

Rethinking Source Citations, Sentence Structures, Roles and the use of Split Memos

(alternately titled: Everything I wish I'd Thought About BEFORE I Started Using TMG)

Omaha TMG Users Group

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□ Background

Some of you know that I've recently begun working as a Personal Historian and that I currently have a client who delivered a large collection of family history, documents and photos to me. I'm in the process of entering this material into a TMG project, which will be used to prepare a book on his maternal family.

Needless to say, I need to do a much better job with Source Citations in this project than I've done with my own genealogy! I also realized that spending more setting up the Tag Sentence Structures would minimize the time I'll have to spend editing the final report output.

My first step was reviewing some of the many books which have been written on the subject, looking at what is available in TMG and deciding how I wanted to handle the various types of records in his collection.

I'm still adjusting citations and sentences, and I continue to set up new Source Types and Tags as I work through the documents, but the job is getting easier and the output is much cleaner when I print sample reports.

Of course, it's easier to make these decisions at the start of a new project, but I do plan to make revisions to my personal TMG project. That will probably take place one Tag or Source Type at a time and will involve a lot of work, but I feel that it will be well worth the effort in the long run.

□ References

- Board for Certification of Genealogists. *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual*. Orem, Utah: Ancestry Publishing, 2000.
- Hatcher, Patricia Law. *Producing a Quality Family History*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Incorporated, 1996.
- Hoffman, Lee H., compiler. *Getting the Most Out of The Master Genealogist*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 2003.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence: Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *QuickSheet Citing Online Historical Resources: Evidence! Style*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2005.

□ Decisions, decisions, decisions

TMG offers 3 choices (from the preferences menu) in how you cite your sources within a given project:

1. "Evidence" (Elizabeth Shown Mills)
2. "Cite Your Sources" (R. Lackey)
3. Custom

I decided to go with Custom Sources, because they allow me more flexibility, but I'm basing my citations on the Evidence Style by Elizabeth Shown Mills.

Warning: Changing the style of sources within a project can lead to unexpected results. If you aren't already using Custom Sources, be sure to read the info in TMG Help. Discussion of this subject can also be found in Chapter 7 of Getting the Most Out of The Master Genealogist as well as in Appendix D of the same book.

I decided to make use of the Split Memo and Roles features available in TMG. This allows me to use the same sentence structure to fit a variety of situations.

There's been a great deal of discussion on the TMG Mailing List regarding Lumpers and Splitters. In my own genealogy project, I tend to be more of a Lumper, setting up one general source and using it for many citations by adding information to the Citation Detail. For example, I have a source called Ancestry Census, which I cite for all census info I find on Ancestry.com. I then add the year, state, county, town/twp, ED, and sheet to the Citation Detail to distinguish each of the census citations.

In my new project, I decided to be more of a Splitter. I haven't tackled the census records yet, so I'm not sure how I'll approach them. But for vital records, death notices, obituaries, and society column articles (it's a very prominent family and there are many of these), I've set up a separate source for each document.

□ Details

Enough of the generalizations – the rest of this presentation will deal with specifics on changing Sentence Structures, using Split Memos, use of Roles in Tag Entry, adding Source Types and modifying Source Definitions.

One of the main problems I've faced in this project is the newspaper clippings relating to the family. Some of the clippings include the heading, which gives the name and date of the paper. Some have handwritten info on them telling the date and/or name of the paper. And some have no identification, but they state facts such as she died yesterday, so I can determine the date of the article from other known information.

I've come up with a method, which allows me to set up one source type (eg. Obituary) and control the resulting sentence by using a combination of Roles and Split Memos.

