



Family

Roots

TM

FAMILY ROOTS

REFERENCE MANUAL

ADDITIONS

Version 4.4 from 4.0

INSTALLING FAMILY ROOTS 4.4

Almost everyone can use the automatic installation described in Chapter 3 of the Family Roots manual. The automatic installation is smarter than the manual knows (the manual was written earlier). It is rarely necessary to use the more detailed installation of Chapter 4. For Windows 3.1 from the Program Manager, pull down File, choose Run, and type A:INSTALL in the box. For Windows 95, click START, choose Run, and type A:INSTALL in the box.

The automatic installation asks only two questions:

- 1) Which drive contains the disk (usually A: or B:), and
- 2) What directory to use on the hard disk.

Use the same directory as your version 4.x or version 3.x, if this is an update. That's most often the directory C:\ROOTS, but you be the judge. If you are a new user, accept the suggestion of C:\FR4.

If you are new to version 4 but had us transfer data from a different kind of computer for you, please use the instructions in section 4.4 of the manual.

Using the automatic installation does not disturb your configuration or affect your data in any way. However, it does update all of the LAB files and TEMPLATE files. If you have previously changed any of those, we suggest you back them up before installing. If you don't know whether you have changed them, you probably haven't.

Most of the LAB files were extended. If you have changed the previous ones, you may wish to make the same changes to the new ones. You can't continue to use the old ones. The file MERGING.LAB is new with this version.

The installation updates the TEMPLATE files in the program directory, usually C:\ROOTS or C:\FR4. The main change to the TEMPLATE files is that there may be more of them, depending upon what version you had previously. The program no longer requires that these files be copied to the family path. You may erase the extra copies in any family paths if you wish. You don't hurt anything by leaving them there, however.

This booklet includes and supersedes the similar booklets for versions 4.1 and 4.3. You may safely discard the earlier booklets.

SUMMARY OF NEW FEATURES

The manual describes version 4.0 of Family Roots. This booklet details the features added from version 4.0 to version 4.4.

New in version 4.4

The most important additions are:

- 1) Event Timeline List report (section 12.13)
- 2) Historical Day List report (section 12.14)
- 3) Merge Two Records function (section 11.10)
- 4) Find & Merge Duplicate Records function (section 11.11)
- 5) Compute Dates function (section 11.1.11)
- 6) More audit tests (section 13.2)
- 7) The SHOW YEAR RANGE parameter (in chapter 17)
- 8) Cousin sheet extended (see MAXIMUM GENERATIONS)
- 9) The SHOW END OF TREE ONLY parameter (chapter 17)
- 10) Clearing a record removes references to that record
- 11) The USE FROM ACCESS (A/M/F) parameter (chapter 17)

Beyond those, there are over 30 other small additions and changes.

New as of version 4.3

The main addition in version 4.3 was the redesign of the GEDCOM functions to take advantage of all the version 4 features. Previous versions used the version 3 program Family Links for GEDCOM import and export. See Chapter 21 below for details.

All dialog boxes that ask for an entry now show OK and Cancel buttons. The dialogs still operate as described in the manual, but not exactly as pictured in the manual. This affects Figures 8.6a, 8.6b, and many others like them throughout the manual.

Other important additions were:

- 1) Complement Record added to the Other menu for editing
- 2) Printing preview
- 3) More audit tests
- 4) More commands to make the on-line reference manual easier

to use.

5) More family group sheet templates, along with stricter separation of notes and sources

There were many other minor changes as well.

New as of version 4.1

Version 4.0 required about 520k of RAM memory to operate well. Version 4.4 handles memory differently. It needs only 270k of RAM for operation. It uses more if available. If you have extended memory, the program uses it for temporary storage. Extended memory is not required.

Other important additions were:

- 1) New parameters for family group sheets
- 2) Maternal line in pedigree charts (see SELECT FAMILY LINES)
- 3) Improved use of expanding count field for sources

There were many other minor changes.

DETAILS OF THE CHANGES

SECTION 7.3 New Parameter Reference Commands.

The commands "Jump" and "Print" now appear at the start of the list shown at the bottom of Figure 7.3, page 80 in the manual. Use Jump to reposition the screen display. Use Print to copy selected parts of the on-line Parameter Reference Manual to your printer.

When you choose Jump (click it with your mouse or hit 'J' on the keyboard), the program asks for a page number in the on-line manual. The question shows the possible page numbers. After your answer, the program repositions the manual to that page on the screen ("jumps" to that page). The page number for the current page always appears on the top line of the screen.

