

# Using Custom Name Styles and Place Styles

Boston Area TUG Meeting

21 Nov 2009

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## Purpose of Styles

- Name and Place Styles control how names and places appear in reports, charts and windows
- TMG comes with default styles built-in (they can't be edited or deleted):
  - U.S. Standard Name
  - U.S. Standard Place
- To change how names and places appear in reports and SS, create a custom style in the Master Style List, accessed off the Tools menu
- But first, you have to understand how name and place styles are structured

## Using Custom Name Styles and Place Styles

### I. Custom Name Styles

## Structure of Names

- TMG names have 9 fields, each with a label. First 7 fields are name components that can print, last 2 control sorting and don't output.
- TMG names have 6 output templates that control the format of name output in 6 different situations.

## U.S. Standard Name Field Labels

1. Title – title, honorific or inherited: “Sir”
2. Prefix – used for rank or profession: Dr., Mjr., Rev.
3. GivenName
4. PreSurname – word that proceeds surname, e.g. “von”
5. Surname
6. Suffix – e.g., Jr., MD, JD, etc.
7. OtherName – for other name element not in above
8. SortSurname – usually surname, but can be changed
9. SortGiven - usually given name, but can be changed

## Name Output Templates

1. Output – controls appearance of names in most windows and in reports and charts
2. Surname sort – controls the sort sequence when sorting by surname (e.g. in PE)
3. Surname display – controls appearance of names in surname sorted lists, such as PE and Picklist
4. Given sort - controls the sort sequence when sorting by given name (e.g. in PE)
5. Given display – controls appearance of names in given name sorted lists
6. Children/Sibling display - controls appearance of names in Children and Siblings windows

## U.S. Standard Name Display Templates

- Output: [Title] [GivenName] [Surname] [Suffix]
- Surname sort: [SortSurname], [SortGiven] [Suffix] [Title]
- Surname display: [Surname], [GivenName] ([Title]) [Suffix]
- Given sort: [SortGiven] [Suffix] [Title] [SortSurname]
- Given name display: [GivenName] [Suffix] [Title] [Surname]
- Children/Siblings display: [Title] [GivenName] [Surname] [Suffix]

## Name Display Template Rules

- Name labels are enclosed in square brackets to include a name field in the output
- Conditional brackets <> are not supported; name fields are always conditional
- Literals are always output, except in case of parentheses around an empty name field, where they are omitted.

## Adding a Custom Name Style

- Access Master Style List from Tools menu
- Select data set if more than one
- Select Names radio button
- Highlight U.S. Standard Name on list (or other custom name you want to copy)
- Click on Add, which copies U.S. Standard Name field labels and templates into an edit window
- Give the style a new Style Name
- Edit the labels and templates to suit, then click OK
- You get a warning message about characters outside of []. Ignore the message.

## Reasons to Add a Name Style

- Change Standard output to include additional/other fields, such as PreSurname
- Add Farm names
- Add Patronymic names
- Add dit names
- Add a census name that includes given age
- Others??

## Creating a Farm Name Style

- Change Field Labels:
  - OtherName -> Farm
  - SortSurname -> SortFarm
- Change Output template:
  - [Title] [GivenName] [Surname] [Farm] [Suffix]
- Change Surname Sort template
  - [SortFarm] [Surname], [SortGiven] [Suffix] [Title]
- Change Surname display template
  - [SortFarm] [Surname], [SortGiven] ([Title]) [Suffix]

## Creating a Patronymic Name Style

- Change Field Labels:
  - OtherName -> Patronymic
  - SortSurname -> SortPatronymic
- Change Output template:
  - [Title] [GivenName] [Patronymic] [Suffix]
- Change Surname Sort template
  - [SortPatronymic], [SortGiven] [Suffix] [Title]
- Change Surname display template
  - [SortPatronymic], [SortGiven] ([Title]) [Suffix]

## Creating a Census Name Style

- Change Field Labels:
  - OtherName -> Age
- Change Output template:
  - [Title] [GivenName] [Surname] [Suffix] (given age [Age])

## Using Custom Name Styles and Place Styles

### II. Custom Place Styles

## Structure of Places

- TMG Places have 10 fields, each with a label
- TMG Places have one output template. In the U.S. Standard Place, each field is conditional (enclosed in <>), and all but the last field is followed by a comma
- The Output template controls the output in reports when “Use place styles” is selected, but is ignored if “Use short place” or “Use selected place fields” are selected

## U.S. Standard Place Labels

1. Addressee
2. Detail
3. City
4. County
5. State
6. Country
7. Postal
8. Phone
9. LatLong
10. Temple



## U.S. Standard Place Display Template

- <[Addressee], ><[Detail], ><[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country], ><[Postal], ><[Phone], ><[LatLong], ><[Temple]>
- The preposition preceding the Place (in, at, or blank) is determined by selecting an option in the report. Once selected, all places use the same preposition.

