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Tribal Names of the Americas: Spelling Variants and Alternative Forms, Cross-Referenced. By Patricia Roberts Clark.

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**Tribal Names of the Americas: Spelling Variants and Alternative Forms, Cross-Referenced.** By Patricia Roberts Clark. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2009. 319 pages. \$49.95 paper.

The names used to refer to American Indian tribes in the published literature vary. Sometimes the differences in terminology are slight, while in other instances the names used to refer to a tribe vary considerably, and it can be difficult to recognize that a particular name or selection of names refers to a particular tribe. Multiple names for the same tribal group are said to be synonymous. Names that are considered synonymous in the published literature may be only partially so in reality. Individual researchers must make their own decisions on such matters. The challenge of synonymous terms for tribes is often addressed in articles and books focused on a specific tribe, in which the reader will be informed about the various names used for a tribe in the literature or in actuality. When a researcher encounters an unfamiliar name, limited options exist to assist in determining the tribe to which the name refers or a name that may be used to locate information in the published literature. Patricia Roberts Clark makes a substantial contribution toward solving the challenge of synonymous terms for tribes when conducting library research on the original inhabitants of the Americas. The author cautions us that the book is not thorough or complete. Nevertheless, *Tribal Names of the Americas* is an important step forward.

When a researcher consulting the documentary record encounters an unfamiliar name for an American Indian tribe it can be challenging to determine the tribal group to which the term refers. This is not the place to examine the history of how and why this took place during the encounters between Native peoples and Europeans. The nomenclature problem exists in the documentary record. Few tools are available that can assist the researcher in sorting out the various names for the original inhabitants of the Americas. The primary tool for dealing with synonymous terms for tribes in North America has, for many decades, been the "Synonymy" list in Frederick Webb Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, originally published in 1907. The list in Hodge's work is an alphabetical list of tribal names that, when appropriate, refers the user to the term used in the handbook under which information may be located. Additional information on synonymous names for tribes is available in John R. Swanton's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1952). Of particular value in Swanton's volume is the addition of tribal name synonymy information for areas in the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central America. Unfortunately, the Swanton work does not have a list, which makes accessing the information inconvenient at best and, practically speaking, difficult. Decades later, the Smithsonian Institution's multivolume *Handbook of North American Indians* adds considerably to the published information on synonymous names for tribes. Although the handbook is incomplete at this time, thus far no synonymy list similar to that in Hodge's work exists.

The list in the handbook is indispensable for researchers but is no longer sufficient for a number of reasons. Many names for tribes have emerged in the literature during the intervening time of more than a century since

the publication of Hodge's handbook. In particular, our awareness of the names the peoples use in self-reference is considerably greater than it was during the lifetime of Hodge. In addition, Hodge's list is limited to the areas north of Mexico. The absence of a readily available synonymy list for all of the Americas is a substantial gap in the tools available for researchers. As an increasing number of researchers think in terms of regional and hemisphere-wide indigenous peoples and their concerns, the lack of a list of tribal groups of the hemisphere is more keenly felt than in decades past.

*Tribal Names of the Americas* is largely a long list of names for tribes as they may be found in the published sources she consulted. Included in the list are many variations in spelling and alternative representations of names for tribes. Most of the entries in the list direct the user to another name. At times this step may be necessary more than once, tracing through several "see" references before arriving at the core term where one is referred to the bibliography in Clark's work. In instances where it is appropriate, users may be directed to another source under which information may also be found. At the end of this path, an entry will be found pointing the user to a published source in the bibliography. This cross-referencing of the names in the list is one of the most important features of *Tribal Names of the Americas*, and it will be of immense assistance to researchers for many years to come. The list is easy to navigate and understand, and where questions about the meaning of an entry may arise in the user's mind, a brief consultation of the "How to Use This Book" page and/or the "Abbreviations" section should resolve them.

Anyone who will use *Tribal Names of the Americas* regularly is advised to read Clark's short preface carefully. In it Clark describes the origin of the book in her work as a reference librarian/archivist over many years and her recognition of the need for a new synonymy list. Her brief story about several hours of searching for information about the Chumash people of California by using a variant spelling will sound familiar to many researchers. Because scholars have not agreed upon a particular definition of what a tribe is, Clark explains in her preface that for the purposes of compiling her list, she decided a tribe would be "a group of people, any size, who lived together and called each other by the same designation." She also decided that for the purposes of her list a name would be "a designation whether self-chosen or given by outside peoples" (2). Clark indicates that she chose to eliminate linguistic representations of pronunciations of the languages from her list because many would find such matters confusing. This is a practical solution that will benefit nearly all users of this work. She states that the list is alphabetized in a letter-by-letter manner in order to serve the inclinations of the computer-oriented younger generations. Of special importance in the preface is Clark's statement that the list is not to be considered thorough, because it is based upon her own reading of the sources available to her. That she included as many sources as she has is a testament to Clark's perseverance over a considerable period of time.