Source Definition

General Supplemental Attachments Output form

Source #: 1:114

Default surety (0-3): 0

Active?: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Category: Custom

Abbreviation: Obit - Isabelle Boyce Muncie Star

Source type: Obituary/Newspaper Item

Newspaper Title: The Muncie Star

Short Newspaper Title: The Muncie Star

Article Title: Death Came Quick

< Date >: 3 March 1903 (hand-written on copy)

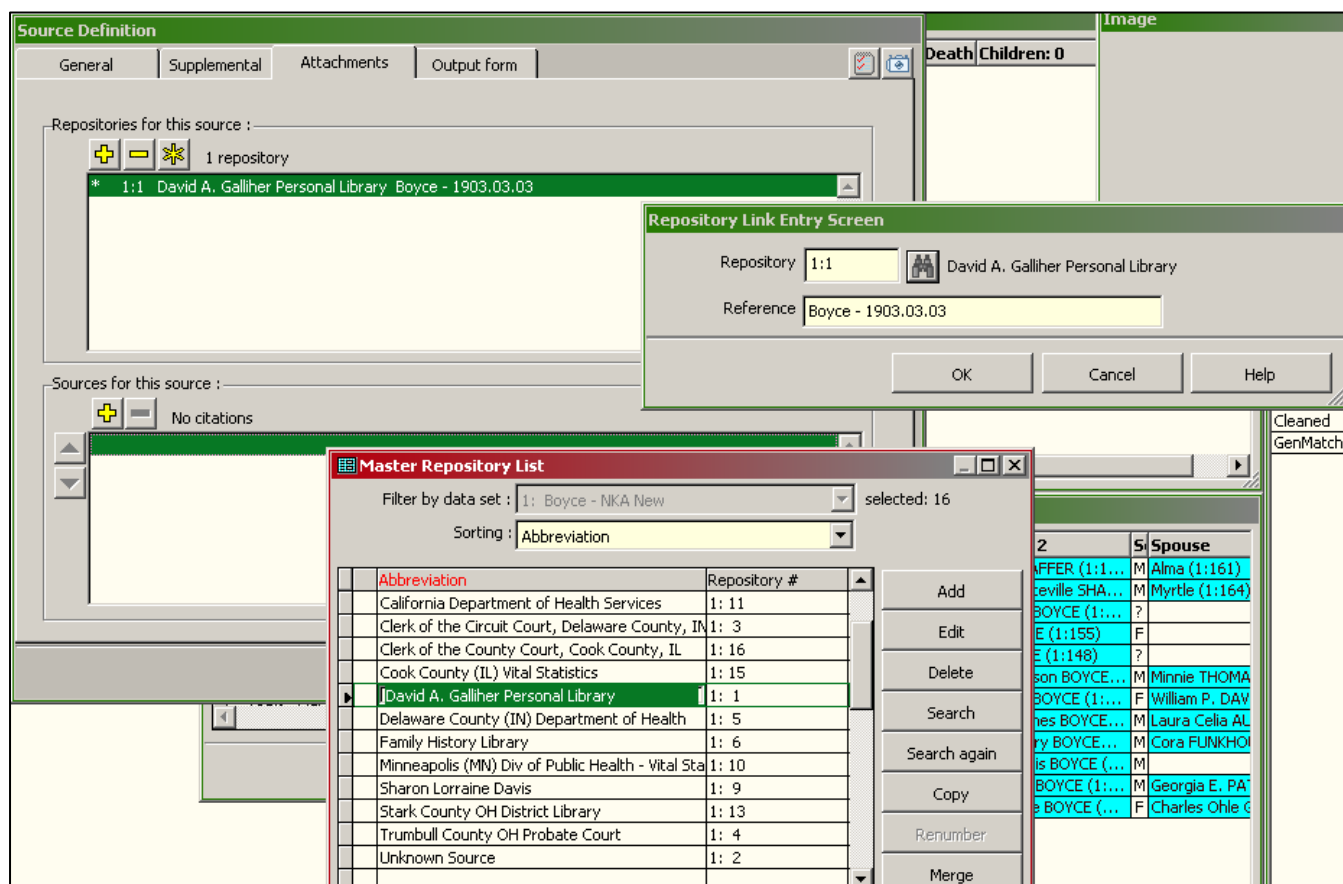
Location: Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana

< Page >: Page 5, Column 1

In the example at the left, the name of the paper and the page was included in the clipping of the obit. But the date was hand-written on the clipping, so I've noted this in the date field.

