PEDITREE

A Family History Program

User's Manual

Version 2.3
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Version

This Manual is compatible with PediTree version 3.333.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

PediTree is a database management program designed specifically for genealogists and family historians. The facilities it provides can be grouped into three main categories:

Data Entry: feeding information into PediTree from the keyboard or from another file, for instance a GEDCOM file.

Data Analysis: finding out new facts about family relationships by giving PediTree the task of analysing your research, by searching and sorting.

Display: printing tables, charts and trees that show the results of your research.

A database is 'a collection of related information'. The contents of a card index is a database; a family tree is also a database because it contains pieces of information that are related, in this case by family links. A family tree database may be extended to include photographs and other related information, perhaps sound recordings. It can also contain associated source information from which the family tree has been constructed, such as details of certificates, parish register entries and census returns. There is more about PediTree's databases in chapter 2.

A About this Manual

This is a reference manual about the features and operation of PediTree, which assumes you have installed and become familiar with the basic operation of the program. There is a separate Getting Started Guide that describes how to install it and provides two hands-on tutorials to introduce you to the program and the way it works.

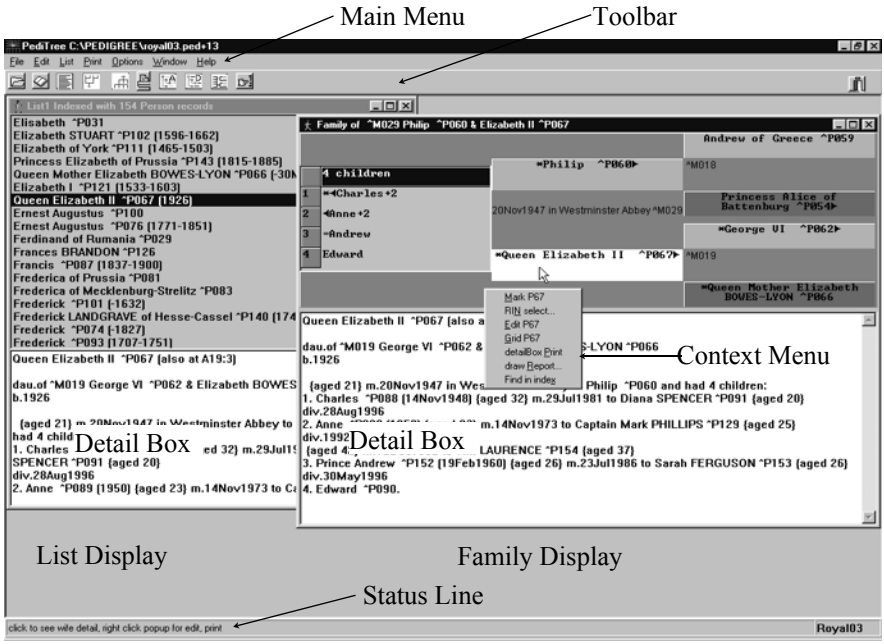
Having reached some familiarity with PediTree, then this manual provides information in depth about its operation and facilities. It starts off with a chapter about Pedigree Software's Family History Databases, with particular reference to the design that is supplied as a basis for your own information storage. Next come suggestions about how you can use this design to store your own information.

PediTree's unique flexibility comes from the technique it uses to display information from its database, either on the screen or in printed form. This flexibility is provided by its own script language, used both in displaying the information and in selecting record(s) to be displayed. This script language is described in a chapter on Picture Scripts and Expressions.

You will know that PediTree uses a number of different displays (or windows) to view and manipulate the stored information. The three principal such displays feature in the next chapters about the Family display, the List display and Editing Records. Within these displays, PediTree makes extensive use of context-sensitive

or pop-up menus. These are obtained by clicking the right mouse button on the display area in question; they are all documented in these chapters.

Here is an annotated view of PediTree's main display that identifies the principal elements.



Other more general operations are provided from a conventional Windows main menu across the top of the screen. The main menu entries are all described, as are the functions they provide that are not already covered in the discussion on displays.

Aspects of printed output are covered in the next three chapters, about Ancestor and Descendants Charts, Reports, Tables and Trees. The matter of exchanging Family History information with others is the concern of the GEDCOM standard, which gets its own chapter.

Finally, a number of miscellaneous matters are covered in appendices.

B Reading this Manual

To help you read these instructions, some typographic conventions are used throughout to distinguish elements in the text:

Names of windows; menu choices, etc.

`Things you type, and the text of picture scripts.`

The common operation of working through cascading menus in Windows is depicted as, for example, **Start > Programs > Pedigree > PediTree** .

C Getting Help

As is usual with a Windows program, comprehensive on-line help is available:

From the main Help menu

By clicking on Help buttons in some places

By pressing the F1 key

In the Edit display, by right-clicking on a field name.

The last three produce help relevant to the context in which they are used. The on-line help has the usual Contents list and Index to assist you to find information about matters of interest. The on-line help is likely to be more up-to-date than the printed manuals.

Pop-up hints appear as the mouse pointer is moved over the various display elements.

Contacting Pedigree Software

If you are unable to find the answer to a question from the manuals or on-line help, or if you encounter a fault in the program, then please contact the author and supplier, Murray Kennedy. Have available details of the version of the program (from **Help > Version**); the database version (from **Options > Definitions**) and the version of Windows you are using.

Email:	MurrayKennedy@btinternet.com
Telephone:	01386 556649
Fax:	(none)
Post:	Pedigree Software, The Granary, Ryelands, Wyre Piddle, PERSHORE, WR10 2JG, UK

Pedigree Software's web-site provides news of latest versions and upgrades:

http://www.pedigree-software.co.uk/

Pedigree Users Group

This flourishing users' group provides a quarterly newsletter, an e-mail discussion list and has many members who are pleased to help users in their locality. More information is available from their web-site <www.pugweb.org.uk>, or the Membership Secretary, 19 Lombardy Close, Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, HP2 4NG, England, email <membership@pugweb.org.uk>.

Chapter 2 Family History Databases

A Introduction

PediTree stores your family history information in a database. You can have a number of different databases, but only one at a time can be used by PediTree. Two databases are supplied with PediTree, each of a different design: **Royal03**, used for a tutorial in the Getting Started Guide; **Elton55**as a basis for your own databases. **Elton55** has some information stored in it, but PediTree provides the means to create your own empty database from **Elton55**.

Pedigree Software's databases are specially constructed to hold family history information. Such information is primarily about relationships between people. Each person has two parents and any number of marriages (or partnerships), each of which can result in any number of children. These databases record people, marriages and the links between them. You don't have to worry about how this is done – the program does it for you – but knowledge of the link arrangements will be useful to you when using PediTree.

Each database design incorporates several types of *record*, each with its own *fields* to hold the information. The design also specifies how the information is to appear on the screen or in printed form. The mechanism for this, called *picture scripts*, is the subject of chapter 4. Both the database design (in terms of record-types and their fields) and the associated picture-scripts can be changed to give modified or new designs.

The database design is stored in a file named **control.ged** that resides in a folder with other database files (see chapter 13 section D for more on files used). Although this file has the file-type .GED, it should not be confused with other GEDCOM files of the same type that can be exported from and imported into PediTree. File **control.ged** contains no family history information.

Types of Record

PediTree's databases have at least two types of record: Person records and Marriage records. (By convention, PediTree documentation always capitalises record-types.) These hold information about individuals and their families respectively. There are usually more types of record. In **Elton55**, for example, there are also Source records holding information about the documents that have provided the information about individuals and their families, and Census records for details from 19th/20th century census returns. It is possible to define and use up to seven types of record in one database. In fact, Pedigree Software's databases can be altered in many ways to suit your particular needs, if the designs provided prove to be inadequate.

Records and RINs

Each Person record holds information about one individual; each Marriage record holds information about a family of two parents, their children and details of their marriage, if any. The Marriage record has no information about the individuals involved, simply *links* to the relevant Person records. These links use the *Record Identity Numbers* (RINs) of the records involved; a RIN is allocated by PediTree to each record when it is created. As well as being used to link records, the RIN is often displayed with details from a record.

When RINs are displayed in PediTree, they are prefixed by the first letter of the record-type, that is, P(Person), M(Marriage), S(Source), C(Census) and so on. This prefix makes the RIN unique for use as a hot link in the Detail Box display (see chapter 5 for details). If two record-types start with the same letter, then the second one will be lower-case; the first, upper-case. The hot link is case-sensitive, so will continue to work in this circumstance. More than two record-types starting with the same letter will confuse PediTree.

Fields

Within each record there are a number of named *fields* to hold elements of the information to be stored. These fields are defined by the record-type, but can be changed by the user if required. Here are the fields of the Person and Marriage record-types in the supplied **Elton55** database.

Field Types

The first column for each record-type is the field-name, which you see in the Edit display and use elsewhere, as will be described. The second column is the field type. The third column is the GEDCOM tag for each field (GED-

Person Record

Field	Type	Tag
parents	Marriage (link)	FAMC
marriages	Marriage (link)	FAMS
sex	sex (choice)	SEX
forenames	text	FORE
surname	text	SURN
prefix	text	PREF
Postfix	text	POST
nickname	text	NICK
title	text	TITL
birth	event (group)	BIRT
christening	event (group)	CHR
death	event (group)	DEAT
burial	event (group)	BURI
education	text	EDUC
occupation	occupation (group)	OCCU
residence	residence (group)	RESI
notes	longtext	NOTE
refnum	text	REFN
will	event (group)	WILL
sources	Source (link)	SOUR
adoptedBy	Marriage (link)	ADOP
censuses	Census (link)	CENS
objects	object (group)	OBJE
AGE	date	AGE
changed	changed (group)	CHAN

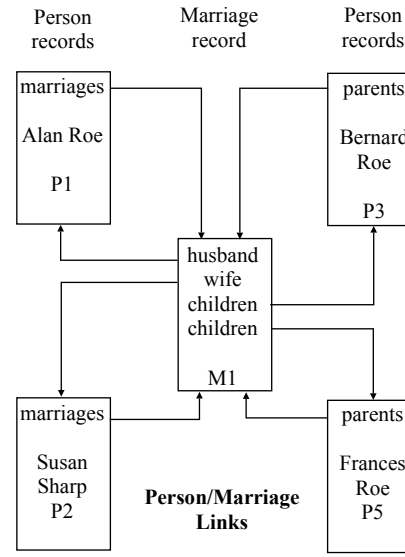
Marriage Record

Field	Type	Tag
husband	Person (link)	HUSB
wife	Person (link)	WIFE
children	Person (link)	CHIL
marriage	event (group)	MARR
divorce	event (group)	DIVO
adopted	Person (link)	ADOP
div	logical (choice)	DIV
WifeSurname	text	WSN
notes	longtext	NOTE
refnum	text	REFN
objects	object (group)	OBJE
sources	Source (link)	SOUR
changed	changed (group)	CHAN

COM is the subject of chapter 12). The possible field-types are:-

text	Text of up to 255 characters. Can be used as a sort-key.
date	Dates with day, month and year, preceded by qualifiers (before, circa, after), for example, `bef. 3 Jul 2004`. Quarterly dates are also accepted, e.g., Q2 1971, used for GRO index entries. Can be used as a sort-key.
longtext	Text up to 4090 characters.
choice	Selection from a user-defined list of words, for example sex [M or F], logical [Y or N]. Can be used as a sort-key.
group	A user-defined group of fields of any type except group. See examples below.
link	A link to another record-type. These fields hold the RIN of the linked record, but this is usually displayed as details from that record.

In the Person record, the first two fields are links to Marriage records, the third a choice called sex. Birth, christening, death and burial are all the event group of fields; other groups used are occupation, residence, object and changed. The Marriage record has the first three fields as links to Person records, for the husband, wife and children respectively. If there is more than one child, then the **children** field is repeated as needed to accommodate the links for up to twenty children. This linking between Person and Marriage records is shown diagrammatically opposite: this is the marriage of Alan Roe and Susan Sharp with two of their children, as in the *Getting Started Guide* booklet.



All fields in records can be repeated (up to 255 times) where the information to be stored makes this appropriate. So for example, a person with three marriages will have three **marriages** fields to link to three Marriage records. Or you can have several occupation-

group fields to record an individual's progress in their working life. However, fields within a group cannot be repeated.

Group Fields

Here are the definitions of the groups and the other two record-types defined in **Elton55**. When editing a group field, the fields of the group appear in a horizontal grid, not vertically as shown here.

Event Group

Field	Type	Tag
date	date	DATE
place	text	PLAC
notes	text	NOTE
source	Source (link)	SOUR

Occupation Group

Field	Type	Tag
title	text	TITL
place	text	PLAC
from	date	FROM
to	date	TO
org	text	ORG
source	Source (link)	SOUR

Object Group

Field	Type	Tag
date	date	DATE
title	text	TITL
file	text	FILE
format	text	FORM

Changed Group

Field	Type	Tag
date	date	DATE
time	text	TIME
notes	text	NOTE

Residence Group

Field	Type	Tag
from	date	FROM
to	date	TO
dwelling	text	DWEL
road	text	ROAD
locality	text	LOCA
town	text	TOWN
county	text	CO
postcode	text	POST
country	text	COUN
source	Source (link)	SOUR

Source Record

Field	Type	Tag
type	text	TYPE
date	date	DATE
title	text	TITL
refnum	text	REFN
text	longtext	TEXT
Individuals	Person (link)	INDI
place	text	PLAC
censuses	Census (link)	CENS
county	text	CNTY
marriages	Marriage (link)	MARR
objects	object	OBJE
author	text	AUTH
publisher	text	PUBL
notes	longtext	NOTE
changed	changed	CHAN

Census Record

Field	Type	Tag
refnum	text	REFN
forenames	text	FORE
surname	text	SURN
relationship	text	RELA
status	text	STAT
sex	sex	SEX
age	text	AGE
occupation	text	OCCU
countyBorn	text	CNTY
born	text	BORN
country	text	CTRY
notes	longtext	NOTE
source	Source (link)	SOUR
individual	Person (link)	INDI

Storage

All the files comprising one database are stored in one folder, which carries the name of the database with an extension of .ped, .pdg, .pdh, .pdj or .pdm. (So **Elton55** is stored in folder **Elton55.ped**.) Within that folder, each record-type has its own set of three files. The storage mechanism is designed to be efficient for sparse data that is typical of historic information; only fields containing information take space. The standard database format can have up to one megabyte of information for each record-type. Where this is insufficient, then formats that allow up to 3, 4, 6, or 9 megabytes are available. However, the increased maximum sizes are at the expense of more space for small records; in the case of the two largest sizes, the database can no longer be read by PediTree's predecessor, Pedigree for DOS. Whichever size is chosen, the maximum number of records for each type remains 32,767.

B Database Designs

As mentioned above, PediTree can be used to modify the database design, by altering the record-types and their fields. The information above was for one design, called **Elton55**. The other database supplied, **Royal03**, is different in several ways. Users of Pedigree for DOS may have databases based on other designs, called **Families** and **Census**. It is possible to use PediTree databases for other purposes entirely: membership records, job progress information and country walks, for example, are known uses. The next section has some information about changing the record-types and fields.

Here is a summary of the principal Pedigree Software database designs:-

Design	Person & Marriage Record	Source Record	Census Record	Repostry Record
Families	Yes	Yes		
Census	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Royal03	Yes			
Elton55	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fam55	Yes	Yes		Yes

All PediTree databases *must* have Person and Marriage records. **Elton55** is a development from **Census**, where the main difference is in the picture scripts. **Fam55** is supplied with the utility program GedUtils and is specially designed to receive information from converted GEDCOM version 5.5 files. (See chapter 12 for more about this.) It has additional Groups and the Repostry record-type for information about document repositories (record-offices and so on). The misspelt name (Repostry) is to comply with the eight-letter limit for record-types!

C Changing Database Designs

Information about changing picture scripts is in chapter 4. Changes to record-types and groups are carried out using the **Options Definitions** dialogue obtained from the main menu **Options > Definitions**. For an existing database that contains information in any of its record-types, you can only add new fields or change the GEDCOM tags. A newly-created database, however, has no such restriction; you can delete or re-arrange fields and change their type, as well as adding new fields.

Because PediTree is a Family History database program, there are a few remaining restrictions. You must not alter the mandatory fields in the Person and Marriage record-types in any way: the first five fields of the Person record-type and the first three fields of the Marriage record-type, as shown opposite. These must be in their normal positions and have the usual types and tags (as you will see in chapter 12, the FORE and SURN tags aren't actually used).

Mandatory Fields

Person Record

Field	Type	Tag
parents	Marriage (link)	FAMC
marriages	Marriage (link)	FAMS
sex	sex (choice)	SEX
forenames	text	FORE
surname	text	SURN
....		

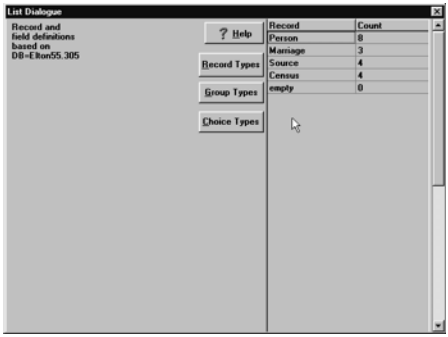
Marriage Record

Field	Type	Tag
husband	Person (link)	HUSB
wife	Person (link)	WIFE
children	Person (link)	CHIL
....		

Before attempting any change to the definitions of an existing database, make sure that you have an up-to-date back-up copy. Even when working on an empty database, take regular back-ups if you are making changes in several stages. Always check your changes by closing and reopening this database. Then close PediTree and use Pedigree for DOS to open this database, and close it. (Pedigree has lower limits which could be upset. If Pedigree fails, return to make corrections in PediTree.)

Definitions List Dialogue

The version of the database that you are using is displayed at the top left of this dialogue. This information is stored in the Person PLANdetailBox picture script in the form 'DB= name'. If you change the data definitions, then edit this picture script to give your database a new version name.

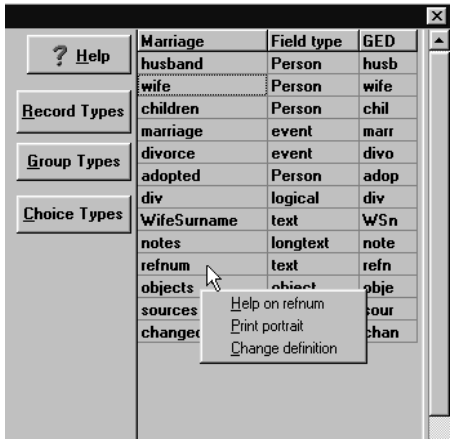


The three buttons in the centre allow you to choose Record-types, Group-types or Choice-types for the list dis-

play on the right. On entry, this list display shows the record-types defined in this database; an 'empty' entry at the end allows the addition of a new type.

Click on an entry in the list box to see the definition of that Record-type, Group-type or Choice-type. For the first two, the list then shows the field-name, the field-type and the GEDCOM tag. If the field-type is a Record-type (link), Group-type or Choice-type, then clicking on it will change the list to the definition of the type in question. For the Choice-type, the list shows only the choice-words.

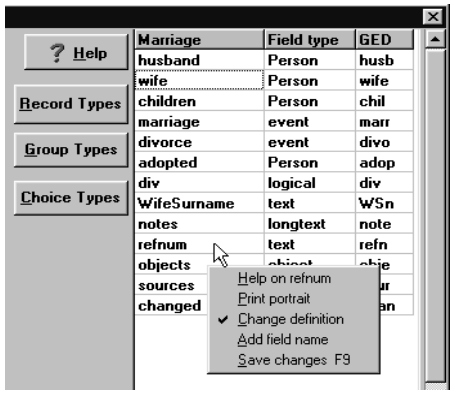
Right-click in the list to get a pop-up menu with the following choices:



Help : on standard field names will be found in the on-line help. If this word is used in different contexts, then hypertext links to all contexts will be shown too. Your own field names cannot be shown, resulting in a message suggesting that you contact the vendor for an updated file. Please don't contact Pedigree Software if this message appears in these circumstances!

Print : this table of definitions, but you must first choose the portrait orientation yourself with **Print Setup**.

Change Definition : enables you to alter the definitions in the list; the colour of the list changes to remind you. A right-click produces a pop-up menu with two added entries: **Add field name**; **Save changes**. If there are records in the database, then you can only change the GEDCOM tag or add a new field at the end of the definition.



You must choose **Save changes** (or press key F9) to keep any alterations you have made. When you do this, the database will be closed and re-opened. Alternatively, to abandon your changes, press the Esc key, or right-click and choose **Change definition** again to clear the tick-mark.

Note: each type of data definition has to be changed separately and saved by pressing F9 or right-clicking and choosing **Save changes**, before looking at another type of data.

The changes you make affect only the currently-open database. If you have other similar databases to which you want to make the same changes, you will have to modify each one individually. Alternatively, for each existing database, you can export the information as a GEDCOM file, make a new empty database from the modified one and import the GEDCOM file into the new one.

Changing Record-type Names

Click the **Record Types** button then right-click **Change definition**. Double-click a name and edit it. Do not alter Person or Marriage. Changing a record name will automatically be applied to all existing uses of the old name. Changing the 'empty' name will allow a new record type to be added after pressing F9. A new set of files will be created and default picture scripts for **list** and **detailBox** created for you to expand. This has few side effects. Click the new record again to add fields to it, as below.

Changing Group-type Names

Click the **Group Types** button then right-click **Change definition**. Double-click a name and edit it. Changing a group name will automatically be applied to all existing uses of the old name. Changing the 'empty' name will allow a new group to be added after pressing F9 Save. A single picture script called 'brief' will be created. This has few side effects. Click the new group again to add fields to it, as below.

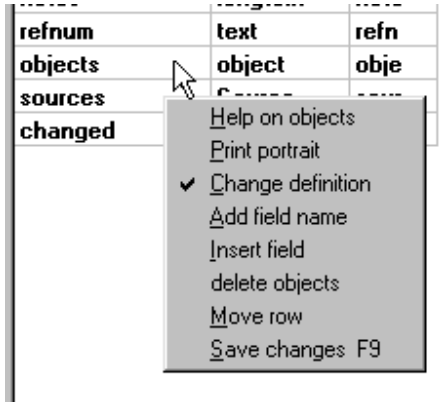
Changing Field Names and Tags

Click a record-type name or group-type name to show a list of field names, field types and GEDCOM tags. Right click to change definitions**.** Changes to types of fields can only be done in a new database**.** Changes to field names or GEDCOM tags can be made by double-clicking on that cell.

Duplicate names and tags within the same type of record or group will produce an error-message. However, one or more GEDCOM fields that you want to omit from exported files can have a tag of 'X'.

Name changes have widespread effects on picture scripts, which will have to be changed individually. Use PedSpecs (see chapter 4 section L) before making such changes to understand what these effects may be. You can edit the affected scripts later in this session, otherwise they will produce error-messages on re-opening this database. PediTree will cope with scripts in error by showing an empty panel when they are used.

In a new (empty) database, a right-click brings up a menu with additional entries:



Insert field : insert a field in the middle of the list

delete objects : remove a field.

Move row : to enable moving of fields; this entry will show a tick and the first column is highlighted. To move a field, drag the name into a new position with the left mouse button. When finished with all moves, right click to remove the tick by **Move row**.

Changing Choice-type Words

Click the **Choice Types** button and then a particular choice type such as sex or logical. If you want to add a new one, then right click to choose change definition and edit the spare 'empty' name to one that you want to create. Press F9 to save it, and then click again to add word values to it.

Most of the other actions with a right click are similar to those for field types above, except that **Move row** is not available.

Chapter 3 Using the Databases

A User Databases

Most users' databases will be based on one of the supplied designs, with or without modification. Many users will start using the installed copy of **Elton55**, and produce new databases from this design with appropriate names.

What should be included in a single database? The simple answer is all the people and relationships that may comprise a single interrelated group, such as all those uncovered in studying the ancestry of one person. Reasons for using more than one database on a single study include separating documented facts from suspected information; having a copy of the main database for experimenting with changes to definitions (Records, Pictures, Table and Reports); trial imports of information from other sources, such as the IGI; too much information for a single database (more than about 10,000 records or 1 megabyte of data in the standard database format, 30,000 records and 3-9 megabytes in other formats). Unrelated applications will always merit their own individual databases.

B Using the Elton55 Design

The following sections describe the use of the fields in each record-type and group of the **Elton55** application design, which is the most common basis for user's databases. Certain fields are marked with an asterisk (*); these fields are common to other packages (such as *Personal Ancestral File*). Some of the suggestions set out below are designed to ensure easy transfer of information both between PediTree users and to other packages.

Person Record

There should be one Person record for each individual in the database. If you find a duplicate, then you may want to ensure that one of these has all the links and data fields before removing the other. The fields in this Person record are:

parents : a Marriage record link that is maintained from the PediTree Family display, and not in an Edit display. This is the other half of the **Marriage.children** links. It is important to remember that **parents** is a link to a Marriage record, not to two people.

marriages : Marriage record links that are maintained from the PediTree Family display, and not in an Edit display. This is the other half of the **Marriage.husband** or **Marriage.wife** link. There is another **marriages** field in the Source record.

***sex** : either M or F! If unknown ("one of seven children"), leave blank.

***forenames** : enter in full with conventional initial capital letters, e.g. `Colin John` (not `COLIN`...). If initials only are known, enter in capitals without full stops, e.g. C J . If unknown, leave blank; in this case, picture script **name** will

add the RIN to the surname to distinguish them. Any prefixes or nicknames go elsewhere (their own fields).

***surname** : enter in full with conventional initial capital letters, e.g. `Smith`, not `SMITH`. (The current database designs display such surnames in CAPITALS, however they are entered.) If the surname begins with Mc or Mac, then enter it exactly as it is to be displayed, e.g. `McCRACKEN`. For someone who changes their surname, use that by which they are most commonly known and put other versions in a Note. If unknown (e.g. wife of an ancestor), leave blank, except when it is desired to enter a second marriage and nothing is known of the first, when ? must be entered in the first. Any Titles or suffixes (junior or 3rd) go elsewhere, perhaps in postfix.

prefix : `Dr`, `Sir`, `Lord`, `Lt Col`, `Rev` and so on go here.

postfix : `RN`, `BSc`, `MP` here. Can also be used for a qualifier such as `of Cleves`.

nickname : for familiar names by which the person was known: perhaps a forename other than the first, a diminutive, etc.

***title** : either for parts of the names, such as `junior`, or for hereditary titles like `Prince of Wales`. But **Chairman of Boots** or **Vicar of Bray** are Occupations. (See Occupation group).

education : for schools, University etc., entered as text e.g. `Oxford 1919-23`. This field may be repeated, one school, etc., per field.

birth:
christening: otherwise called baptism of a child
death:
burial : each containing the Event group fields date, place, notes and source. See *Event Group* later in this chapter.

occupation : is recorded in some detail in this group field, which may be repeated as necessary for successive periods. See *Occupation Group*.

residence : this group records a dwelling-place of the person. It is structured to hold a modern British address, so that it can be used for addressing letters. (Earlier versions of this group have phone in place of source and have a different order of the fields.) This group should be repeated for each separate residence. The fields are shown in *Residence group* below.

***notes** : this field has a variety of uses. The most important use is for information about the content of other fields: alternative names and spellings, uncertainties and so on. Unlike other fields, notes are usually sentences and should therefore end with a full stop or other punctuation. A separate notes field may be used for each subject, in which case it is useful to start each with a subject heading, e.g.

`Surname: sometimes spelt Handcock`. or `Forenames: later McDonnell Longuet`. This also helps to identify the content of the notes on the edit display without having to expand them first. But you can put all your notes in a single field if you prefer.

***refnum** : for your own reference numbers, if you use them. Although PediTree allocates its own Record Identification Numbers (RINs), these are not permanent. In particular, if you export a GEDCOM file and then import it into another database, the RINs are likely to alter. So you may prefer to allocate your own numbers.

will : outline details of the person's will; use the date field for when probate was granted. See *Event Group* below.

sources : this is a link to a documentary source for information about this person, other than that about events (birth, etc., or will), occupation or residence. For example, you may only know this person exists from someone else's Will.

adoptedBy : a link to the marriage of the adopting parents.

censuses : link to a Census record(s) related to this person.

objects : object Group used for images or sounds about this Person.

AGE : do *not* use; leave empty. This field is an anchor for age calculations.

changed : *changed* group, with date and time automatically updated whenever the record is updated by PediTree. You can add your own notes if you wish. If more than one occurrence, only the first is updated automatically.

Marriage Record

A Marriage record is created automatically by PediTree when people are placed in both the "father" and "mother" locations on the main screen, with or without children also being present. This *does not necessarily indicate* that a formal marriage has taken place!

husband : link to a Person record, maintained from the Family display. There may be no husband or one.

wife : link to Person maintained from the Family display. There may be no wife or one.

children : links to Person maintained from the Family display. There may be no children, or up to 20.

marriage :
divorce : the remarks about date, place, notes and source entries for Birth, etc. above also apply here (see *Event Group* below). Enclosing the notes in parenthe-

ses "(...)" e.g. `(common law)` or `(liaison)` makes them appear in printed reports and alters **m.** to = in Trees and Reports.

adopted : a link to an adopted child. To distinguish such children from true descendants, they should not be added to the list of children on the family display, but linked to this field of their adoptive parents' marriage. The reverse link is from the **AdoptedBy** field in their Person record. This field can be repeated as needed for multiple adopted children.

div (divorced): this is a logical field (Y or N) that is present only for compatibility with *Personal Ancestral File*. Use the divorce field instead.

wifeSurname : the previous surname of the wife where this is not her birth surname, for example, where a widow re-marries using the surname from her previous marriage.

notes : notes about a family or marriage that are not specific to the wedding or divorce.

refnum : your own reference number for this record.

objects : object group for images or sounds about this family, such as wedding photos.

sources : link to documentary source not specific to the wedding or divorce.

changed : *changed* group, with date and time automatically updated whenever the record is updated by PediTree. You can add your own notes if you wish.

Source Record

Used to record documentary sources from which details of people and relationships have been obtained. Links established between source records and the related person and marriage records permit the authorities for the information to be traced. Certain types of source record may refer to several people, especially wills and family Bibles. The information in the source record should allow the original document or reference to be traced if required.

type : an abbreviation for the type of source. A suggested list of the most common ones is:

BT	Bishop's Transcripts
census	
cert	Certificate of birth, marriage or death
family knowledge	
GRO B	General Register Office Index: birth
GRO M	General Register Office Index: marriage
GRO D	General Register Office Index: death
IGI	International Genealogical Index (LDS Church)

MI	Monumental Inscription
PR	Parish Register Entry
will	

date : date of the event identified in the source.

title : further identification of the source beyond that given in field type, which is used in the **cite** picture in the Person Detail Box.

refnum : reference number of the source.

text : the text of the source, if a copy of the document is not available.

individuals : link to the Person record of the people named in this source. This field is repeated as required.

place : place of the event identified in the source.

county : county of the event identified in the source.

censuses : Census link, entered after creating Census records.

marriages : this Marriage record link is only entered when this source record is the source of the marriage or divorce event

objects : object group for images or sounds about this Source, such as group photos.

author : the author of this Source, for GEDCOM conformance.

publisher : the publisher of this Source.

notes : about this Source.

changed : *changed* group, updated when this record is edited.

Using Source Records

There are two ways in which source records can be used. The first is to provide a general heading, applicable to a number of actual documents. For example:

type:	`cert`
text or title:	`certificates held by Geraldine Roe`

This assumes that Geraldine (the family genealogist) holds a file of certificates that document a number of people and events. The same approach may be used with wills, family Bibles and the like. Each person and event documented in this holding is then linked to this single source record. Using title rather than text will cause it to appear when cited in the Person Detail Box.

The second way is to have an individual source record containing the relevant details for each document or index entry. This is appropriate where a copy of the

source document is not held. It may also be appropriate for particular wills etc. that document a number of people or events. Particular examples are:

type:	GRO B	(similarly for GRO M or GRO D)
date:	Q3 1911	
refnum:	6b 102	
individuals:	(link to person)	
place:	Newcastle u Lyme	

type:	census
date:	3 Apr 1871
refnum:	RG10.9999.p99
place:	675 High Street, Worthing
county:	SSX

A further use for Source records is for letters that you want to send once and keep for as long as necessary, filed by person or date. The fields are used as follows:

type:	letter
date:	(when sent)
title:	(for your own identification)
refnum:	
text:	(text of the letter)
individuals:	(link to addressee)
place:	

The actual letter is produced by the **letter** Report, which you will need to alter to contain your own name. In this, the salutation "Dear Mr.Smith" is worked out by the Person picture script named **salutation**. You will see that it uses the Person.title if you have filled it in, with the surname. If you want to address the person more informally, then enter Person.nickname and the salutation will be e.g. "Dear Joe".

