3 characters – See *Entity Cutter Codes* for authorized form of names & common cutters
* For entities not listed in the spreadsheet, first check the catalogue for other publications by them. Use the same cutter code as has already been entered
* If there are no previous publications by the entity, use the conventions found on the *Entity Cutter Codes* to create a new cutter code for the entity. These do not have to be unique to each entity, but they cannot be the same code as the major entities listed in *Entity Cutter Codes.*
* In general, use organizations/publishers rather than individual authors for common First Nations organizations & government bodies

Place Cutter Codes

(Cities/Municipalities/Regional Districts (3 alpha characters beginning with QC or CC)

**Québec**

QCA – Montréal

QCB – Québec City

QCC – Nunavik

QCE – Eastmain

QCH – Waswanipi

QCI – Oujé-Bougoumou

QCJ – Chibougamau

QCK – Mistissini

QCL – Nemaska

QCM – Waskaganish

QCN – Whapmagoostui

QCO – Wemindji

QCP – Chisasibi

QCQ – Maniwaki

QCR – Manouane

QCS – Wendake

QCT – Restigouche

QCU – Kahnawake

QCV – Mashteuiatsh

QCW – Betsiamites (Pessamit)

QCX – Inukjuak

QCY – Kuujjuaq

QCZ – Ungava

**Canada**

CCA – Vancouver

CCB – Banff

CCC – Calgary

CCD – Regina

CCE – Edmonton

CCF – Saskatoon

CCG – Winnipeg

CCH – Thunder Bay

CCI – Toronto

CCJ – London

CCK – Charlottetown

CCL – Victoria

CCM – Fredericton

CCN – St. John’s

CCO – Halifax

CCP – Iqaluit

CCQ – Inuvik

CCR – Whitehorse

CCS – Yellowknife

CCT – Vancouver Island

CCU – Moose Factory

**Provinces & States**

(3 Alpha Characters Beginning with CA or U)

**CANADA**

CAA – Quebec

CAB – Alberta

CAK – Saskatchewan

CAM – Manitoba

CAO – Ontario

CAN – Newfoundland and Labrador

CAP – Prince Edward Island

CAR – British Columbia

CAS – New Brunswick

CAT – Nova Scotia

CAV – Nunavut

CAW – Northwest Territories

CAY – Yukon

**United States**

(Use U+ 2 letter postal abbreviation)

UAK – Alaska

UCA – California

UDC – Washington DC

UFL – Florida

UID – Idaho

ULA – Louisiana

UMI – Michigan

UMN – Minnesota

UMT – Montana

UNY – New York

UWA – Washington

Etc.

**Continents, Regions, Countries & Nations**

* Not to be confused with MARC country codes for publication place in catalogue records.
* For geographical treatment – for government use corporate cutter codes.
* If you cannot find a specific cutter for an Aboriginal nation, check pages 7-10 to see what general group it falls under.
* 3 alpha characters not beginning with A, B, C (except Canada, NA, US), K, I, O, Q, R, U

CDA – Canada

CDB – James Bay / Hudson’s Bay

CDE – Eastern Canada

CDM – Maritime Provinces

CDN – Canadian North

CDP – Canadian (& American) Plains

CDW – Western Canada

CIA – Niisitapi

CIB – Quebec-Labrador

CIC – Cree

CIG – Lnu (Mi’Kmaq)

CIH – Anishinaabe (Ojibwe, Algonquin, etc)

CIN – Salteau

CIO – Other Algonquian/Algonkian

CIP – Athapaskan/Dene

CIQ – Ochethi Sakowin (Sioux)

CIR – Iroquoian

CIS – Coast Salish

CIT – Interior Salish

CIU – Ktunaxa (Kootenay) (Kinbasket)

CIW – Haida

CIX – Inuit & Arctic (People/Place)

CIY – Metis

CIZ – Other Canadian Aboriginal Group

CNA – North America

CNN – Pacific Northwest

CNR – Rocky Mountains

CSA – United States

CWA – Western Hemisphere (Americas) (YAA mistake)