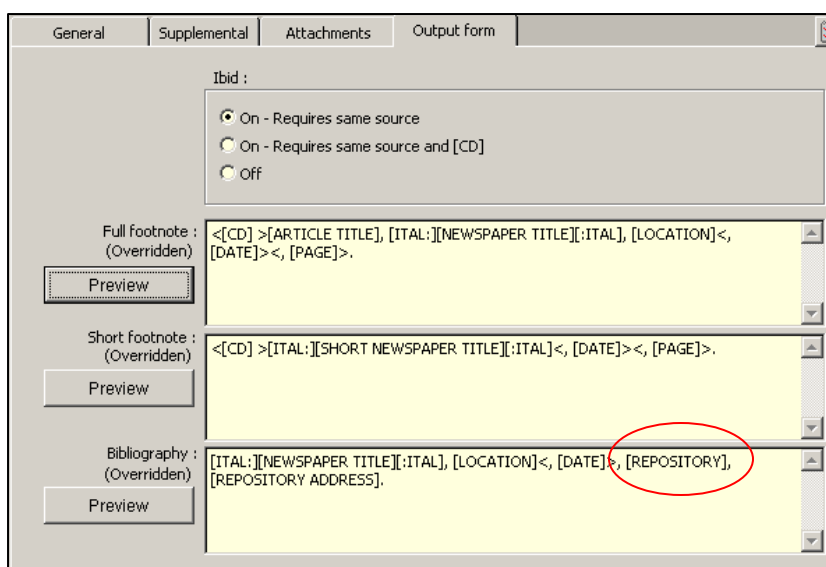
If the name of the paper is unknown, I enter "Unidentified Clipping" in the Title and Short Title. If the date is on the clipping, I enter the date without any additional notes in the Date field. If the location is unknown, I leave this info blank (same thing if the page is unknown).

Clicking on the Attachments tab of the Source Definition screen, brings up the screens necessary to enter repository information. The screen shot below shows multiple windows opened from the Attachments tab. I've assigned the newspaper clippings to the personal library of my client since the actual clippings are in his possession. I also assign a reference # which gives the location of the clippings in the exhibit binders, but this is a topic for a different presentation.



The main reason for showing these screens and for entering repository information is that it can be used to create the wording for the footnotes and the bibliography. The wording can be changed by clicking on the Output Form tab of the Source Definition screen shown at the right. In this case, it's part of the Bibliography, but I've also used it as part of the actual Footnotes when the records are held by a state or county repository.

By default, the [CD] field normally prints at the end of the sentences, but I've chosen to move it to the beginning of the sentence for the wording I want when there are multiple sources for a given piece of information such as birth dates.



You can see the results in the sample output below where multiple source citations for this individual's birth are printed in the same footnote (#1) and are separated by semi-colons.

1. Willetta Eliza Boyce was born on 9 Jul 1864 in Minnesota.¹ She married George M Shirk on 1 May 1883 in Delaware County, Indiana, by G. H. Elgin, Minister.² She married William W. Walker on 27 Sep 1902 in 4417 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, by Augustus S. Carrice, a clergyman.³ She died on 30 Jul 1910 in 540 E. 46th Place, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, at age 46. The cause of death was chronic nephritis. Chronic rheumatism was listed as a contributory cause of death. The informant on her death certificate was her husband, W. W. Walker.⁴ She was buried 2 Aug 1910 in Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana.⁵