The picture script tries to be clever with the title if it is absent from the Person record. Males will be Mr; females will be Mrs or Miss depending on whether you have recorded a marriage.

Multiple Source Citations from Group Fields

PediTree databases cannot have repeated fields inside a group like an event. This means that only one Source record can be linked to each event. The following notes give some advice on circumventing this constraint.

Obviously, if the information is about birth or christening/baptism or whatever, each source should be linked to the appropriate event, or just linked to the general Person.sources – for which you can have 250 sources!

If the source information gives conflicting date or place, then you can create more than one birth (or whatever) event, linked to that source.

If the information is identical, then you can create a birth.note with a reference to that source in the form:-

```
Source: ^S123 ref:23/ABC45
```

where `^S123` allows PediTree to hot link to that source RIN, as long as it stays the same, and `ref 23/ABC45` is your unique reference to that source in case the RINs get renumbered. This method allows several sources to be linked to one event.

Note: see chapter 12 section G for future possibilities.

Keep each Source citation to a separate line in birth.notes or whatever event, occupation or residence for which you want multiple sources. Make it the last lines if you have notes about the event itself. (A 'Source citation' is the way in which we refer to a Source record detail through its link, RIN or GEDCOM xref. from an event etc. or in this case by the example line.)

Census Record

This design has been produced especially to hold a lot of census information, such as that available from the 1881 CDROM or the 2% 1851 sample (see *Computers in Genealogy* Sep 1994).

The census document can be described in a Source record, as detailed above. It can then be linked to a number of Census records, one for each line (individual). A field in the Source record, called **censuses**, has been provided for this purpose. In the Census record-type the fields relate directly to the familiar census layout and are:

refnum : a serial number, so that lines can be kept in order when sorting. This needs to be a fixed size number (001, 002..010...101) in order to sort correctly.

forenames
surname

relationship : use one of [`head wife son gson dau gdau m-in-law`].

status : use one of [`m u wid wdr`].

sex : use one of [`M F`], derived from the column in which the age is entered.

age : use the following symbols if the age is not just a simple number of years: [`y m d > <`], for example: `2y 3m` or `< 5y` (less than 5 years old).

occupation : use lower case and be as standard as possible.

countyBorn : Chapman code (e.g. `DBY WAR`).

born : parish.

country : use the international 3-letter code in capitals, or else type it as seen.

notes : conditions like blind, and born abroad.

source : Source record link from the document.

individual : link to Person record, if you know this Person already.

See the *Getting Started Guide*, chapter 6 section E for a tutorial on entering census records.

Event Group

Used in both Person and Marriage records, this has the following fields:-

***date** : enter as known. Year only (`1994`); month and year (`Apr 1994`); day month & year (`9 Apr 1994`) are all allowed, as are anniversary dates (`9 Apr`). Use the prefixes `c.` (=about), `bef.` (=before) and `aft.` (=after) as needed. Potentially ambiguous dates before the calendar change may be entered as *dual dates*, e.g. `Feb 1741/2`, (which comes after Dec 1741, but before New Year's Day on 25 Mar 1742). PediTree also allows e.g. `Q1 1938` for dates obtained from the GRO Indexes (Q1 = Jan-Mar...Q4 = Oct-Dec). But how to indicate that e.g. the person has died, but you have no idea when? The death.date `bef. 1994` might be safe for Uncle Fred, b.1870?

***place** : enter the place where the event occurred; but here is a minefield! How do you describe it? There should be enough information to enable someone unfamiliar with your family or the locality to identify the place correctly. For compatibility with other packages, such as *Personal Ancestral File*, it should be written like an address on one line with up to three commas separating the elements, e.g. `St Mary, Walcot, Bath, SOM`. The place-names used should be contemporary with the event described, even though this makes it more difficult to check with modern maps. Abbreviations should be avoided, but standard codes like the B.S. county (Chapman) codes can be used. In the above example, `SOM` = Somerset, correct for 1811, now again correct; in between came `AVN` = Avon. Overseas locations will need the country as the last element. As before, no comments or notes in the field.

notes : for supplementary information about the date and place entries or about the event, such as age at death. Enclosing these notes in parenthesis (...) ensures that they appear in printed reports. This is useful for such things as birth.notes such as illegitimate `(illeg.)` or `(baseborn: given name John Doe)`; christening.notes `(given name: John Roe)`; for burial.notes `(cremated: ashes scattered at ..., MI at ...)`.

In a Marriage record, use the marriage event notes with (brackets) to record, e.g., `(common law)` so that the picture scripts will show an equals = symbol in place of **m.**.

source : this is a link to a documentary source that is recorded separately.

Occupation Group

title : of job or skill.

place : of employment.

from :
to : starting and ending dates. These can be problematic for a single census entry; use e.g., from: `bef. 1861`.

org : employer or organisation.

source : link to a documentary source that is recorded separately in a Source record.

Residence Group

from :
to : starting and ending dates for residence at this location. (See comment under *Occupation* group above).

dwelling :	house name	
road :	number & road name	
locality :	district	as for a
town :	town	normal U.K.
county :	county	address
postcode :	or zipcode	
country :		

source : this is a link to a documentary source that is recorded separately in a Source record.

Object Group

This holds a reference to a file containing an image or sound recording. Both can be referenced in Detail Box swipes. Images can be shown in Wide BRIEF Trees and Reports. Although references to other types of file can be placed here, this might cause problems if information is transferred to another program using GEDCOM.

However, other file types can be used in any text that appears in a Detail Box. If the type used is a registered type in your Windows set-up, the file can be opened automatically by swiping them forwards. The path or filename must start with one backslash(\) or it must follow a drive identifier like `c:\`. See main menu **File > check Files linked** for a method of checking these entries.

title : title of photo or recording.

date : date of recording (not in GEDCOM standard).

file : file path with filetype such as .bmp .BMP .wav .WAV or .jpg .JPG

format : format such a bmp or wav file (GEDCOM standard).

Changed Group

Any manual edit of a record in PediTree will update the date and time in this group. The Replace Text function (global edit) or GEDCOM import do not update this group.

date : of the last edit of the record.

time : of the last edit of the record.

notes : any comment you want to make.

Chapter 4 Picture Scripts and Expressions

There are various places in PediTree where you type some text including field names to specify what you want done. These texts are known as *expressions*.

To sort a list you type a series of field names. These can be fields in the records you are sorting, or they can be fields in linked records. For example, Person records can be sorted by the field name **surname**; Marriage records can be sorted by **husband.surname** in the linked Person record.

To filter, i.e. to select some records from a list, you type a *comparison*, also known as a *logical expression*. Records are selected if the comparison is true. The simplest filter expressions have a field name and the selection criteria, for example `surname = "Smith"`. A filter can use a linked field, `husband.surname = "Smith"`. Then several comparisons can be combined. For example `surname = "Smith" or husband.surname = "Smith"` finds people called Smith either by birth or by marriage.

To alter the way information is displayed or printed you change a *picture script*. At its simplest a picture script is a series of field names and group names. For example, the picture script `forenames surname birth death` produces the display **Susan Sharp c.1840 27 May 1875 in Brighton**. (In this, c. is the standard abbreviation for "circa" before a date; the word 'in' comes from a subsidiary named picture script built in to PediTree and used by default.) You immediately want to put in 'born:' and 'died:' or abbreviations for them. Then you find that if there is no information about the birth, you would like the christening details, with appropriate text. Then perhaps add 'Dtr. of' father.forenames father.surname (but make it 'Son of' if the sex is Male). Facilities for all of this are available in PediTree picture scripts.

A Picture Scripts

A picture script tells PediTree how to display a certain record-type, group, or part of a tree plan. There are several kinds of named picture script that form part of a database definition:

1. Plan picture scripts used to show a tree plan in the list box, or set the line style when drawing trees. These are to be found under Person picture scripts, having names prefixed with the letters PLAN.

2. Record picture scripts used to display information about people, marriages and other records on the screen. These picture scripts can also be used in print functions – for use on Trees, Charts, Tables and Reports.

3. Group picture scripts can only be used from other picture scripts, e.g. each time an event is mentioned in a Person picture script.

Picture Script Components

A picture script consists of a list of components on one or more lines. Within the script, line breaks have no effect on the output, so they are usually arranged for easy reading by humans, consistent with no line being longer than 255 characters. Here is an example picture script illustrating most possible components (Person picture script 'families'):-

```
|
if sex=m then WifesFam(marriages)
else HusbandsFam(marriages)
end
if marriages.children present then "." end
```

The possible components of a picture script are:

field names
variables
literal text
newline character
picture script call
conditional phrase
if statement
separator statement

The result of the picture script is the concatenation of the results of all the components in the order given, with spaces between them according to rules to be stated later. Each of these components will now be discussed in turn.

Field-names: a field name is replaced by the contents of that field. If a field is repeated, then the result is a list of the contents of all the fields, separated by the *separator characters* (see below)

Every picture script operates in a known context of either a group (such as event), a record-type (such as Person), a plan, Tree or Chart. For a group or record-type, any of the field names of that group or record-type can appear on their own. So, for example, in a Person context, `forenames`, `surname`, `notes` are all valid field-names. Where the field-name is a group, then the group fields can be named after a dot, thus `birth.date`. Similarly, link fields that point to other record-types can be used to name fields in the other record: `marriages.wife.surname`. This can go as far as you want, so `parents.husband.parents.husband` gets the grandfather of the present Person (if any). (There is a limit of seven names connected by dots.)

For plans, Trees and Charts, it is necessary to use the variables **descendant** for the Person fields and **treemarriage** or **spouse** for the Marriage fields.

If a field-name in a script is in capitals, then the result is capitalised.

Prefixing a field-name by `$` makes the result the *Soundex* equivalent of the field. (See chapter 13 section E *Soundex*). This is usually used for surnames, i.e., `$surname`.

Prefixing a field-name by # makes the result the number of fields of this name. This can be used in conditional tests and in displays. For example, the Marriage picture script **issue**:

```
if #children=0 then "no children found"
else "and had"
  if #children=1 then "one child: "
  else #children "children: "
  end |
end
```

which might display **3 children:** .

Variables: like field-names, but built into PediTree. See below for a list.

Literal text: anything enclosed in "quotes" appears verbatim in the output.

Newline: the character `|` starts a new line in the output.

Picture script call: "sending" a link or group field to a named picture, so that its result is added to the output. For example, in a Person context:

`name(husband)` sends the link field husband to the picture script called name.

`detail(birth)` sends the group field birth to the picture script called detail.

`name()` sends the current record to the picture script called name.

Conditional phrase: other elements, including at least one field-name, all in square brackets [...]. This material is only displayed if there is information in any enclosed field-name, for example, the script `[ |" b." normal(birth) ]` will only produce output if there is information in the birth group. However, the script `[ if birth present then | " b." end ]` will not produce anything even if birth information is present, because there was no variable data to be printed from within the brackets. The script `[ if birth present then | " b." birth.date end]` would be acceptable, but the 'if birth present' and 'end' are redundant.

If statement: this has the following syntax:

if <condition> then <statement$_1$> end
or
if <condition> then <statement$_1$> else <statement$_2$> end

The <statement$_1$> section of picture script following the then will only be displayed if the conditional expression <condition> is true. Otherwise, the <statement$_2$> section following the else will be displayed, if present. Conditional expressions are described below.

Separator: when a field occurs more than once in a record, each occurrence is displayed, separated from the next by a set of characters, by default a new line. To change this, use the following syntax:

`separator = "..."` for example `separator = ", "`
or
`separator = |` to use a newline as the separator.

The separator string of characters must not be longer than 5 characters, but PediTree does not check this.

The list of components above are concatenated with spaces between them according to the following rules:

1. If the last character of the first item is alphanumeric (including foreign characters) and the first character of the second item is either alphanumeric or an 'opener' character [`([{<"`] , then a space is inserted.

2. If the last character of the first item is a 'closer' character [`)]}>"`] and the first character of the second item is alphanumeric then a space is inserted

3. Otherwise, no space is inserted.

Variables

PediTree maintains a number of values which you can make use of. These include the generation and strip numbers in tree plans, as well as various values for use on printouts. All of these values are called variables. The variables that represent records can be used in the same way as the links mentioned above. For example,

```
spouse.forenames
treemarriage.divorce.date
```

Although number is not a standard field type, some variables represent numbers and can be used in expressions.

Here is a complete list of named variables used in PediTree.

today a date variable containing the current date from your PC's built-in clock. When used on its own in a script, always displays the current date. In conditional expressions, can be changed in the **Options > Dates** dialogue. Its format is then YYYYMMDD=, e.g. `20040813=`

showrins a logical variable which contains Y if you have chosen to display RINs.

generation the generation number of a person or marriage This can be used when sorting or filtering tree plans, as well as in picture scripts used for trees or charts.

strip the strip number of a person or marriage.

descendant the descendant on a tree or chart, also valid in other Person contexts.

spouse the spouse on a tree or chart, also valid in other Person contexts.

spouses the spouse of this person.

father an individuals's parents.husband

mother an individual's parents.wife

treemarriage the marriage record on a Tree or Chart

childnumber the number of the current person on a tree or chart (1 = eldest).

marriagenumber the number of the current marriage (1 = first).

treeref a reference to a position within a tree (e.g. A2:13). Treeref is slightly more complex than the other variables. When used within a tree picture, it contains any positions on the tree where the person (or marriage) is duplicated. This could happen if cousins marry, for instance. To inform you when someone appears on a tree more than once, the picture scripts in Elton55 use the following :

```
[ "also at" treeref ]
```

When treeref is used within a filter, table, or report, it contains all the positions on all the trees that include the particular person or marriage. It is used to cross-reference people with the trees which contain them.

A treeref consists of a capital letter from A onwards, for the plan, followed by the generation number, a colon and the strip number, e.g. `A5:7 .`

A plan can be given a second lower-case letter if it is a plan restricted by second plan to limit the descent and ascent to a particular family line. This does not affect the treeref which only uses the first (capital) letter.

Reserved Picture Script Names

Certain named picture scripts are required for the correct operation of PediTree. Those marked * below must be present; the other names are reserved for particular purposes.

All record-types:

list * used for showing record summary in a list.

detailBox * used for the Detail Box display.

links for making two-way links between records, and the check DB function.

All groups:

no reserved name, but one default picture script is required.

Person record-type:

child * for children on the family window.

parent * for mother, father and grandparents on the family window.

marked* for showing the marked Person.

BORN for selecting the birth or christening field for use in age calculation. See section E below for information about age calculations.

GEDCOM for GEDCOM version 5.5 export.

Marriage record-type:

familyMar * for marriage event detail in the family display.

GEDCOM for GEDCOM version 5.5 export.

Source record-type:

GEDCOM for GEDCOM version 5.5 export.

Plan lists:

list * used for showing plan summary in a list.

DetailBox * used for detail in the lower area of a list.

lineUp for colour and width of lines above or left of nodes in trees and charts.

lineDown for colour and width of lines below or right of nodes in trees and charts.

B Conditional Expressions

Conditional (or logical) expressions, or comparisons, can have one of two values - true or false. They are used in filters and picture scripts.

Simple Comparisons

Simple comparisons are in the form below, where f must be a field whilst g can be field or a literal. A literal must be surrounded by "quotes" unless the field f is a date, a RIN or a choice field.

f = g	equal to	
f <> g	not equal to	
f < g	less than	(f cannot be a choice field)
f > g	more than	(f cannot be a choice field)
f <= g	less than or equal to, or f before g	
f >= g	more than or equal to, or f after g	
f between x and y	true if f >=x and f<y	(f cannot be a choice field)
f like g	f sounds like g	(using the *Soundex* code)
f contains g	true if text f includes text g	
f absent	true if field f or link f or group f is not present in a record	
f present	true if field f or link f or group f is present in a record	

When comparing text values, the comparison is made alphabetically, with case differences (lower/upper) being ignored. So, for example, `"colin" = "COLIN"` is true.

For more complex expressions (e.g. in filters) it is necessary to provide literal values. These can be text, dates, numbers or choice-words:

text in quotes e.g. `"Joe"`

dates as entered on an edit display e.g. `9 Oct 1768`

numbers e.g. 87

choices written out in full e.g. `F` (female)

When comparing dates, they must be identical to be equal, i.e.

`2 Nov 1907 <> Nov 1907` is true

If any part of the date is missing, then that date is assumed to be the earliest possible for comparison purposes, i.e.

```
2 Nov 1907 > Nov 1907
1 Jan 1876 >  1876
```

The words `before` and `after` may be used instead of <= and >= respectively. For example, the following should hold true.

```
birth.date before death.date
```

Note that when the death.date is absent, this test is false. This is because PediTree takes the earliest possible date: the year zero. Hence you must be careful when using expressions involving dates.

To save typing, the following is useful:

```
a between b and c
```

This is shorthand for a after b and a before c. Note that b and c must be literals.

To find out whether a field is present or absent in a record, you can use the following:

field-name `present`

e.g. `marriages present` finds out whether someone married.

field-name `absent`

e.g. `birth.date absent` finds whether someone's birth date is unknown.

Note that these are shorthand versions of the following:

`f present` is equivalent to `#f <> 0` (number of occurrences of f not zero)

`f absent` is equivalent to `#f = 0`

Finally, there are two logical expressions which only work with text :

`contains`	finds out whether one piece of text includes another
`like`	compares two names based on whether they sound alike

An example of the first is `forenames contains "John"`, which would match "John", "Andrew John", and "Johnny".

The like operator is based on a system called Soundex, which classifies letters together which sound alike. So,

```
forenames like "Alice"  would catch Alice, Alison, Alistair
forenames like "Joan"   would catch  Joan, John, Jean, Jane
surname  like "Smith"   would catch  Smith, Smithe, Smythe
```

It is particularly useful with surnames that vary in spelling. See chapter 13 section E for information about Soundex.

Complex comparisons - AND OR NOT

A complex expression is a set of simple logical expressions linked by the words **not**, **and** and **or**.

The **not** operator simply reverses the result of a test. For example,

`not a < b` is equivalent to `a >= b`
`not a contains b` is true if a does not contain b
`not surname like "Smith"` catches all people whose surname does not sound like Smith

It can also be combined with **and** and **or**.

The **and** operator takes the result of two simple expressions and is true if both expressions are true. For example,

```
forenames contain "John" and surname = "Smith"
```

will be true for "John Smith" and "Johnny Smith" but false for "David Smith", "John Brown" and "David Jones".

The **or** operator takes the result of two simple expressions and is true if either expressions are true. For example,

```
forenames contain "John" or surname = "Smith"
```

will be true for all the above cases except for "David Jones", where neither simple expression is true.

Date Comparisons

For comparison with fields of type date, you can use full dates (`3 Apr 1947`) or year only (`1947`), but you cannot use month and year only (`Apr 1947`).

Comparisons based on whole years are calculated on the start of the year, so `birth.date > 1832` will include all of 1832, but not exactly 1832 without a day and month. Conversely, `birth.date = 1832` means only dates entered as 1832, and does not include any other dates in months in 1832.

PediTree treats `bef.1832` as before 1832; `after 1832` and `circa 1832` as after 1832.

Alternatively, PediTree allows specific dates to be entered in the YYYYMMDD? form inside "quotes". When each birth.date or any other date is examined, it is put into this textual format for comparison. The before after and about (circa) are added to the date as one of the characters `<=>?` where = is added to dates without a prefix. These cause dates to be ordered into the following sequence for sorting, indexing and comparisons:

`18320000<` bef. 1832

18320000=	1832
18320000>	aft. 1832
18320000?	c. 1832
18320100<	bef. Jan 1832
18320101=	1 Jan 1832

So a comparison that says `birth.date > 1832` is evaluated as `birth.date >"18320000="` and will exclude 1832; to include it, say `birth.date >= 1832`.

PediTree will also allow the use of the **contains** operator on this date format. If you want to find circa dates then `birth.date contains "?"` will find all birth.date(s) that are about or circa.

Finally, quarter dates are evaluated with the month and day set as follows:

Q1 1832	`"183201Q1"`
Q2 1832	`"183204Q2"`
Q3 1832	`"183207Q3"`
Q4 1832	`"183210Q4"`

which allows a search like `birth.date contains "q"`, but the sequence of sorting such dates will be about one month into each quarter.

C Useful Filters

Used in filtered searches (see chapter 6 section C), filter scripts are simply conditional expressions that will evaluate as true for those records you wish to find or select. Here are some useful examples.

Person or Marriage Lists

Extract people or marriages that appears on any tree:

```
treeref present
```

Extract people or marriages who appear on trees A or C:

```
treeref contains "A" or treeref contains "C"
```

Person Lists

Extract unrelated people:

```
parents absent and marriages absent
```

Extract people who married more than once:

```
#marriages > 1
```

Extract people who did not have any children:

```
#marriages.children = 0
```

Extract people who did not leave a male child:

```
not marriages.children.sex = M
```

Extract people whose spouse shared the same surname:

```
surname = spouses.surname
```

Extract people and their spouses with surname Kennedy:

```
surname ="Kennedy" or
marriages.wife.surname ="Kennedy" or
marriages.husband.surname ="Kennedy"
```

To select all the Person records who were alive (to the best of recorded knowledge) at whatever you have set as today (but not **now=none**), assuming you have based your database on Elton55:

```
age between 0 and 110
and death.date absent and burial.date absent
or age between 0 and 110 and death.date >today
or age between 0 and 110 and burial.date >today
```

Marriage Lists

Extract marriages where either spouse marries more than once:

```
#husband.marriages > 1 or #wife.marriages > 1
```

Source Lists

Extract sources which mention someone who has RIN 154:

```
individuals.rin = 154
```

Extract sources which mention someone who appears on tree B

```
individuals.treeref contains "B"
```

D Tree Line-style Changes

Above each descendant or ancestor on a Tree, there is a line up to a horizontal line for the parents' generation. Similarly there is a line down to the next generation.

It is possible to change the colour (most effective, with more varieties), width and type of line style on each descendant by using some special picture scripts in the list of Plan picture scripts. Databases based on Elton55 have these scripts already.

For example the PLANLineUp picture script could be

```
if descendant.parents.marriage.notes between "(" and ")"
then
   "line=|"  end
if Treeref contains "A" then "color=Red width=2" end
and the PLANLineDown picture script could be
if treeMarriage.marriage.notes between " (" and ")" then
```

```
   "line=|" end
if treeMarriage.treeRef contains "A" then
   "Color=red Width=2" end
```

These assume that you have made an Ancestors Plan for yourself or your children as Plan A. If not, use **List > Choose** to erase any existing plan A before creating the new Ancestors Plan A.

To produce the line style changes, there are three commands for the tree processor that must be in double quotes. The first one of a type will override later ones of the same type.

`Line=` followed by

- `.` dot; too small to have much effect on printing.
- `!` dash dot; too small for printing
- `|` dash; good generally, but may not be noticed in the short LineUp.
- `:` dash dot dot; too small for printing

`Width=` followed by one digit to increase the normal line width (2 or more will increase the number that you may have specified in the font menu item.

`Color=` followed by one of the values shown below. Note that the English spelling of `colour` will also work, and most colours will work with only the first letter except for Gray and Blue. An invalid letter will not change the colour from the default colour selected by your background font.

Any of these commands can have values as fields. (e.g. `"color=" refnum`) so that you can colour your lines of descent with a suitable refnum starting with a letter representing a colour.

Aqua	Navy	Gray	Silver
Blue	Olive	Green	Teal
Black	Purple	Lime	White
Fuchsia	Red	Maroon	Yellow

E Age Picture Scripts

PediTree can calculate the age of an individual from their birth or christening date in two ways: either at a given date (Age Now), or at the date of an event in their life (Age Then). Both calculations require a picture script called BORN to provide the base date. This picture script is defined in **Elton55** as:

```
if birth.date present then
    birth.date
else
    christening.date
end
```

Age Now

The date to be used to display an individual's age is selected by choosing **Options > Dates** from the main menu, then selecting a date from the resulting Options Dialogue. Selecting **Now=none** turns off the display of *age now*.

To display *age now* you can use the field AGE in any Person picture script, or descendant.AGE. In **Elton55**, it is used in the Person name picture script so that it shows against all names:

```
if death.date>today or burial.date>today
or death.date absent and burial.date absent and age< 110
then
  [ "{now"AGE"} " ]
end
```

The use of {braces} is a personal choice and the word 'now' is used to avoid confusion with ages calculated from an event date, where the word 'aged' is used.

The variable today is altered by the Options dialogue. It takes the format

20031122= (22 Nov 2003 exact date)

but the '=' sign will be absent at the start of a session and when setting Now=none. This can be used to prevent showing ages and comments when no date has been selected. e.g. following other conditions:

```
if today contains "="then  "{now dead}" end
```

Another method to show {now dead} when a date has been set for today, compatible with Pedigree for DOS, which works when BORN is before today is shown here:

```
if AGE>0
then if death.date present and death.date < today
     or burial.date present and burial.date < today
     or AGE>109
     then "{now dead}" end
end
```

Age Then

Using the AGE field in a picture script after another date field causes the display of the individual's age at that date. This is usually in a picture script for a group, such as event, occupation or residence, to show the age when an event took place. The **Elton55** database has a version of the detail picture for each of these groups which has been called **ages**. These are the contents of these three picture scripts, which use variable **descendant** to reference the Person whose age is to be calculated and either **date**, **from** or **to** define what is meant by then:-

ages(event):

```
if notes between "(" and ")" then notes date ["in" place]
```

```
else date ["in" place] notes end
if date present then [" {aged"descendant.age"} "]end
cite(source)
```

ages(occupation):

```
normal()
if from present then [" {aged"descendant.age"} "]end
cite(source)
```

ages(residence):

```
dwelling road locality town county postcode country
["(" from "-" to ")"]
if from present then [" {aged"descendant.age"} "]end
cite(source)
```

In the case of marriages, there are two main people to get ages for, so it is not a good idea to use ages(marriage) for this event. The **Elton55** database uses the Marriage picture scripts below to show the ages of husband and wife.

MarWife(Marriage):

```
if marriage.date present then
[" {aged"husband.age"} "]end
if marriage.notes between "("and")" then " = " else
"m."end
if #husband.marriages>1 then ["("marriagenumber")"] end
normal(marriage) if wife present then " to" WifeName()
if marriage.date present then  ["{aged"wife.age"}"] end
end
```

MarHusb(Marriage):

```
if marriage.date present then
[" {aged"wife.age"} "]end
if marriage.notes between "("and")" then " = " else
"m."end
if #wife.marriages>1 then ["("marriagenumber")"] end
normal(marriage) " to" name(husband)
if marriage.date present then ["{aged"husband.age"}"] end
```

You can use these picture script names in the detailBox picture script for Person as follows:

```
name() title [|"ref:" refnum] tree()
[| treepar()]
[| ages(occupation)]
[| "b." detail(birth)]
[| "bapt." ages(christening)]
[| "educated at" education]
[| families()]
[| "address: " ages(residence)]
[| "d." ages(death)]
[| "bur." ages(burial)]
[| "will" ages(will)]
```

```
[| notes]
separator=""
cite(sources)
separator=|
[| "Mentioned in:"|censuses]
[| "Objects:"objects]
```

F Links picture script

Main menu **File > Check database** can check all records that have a user-specified two-way link between two types of record. This check requires a special picture script called 'Links' for each record-type to be included in each database definition.

When Check database is checking through each type of record, it will report or repair links in the related record(s) that it finds, not the current record. So, for example, if it encounters links in two sources fields in a Person record, it will check that the corresponding individuals link in each of the two Source records is present.

These links picture scripts are also used when records are updated, to form the other end of the link. For example, entering a sources link in a Person record will automatically insert the corresponding individuals link in the Source record.

Database definition Elton55 already has these links scripts, as printed below.

Person Links

```
sources.individuals
censuses.individual
adoptedBy.adopted
```

Remove the first line above if you do not want to link back from a Source.individuals field to all Person records. This applies if you use general Source records such as 'family knowledge', 'parish register', 'IGI'.

Note: links to Source records in groups such as events, occupations and residences do not maintain the Source.individuals links.

Marriage Links

```
adopted.adoptedBy
```

Source Links

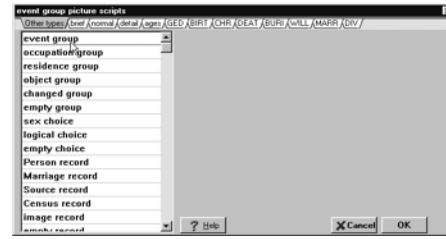
```
censuses.source
```

Note: Source.individuals does not maintain the reverse link, because it is used for too many different kinds of links from Person.

Census Links

```
source.censuses
individual.censuses
```

G Hot Links



Links formed from one record to another can be selected by swiping selected text with the mouse in order to change the Detail Box to show that record. This is particularly useful for showing Sources for each event. The Detail Box picture script must cause the RIN to be shown immediately after a caret symbol (^). This character used as a hot link marker can be altered in the Options dialogue, but this would involve you in altering all picture scripts to correspond, so is not recommended.

Databases based on **Elton55** have these scripts already.

H Picture Script Editor

After selecting **Options > Picture scripts…** from the main menu you will see group, choice and record names listed at the left of an editing window. They are followed by all the Tables, Reports, Charts and Tree picture scripts. Plan picture scripts are prefixed PLAN in Person picture scripts.

The last record, group and choice will show 'empty'. This in readiness for adding a new one: see chapter 2 section C.

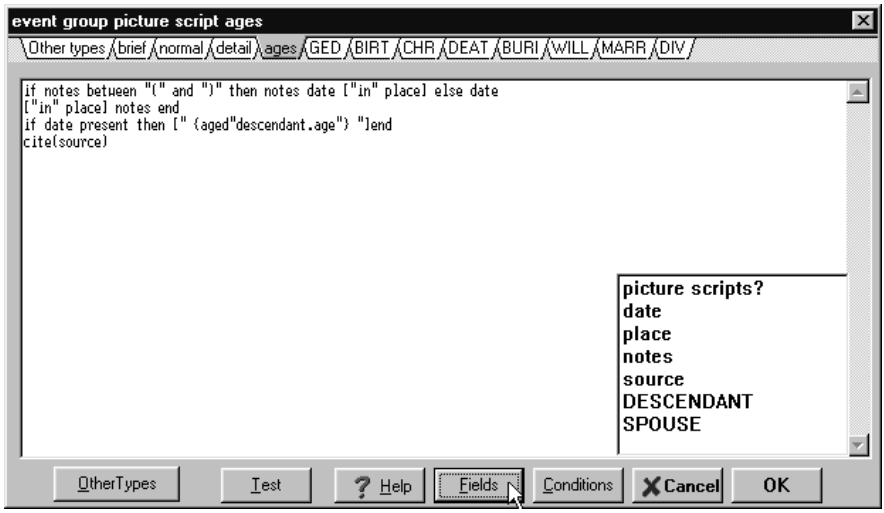
Select a record or group (not a choice) and you will see a list of the picture script names as tabs along the top of the window. If there are too many, click on the top right arrows to shift them along.

To change to a different field type, click on **Other types** as a tab or as a button. All Tables, Reports, Charts and Tree picture scripts are checked for syntax errors and can be viewed and tested.

If the memo window is not grey, then you can edit the picture script. (See the illustration on the next page.) Changes will only be saved if you click Test or OK. Save any changes and close the window by clicking OK; close the window (abandoning any changes) by Cancel or pressing the Esc key.

Click on the Test button to test the picture script with the current record of the type that is currently selected.

Groups can be tested if there is a field of that group-type in the currently-selected Person record; the first field of that type that is present is used. If you want to test an event such as death, but not birth, filter a Person list with the script birth absent and christening absent and death present, and click on one that you want to test before using **Options > Pictures scripts > event**.



Click the **Conditions** button to select an operator such as = < > for use in comparison of fields.

Amend the script by clicking at any point in the text and editing it.

Click the **Fields** button (as shown above) in order to show a Field list in this type of record or group that can be picked and inserted into the script after the point where the cursor is. If the field is a group or a record, then another list of the fields in that data type will be shown until you have selected one of the elementary fields. The whole hierarchical compound value expression is made up of the names separated by full stop symbols.

The top item of link or group selection will be the name itself for use on its own. It will use the default picture script which is the first picture script for that record or group.

If you click on the top item when it shows picture scripts? then a list of the script names is shown for you to pick from. This will be inserted after the cursor position with the group or record name in brackets. The choice can be restarted by clicking the Field button again. The helpful hint will keep a note of the compound field that you have built so far.

Test your script with the **Test** button and it will be changed for this session of PediTree. Use the main menu **File > save lists and defns**. to update your database permanently.

If the **debug** option is checked (ticked) in the Windows menu, then the Diagnostics log will be filled for the application developer's use.