When you choose Print, the program asks for a line number or range in the on-line manual. The question shows the possible line numbers in the answer box. After your answer, the Destination screen appears (see page 183 in the manual). The program uses the General print size, margins, etc. These are the same as the ones for the Person sheet. Use the line number that shows on the top line of the screen to determine the lines you want to print.

SECTION 7.4 Import/Export GEDCOM.

This function has been modified and now appears under the File menu. See section 8.11A and Chapter 21 below.

SECTION 8.6 Creating data files.

The program automatically creates the data files you need when you add names. In version 4.0 this happened only from the Main Menu. In version 4.1, it also happens from the Edit Records screen.

SECTION 8.9 New configuration features.

If you choose Re-Read Configuration from the File menu (see 8.10), the program suggests the standard configuration file name, CONFIG4.DAT. If you select a different name, the program

remembers it. When you next select Save Configuration, the program suggests the new name instead of the standard name. This assists you when you are working with several different special purpose setups.

When you save the configuration, the program retains the previously saved file but changes the extension to .BAK. For example, if you ask to save the standard file CONFIG4.DAT, the program copies the existing CONFIG4.DAT to CONFIG4.BAK before saving the new one. Similarly, SPECIAL.FGS gets saved as SPECIAL.BAK. This gives you a chance to recover from mistakes or disk errors.

SECTION 8.11A **Import/Export GEDCOM.**

Choosing this item switches to the Import/Export GEDCOM Menu of Family Roots. See Chapter 21 below. You can return to the Main Menu from there using Return to Family Roots Main under its File menu.

SECTION 11.1.2.6.8 **Complement Record.**

Complement Record now appears as a choice under the Other menu on the Edit Records screen. Choosing it complements all the fields selected by your parameters, even if you don't change any data. The following parameters determine the fields complemented:

- DO COMPLEMENTING
- COMPLEMENT ADDRESS
- COMPLEMENT CHILD WITH NO RN
- COMPLEMENT FOOTNOTE CHARACTER
- COMPLEMENT MARRIAGE DATA
- ENTER SPOUSE'S CHILDREN
- INSERT 'MARRIED' AS STATUS
- SUBSTITUTE UNCONDITIONALLY

See section 11.1.10 and the parameter descriptions in Chapter 17 for details about complementing.

When complementing marriage data, the program asks the marriage number for the spouse (marriage 1, 2, etc.). Be sure to answer this question. If you press ESC instead, no marriage

complementing occurs.

SECTION 11.1.8 Expanded Auto-Edit.

You may identify an added expanding count field (see 6.4.1.6) as containing your source information. If so, and if you have AUTO-EDIT ALL NOTES set to Yes, the pop-up note field comes from the added field rather than the NOTES fields. See page 135 for more information about pop-up notes.

For example, you may add an expanding count field called NUMBER OF SOURCES. When you enter a reference like "^3" at the end of another field, the pop-up box shows "SOURCE #3:", similar to Figure 11.1.8. The program stores any entry you make into the SOURCE #3 field, not in the notes.

If your data already contains references to NOTE fields for sources, adding an expanding count field for sources invalidates the previously entered references. You must manually move the source information from the notes to the sources fields. It's best to add an expanding count field for sources only for new families (data bases).

SECTION 11.1.11 Compute Dates.

When you choose this new item, the program presents a dialog box with places for three entries:

First Date
Difference (Y/M/D)
Last Date

When you fill in any two entries, the program computes the value for the third. It stores the computed value on the F10 key (function key 10) for you to use in editing.

A main use for this item is to compute a birth or death date given the person's age in years, months, and days. This information often appears on tombstones. If the birth or death date has been entered into the record, the program presents those as the initial First Date and Last Date entries respectively. They are easy to erase if that wasn't your intent (Control-E, or just start typing).

If you fill in all three entries or only one entry, the program does not do anything. If you are unsure how to enter the age, the on-line help (ALT-H) has suggestions.

SECTION 11.2.1 **New searching features for records.**

The repeat key (see REPEAT ENTRY KEY parameter) works for all types of fields, not just text fields. It repeats the last field where you entered anything except ESC. This new feature assists, for example, in setting up a search for the same date in several different fields.

When you make an entry into a field on the SEARCH RECORDS SCREEN (Figure 11.2), the program removes any leading or trailing spaces. If a space is important, you may now use the tilde character ~ in the position for the space. This works both for searching and for search and replace. For example, entering
 <REPLACE> PLAC~ <WITH>
replaces "PLAC " with nothing.

