Table Descriptions

This document was created to help individuals understand what information goes into the tables found in NativeNames Microsoft Access database. The NativeNames database is composed of five tables. These five tables and their associated fields are described below. The field names that are colored red are required fields, all other fields are optional. Further help can be obtained by contacting Frank Roberts at 208-686-5307. You may also want to visit the Native Names web site at http://gis.cdatribe-nsn.gov/NativeNames/ and look at samples of site information from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

SiteInfo Table

This is the primary table for data storage in the Native Names database. Most of the general site information is stored in this table.

Fields found in this table:

SiteID: This is the Native Names Places Site ID. The site ID is composed of the reservation number if applicable, plus a negative sign followed by the six-digit site number. So site 1 at the Coeur d'Alene Tribe would be R181-000001.
Example: R181-000048

NativeName: The native name for the site. You may choose to type the word out in Microsoft Word, set the font, and then copy it into Access.
Example: Hnchit'elchu

Translation: The English translation of the native name above.
Example: Ridge in Concave Wall

CommonName: If the site already exists in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), this is the typically English name of the site found in the GNIS database. If the site does not a common name it may be left blank.
Example: Lolo Pass

History: This is the textual description of the history of the site, written in html. The field can hold paragraphs of information about the site, and should be used to provide the user with a more in-depth description of the site. This should not be confused with the textual history found in HistoryNonHTML section. This section should include html mark up tags such as <br> and . Sometimes it is necessary to use the html tags to capture certain characters such as the underline and particular fonts. The HTML version of the history allows us to do that.
Example:
Hnd<u>a</u>rep means Canoe Landing or Canoe Parking.

Language: This is the textual description of the language of how the word is said written in html. This should not be confused with the textual language found in LanguageNonHTML section. This section should include html mark up tags such as <br> and . Sometimes it is necessary to use the html tags to capture certain characters such as the underline and particular fonts. The HTML version of the language allows us to do that.
Example:
Chatq'<u>e</u>le' Lake has two parts: chat-, which means on
a broad surface and q'<u>e</u>le', which means lake. .

DateOfInput: Date the information was input into the NativeNames database.
Example: 12/25/05

GNISCode: The GNIS descriptor that is associated with each site found in the GNIS database. In the GNIS database it is referred to as Class or DESIG. There are 64 potential descriptors to choose from.
Example: dam

ClassificationOfSite: Tribal classification of the site. These are designation that the Tribe may already use if it currently tracks site information.
Example: Landmark

DDLatitude: Latitude displayed in decimal degrees.
Example: 47.2776729753

DDLongitude: Longitude displayed in decimal degrees.
Example: -116.1913454

ReservationCode: Four-digit code for the reservation or native lands
Example: R181

GNISNativeName: Native name with the required designator tacked on to it.
Example: Slslpsp'ułtsn Creek

County: The county the feature falls within.
Example: Latah County

State: The state the feature falls within.
Example: Idaho

Ownership: The legal owner of the location the site falls within. If site falls within private land just list it as "Private".
Example: USFS

CurrentGNISName: If the name already exists in the GNIS database list the GNIS name for the feature. Features can be looked up in the GNIS database by going to: http://geonames.usgs.gov/
Example: Moses Mountain

GNISFID: The unique identifier for features already in the GNIS database. This can be omitted if the feature is not in GNIS yet. . Features can be looked up in the GNIS database by going to: http://geonames.usgs.gov/

Example: 1531058

url: The NativeNames url to this sites web site. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's GIS program creates this url.
Example: *http://gis.cdatribe-nsn.gov/NativeNames/result.aspx?id=R181-000094*

AudioFile: The name of the audio file used for the site. This file should be in mp3 format. It should be named by the site ID name.
Example: R181-091_KM.mp3

VideoFile: The name of the video file used for the site. This file should be in real media format. It should be named by the site ID name.
Example: R181-091_KM.rm

NMPLACES_ID: This is the ID that the tribe may choose to use to link back to its own data set. So if the Tribe maintains a unique identifier for each site, this provides a place to keep that information.
Example: 89

X_UTM: The Easting of the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate.
Example: 494233.778158

Y_UTM: The Northing of the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate.
Example: 5195402.460036

HistoryNonHTML: This provides a field to type in the history of the site. This is the same information as displayed in the above history field. However, this field should not contain any HTML tags. The field can hold paragraphs of information about the site, and should be used to provide the user with a more in-depth description of the site.
Example: Hndarep means Canoe Landing or Canoe Parking

LanguageNonHTML: This provides a field to type in the language information about how to say the name of the site. This is the same information as displayed in the above language field. However, this field should not contain any HTML tags.
Example: Chatq'ele' Lake has two parts: chat-, which means on
a broad surface and q'ele', which means lake.

ContactInfo Table

This table contains the information about who the data custodian is for this a particular reservation or area. The key field here is Reservation code. This field is used to link back to the other records. This table only needs to have one entry per reservation or native group.

Fields found in this table:

Organization: Name or organization that is data steward for the locations
Example: Coeur d'Alene Tribe

ContactTitle: Title of individual that will make changes to this database.
Example: GIS Manager

ContactFirstName: Contacts first name.
Example: Frank

ContactLastName: Contacts last name.
Example: Roberts

MailingAddress: Mailing address for contact above.
Example: PO Box 408

State: State for the address
Example: ID

ZipCode: Zip code for the address.
Example: 83851

PhoneNumber: Phone number for contact.
Example: 208-686-5307

PlaceNameFont: If there is a specific font required to be loaded on a machine to view these place names please list that font here.
Example: tmphonectic

EmailAddress: Email address for the contact.
Example: fmroberts@cdatribe-nsn.gov

WebSite: Web site address for contact or contacts organization.
Example: www.cdatribe-nsn.gov

ReservationCode: Bureau of Indian Affairs reservation code. For more information see ReseravtionCodes table.
Example: R181

City: City for address
Example: Plummer

NativeNamesPhotos Table

This table is used to keep track of information about the photos for each site.

Fields found in this table:

Filename: This is the file name of the jpg file that has been taken for the site. Only one file can be listed in this field. If you have multiple picture of one site then you will need to enter each picture on a new record to this table.
Example: 080202_01_06.jpg

NativeName: Native site name for location.
Example: L'lkhwi'lus

Description: Description of the picture. This may be used as text under the picture at some point.
Example: Look south from L'lkhwi'lus

SiteID: This is the Native Names Places Site ID. The site ID is composed of the reservation number if applicable, plus a negative sign followed by the six-digit site number. So site 1 at the Coeur d'Alene Tribe would be R181-000001.
Example: R181-000048

Photographer: The name of the individual that took the picture.
Example: John Hartman

Date: The date the picture was taken.
Example: 8/2/2002

ReservationCodes Table

This table is used as a domain for other tables in this database. It lists the Bureau of Indian Affairs reservation codes for all reservation and native lands in the United States. This table is already completed, and should not require any data entry.

Fields found in this table:

ReservationCode: Four-digit code for the reservation or native lands
Example: R181

ReservationName: Name of reservation or native lands
Example: Coeur d'Alene Reservation

ReservationDescription: Description of native lands
Example: American Indian Reservation

GNISCode Table

This table works as a look up table for the site info table. These are all the potential codes that a site could be coded too. This table is already completed , and should not require any data entry.

Fields found in this table:

GNISCode: The GNIS descriptor that is associated with each site found in the GNIS database. In the GNIS database it is referred to as Class or DESIG. There are 64 potential descriptors. This table is already completed, and should not require any data entry.
Example: airport