Make **Windows > debug** ticked and then test a script. All new line characters (|) will have the picture script name output too, before the new line. All `separator=` commands will have the picture script name enclosed in {braces}. Picture script names are suffixed by the first letter of the record type to distinguish them, apart from the top level. Look at the Diagnostics log if you want to get microscopic detail, but turn debug off before normal use. You can save the diagnostic log file which contains details of your database when it closes.

If you set the **Windows > debug** check mark, then the names of picture scripts used will appear interspersed with the resulting picture script in the test – or in subsequent Trees, Reports, Detail Boxes, etc. This is intended to help you discover which picture script names are used inside a complex script, and where they affect the script.

Be sure to turn debug off after use! It will fill the log list/ file if nothing else!

J Picture Script Errors

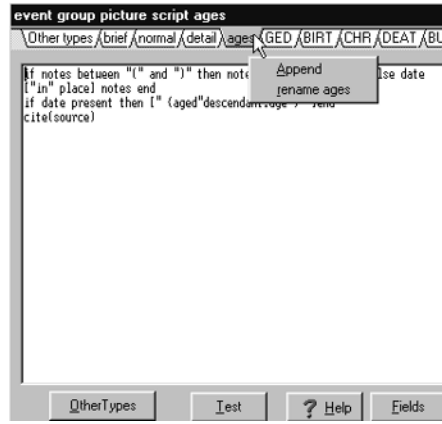
If you see a box showing a syntax error when loading a database, the Diagnostics log will keep a note of which picture script was faulty. If the error was at the end of a long script that was last edited in Pedigree for DOS, it is possible that a line in the script is over 255 characters. If so, then using Pedigree for DOS, edit that picture script and press the Enter key at a suitable point to break the script into shorter sections. Other common mistakes in scripts from Pedigree for DOS are 'contain' instead of 'contains' and too many 'end' statements.

Other errors can be corrected and tested in PediTree, but remember to save them using the main menu option **File > Save lists and defns** immediately or when closing the database.

Note: if you have a script error, amend it and test it, your changes are saved only when they are all successful for that picture script. That means that you have to repeat earlier corrections at present.

K Picture Script Name Changes or Additions

To change or add picture scripts, choose **Options > Picture scripts** from the main menu. You can only change picture script names for records or groups, but not reports of any type.



Select the tab for the picture script that you want to rename, or any script if you want to add (append) a new script name to the end of the script name

tabs. New script names are never inserted, except before the record EDIT or PLAN scripts, because EDIT and PLAN scripts must stay together.

Right click anywhere in the tab line for a pop-up menu for Append or Rename (as shown), once a tab has been selected. Right-clicking on one of these existing script names will make an edit box open on the line of tabs for you to type the new name and press Enter or Esc. Then use the script editor to enter your new script.

You cannot delete a script name. It is best to change its name to 'empty', and delete its script text, so that you can reuse this entry to make a new script later.

L PedSpecs Utility Program

PedSpecs is a viewer for the specifications of PediTree database designs. Its purpose is to help the understanding of the database designs, particularly the picture scripts that control how the stored information is displayed. Such understanding helps when changes to the design are contemplated. No further instructions for PedSpecs are provided here; it has its own on-line documentation.

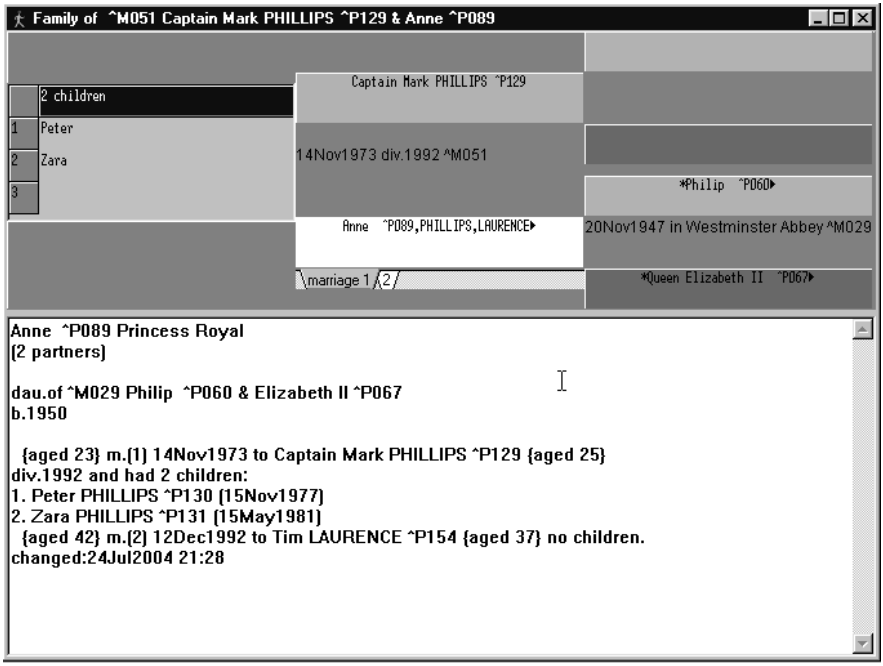
If you didn't install it from the CDROM with PediTree, there is a Windows version of Colin Liebenrood's PedSpecs which you can download from

<http://wiki.pugweb.org.uk/>.

PedSpecs for Windows is a development of PedSpecs for DOS that originally provided this function.

Chapter 5 Family Display and Detail Box

The Family display shows three generations with a husband and wife in the centre. All people can be selected for use by other features such as Ancestors' Charts by a single click and the Detail Box will be filled. The marriages of the parents or grandparents can be selected too. The person or marriage thus selected becomes the current record of that type.



A Using the Family Display

Double click on a child, a grandparent or a grandparents' marriage to redisplay the window with that person or couple in the centre. Children will be shown with an = sign if married, with a + sign or left-facing triangle if they have their own children, so that you can see which ones to expand.

Grandparents that themselves have parents will be shown with a right facing triangle.

Note: If a vertical line is shown instead, use **Print > fonts** to select Family fonts. Ensure that the Terminal font is chosen for triangles or another font for < or > symbols, and click OK, or perhaps change the size of the font too. Returning to the Family display, double click a parent to refresh the display, and hopefully the display will look similar to the

illustration. If you have not chosen Terminal font, then close the DB and when it reopens, the triangles or faulty symbol will be replaced in child and parent scripts by < and > symbols.

Several Marriages

Where a husband or wife has more than one Marriage record, which may include common law liaisons, a set of tabs will appear below their name box (as for Anne in the illustration). Click on each one to reveal the appropriate partner and marriage detail; the children will also change. If there are too many marriages, then arrows will appear to select more tabs. You may need to stretch the Family display to see these.

If a child is in the wrong sequence by birth or christening date, and the database was based on **Elton55**, then the child number shown in the left column will have a question mark (?). See *Family Updating* below for how to drag them to the correct sequence.

If the database was based on **Elton**, **Elton55** or **Royal03**, an asterisk * may be shown before the name of any Person who is on Plan A. Normally the first plan made will be an Ancestors plan for yourself or a descendant, so that your ancestors are marked with an asterisk for ease of browsing around the family. This will also cause red blood lines to replace blue lines in charts and trees for these people. See chapter 4 section D for more information on line styles.

The family selection can be backtracked by clicking the down arrow in the top border. Then you can retrace your steps forward with the up arrow. The last eight families are memorised in a circle.

The Family display can be stretched horizontally when you drag the left or right hand edge. Drag the bottom edge to change the size of the Detail Box.

To view more than nine children, you can resize the Detail Box. Hover the mouse over the horizontal line below the family until it changes to double bars, then drag it down to reveal more than nine children without reducing the font size. If the Detail Box disappears completely, then select a parent by a click, close the Family display, then click on the show family button on the Toolbar to open a new one.

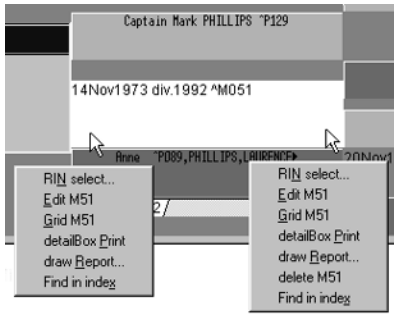
B Family Pop-up menu

This will be shown by a right click on any members of the family or their marriages. There are more entries in this menu when in Edit mode. Some of the entries carry the identity of the record involved (e.g. P1; M3), indicated by the shorthand *Id* below.

Note: the illustrations overleaf show pop-up menus for both View (left) and Edit modes (right). Only one such menu can appear at a time.

Mark *Id* (person only) : will 'mark' the Person chosen ready for placing them in an empty family position. A marked Person record will be shown on the Toolbar, using the Person **marked** picture script.

Note: a left- or right-click on the marked person entry on the Toolbar will make that record the current one. A left-click will also allow you to hide this entry if you wish.

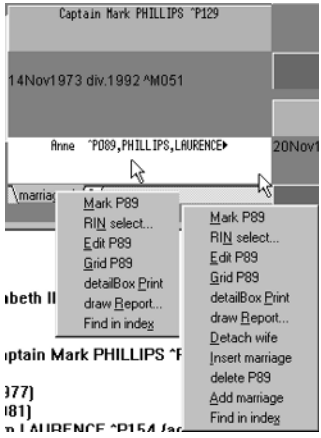


RIN select : brings up an edit box in which you can enter a known RIN and press Enter to position the Family display to that person or marriage. Press Esc to return to the existing display.

Edit *Id* : brings up an Edit display (vertical) for the current record. On an empty position, *Id* will be 'none'; in Edit mode on a person position, this will become 'new person', thus allowing the addition of a new record.

Grid *Id* : brings up a Grid display (horizontal) for the current record. On an empty position, *Id* will be as for Edit *Id* above.

Both the Edit display and the Grid display can be used to change the record when in Edit mode.



detailBox Print : will print the contents of the Detail Box, but not limited to its size on this screen. It uses the current print set-up.

draw Report : the Family display will be replaced by a Report. This display will have tabs across the top for the Reports available for the type of record that you had selected. Click on the **Back** tab to return to the Family display. See chapter 10 for Report printing.

Find in index : locates the current record in an index and brings up a List display of that index, with the record highlighted.

Edit Mode

The following additional entries are present when in Edit mode:-

Detach *Id* : (here *Id* is a spouse or a child) detach a child from their parents' family, or a spouse from their other half in the marriage. If you intend to place the detached person elsewhere, then Mark them first. When detached, only the

link is removed; this person remains the current marked person, ready for placing in a new relationship.

Insert *Id* : insert a new child or marriage in between existing entries. Select the child or marriage before which the new entry is to come, then right-click and choose this option. (There are other ways to add a new child or marriage after any existing ones).

Delete *Id* : delete the record of the person or marriage. Unlike Detach above, this removes all links and the record entirely from the database.

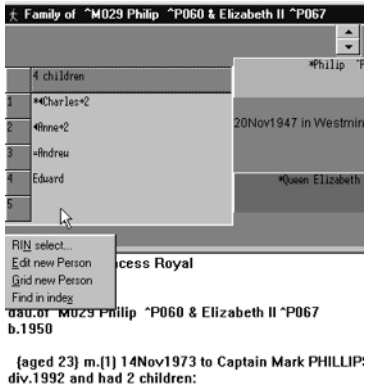
Add marriage : add a new marriage after any existing ones for this person.

Place *Id* : place a previously-marked person as a child or a spouse in an empty position. Here *Id* will identify the person to be placed

C Family Updating when in Edit mode

If a child is in the wrong sequence by birth or christening date, and the database was based on **Elton55**, then the child number shown in the left column will have a question mark (?). To move a child within a family, drag the child number (using the left mouse button) to the correct position. The rows will be interchanged on screen before you are asked to confirm the rearrangement. Then the child numbers will be recalculated and the database updated.

The Family display will show an empty box for another child of the family, unless you have just switched on Edit mode. If there is no space for the last child, double-click the father or mother to refresh the display. You cannot have more than 20 children in a Marriage.



To insert a spouse, merely edit the empty person and a Marriage record will be created.

When placing a Person who has been marked in a List display, you may discover that it can't be done until they are detached from a similar relationship. For instance, a Person with parents already can't be placed as a child. Detach them first. The message "Marked person is their own parent" will appear if you try to place a parent as a child in the same family.

To see or change the full marriage details of grandparents, first double-click to bring them to the parents' position in the centre of the display.

If you place a spouse, then if they were already married, this will become the last of their marriages. This can be used to rearrange the order of their marriages.

Detach them from an earlier marriage, and when you place them again, that will become their last marriage – with any children of that marriage. You cannot insert an existing marriage, only detach and place all the children and other spouse after inserting a new Marriage record as above.

D Detail Box

Each of the main displays has a facility to show the full details of a selected record in a bottom panel called the Detail Box. This uses a picture script called DetailBox for each record-type to define how the record is displayed.

In the List display, if this is showing a plan, then the PLANdetailBox picture script for a person is used. This shows the database version in the form YMM, e.g., **DB= Families.412** for Dec.'94 (if this is defined in the database).

If you right click in the List, Family or Chart display, you can get a pop-up menu and can choose to print this Detail Box using the heading and body font.

A left click will zoom the Detail Box, expanding the width to full screen. It will then use the font selected in the Print menu for the Detail Box. Another click (or the Esc key) will return the Detail Box to its original size. In the List or Family displays, key F4 will toggle the Detail Box between zoomed and normal size.

The usual movement keys can be used to browse the text in the Detail Box.

If you right click within the detail box, you will be able to use standard Windows select, Cut, Copy & Paste to transfer data within PediTree or to other Windows applications.

Hot Links

If you have set **Options > RINs shown** and are using a suitable database design (such as **Elton55**), then the RINs are shown preceded by a caret (^), e.g. ^P123. This format acts as a *hot link* to the record in question. Position the I-beam cursor just to the left of the caret, press the left button, move the cursor to the right over the RIN, then release the button (this process is called swiping). The Detail Box will change to display the selected record.

A filename can appear in any text field. Any such filename should start with an optional drive specifier followed by a backslash, e.g. `\pedigree\cottage.bmp` or `c:\pedigree\henryviii.jpg`. Swiping such a filename in the Detail Box will cause files of type BMP or JPG will be displayed by PediTree. They will be displayed at their actual size, not scaled to fit any particular space. Other file types will activate any associated application to "display" the file. For example, type RTF will normally open WordPad; DOC files will invoke Word (if installed); WAV files will be played as a sound clip, and so on. Ensure that you only select the exact \path\filename when swiping. Files not found will be noted in the Diagnostics log for investigation later.

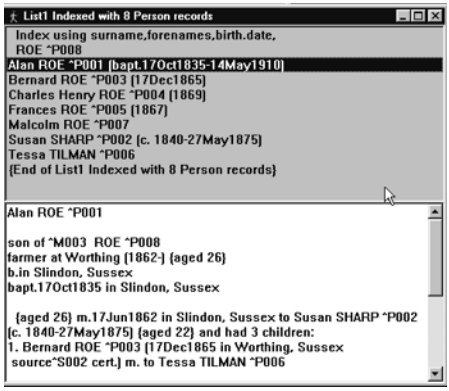
Chapter 6 List Display

The List display is probably the most used facility to browse through or select an individual record of any type. Any of the available lists may be selected for display from the main menu **List > Choose** or the corresponding button on the toolbar ( ).

A Types of List

There are nine different types of lists that may be shown in the List display:-

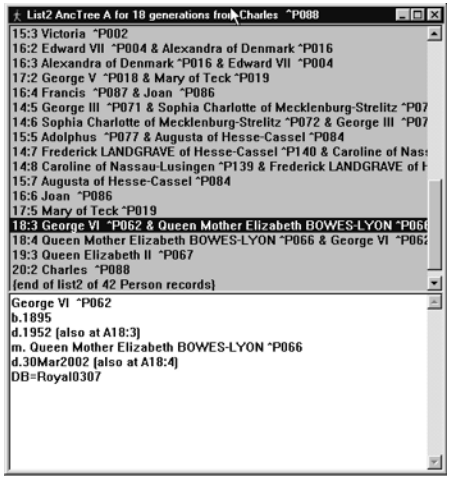
1. An Index on a single record-type, headed e.g., 'List 1 Indexed ....'. This is the only type of list that stays up-to-date as you make changes to your database. Created by **List > Create Index** with one or more keys specified.



2. A filled list of a single record-type, headed e.g., 'List 2 Filled....'. Created by **List > Create Index** with no keys specified, or by filtering another list.

3. A sorted list of a single record-type, headed e.g., 'List 3 Sorted...'. Created by sorting another filled list or index. When re-opened, this type will appear as a filled list.

4. An Ancestors Plan, headed e.g., 'List 4 AncTree ....'. This is a plan for a tree of ancestors, created by choosing **List > Ancestors plan** (or the corresponding Toolbar button).



5. A Descendants Plan, headed e.g. 'List 5 DescTree ....'. This is a plan for a tree of descendants, created by choosing **List > Descendants plan** (or the corresponding Toolbar button).

6. A list of Places, headed 'Places', created by **List > Places List** or **List Places** from the pop-up menu in the **Choose List** dialogue.

7. A list of Dates, headed 'Dates', created by **List > dates List** or **List Dates** from the pop-up menu in the **Choose List** dialogue .

8. A list of text entries, created by **List > Find text** or **Find text** from the pop-up menu in the **Choose List** dialogue.

9. A list of text entries, created by the *Replace Text* function (see chapter 7 section C).

Types 1–5 are stored in your database and will be available if you come back to it in another PediTree session. Types 6–9 are not stored and are lost when you close the List display or leave PediTree.

The format of the display for types 1–5 is determined by the relevant picture script named **list** from your database; for 4 & 5 (known by the shorthand *plans*) this is the **PLANlist** script found under the Person record.

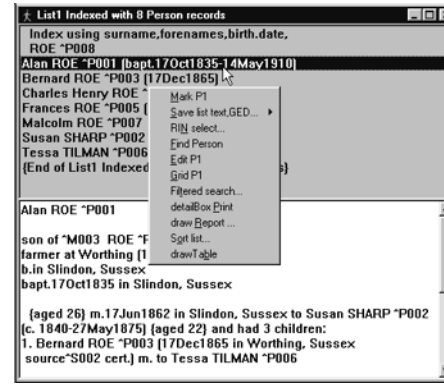
Single click an item in the list to select it and show it in the Detail Box, which works in the same way as that in the Family display. The highlight will be placed on the current record this type, which is normally the last one selected.

Double-click an item to bring up the Edit display.

Use the RH scrollbar to quickly move down a list. PediTree adds lines to the list by paging in about 100 lines at a time. (This setting can changed from the **Options dialogue**, obtained by **Options > Settings**.) If the visible part of the list has to be extended, then move the mouse into the List box and you will see the scrollbar move to your current position in the extended list. Alternately using the scrollbar and the List box will move the visible section. You can press the End key to go quickly to the end of the list; Home to the beginning; the Page Up and Page Down keys have the expected effect.

B List Pop-up Menu

A right-click on any list entry (but not the heading-line) will pop up a context menu. The entries in this menu will vary depending upon the type of list and whether you are in Edit mode or not. The following paragraphs give brief descriptions of each possible entry.



Mark *Id* : (person list only) will 'mark' the Person *Id* ready for placing them in an empty family position. A

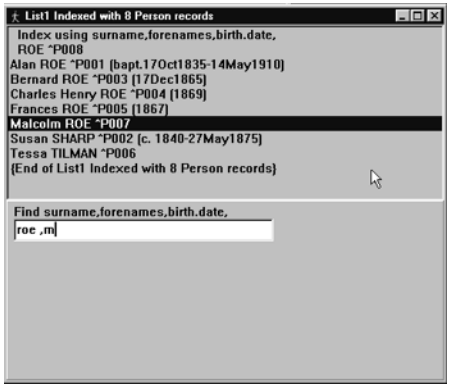
marked Person record will be shown on the Toolbar, using the Person **marked** picture script.

Save list text, GED.. : save the list to a file in various formats. A sub-menu will allow you to choose from text, GEDCOM 4 Pedigree or GEDCOM 5.5. A standard **Save As** dialogue will be shown with a warning if you want to overwrite an existing file. The text form has a maximum line-length of 255 characters. Choosing GEDCOM 4 will save the list records for import to another Pedigree Software database. To save the list records for import to other software, choose GEDCOM 5.5. This option will only be available if your database is suitable; see chapter 12 section D.

If you draw a Table (see below), then you will have options for saving as an image, or in tab-delimited, RTF or CSV formats.

RIN select : brings up an edit box in which you can enter a known RIN and press Enter to position the List display to that person or marriage. Press Esc to return to the existing display.

Find *record-type* : (for indexes and sorted lists only, not plans, places or dates) find a record by sort-key. You will see the names of the key fields to be typed. Type some letters and the list will move to that position. Separate fields with a comma, and the program will insert a space before the comma. When you have found the record you want, click on the list entry to hide the key-finder box and show the Detail Box again. Press the Esc key to return to the list without completing a find.



To repeat a similar find, before clicking on an entry or pressing Esc, select the key text by swiping the mouse over the first part, then press Ctrl+C to copy it to the Clipboard. On the next find, paste it into the key, using Ctrl+V.

If the first key is a date, then you must type the 4-digit year first, then the month and day numbers if required. You will be prompted YYYYMMDD to overtype. You can add the suffix to the "yyyymmdd=" format, where = means exact, < before, > after, and ? circa.

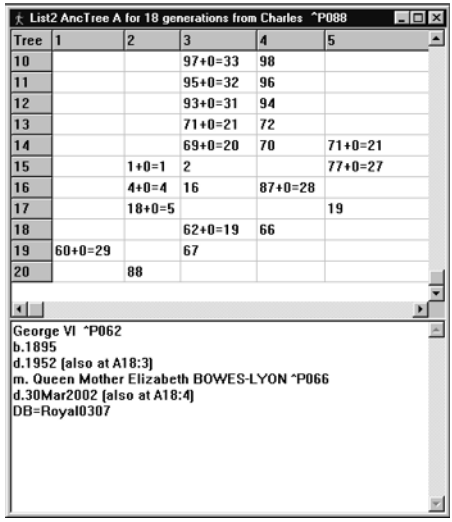
Note that if a key is a number, such as a RIN, then you must enter zeros to make it up to 5 digits.

Edit *Id* : if an entry is highlighted, then an Edit display for that record will appear. Double-clicking an entry will usually have the same effect.

Grid *Id* : if an entry is highlighted, then an Grid display (horizontal) for that record will appear.

Filtered search : (index or filled lists only) allows you to select records from the current list by using a Filter or conditional expression. This option brings up the Script Edit display for you to enter the script to be used. See section C below.

Volumes : (plans only) will display a grid of the tree layout, as shown here. Click on any of the cells to return to the list. At first, this grid shows the layout using RINs , in the form descendant + spouse = marriage, e.g. 122+123=37. You may need to widen columns (by dragging the divisions in the header-row) to see the whole of each entry. The overall depth and width in strips of the tree can be clearly seen.



After a Tall or Wide Tree layout has been displayed, the volume grid will show the number of lines of text in each box, with the maximum number shown at the top of each strip.

detailBox Print : will print the contents of the Detail Box, but not limited to its size on this screen. It uses the current print set-up.

draw Report : the List display will be replaced by a display of a Report. This display will have tabs across the top for the Reports available for the type of record that you had selected. Click on the Back tab to return to the List display. See chapter 10 for Report printing.

Sort list : (not for plans) a new list will be created from this one selected, and keys to sort it on can be chosen, unless this was a Places or Dates list. These latter types are automatically sorted on their initial characters. For other types, see chapter 8 section E *Index Create* for the method of selecting the sorting keys.

Tall Tree : (plans only) the list screen will be replaced with a diagram showing the layout of a Tall Tree. See chapter 11 for more information on Trees.

Wide Tree : (plans only) the list screen will be replaced with a diagram showing the layout of a Wide Tree. See chapter 11 for more information.

Draw Table : (indexes and filled lists only) the List display will be replaced with a display of a Table. This display will have tabs across the top for the Tables available for the current type of record. Click on the Back tab to return to the List display. See chapter 10 for information on Tables.

Insert Record : (Edit mode in indexes, filled lists and plans) brings up an Edit display to create a new record of the same type as the list. This doesn't work for Marriage records, which are created in the Family display.

As you cannot display an empty list, the first record must be created using the main menu **Edit > Edit record > Insert**.

Delete *Id* : (Edit mode only, in indexes, filled lists and plans) will delete the highlighted record in the list and in the database. Any links between Person and Marriages records such as parents and children and marriages and husband and wife will be unlinked at the other end. From a plan list, a Person record will be deleted.

C Filtered Searches

A filter is a test that is applied to every record in a list. All the records that pass the test are put in a new list. Starting from an index or otherwise unfiltered list, you can apply up to four filters in sequence. These will be numbered 'Filter 1', 'Filter 2' .. 'Filter 4'. Once you have a list that has all four filters, the Filtered search option in the pop-up menu is disabled.

A filter comprises a conditional expression that is typed into a Script Edit box. After typing the script, click on **Test** (to verify your typing) or else click OK. If you click Cancel, or OK without entering a valid script for the filter, or if no records are matched, then either no list will be created, or one marked 'erased' in the **Choose List** dialogue.

The new list will be displayed with a heading showing how many records were found by selecting records from the old list. As the old list is still there, you can move their List displays to compare them.

All lists with their keys and filter scripts can be seen by using **Options > Picture scripts**.

To help you write a filter, you can use the **Fields** button which provides a list of fields for the current record type or group. Select one of these by clicking and it will be inserted into your filter or show you another sub-field. The helpful hint will remember how far you have got. At the bottom of every list of fields there are one or more pseudo fields that show information derived from real data, which can be used in your filter scripts. See chapter 4 sections B & C for more on the conditional expressions and useful filter scripts.

Filter Examples

Here are a few examples of filter scripts:-

```
surname like  "Smith"
```

This would find all people with surnames which sound like Smith e.g. Smythe, Smyth.

```
forenames like "John" and surname like "Smith"
```

```
not surname contains "Jones"
```

```
birth.date after 1700 or death.date after 1700
```

```
sources present and
not sources.individuals.RIN contains RIN
```

```
treeref contains "A" or treeref contains "b"
```

You can save a filter for alteration next time by copying it to the Windows clipboard. Then you could even paste it into any text field in a spare record for use in another PediTree session when you can update the database. Otherwise, just copy it from a previous list by clicking Other types.

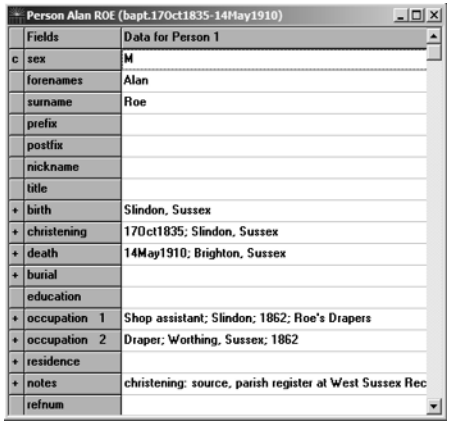
Chapter 7 Editing Records

Adding new information or amending existing information in records is carried out using several different displays. The two basic editing displays are the Edit display and the Record grid. Both of these can be produced from either the List display (double-click on an entry or use the pop-up menu), the Family display (pop-up menu) or the main menu **Edit > Edit record**. A subsidiary display for editing in specific circumstances is the *Text display*.

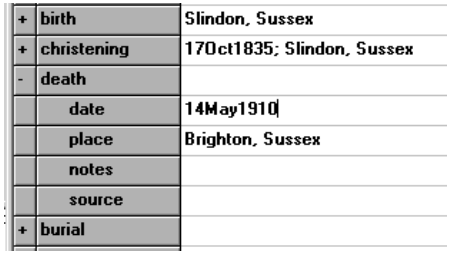
An alternative method of making a number of changes is to use *Replace Text*. This is an extension of the *Find Text* facility that operates on either a list or on the whole database. It is described in section F below.

A Edit Display

The Edit display has the field names in the second column, the information in each field in the third column and flag characters in the first column. The top row shows the record-type and RIN. You can scroll vertically if necessary to see all the fields.



Where the field contents is too long for the display, the text is truncated. Group fields are shown in summary form, indicated by a + in the left column. Click on the + to expand the group and show its component fields. Fields of the longtext type, such as **notes**, also have a + sign to their left; click on this to display or edit the text in a Text display. Any field showing a + in the left column *must* be expanded before it can be edited, as in the second illustration. Choice fields, such as **sex**, are marked by a c in the left column; pressing Enter on a choice field will bring up a list of possible entries.



If you are in Edit mode, then the fixed row and columns will be in your choice of colour, not grey or button colour.

Fields can be edited as described below. To save your changes, press key F9, or use the pop-up menu. Although the record will be changed immediately, other

open displays like lists, charts, etc., may have to be made again before the changes appear.

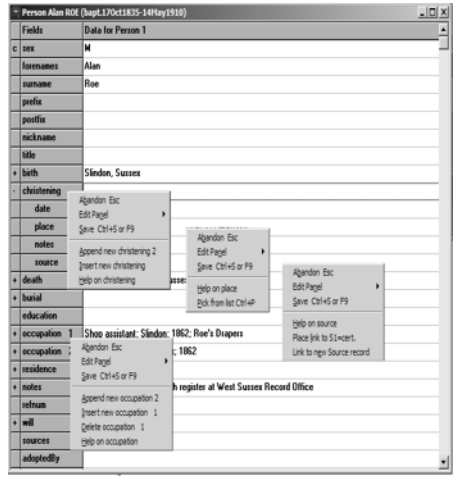
Field Editing

To add information or change any field, move to that field. If it has a + to its left, then click on that (or press Enter on that line) to expand the group or longtext first. When editing a field, if a flashing cursor is visible then the normal Windows editing rules apply. You can use the normal short-cut keys to copy, cut and paste to/from the Clipboard, or the pop-up menu for the same functions.

Press key F9 to save your changes, either in a Text display or the Edit display. From the Edit display, key Ctrl+S or F9 updates the database on disk. Alternatively, key Esc will abandon your changes, as will using the close button to close the Edit displays. You may be asked to confirm that you wish to abandon your changes. See also *Validation* below.

Edit Display Pop-up Menu

A right-click on a field-name (not on the data) in the Edit display will bring up a context (pop-up) menu, with a number of options. These depend upon the type of field, whether it contains information already and the View / Edit mode.



Note: the illustration shows four different pop-up menus; you can only get one at a time.

These are the options:-

abandon Esc : abandon the changes made so far, if any.

Edit Panel : leads to a submenu; see section C **Edit Panels** below.

Save Ctrl+S or F9 (Edit mode only) : save the changes made and close this display.

Help on *Id* : display on-line help for this field: *Id* is the field-name. This only works for standard fields in **Elton55**; any fields that you add will produce a warning message instead.

Append new *Id*

Insert new *Id* (Edit mode; field or group containing information) : add another field or group. Insert adds before the present one; append adds after it.

Delete *Id* (Edit mode; one of a set of repeated fields or groups) : remove this field or group.

Repeat *text* F3 (Edit mode, non-group field) : copy the information from the same field in the last record edited into this field; *text* is the information that will be copied. If none, this choice will be disabled

Pick from list Ctrl+P (Edit mode, choice field) : for a choice field (such as sex), marked **c** on the left, , brings up a list of possible entries. A click on any entry in the list will insert it into the field; press Esc to close the list without changing the field.

Pick from list Ctrl+P (Edit mode, place field) : brings up a display of place-names, which will contain those defined earlier by yourself; see *Place Fields* below. A click on any place-name in the list will insert it into the field; press Esc to close the list without changing the field.

Pick filename Ctrl+P (Edit mode, field named **file** in a group) : browse for an image file of type BMP or JPG, or a sound file, with a standard Windows **Open File** dialogue. See the Objects File Field paragraph below.

Place link to *Id* (Edit mode, empty link field, relevant current record defined) : copy a link to the relevant current record into this field. *Id* is the link that will be copied. The current record is the most-recently selected record of the type appropriate to this link field.

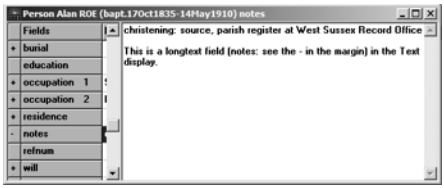
Link to new *type* record (Edit mode, empty link field) : create a new record and link to it; *type* is the record-type. You will be asked to confirm the creation of the new record.

Edit linked *type* record (Edit mode, non-empty link field) : open an Edit display on the record identified in this field.