¹A. E. Boyce, *Biography of James Boyce Pioneer Builder of Muncie, Indiana* (Muncie, Indiana: A. E. Boyce Company, 1938), At the time of James' marriage to Margaret Mohler there were seven children in his household, from his two former marriages: Nellie, Lila, Charles, Minnie, Ed, Will and George. Nellie was a few months younger than Margaret and George, the youngest was a child of about three months. Hereinafter cited as *Biography of James Boyce*; Willetta Eliza Boyce (Lila), born July 9, 1864, died July 30, 1910 James Boyce family notes, Unknown author, written on the back of the church marriage certificate for James Boyce and Eliza (Denniston) Shaffer. Hereinafter cited as "James Boyce family notes;" Born 9 July 1864 in Minnesota, Lila Boyce Walker entry, City of Chicago Certificate and Record of Death, #19835, Cook County Vital Statistics, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

²George M. Shirk and Lila E Boyce marriage license, issued 1 May 1883 and filed 4 May 1883, in Marriage Licenses, Book C-8, page 110, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Delaware County, Indiana.

³William W Walker and Mrs. Lila Boyce Shirk marriage license, issued 26 September 1902 (date filed is not listed on copy), in Marriage Licenses, #352861, Clerk of the County Court, Cook County, Illinois.

Master Source List

Filter by dataset : All data sets selected: 150

Sorting : Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Source #	Surety	Cited
Obit - Harriett Patterson nid	1: 23	0	3
Obit - Harriett Patterson nid 2	1: 24	0	4
Obit - Isabelle Boyce Muncie Sta	1:114	0	5
Obit - James B. Davis date hw	1: 80	0	5
Obit - James B. Davis nid	1: 79	0	18
Obit - James H. Stanard News-Re	1:100	0	29
Obit - James Monteville Shaffer ni	1:111	0	15
Obit - Jane Mohler Muncie Daily N	1:144	0	17
Obit - Laura Ault Boyce	1: 88	0	7
Obit - Lila Boyce Walker Muncie Su	1:153	0	1
Obit - Margaret Grafton Benham	1: 42	0	8
Obit - Margaret Mohler Boyce nid	1: 28	0	1
Obit - Margaret Mohler Boyce nid	1: 29	0	33
Obit - Margaret Mohler Boyce nid	1: 30	0	9
Obit - Margaret Mohler Boyce nid	1: 31	0	1
Obit - Marie Aline Davis	1: 81	0	7
Obit - Mary C. Ault Star Press	1: 97	0	23

Buttons: Add, Edit, Delete, Search, Search again, Copy, Renumber, Merge, Cite Globally, More>>, Close, Help

Once I've set up a source the way I want it to appear, I use the Copy button on the right side of the Master Source List screen to make new sources for similar documents. You could also use the Add button for new sources, but by using the Copy button you can use the data in the existing fields to determine what should be entered. This can be confusing when there are multiple dates (access date, date of document) and places (full place name, state, county) in the template. All of these Obit sources are set up the same, but contain different information in the abbreviation, [NEWSPAPER TITLE], [SHORT NEWSPAPER TITLE], [ARTICLE TITLE], [DATE], [LOCATION], and [PAGE] fields.

New sources can be entered by using the Add tab, which brings up the screen shown to the right.

Previously, I'd never added any of new Source Types to a project. But, I've found that this is relatively painless to do and is especially useful for some of the online resources.

This can be accomplished by either clicking on the Add tab and starting with a blank screen or by using the Copy tab to copy a Source Type which is similar to what you want and modifying the footnote and bibliography fields. This is my preferred method and I've added several new types based on the examples given on Elizabeth Shown Mills' QuickSheet for Citing Online Historical Resources.

Source Types

Source Categories : Custom

1 Boyce - NKA New

Source Types

- Address (Announcement)
- Ancestral File(TM)
- Ancestry Historical Newspapers
- Article (Journal)
- Article (Serialized; Annotated Citation)
- Baptismal Record
- Bible Record
- Birth Registration (Local Level)
- Birth Registration (State Level)
- Birthday Celebration

Buttons: Add, Edit, Delete, Primary, Copy, Initialize

Full footnote Count : 119

[NAME OF PERSON] address announcement<, [DATE]>, [REPOSITORY], [REPOSITORY ADDRESS]<, [CD]>.