A new parameter, USE NON-STANDARD DATES, applies to searching date fields. When the parameter is Yes, dates you entered as only a year are interpreted as January 1 of that year. When the parameter is No, the program ignores dates with only a year during a search. If you search dates for the month of January, set the parameter to No to avoid erroneous matches.

The program now ignores empty records when you search for empty fields.

You may cancel a search in progress by pressing the ESC key on the keyboard.

SECTION 11.10 **Merge Two Records.**

This function, appearing under Records on the Main Menu, lets you combine two records that contain information for the same person. Redundant records can occur by accident, when you forget you have already entered a person. Redundant records can also happen when you import a GEDCOM file or merge two Family Roots data bases (families). If you want to locate redundant

records, see Section 11.11, "Find & Merge Duplicate Records".

When you choose Merge Two Records, the program first asks if you have backed up your data. There is no good way to recover from a mistake here, other than from a backup. Please heed the warning!

Next comes an advisory message with information about what this function does. This advisory message appears only when the REMINDER MODE parameter is Yes.

The program then asks for two record numbers, using a dialog box similar to the one in Figure 14.1 of the manual. The program will merge information from the record in the top box into the record in the bottom box. After you enter two record numbers, it shows the name and birth information for both records (if available) for confirmation before doing the merge. The confirmation question is the same as in Figure 14.8c, page 181, of the manual.

The program merges fields of the same name in the two records. No information is lost from merging. The program appends a different date as a footnote within the field. It combines different text with the word "or" between. If it can't find a matching child, marriage, or note in the merged record, it adds a new one. Because matching is a difficult art, the program may produce more footnotes and text than you think is necessary. When the merge is complete, we suggest you edit the merged record to remove extra children, marriages, notes and other redundant information. (Note: the items under Other on the Edit Records screen can help greatly in this editing.)

The program clears the non-merge record, the one you specified in the top number box. It also removes references to that record in other records. If COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD is Yes, complementing occurs based on all the other complementing parameters except for DO COMPLEMENTING.

SECTION 11.11 Find & Merge Duplicate Records.

Use this item under Records on the Main Menu to locate two or more records storing information for the same person. You can

control whether the program actually merges these by setting a parameter.

When you choose Find & Merge Duplicate Records, the program first asks if you have backed up your data. There is no good way to recover from a mistake here, other than from a backup. Please heed the warning!

Next comes an advisory message with information about what this function does. This advisory message appears only when the REMINDER MODE parameter is Yes.

The program asks for two ranges of record numbers. It will compare certain records from one range with certain records in the other range. You can make the two range the same, entirely separate, or overlapping. Having two ranges facilitates merging after a GEDCOM import, since those new records typically occupy a separate range of numbers. It also facilitates breaking the job of looking for duplicates into small tasks that won't tie up your computer forever.

The program compares only those records in the two number ranges that don't conflict in gender and satisfy the MATCH RECORDS (N/S/F/A) parameter. The parameter lets you force the program to compare all records or only those records with parts of a name that sound alike. This is a tradeoff of speed vs. thoroughness. Comparing every record to every other record can take a large amount of time. If you really want to do this, we suggest running this for a small range at a time.

The program computes a "matching score" when it compares two records. It computes the score by comparing the records field-by-field. Exact matches receive the highest score, but close matches also count. Some fields are more important than others in their contribution to the score. Some combinations of good matches also boost the score.

Since the score is based on entries in the records, comparing a mostly empty record with a full one does not produce a high score.

Find & Merge Duplicate Records always prints a summary of the records that match, along with their score. You control this

printout by your setting of the SCORE PRINTING THRESHOLD parameter. The program prints a message for all scores higher than the parameter. If you set the parameter low, many of the matches will look obviously wrong, but you also increase the likelihood of finding the good ones.

The program automatically merges any two records with a matching score higher than the SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD parameter. Set the parameter high to prevent automatic merging. We set the initial value for the parameter very large, to avoid accidents by the unwary. Automatic merging uses the Merge Two Records function (see Section 11.10) without the questions. It merges data into the record with the lower record number and clears the record with the higher number. Complementing occurs based on the COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD parameter. The printing states which records were merged, and the List in Memory retains the record numbers for the merged records. We suggest you edit any merged records.

If the program tries to merge two records that are very full, the resulting record may be too large to save to disk. The printing notes the attempt, and the merging does not happen. If this is a significant problem for you, consider increasing the size of your records. One procedure for that appears on p.330 of the manual.