Text Display

For fields of type text with more than twenty characters and for longtext fields, this display provides the ability to enter or change the text. This is the only way that longtext fields can be edited; for text fields it removes the constraint of a single line of limited length. You can choose the font used in this display: see chapter 8, section G, sub-section Fonts.

Text will be shown word-wrapped in the window. Press Enter to start a new paragraph. It is recommended (but not essential) to leave one space after a comma, semicolon; and two spaces after a colon: or a full stop/ period. A



space ensures that word wrap will occur after a word or comma.

To close the Text display, press F9 or click on the - at the left of the Edit display behind it.

Validation

When you save your changes, some validation checks may be performed. If there is a picture script named **validate** for the record-type being edited, this script will be applied to the record. Any output from the script will be shown as a message and you will be invited to choose between saving your changes anyway or cancelling (to correct an apparent error). The Elton55 database design provides validation scripts that check for apparent inconsistencies between dates in the records.

B Editing Specific Field Types

There are special techniques or formats involved for certain types of fields, as will now be described.

Choice Fields

Pressing the Enter key (or Ctrl+P) brings up a pick-list of the possible values. Click on the desired entry, or move to it and press Enter, to select that entry. Click outside the pick-list, or press Esc, to close the pick-list without changing the entry.

Text

A single field of less than twenty characters can only be edited in the single line of the Edit display. The text will scroll as you type. Once the text in a single field is longer than twenty characters, you can use the Text display to view or change the text. To obtain the Text display, click on the + to the left of it, or press Enter.

A field of type **text** is limited to 255 characters (about four lines); you will be warned when you reach this limit.

Long Text

Can only be edited in a Text display, produced by clicking on the + to the left of it, or pressing Enter. The standard Windows editing techniques can be used. Up to 4096 characters are allowed in longtext fields.

Dates

Dates may be entered with:

a prefix such as `bef. b. aft. a. abt. cir. c.`

a day number 1-9, 01-31, or without a day.

possibly followed by space.

a month name such as `Jan-Dec`, `JAN-DEC`.

possibly followed by space.

a year such as `1842` or two digits representing 1900-1999 (unless you have changed the base century in **Options > Dates**).

possibly followed by a stroke (/) with a dual year which must be consecutive from the full year (e.g. `1741/2`, `1749/50`, `1499/1500`). In this case, the month should be January, February or March to represent the pre-1752 calendar which did not start a New Year until March 25th. Only the later year will be shown in the yyyymmdd date format.

The year can be omitted if both day and month are entered, for an anniversary date.

Quarter dates used in UK General Record Office entries can be entered as, for example:

```
q1 1877, Q2 1877, bef. Q3 1877, q4 1877
```

Object File Field

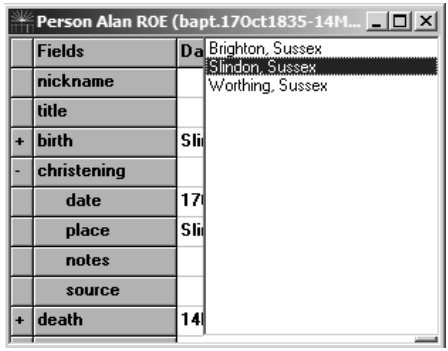
The field file in the objects group is treated specially. Press Ctrl+P on this field, or right-click and choose Pick filename Ctrl+P to browse for an image file of type BMP or JPG or a sound file with a standard Windows **Open File** dialogue. After choosing your file, double-click on it, or click the Open button. The chosen file will then be displayed or played.

A confirmation dialogue will ask for Yes or No for storing this path and filename into the field.

If you prefer to type the entry in this field yourself, then note that it must be an absolute pathname, meaning that it must start with a backslash (\), optionally preceded by a drive specifier, for example, `\pedigree\cottage.bmp` or `c:\pedigree\henryviii.jpg`.

Place Fields

Any field having the GEDCOM tag PLAC, usually called place, will have an additional entry in the pop-up menu produced by a right-click:



Pick from list Ctrl+P: brings up a display of place-names, which will contain those defined earlier by yourself; see chapter 8 section E *Place Name Pick-list*. A click on any place-name in the list will insert it into the field. See the example opposite.

Link Fields

Link fields will have two additional entries in the pop-up menu produced by a right-click:

Place link *Id* : copy a link to the relevant current record into this field. *Id* is the link that will be copied. The current record is the most-recently-selected record of the type appropriate to this link field; if none, this entry will not appear.

Link to new *type* record (empty field only): create a new record and link to it; *type* is the record-type. You will be asked to confirm the creation of the new record.

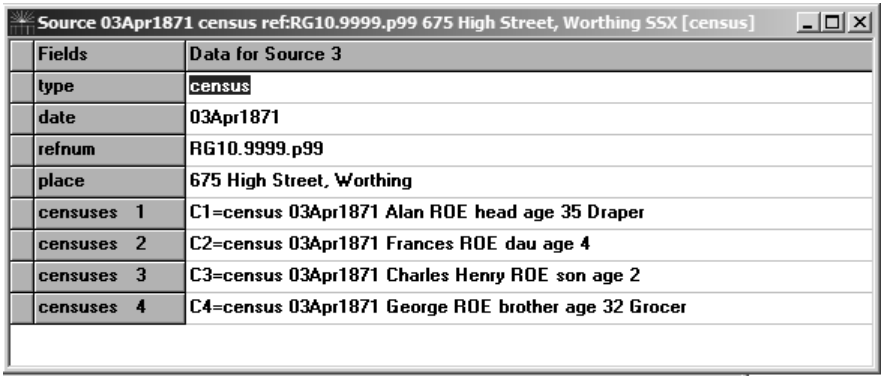
Non-empty link fields will have an entry **Edit linked *type* record**, which will open an Edit display on the record identified in this field.

Typing a RIN into a link field is not recommended. It is much easier to use **Place link** to insert a link to the current record of the appropriate type, having first found the record in a list (or elsewhere) and selected it by a click to make it the current record.

C Edit Panels

There are a lot of fields in some of the standard record-types, not all of which can be seen in the Edit display without scrolling. For some data entry or editing operations it is convenient to show only some fields, perhaps in a different order from that defined. *Edit panels* allow this to be done: you can choose which fields to display and in what order. Up to six Edit panels can be defined for each record-type in a database.

To select an existing Edit panel, right-click in the Field column of the Edit display and choose **Edit Panel** from the context menu. This will produce a sub-menu that will have the names of any Edit panels defined, plus **<all fields>** (the default Edit display) and **Modify Panel**. Choosing a defined Edit panel will apply that

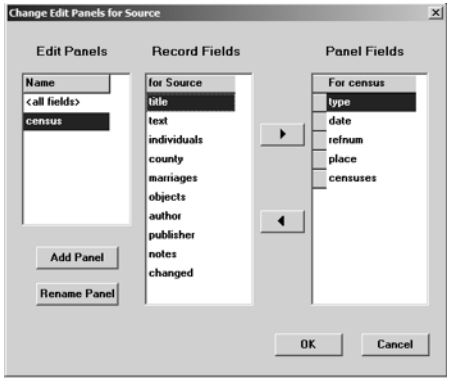


selection to the Edit display; its title bar will show the name of the selected panel in brackets, thus: **[census]**, as in the illustration on the previous page.

To change an existing Edit panel or define a new one, choose **Modify Panel** from the context sub-menu. This will put up a **Change Edit Panels for record-type** dialogue.

Change Edit Panels Dialogue

This dialogue allows you to modify existing Edit panels or add new ones.



Select a panel to be modified in the list under **Edit Panels**. The first choice, **<all fields>**, cannot be modified.

The right-hand list, **Panel Fields**, shows the fields selected by the chosen Edit Panel. (This list is not shown for <all fields>). The middle list, **Record Fields**, displays those fields in the current record-type that are not in the Panel Fields list.

To add a field to the panel, select it in the middle list, then click on the ►button. Similarly, to remove a field from the panel, select it in the right-hand list and click the ◄ button. You must have at least one field in an Edit panel.

To change the order of the fields in the panel, drag them into the required position in the right-hand list, using the knobs in left margin.

When satisfied, click the OK button to return to the Edit display with the modified panel selected. To abandon your changes, click the Cancel button.

To rename a panel, click the **Rename Panel** button. You can then edit the name of the selected panel. Panel names must be between one and eleven characters.

You can only modify one panel before clicking OK. Selecting another panel first will lose the changes you have made; you will be warned first.

Some fields in the Person and Marriage record-types are not normally included in an Edit panel, as they should only be changed in the Family display. However, you may be advised to include them in order to repair a damaged database. These fields are:-

Person record-type:	parents; marriages.
Marriage record-type:	husband; wife; children.

To add a new Edit panel, click the **Add Panel** button. You can then insert its name in the blank at the bottom of the Edit Panels list, before adding and arranging the fields as described above. Finally, click OK to record the new panel. You can have up to six Edit panels for each record-type in a database.

D Using the Keyboard

All editing functions can be carried out using the keyboard alone, except selecting and modifying Edit panels. Some of the keyboard alternatives to mouse functions have been mentioned in the preceding text, but here is a complete list.

Use the up/down arrow or Tab keys to move between fields.

On a field marked +, Enter or F4 expands the Group or opens the Text display.

On a field marked -, Enter or F4 collapses the Group.

On a text field of more than twenty characters, Enter or F4 opens the Text display.

In the Edit display, Ctrl+S or F9 save changes and close the display; Esc to abandon changes.

In the Text display, F4, F9 or Esc return to the Edit display.

In a pick-list, use up/down arrows to select, Enter to choose; Esc to leave the pick-list without making a choice.

In Edit display or Text display, F3 or Ctrl+R copy the data from the same field in the last-edited record of this type.

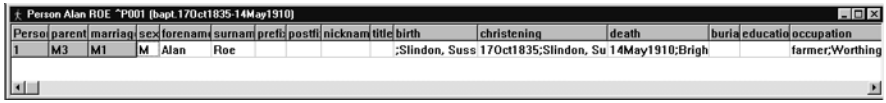
The standard Windows keys Ctrl+C (copy), Ctrl+X (cut) and Ctrl+V (paste) operate in either Edit display or Text display.

The following operate only when appropriate:

Ctrl+A: append another field after the current one.
Ctrl+D: delete a field.
Ctrl+E: edit a linked record or link to a new record.
Ctrl+I: insert another field before the current one.
Ctrl+L: place a link.
Ctrl+P: bring up a pick-list or File Open dialogue.

E Record Grid

A horizontal display of the fields in one or more records that allows the content of these records to be edited. A Record grid can be obtained from the Family display or the List display by right-clicking and choosing **Grid *Id***, e.g. **Grid P23**.



Each field in the Record grid operates in much the same way as in the Edit display, described above. A similar pop-up menu is available on each field.

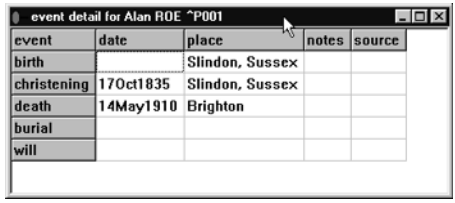
The Record grid has a column for the RIN followed by the fields or groups in the record. The width of each column is roughly the size of the biggest field in any cell of the grid. You can widen any column by dragging the column up to the next one, by getting hold of it in the top dark grey heading row. Drag the window using its title. Scroll the fields sideways and stretch the window edge to get the shape that you like.

Double-click on a group field (such as **birth**) or a multiple-occurrence field to obtain a Detail grid.

If you are in Edit mode, then the fixed row and column will be in your choice of colour, not grey or button colour. You can edit the record directly in the grid, but you will probably find it easier to use the vertical Edit display. Right click on the row and choose Edit to obtain this alternative.

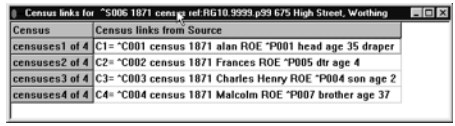
Detail Grid

A horizontal display of one or more group fields or link fields that allows the contents of these fields to be edited.



Multiple occurrences will be shown in the first column with a description (e.g. occupation 1). When recording alternative values for the same attribute, the preferred or most likely value should occur first. This does not apply to different dated events like several occupations, but would be used if there were two sources for births with the same or different dates.

For multiple link fields, you can re-arrange the order of the links in the record by dragging the entries in the Detail grid into the wanted order and confirming the new arrangement.



F Replace Text

This extension of the *Find Text* function (see chapter 8 section E) allows you to replace the text found by a second string provided by you. As for *Find Text*, you can either search the records in an existing list (index, filtered list, ancestor plan or descendants plan), or you can search all records of all types.

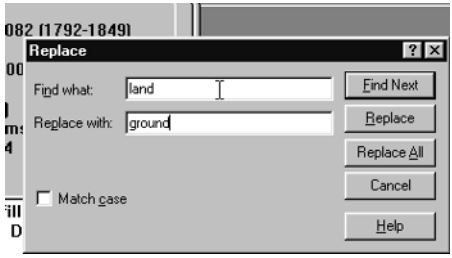
Caution: this function changes your records in a way that cannot be undone. Make certain that you have an up-to-date back-up of your database

before using the Replace Text function. Otherwise, if it has unexpected results, it may be difficult to repair the damage done to your database.

1. It is sensible first to do a Find operation on the same basis before the Replace operation, to verify that you will be making the expected changes. You can keep the resulting Find list display for comparison with the result of the Replace operation. (See *Find Text* in chapter 8 section E)

2. You must be in Edit mode to use this function.

3. To replace text in the records in an existing list, choose **List > Choose…** or click the Choose List button on the speed bar to bring up the List dialogue. Right-click on the required list and choose **Replace text…**. A **Replace dialogue** will appear. Go to step 5.

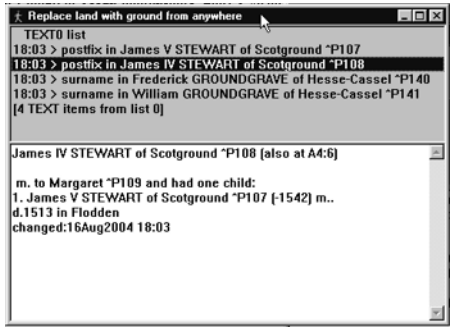


4. To replace text in all records of all types, choose **Edit > Replace text…** from the main menu. A **Replace** dialogue will appear.

5. Enter the text to be replaced in the **Find what:** box. You may enter up to 60 characters. The case of the text is ignored (that is, `draper` will match `draper`, `Draper` or `DRAPER`) unless you tick the **Match case** box. To include a newline character in the text to be found, use the | character.

6. Enter the replacement text in the **Replace with:** box. You may enter up to 60 characters. The replacement text may be empty or contain only one or more spaces and will be used to replace that matched; using an empty replacement text effectively deletes the matched text.

7. Click **Replace All** (the Find Next and Replace buttons may not be used). If you have used the | character, you will be asked to confirm that you mean this as a newline character, not | literally. You will be asked to confirm that you have a back-up copy, then all text fields will be searched and any matched text will be replaced. A new **Replace** list display (as here) will appear with the results of the replacement.



Note: this example shows a potential disaster: the replace has operated on part of a word, which might not be what was intended. However, the replacement text has at least matched the case of the original.

8. You can click on entries in this list display to see the record in the Detail Box below. There may be several entries for a single record if the text was found in several different fields in that record.

9. Right-click on a list entry to see what additional functions are available. One possibility will be **Save list text, GED**..., which will allow you to save the list as text, in case you want to incorporate it into a document or use it in another way.

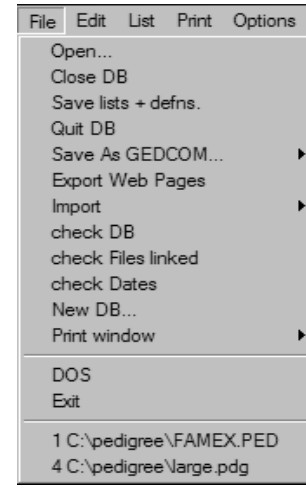
Note: if any fields that are part of the key(s) of an existing index are altered, the index is not re-sorted to reflect the change. If you see that this is possible, delete the affected index and recreate it.

10. The Replace list is not stored by PediTree, so will be lost if you close it or leave the program.

Chapter 8 Main Menu Choices and Functions

PediTree has the conventional main menu bar at the top of its main window. This chapter describes these menu entries and choices and gives information about the functions provided.

A File Menu Choices



Open : open a database. If you already have an opened database, the existing database will be closed, and an open database dialogue shown for choosing another one. See section B *Open a Database* below. Toolbar button has the same effect.

Close DB : close the currently open database, perhaps to allow Pedigree for DOS to be used, and return to PediTree after closing the database in Pedigree. See also *GEDCOM Back-up* in section B below.

Save lists + defns : save list and script changes, commit any outstanding database record changes, but do not close the database. This save function is carried out automatically every five minutes when you are not making changes to lists or scripts, but this choice lets you save important changes immediately if you wish.

Quit DB : close this database without saving lists and script changes; only data changes are saved. Use this rarely, if you want to abandon any changes to scripts or lists you have made. Lists could become wrong, but can be fixed by the next use of choose list.

Save As GEDCOM : save a GEDCOM file of the whole database. See chapter 12 for details of this function. To export only part of the database, use the List display pop-up menu or the Choose List dialogue pop-up menu item to export GEDCOM from one list only.

Export Web Pages : create files for a web-site. See *Web Output* in section E below for more information.

Import > GEDCOM : read a GEDCOM file and store the information. See chapter 12 for more information.

Import > CSV : read a CSV file and store the information. See *CSV Import* in section B below.

check DB : check the integrity of the database, correcting errors if you are in Edit mode. See *Check Database* in section B below.

check Files linked : examine each field of type text or longtext, including field **object.file**, for a file name like \path\filename.type and verify that this named file is present. See *Check Files Linked* in section B below.

Check Dates : check vital dates in the database. See *Check Dates* in section B below.

New DB. : make a new database from the one that is presently open, copying its definitions. See *New Database* in section B below.

Print window : this has two sub-menu options; both use the printer dialogue to allow you to change orientation as it will try to fit the screen or window to your page:

1. Print the whole of the screen. This is what is copied to the clipboard if you press the Print Screen key.
2. Print the active Window. This is what is copied to the clipboard if you pressed the Print Screen key whilst holding Alt down.

If you want to copy and/or save the screen or the window, press Print Screen as above and paste it into a picture image editor or other program.

DOS : temporarily leave PediTree to use the MS-DOS command prompt. Type EXIT to return to PediTree.

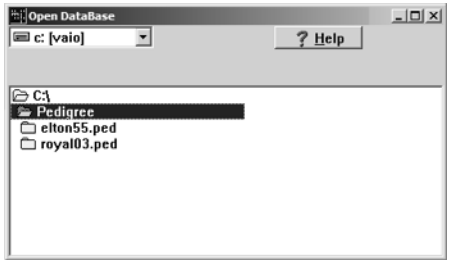
Exit : identical to the effect of closing the application window with the X button in the top right corner. See GEDCOM back-up in section B below. Toolbar button 

At the bottom of the File menu, the last five different databases that you have opened will be listed for you to choose to open again.

B File Menu Functions

Here is more detail of some of the functions reached from the File menu.

Open a Database



Use the Open File Toolbar button  , or **File > Open...** or choose one of the last databases listed at the bottom of the File menu.

The first two options will bring up an **Open Database** dialogue. It should list the databases in the same folder as your last database, but you may have to double-click on the parent folder to redisplay all its databases. Double click on

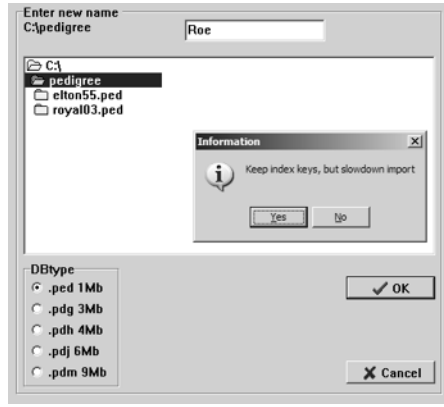
a .ped, .pdg .pdh .pdj or .pdm database, or on the drive to select another directory. Click on the disk letter for another disk drive.

The hour-glass cursor will show while a new database opened. All the picture scripts are checked for correct syntax, and an error message may warn you to look at Alt+H G for diagnostics or just Alt+O P for the picture scripts in error. If there are no records or some other peculiarity on loading, see **Options > Definitions**. The last list used will be shown first, but overdrawn with a Family display for the family in use when this database was last closed.

New Database

Use this after opening a database to make a new empty database with the same data definitions, picture scripts and reports.

In this dialogue, check that the folder name is the one where you want the new database. If not, then navigate the folder structure to select the folder. Do not choose another database folder, or else the new database will be filed inside it!



Type a unique name (of up to 8 characters to keep compatibility with Pedigree for DOS), or longer for PediTree only. Choose the radio database type button **.ped 1Mb** unless you need more than 1Mb of data in any of your types of record. Click OK to create the new database. See chapter 13 section D for information about maximum data sizes.

CSV Import

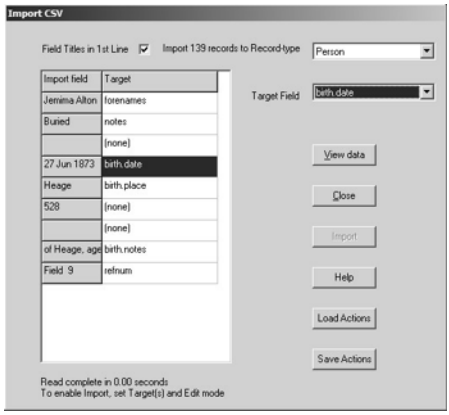
CSV stands for Comma Separated Values. The term is used to describe a type of text file that can be used to transfer information to and from so-called flat file databases. In PediTree's case this means a single record-type, such as Source. A commonly-used form of flat-file database is a spreadsheet, which is often used for transcriptions of family history information, such as church registers or monumental inscriptions. PediTree can export a Table as a CSV file.

Here is an example of a CSV file:-

```
forenames,surname,Birth date,Birth place,Birth notes
Ann,Allen,c. 1725,,
Lydia,Cambridge,26 Jul 1782,London,"year uncertain,
inferred from age in census"
```

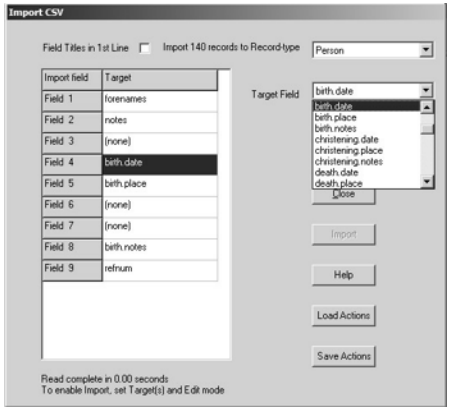
This has a heading and two records of five fields. You will see from the heading and first record that the fields are separated by commas, hence the name of this type of file. The first record has two empty fields, but the comma-separators are still there. The second record has the last field in quotes "...", because the text contains a comma and also a new line. Some CSV files have all fields in quotes, not just those containing commas. Not all files have a heading, as in our example.

Importing a CSV file into PediTree is similar in some ways to GEDCOM import. After choosing **Import > CSV** from the File menu, you can choose the file to import from a standard Windows File Open dialogue. Having done that, a CSV Import display appears, as shown here. The list shows the fields of the chosen CSV file, with the target PediTree field for each, that is, the field into which it will be imported. Initially, all the target fields show as '(none)', meaning the import will be ignored. To proceed, you need to choose first the target record-type, then the target field for each incoming field that you wish to import.



In this example, there are no headings in the CSV file, so the field-names are taken from the first record, as is apparent. To correct this, click on the **Field Titles in 1st Line** box to remove the check-mark. The fields will then be named 'Field 1' and so on and the number of records to be imported is increased by one, as in the next illustration.

Both record-type and target field are chosen from drop-down lists, by clicking on the down-arrow to the right of their list boxes. After you have chosen the record-type, the **Target Field** drop-down list is populated with the possible fields. All fields for that record-type are shown, including those within groups, but excluding link-fields such as source. You cannot import into



link-fields. The example here shows the **Target Field** list dropped down, also the revised field names.

Click on each import field in turn to choose the appropriate target. To assist you, you can display the information in the chosen import field by clicking the **View data** button.

Once you have made your choices, you can save them by clicking on the **Save Actions** button. A standard Windows File Open dialogue allows you to choose a filename for this, which will have the extension .CSA. You can then reload these choices at a future time (by clicking the **Load Actions** button), rather than having to make your selections all over again. The information saved includes the setting of the **Field Titles in 1st Line** box, the record-type and all target fields.

It only remains to click the **Import** button. This is disabled until you have chosen at least one target field and are in Edit (update) mode. If the target record-type already has records, then you will be asked to confirm that you have a back-up of your database before proceeding. A program failure during import could corrupt your database: you have been warned! PediTree saves your import settings in file default.csa, then imports your chosen CSV file into your database. CSV Import is very fast and a completion message will say if any errors have been detected. Clicking a **Finish** button will close the CSV Import display and update PediTree's indexes.

If any errors were detected then the Diagnostic display will open to show them. Here is an example entry, which identifies the affected record both in the database and in the imported file:-

```
CSV Import Error in Person RIN 18, group birth, field date: invalid
month  05 MAG 1938
Data line 23: 05 MAG 1938
```

Using CSV Import

That concludes the description of the CSV import process, which is much less complicated than that for GEDCOM files. So what can you use it for? Not for transferring lineage-linked information, for which GEDCOM is the appropriate choice. As indicated above, CSV import cannot handle links between records, only unlinked records of a single record-type. It might be used to copy source records from one PediTree database to another, using a suitable Table to export the records in CSV form. More commonly, it may be used to import information transcribed or downloaded from elsewhere. Examples of which this author is aware are monumental inscriptions transcribed into a spreadsheet and BMD records downloaded from the Web. For example, you can download records of Births, Marriages or Deaths from the website FreeBMD <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/> in a form that can be copied and pasted into a

spreadsheet. After a little manipulation, the records can be saved as a CSV file and imported as source-records into PediTree.

Check Database

Use this function regularly, as it proves that you have no badly corrupt records. It is strongly recommended that you also use *Export GEDCOM* regularly, as this proves every field of every record.

Check database will check all records, and report any links missing between parents' Marriage records and children, or husbands and wives and their Marriages. It will also report in Diagnostics two-way links that do not have a corresponding link back to the record. These can be specified simply in a special picture called 'links'; see chapter 4 section F for more details. In Edit mode, it will repair two-way links. The errors are shown in the Help diagnostics log, which can be saved and printed outside PediTree.

An exceptional report is:

```
PediTree v3.285 DB2002 04/08/04 15:26:55
C:\PEDIGREE\roe2.ped last saved by 2.6N at 325 updates
176 Person records in file size 19 kb
67 Marriage records in file size 8 kb
6 Source records in file size 8 kb
18 Census records in file size 8 kb
PediTree C:\PEDIGREE\roe2.ped+325 checked 04/08/04 15:27:11
but not in update mode
linkMissing(M1.children, add P3)
1 missing links in Marriage.children from Person.parents
chkDBmsg(M1.children1)  Zero link
linkMissing(P1.parents, add M3)
2 missing links in Person.parents from Marriage.children
linkMissing(P1.censuses, add C1)
```

There is one corrupt children entry in Marriage record M1, which should point to Person P3; one missing parents entry and one missing censuses entry in Person record P1.

Running again in Edit mode corrects these errors:-

```
PediTree C:\PEDIGREE\roe2.ped+325 checked 04/08/04 15:27:51
linkMissing(M1.children, add P3) added
1 missing links in Marriage.children from Person.parents
chkDBmsg(M1.children1)  Zero link deleted
linkMissing(P1.parents, add M3) added
2 missing links in Person.parents from Marriage.children
```

linkMissing(P1.censuses, add C1) added

Check database also checks indexes for the correct order of the records they contain. If any index is found to have records in the wrong order, then PediTree will offer to correct this. It is recommended that you click **Yes** to allow this to be done.

In additional, check database verifies some aspects of the data files, including their information about free space within the files available for re-use. This information can be corrupted by any program or machine failure. Any problem is reported with a recommendation to use the separate Database Utility program to check and correct it.

Check Files Linked

This function examines each field of type **text** or **longtext**, including field **object.file**, for file names like \path\filename.type optionally preceded by a drive identifier like `c:` . For each such file name found, PediTree checks that the file is present on the machine. Any not found will be displayed in a new List display in the same form as for the Find text function.

Date Check Facility

This facility extends the checking of vital dates in PediTree records. Some checks are performed using the *validate* picture scripts, but these are limited in extent. The new facility duplicates and extends the checking, as will be explained.

What are the *vital dates* in this context? They are those associated with birth, christening, marriage, divorce, death and burial. These are vital in two senses: they are concerned with life and death; they are very important in family history research. There are other dates in the usual family history records: information about occupation, residence and wills often have associated dates, but we haven't attempted to include such dates in this checking process.

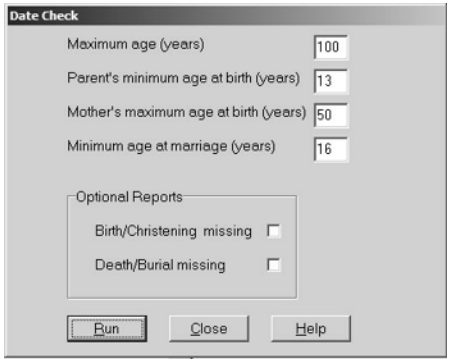
As mentioned earlier, some checks are made using the **validate** picture scripts in database design Elton55 v611. If your database has these **validate** scripts, then these checks are also done when editing records, thus providing immediate warning of some possible errors. Otherwise, they only show up in the Detail Box when affected records are displayed.

In the Check Date process, many of the checks duplicate those implemented in the **validate** picture scripts, but go further in testing against minimum and maximum ages. As the new tests do not depend upon the **validate** scripts, they work with any database.

The intention of the checking process is to alert the user to possible inconsistencies, oddities or errors in the dates present. It is all too easy to mistype a year or misread an old document, so any check that might reveal this is potentially useful. In initial tests, the year 1899 was found entered as 1989, making the person con-

cerned exceptionally old at death! Children or marriages in the wrong order also show up; it may be that their dates came to hand only after their names were entered, when the fact that the order was then shown to be wrong went unnoticed.

Like **Check database**, **Check Dates** is on the **File** menu. Choosing this brings up a dialogue where some parameters of the checking process are displayed for review (and change, if desired); see the illustration opposite. The settings in this dialogue are remembered by PediTree for all databases.



Once the settings are satisfactory, a click on **Run** starts the checking process. As it runs, the current record number is shown at the bottom of the PediTree window. On conclusion, a List display shows the results.

The variable parameters set some limits for dates. **Maximum age** sets a limit on the age of a person, so that suspicious birth/christening or death/burial dates may be detected. **Parent's minimum age at birth** and **Mother's maximum age at birth** control checks on the given parents' ages when a child is born. Similarly **Minimum age at marriage** sets a limit on this for both spouses. If a person's record has no birth or christening date, then the relevant checks cannot be performed, of course; you can chose to have this situation reported. Similarly, no death or burial date prevents any check of maximum age. Again, you can choose to have this situation reported, with no report being made if the person might still be alive (birth/christening known and age at the date of checking less than the maximum set).

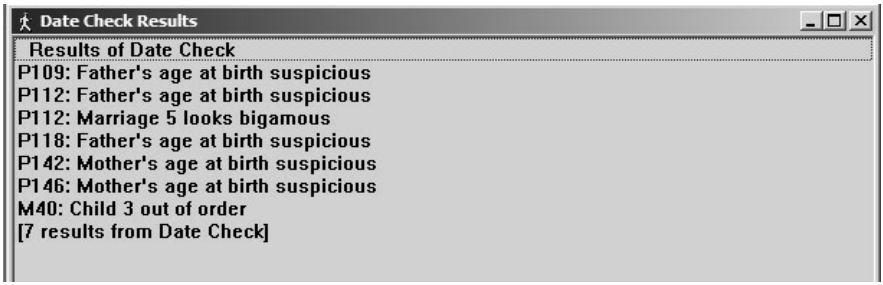
In order to illustrate the way to use date checking, here is a tutorial based on a demonstration given by Murray Kennedy during the PUG meeting at Oxford in November 2009. You should all have the Royal03 database and may or may not have worked through the tutorial in the Getting Started Guide. If you haven't done that, you need first to do just one section (Chapter 3 section J 3) before trying the steps in this article. To save you hunting out the Guide, here it is:-

> **Inserting a marriage:** in exactly the same way as you can insert children, you can insert marriages. You can try this on the best example of multiple marriages — King Henry VIII. Right-click on the father position in the family display, choose **RIN Select**..., type in 112 and press Enter. As before, you will see only five marriages; select the 4th (to Catherine Howard) by clicking on that tab. That's wrong — his 4th wife was Anne of Cleves. Right-click on Henry, choose **Insert marriage**. He now has six marriages. Right-click on the blank spouse, choose **Edit new person** and insert details of Anne of Cleves (1515–1557); the 'of Cleves'

goes in the postfix field. Edit the marriage to add the date (1540). If you now click on Henry's 5th marriage, you will see that this is now, correctly, to Catherine Howard.