Short footnote

Address announcement, [NAME OF PERSON]< [DATE]><, [CD]>.

Bibliography

[NAME OF PERSON]. Address announcement. [REPOSITORY], [REPOSITORY ADDRESS].

Buttons: Select, Cancel, Help

One example is the Ancestry Historical Newspapers shown to the right. Note that I've also chosen to move the [CD] field to the beginning of the footnotes for this source type.

I especially like the ability to note the date the item was accessed online in the footnote.

Appendix E (Standard Source Element Groups and Source Elements) of *Getting the Most Out of The Master Genealogist* is very helpful when making changes to the footnotes and bibliography. TMG has a restriction that **only one Element from the same Element Group can be used in the same Template**. This can be extremely confusing when you first start making changes to the wording within the Source Types. Jim Byram does a good job of explaining this in Chapter 7 of the book.

The results of this work are shown in the following section of a Descendants Report from the project:

I. Margaret Mohler. An alternate source indicates that she was born circa 1856 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.¹ She married his third wife, James Boyce, son of Hugh Boyce and Margaret Wilson, on 10 Jul 1875, the ceremony was performed by B. Smith.² She died on 12 Nov 1931 at 314 Delaware Hotel, Delaware County, Indiana, at age 75. The cause of death was listed as cardio vascular renal disease.³ She was buried 14 Nov 1931 in Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. Services were conducted by the Reverend Arthur W. McDavitt, pastor of St. Johns Universalist Church. Arrangements were made by Meeks Mortuary in Muncie, Indiana. She also went by the name of Maggie Mohler.⁴

Margaret Mohler relocated to Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, circa 1871.⁵

The following announcement of the marriage of Margaret Mohler and James Boyce appeared in the personal column of the local newspaper the week of 11 July 1875. Mr. James Boyce was married on last Saturday night to Miss Maggie Mohler.⁶

The following article appeared in the Muncie Daily News, Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, on 10 Jul 1882.

Mrs. James Boyce has been very sick for some time past, a result of over taxation of mind and body, in watching and caring for Georgie, who died Sunday morning. She is better today.⁷ She was living in California between 1918 and 1930.⁸

Margaret Mohler relocated to Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, circa 1930.⁹

¹Pioneer Woman Resident Dies, *Unidentified Clipping*, presumably 13 November 1931.

²Married 10 July 1875 from her obituary *Unidentified Clipping*, presumably 13 November 1931; James Boyce and Margaret Mohler marriage license, issued 10 July 1875 and filed 17 July 1875, in Marriage Licenses, Book C6 page 346, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Delaware County, Indiana; Mr. James Boyce and Miss Maggie Mohler married July 10, 1875 James Boyce family notes.

³Delaware County (Indiana) Death Certificate, Bk 31, page 533, certificate #25721.

⁴Maggie Mohler, born May 2, 1856 James Boyce family notes.

⁵*Unidentified Clipping*, presumably 13 November 1931.

⁶Personal column, *Unidentified Newspaper Clipping presumably in Muncie Indiana*, published during the week of 11 July 1875.

⁷Mrs. James Boyce, *Muncie Daily News*, Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, 10 July 1882, page 1.

⁸*Unidentified Clipping*, presumably 13 November 1931.

Now that we've covered Sources and their definition, it's time to move on to Sentence Structures and all that goes along with them. Keep in mind that the Source Definitions determine what prints in the Footnotes and Bibliography while Sentence Structures determine what prints in the Narrative.

If you open a tag (either an existing Tag or press F4 to add a new tag), you'll see the Tag Entry screen. By clicking on the Tag Type box in the upper left-hand corner, you'll get to the Tag Type List screen. Once again, you have the option to Add new Types or Edit/Copy existing ones. I'll use the Obituary Tag for this part of the discussion.

Clicking on Edit, will bring up a new screen called Tag Type Definition, shown at the right.

