Collin County Historic Asset Survey Project Historic Asset Index Form - Instructions



OVERVIEW

The information collected by these forms will be incorporated into the County's sophisticated, computerized Geographic Information System (GIS). This is a mapping system that connects written information (like that collected in these Data Forms) with computerized mapping. Combined, the maps and asset information will form an amazing tool to quickly find the location and information on a huge variety of historic sites. For instance, it will be relatively simple to find all potential historic sites that might be affected by a new road, lake or development. Plus, researchers will be able to search the data by a variety of criteria to narrow it down to only those sites that fit their needs. With this new data, current and historic development patterns can be studied. Perhaps most importantly, there will be a single site where detailed, accurate information on the historic assets can be found.

With these advantages in mind, it is clear that two factors are critical to this effort:

- 1) The number of historic assets identified will be so large, that getting the information into the GIS system will require a number of motivated, dedicated community volunteers.
 - 2) The assets must be sited accurately and the site numbering must be done carefully.

The following instructions are intended to assist you in your efforts to preserve the history of Collin County. Thank you for your help. The success of this project depends on it.

MAP INFORMATION

Site numbering is important because it allows all the historic inventory sites to be numbered individually and ties them to the historic information collected. The County has been divided into 287 small grid maps with each assigned its own number/letter combination like "18D". The numbers range from 1A to 20F. These maps show aerial photography as well as major roads and some other information. They are the basis for noting the location in the County of important historic sites.

You have been given or will be given maps to mark the locations of the historic sites while you fill in the Data Forms. If the address of the site is sufficient, record that. If it is not, mark on the map the location of the historic site you are identifying with a small dot or an "x" or similar, and when submitted it will be assigned a number. When finished, these small paper maps will be retained by the Commission along with our original data. The maps are only used to assist the volunteer in specifying the location of the asset. Information submitted to the County will be put on the large computer maps that the county keeps. The ultimate goal is to have the information available to the public.

Data Entry – Completion of forms.

You will be given a form titled "Data Entry Template." This is a word-processing text file that allows you to easily fill in the blanks.

- 1) Open the blank/template form in your word processor. Before filling it in, save the file using the name of the site you are entering, plus the word "site". This allows you to keep the original template for use on other new sites. Example: "Abston Cemetery site.doc" (This allows us to distinguish a site form from a narrative history .doc form.)
- 2) Begin by placing the cursor in the appropriate location on the line. Simply begin typing and the space will expand to accommodate your entry. When a space is completed hit the >TAB key and the cursor will automatically move to the next entry.
 - 3) Enter the data for each field then hit TAB and the cursor will move to the next blank.

The following will assist you in completing each entry area on the form.

Site Name:

Name: Place the historic or original name here, if it is known. 'Ibis could be the name of the original owner, as in "Watson House", or "The Garner Farm", or, for commercial buildings, the builder or company that used it originally, such as "Hick's Building" or "Celina Farm Supply"

Common Name: This is the space for the name by which the site is most commonly called today. Also, if a site is still primarily known by its historic name, but there is a significant common or modern name, enter is here.

Example 1

A school that was known as Thomas Jefferson High School when it was constructed, but eventually converted to county offices would have "Thomas Jefferson High School" as the Name and "County Office Building" placed in the Common Name Space.

Example 2

A house was built by a prominent family named Webster but later converted to offices, which are currently Baker Insurance. You would put "The Webster House" in the Name space and "Baker Insurance" in the Modern Name space

Example 3

A house was built by a prominent family named Webster, but was later purchased and occupied by another prominent family named Halstead. This is a common issue in historic houses and is typically designated as "The Webster Halstead House". This combined name would be entered in the Name space because it refers to the historic owners. The Common Name space would be left blank. The second prominent family can also be the current owner or residents, but the name would still be listed in the Name space.

Web link. - If the site has its own website or if any websites are known to provide significant information on the asset, provide the web address here. There is only room for one, so if additional web sites need to be listed, please place them in **General Description**

LOCATION

These spaces contain the written information that helps researchers locate the building and helps managers of the database eliminate any duplication. You are not expected to fill in all fields, only those with which you are confident that you have the right information. Some locations can and will be added by the County's GIS system, but to do this accurately requires that the site be located correctly on the map.

Street Address: If known, put the street and number here, such as 506 Monte Vista, If not known, leave blank. If you are not sure, add a question mark or somehow note that you would like the information checked or verified. If a question exits, we will try to confirm it with the map system.

City: City or Town name if it is in one. If not, leave blank

Zip code: If known. If not, leave this blank **State:** All sites are in Texas, Collin County.

Location (GPS or UTM): Leave blank, unless known. This is a geographic location

system number and will be filled in later by others. It is not necessary to fill this field in. **Longitude and Latitude:** Leave blank unless known. This will be filled in later by others. It is not necessary to fill this field in.