Having done that, now run the date check on the database:-

Choose **File > check Dates** to get the Date Check dialogue. This shows the default settings as above. Change any that differ, please, then click on **Run**. This will produce a List display of the results, as shown here.

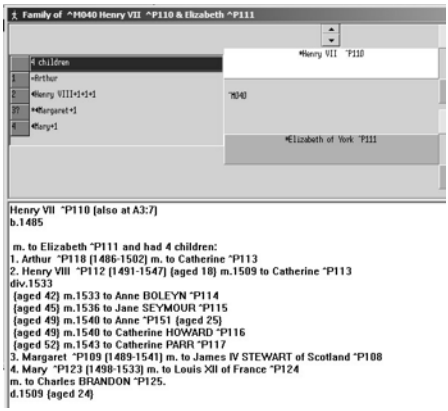


Now we need to investigate the reason for each line of the list and make an appropriate correction. Note that when a date is changed the Date Check results are not automatically updated. You need to re-run the check to see the effect of your endeavours.

We now need to investigate each of these reports, starting at the top. To understand the reason for the suspicion about the Father's age, we need to see the Family display concerned. It will be easier to interpret if RINs are displayed, so visit Options and ensure there is a tick against **RINs shown**. First, click on the top line (P109:....) of the Date Check Results to make that the current Person.

There are two ways to bring up a Family display for the current Person. Either you can click on the tool-bar button  , or you can press key F8. However, these two provide slightly different results. Clicking on the tool-bar button will bring up a new Family display showing the current person, keeping any existing Family display, whilst pressing key F8 replaces the current Family display with the new one. Unless you want to compare two Family displays, pressing F8 is more convenient, as it causes less clutter of open displays.

So press key F8 to bring up a Family display for Person P109: it's Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. Double-click on Henry VII to bring him to the central position, so you can see his dates and those of his four children, as here. According to this, he was only four when Margaret was born; Arthur P118 and Henry VIII P112 also appear in the list above. Research shows that Henry VII's birth date is wrong: it should be 1457, not 1485.



So right-click on Henry VII P110, choose **Edit P110** and correct the birth-date. Note that the Date Check Results list hasn't changed; you will need to re-generate it for this to happen.

Before doing that, fix the other suspicious birth ages: in the results list click on P142: Mother's age..., then press F8 again. This time the mother is Wilhelmina of Baden P145: her birth is shown as 1756, when it should be 1788, affecting her two children in the Date Check Results list. As before, bring up the Edit display for her and correct the birth date.

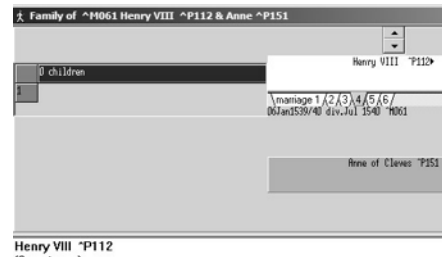
Now it is worth re-running the Date Check, when only the bigamous marriage and the child out of order remain. Let's look at the latter first, so click on it and again press F8. In the resulting Family display, child 3 (Margaret) is marked with a question-mark, which is PediTree's way of indicating that she is in the wrong position. Looking at the birth-dates of the children, you can see that she should come before Henry VIII. Fixing this is easy: press and hold the left mouse-button on the **3?** and drag it up so that the dark line that appears is above the **2**, then release the mouse-button. Click on **Yes** to save this reposition and the job is done: the question-mark has gone.

Lastly, the bigamous marriage needs investigation. Again, clicking on the report-line and then pressing F8 takes us to the Family display for Henry VIII with his six marriages. Clicking in turn on tabs 4 and 5 shows that both marriages are dated 1540 and that to Anne of Cleves has no divorce date, nor has she died. So PediTree understands that both marriages are concurrent, hence the message. To fix this, we need to sharpen up the dates and add that of Anne's divorce.

Click tab 4 (for Anne of Cleves), then right-click on the marriage and choose **Edit M61**. Change the marriage-date to 6 Jan 1539/40 and add the divorce-date of Jul 1540.

Why 1539/40 – are we not sure? No, this is an old-style date, as at this time in England, the new year started on March 25. So Anne would have known this as January 1539. To make this clear for dates in January-March before 1752 in England, the convention is to show them in the dual-year form. PediTree understands this and works on the later year to correspond to modern usage.

If we were now to re-run the date check, the report would still appear, as Catherine's marriage is dated 1540. In fact, you also get a message about marriage 5 being out of order. This is because the date 1540 is before 6 Jan 1539/40 in PediTree's view. A bare year corresponds to the day before 1 January; month and year with no day corresponds to the day before the first of the given month. We need to sharpen up the date of Catherine's marriage: click on tab 5, right-click on the marriage, choose **Edit M44** and change the marriage date to 28 July 1540. Here is part of the Family display after these changes have been made. If you now run check dates once more, you should get **[No queries in Date check]**.



Henry VIII ^P112
{6 partners}

son of ^M040 Henry VII ^P110 & Elizabeth ^P111
b.1491

{aged 18} m.{1} 1509 to Catherine ^P113
div.1533 and had one child:
1. Mary I ^P119 (1516-1558) m. to Philip II of Spain ^P120
{aged 42} m.{2} 1533 to Anne BOLEYN ^P114 and had one child:
1. Elizabeth I ^P121 (1533-1603) m. to Sir Walter RALEIGH ^P149
{aged 45} m.{3} 1536 to Jane SEYMOUR ^P115 and had one child:
1. Edward VI ^P122 (1537-1553)
{aged 49} m.{4} 06Jan1539/40 to Anne ^P151 {aged 25}
div.Jul 1540 no children
{aged 49} m.{5} 28Jul1540 to Catherine HOWARD ^P116 no children
{aged 52} m.{6} 1543 to Catherine PARR ^P117 no children.
d.1547 {aged 56}
Objects:\pedigree\HenryVIII.jpg
changed:10Nov2009 18:28

That completes the tutorial presentation of dealing with Date Check messages in the Royal03 database. There's just one other date-related issue that arises in the use of the Date Check: you need to be careful about the sequence of dates for a person when you are uncertain of them. For example, if you have a birth date of 3 Jun 1836 for an individual (not you!) and a death date of 1836, then this will produce a query in date check. The answer in this case is to enter the death as **aft. 3 Jun 1836**. In the case of Anne of Cleves, we could have entered her divorce date as **bef. 28 Jul 1540** and got the correct result. The same technique works for quarter dates taken from GRO information: born **Q3 1882**, christened **aft. Q3 1882** is OK.

GEDCOM Back-up

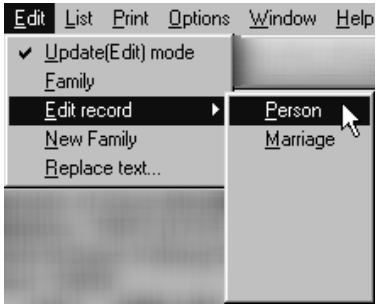
There is an option automatically to export a GEDCOM file when closing a database, if any records have been changed whilst it is open. This is intended as a safety feature, to provide a semi-automatic back-up of your data. An additional benefit is that during a GEDCOM export, PediTree reads every record in your database, which will verify that there is no corruption of the records.

This option can be set from the main menu **Options > Settings**; by default it is off (no export), but the setting is remembered by PediTree between sessions. If it is on and records have been altered, then the export will occur whenever the database is closed, namely a) on using **File > Close**; b) on opening another database (which implies closing the present one); c) on leaving the program.

You will be presented with a **Save File** dialogue, to permit you to choose folder and filename. See chapter 12 section D *GEDCOM Export* for the subsequent steps.

C Edit Menu Choices

The Edit menu choices are detailed below. Some appear only when PediTree is in Edit mode.



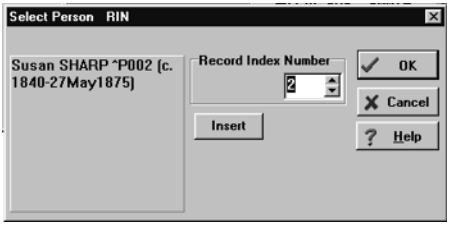
Update (Edit) mode : switches between View mode and Edit mode (when you are allowed to update the database). When Edit mode is selected, there is a tick against this menu entry and the colour of the fixed row and column on an Edit or Grid display will change to make it obvious which mode that you are using. The toolbar button provides the same function:  in View mode;  in Edit mode.

PediTree opens each database in View mode – meaning that data records cannot be changed, although lists and picture scripts can be. Use **Options > Settings** to reach the **Options** dialogue to change the session default to always Edit mode.

You must have a valid PediTree registration file to edit a database of more than 150 records. See chapter 13 section C for details.

Family : select a new family for the display, based on the currently-selected person and their own marriage or their parents' marriage. The Toolbar button is 

Edit record : any record can be chosen by clicking on this menu item, then the record-type in the sub-menu. A **Select RIN** dialogue window shows the current RIN for this record-type, but this can be changed by entering a number or by spinning the current RIN digits. Details of the selected record will be shown. Note that the spin box increase and decrease arrow boxes maybe wrongly blank, but will still work.

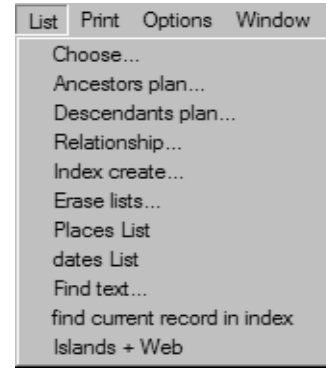


In Edit mode, an **Insert** button will be present, allowing you create a new record before editing it. Marriage records cannot be inserted, as they must be created from the Family display. Person records too should be created in the Family display unless you don't want to enter any relationships at present. Records can also be inserted from a List display, by using the List pop-up menu.

New Family (Edit mode only) : open a Family display with no members, permitting you to start entering the members of a new family, unrelated to those already entered.

Replace Text : search the whole database for given text and replace it. See chapter 7 section C.

D List Menu Choices



The List menu choices are as follows:-

Choose... : brings up a **Choose List** dialogue to permit you to select an existing list to display in a new List display. See *Choose List Dialogue* in section E below.

Ancestors plan...
Descendants plan.... : these two options bring up a dialogue that allows you to create a new Ancestors or Descendants Plan. This plan will be displayed in a List display, enabling you to produce drop-line Trees. See section E *Create Descendants or Ancestors Plan* below

Relationship... : calculate and display the relationship between two individuals. See section E *Calculate Relationship* below.

Index create.. : bring up a List dialogue that enables you to create a new index. See section E *Index Create* below.

Erase lists... : brings up a **Choose List** dialogue, in which any one of the lists can be selected for erasure, by clicking anywhere on the line. Click OK in the ensuing message-box to erase it, click Cancel to keep it. Click X (close window) to finish erasing. The remaining lists are not moved up, in order to retain the same List numbering during this PediTree session.

You can also erase lists from the context menu of the **Choose List** dialogue.

Note that if your first few indexes get out of date, you can erase and then recreate them one at a time. PediTree will choose the first empty position when you make a new list, thus creating the new index in place of the old one.

Places List : creates a new List display for the place names in all records. This list is kept only for the current session of PediTree, but can be saved from the List display context menu, either as text or as a Places pick-list (see section E *Placename Pick-list* below).

dates List : creates a new List display for all dates in all records. This list is kept only for the current session of PediTree, but can be saved in text form from the List display context menu.

Find text... : search the whole database for given text and display a list of the entries found. See section E *Find Text* below for more details.

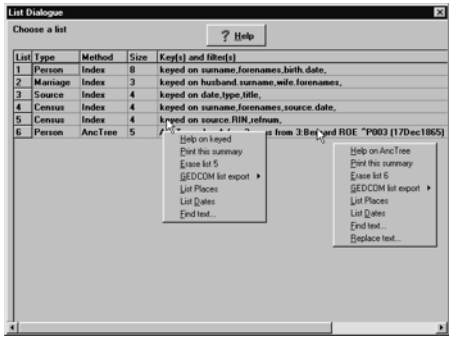
find current record in index : locates an index entry for the most-recently selected current record and highlights it in a List display. If no appropriate index is available, PediTree will prompt you to create one. The Toolbar button  performs the same function.

Islands+Web : provides functions related to *Relationship Islands*, including the generation of files for web-sites. See *Relationship Islands* and *Web Output* in section E following.

E List Menu Functions

Choose List Dialogue

Shows a list of the currently-available lists, so that you can select one for display or other operations.



To choose a list, click on the line containing the type of record and the order that you want. A new List display will be created and the list will be filled. See chapter 6 for information on the List display. If necessary, widen the columns by dragging the column division line at the top

The list has these headings, but scroll left if you cannot see them:

List	number of this list
Type	record type
Method	of making this list, such as:-
	Anctree — an Ancestors Plan
	DescTree — a Descendants Plan
	Fill — in order by RIN
	Index — sorted as specified
Size	number of items in this list
Key(s) and filter(s)	Keys that this list has been indexed or sorted on, and filter scripts that were used to select these records from all the records of that type.

A right-click on a line in this dialogue will bring up a context menu, as shown in the illustration. (Two are shown, one for View mode, one for Edit mode, but only one is available at a time). This has the following choices:

Help on *Id* : provides on-line help for the selected list.

Print this summary : print this list summary, using the current printer set-up.

Erase list *n* : erase the selected list. After confirmation, this line shows 'erased' for the remainder of this PediTree session.

GEDCOM list export : export this list as a GEDCOM file. See chapter 12 section D for more information.

List Places : creates a new List display for the place names in the records in this list only. The resulting places list is kept only for the current session of PediTree, but can be saved from the List display context menu, either as text or as a Places pick-list (see section E *Place-name Pick-list* below).

List Dates : creates a new List display for all dates in the records in this list only. The resulting dates list is kept only for the current session of PediTree, but can be saved in text form from the List display context menu.

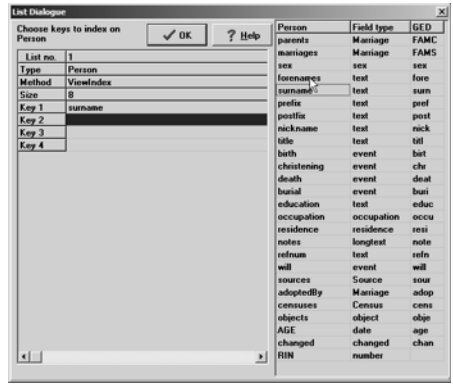
Find Text... : search records in this list for given text and display a list of the entries found. See section E *Find Text* below for more details.

Replace Text... (Edit mode) : search the records in this list for given text and replace it. See chapter 7 section C for details.

To remove the **Choose List** dialogue, click the close-button X in the top-right corner.

Index Create

An index is a list of all of the records of one type that is kept in a particular order. It is the only type of list that is updated when records are changed or added to the database.



A **List** dialogue is displayed, showing the record-types available. Choose a record-type as a basis of the new index; the dialogue will change to show a summary of the new index (called temporarily 'ViewIndex'), the sort keys and the fields of the chosen record-type.

If you click OK now, a list of type fill will be created, rather than an index.

To create an index, you must specify one or more sort keys that will determine the order of the records in the new index.

1. The field Key 1 is highlighted. Click on a field in the record to complete the key details. If that field is a link to another record, its fields will be shown. If that field is a Group Type, then the fields in that Group (event, occupation or residence) will be shown. Continue clicking until you have chosen an elementary field, with a data type such as date, text, or RIN.

2. PediTree will put that key into the left-hand index keys cell and move down to the next empty cell. The right hand data definitions grid will change back to the record-type for the index. To add another key, repeat the above process.

3. If you want to go back and add another field to an existing key, then click on that key. In this case, PediTree will sort on the combined key with a space between the two if they are present. If the first field is not present, then the second field will start that key position, just as if it is the first field. This is useful, for example, to sort on

birth.date christening.date death.date

if you want people sorted into roughly their life years.

PediTree inserts a comma between keys in the generated list, in order to ensure that an empty key field will sort before other records with that key present. (e.g. Smith,,1887).

4. Click OK and PediTree will make a new indexed list, temporarily called a ViewIndex. ViewIndex is the temporary name for an index when it is being created. It will appear as the caption of the new index window until it is selected again.

5. Finally, PediTree creates a new List display, showing the list using the picture script called List for that record-type.

The standard indexes for an **Elton55** database use these keys:-

List	Record-type	Key 1	Key 2	Key 3
1	Person	surname	forenames	birth.date
2	Marriage	husband.surname	wife.forenames	
3	Source	date	type	refnum
4	Census	surname	forenames	source.date
5	Census	source.RIN	refnum	

Earlier database designs may omit List 5; those without a Census record-type have Lists 1–3 only.

Automatic Index Repair

If you ever have to leave PediTree without a normal exit, then lists and indexes in particular will not be updated. This can result in the index sizes becoming unequal to the number of records left in your database.

PediTree detects this when you next choose the List dialogue, and attempts to repair the indexes, if the discrepancy is less than 100. (It does not repair plans nor filled lists). It reports a message like:

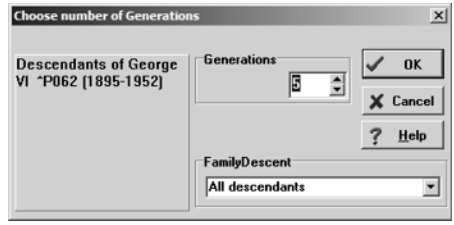
> Index 1 should be 1152 (it shows it as 1130, say)
>
> Do you want this fixed now?

Normally answering **Yes** will fix the index.

Create Descendants or Ancestors Plan

These options will create a Plan list from the current Person (as selected by a click in a List display or a Family display).

A **Choose Number of Generations** dialogue will be displayed. Enter or spin the number of generations. Note that the spin box increase and decrease arrow boxes maybe wrongly blank, but will still work.



The box titled FamilyDescent will show initially 'All descendants'.

If you leave this option, then all descendants in a Descendants plan or all ancestors in an Ancestors plan will be expanded with all the children until your choice of generations has been reached or, in the case of intermarriage, that family marriage has already been included.

If you click the arrow to the right of 'All descendents', then you can choose to restrict the expansion of the plan to those family marriages that are on an existing plan. The identifying letter of the selected plan (in lower case) will be added to the new plan letter so that you know that this plan was restricted in this way.

Note: if you subsequently open this database in Pedigree for DOS, this second letter will be lost, so you should make a note of this plan.

There are two suggested types of restricted plan. Both types restrict the generated plan to families surrounding the line of descent between two individuals:

Restricted Descendants plan: a Descendants plan, restricted by an Ancestor plan. This includes the all the children of the families on the line of descent. First generate the Ancestors plan, starting from the lowest individual to be

included, with enough generations to include the ancestor of interest. Then select that ancestor and generate a Descendants plan with the same number of generations, selecting the Ancestors plan in the FamilyDescent box.

Restricted Ancestors plan: an Ancestors plan, restricted by a Descendants plan. This includes the individuals on the line of descent and their spouses only. First generate a Descendants plan from the oldest individual, with enough generations to include the descendant of interest. Then select that descendant and generate an Ancestors plan with the same number of generations, selecting the Descendants plan in the FamilyDescent box.

Once you have made your selection, click OK. A new list display will open, captioned 'Wait a Moment' and the plan will be calculated to show the generation and strip positions on a Tall or Wide tree. You will be given a choice of the level of tree detail later, when you choose to display and print the tree. See chapter 11 for displaying and printing Trees.

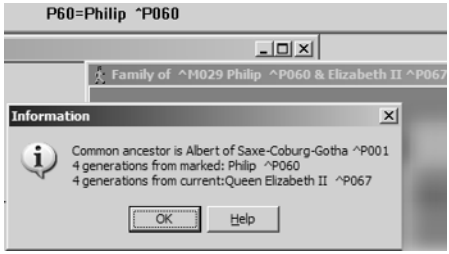
Note: in an Ancestors plan, if the number of generations selected is higher than the number of generations actually discovered, then the earliest ancestor generation will be have a number greater than 1, e.g. 2,3 or whatever. This will waste space at the start of any tree drawn. It is best to look at the actual number of generations shown in the Choose List dialogue, erase that plan, and recreate it with that number of generations, so that the earliest ancestor is 1.

Note: plans are not updated when relationships change. You must erase a plan and recreate it after any change to parents, children or spouses.

Calculate Relationship

This function calculates the relationship between two individuals. It finds the common ancestor(s), then displays them and the number of generations to each individual.

To use the function, first mark one individual, using the pop-up menu either in the Family display or the List display. Next, select the second individual by a click, in either display. Finally, choose **List > Relationship** from the main menu. After confirming your choice, the result(s) will be displayed as shown here.



List Dates

This will either search the whole database (from the main menu **List > Dates list**) or just an existing list (from **Choose List** dialogue pop-up menu) and create a new List display of all the fields in groups that are of type date (such as birth.date),

except in the **changed** group. Fields of type **date** in a record (such as Source.date) are also excluded.

The dates are listed in the ISO YYYYMMDD format for correct sorting, with field names and record identification (using the first picture script for that record-type) appended. Date prefixes of before, equal , circa and after are shown as <=?> . See *Date comparisons* in chapter 4 section B. Here is a sample list that has been sorted:-

18690000=; occupation from of John WAUGH ^P1684
18690000=; occupation to of Margaret McKay MOWAT ^P1520
18690219=; birth date of Isabella BRUCE ^P0009
18690426=; birth date of David WISHART ^P1933
18690500<; death date of William SINCLAIR ^P1526

A right click pops up the usual context menu to Save to file, Sort, etc. This list is temporary and will not appear in the **Choose List** dialogue, nor is it saved between sessions.

A useful chronological event dates list for part of your family can be made as follows:

Choose a family plan of descendants or ancestors using the **Choose List** dialogue, right-click on this list and choose **List dates**. Right click in the new List display and choose **Sort** to get it into order by date. This now lists all the events for descendant, spouse and Marriage records in the order in which they happened.

List Places

This will either search the whole database (from the main menu **List > Places list**) or just an existing list (from **Choose List** dialogue pop-up menu) and create a new List display of all the fields that are in a Group and have the GEDCOM PLAC tag. This is what you might see:-

Bower, CAI; marriage place of ^M049 Robert BRUCE ^P0154 & Catherine CORMACK
Bower; birth place of Matthew BRUCE ^P1566
Bower; christening place of Ronald BRUCE ^P0156
Brent; occupation place of William Edgar KENNEDY (Edgar) ^P0224

At present it only shows place-fields that occur inside a group. It does not show residence place names, because they do not have a PLAC tag, although you could change that temporarily if you wished.

A right click pops up a menu which includes Save to file, Sort and Place picklist. It is intended to help you standardise your place names, by sorting them to identify oddities. Each line shows the place, the field in which it was found with the record identified using the first picture script for that record-type.

After sorting, pressing a letter-key will jump to the first place-name with that initial letter.

A click on an entry makes that record current for clicking Family or the Find in List icon. It also shows the full record in the Detail Box.

This list is temporary and will not appear in the **Choose List** dialogue, nor is it saved between sessions. But it can be used to make a Place-name pick-list.

Place-name Pick-list

Right click in the Places list for a popup menu with the above item. This will sort the places list (if not already sorted) and compare each entry (up to the tab divider of the place-name from the rest such as 'birth place of Matthew BRUCE ^P1566') with the next item in the list. If there are at least two place entries with the same spelling, then that place will be written to a file called PLAC.LST in a location that you specify, such as `C:\pedigree`. This location is remembered by PediTree for use when editing place fields, in all sessions and databases. See chapter 7 section B *Place Fields*.

If you want to select a different place list for some databases, then make the extra PLAC.LST files in different folders, and use the main menu **Windows > PickList select**.

It will ask 'Do you want to find new file for PLAC.LST ?'

Answer Yes to find an existing file that you have created elsewhere, or No to use the latest one created in this session. It remains selected until you choose another one.

Merging Place-name Lists

You can use PVsort to merge several lists from different databases and remove duplicates. In this example, /D removes duplicates:

```
PVsort fileA+fileB+fileC PLAC.LST /D
```

where fileA fileB fileC may be filenames in different folders.

To expand this example further:-

Make a place list from each of the databases, and give each a different name, like

place1.lst, place2.lst

and note which folder that each is in, if it is not just c:\pedigree

If you already have a c:\pedigree\plac.lst which you want to include, then make sure that it is listed as one of the files that you want to merge separated by + signs,

In this example, we will include a database in C:\ken as well as two in C:\pedigree.

Plac.lst files are not automatically kept up to date with your changes to place names, so every so often you may want to recreate them from your main databases. If you include the old c:\pedigree\plac.lst in your merge list, then all the old entries will be kept, even if some places may have disappeared or been amended. Use PediTree to recreate plac.lst from one database, before merging several files, if you don't want this to happen.

So the example command is (all one line):

```
PVsort c:\ken\plac.lst+c:\pedigree\place2.lst+c:\pedigree\plac.lst
   c:\pedigree\plac.lst /d
```

(It doesn't matter if this extends over one line on the screen, as here on the page; only press Enter at the end.)

This will merge and sort the first three files and remove duplicate lines, before rewriting: file \pedigree\plac.lst

If you want to experiment further with PVsort, just type

```
PVsort ?
```

which will give some help screens. The supplied file **Pvsort.doc** contains full documentation of this utility.

Find Text

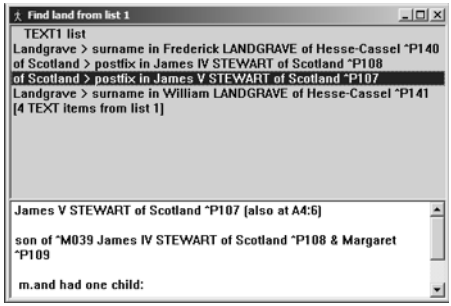
This function allows you to search all fields for a given piece of text. This is in contrast to the Filtered search facility in lists that operates on specified fields only. You can either search the records in an existing list (index, filtered list, Ancestors plan or Descendants plan), or you can search all records of all types.

1. To search the records in an existing list, choose **List > Choose...** from the main menu or click the Choose List button on the speed bar to bring up the List dialogue. Right-click on the required list and choose **Find text...**. A **Find** dialogue will appear. Go to step 3.

2. To search all records of all types, choose **List > Find text...** from the main menu. A **Find** dialogue will appear, as shown here.

3. Enter the text to be found in the **Find what**: box. You may enter up to 60 characters. The case of the text is ignored (that is, `pedigree` will match `pedigree`, `Pedigree` or `PeDiGrEE`) unless you tick the **Match case** box. To include a newline character in the text to be found, use the `|` character.

4. Click **Find Next** to perform the search. If you have used the | character, you will be asked to confirm that you mean this as a newline character, not | literally. A new **Find list** display will appear with the results of the search. This list shows up to 30 characters from each field in which the text was found, a '>' symbol, the name of the field and the identity of the record, as in the illustration.



5. You can click on entries in this list display to see the record in the Detail Box below. There may be several entries for a single record if the text was found in several different fields in that record.

6. Right-click on a list entry to see what additional functions are available. One possibility will be Save list text, GED..., which will allow you to save the list as text, in case you want to incorporate it into a document or use it in another way.

7. A Find list is not stored by PediTree, so will be lost if you close it (by clicking the window close button) or if you leave the program.

Relationship Islands

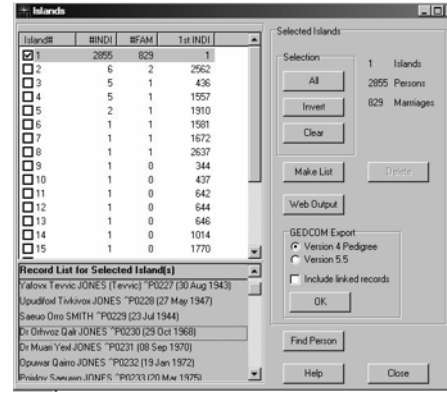
A Relationship Island (or island for short) is a group of individuals all related together by marriage – otherwise called blood relations. If you are recording the history of one particular family, then the intention will be to identify all the ancestors, descendants and siblings and link them together. The result should be a single island. In practice, there may be some likely relatives mentioned in wills or marriage documents for whom you have no information about relationships to the rest of the family. Pending a research breakthrough, they will remain unattached in your records, so will be in separate island(s). Any adopted children are not blood relations – not related by marriage to members of the family – so will also be separate islands.

More formally, PediTree uses Person and Marriage records to build families; an island is all those Person records linked together by Marriage records. In this context, Marriage records don't necessarily imply a legal marriage, merely the linkage between one or two parents and their children.

Using Islands

How can the Islands facility help you? For a start, it will show you how many islands exist in your database. If you a researching a single family then you might hope to have only one island; the actual number might be a surprise. This analysis might help to uncover some forgotten records that need further work.

On the other hand, a database of a one-name study is likely to have many islands, as it is very unlikely that all the collected individuals can be linked into a single family.



Let's look at an example. In PediTree, you can generate an Islands display from your database by choosing **List > Islands+Web** from the main menu. Here is the result for a family database. The list top left shows the islands found in descending order of the number of Person records. The first entry is selected (ticked), so the lower list shows all the Person and Marriage records for that island. (I have scrambled the names to protect the privacy of the owner of this database.) This first island has the majority (99%) of the Person and Marriage records in this database, which looks pretty good. Islands 2–5 are small groups (at least one of these contains children adopted by the main family), the rest (22 total) are single individuals. By contrast, the Islands display for a sample one-name study database had 10,394 islands with only 6% of the records in the first (largest) island.

You can select as many islands as you wish by clicking on the check-boxes: the lower list shows all the records in the selected islands. You can move the divider between island-list and record-list, by dragging the division with the mouse. The display top right summarises the selection, showing the number of islands and the total Person and Marriage records. Three buttons provide the means to set (**All**), **Invert** or **Clear** all the check-marks; Invert means change checked to not-checked and vice versa.

The Record List in the Islands display has few facilities: clicking on an entry makes this the current (Person or Marriage) record, which means you can use the buttons on the speed-bar to find it in an index or display the relevant Family display. For more facilities, click the **Make List** button to produce a separate List display with Detail box. This List display is temporary, but has the usual context (right-click) pop-up menu allowing you to Mark a person; Save the list as text; Edit the record; Print the Detail box; Draw a Report.

Clicking the **Web Output** button brings up the **Web Output Dialogue** for the island(s) currently selected.. See the **Web Output** section below for further details.

Export GEDCOM

Continuing the possibilities for a selection of one or more islands, you can export the selection as a GEDCOM file. The choices here are to export Version 4 Pedigree, or Version 5.5 (if your database design is suitable). You can also choose whether to include linked records or not. If you choose to include linked records, then the output will include, for example, Source and Census records that are linked to the Person and Marriage records in the selected islands. In addition, you will get any adopted children (Person records) that are linked to Marriage records in the selected islands.

Once you have selected your options, then click the **OK** button in the **GEDCOM Export** box. You will then get the usual Windows File Save dialogue so that you can choose a filename and folder for the export.

Splitting a Database

One possible use for GEDCOM export of a selection of islands would be to split a database. For example, you might want to export a database of your spouses's family only. In order to do this, it would be necessary to make the spouses's family into a separate island, rather being included in the whole database. Here's one way to do this:-

1 Bring the family of the spouse to be exported to the centre of the family display

2 Right-click and Mark the spouse whose family is to be exported.

3 In Edit (Update) mode, right-click and Detach this spouse.

4 Choose **List > Islands** and note that an extra island is now present. Select this alone and confirm that it contains the spouse in question.

5 With this selection, Export GEDCOM, including linked records. This is the wanted family.

6 Right-click on the empty spouse position in the Family display and Place the marked spouse, thus restoring the temporarily-broken family.

Alternatively, after step 5, you might decide to delete the exported island, which is another possibility, to be described below.

For example, after steps 1–4 above on the database that produced the first example display, the top section of the island-list looks like the example on the next page. You will see that the main island of 2855 Person records has been split into two of 1977 & 878. The second one is the spouse's family to be exported. You could, of course, make two exports, one of each islands 1 & 2, both with linked

records. This would provide two new separate databases for future work, if that is what was wanted.