Notice that there are 3 tabs on this screen. The Roles and Sentences tab is the one we need to look at and it's shown below. Most Tag Types have two roles as default: Principal and Witness. I've added 5 new Roles to the Obituary Tag Type. The first 2 of them are for use in logging/printing the exhibits I'm working with and I'm not going to discuss them here.

The last 3 roles are used to give me more flexibility in the sentence structures when entering obituaries in the project.

You'll notice that I've also changed the default sentence for the Principal and have added formatting for the printed output. By adding the double carriage returns ([CR:][CR:]) at the beginning of the sentence, this will force the output to a new paragraph. The same is true with the double carriage return before the memo. The combination of [ITAL:] and [:ITAL] surrounding the memo field will force this information to print in Italics. The same type of code can be used to force to Bold ([BOLD:]...[:BOLD]). These must be typed in pairs as shown with the ITAL or BOLD in caps and the colon at the end of the first one and at the beginning of the second one.

The [M2] at the end of the sentence allow me to use split memos for the obituary tag. I'm using the 1st memo "field" ([M]) for the transcription of the actual obit while the 2nd memo "field" ([M2]) is used to add any notes I want to include in the report. My primary use for this is to create a sentence such as the following:

Mary Jones' obituary appeared on 23 June 2006 in The Omaha World Herald, Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska and reads as follows:

Mary was a very interesting fictional woman, whose only purpose in life was to appear in this presentation.
(transcribed as written).

I've found this last statement useful for several of the obituaries which contained typos and misspellings.

This sentence works great **when the date and name of the paper are known**, but it doesn't work when that information is not available. I could have created multiple Tags for obits such as ObitDN (date and name known), ObitDO (date only), ObitNO (name only), ObitNI (no info) or some such other formats, but I didn't want to do this.

This brings us back to the various Roles, which have already been set up. Sentence Structures for the 3 Roles are shown below:

Role :
Principal
Witness
Exhibit-Reference
Exhibit-Print
Undated Clipping
Unnamed Paper
Unidentified

Rebuild all sentences

Male sentence structure :
[:CR:][:CR:][PP] obituary from an undated clipping <,
[HID:]M2=presumably on[:HID][M2], >< in [L]> reads as follows:
[:CR:][:CR:][ITAL:][M][:ITAL].

Female sentence structure (if different) :

Role :
Principal
Witness
Exhibit-Reference
Exhibit-Print
Undated Clipping
Unnamed Paper
Unidentified

Rebuild all sentences

Male sentence structure :
[:CR:][:CR:][PP] obituary from an unidentified clipping <
[HID:]M2=in placename[:HID][M2]>< dated [D]> reads as follows:
[:CR:][:CR:][ITAL:][M][:ITAL].

Female sentence structure (if different) :

Role :
Principal
Witness
Exhibit-Reference
Exhibit-Print
Undated Clipping
Unnamed Paper
Unidentified

Rebuild all sentences

Male sentence structure :
[:CR:][:CR:][PP] obituary from an undated clipping <,
[HID:]M2=presumably on[:HID][M2], > from an unidentified
newspaper <[HID:]M3=in placename[:HID][M3]> reads as follows:
[:CR:][:CR:][ITAL:][M][:ITAL].

Female sentence structure (if different) :

The nice part is that now I can control the output based on the Role. To do that, we need to look at the Tag Entry screen. Notice that the two Principal fields are actually drop-down boxes. Unfortunately, I can't get Printkey to cooperate to get a screenshot, but if you click on the Principal field, you will get a choice of all of the Roles which have been set up for the Obituary Tag Type. We've seen the use of Roles with Witnesses in past presentations, but they can be used for Principals as well.

The screenshot shows the 'Tag Entry' window. The 'Tag type' is 'Obituary'. There are two 'Principal' drop-down boxes. The first is set to 'Principal' and shows '1:152' and a person icon. The second is also set to 'Principal' and shows '0:0' and a person icon. To the right, the name 'Mary Jane B' is visible. Below the Principals, there is a 'Date:' field with '02 Jan 1914' and a 'Place style' button.