SECTION 12.1 Only daughters in Descendants Charts.

See the additions to the SELECT FAMILY LINES parameter under Chapter 17 below.

SECTION 12.2 Only maternal lines in Standard Pedigree Charts.

See the additions to the SELECT FAMILY LINES parameter under Chapter 17 below.

SECTION 12.3 Only maternal lines in Free Form Pedigree Charts.

See the additions to the SELECT FAMILY LINES parameter under Chapter 17 below.

SECTION 12.3 and 12.4 Children in Free Form Pedigree Charts and Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts.

You may now show each person's children in a free form pedigree chart or ahnentafel pedigree chart. Select CHILDREN in the field list (see FREEFORM FIELD LIST and AHNENTAFEL FIELD LIST in Chapter 17 in the manual). Selecting NUMBER OF CHILDREN in the field list still shows just the number, not the children's names.

For related information, also see the parameters

OMIT CHILDREN (N/F/M)

PUT CHILDREN IN ORDER

USE NON-STANDARD DATES

in Chapter 17 below.

SECTION 12.5 New features for Family Group Sheets.

If you print more than one Family Group Sheet from a single Access Menu selection (see Chapter 14), and if NEW PAGE WHEN DONE is set to No, the program sends all of the sheets to the same destination. It does not ask for a destination (see Chapter 15) again after asking the first time. In other words, it acts as if you had set the "?s/No ?s" button in the destination dialog to "No ?s".

The parameter REMOVE EXTRA SPACES IN LINE lets you move related fields closer together on the sheet, rather than aligning in columns. See below under Chapter 17 for details. The parameter produces attractive results for the templates with extensions DOL, MUL, 3ND, 3N4, and LAW. The NAR template depends on how your added fields line up. We don't recommend setting the parameter to Yes for the BOX, JGS, KRB, LD3, LD4, SPL, WI3, WI4, PAF, BW3, CMP, or KR2 templates, which heavily depend upon column alignment.

Use the parameter NEW PAGE MID-PERSON to prevent splitting a child's information between pages. See below under Chapter 17 for details.

The parameter OMIT EMPTY OTHER MARRIAGES lets you remove unwanted lines from a sheet. See below under Chapter 17 for details.

The parameter INCLUDE STORY FILE (N/P/S/E) is expanded to give you more control over which story files to print. See below under Chapter 17 for details.

You have always been able to add a field for sources, either as a text field or an expanding count field (File: Setup FAMILY ROOTS: System: Add a Field). If you have one, the SOURCE position in the family group sheet now prints the added field. In this case the USE NOTES (A/F/S/Q/O) parameter selects which notes to print in the NOTES position, but does not affect sources.

If you don't have an added source field, the program prints the notes designated as sources by the USE NOTES (A/F/S/Q/O) parameter. Notes not selected to be used as sources print in the NOTES position in the sheet.

If you have an added source field or if you mark some of your notes as sources, the templates do the following:

BOX	Print notes for parents above the children's data; print sources for both children and parents below the children's data.
FRB	Like template BOX, but with labels in French.
JGS	Print sources for parents on page 1. Print sources for children and notes for both children and parents on page 2.
PAF	Print sources and notes for parents and children on page 2
3ND	Print what's in the notes field, but the label says SOURCES OF INFORMATION.
3NE	Ditto
BW3	Ditto
LD3	Ditto
SPL	Ditto
CMP, DOL	These have no notes or sources included.
KR2	Print only what's in the notes field. The label says Notes.
KRB	Ditto
LAW	Ditto

LD4	Ditto
MUL	Ditto
NAR	Ditto
WI3	Ditto
WI4	Ditto

The following **new** Templates modify some of the above ones by adding a source position. The extension for each ends in 'S' for Sources. They all print sources from your added source field if you have one. Otherwise they print what's in the note fields. If you have a source field, notes don't appear.

NDS	(From 3ND) Narrow group sheet with birth, marriage, and death information. The labels are single capital letters and there is no header.
NES	(From NE3) Narrow group sheet with birth, christening, marriage, death, burial, occupation and religion information. The occupation information comes from any added field whose name begins with the letters OCC or PRO. The religion information comes from any added field whose name begins with the letters REL (even if the whole name is 'Relationship'). Otherwise the template is the same as NDS. The labels are single capital letters or three letter abbreviations. NES is similar to MUL on page 431 of the Family Roots manual but without a header.
BWS	(From BW3 'BetterWide3', a better match for the version 3 wide group sheet than WI3). Prints birth, christening, marriage, death, burial, occupation and religion information, identified as in NES above. Prints Sources for parents and children.
LDS	(From LD3, the version 3 wide group sheet with LDS fields). Don't use this unless you have fields defined as LDS fields (see page 283 of the Family Roots manual). Prints Sources for parents and children.