Island#	#INDI	#FAM	1st INDI
☑ 1	1977	557	1
☐ 2	878	272	229
☐ 3	6	2	2562
☐ 4	5	1	436
☐ 5	5	1	1557
☐ 6	2	1	1910
☐ 7	1	1	1581
☐ 8	1	1	1672
☐ 9	1	1	2637

Another possible use of GEDCOM export of selected islands would be to provide an enquirer with the relevant section of a one-name study. To do this, you might need to find the island that includes a particular individual. The **Find Person** button brings up a box for entry of the RIN of a person in the database. By default, it is filled with the RIN of the current Person record, so you can use PediTree's normal techniques to locate the person of interest and click on them before using the **Find Person** button. Once the RIN is entered, then a double-click or a press of the Enter key will locate the relevant island and highlight it in the Island display. You have then only to make sure this island is the only one checked and the selection will include the required Person record with all its relatives. If the highlighted island is checked, then the Person record found will be highlighted in the Record List.

Deleting Islands

The final option, mentioned previously, is to delete the records in selected island(s). This powerful option could *potentially damage your database* if used by accident, so you are strongly advised to have a current back-up before using it! You have been warned! If you are in Edit (Update) mode and have one or more islands selected, then the **Delete** button will be enabled; clicking it will start the deletion process. You get two further opportunities to confirm that you really want to delete the selected records. Click **Yes** to both and all the Person and Marriage records in the selected islands will be deleted, as will any links to them from other records.

An interesting use of this mass-deletion facility came to light during evaluation of the Islands facility. A user had mistakenly imported a GEDCOM file into the wrong database, without making a back-up first. As the import had not been linked into existing records, it appeared as a number of separate islands that could be identified and deleted. This removed the offending extra Person and Marriage records, making recovery from the mistake much easier.

Web Output

It may be that you want to publish the results of your research on the World-wide Web for others to see. The starting-point for this is to produce interlinked pages in the form of files written in the HTML language. These pages must then be uploaded to a suitable Web-site that is accessible to others. Details of this latter

stage are beyond the scope of this manual, but the former stage can be performed by PediTree.

PediTree produces four types of page: Person pages, Ascendant (or pedigree) charts, Descendant charts and an Index page. The Index and Person pages are always produced; you choose what charts to provide.

The Person pages together provide a complete list of all the individuals included, in order by surname, forenames, date of birth or christening and RIN. Each page has fifty primary entries (except the last page). Each primary entry has the person's full name, followed by some personal details if the person is not 'alive'. In this context, 'alive' means born after 1910 and having no death or burial date. The personal details are provided by a picture script (HTMdates) that you can change if you wish. Following that are (if any are present): a) a list of named charts in which this individual appears; b) names of father and mother; c) names of spouse(s), and a list of their joint children. All these names are links that can be clicked to take one to the chart concerned or the primary entry on a Person page. Each spouse's name is followed by marriage and/or divorce details from new picture script (HTMmarr).

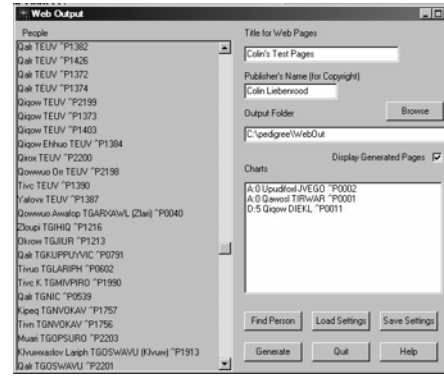
The Index page – the starting point – has a list of all the Charts and all the Person pages. The latter are identified by the first and last name on the page in question. Again, all these lists are clickable links that take you to the chosen page.

As mentioned, there are two types of Chart available: Ascendant and Descendant. The Ascendant Chart looks like a conventional pedigree, having boxes for individuals connected by lines. The boxes are colour-coded and are links to the Person-page entries. Hovering the cursor over a box will display the full name and additional details (the first line from the entry under them on the Person Page, if they are not 'alive'). The Descendant Charts have similar elements, but have a very different layout.

This facility requires three special picture scripts; two have been mentioned. They are: Person HTMdates; Person HTMname; Marriage HTMmarr, which are only needed if you want to use the Web Output facility, which will complain (and refuse to work) if they are not present. It also uses the standard picture script Person.name.

The process starts from the Islands display, reached from the main menu by **File > Export Web Pages** or **List > Islands+Web**. Here you can choose what part(s) of your database to include, before clicking on the **Web Output** button. This brings up the **Web Output** dialogue.

Web Output Dialogue

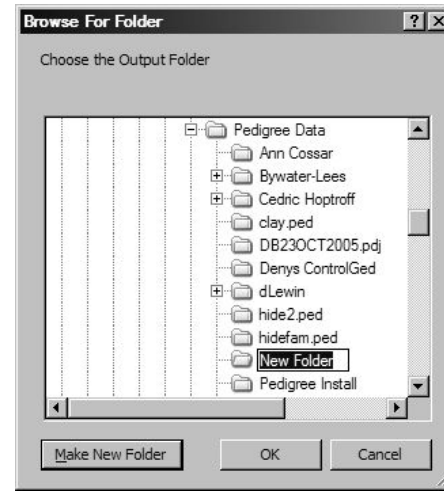


The Web Output Dialogue provides facilities to set the details of the output. Entries here set the title for Web pages, publisher's name for copyright and the output folder for the Web output.

Title for Web Pages: this title appears at the top of every web page. Simply type in your choice of title.

Publisher's Name for Copyright: If you want to have a copyright notice at the bottom of every web page, then type an appropriate name here. If this entry is left blank, then no copyright notice will be displayed.

You must choose an **Output Folder** to receive the new Web output. The output comprises a number of files that you will not wish to confuse with existing ones. Moreover, all existing files of types *.htm, *.html or *.css are removed before new ones are created. So it is important to choose an existing Web output folder or a new empty one. You cannot type a name into this entry, but must click on the **Browse** button. This will display a folder tree in which you can navigate to your chosen destination. You can choose an existing folder, then click **OK**. If this folder contains any files other than of those types listed above, you will receive a warning message. If the contents contains files of types *.exe or *.dat, then this is regarded as an error and after an appropriate message you will be asked to choose again.

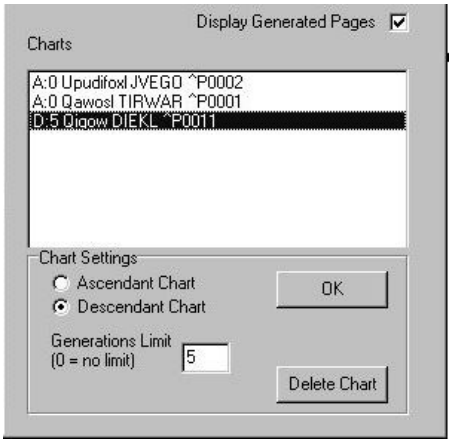


To create a new empty folder, select a parent folder, then click the **New Folder** button. This will create a new folder called (guess what) New Folder! Navigate to this, click twice slowly (to make the name editable) and change it to your chosen name. Finally click **OK** to select the new folder. Whatever choice you make, the name will be displayed in the **Output Folder** box. Your choice is saved with other settings when you generate or click on **Save Settings**.

You can choose whether to display newly-generated Web output by placing a tick in the **Display Generated Pages** box.

The **People** list on the left is there to allow the choice of subjects for Charts that are then listed on the right. The contents of this list is determined by the selections made in the Islands display from which this dialogue was produced. To set up a new chart, find the subject person in the People list, then double-click on their entry. This will produce a small additional display in which you can select the type of chart — Ascendant (Pedigree) or Descendant — and the number of generations to be included. A zero in this latter entry will allow all available generations to be shown. (The additional display is like that below, without the **Delete Chart** button.) Click **OK** to confirm your settings, when the new chart will appear in the **Charts** list. The entry in this list indicates the type, number of generations and the subject in a clearly-coded form.

To alter or delete a chart, double-click on its entry in the **Charts** list. This will produce a small additional display in which you can change the type of chart or the number of generations to be included. Alternatively, click the **Delete Chart** button for the expected result.



The **Find Person** button enables a search in the **People** list by RIN or name. To find a particular individual in the **People** list, click on **Find Person**. There are two ways to search for an individual: by RIN; by surname and forename.

To search by RIN, enter the required RIN and press Enter (or double-click); press Esc to abandon the find. If a valid Person RIN is entered, then the individual will be highlighted in the People box and the current RIN will be set to this person. An incorrect RIN will produce the message **No such Person**.

To search by Name, enter the start of the surname, letter by letter, as far as necessary to find the required name. For each letter keyed, the People list will scroll to match. If you should key incorrectly, you can use the Backspace key to make a correction. When you have found the required surname, then key a comma , followed by the start of the forenames, as far as needed. Press Enter or Esc to finish searching.

This facility can be useful when selecting the subject for new Charts. You can locate the individual in PediTree's Index display or Family display. A click there makes the individual current. On return to the Web Output Dialogue, their RIN will be preloaded in the **Find Person** box when that button is clicked.

The **Save Settings** and **Load Settings** buttons enable you to save all your settings on this dialogue for future use, then recall them when needed. The settings are save in files with the extension .WOP.

Click the **Generate** button to produce the new Web output; a progress indicator will appear while this is being done and your settings are automatically saved to file default.wop. On completion, this button is disabled. Changing one of the chart settings (or simply double-clicking on a chart entry, then clicking **OK**) will re-enable the **Generate** button for another try.

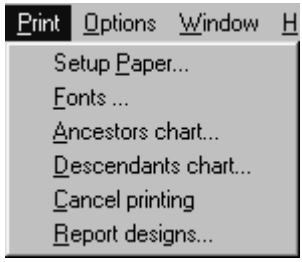
Viewing the Web Pages

If the relevant check-box is ticked, then on completion of generation, the Web output will be displayed in your default Web browser. If subsequently you wish to display the output, then a double-click on the file **index.htm** in the Output Folder should have the same effect.

Pages generated by PediTree are standards-compliant and have been tested in a number of popular browsers. However, due to their construction and size, the Charts do not print well if they extend past one sheet of paper.

The colours and some aspects of the pages produced are determined by the style-sheet PediTree.css that is copied into the Output folder. It is possible to make alterations to the colour-scheme by changing this copy of the style-sheet, but you will need an understanding of cascading style-sheets to do this. Some changes will destroy the layout and operation of the pages, especially the charts. The risk is yours entirely; do not change the original file in the same folder as Peditree itself.

F Print Menu Choices



Setup Paper : use this option if you want to select a different printer or paper size, change from Portrait to Landscape and so on. See *Set-up Paper* in section G below.

Fonts : brings up a **Style** dialogue to see the printer, the usable paper-size and to select fonts for printing for the main lists, charts and reports. Some screen fonts can be changed. See *Fonts* in section G below.

Use Setup Paper before changing fonts, because the selected printer may use special fonts and paper sizes.

Ancestors chart :
Descendants chart : these two options lead to a **Choose number of Generations** dialogue for an Ancestors or Descendants chart respectively. See chapter 9 for more on these Charts.

Cancel printing : abandon a print run.

Report designs : brings up a summary dialogue with total numbers of types of Reports and Tables. It is not used to select a report for printing; instead, use a List or Family display and right click on a record to choose a Table or Report.

The summary dialogue lists alphabetically within type of record, all the types of Tables, Reports, Charts and Trees. Each entry is preceded by a record-type number (0 Person, 1 Marriage, 2 Source etc) in order to sequence the list. Click on a line to show the layout parameters that are already defined for that Table or Report; a **Layout** dialogue for that Table or Report will appear. See chapters 10 and 11 for more information.

G Print Menu Functions

Set-up Paper

Check that the printer that you want to use is shown as the default printer, or choose a specific printer for use.

Note: PediTree requires a Windows graphics printer; a generic or text-only printer will not work.

Check the orientation selected, or change it – portrait or landscape. This will be shown as a Toolbar button of the appropriate shape:
portrait  or landscape  .

Change the paper size, source or options for your printer. Printer name and paper printable size will be shown in the caption for the **Style** dialogue.

Tips

If you get a message like “printer index out of range”, then probably no printer is selected. Use the Setup Paper menu item to select your printer or create a default printer in Windows.

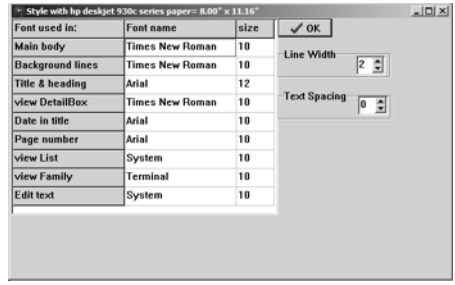
For printing banner trees on Epson 740 etc., when setting paper size in Print Setup Properties (user specified), click Options and enter width as say 2100 (10 x 210mm A4 sheets) and similarly the length (n x 297), or whatever size you think that the tree will take.

Some Epson Printers (SC460, 740, 760) have been found not to work with PediTree until an up-to-date printer-driver has been downloaded from the <www.Epson.com> web site.

You can manually achieve double-sided printing for Charts and Tables by selecting odds or evens only in the Printing dialogue that includes title and heading changes. More information on this in chapter 9 section B.

Fonts

The dialogue caption shows printer and paper size (printable area) used. You may have to scroll to see all the font options. The defaults will only be used the first time that you install PediTree. Any changes made will be remembered for subsequent runs.



Click on a row to change one of:

Main body for the text in most of the report. (default: Times New Roman 10 black)

Background for the text defined in report background and the colour for the lines. However, the font size will be taken from the main body. If the font name is different, then there may be overlap problems if the font widths vary a lot from main body. (default: Times New Roman 10 blue)

Background Lines will be thickened if you spin the Line Width arrows to 3 or 4 (default: 2). Size 1 may not be clear on some printers. Zero will hide all lines.

Titles and Headings for the two lines at the top of every chart, report, and one line on wide trees. see Date and Page number below. (default: Arial 12 black)

view DetailBox for the text shown when you click the small Detail Box at the foot of List, Chart and Family displays. (default: Times New Roman 10 black)

Date in title for the date in the top left hand corner of all printouts. Its format will be the same as you have set in **Options > dates**. You can suppress it by changing its colour to white! (default: Arial 8 black)

Page number for the page number in Tables, Charts and Trees (default: Arial 8 black)

view List for the list (not plan) the font can be changed from the default System 10 black, to another, perhaps Courier if you rely on fixed spacing in the columns.

view Family for the buttons showing the people in the Family View, (but not marriage date & place) can be emboldened or changed in size. This may be useful if they do not appear bold by default on your system. Terminal font is necessary to show left and right triangles, but other fonts will force the display of < and > after reopening this database. This font is also used for picture script editing. (default: Terminal 9)

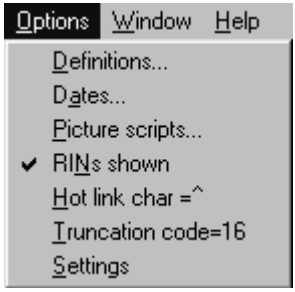
Edit text for the Text display, used to enter/edit long text fields (default System 10)

The font size can be entered as a number lower than the list shown in the dialogue box – if it is a TrueType font. Font settings have no effect on saved files of text for charts or lists.

Text Spacing can be used to increase the spacing between lines in Tables, Charts and Trees as displayed on the screen and in printed output. Zero (0) is the default, which may cause the descenders (on letters like g p and y) to be lost. Numbers greater than zero give additional spacing: the addition is the standard spacing divided by the number. So 1 gives 1+1 = double line spacing; 2 gives 1 + 1/2 = 1.5 line spacing; 5 gives 1 + 1/5 = 1.2 line spacing, and so on.

H Options Menu Choices

The Options menu has the following items: other options that affect the display are on the Window menu.



Definitions : brings up a List dialogue that allows you to inspect and change the Record, Group and Choice definitions for the open database. See chapter 2 section C for how this is done.

Dates : brings up the Options dialogue for several date (and other) settings.

Picture scripts : the picture scripts defined in this database can be viewed, changed and tested. See chapter 4 section K for more information.

RINs shown : toggle between showing RINs and not showing them; marked by a tick when showing. This setting is remembered in the open database.

PediTree picture script output will always prefix RINs by the first letter of the record type name, such as P for Person and M for Marriage. Whether this is UPPER or lower case will depend on how you originally defined those record types. You may change the picture scripts in PediTree to show your own reference numbers if showRINs = Y, but these cannot be used as hot links.

Hot link char : the character used as a hot link marker can be altered, using the Options Dialogue, although the caret (^) symbol is recommended to avoid ambiguity. This setting is remembered by PediTree between sessions, not in each database.

Truncation code : this character, used as an indication that more text exists, can be altered using the Options Dialogue. This setting is remembered in the open database and restored when that database is used again.

In Windows Times Roman Font, ASCII 16 appears as a square, not as a right facing triangular block (►). ASCII 62 is a >. In Tree preview diagrams the boxes that are truncated are highlighted, to enable the box size to be adjusted.

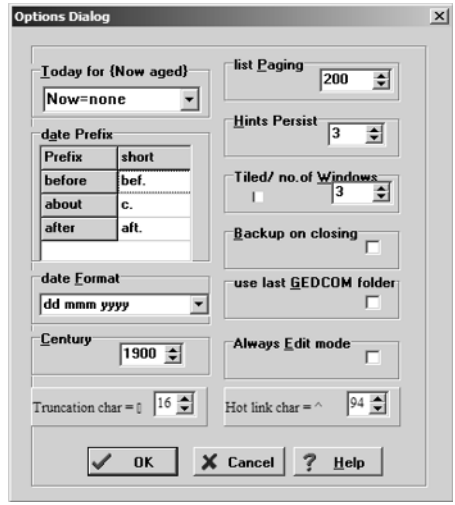
Timing of changes

The changes to data formats, RINs etc. will only be applied after that information is recalculated. In lists, some of the list will remain in the previous format until it is re-fetched from the database, not just scrolled into view.

J Options Menu Functions

Options Dialogue

This dialogue can be reached either from the Options Menu or the Windows menu. The available settings differ slightly, depending upon whether a database is currently open or not.



Today for {Now aged}

Sets the basis for the calculation of ages for display by PediTree's picture scripts. It also sets the value of the variable today that can be used in picture scripts and filters. See chapter 4.

The initial setting is **Now=none**, which turns off the age calculation and display. The drop-down list contains

various 19th/20th century census dates and ends with the current (today's) date. Alternatively, you can type a date of your choice into the box. Click OK to confirm; the date set is displayed in the PediTree toolbar and is kept for the current session only. Clicking on the date in the Toolbar brings up this dialogue, so that you can change the date.

Date Prefixes

Change the abbreviation used for before, about/circa and after. This setting is remembered in the open database and restored when that database is used again. Click OK to confirm the change.

The normal prefixes are:

Full prefix	Abbreviation	GEDCOM	ISO date suffix (for filters/comparisons)
before	bef.	BEF	<
exact			=
after	aft.	AFT	>
about	cir.	ABT	?

Date Formats

Click on the down arrow to select the format. This setting is remembered in the open database and restored when that database is used again. Note the option to show the day of the week. Click OK to confirm the change.

The list of formats is shown here with examples:

dd mmm yyyy	03 Jan 2003	
dd-mmm-yyyy	03-Jan-2003	
ddmmmyyyy	03Jan2003	
yyyymmdd	20030103	ISO Format
yyyy	2003	
yyyy-mm-dd	2003-01-03	*
ddd, d mmm yyyy	Fri, 3 Jan 2003	*
d mmm yyyy	3 Jan 2003	*

* The last three settings are not compatible with Pedigree for DOS

The string is shown in the date edit box according to the rules below. The global variable refers to your Windows Regional and Language settings. GEDCOM export always uses dd MMM yyyy – 03 JAN 2003

- d Displays the day as a number without a leading zero (1-31).
- dd Displays the day as a number with a leading zero (01-31).
- ddd Displays the day as an abbreviation (Sun-Sat) using the strings given by the ShortDayNames global variable.

The potential problem with showing days of the week is knowing which calendar is appropriate. PediTree assumes the Gregorian calendar, valid after 14 Sep 1752 in the UK and colonies. Other countries changed over at various dates from 1582 to 1946. The Russian team was 12 days late for the 1908 Olympics, because they still used the Julian calendar! Before 1752 the year started on March 25.

mmm Displays the month as an abbreviation (Jan-Dec) using the strings given by the ShortMonthNames global variable.
yyyy Displays the year as a four-digit number (0000-9999).

Century
This setting determines how two-digit years are interpreted on entry. For example, if this setting is 1900, then a year 53 will be interpreted as 1953.

List Paging
Lists are read in and converted using the List picture script in units that can be changed here. The default is 100 lines.

Hints Persist
You can change the time in seconds that the yellow hints persist, by changing the default of 3.

Tiled / Number of Windows
Limit the maximum number of display windows open at any one time. The default is three windows, plus one for each record-type. If the Tiled box is checked, then the open display-windows will always be tiled to fit into the display area, rather than simply cascaded and overlapping.

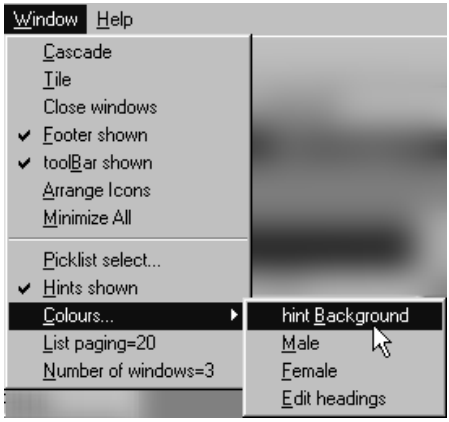
Back-up on Closing
If this box is ticked, then any open database that has been edited will be backed up when it is closed, by exporting a GEDCOM file. If this box is not checked, or if no editing has been performed, the back-up will not be offered.

Note: GEDCOM backs up the data, not the scripts and definitions. This is no substitute for a complete back-up of the whole database folder.

Use Last GEDCOM Folder
If this option is checked, then PediTree will remember the last folder selected in the Save GEDCOM dialogue (see chapter 12 section D) or Open File dialogue (chapter 12 section E) and use it as the default for future GEDCOM Export and Import operations. If unchecked, then the Save and Open dialogues use the current (PediTree) folder as the default.

Always Edit
You can change the starting mode for databases between View and Edit mode by checking or not in this box.

K Window Menu Choices



Options affecting the display can be set here, and some are remembered between PediTree sessions. The choices on this menu are:

Cascade : arrange all open displays in cascaded layout, useful if you can't see all of a display because it gets too large, or just to tidy up. PediTree was designed in a screen mode of 800x600; in a lower resolution, the individual displays may be too large. Cascade or Tile (below) can help in this circumstance.

Tile : arrange all open displays in a tiled layout. This choice toggles between vertical and horizontal tiling (if it can) each time that you click on it. Sometimes you will be able to see several small displays without overlap. See the previous section for the always-tiled option setting.

Close windows : will close all displays, such as Family and Lists. Use **List > Choose** to open new List displays, then **Edit > Family** to open a Family display, or the corresponding Toolbar buttons.

Arrange Icons : when some or all displays are reduced to icons (see next choice), this will arrange these neatly.

Minimise All : if the screen becomes too cluttered, this converts all open display-windows to icons. You can then select just the displays that you want.

Picklist select: select a particular folder from which to load a new PLAC.LST place pick-list.

The following three options toggle their settings on and off, with on indicated by a tick against them in this menu:

Footer shown : show the footer status bar. You may want to switch it off to make space.

Toolbar shown : show the Toolbar with its buttons.

Hints shown : show the little yellow hint box that follows the mouse. If these hints get in the way, then you can switch them off; the same text will always appear in the footer bar (if that is visible). You can change the hint background in the colour menu item below. You can change the time in seconds that these hints persist in the **Options** dialogue, reached from, for example, the List paging option in this menu.

Colours : This option leads to four sub-menu items. For each, you are presented with a palette from which to choose your colour, then click OK to confirm:

hint background: the mouse-following hint box.

Male: change the colour in the family display of boxes for husband and grandfathers.

Female: change the colour in the family display of boxes for wife and grandmothers.

These two changes only take effect after choosing another Person in the Family display.

Edit Headings: the background colour of headings in Edit displays when in Update (Edit) mode. These headings remain grey when in View mode.

Other screen colours are taken from your Windows system settings, which you can change if you wish. To change the colour of the text in Reports, Tables, Charts, Trees and Detail Boxes, use the **Style** dialogue produced by **Print > Fonts**.

The following two options bring up the **Options** dialogue, from which they can be set: See the comments about these in the previous section.

List Paging

Number of Windows

At the bottom of this menu is a list of currently-open display windows. The number keys can select another open window from this list.

L Help Menu Choices

Press the function key F1 to get help on any menu or window, even if no Help button is shown. In the on-line help, find out how to use it by pressing F1. You can add your own comments to the on-line help if you want to: press F1 and then see under Customizing Help.

The choices in this help menu are:

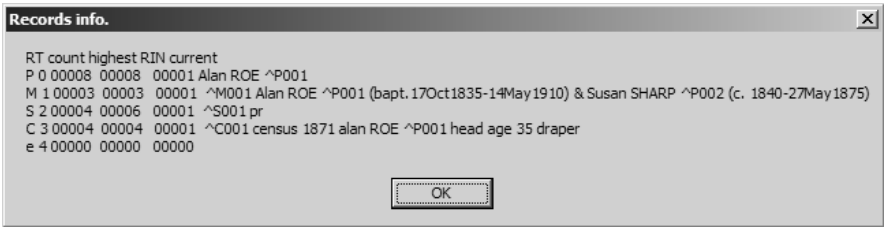
About copyright : shows basic PediTree version, copyright and contact information in a message-box. A Help button leads to an introductory page of the on-line help.

Contents : brings up the main contents page of the on-line help.

Version : shows the program version number and a summary of changes from the previous release. The Help button gives the on-line help version number and a history of changes.

Hints and Tips : brings up some useful hints for when you first open a database.

Current RINs : shows a list of Record-types (RT), each with their record-count, the highest RIN used and the current RIN, together with a brief script summary of the contents of that current record. The record-types are identified by a letter and number, e.g. P 0 (Person); M 1 (Marriage; S 2 (source); C 3 (census); e 4 (empty – space for a new record-type).



diagnostics : shows a list of warnings discovered in a session or of errors for Pedigree Software use during development. You may be asked to look at this if there are problems. Click on this list box to hide it. Right click inside it to save it to a file which can then be printed using Windows notepad or your word processor. Any initial picture script syntax errors will be listed here. A diagnostic log of the numbers of records for each type of record is shown after closing the database.

debug : toggle on or off the logging of diagnostics (other than errors) to the diagnostics list. A tick will show when logging is on. When it is on, picture scripts will be interspersed with the script names.

Diagnostic log example

The log is created on opening and closing a database, also in List places, GEDCOM error reports, or whenever an error in the program is encountered, optionally after debug is turned on. The log is cleared when debug is turned on.

Here is a normal example of a log with no problems.

PediTree v3.038 DB991212 04/03/00 17:55:59
d:\pedigree\ken712.ped last saved by 2.6J at 2198 updates
1961 Person
565 Marriage
185 Source
165 Census

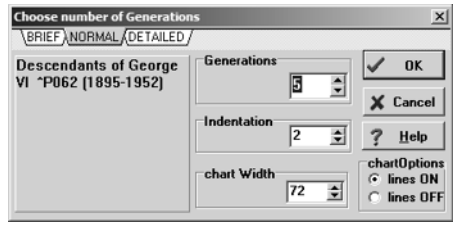
Another example that includes the results of a Check Database operation is shown earlier in this chapter, in section B File Menu Functions.

Chapter 9 Charts and Printing

This chapter deals first with the Ancestors and Descendant Charts that PediTree provides, then with topics concerned with printing them. These printing topics are common to all forms of printer output, including the Tables, Reports and Trees to be described in subsequent chapters.

A Ancestors and Descendant Charts

These two charts display either the ancestors or the descendants of an individual in indented form.



To produce an Ancestors or Descendants chart, first choose a person by clicking in a Family display or List display of a Person list. Then from the main menu, **choose Print > Ancestors chart** or **Print > Descendants chart** to bring up a **Choose number of Generations** dialogue. The Toolbar buttons  for Ancestors Chart and  for Descendants Chart are convenient.

Set the number of generations that you want to include. The indentation, width (250 maximum) and lines ON/OFF can be changed. These changes last for the current PediTree session only. Ensure that the width is at least 20 + (indentation x generations), otherwise there won't be space for any detail.

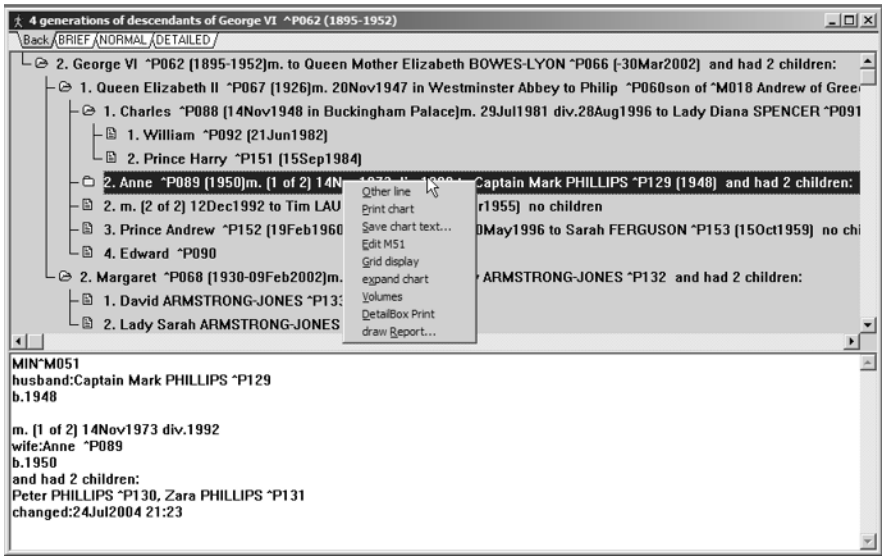
If you want to send the chart in an email, make the width less than 72. For printing, make the width higher than 80 if you want only the page width to restrict it, depending on your font size.

The level of detail in the outline Chart (to be displayed first) can be selected by clicking a tab at the top. Print preview detail can be chosen later. If you want to change the level of detail in the outline after you have drawn it, then close the display window and start again.

Click the OK button and a new Chart Outline View display will appear, as on the next page. The text displayed is determined by the brief, normal or detailed Achart picture scripts in the database.

You may have several charts' displays open at the same time. In these displays, left and right arrow keys move generation levels. Ctrl+up or Ctrl+down will move between descendant siblings or ancestor spouses, along the vertical lines.

An open folder showing some family can be shut, showing a shut briefcase to show more of the siblings in one family. Double-click on a line showing a shut briefcase will expand one level.



A single click on a descendant will display a Marriage Detail Box (or a Person Detail Box if they have no spouse) and a single click on an ancestor will show a Person Detail Box.

In Descendant charts, the Dchart brief, normal or detailed picture script is used to show one line against the outline diagram symbol. When you click on a line, the Detail Box will show either the Marriage or Person detailBox script output depending on whether they have a Marriage record. The husband is shown first, not necessarily the descendant as shown in the chart.

Only one line of text per descendant or ancestor is shown on the screen with some short vertical symbols (|) representing newline characters. The full printout shows all detail wrapped to the width of the page.

A right-click in the outline view will bring up a menu with the following options; first left-click on a row of interest to select a person or marriage for Mark *Id*, Edit *Id* or Grid display (*Id* is the RIN of the selected row):-

Mark *Id* (person leaf only): mark the chosen person for subsequent placing into another position; their details will be displayed on the Toolbar.

eXpand chart : will reopen any closed branches and will create new ones for one more generation level, each time that you use it. Check with the Volumes option to see if no more generations can be added. For big charts, you will be asked about every 400 lines to confirm you want to continue. There will be a pause if you cancel as it draws a big chart of hundreds of lines.

There is a limit of 16,000 leaves, but the width is insufficient for more than 40 generations! Double-click on any final leaves with a plus sign if you just want to expand individual leaves.

Save document : save the full text (not just the on-screen outline line) of the chart to a file. A **Save File** dialogue will allow you to choose the folder and filename. The filename will be suffixed .TXT unless you choose IBMPC characters with a suffix of .PC8. The default is to save the outline as a .txt file with the lines as + | - characters, instead of IBM box characters that need the MS Line-Draw font.

The initial folder is that containing the database; change it to wherever you prefer. The file will be formatted according to the options that you selected in the chart dialogue with the indentation, width and lines ON/OFF.

If you open the resulting file in your word processor, you should select all the text and choose a fixed-space font such as Courier, to avoid the vertical alignment of indentation lines going haywire.