Switching to another individual for whom I have an obit from an unidentified paper....

This block contains two screenshots. The top screenshot is the 'Tag Entry' window. The 'Tag type' is 'Obituary'. The 'Unidentified' role is selected in the first Principal field (circled in red). The 'Exhibit-Print' role is selected in the second Principal field. The 'Date' field is empty. The 'Sort date' is '13 Nov 1931'. The 'Memo' field contains the text: 'PROMINENT MUNCIE WOMAN SUCCUMBS Mrs. Margaret Boyce Dies at Hotel - Rites Tomorrow. [:TAB:]The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Boyce, 75, widow of James Boyce, who died early yesterday morning in her apartment at the Delaware Hotel,'. The 'Sentence' button at the bottom is circled in red. The bottom screenshot is the 'Sentence structures' window. The 'Role' is 'P1: Unidentified'. The 'Language' is 'English (U.S.)'. The 'Sentence structure: (Default):' field contains the text: '[:CR:][:CR:][:PP] obituary from an undated clipping <, [HID:]M2=presumably on[:HID:]M2, > from an unidentified newspaper <[HID:]M3=in placename[:HID:]M3> reads as follows: [:CR:][:CR:]/M/

In this case, I don't know the date, so only a sort date is entered. I also don't know the name of the paper, so I've left the place fields blank. I've selected the role of Unidentified and typed the transcription in the Memo field.

Clicking on the Sentence button at the bottom of the Tag Entry screen brings up the Sentence Structure screen, which is also shown above. This can be used as a reminder of how to enter the information. I don't recall the name of the person, but one of the members of the TMG Mailing List suggested using the HTML codes for "hidden" info in the sentence structures for this purpose. The [HID:]....[:HID] combination works just like the code for italics and bold. It will force anything typed between these two HTML codes to be hidden from view when the report is printed. So, my notes of "M2=presumably on" and "M3=in placename" will NOT print and are only there to remind me how to type the memo field. The use of the < > around the [M2] and [M3] fields will cause these parts of the sentence to only print when a 2nd or 3rd part of the Memo has been entered. Sets of pipes || (upper-case \ on the keyboard) are used to break the Memo into separate parts. In this case, the full Memo field contains the following:

PROMINENT MUNCIE WOMAN SUCCUMBS
Mrs. Margaret Boyce Dies at Hotel - Rites Tomorrow.

[[:TAB:]]The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Boyce, 75, widow of James Boyce, who died early yesterday morning in her apartment at the Delaware Hotel, will be conducted at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the home of her son, A. Earl Boyce, 525 Riverside avenue, where the body will be removed this morning from the Meeks mortuary.

[[:TAB:]]The services will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur W. McDavitt, pastor of St. Johns Universalist Church. Burial will be in Beech Grove Cemetery.

[[:TAB:]]Mrs. Boyce returned to Muncie a year ago from California, where she had lived for twelve years. Her health had been impaired since early last summer. Mrs. Boyce was born in Pittsburgh, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mohler. She married James Boyce July 10, 1875.

[[:TAB:]]A pioneer citizen of Muncie, Mr. Boyce was a charter member of the Board of Trade and was the president of the Muncie Heat, Light and Power Company. The Boyce block on Main street was erected by him in 1881. His death occurred in 1910.