DAC – North Atlantic

DAD – Subartic

DGR – Greenland

DIS – Iceland

DND – Denmark

DNF – Finland

DNR – Norway

DNS – Sweden

EBK – UK & Great Britain

EBR – Ireland

EFR – France

EGB – Belgium

EGR – Germany

EGN – Netherlands

EGM - Russia

ELP – Alps

EPG – Portugal

ERA – Austria

ERB – Bulgaria

ERC – Czech Republic

ERH – Hungary

ERK – Slovakia

ERR – Romania

ERS – Serbia

ERT – Croatia

ESP – Spain

ESW – Switzerland

ETA – Italy

ETG – Greece

ETN – Mediterranean

ETT – Turkey

EUB – Belarus

EUK – Ukraine

EUS – Kazakhstan

FAA – Africa

FNA – Northern Africa (including Egypt)

FSA – South Africa

IDA – India

IHM – Himalayas

IHN – Nepal

INT – Tibet

HCA – China

HKG – Hong Kong

JPN – Japan

MES – Middle East

MIS – Israel

MPL – Palestine

MRN – Iran

MRQ – Iraq

MRS – Syria

MSA – Saudi Arabia

NAC – Indian Ocean

NDO – Indonesia

NSA – Southeast Asia

PAO – Oceania – Pacific Island Nations

PAS – Australia

PAZ – New Zealand

SAM – South America

SAR – Argentina

SBR – Brazil

SCH – Chile

SEU – Peru

SGU – Paraguay

SNV – Venezuela

TCA – Latin America

TCM – Panama

WBN – Caribbean

WCB – Cuba

WJA – Jamaica

XCO – Mexico

ZCA – Antarctica

**Waters**

**Ocean & Sea Waters**

OA – Atlantic Ocean

OAG- English Channel

OAN – North Atlantic/North Sea

OAL – Baltic Sea

OAM – Mediterranean

OAR – Caribbean Sea

OC – Arctic Ocean

OCH – Hudson Bay

OCN – Northwest Passage

OG – Gulf of Mexico

OL – Inland & Landlocked Seas

OLA – Aral Sea

OLB – Black Sea

OLC – Caspian Sea

OLD – Dead Sea

OLG – Great Salt Lake

OLS – Salton Sea

ON – Indian Ocean

ONB – Arabian Sea

ONP – Persian Gulf

ONR – Red Sea

OP – Pacific Ocean

OPB – Bearing Sea & Alaskan Waters

OPC – Canadian North Pacific

OPD – Burrard Inlet

OPE – English Bay

OPF – False Creek

OPH – Haida Gwaii Waters

OPG – Georgia Straight/Gulf Islands

OPH – Broughton Archipelago Waters

OPI – Vancouver Island Waters

OPL – Salish Sea

OPN – Central Pacific

OPS – South Pacific

OS – Southern Ocean

**Lakes**

**KB – Lakes Quebec**

KBA – Lac Abitibi

KBC – Lac Beauchamp

KBD – Lake Champlain

KBE – Lac Grand

KBF – Lac Mistassini

KBG – Lac Olga

KBJ – Lac Saint-Jean

KBK – Lake Nemiscau

**KC – Lakes Canada**

KCA – Lake Athabasca

KCB – Great Bear Lake

KCD – Duck Lake

KCO – Lake of the Woods

KCR – Reindeer Lake

KCS – Great Slave Lake

KSW – Lake Winnipeg

**KU – Lakes United States**

KUC – Crater Lake

KUF – Flathead Lake

KUG – Great Salt Lake

KUK – Klamath Lake

KUM – Lake Mead

KUP – Lake Powell

KUT – Lake Pontchartrain

KUY – Yellowstone Lake

**KL – Great Lakes**

KLE – Lake Erie

KLH – Lake Huron

KLM – Lake Michigan

KLO – Lake Ontario

KLS – Lake Superior

**Rivers**

* Use headwaters for place

**RQ – Rivers Quebec**

RQA – Harricana River

RQB – Nottaway River

RQC – Broadback River

RQD – Rupert River

RQE – Eastmain River

RQG – La Grande Rivière

RQH – Great Whale River

RQJ – Little Whale River

RQK – Arnaud River

RQL – Koksoak River

RQM – George River

RQO – Ottawa River

RQS – Saguenay River

**RC – Canada**

RCA – Athabasca

RCD – Detroit River

RCF – Fraser River

RCL – St. Lawrence

RCM – Mackenzie River

RCN – Missinaibi River

RCP – Peace River

RCR – Red River

RCS – Saskatchewan River

RCY – Yukon River

**RU – Rivers United States**

RUC – Colorado River

RUH – Hudson River

RUI – Ohio River

RUM – Mississippi

RUO – Missouri River

RUR – Rio Grande

RUS – Snake River

RUY – Yellowstone River

### Entity Cutter Codes: Major Cree Entities

* Major entities only. Minor entities to be given Other Entities cutter codes (AQ).

