# Creating a New TMG Project from an Existing Project: A Comparison of Two Methods

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At our September 2013 meeting I presented a method of creating a subset of a TMG project using a Focus Group (see *Creating a Subset from a TMG Project*, by David Walker, ottawa-tmg-ug.ca, Articles & Presentations page). The end result is then viewed as a distinct project. The procedure is based upon an article by Terry Reigel, *Copying or Moving People Between Data Sets* (see tmg.reigelridge.com).

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However, there are differences in the end results. Ron and I agree that the method using a Focus Group, has more people. In my test, Method 1 (that of David Walker) created a new project containing 637 people, while Method 2 (that of Ron Chenier) has 610 people. Ron did a similar test using his TMG project. Method 1 (that of David Walker) created a new project containing 5,588 people, while Method 2 (that of Ron Chenier) has 5,504 people.

The obvious question is: Why is there a difference in the end result?

The purpose of this follow-up presentation is to discuss possible reasons for the discrepancy.

My test results will be the basis of this comparison.

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(2 people)

George Price Walker married first Mary Adelaide Clark, second Mary A. Robinson and third Isabella Scott Walker. Mary Adelaide Clark is a 6<sup>th</sup> great granddaughter of Tristram Coffyn. George Price Walker is included by his marriage to Mary Adelaide Clark. His other two wives, Mary A. Robinson and Isabella Scott Walker, are excluded by Method 2.

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Elijah H. Trenholm, brother of the above Earl Sanford Trenholm, married twice, to Juanita Shotze and Mildred M. Elijah and his brother Earl Sanford Trenholm were sons of Isabella Scott Walker. By this association they and their wives were excluded by Method 2.

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(4 people)

Donald Lyons married Dorothy Jane Trenholm, daughter of the above Earl Sanford Trenholm, and they had two sons, Donald Jr. and David.

(1 person)

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Judith Greenleaf married first Henry Somerby, second Tristram Coffin Jr., son of Tristram Coffyn Sr. Henry Somerby was excluded by Method 2.

(2 people)

Tristram Coffyn was the person I arbitrarily chose as the starting point for the subset. He married Dionis Stevens. To include these two people in Ron's method, one needs to start with Tristram's paternal grandfather. A failing in this method is that one may not have parents or grandparents of the progenitor of interest.

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(1 person)

Joanna Gilman married first to Henry Dyer, second to Robert Coffin. Robert Coffin is a descendant of Tristram Coffyn, and would be included, as well as Joanna Gilman, in both methods. Henry Dyer was excluded by Method 2.

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Isabella Scott Walker (see above) married first Jacob Harvey Trenholm, and second George Price Walker. Jacob Harvey Trenholm was excluded by Method 2. He had 2 children from his marriage to Isabella Scott Walker, and they are excluded from Method 2.

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James Edward Robinson married first Susan Jane Welch, second Mary Adelaide Clark. He is included in Method 2 by his marriage to Mary Adelaide Clark. His first wife is excluded in Method 2. He had five children by his marriage to Susan Jane Welch, and they are excluded by Method 2.