MUS (From MUL, illustrated in the FAMILY ROOTS manual). Very much like NES except that the labels are all in lower case, either single letters or three letter abbreviations. There is a header on both the first and second pages.

SPS (From SPL). Since this template prints all of the added fields under each person's name, the separated data at the end comes from the Notes field. The only change in this template is to the names that appear above the notes to PARENTS NOTES and CHILDRENS NOTES instead of NOTES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

SECTION 12.6 Batched person sheets.

If you print more than one Person Sheet from a single Access Menu selection (see Chapter 14), and if NEW PAGE WHEN DONE is set to No, the program sends all of the sheets to the same destination. It does not ask for a destination (see Chapter 15) again after asking the first time. In other words, it acts as if you had set the "?s/No ?s" button in the destination dialog to "No ?s".

SECTION 12.9 Printing the soundex code.

You may print the soundex code of each name as one of the fields on your sorted list. Family Roots contains two different methods of computing soundex codes. One is the standard Library of Congress soundex. The other is an adaptation by Quinsept to produce better sound-alike matches on name searches. In version 4.0, the soundex field on a sorted list was the latter. In version 4.1, the soundex field on a sorted list is the Library of Congress one. This makes it easier to compare soundex codes from other sources.

SECTION 12.11 The Labels Files.

The program first looks for a label file in the family path. If it doesn't find the file there, it uses the one in the program path. This allows you to use the file supplied by us if it is adequate, or to make changes to a label file that are specific to a family.

There are new label files as follows, in addition to the ones listed on page 158 of the manual:

GROUPS.LAB	Family group sheets
MERGING.LAB	Merge two records
GEDCOM.LAB	Import/Export GEDCOM

SECTION 12.13 **Event Timeline List.**

The Event Timeline List prints selected events in advancing time order. You select the kind of events (birth, marriage, christening, etc.) for the list via Settings: Choose Fields for...: Event Timeline List. This produces the usual field selection screen as described in Section 9.4 of the manual. Your selections change the TIMELINE FIELD LIST parameter.

When you choose Event Timeline List under Print from the Main Menu, the program asks for a year range. The list will include only events between these years. After that it asks which people to include using the usual Access menu (see Chapter 14, starting page 173 in the manual).

After assembling the events you asked for, the program presents the Destination screen (Figure 15, page 183 of the manual). Printing then proceeds as usual. See the sample Event Timeline List further below.

The Event Timeline List is a specialized kind of Sorted List. It uses the parameters for Sorted Lists to determine how to print the names, dates, and paging. While the usual Sorted List keeps each kind of date in its own column, the dates in the Event Timeline List all appear in the same column. The event descriptions all appear in the second column. The list always has exactly two columns.

There are two new parameters for the Event Timeline List:

INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS

USE NON-STANDARD DATES

They appear on the screens for the Sorted Lists parameters.

Because the month and day aren't known for non-standard dates, these dates may not sort well in the Event Timeline List. The USE

NON-STANDARD DATES parameter lets you omit them. When you include them, the program sorts them as 1 January for the year.

Version 4.4 supplies a large file of historical events. When you set INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS to Yes, the program includes events within the selected year range in your list. This allows you to view your family in its historical perspective. It can also make your list rather lengthy.

Technical: The file of historical events is EVBYDATE.TXT in the program directory. You are welcome to change it using your word processor, so long as you follow certain rules. The events must appear in advancing date order. You must follow the line format you will see in the file. And you must save the file as "text only".

Figure 12.13. Event Timeline List

Dates	Events
29 April 1895	Julia Klein Harberg (RN=3107) married Carl Harberg (RN=3108) at Trinidad Colorado.
22 January 1905	Morris (Solomon?) Harris (RN=3102) died at Philadelphia, Penn.
2 April 1911	Moses Klein (RN=3104) died at Lynn Mass.
1 August 1912	Paulette (Barbara) Hyman Klein (RN=3103) died at Lynn Mass.
26 June 1913	Louisa Guggenheim Harris (RN=3101) died at Philadelphia, Penn.
6 June 1916	Ernest Jacob Mayer (RN=3110) married Laura Bice Mayer (RN=3114) at Klamath Falls Oregon.