## Adding a Custom Place Style

- Access Master Style List from Tools menu
- Select data set if more than one
- Select Places radio button
- Highlight U.S. Standard Place on list (or other custom place you want to copy)
- Click on Add, which copies U.S. Standard Place field labels and template into an edit window
- Give the style a new Style Name
- Edit the labels and templates to suit, then click OK. Fields can be output in any order you choose.

## French Place Style

- Custom Place Style Name: French Place
- Label changes:
  - City -> City/town
  - County -> District
  - State -> Province
  - Phone -> Department
  - Temple -> Diocese
- Output template: in <[Detail], ><[City/Town], ><[District], ><[Diocese], ><[Province], ><[Department], ><[Country], ><[Postal], ><[LatLong]>

## Controlling Preposition with Custom Place Styles

- Style Name: U.S. in Place
  - Output template: in <[Detail], ><[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>
- Style Name: U.S. at Place
  - Output template: at <[Detail], ><[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>
- Modify the template to include whatever place fields you commonly use
- You will get a warning message about characters outside of []. Ignore the message.
- In reports and SS, choose “blank” for preposition and choose “Use place styles”. But it is all or nothing: all places must use either standard or custom styles

## Other Place Styles

- Custom Place Style Name: Newspaper
  - Label changes: Detail -> Newspaper
  - Output template: <in [Newspaper] published in ><[City], ><[County], ><[State]>
- Custom Place Style Name: Cemetery (or church, hospital, nursing home, etc.)
  - Label changes: Detail -> Cemetery
  - Output template: <in [Cemetery], > located in <[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>
- You get a warning message about characters outside of []. Ignore the message.

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- Custom Place Style Name: School
  - Label changes: Detail -> School
  - Output template: <from [School], > located in <[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>
- Custom Place Style Name: Courthouse
  - Label changes: Detail -> Courthouse
  - Output template: <at [Courthouse], > located in <[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>

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- Custom Place Style Name: Funeral home
  - Label changes: Detail -> Funeral home
  - Output template: <at the [Funeral home], > located in <[City], ><[County], ><[State], ><[Country]>

## Using Custom Name Styles and Place Styles

Using Custom Styles in Tags

## Changing Tag Defaults

- Open Master Tag Type List
- For each Tag of interest, change Default Style on the General tab
- For example, in Burial tag, change Default Style to Cemetery
- Otherwise, leave at Data Set Default

## Changing Place Styles

- Using Master Place List, change each place style to appropriate custom style
- TMG Utility does have the ability to change place styles based on filters. But, there still may be a lot of manual effort
- If you use the Short Place field in the Place definition, the preposition needs to be included.
- The default Short place template in Preference>Current Project>Other also may need to be edited.

## Census Name Tags

- In Master Tag Type List, make a copy of Name-Var and edit it
- Change name to, e.g., Name-1910Census
- On General tab, change Default Style to the “Census” name style
- Save, and repeat for each census year you want

## Example of 1910 Census Tag using Name and Place Styles with Roles

- The 1910 census included the relationship of household members to the head of household.
- My custom tag is based on the Teresa Elliott/Betty Frain model, with roles for each household member.
- The HoH sentence lists the name and relationship of each member, using the custom Census name.
- There are male and female versions of the HoH sentences and singular and plural roles