A few pages of other prefatory matters precede the list. "How to Use This Book" is well done. When this guide is read carefully it is quite clear and truly essential to effective use of the list of names. Clark's explanation of "see" and "see also" references is one of the clearest this reviewer has encountered.

The list of abbreviations used in *Tribal Names of the Americas* is also crucial to effective use of the list, for it would be impossible to consult the bibliography without it. Those who consult the list infrequently will be able to use Clark's work effectively. If they encounter difficulties, the straightforward "How to Use This Book" page is sufficient to assist them. The choices the author makes for the list of abbreviations sometimes incline one to wonder why the author decided to construct the abbreviations for a given work as she did. However, even though some choices for abbreviations seem unusual, they are implemented effectively within the list, thereby preventing it from becoming unwieldy.

Clark cautions us in the preface that the work is not thorough and is based upon her readings. Any one individual's reading choices are necessarily idiosyncratic to his or her inclinations and the availability of sources. One can begin to see hints of this in the list of abbreviations, and it is fully disclosed in the bibliography. It is somewhat surprising to see sources such as *Palm Springs Life* and the *Los Angeles Reader* in the list of abbreviations. One might expect that reading based upon the collections of the Los Angeles Public Library, as Clark states much of hers was, might be more heavily weighted toward sources focused on California. This is most clearly seen in scanning the bibliography. The many works in the two series, *University of California Anthropological Records* and *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, are seen throughout the bibliography, giving it a significant California flavor. There are many serial publications in the anthropological literature on American Indians and Alaska Natives. Information from many of these series might have usefully informed the content of the list of names, though works from such series are only found selectively, at least directly. A significant portion of the tribal names found in such works are picked up by the Smithsonian *Handbook* volumes, many of which Clark consulted.

One of the most valuable aspects of *Tribal Names of the Americas* consists in the fact that Clark includes tribal name synonymy information from several crucial sources, such as Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, Swanton's *Indian Tribes of North America*, and the Smithsonian Institution's multivolume *Handbook of North American Indians*, into a single list. Information about tribal names in Central America and the Caribbean has been taken from Swanton's work and other sources. The inclusion of information about tribal names in South America, from the volumes of the *Handbook of South American Indians* edited by Julian Steward and from other sources, is a great improvement. A hemisphere-wide list now exists. One wishes that *Tribal Names of the Americas* might have been delayed in publication in order that the tribal name synonymy information in the *Southeast* and the *Plains* volumes of the Smithsonian *Handbook* could have been included in the list. Inclusion of tribal name information from the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, edited by Robert Wauchope, is a considerably larger task. One hopes it and other important sources will be included in a future edition of *Tribal Names of the Americas*, perhaps through cooperation with other similarly dedicated individuals.

One aspect of the bibliography seems problematic in a systematic way. The titles and numbering of publications in series are inconsistently represented.

In some instances the series title information is given first after the author, with the title proper (the primary name by which an item is known) added in such a way as to make it appear to be a subtitle. This is particularly true for the two previously mentioned University of California series. This seems more likely to lead to frustrated searchers than if the title proper information was provided prior to the series information. In addition, the series name is shortened in both instances, omitting "University of California." Titles in the Bureau of American Ethnology series are represented in a better way, with the title proper given prior to the series title information. One wishes that in every instance the series title information was not in the same font style in which the titles proper are set. This is standard practice in many style manuals. For works listed separately that are contained within an annual report volume of the Bureau of American Ethnology it would be helpful to users to indicate this in the citation.

The bibliography contains a number of errors that might have been avoided with more careful editing. The entries under "Barrett, S. A." state that the works are part of the *Publications of the American Ethnological Society* series, when they are works in the *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* series. This may be because the entry for the American Ethnological Society series appears a few entries higher in the listings. The entry for the *Handbook of South American Indians* is shown as consisting of eight volumes, when it is seven volumes. A few other errors in the punctuation or layout of a few entries on the page may be found, but these do not adversely affect retrieval when searching for the materials.

Many researchers seeking published information about the Native peoples of the Western Hemisphere need a work like *Tribal Names of the Americas*. Patricia Roberts Clark deserves the thanks of every such researcher, for she has produced a quality work that will be well used for many years to come. Clark openly solicits communications suggesting sources for inclusion in an updated version of her work. Her solid work thus far lays an excellent foundation for future updates. *Tribal Names of the Americas: Spelling Variants and Alternative Forms, Cross-Referenced* should be found in all college and university libraries and larger public libraries where researchers seek information about the Native peoples of the hemisphere.

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**What Does Justice Look Like? The Struggle for Liberation in Dakota Homeland.** By Waziyatawin. St. Paul, MN: Living Justice Press, 2008. 200 pages. \$18.00 paper.

Author Waziyatawin offers a powerful vision for future Dakota-US relations in *What Does Justice Look Like? The Struggle for Liberation in Dakota Homeland*. This book makes a significant leap forward from previous studies pertaining to Native American decolonization by providing the foundational blueprint