SECTION 12.14 **Historical Day List.**

The Historical Day List prints selected events in advancing time order. You select the kind of events (birth, marriage, christening, etc.) for the list via Settings: Choose Fields for...: Historical Day List. This produces the usual field selection screen as described in Section 9.4 of the manual. Your selections change the HISTORICAL DAY FIELD LIST parameter.

When you choose Historical Day List under Print from the Main Menu, the program asks for a day and month (typically a special day like a birthday). The list will include only events on that day for any year. After that it asks which people to include using the usual Access menu (see Chapter 14, starting page 173 in the manual).

After assembling the events you asked for, the program presents the Destination screen (Figure 15, page 183 of the manual). Printing then proceeds as usual. See the sample Historical Day List further below.

The Historical Day List is a specialized kind of Sorted List. It uses the parameters for Sorted Lists to determine how to print the names, dates, and paging. While the usual Sorted List keeps each kind of date in its own column, the dates in the Historical Day List all appear in the same column. The event descriptions all appear in the second column. The list always has exactly two columns.

There is one new parameter for the Historical Day List:

INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS

It appears on the screen for the Sorted Lists parameters.

Version 4.4 supplies a large file of historical events. When you set INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS to Yes, the program includes events for the selected day in your list. This allows you to see what special events happened on your special day.

Technical: The file of historical events is EVBYDAY.TXT in the program directory. You are welcome to change it using your word processor, so long as you follow certain rules. The events must appear in advancing day order. You must follow the line format you will see in the file. And you must save the file as "text only".

Figure 12.14. Historical Day List

Dates	Events
29 August 1533	The last Inca emperor was executed by Francisco Pizarro.
29 August 1809	Poet Oliver Wendell Holmes 'The Chambered Nautilus' was born.
29 August 1842	Treaty of Nanking ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain.
29 August 1852	Brigham Young proclaims the 'celestial law of marriage' - polygamy.
29 August 1860	Simon Vorenberg (RN=3105) was born at Meimbressen near Kassel.
29 August 1877	Brigham Young died in Salt Lake City Ut.
29 August 1905	Morris Vorenberg (RN=3187) was born at Wagon Mound New Mexico.
29 August 1914	'Arizonan' was the first vessel to arrive in SF via the Panama Canal.
29 August 1937	China and the Soviet Union concluded a treaty of friendship.
29 August 1938	Peter Jennings, newscaster, was born.

SECTION 13.2 **New checks in Audit.**

The Audit performs the following checks on each record you select, in addition to those listed on pages 165-166 of the manual:

- 25) Father is female. (Possible incorrect father or incorrect sex entry.)
- 26) Mother is male.
- 27) Father is missing but possible fathers appear in mother's record.

- 28) Mother is missing but possible mothers appear in father's record.
- 29) Possible garbage in a field. (Check for corrupted records.) (See the VALID NON-STANDARD CHARACTERS parameter.)
- 30) Field too long. (Possible disk problem, since every field is supposed to end properly.)
- 31) Unbalanced printing commands in a field. (Underscore, bold, etc.)
- 32) Child's surname doesn't match father for child.
- 33) Leading or trailing spaces in a field. (This test is initially set to Off by us, since the extra spaces do no real harm other than taking space in the record.)
- 34) Reference to a record number that doesn't exist. (Typing mistake, or disk error.)
- 35) Married female is missing a married surname. (This test is initially set to Off by us, since not all customers use the married surname field.)
- 36) Person is not related to anyone.
- 37) Person born less than 9 months before the parents' marriage.
- 38) Person born more than 45 years after mother's birth.

These additions required new lines in the file AUDIT.LAB. If you changed that file in version 4.0, you may wish to back it up before installing version 4.4.

The last line of AUDIT.LAB allows you to control which messages print. The comment in the file at the end of that line tells you how to change it. You may find this feature useful if you are getting too many messages or messages you believe are incorrect. For example, the program prints message 32 when the child's surname doesn't match the father's surname. If your ancestry is Swedish, this is quite normal! You may turn off the message to save paper and sanity.

SECTION 13.3 **Acceptance dialog when book is open.**

When you open a book, the program asks for the destination only

once, at the beginning. All further printing goes to that destination without asking you. Since a secondary purpose of the Destination screen (see Figure 15) is to let you verify your access choice, you may not get a chance.

