

Appendix D: Notes on GIS Database

General Information

The GIS database was developed by staff at the University of Rhode Islands Environmental Data Center. The primary informational database was developed using Microsoft Access. The Microsoft Access database is on file in the Boston Support Office, Planning and Legislation. The GIS database was developed using Arc Map 8.1. An archival copy of the GIS database is on file at the University of Rhode Island.

Limitations and Caveats

The properties identified in this database represents the best information that we were able to find as of May 2001. There was very little field reconnaissance completed as part of this project.

Critical reviews of the database were quite limited. A more comprehensive evaluation of the database should be undertaken.

Many properties were not mapped due to insufficient address and/or locational information.

Description of Data Fields:

Name of Site – Most popularly recognized name of property found in existing literature or National Register nomination forms.

Alternative Name – Additional name or names associated with the property. This could be an alternative name for the property itself or the person associated with it.

Last Name – Last name of primary person associated with property. If a married woman, this is often the married name.

First Name – First name of primary person associated with property. This field can include first and middle name or first and maiden name.

Street Address – Street address of the property. In some cases, street addresses were ambiguous and therefore could not be mapped (e.g. Route 20 or 1/2 mile from city x or corner of x street and y avenue).

City – self-explanatory

County – self-explanatory

State – self-explanatory

Date – the date or dates during which a person was associated with a property or an event that took place there. These dates are approximate and were added to the database after its formal review. They should be reviewed for accuracy and updated accordingly. Due to time constraints, this is not possible during the course of this project.

National Register Designation – Denotes whether the property is a National Historic Landmark (NHL), a National Park Service unit (NPS), listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or does not have a national designation (NONE). Properties located within National Register districts are considered to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme 1 – The primary theme associated with the property selected from the women's rights thematic framework developed for the project.

Theme 2 – The secondary theme associated with the property selected from the women's rights thematic framework developed for the project.

Information Source – self-explanatory. Some useful abbreviations and acronyms:

- ♦ *BWHT* – Boston Women’s Heritage Trail
- ♦ *CTSHPO* – Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office
- ♦ *Enc. Brit. Online* – Encyclopedia Britannica Online
- ♦ *HABS* – Historic American Building Survey
- ♦ *M-NCPPC* – The Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission
- ♦ *NCWHS* – National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites
- ♦ *NJSHPO* – New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office
- ♦ *NRHP* – National Register of Historic Places
- ♦ *NPS* – National Park Service
- ♦ *Pres. Comm.* – President’s Commission Honoring the Achievements of Women in American History.
- ♦ *PWK* – Polly Welts Kaufman
- ♦ *PWWMH* – Places Where Women Made History (National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary for Massachusetts and New York)
- ♦ *RISHPO* – Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office
- ♦ *UGRR* – Aboard the Underground Railroad (National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary)
- ♦ *WORI* – Women’s Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York

Public? – “Yes” indicates that the property is available to the public in some manner. It does not necessarily indicate that it is open and accessible on a consistent basis. “No” indicates a private property that is not open to the public.

Site Type – Describes the historically relevant use of the property. A number of site types associated with women’s rights were identified during the course of the project and are identified below:

Birthplace – the site or structure associated with birth and/or childhood of an individual.

Clubhouse – women’s clubs and organizations, union halls, community centers, women’s “granges”

Collection – collection of archival materials and/or museum objects (e.g. research collection, exhibits)

Home – primary or seasonal residence for one or more years

Event – the location of a major activity associated with the women’s rights movement, e.g. protest rally, major speech, etc.

Institution – hospitals, clinics, asylums, social settlements, soup kitchens, retirement homes

Lodging – YWCA residences, women’s hotels, summer/vacation camps, and other lodging arrangements

Product – results of an effort to design, create, or preserve—piece of architecture, sculpture, landscape, public art, historic preservation

Religious building – churches, shrines, convents, etc.

School – women’s colleges, seminaries, professional schools, secondary schools

Workplace – mills, factories, hospitals, laboratories, etc.

Extant – this field was a carryover from an earlier version of the database. “Yes” indicates that an original structure or landscape exists. It should not imply that this original structure or landscape has sufficient integrity to support determination of eligibility. It only implies that upon further investigation the property may be eligible for listing on the National Register. All of the resources in this database should be listed as extant.

UTM Coordinates – locational coordinates used to inform the mapping process. Primary source for UTM coordinates was the National Register database.

Description – a brief summary of the significance of the person or event associated with the property.