## Head of Household Sentence (Male)

- [[:CR:]:[:CR:]:[:TAB:]:[R:Head of Family] was listed as the head of household on the 1910 Census< recorded [D]> <[L]>. The official date of this census was 15 Apr 1910. Also living in the household were <his wife, recorded as [R:wife]><, his son, recorded as [R:son]><, his sons, recorded as [R:sons]><, his daughter, recorded as [R:daughter]><, his daughters, recorded as [R:daughters]><, his step son, recorded as [R:step son]><, his step sons, recorded as [R:step sons]><, his step daughter, recorded as [R:step daughter]><, his step daughters, recorded as [R:step daughters]><, his brother, recorded as [R:brother]><, his brothers, recorded as [R:brothers]><, his sister, recorded as [R:sister]><, his sisters, recorded as [R:sisters]><, his brother-in-law, recorded as [R:brother-in-law]><, his brothers-in-law, recorded as [R:brothers-in-law]><, his sister-in-law, recorded as [R:sister-in-law]><, his sisters-in-law, recorded as [R:sisters-in-law]><, his son-in-law, recorded as [R:son-in-law]><, his sons-in-law, recorded as [R:sons-in-law]><, his daughter-in-law, recorded as [R:daughter-in-law]><, his daughters-in-law, recorded as [R:daughters-in-law]><, his grandchild, recorded as [R:grandchild]><, his grandchildren, recorded as [R:grandchildren]><, his grandson, [R:grandson]><, his grandsons, [R:grandsons]><, his granddaughter, recorded as [R:granddaughter]><, his granddaughters, recorded as [R:granddaughters]><, his mother, recorded as [R:mother]><, his father, recorded as [R:father]><, his father-in-law, recorded as [R:father-in-law]><, his mother-in-law, recorded as [R:mother-in-law]><, his grandfather, recorded as [R:grandfather]><, his grandfathers, recorded as [R:grandfathers]><, his grandmother, recorded as [R:grandmother]><, his grandmothers, recorded as [R:grandmothers]><, his uncle, recorded as [R:uncle]><, his uncles, recorded as [R:uncles]><, his aunt, recorded as [R:aunt]><, his aunts, recorded as [R:aunts]><, his nephew, recorded as [R:nephew]><, his nephews, recorded as [R:nephews]><, his niece, recorded as [R:niece]><, his nieces, recorded as [R:nieces]><, his cousin, recorded as [R:cousin]><, his cousins, recorded as [R:cousins]><, a farm hand, recorded as [R:farm hand]><, farm hands, recorded as [R:farm hands]><, a hired girl, recorded as [R:hired girl]><, hired girls, recorded as [R:hired girls]><, a lodger, recorded as [R:lodger]><, lodgers, recorded as [R:lodgers]><, a servant, recorded as [R:servant]><, servants, recorded as [R:servants]>.< [M3].>

## Other Witness Sentences

- R:Wife
  - [[:CR:]:[:CR:]:[:TAB:]:[W] was listed as the wife of <[R:Head of Family]><[R:HOH+1]> on the 1910 Census< recorded [D]>< [L]>.< [WM].>
- R:Daughters
  - [[:CR:]:[:CR:]:[:TAB:]:[W] was listed as a daughter in the household of [R:Head of Family] on the 1910 Census< recorded [D]>< [L]>.< [WM].>

## Head of Household Narrative

- Frank Bluemke (given age 38) was listed as the head of household on the 1910 Census recorded 21 April 1910 in Ward 27, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The official date of this census was 15 Apr 1910. Also living in the household were his wife, recorded as Philipina Bluemke (given age 36), his son, recorded as Frank Bluemke (given age 3), his daughter, recorded as Anna Bluemke (given age 6), his brother, recorded as Joseph Bluemke (given age 36). Frank and his family lived at 396 Jefferson Street in Brooklyn. He had his own house moving business with his brother, Joseph, and uncle, Alexander, both of whom lived in the household. Philippina reported she was the mother of five children, two of whom were still living in 1910.

## Witness Narratives

- Philipina Bluemke (given age 36) was listed as the wife of Frank Bluemke (given age 38) on the 1910 Census recorded 21 April 1910 in Ward 27, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Philippina reported she was the mother of five children, two of whom were still living in 1910.
- Anna Bluemke (given age 6) was listed as a daughter in the household of Frank Bluemke (given age 38) on the 1910 Census recorded 21 April 1910 in Ward 27, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
- Joseph (given age 36) was listed as a brother in the household of Frank Bluemke (given age 38) on the 1910 Census recorded 21 April 1910 in Ward 27, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Joseph was employed in a house moving business with his brother.