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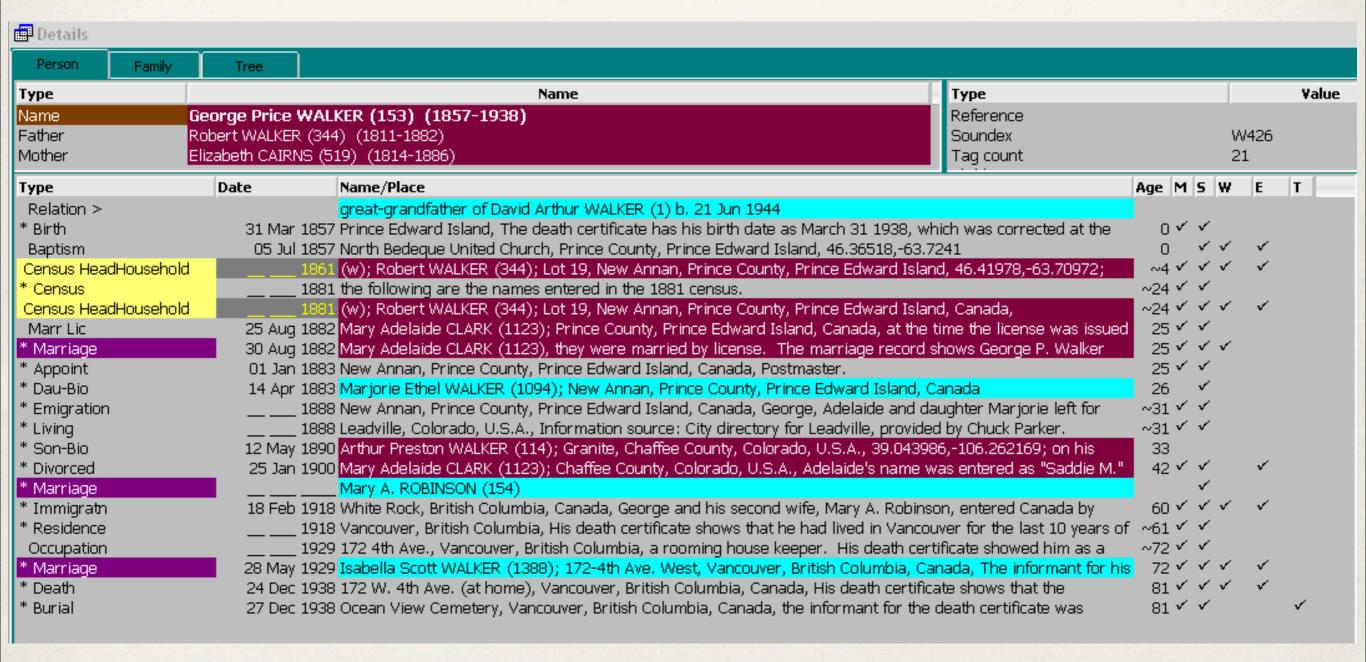
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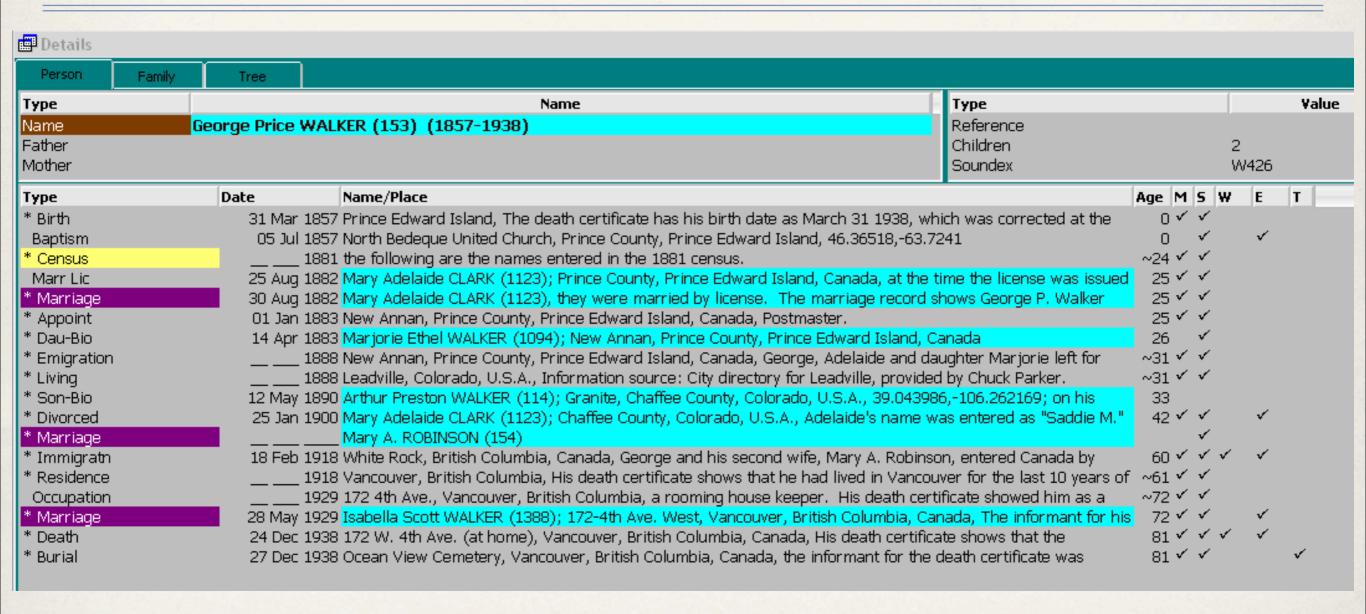
These are the 27 people missing by using Method 2.

# Example ~ Original Project



View of a family from the original project shows witnessed events.

# Example ~ Method 1



Repeated iterations in the Focus Group result in a more complete picture of the family than is possible with Method 2.

# Example ~ Method 2



Although all three marriage tags are displayed, the identities of two wives are missing.

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Which method is "more accurate"? It depends on what is wanted in the subset. If one is looking only for the direct line of descent, then Method 2 will suffice. If one wants to duplicate all members of each family in the line of descent as they appear in the original project, then one should use Method 1.