In version 4.3, starting a new selection from the Print menu with a book open produces the Acceptance dialog like Figure 10.3b, regardless of your Access choice (see chapter 14). In version 4.0 the Acceptance dialog appeared only for name access choices. If you change "?s/No ?s" to "No ?s", the Acceptance dialog doesn't appear again.

SECTION 14.3 **List in Memory**

When you choose List in Memory as an access choice, and there is not currently a List in Memory, the program asks you to select a file from disk. It uses a standard dialog box like the one in Figure 8.7, page 88 of the manual. It no longer says there isn't a list, as stated on page 175 of the manual. Among other advantages, this addition allows you to use a list previously saved to disk in making a book.

When the REMINDER MODE parameter is Yes, there is a List in Memory, and a book is not open, the program displays "There is a List in Memory" in the center of the Main Menu. It is purely a reminder. You may ignore the message if you are not doing anything with a list. The program always asks what to do when your menu choice will affect an existing List in Memory.

The program preserves a List in Memory between sessions. In earlier versions the program asked to erase the list when you quit. You may erase the list from the Other menu.

SECTION 15.11 **LookAt Button.**

A button called "LookAt" sometimes appears on the Destination screen (see Figure 15, page 183 in the manual). When available, this allows you to preview the form on the screen before actually printing. After you choose "LookAt", the form appears on the screen. When you cancel the display or when the display finishes, the program returns to the Destination screen for the same person

again. Use the Settings button to make changes before printing. You may preview the form as many times as you wish.

The "LookAt" button appears only for selected forms. It appears for all of the charts, the family group sheet, the person sheet, the descendency report, the cousin sheet, and the configuration. It does not appear for several other printing functions, including sorted lists and the GEDCOM log. "LookAt" is not available when the book is open, since the Destination screen does not appear for each form.

There is a related change in the dialog that appears on the screen while printing -- the "progress" dialog. Earlier versions showed three buttons: Pause, Resume, and Cancel. Version 4.3 shows either two or three buttons: Pause, Oops!, and Cancel. The Oops! button does not always appear. When available, it returns you to the Destination screen for parameter changes before trying the same form again. (Thus Oops! is similar in concept to LookAt.) If you hit the Pause button, it changes to Resume, and printing pauses. If you hit the Resume button, it changes to Pause, and printing continues from where it stopped.

CHAPTER 17

The parameters appear in alphabetic order by name.

Deleted parameters

ASK TO SUPPRESS NAMES

Not needed. Version 4.4 extends the list in memory to the hard disk when it needs extra space.

OMIT CHILDREN'S STORY FILES.

Superseded by the more general parameter INCLUDE STORY FILE (N/P/S/E).

REPLACE WILD POINTERS.

Replaced by the parameter ALLOW EXTERNAL POINTERS.

SAVE MERGES ON DISK.

Not needed. The program operates as if the parameter were always Yes. See page 169 in the manual.

TRANSFER SELECTED RECORDS.

Not needed. You can achieve the same results in much less painful ways.

USE NOTE SELECTOR

Superseded by the more general parameter USE NOTES (A/F/S/Q/O).

Renamed parameters**FORM LENGTH**

Changed to PAPER HEIGHT PRIMARY for configuration index 51, and PAPER HEIGHT ALTERNATE for configuration index 67. These new names appear on the Miscellaneous Parameters menu.

New or enhanced parameters**ALLOW EXTERNAL POINTERS (Yes/No)**

Where: File: GEDCOM Import/Export: Settings: Export

Yes: Include pointers to people who don't appear in the GEDCOM file.

No: Replace certain pointers in an exported GEDCOM file. Replace each pointer to a person not included in the file with the person's name.

Initial: No

Info: The "pointer" here means the record number used in a record to refer to the father, mother, spouse, or child. If you choose not to include the immediate relations in the GEDCOM file, the program needs to know how to handle the "missing" references. Your choice depends on the capabilities of the system receiving the GEDCOM file. It also depends on what you are trying to accomplish.

If you are making two or more GEDCOM files and the receiving system is able to join the people between the files, set this parameter to Yes. If you are making one GEDCOM file and the receiving system doesn't care about references to people outside the file, set the parameter to Yes. If the receiving system isn't able to join files or if it cares about external references, set the parameter to No.

It may not matter how you set the parameter for Personal Ancestral File (P.A.F.). That program doesn't know how to handle either case. It dumps the names or pointers into its exceptions file upon import. If you intend to deal with the missing pointers within P.A.F., you may find it easier to handle with the parameter as No. In that case you will see the missing name rather than a number in the P.A.F. exceptions file.