DATE OF ASSET - Current or Historic date.

Fill in the date of significance of the historic site. This is usually the date of origin, such as when a house was constructed, when land was conveyed through land grant or purchase. For natural features and archaeological sites whose dates are prehistoric or not man-made, leave the date blank?

CLASSIFICATION/CATEGORY/TYPE/SUB TYPE

These fields are used for sorting of the data during research. They are hierarchical, meaning each field is a subset of the one above it. The idea is that someone doing research can select any or all of the fields to help narrow a search for particular types of historic sites. The following examples illustrate how researchers might use these fields.

Example 1 A researcher could use all these fields to sort by selecting Private/Building/Domestic/Hotel and get a list and locations of all privately owned historic hotels indentified within the County.

Example 2 Another researcher could only select the "hospital" field and get a list of all historic hospitals identified within the County.

Example 3 A researcher could select Public/Structure and get all the publicly-owned structures in the county, such as courthouses, bridges and water towers.

Classification. This field defines the original ownership, not the current ownership of the asset. Select from:

- Private
- Public-Local
- Public-State
- Public-Federal

Category: This field provides a basic description of what the asset is. Select from:

- Building
- District (A collection of related historic assets, such as an historic downtown)
- Structure (Man-made, but not for habitation, like a bridge or a water tower)
- Site (Archaeological, open space, farmstead, etc.)
- Object (An individual asset such as a statue, a fountain or historic landscape feature)

Type: Select from:

- Domestic
- Commercial/Trade
- Social
- Government
- Education
- Religion
- Funerary
- Recreation and Culture

- Agriculture/Subsistence
- Industry/Processing
- Health Care
- Defense
- Landscape
- Transportation
- Historic Event

Sub-Type: Select from:

- For each of the asset types there is a corresponding selection of sub-types to be selected. These are related and not all sub-types can be matched up with all types.
- Example 1: In entering the data for a house, select "Domestic" as the type, then go to sub-types and select "Single Dwelling".
- Example 2: In entering the information on a Cotton Gin, select "Agriculture/ Subsistence" as the type, then go to sub-types and select "Processing".
- Due to the number of options in each category, you will find a list of types and a corresponding list of sub-types at the end of these instructions you can refer to. In the list, the categories are shown in BOLD. Their corresponding sub-types to be selected are indented below. If you cannot decide use your best judgment and place a question mark by your selection. (These categories and types are consistent with National Registry of Historic Places criteria.)

Status

Vanished/Existing - Simply note whether the asset still exists.

- National Historic Landmark (NHL) Not to be confused with the National Register. This is the highest historic designation available and signifies significance on a national level. It is bestowed on very few historic assets and includes the Alamo and Dallas' Fair Park.
- **National Register Listed (NR-Listed)** For assets that have already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- National Register Eligible (NR-Eligible) For assets that have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register, but which have not yet actually been listed.
- **Registered Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL)** This is the standard state landmark designation, signified by the round black and silver plaque with the State of Texas in the Center, typical across the state.
- **State Archaeological Landmark (SAL)** A less common state designation for state and county owned sites. It can be in addition to RTHL listing.

County Landmark Designation – Only if there is a local program.

VOLUNTEER INFORMATION: So that we can follow up with you should there be any questions. Please provide your name and contact information, phone number and/or email, in the spaces provided.

Following is a list of types and a corresponding list of sub-types. In the list, the categories are shown in BOLD. Their corresponding sub-types to be selected are indented below. (These categories and types are consistent with NRHP criteria.)

Domestic (or residential) Outdoor recreation Single dwelling Fair Multi-family (including duplex) Monument/marker Secondary structure Work of Art Hotel Agriculture / Subsistence Institutional housing Processing Storage Camp Village Site Agricultural field Commerce or trade Animal facility Fishing facility or site Business Horticultural facility Professional Financial institution Agricultural outbuilding Specialty store Irrigation facility Department store **Industry / Processing** Restaurant Manufacturing facility Warehouse Extractive facility Trade (Archeology) Waterworks Social Energy facility Meeting Hall Communications facility Club House Processing site Civic Industrial storage **Health Care** Government Hospital Capitol City Hall Clinic Correctional Facility Sanitarium Fire Station Medical business / office Government office Resort Diplomatic building **Defense Custom House** Arms Storage Post office Fortification Public works Military facility Battle site Courthouse Education Coast Guard facility Naval facility School College Air Force facility Library Landscape Research facility Parking lot Education-related Park Plaza Religion Religious facility Garden Ceremonial site Forest Unoccupied Land Church School Church-related residence Underwater **Funerary** Natural feature Street furniture / object Cemetery Transportation Graves/burials Mortuary Rail-related **Recreation and Culture** Air-related Theater Water-related Auditorium Road-related Pedestrian-related Museum Music facility Other

Sports facility

(Fill in by data Collector)