Other line : where there is an intermarriage, say between cousins, Descendants charts will show 'see other' only against the second occurrence of the marriage, to avoid repeating children. This may not be a later line, but could be a higher generation level. Right click to get this option and then click it to cycle around each of the repeated marriages in Descendants charts or people in Ancestors charts.

Print chart : print the chart. See Printing below.

Edit *Id* : bring up an Edit display for the row selected by the last left click.

Grid display : bring up an Edit grid (horizontal) for the row selected by the last left click.

Print Detail Box : print the contents shown below the chart outline in the Detail Box, but not limited to its size on this screen. It uses any print setup or font that you have set in Print menu using the heading and body font, not the screen detail box.

Volumes : will give statistics on the number of generations and the number of item lines in each generation.

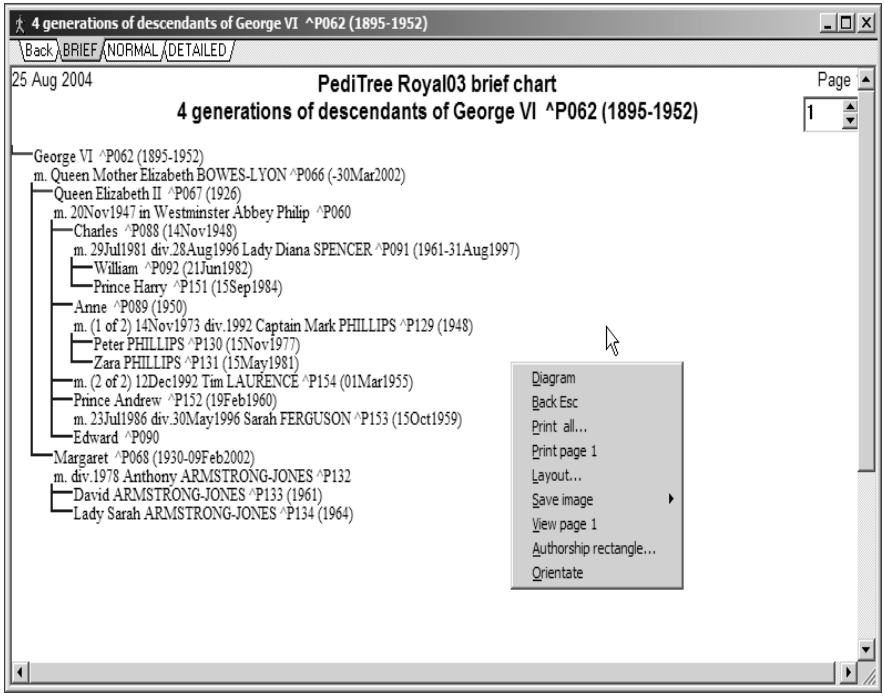
draw Report : the chart outline will be replaced by a Report. See chapter 10, section B for further details.

Preview and Print Charts

At the top of the Chart outline view display the picture script choices are shown as tabs. Click one of them to preview the full detail that would be printed. The

resulting print preview shows the same tabs, so you can easily preview differing levels of detail.

The horizontal lines against each descendant and spouse can be coloured like tree



lines. The PLAN LineDown picture script is used for each descendant, as described in chapter 4 section D *Tree Line Style changes*.

The default print title and heading are shown at the top. They can be changed by clicking at the top of the screen, then altering them in the resulting Printing dialogue.

Right-click in the preview to bring up a menu with the following choices:

Diagram :
Back Esc : return to the outline view

Print all... : for all pages of the Chart

Print page *n* : for the current page n, e.g. Print page 1.

See section B *Printing* below

Layout... : brings up a Layout dialogue to change the Chart layout.

Save image : save the current page as an image in JPG format.

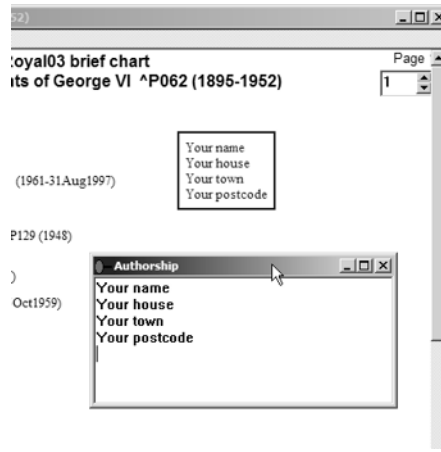
View page *m* : view the next page, e.g. View page 2

Authorship rectangle... : places a rectangle with your personal details at the point at which you right-clicked. The text is taken from your PediTree registration file and is presented to you first in an editing window (as shown) for you to make any required changes. Double-click in this window to place the rectangle. To remove the rectangle, temporarily select another Table design tab, then return to this one.

Orientate : brings up a Print Setup dialogue so that you can change the paper orientation (or other settings).

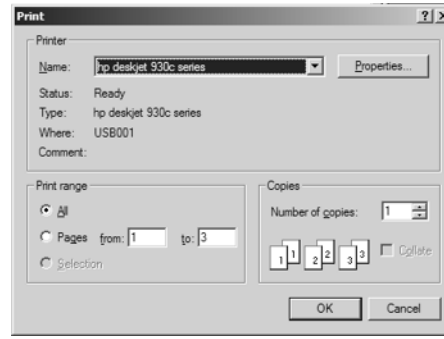
B Printing

Whenever you choose to print a Chart, Table, Report or Tree, then two common steps follow. These will now be described.



First a standard **Print** dialogue appears. This allows you to select a printer and set its properties, if you haven't done so earlier. For example, you can change the page orientation, but this will usually cause the preview to be redrawn.

The dialogue shows the number of pages to be printed. If you wish, you can select one or more pages here. Clicking Cancel will quit the printing operation.

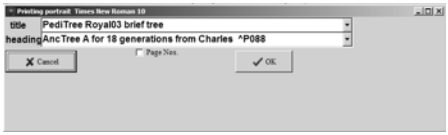


On clicking OK, the PediTree **Printing** Dialogue will appear, showing title and heading, with an option to print odd, even or all pages. This enables you to achieve double-sided printing, if your printer doesn't have this facility.

When printing Trees, you can show the row and page number in the top

right corner by marking X in the check box for **Page Nos**.

If the title or heading is not to your liking, then you can select an old one saved in PediTree by clicking on the right-hand down-arrow and selecting one of those shown. You can also edit the title or heading.



If you delete the title or heading completely, then PediTree creates a default for Reports and Charts. Reselect the top tab to restore a default heading for Tables and Trees. However, if you replace the title or heading with a SPACE BAR character or two, then the line will be blank.

Click OK when satisfied, or Cancel to abandon printing. Once printing has started, there is a risk of a program error when canceling a print. Put your printer off-line, and let Windows detect this and give you the option to try again or cancel. Wait until the Printing dialogue has disappeared before continuing with PediTree.

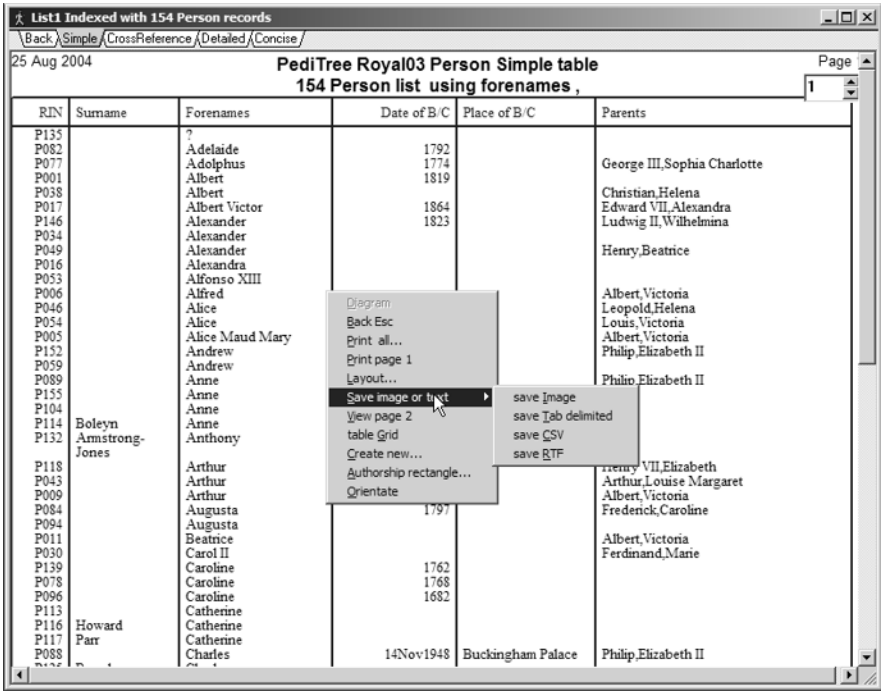
Chapter 10 Tables and Reports

PediTree can produce two types of tabulated output: Tables and Reports. Tables have multiple columns and display one or more records, with each record taking as much vertical space as it needs; Reports have a fixed layout on the page for one record at a time. In both cases, you start by having a copy drawn on the screen; you can then view it and/or modify it before printing.

The title, body contents and background are able to use different fonts chosen from the main menu **Print > Fonts Style** dialogue. Background lines and text may be best in a different colour from the body contents.

A Draw Table

The production of a Table is started from a List display pop-up menu, not from the main Print menu. On entry, the top of a Table is displayed. Tabs across the top of the display show the names of Tables that can be printed for the type of list that you selected. To go back to the original List display, click the tab for Back, press the Esc key, or right click and choose **Back**.



Click on the tab for the Table you wish to view. The display can be resized or scrolled to see the rest of the page. You can view different pages by altering the page number displayed top right and then clicking in the page-number box.

Right click to pop up a menu with the following choices:

Back Esc : to return to the list or family display

Print all : print all pages of the Table.

Print page *n* : for the current page *n*, e.g. Print page 1.

You may be warned to select Set-up if the width is greater than the current printer page paper width. See chapter 9 section B for the printing procedure.

When you choose to print all pages, a list box will temporarily show the item count of the first record on each page, which is useful to see how many are left on the final page. The final page is then shown on the screen. You can cancel this print (if you just want a page count) or specify the pages required. You can also find the last page by clicking the page number to a high value.

Layout : brings up a Layout dialogue to change the Table layout. See *Table Design* below.

Save image or text : the whole Table can be saved in various formats. See *Save as Text or Image* below.

View page *m* : view the next page, e.g. View page 2

table Grid : This is a view of the whole list shown as a grid with columns, but no horizontal ruling. As the whole list has to be drawn, it will take more time than previewing the first page, but less time than previewing all pages. See *Table Grid* below.

Create new... : create a new blank Table. Within this, right-click and choose **Layout** to fill in the details.

Authorship rectangle : places a rectangle with your personal details at the point at which you right-clicked. The text is taken from your PediTree registration file and is presented to you first in an editing window for you to make any required changes. Double-click in this window to place the rectangle. To remove the rectangle, temporarily select another Table design, then return to this one.

Orientate : brings up a **Print Setup** dialogue so that you can change the paper orientation (or other settings).

Save as Text or Image

The Print Preview display for any type of Chart, Tree, Report, or Table can be saved to a file as a graphic image in JPEG format (filetype .jpg). The display is saved at screen resolution (typically 72 dpi), so may be disappointing if printed.

Tables can alternatively be saved in various text formats: you have a choice of Tab delimited, CSV (Comma Separated Values) or RTF. Tab-delimited and CSV are similar, the difference being how the text in the columns of the Table are separated: either by a tab character (Tab delimited) or by a comma (Comma Separated Values). The former is suitable for import into a Word Processor, the latter into a spread-sheet.

The first row in each case will contain the titles of the columns in the Table. Any new line characters within a column will terminate the output from that column. Because a column entry is limited to 255 characters, any **longtext** fields may be cut short.

Rich Text Format (RTF) is an alternative for transfer to Microsoft Word, WordPad, WordPerfect, OpenOffice or other word processors. It allows more textual style features to be recorded, such as font names, sizes and colours, and uses the table column features of a word processor. Further editing in your word processor is easy. Some are better at importing this format than others; WordPad is particularly poor; it does not support the title, date, page numbers and heading of the table – just the columns, and it will not wrap cells that have more than one line or wider than the cell.

If you choose to export RTF, a message box will ask if you want to open the new RTF file in the word processor on your PC that is the default application for .RTF files, usually Word. This application will open alongside PediTree, but you must close it yourself when you have finished with that file. If you rewrite the same filename later, it must have been closed.

If the left edge column line is invisible when you preview the table in the word processor, slightly increase the left margin in its printer setup, or return to PediTree and increase the left margin in Layout by 1.

1. To save, right-click on a Chart layout, or print preview and choose Save image or Save image or text, whichever is available. In the second case, a sub-menu will give you a choice of Save image, Save Tab delimited, Save CSV or save RTF
2. A standard **Save As** dialogue will allow you to give a filename and select a folder. Click Save to finish.

Table Design

You can design a new Table, add, change or delete a column, change its right, centre or default left justification. (Use right justification for dates and perhaps names to align identical surnames.)

The width of the Table is based on the width of your paper, depending on whether you have selected landscape or portrait orientation. The columns are spaced out proportionately on the column widths specified in the Layout dialogue. As a rough guide, if you have more than 100 characters across, use landscape mode or set the font size to 8 or less in the **Style** dialogue, obtained from the main menu by **Printer > Fonts**.

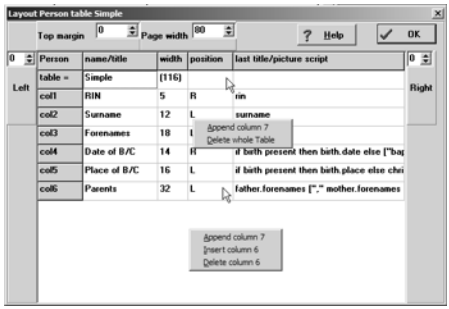
Each table column has a space either side and one inter-column space, with a final column space making the total width = (total width of columns) + 3*(number of columns) + 1. This total is shown at the top of the Layout grid. The left and right margin are added to this before dividing up the width of your portrait or landscape paper into column widths. The proportionally-spaced text is then fitted into this width and the number of lines of word-wrapping used to find out if this cell will fit before hitting the bottom of the page.

Column sizes can be changed in the Layout dialogue, or in the Table view using the left mouse button to drag the top of a column sideways and releasing it. It only directly affects the column in which you use the pointer, but may alter the apparent width of the other columns.

PediTree starts a new page with a new record so avoiding widows and orphaned lines of text belonging to another page. However, if a record cannot fit a page, the end of the record will be cut off.

Table Layout Changes

Always back-up your database before making changes, which cannot be undone.



The Layout dialogue lists all the columns of a Table with the start of the picture scripts that are used for each column. Clicking on the picture script will show it in full in the normal **Picture Scripts Editor**, where it can be changed.

The second line will show the name of the Table and the overall width calculated from the column settings.

Right click on the title line to get a pop-up menu (as shown) to append a new Table column, or delete the whole table. Deleting a Table merely changes the

name of the table to 'erased'. It will then be deleted at the end of the session, when you close the database or exit PediTree. However, before then the Table could be rejuvenated by changing its name back to a valid one.

You can edit the table name to a unique (for this record type) fully alphabetic name of up to 16 characters without spaces or numbers, then click OK.

Right click on the definition of a column to give a pop-up menu with the following options:-

Append column *n* : add a new column at the right hand end of the Table (end of the list).

Insert column *n* : insert a new column before the present one. New columns are by default left-justified with a width of 20.

Delete column *n* : remove the current column and move the others up.

After creating a new column, you will need to insert a column title, alter the position (if required) and add a picture script.

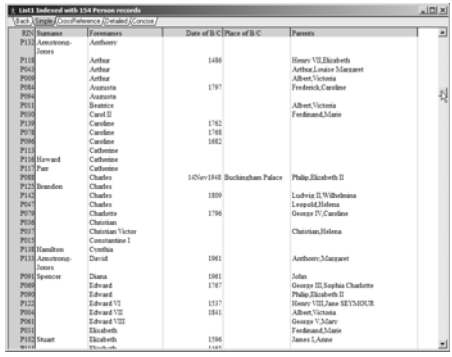
Click OK to confirm the changes and view the result. You can adjust the Table column widths by dragging and dropping in Table view mode, or by returning to the layout dialogue and changing the width values.

To rearrange the order of columns in a Table, go to the Layout dialogue, hold down the left mouse button on the left hand grey row name and drag it to the required position. The dialogue will show that the row in the definition has moved, but it will retain its old column number for now.

Rearrange other rows of the definition before clicking OK to redraw the Table.

Table Grid

This provides a view of the whole Table shown as a grid with columns, but no horizontal ruling. It is useful for rapid browsing through the grid for examining the data.



As the whole list has to be drawn, it takes more time than previewing the first page, but less time than previewing all pages. All columns will be left justified, ignoring design parameters for centring or right justification. Columnar lines can be moved but do not affect the design column widths.

The column titles/headings will remain in position, however far down the table that you browse. You can lock left-hand columns to prevent scrolling, while you move to see right hand columns. Left click (select) a cell in a normal column, then right click and select **lock column**: the columns to the left of the selected cell will be shaded and locked from scrolling, just as the heading/column title rows are. In the illustration, the left-hand column has been so locked.

To return to the normal view, right-click and select **View page n**.

B Draw Report

The production of a Report is started from a List display or Family display pop-up menu, not from the main Print menu. Reports of an individual record can be printed, as can Reports for all the records in a list.

On entry, the top of a Report is displayed. Tabs across the top of the display show the names of Reports that can be printed for the type of record that you selected. To go back to the original Family or List display, click the tab for Back, press the Esc key, or right click and choose Back.

Click on the tab for the Report you wish to view. The display can be resized or scrolled to see the rest of the Report.

Right click to pop up a menu with the following choices:

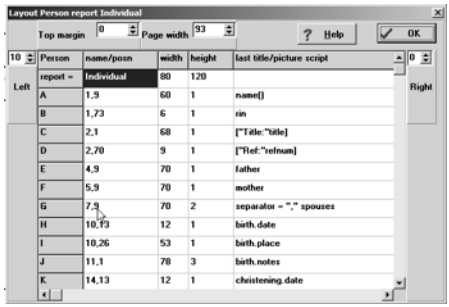
Back Esc : to return to the list or family display

Print all : print Reports for all records of the list; you will be warned of the total number.

Print page 1 : for the current record (page).

You may be warned to select Set-up if the width is greater than the current printer page paper width. See chapter 9 section B for the printing procedure.

Layout : change Report layout definitions. (only left, right and top margins can be altered; see illustration)



Save image : save this page as an image in JPG form.

View : to select the page under the cursor to View it and perhaps print all pages.

Authorship rectangle : as described previously.

If the Report (as defined in Pedigree for DOS) has a bottom area unlimited by a background line that would go onto subsequent pages, PediTree will continue printing it for several pages, not limited by the height of that area nor the page height. It is not yet possible to preview these pages.

Report Design

At present, Report design must be done using Pedigree for DOS.

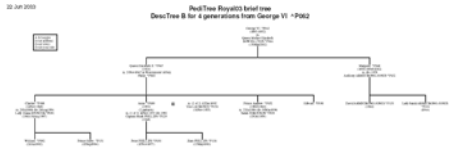
Images can be placed in one or more of the rectangular areas when you design the Report. When pressing F5 (in Pedigree) to specify the picture script, it should be:

```
"Image^" objects.file
```

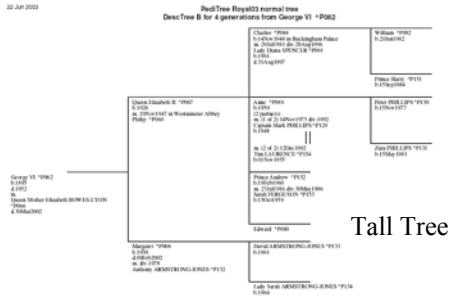
(the caret symbol ^ is above key 6).

This will allow a path and filename to be followed to load a file as the image to be displayed and printed. The image will be scaled to fit the box and positioned at the left or top of the box depending on which dimension has to be reduced. You may find that a squarish box is the best compromise unless you have standardised the aspect ratio of your images. The ratio of character width to line height is approximately 3:4 but this can vary with fonts and PediTree may adjust the height to fit the paper size.

Chapter 11 Trees



Wide Tree



Tall Tree

PediTree provides two forms of drop-line Tree: Wide Trees and Tall Trees. Wide Trees have the generations running from top to bottom of the page; Tall Trees have the generations across the page, which makes for a more compact (but less conventional) layout. Before you can draw and print either type of Tree, you must make an Ancestors plan or Descendants plan. See *Create Descendants and Ancestors Plan in* chapter 8 section E for details.

Once the appropriate plan is displayed as a list, then you can choose Wide Tree or Tall Tree from the pop-up menu in the List display. This produces a Tree Layout display with information to help you fit the tree onto a minimum number of sheets of paper.

At the top is shown a message containing the maximum strips and generations such as:

1 row of 3 pages wide , each page 5 generations of 7 strips wide

Green dashed lines will criss-cross the diagram to show where the page boundaries would separate complete boxes, based on the printer page-size that you

selected. (The pages shown on the diagram do not have the same aspect ratio as the printed page.)

You can change between portrait and landscape orientation or change font size or other layout parameters. PediTree will then recalculate how the plan will fit your paper and re-display the layout.

Tabs at the top show the possible picture script names, with Normal selected initially. Click on another tab if you want to use a different script to display this Tree. You do not have to create a different plan.

The rectangle containing the text about each person on the tree defaults to a maximum size of 25 large characters (like M or X) wide by 8 high (not including the lines and spaces around the box). If the font used is proportionally spaced, then there will be more than 25 characters in that space. The width, height and position of text within these boxes may be changed from the Layout dialogue, obtained from a pop-up menu. These settings will be remembered between PediTree sessions.

The layout diagram will show the paper orientation, and width and height used in the boxes. The width may be greater than your setting, because the program will use any spare characters to fill the width of the paper, without increasing the number of strips.

For Tall Trees, the position of the ancestors can be changed between left and right in the Layout dialogue. The right setting is recommended for both Ancestor birth-brief style and Descendants Trees, so that they can be turned sideways with ancestor at the top and children left to right. (The Report design called 'Pedigree' is also in the style of a birth-brief.)

For Wide Trees, the layout diagram (as illustrated) will show all the tree, using cyan to show boxes with numbers of lines of text less than the box height and fuchsia for those that are too big. Each box contains a figure which is the number of lines in that box, including sometimes a final blank new line. Number of truncated boxes are shown at the top left of the window.

Hold the left button down on any box to view the text and the differences from the defined box size show at the top. The lines that would be lost are shown below `*** lost=>`. The treeref (generation:strip) of that box will be shown at the bottom. The selected person becomes your current person and marriage so that you can use the main menus to display a new family or edit that selected RIN if you spot an error.

Images can be shown on Wide Trees using the Brief picture script, if the box size is deep enough (say 20 lines, or 6 lines free after the text is shown). They cannot be shown on Tall Trees.

The title and heading will appear only on page 1 of row 1, although all of row 1 pages will have both top space and heading space allocated, whilst all other rows will have only top spaces set in the Layout dialogue.

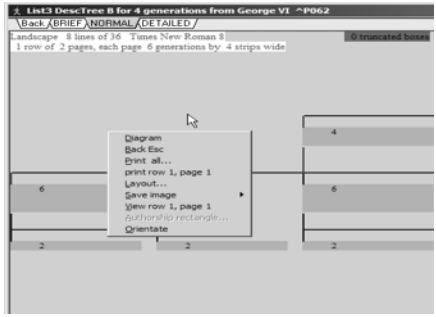
A right-click brings up a menu with the following choices:

Diagram :
Back Esc : return to the List display

Print all : for all pages of the Tree

Print row *n*, page *m* : for the current page, e.g. Print row 1, page 1.

This will print all pages or the selected page of the Tree, but you will probably prefer to see a print preview first. See chapter 9 section B for information about the printing procedure.



Layout : brings up the Layout dialogue to change the Tree layout. See below.

Save image : save the Layout diagram as an image in JPG format.

View row *n*, page *m* : see a print preview of this page

Authorship rectangle : (disabled)

Orientate : brings up a Print Setup dialogue so that you can change the paper orientation (or other settings).

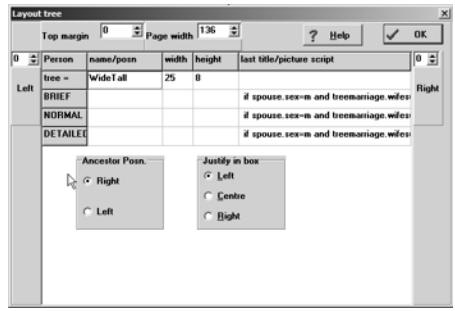
Choosing the **View...** option brings up a print preview of the chosen page of the Tree. A right-click here produces a similar pop-up menu, with a few differences:-

Diagram : return to the Layout display

Save image : save this page of the Tree as an image in JPG format.

Authorship rectangle (row 1, page 1 only) : places a rectangle with your personal details at the point at which you right-clicked. The text is taken from your PediTree registration file and is presented to you first in an editing window for you to make any required changes. Double-click in this window to place the rectangle, when the Layout diagram will re-appear. To remove the rectangle, temporarily select another picture script tab, then return to this one.

Layout Dialogue



This is illustrated opposite, for a Tall Tree; a Wide Tree omits the **Ancestor Posn**. box.

Left and right margins can be changed using a spin control at the extreme left and right of this dialogue. Margins are allocated in spacing of body size characters.

The top margin above the title is allocated in lines of blank heading size font.

Page width is displayed, but has little meaning in PediTree, which calculates it from the font size and page width instead.

Click OK to save changes or Cancel to return to the display without making changes.

Tree Warning Message

In a Wide Tree, PediTree divides up the printer page into boxes - generations high, and strips wide. If the Layout width and height is too big, or the printer page has too few pixels wide or high, then it gives zero generations or strips. (The example above was produced by using a large font-size on A5 paper.)

Reduce the font size from the print menu, or use the main menu **Print > Reports > Person tree WideTall** to reduce the width or height before trying again.

Chapter 12 GEDCOM

A Introduction

GEDCOM is the data interchange standard devised by the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints (LDS) for transferring data between different programs for genealogy. GEDCOM files represent the information being transferred in text lines that are identified by a numeric level and a 3–4 letter tag. However, each program uses its own combination of levels and tags, thus causing some difficulty in transfer.

Pedigree Software's original technical database design was based on the then-current version of GEDCOM. Pedigree for DOS implemented its own extensions to this standard to handle long text fields. PediTree can handle GEDCOM version 4 files, including Pedigree's extensions, for perfect exchange between Pedigree Software databases.

GEDCOM version 5.5 is now in most common use and has some features that cannot be implemented directly in Pedigree Software's databases. However, this version can be exported by PediTree from databases that have certain additional picture scripts, such as those based on **Elton55**. It can be imported into PediTree after conversion using the utility program GedUtils. Version 5.5 can also be produced from GEDCOM 4 files using the utility Ped-FHS.exe.

B Sample of a GEDCOM 4 File

Here are two fragments from a GEDCOM file, with the Person record for Alan Roe and his Marriage record (GEDCOM uses INDI for Person and FAM for Marriage):-

```
0 @I1@ INDI              Start of Person Record: RIN P1
1 SEX M
1 NAME Alan /Roe/        Forenames /Surname/
1 FAMC @F3@              Link to parents' marriage
1 FAMS @F1@              Link to Alan's marriage (M1)
1 CHR                    Christening (Event group)
2 DATE 17 Oct 1835
2 PLAC Slindon, Sussex
2 NOTE Christening: source, parish register at West Sussex
       Record Office
1 DEAT                   Death (Event group)
2 DATE 14 May 1910
2 PLAC Brighton
1 EDUC Brighton Grammar school
1 OCCU                   Occupation group
2 TITL farmer
2 PLAC Worthing
2 FROM 1862

0 @F1@ FAM               Alan's marriage record: RIN M1
```

```
1 HUSB @I1@              Link to Alan's Person record
1 WIFE @I2@              Link to his wife's Person record
1 CHIL @I3@              Links to 3 children
1 CHIL @I5@
1 CHIL @I4@
1 MARR                   Marriage (Event group)
2 DATE 17 Jun 1862
2 PLAC Slindon, Sussex
```

Each line starts with the level, followed by the tag. Each record starts at level 0, with the @crossreference@ preceding the tag. Fields within the record are at level 1, group fields at level 2. Links (GEDCOM calls them pointers) are enclosed in @..@. The PediTree forenames and surname fields are combined into one field with the tag NAME. The note in Christening has been wrapped above; in the GEDCOM file it would be on one line. The shorthand way to refer to this field by the GEDCOM tags would be INDI.CHR.NOTE (level-0 tag. level-1 tag.level-2 tag). In GEDCOM 4 you can have fields at level 3 with the tag CONT that simply continue the preceding level-2 field.

C GEDCOM version 5.5

This standard changed some of the 3–4 letter tags that identify each field being transferred; Pedigree Software used some non-standard tags anyway. It also allows a deeper structure of the data with level numbers for source citations that are higher than Pedigree's database can store. This brings difficulties with importing version 5.5 files, but these are now addressed by PediTree's GEDCOM import facilities.

Export to other Family History Systems

PediTree provides GEDCOM 5.5 export by using picture scripts named GEDCOM in the Person, Marriage and Source records. These in turn use other capitalised named scripts for Census records and other data groups. The **Elton55** database includes these scripts.

To convert your own database to **Elton55** without problems, your database must have been based on earlier Pedigree Software definitions called **Families**, **Census** or **Elton**.

The GEDCOM 5.5 format has to be modified to satisfy other popular family history programs like *Family Tree Maker* (FTW) and *Personal Ancestral File*. PediTree makes the following changes when exporting this version:

Prefixes in dates for occupations and residences are removed by PediTree. The 'from' and 'to' dates are exported in a single `DATE BET` tag without any prefixes such as before, between and after.

Quarter dates (Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4) are translated by PediTree into `ABT FEB`, `ABT MAY`, `ABT AUG`, `ABT NOV`.

Links to RINs that are not in the export, especially if it is a partial export, are not written to the file. This relies on the exact formatting of links such as:

```
2 SOUR @S-S001@
```

FTW and other programs may truncate text from fields like title, refnum and education where it is too long. Dual dates may be rejected in months after March, or years after 1752.

D GEDCOM Export

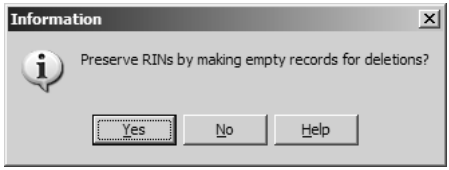
Export the Whole Database

For GEDCOM export of the whole database, choose **File >Save As GEDCOM** from the main menu. If your database is based on **Elton55**, then you will be able to choose the GEDCOM version to use:

GEDCOM 4 Pedigree for export to another Pedigree Software database.
GEDCOM 5.5 for export to other Family History Systems.

1. A standard **Save As** dialogue allows you to select the folder and give a filename. You can choose to have PediTree remember the folder used for this dialogue, rather than default to that containing your database folder: see chapter 8 section J Options Dialogue. After making your choice, click on **Save**.

2. A message 'Preserve RINs by making empty records for deletions?' is displayed. Click Yes to keep the empty records, No to omit them. On subsequent import, RINs are allocated sequentially from one; keeping the empty records ensures that the original RINs are preserved, otherwise records following a deletion will be re-numbered. However, you will need to delete the empty records yourself after importing the file.



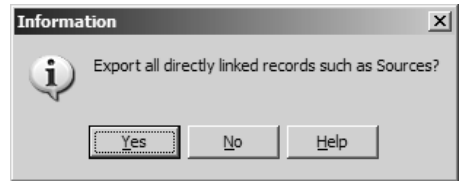
Export a List

Alternatively, you may wish to export only part of your database, perhaps to send relevant information to other people with unrelated branches omitted. PediTree provides GEDCOM export of records in a list or plan, with related Person, Marriage, Source and Census records included. For a Person list, the related records may be parents, spouse(s) and adoptive parents' Marriages; Sources for events, occupations, residences; and Sources and Censuses directly linked to the Person.

1 From a list, right-click and choose **Save list text, GED…** . You can then choose the GEDCOM version, as described in the previous section.

2 A standard **Save As** dialogue allows you to select the folder and give a filename. After making your choice, click on **Save**.

3 A message 'Export all directly linked records such as Sources?' is displayed. Click Yes to add linked records to those in the list, No to export the records in the list only. For a Person, these may be parents, spouses and adoptive parents' Marriages. For Marriages, these may be adopted children, and both spouses and children; Sources for events, occupations and residences; and Sources and Censuses linked directly from the Person. Exporting a plan will export all the people and marriages in the plan, and their directly linked records mentioned above. This may add another generation at the top and bottom of a plan.