ACA – Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute

ACB – Cree Nation Government/Cree Regional Authority/Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec)

ACC – Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay

ACD – Cree School Board

ACE – Cree Trappers Association

ACF – Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board

ACG – Cree Regional Economic Enterprises Co.

ACH – Board of Compensation

ACI – NISKAMOON Corporation

ACJ – Eenou-Eeyou

ACK – Cree National Trust

ACL – Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association

ACM – Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association

ACR – Chisasibi

ACS – Eastmain

ACT – Mistissini

ACU – Nemaska

ACV – Oujé-Bougoumou

ACW – Waskaganish

ACX – Waswanipi

ACY – Whapmagoostui

ACZ – Wemindji

### Entity Cutter Codes: National (Canadian) Entities

* Check catalogue for previous publications by the entity before creating a new cutter code.
* For new entities, try to choose a cutter code that reflects an identifying initial for the organization (omitting “the,” “an,” etc.) and starting with AH.
* New cutter codes need not be unique to minor publishers, but they must not be identical to the cutter codes listed below.

AHB – Hudson Bay Company

AHC – Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)

AHF – Aboriginal Healing Foundation

AHG – any federal government publication (including Indian Affairs and other ministries)

AHH – Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

AHP – any provincial government publication

AHM – any Canadian museum publication

### Entity Cutter Codes: Other Entities

* Check catalogue for previous publications by the entity before creating a new cutter code.
* For new entities, try to choose a cutter code that reflects an identifying initial for the organization (omitting “the,” “an,” etc.) and starting with AQ.
* New cutter codes need not be unique to minor publishers, but they must not be identical to the cutter codes listed below.

AQI – IWGIA (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs)

AQU – UNESCO

## Format Cutters

* 2 Alpha Characters beginning with A
* Mirror of reference classes (slightly simplified) – keep them synched
* Use only in large subject areas

AA – Almanacs, Directories

AB – Bibliographies

AC – Biographical & Genealogy Resources

AD – Dictionaries, Thesauri

AE – Encyclopaedias & Handbooks

AF – Finding Aids

AG – Meeting Materials

AH – Funding Guides

AI – Indexes & Catalogues

AJ – Journals, Letters/Correspondence, Personal Papers

AL – Legal Reference Materials

AM – Aboriginal Title and Rights

AP – Atlases, Maps, Gazetteers, Places & Place Names

AR – Annual Report & Yearbooks

AS – Statistics

AT – Research Methodologies & Techniques

AU – Curriculum Materials

AV – Audio-Visual References

AW – Pictorial & Artistic Works

AY – Fictional Works

1. For an overview of the issues surrounding the classification of indigenous classification, see Yeh, T. Y.-R. (1971). The Treatment of the American Indian in the Library of Congress E-F Schedule. Library Resources & Technical Services, 15, 122–128.; Agrawal, A. (2002). Indigenous knowledge and the politics of classification. International Social Science Journal, 54, 287–297; Tomren, H. (2004). Classification, Bias, and American Indian Materials; Furner, J. (2007). Dewey deracialized: A critical race-theoretic perspective. Knowledge Organization, 1–35; and Webster, K., & Doyle, A. (2008). Don’t class me in antiquities!: Giving voice to Native American materials. In K. R. Roberto & S. Berman (Eds.), Radical cataloging: Essays at the front. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. For reading about the history and applications of the Brian Deer Classification System, see

MacDonell, P., Tagami, R., & Washington, P. (2003). Brian Deer Classification System;

Tomren, H. (2004). Classification, Bias, and American Indian Materials; and Chester, G. G. (2006). Proposed tribal college cataloging systems: From isolation to association. (Doctoral dissertation). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. REF [↑](#footnote-ref-3)