[[:TAB:]]Surviving is a daughter, Mrs. Charles O. Grafton, of Muncie; a son, A. Earl Boyce, president of the A. E. Boyce Company; a step-son, William Boyce, of Glendale, Cal.; a step-daughter, Mrs. Minnie Boyce Davis, of Ocean Park, Cal.; two sisters, Mrs. Etta Taylor, of Muncie, and Mrs. Elizabeth Zook, of Los Angeles; three granddaughters, Mrs. Robert Galliher, Mrs. Charles Benham and Miss Nancy Grafton, all of Muncie, and a great grandson, Robert Boyce Galliher.||presumably 13 November 1931||in Muncie, Indiana

The [M2] portion follows the first set of || at the end of the Memo. In this case, I've used the "presumably" wording because it says she died yesterday and I know her date of death from other sources. I've added the [M3] portion as "in Muncie, Indiana" based on the references to many places known to be in Muncie, which were mentioned in the obit. If you want to omit the M2 data for the date, but still want to include the M3 place name, you would code it as "transcription of obit|| ||in Muncie, Indiana"

Note the use of the [[:TAB:]] in front of each paragraph which will force the indentation I want in the final report.

All of this results in the following output in the printed report:

Her obituary from an undated clipping, presumably 13 November 1931, from an unidentified newspaper in Muncie, Indiana reads as follows: <i>PROMINENT MUNCIE WOMAN SUCCUMBES</i> <i>Mrs. Margaret Boyce Dies at Hotel - Rites Tomorrow.</i> <i>The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Boyce, 75, widow of James Boyce, who died early yesterday morning in her apartment at the Delaware Hotel, will be conducted at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the home of her son, A. Earl Boyce, 525 Riverside avenue, where the body will be removed this morning from the Meeks mortuary.</i> <i>The services will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur W. McDavitt, pastor of St. Johns Universalist Church. Burial will be in Beech Grove Cemetery.</i> <i>Mrs. Boyce returned to Muncie a year ago from California, where she had lived for twelve years. Her health had been impaired since early last summer. Mrs. Boyce was born in Pittsburgh, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mohler. She married James Boyce July 10, 1875.</i> <i>A pioneer citizen of Muncie, Mr. Boyce was a charter member of the Board of Trade and was the president of the Muncie Heat, Light and Power Company. The Boyce block on Main street was erected by him in 1881. His death occurred in 1910.</i> <i>Surviving is a daughter, Mrs. Charles O. Grafton, of Muncie; a son, A. Earl Boyce, president of the A. E. Boyce Company; a step-son, William Boyce, of Glendale, Cal.; a step-daughter, Mrs. Minnie Boyce Davis, of Ocean Park, Cal.; two sisters, Mrs. Etta Taylor, of Muncie, and Mrs. Elizabeth Zook, of Los Angeles; three granddaughters, Mrs. Robert Galliher, Mrs. Charles Benham and Miss Nancy Grafton, all of Muncie, and a great grandson, Robert Boyce Galliher.</i> ³

This may seem like a lot of work, but after entering many different obits, it actually turned out to be a huge time-saver.

I plan to do additional research to further identify many of these newspaper clippings. Because I've used Roles for the obituary sentences, I'll be able to easily update the information by adding the dates and places to the Tag, adjusting the Role to reflect the new format, and deleting the information in the M2 or M3 fields of the Memo.

Another plus for this setup is that looking at the Person View for this individual, you can easily see which Role was used for each of the Obituary Tags. In fact, now that I think about it, this use of Roles could be a method for identifying items which have not been found such as Census records or which need further work. Perhaps this is a topic for another presentation!

* Death	12 Nov 1931	314 Delaware Hotel, Delaware County, Indiana, USA,	75	✓	✓	3. 22.
Obituary	— — — —	Unidentified;, PIONEER WOMAN RESIDENT DIES		✓	✓	22. . .
Obituary	— — — —	Unidentified;, PROMINENT MUNCIE WOMAN		✓	✓	3. 22.
* Obituary	— — — —	Unidentified;, Services for Local Woman at son's Home.		✓	✓	3. 22.
* Burial	14 Nov 1931	Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Delaware County,	75	✓	✓	3. 22.
Obituary	— — — —	Unidentified;, BOYCE RITES ARE TODAY		✓	✓	3. 22.

Last, but not least, is an exhibit of the Bibliography from the project, which I will bring to the Users Group meeting. I really don't feel comfortable giving this out as part of the handout as it contains a list of all the sources entered so far for this project.