To merge records from a number of different lists, you will need to use the facilities provided by the utility program GedUtils version 7. In this case, choose GEDCOM 4 Pedigree and export the records in the list only; GedUtils will add the linked records. See the on-line help in GedUtils for further information.

E GEDCOM Import

GEDCOM import occurs in two stages. First, the file to be imported is read and checked against the current database definition, to see that it matches. Secondly, the actual import is performed, once any mismatches found in the first phase have been resolved.

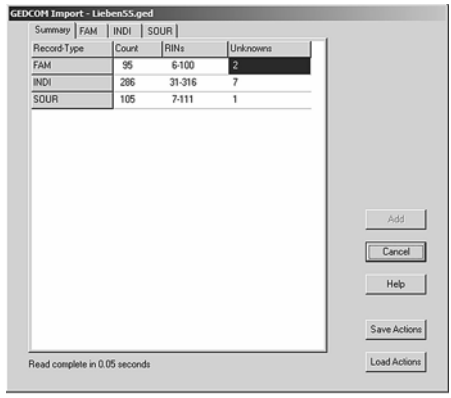
1 To start, choose **File > Import > GEDCOM** from the main menu.

2 A standard **File Open** dialogue will allow you to choose the folder and file to be imported. You can choose to have PediTree remember the folder used for this dialogue, rather than default to that containing your database folder: see Section D above. The same folder is used for both exporting and importing GEDCOM files.
The chosen file is read, with progress indication in the status line of the PediTree display.

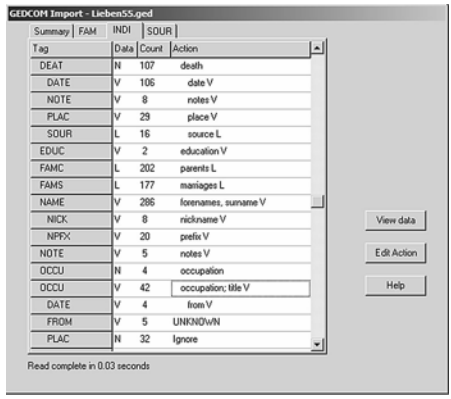
Note: there is a file named control.ged in every PediTree database folder. Although this is in GEDCOM format, it contains the database definitions, not the family information. Attempting to import this file will cause chaos.

3 On completion, an Import display appears, as shown opposite, with a summary of the file to be imported. There is a line for each record-type, showing the

number of records, the resulting RINs if the import proceeds and the number of unknown tags for that record-type. It is possible to proceed only if there are no unknown tags, that is, tags not matched in the current database definition. The Add button is enabled only if there are no unknowns and you are in Edit (update) mode. The purpose of the **Save Actions** and **Load Actions** buttons will be explained shortly.



4 There is a separate tab for each record-type that shows the details, chosen by clicking on the tab label in the usual way. There is a line for each GEDCOM tag, with the tag indented to show group-membership. The data column indicates whether this tag has no value (N), has a value (V) or is a link (L) to another record-type. The Count column shows the number of times this tag occurs in the file. The Action column depicts the way in which this tag will be treated during import; see *Actions* below for more information.



5 After selecting a particular line by a click with the mouse, clicking the **View data** button will display the information present in the records. Up to 50 entries are shown in a scrollable list, with the option to see more if required. Text entries are truncated if too long to display. This view may help you to decide what steps to take if the Action shown is UNKNOWN.

6 Clicking the **Edit Action** button brings up a dialogue that allows you to change the Action(s) for this particular tag, as will be described. Alternatively, you may wish to use some pre-defined Actions, which can be introduced by the **Load Actions** button on the Summary tab.

7 Once all unknown Actions have been changed, then the **Add** button on the Summary tab should be enabled. If not, you may need to change to the Edit (update) mode, which you can do without leaving the Import display.

8 Clicking the **Add** button will start the import of the file. If there already is information in your database, you will be asked to confirm that you have a back-up copy for safety.

Note: a failure during the import process may make your database unusable. Be sure that you have a back-up copy before proceeding.

On confirmation, the import will proceed, with progress display as before. On completion, the Summary tab will re-appear with a completion message and a **Finish** button in place of the **Add** button.

9 Clicking the **Finish** button will close the Import display. Either List display(s) of indexes or a Choose List dialogue will appear. If the completion message mentioned errors, then the diagnostics display will appear to show them.

Date Processing

The GEDCOM tag DATE may be followed by a date range, such as BET 1960 and 1977, which isn't acceptable in PediTree date-type fields. Such input is converted to two tags FROM and TO with one date in each. So you may see all three tags DATE, FROM and TO in the record-type tab.

Actions

Actions describe how a particular tag will be treated on import. Each tag has 1–3 Actions associated with it; multiple Actions are shown separated by semicolons, e.g. **occupation; title V** Here is a list of possible Actions, with their corresponding representation in the record-type tabs:-

Ignore – this tag is ignored during import; representation **Ignore**

Copy data to new field – a new occurrence of the field is created and the information with this tag is copied into it; representation, e.g. **notes V**

Copy text to new field – a new occurrence of the field is created and the given text is copied into it; representation e.g. **type "letter"**

Start new group – a new occurrence of the group is created; representation e.g. **occupation**

Start new record – this record-type tag is assigned to a given PediTree record-type; representation, e.g. **Census**

Append data to existing field – the information from this tag is added to an existing occurrence of the field, starting on a new line and prefixed by the given text. If there is yet no field of this name, then one is created; representation, e.g. **notes +"type" V**

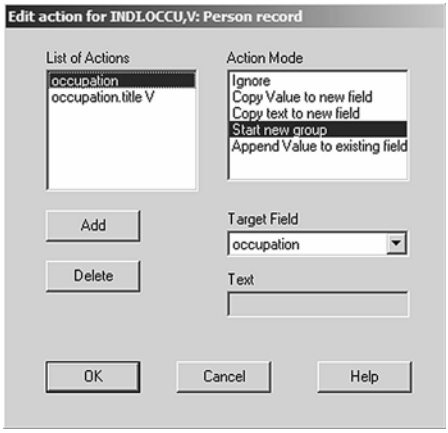
Unknown tag – tag not known, so action indeterminate; representation **UNKNOWN**

Name tag – the GEDCOM tag NAME holds both forenames and surname; representation **forenames, surname V**

Some of these Actions will be automatically assigned when the GEDCOM file is first read and the tags are compared to those in the current database. You can edit the Action(s) (as mentioned in step 6 above) to remove **Unknown** entries and/or change the way the file is imported.

Editing Actions

1 Click on the **Edit Action** button on a record-type tab to bring up the Edit Action dialogue. This example corresponds to the line with the dotted rectangle on the previous page, which has two Actions.



2 The individual Actions are shown in the **List of Actions** on the left. Other fields correspond to the highlighted entry.

3 Choose the **Action mode** from the list. The available choices depend upon the context.

4 Where relevant, choose from the **Target Field** drop-down list. Again, the contents of this list is context-related. If you are editing an Action for a record-type (top line of the relevant tab), then this list will be labelled **Record-types**.

5 For **Copy text** … or **Append Value** …, enter the text or prefix in the **Text** box.

6 The **Add** and **Delete** buttons affect the List of Actions: respectively adding another Action at the end of the list or deleting the chosen Action.

7 Click **OK** (or press Enter) to apply your edited Actions. If you change the Actions for a group-head tag (such as OCCU in this example) or a record-head, then the Actions for all subordinate tags will be changed to **Ignore**. So it is best to start at the top of the record-type tab when editing Actions.

The example shown here is of editing one of two group-head tags (see the example on page 113). In this situation, it is important that both group-head tags are set to start the same group, as the record-type display doesn't show which subordinate tags follow which group-head.

After editing Actions on all tabs to remove Unknowns or otherwise, you may wish to save your changes before proceeding. This may be done from the Summary tab, by clicking on the **Save Actions** button. A standard File Save dialogue

will then allow you to choose a folder and filename for your actions. Actions are saved with the file type .GIA (standing for GEDCOM Import Actions).

A number of files of Actions for particular imports are provided with PediTree. See PediTree help for details.

Note: when you click the Add button, the current Actions are always saved in file default.gia, overwriting any previous set. This file may be useful if you report any problems with GEDCOM import to Pedigree Software.

F GedUtils Utility

GedUtils v7 provides a number of functions concerned with GEDCOM files, especially the conversion of version 5.5 files for import into PediTree. GedUtils uses a GEDCOM Conversion Parameter (.GCP) file to convert the old tags and level structure into one that is suitable for a Pedigree Software database. These GCP files can be tailored to suit import to **Families**, **Census**, **Elton55** or any other Pedigree Software database. The **Fam55** database supplied with GedUtils, with the G55toPed.GCP file, will enable import of virtually all tags in a file conforming to the GEDCOM version 5.5 standard that is used by most major Genealogical Systems. Extracts from that **Fam55** database could be imported to other database designs, albeit with some data loss until more definitions are added.

One of GedUtils's other functions is the analysis of the number and types of tags in a GEDCOM file in order to assess whether any new definitions need to be added to a database, or whether conversion is needed, as described above. It can also combine a number of GEDCOM list exports into a single GEDCOM file. See the on-line help for GedUtils for more information.

Chapter 13 Appendices

A Shortcut keys

As an alternative to using a mouse/pointer, there are some functions that can be performed from the keyboard. These shortcut keys vary depending on the type of display. Generally, they are listed when you press F1 for help, but there are some generic keys that you can try. See chapter 7 section D for keys used in the Edit display.

Main menus - use Alt+ letter (e.g. Alt+F file)

menu items - press the letter that is underlined.

pop-up (right click) menu items - press the letter that is underlined.

In List windows, usually Ctrl will bring up the pop-up menu, from which a letter will choose a menu item.

Home goes to the beginning and End to the end of the list.

Esc will usually close a display window.

Tab will usually move the cursor to another part (component) in a window, or will move right between edit cells; **Shift+tab** will move left between cells.

Ctrl in list windows will pop-up a context menu (like right click).

Ctrl+tab will bring another window to the front.

F1 gives help on the current menu, item or window.

F4 toggles the Detail Box to full window and back. **Esc** closes it.

Ctrl+F4 closes the active window.

F8 from a list will choose that Person or Marriage for a new Family display, closing old ones.

F8 from the Family display will find that Person or Marriage in an index, creating one if necessary.

F10 will toggle to select the first main menu (File) then left/right up/down can select a menu item.

In some dialogues, like **Choose No. of Generations**, **select RIN** and the page number on Print Preview, there is a spin button with up/down triangles that respond to up/down cursor.

Dialogues generally - press the letter for a button if underlined

Open a database - up/ down, page up/down, Enter to select.

Lists - up/down, page up/down, home/end.

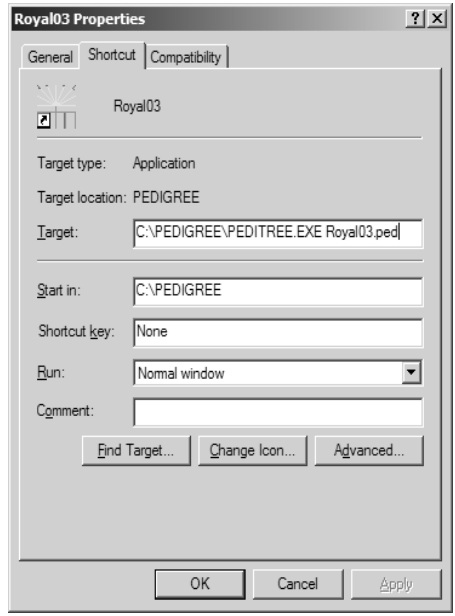
Print previews for Trees, Charts, Tables, Reports, Detail Box:

Home or End go to left or right margin
Page up/down,
Ctrl+Home or Ctrl+End goes to extreme top or bottom

B Opening a Database from a Windows Shortcut

Each Windows shortcut to PediTree (on Desktop or in the Start menu) can be arranged to open a database automatically.

1. Use Windows Explorer to find the PediTree program file, press the right mouse button and drag to the Desktop. Release the button and choose **Shortcut here**.
2. Left-click (or press F2) and name the short-cut with your database name.
3. Right-click, choose **Properties**, alter the command line (target) to append the path of the database you want to open.



C PediTree Registration File

The file **Pedigree.ENC** is your Registration file, supplied when you order PediTree (or Pedigree for DOS). To use PediTree to edit or print from databases of more than 150 records, you must have been registered for PediTree, with a 'w' suffix to your serial number or serial number >3200 and a date that is consistent with your version of PediTree.

If you think that you are entitled to use PediTree but your opening name and address does not contain a serial number like that, then from your latest Pedigree Software disk, drag this file into your PediTree folder, or use the DOS command, e.g.

XCOPY a:pedigree.enc c:\pedigree

D Files used by PediTree

The following files in the main working folder (usually c:\pedigree) are essential for PediTree to operate:

PediTree.EXE	executable program
Ped32.DLL	picture script support library
DB32.DLL	database support library
Pedigree.ENC	PediTree Registration file
PediTree.CHM	on-line help dictionary
PediTree.css	Style file for Web pages generated by the Web Output facility.
PedTree.INI	stores PediTree option settings that are not particular to one database, such as fonts, colours, hints and status-bar settings, Chart width and lines on/off, Tree width, height, justification and ancestor position. The last five database names used are stored here.
PVsort.COM	a version of RPsort by Robert Pirko which can be used for merging place pick-lists.
PVsort.DOC	Documentation for PVsort.

Optional files:

PLAC.LST	This is a place pick-list, which can be created from your own places by using **List > Place picklist**.
*.CSA	CSV Import Action files saved by the user.
*.GIA	GEDCOM Import Action files, supplied with PediTree and/or saved by the user.
*.WOP	Web Output Parameter files saved by the user.

Each database has its own folder, with filetype .PED, .PDG, .PDH, .PDJ, .PDM. These folders hold three files for each type of record. Those for the Person record-type are:-

Person.DAT	the data stored in a compact form
Person.IND	an index by RIN into Person.DAT
Person.SPC	a list of spaces free to place new or amended records.

Space in the .DAT file is allocated in chunks. The size of these chunks determines the maximum file size and is set by the database filetype, as follows:-

Filetype	**Chunk size**	**Maximum file size** (.DAT)
.PED	16 bytes	1Mb
.PDG	48 bytes	3Mb
.PDH	64 bytes	4Mb
.PDJ	96 bytes	6Mb) Not accessible to
.PDM	144 bytes	9Mb) Pedigree for DOS

Each field takes two bytes, plus what you type, except dates that always take three bytes. Empty fields take no space at all. Each record takes one or more chunks, enough to accommodate all the information. On average, therefore, half a chunk of space will be unused in each record. So it is sensible to use the smallest chunk-size that will accommodate your information.

Two special files in each database:

Control.GED the data dictionary of records, groups and fields and their relationship structure with picture scripts, report, tables, chart and tree layouts.

Note: this file does not contain any family information, so should not be imported into a PediTree database (by GEDCOM import).

Lists.DAT The RINs for all current lists in the database.

Databases Supplied

Elton55 is an example database to exploit PediTree features in a way that should not upset Pedigree for DOS. It can be the basis for your own databases. **Elton** was an older version that lacks the option to export GEDCOM 5.5.

Elton55.exe is an application for recreating **Elton55**.

Royal03 is an example database, for the tutorial in the Getting Started Guide v2, which contains an example of the royal family. It does not contain Source and Census records, and so should *not* be used for making a New DB for your own family.

Royal03.exe is an application for recreating Royal03.

E Soundex

These notes are copied from
http://www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy/census/soundex.html

Soundex is a coded surname (last name) index based on the way a surname sounds rather than the way it is spelled. Surnames that sound the same, but are spelled differently, like SMITH and SMYTH, have the same code and are filed together. The soundex coding system was developed so that you can find a surname even though it may have been recorded under various spellings.

Every soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as W-252 (hyphen shown here for clarity). The letter is always the first letter of the surname. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the soundex coding guide below. Zeroes are added at the end if necessary to produce a four-character code. Additional letters are disregarded.

Examples:

Washington is coded W-252 (W, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 2 for the G, remaining letters disregarded).
Lee is coded L-000 (L, 000 added).

Soundex Coding Guide

Number	Represents the Letters
1	B, F, P, V
2	C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z
3	D, T
4	L
5	M, N
6	R

Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y.

Additional Soundex Coding Rules

Names With Double Letters: if the surname has any double letters, they should be treated as one letter. For example:

Gutierrez is coded G-362 (G, 3 for the T, 6 for the first R, second R ignored, 2 for the Z).

Names with Letters Side-by-Side that have the Same Soundex Code Number: if the surname has different letters side-by-side that have the same number in the soundex coding guide, they should be treated as one letter. Examples:

Pfister is coded as P-236 (P, F ignored, 2 for the S, 3 for the T, 6 for the R).
Jackson is coded as J-250 (J, 2 for the C, K ignored, S ignored, 5 for the N, 0 added).
Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored, 2 for the K). Since the vowel 'A' separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

Names with Prefixes (PediTree requires spacing like De Gaulle): if a surname has a prefix, such as Van, Con, De, Di, La, or Le, code both with and without the prefix because the surname might be listed under either code. Note, however, that Mc and Mac are not considered prefixes.

For example, VanDeusen might be coded two ways:

V-532 (V, 5 for N, 3 for D, 2 for S)

or in PediTree if spelt Van Deusen

D-250 (D, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 0 added).

Consonant Separators: if a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) separates two consonants that have the same Soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is coded. Example:

> **Tymczak** is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored (see 'Side-by-Side' rule above), 2 for the K). Since the vowel 'A' separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

If 'H' or 'W' separate two consonants that have the same Soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is not coded. Example:

> **Ashcraft** is coded A-261 (A, 2 for the S, C ignored, 6 for the R, 1 for the F). It is not coded A-226.

PediTree's Use of Soundex

PediTree can use Soundex in two ways.

1. Prefix a field name with $ symbol to use it as index or sort key or show the code in a picture script - $surname gives A261 for Ashcraft
2. Use the comparison 'like' to compare the Soundex codes of two variables without prefixing either - surname like "Smith"

F Limits in PediTree and Pedigree

0-20 children in a family (per Marriage)

1 or 2 spouses in a Marriage

0-10 Marriages per Person

40 generations in a tree, with 5000 people nodes in a plan (but no limit in the database)

8000 strips in a Tall Tree

20 Databases (families.PED) in a folder for Pedigree (PediTree unlimited)

In Pedigree for DOS, use Change Directory from the file menu to go to another folder, which can contain a further 20 databases. Database names cannot be more than 8 characters (letters, numbers, -).

255 characters in a line of

data.TXT	(comma separated values)
CONTROL.GED	(filters, pictures, report width)
family.GED	(GEDCOM input/output file)
printer.PRN	(only 30 characters in a Pedigree printer sequence, 25 in seq. desc, 15 sequences, 20 synonyms)

7 Record-types

32,767 records per file.DAT (each file contains one type of record)

1 Mb/file for .PED databases
3 Mb/file for .PDG databases
4 Mb/file for .PDH databases
6 Mb/file for .PDJ databases (not Pedigree)
9 Mb/file for .PDM databases (not Pedigree)

50 Fields for each record-type

15 letters in a field name
10 fields in a group
255 characters in a text field
4090 characters in a longtext field
dates between 100 AD and 2100 AD
21 max. characters in a date edit, e.g. bef. 11 Mar 1699/1700
8 choice types ; PediTree /Pedigree have a limit of
17 different choice words (like M,F for sex) for each of the 8 choice types.

35 picture scripts for each record type or group

12 letters in picture script name
5 characters in a separator in Pedigree, but up to 12 in PediTree.
6 edit panels in a database

60 characters in a print title, heading

20 Tables (total for all record types)

30 characters in column heading
15 columns

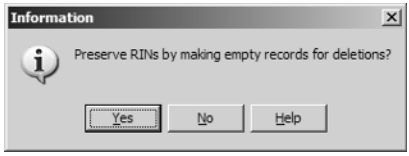
20 Reports (total for all record types)

20 Lists of records or tree plan positions (26 temporarily in PediTree)

G Messages

Information messages

These are either simple informatory boxes or slight errors that you should be aware of and possibly take some action. Here is an example.



Other possible messages are:-

Bad date 29/2/1823 in Person 1234 Pedigree allowed the entry of 29th February in non-leap years. This is the most likely cause of this error where the date is shown in this Windows default form.

No family known for PIN <number> A Descendants chart or plan cannot be made unless this Person has a partner.

No parents known for PIN <number> An Ancestors plan or chart cannot be made unless this Person's parents are recorded.

Warning messages

These are generally not so serious as to abandon your session. Press F1 when they occur to get help. Don't worry if the cursor is still an hour glass - just click it. For example:

Some picture script errors were found the user has probably omitted or made a mistake in one or more picture scripts in a group, record, table, report, chart or tree. Go to **Options > Picture scripts** where the errors will be listed. Each error will have the record name, type of script, name of report and column or area or script name.

<number> result resources reset in <picture script> an error has caused PediTree to reset its complex hierarchical stack of results from picture scripts and fetching fields from the database. This should not occur, but if frequent, please inform Pedigree Software with a note of where it happened.

<here> <word> unrecognised type in <name>
<here> <word> unrecognised field in <name>
<here> <word> unrecognised picture script for <name> at the point in the program called <here>, a <word> in a picture script has not been recognised as a Field Type or field name or picture script in a <name> of group or record. You must correct it to make the picture script work. Use one of the names listed in the definitions of the group or record.

<here>:Too many dotted variables = <word.word> at the point in the program called <here>, too many words (more than seven) have been joined together by full stops to make a hierarchical field name within a group and record and linked records.

List Dialogue -No records, so no list to display yet an index has been created ready to receive records.

List Dialogue - Delete list <number> this is just for you to confirm which list is to be deleted. All displays using this list will be closed.

List Dialogue-Incomplete key <number> this key number must not end with a group or record link and a full stop. Choose an elementary field.

Invalid in findRIN in trying to find a record, PediTree thinks that the record is not in the proper internal format. Try exporting the database in Pedigree into a GEDCOM file to see if there is a corrupted record. If so, then send a copy of the database to Pedigree Software with a note of which record gave this message. If sending by e-mail, ask first if the message will be more than 200Kb.

List Dialogue -Have you closed the DOS window? in large databases, the external file sort uses a DOS window to run pvsort.com. Please close it, so that PediTree can continue.

Cannot insert a line this is likely to be caused if you have Diagnostics ON for too long. Report it to Pedigree Software

When opening or closing a database, a message box may report inconsistent index sizes in a list, compared with the number of records of that type, such as

Index 4 = 97, should be 99
Index 5 = 97, should be 99
Do you want this fixed now?

Answer Y for yes to allow PediTree to try to correct the index(es).

Error messages

Generally this type of message box is shown when a serious error has occurred which may result in loss of recent data that you have entered in this session with PediTree. If you have any other Windows applications which are open, close them to save their results, before returning to PediTree.

Please note whether the failure was in PediView.exe, PediTree.exe or in Ped32.DLL or DB32.DLL. If no heading then it is likely to be a DLL. If you can repeat the fault, do not click the error box before clicking the main help menu item **Help > diagnostics** and save the log to a file for emailing to Pedigree Software.

You may continue cautiously, but first (if you can) finish all other open applications. You will have to click a blank part of the window in order to clear the hourglass cursor. Then click a line to cause a new Detail box display so that PediTree can clear its result resources.

Maximum file size exceeded one of the Person, Marriage... .DAT files has exceeded the size limit (1Mb limit for .ped databases or a higher limit for another type). See Diagnostics for the starting sizes in this session.

You need to move to a larger size-format, so proceed as follows:-

1. Back-up this database, then reopen it, and use **File > GEDCOM Export > GEDCOM 4**.
2. Use **File > New DB** and choose a bigger size format.
3. Switch to Edit mode, then **File >GEDCOM Import** to import the GEDCOM file exported in step 1.
4. Check that no errors have occurred and that the new database appears to contain all your information. Keep the old one until you are satisfied.

Pedigree.ENC user registration is invalid PediTree checks that your serial number, name and address are in a valid encoded file that should not be tampered with.

Cannot find Pedigree.ENC user registration PediTree will look for this file in the starting folder. See section C above.

illegal Fpos <number>Xrectypes
RecLength <number> not equal <number> final field
No picture for Fetch
<here> NameToken ft = <number>
<here>:CondType =<words> at the point in the program called <here>, a symbol has not been recognised. Make a note of this message to inform Pedigree Software.

GetBuffer. RIN 98 inconsistent for record type 4, RIN 99 this means that a Census record (type 4) RIN 99 is corrupt. Pedigree Software's Database Utilities program can be used to correct the error, by erasing the faulty record.

Alternatively, they ask you to send your database for correction. Never send your database, by email or otherwise, without first asking for advice.

Run-time error codes

Certain errors at run time cause the program to display an error message and may terminate:

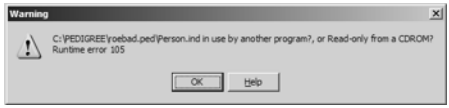
> Run-time error nnn at xxxxxxxx

where nnn is the run-time error number, and xxxxxxxx is the run-time error address..

The run-time errors are divided into three categories:

> Input/Output errors, numbered 100 through 149
> fatal errors, numbered 200 through 255
> Operating system errors

Most of these will be beyond your control, except possibly for a few input/output errors:-



100 Disk read error

101 Disk write error hardware problems, or disk full. Use scandisk to check.

105 File not open for output. Could be open in another program, or Read-only (possibly copied from a CDROM). See the *Getting Started Guide* for a method of removing the read-only attribute

Shown in Pedigree as DOS error 5.

H PediTree Shortcomings

Pedigree still has to be used to overcome the following shortcomings of PediTree (as at March 2011).

Printed Reports

Report areas sizes and background cannot be altered in PediTree yet. Picture scripts can be changed.

J Differences from Pedigree for DOS

PediTree has been designed to be as compatible as possible with Pedigree for DOS, but there are differences in order to take advantage of Windows facilities and upgrade the Pedigree language features.

Little attempt has been made to retain keyboard compatibility because of the fundamental nature of the change to mouse operation. The following are the main differences:

Lines of Descent

This is not implemented in the same way, but in two different ways.

If you just want the spouses in direct ancestry, then make a descendants plan for maximum generations for the ancestor that you would have marked in Pedigree line of descent. Find the person that you would have used as the descendant for the line in the plan list, noting their plan letter and generation number.

Make an ancestors plan with the FamilyDescent selecting the plan letter and generations noted. If there is more than one line of descent, then each will be shown with the blood line in red.

If you want the siblings in all the families in the descent, then make a full ancestors plan for the descendant with maximum number of generations. Find the ancestor in the plan list, noting their plan letter and generation. Subtract this generation from the base number shown at the top of the ancestor plan or with a

colon : in the choose list Then make a descendants plan with this number of generations using the letter chosen in the Family Descent combi-box.

RINs prefixed

PediTree will always prefix RINs by the first letter of the record type name such as P for Person and M for Marriage The number will be padded out to the maximum size for that type of record with leading zeroes. Remember to extend Report area sizes to cope with a RIN field of 6 characters.

EDIT Panels and PLAN Picture Script Names

PediTree prefixes edit panel names by EDIT and Plan picture script names by PLAN. As the overall size of name must not exceed 15, these names must not exceed 11 letters.

Editing Mode

PediTree has to be put into Edit mode.

F9 or Ctrl+S replace F10 to save. This saves all changes since the last save, not just those in one record.

Esc to Undo, also undoes all changes since the last committed save.

Sorting a List

Note that Pedigree does not create a new list whereas PediTree does (Pedigree sorts the one selected.)

Differences from Pedigree Trees

Multiple marriages are shown with double lines joining each repeated descendant to highlight the subsequent marriages and families.

In Ancestor trees, where a spouse is not known, PediTree plans will omit the spouse line completely. Pedigree plans will show the same spouse repeated.

PediTree will use proportionally-spaced fonts to fit more characters in a line than the nominally-specified width.

PediTree will try to use the full page width/height by equally spacing out boxes within the paper size, instead of leaving space at the edge of the page.

The colour and width of lines above and below people can be changed with Tree Line Style changes.

In Tall Trees, each row/strip of boxes must be kept on one page and will not be split over pages like Pedigree. These lines go halfway across boxes and will not continue if there are no more descendants or ancestors.

Picture Script Features

The main changes will reject ‘contain’ instead of ‘contains’ and too many ‘end’ statements.

Although they are accepted, (Round brackets) cannot be used to denote association of AND or OR conditions in condition statements.

PediTree has added some features to the picture script usage without affecting Pedigree for DOS, where they should have no visible effect on results:-

‘childNumber’ for Person and ‘marriageNumber’ for Marriage can be used in any screen display, report or chart.

For example insert at the beginning of Person partners picture script,

```
childnumber ". "
```

and the children will be numbered.

Marriage number will be shown for the last person found (normally one of the spouses) in the particular Marriage being shown.

Other differences from Pedigree [square brackets must contain a variable]

There is one feature that Pedigree accepts, but I don’t intend to accept in PediTree.

The use of [square brackets] is intended to ensure that "literally fixed text" is only shown if there is some variable field present in the same brackets like

```
[ |" b." normal(birth) ]
```

PediTree will not produce any output unless there is some field to print.

[if birth present then | " b." end] will not produce anything even if birth is present because there was no variable data to be printed from within the brackets.

[if birth present then | " b." birth.date end] would be OK, but the ‘if birth present’ and ‘end’ are redundant. Even if there was another field present in birth, such as place, the text would not be shown unless the field birth.date was present.

Foreign Characters

Foreign characters with accent symbols above or below were accepted in the DOS version of Pedigree but will be shown differently in PediTree Windows ANSI fonts. On the whole they will be treated just like any other alphabetic characters, but as yet, there is no provision for consistent displays with DOS IBM PC characters nor with GEDCOM files. This applies equally to £ symbols or other ASCII values above 128 or below 32.

K Advantages over Pedigree for DOS

Established users of Pedigree for DOS have asked what benefits PediTree has over the tried and trusted Pedigree. Most of the good Pedigree features are incorporated, but here are some of the extra facilities.

Printing

1. Printing using Windows-only printers.
2. Small fonts to get trees, tables and charts on fewer pages. Odd/even page printing.
3. Choice of fonts and colours, with background lines or blood lines in a different colour.
4. Printing of photographs incorporated into reports and trees.

Picture Scripts

1. Testing of individual scripts and diagnostics to show where they are used in the resulting text.
2. Childnumber shown in Detail Boxes and reports.
3. Ages calculated at a point in time or at an individual's events. Day of the week format option.

Record and File Linking

1. Hypertext jumping to linked records using ^RINs.
2. Much quicker following of links (hypertext or in edit/grids):

   e.g. from Person-Source-Census-Person.

3. Two-way updating of links (Person-Census, Census-Source)
4. Hypertext links to image file displays and sound.
5. Optional date & time stamping of records updated.

Saving Information

1. GEDCOM Export in version 5.5.
2. Tables can be saved in tab-delimited, CSV and RTF formats.

Multiple Windows and Lists

1. Many concurrent windows open to compare data from the same or different record type.
2. Switching windows concurrently open to review lists, data detail whilst previewing a print.
3. Statistics on number of people at each chart generation.

4. Lists open at current record.

5. Indexes made on the first field present in one key with several fields, such as

   birth.date christening.date death.date

6. Selected list of chronological individuals' events, occupations and residences.

7. Complete, or selected, alphabetical listing of place names mentioned on events as above, making a de-duplicated pick-list for use when editing.

Print Previews

1. WYSIWYG page displays to show exactly what would appear on each page of trees, charts and tables.

2. Selective page reprinting of trees, charts and tables.

3. Overall wide and tall tree preview diagram.

4. Prevention of widowed and orphaned parts of records at the foot and top of tables.

Trees

1. Double lines connecting multiple marriages

2. Tree Line Style changes for blood lines of your ancestors or dashed lines for illegitimate children.

3. Family descent and ascent trees limited by another plan, usually a blood line, to show only siblings of ancestors, not all collateral lines.

Editing

1. Global search for text in any text field, or restricted to records in a list.

2. Global find and replace text in any text field, or restricted to records in a list

3. Rearrange the sequence of children in a family, using drag and drop.

4. Warning of incorrect birth/christening sequence.

5. Pick place names from your own pick-list. Pick-lists for Choice fields.

Definition changes

1. Rearrange order of fields in an empty database.

2. Insert a new field in an empty database.

3. Default brief and detailBox picture scripts.

4. New Jumbo and Massive database types with 6 or 9 Mb file sizes.

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