Another way to avoid the problem is to include your entire data base in the GEDCOM file you make.

Index: 565
See: INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS

ALLOW LOWER CASE SEX (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: Accept an entry in the SEX field (an added field) exactly as typed.

No: Convert an entry in the SEX field to upper case.

Initial: No

Info: This parameter has an effect only if you have an added field identified for use as sex/gender. We ship the program with this field already added.

It is conventional in English genealogy to express male/female as M/F in upper case.

GEDCOM transfers force this to upper case. Most other fields for a person let you enter information in upper or lower case without the program making any changes. This parameter lets the SEX field work in the same way.

If you import data using GEDCOM, the SEX entries will be in upper case. Use Records: Search Record Contents with the "search and replace" feature to make any desired conversions after an import.

Index: 98
See: SEX FIELD INDEX

COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: After merging two records and erasing one of them, complement the remaining record.

No: Don't complement the remaining record after merging.

Initial: Yes

Info: The program merges records in two circumstances. The first happens directly from your choice of Merge Two Records under Records on the Main Menu. The second happens automatically when the program finds matching records with the Find & Merge Duplicate Records function, also under Records on the Main Menu. Automatic merging depends on the SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD parameter.

When this parameter is Yes, the program complements parents, children, marriages, sex, and addresses based on the other complementing parameters. The one exception is that complementing in this case does not depend on the DO COMPLEMENTING parameter.

When this parameter is No, the program changes only the merged record. It doesn't change any related records.

When the program merges two records, it clears one of the records and merges non-matching information into the other record. This happens field-by-field. No information is lost. After merging, the program deletes all references to the cleared record. For example, if record 577 is cleared and record 826 shows 577 as the father, the program changes record 826 -- it removes the 577 in the father field. This operation does not depend on the COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD parameter.

A merged record should almost always be complemented, to assure consistent relationships. The question is in the timing. Complementing usually causes the program to ask a number of questions. It is often easier to answer the questions if you have just seen the record on the screen. The alternative to using this parameter is to bring the record up for editing (Records: Edit Records, etc.), and then force the complementing. You force complementing from the Edit Records screen by pulling down Other and choosing Complement Record.

When you are merging records automatically, having this parameter set to Yes causes the program to stop and ask questions. In other words, you can't just leave it running and expect it to finish. A better option in this case may be to set this parameter to No. After the Find & Merge finishes, the program retains the numbers for the merged records in the List In Memory. You can then force the complementing as above by choosing List In Memory from the Access menu.

Index: 414

See: SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD, DO

COMPLEMENTING, SUBSTITUTE
UNCONDITIONALLY, ENTER SPOUSE'S
CHILDREN, COMPLEMENT ADDRESS,
COMPLEMENT CHILD WITH NO RN,
COMPLEMENT FOOTNOTE CHARACTER,
COMPLEMENT MARRIAGE DATA

CYCLE PRESS ANY KEY (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: When you choose Monitor from the Destination dialog (see Chapter 15), the message "Press Any Key" actively cycles right to left at the bottom of each subsequent screen.

No: When you choose Monitor from the Destination dialog, the message "Press Any Key" appears at the bottom of each subsequent screen without any motion.

Initial: Yes

Info: The cycling motion catches your eye to remind you to take an action. Some people find the motion annoying if they are trying to examine the information on the screen.

Index: 115

DON'T FORMAT STORIES (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: Use each story exactly as it is stored in the file. Don't change the margins and don't try to combine lines.

No: Change the lines to fit in the available space of the form you are printing. Combine lines where appropriate, and remove any margins contained within the file.

Initial: No

Info: You make stories with your word processing program. Family Roots prints the stories on person sheets, family group sheets, or the descendency report when you set the INCLUDE

STORY FILE parameter.

Family Roots lets you set the margins and print size for each form independently. These margins may not match the way you saved the story in its file. If you set the parameter Yes, the program tries to adjust the story to fit neatly in the available space.

If you use headers in your stories, or if you don't clearly designate the end of each paragraph, Family Roots may not adjust the story very well. Set the parameter to No to keep it from trying.

Index: 426
See: INCLUDE STORY FILE, SHIFT TEXT LEFT IN FILE

HISTORICAL DAY FIELD LIST (Field List)

Where: Settings: Choose Fields for: Historical Day List

Value: The list of date fields to include in the Historical Day List report.

Initial: Birth date, Death date, Marriage date

Info: You choose the fields using the standard "field selection" screen. See Figure 9.14.

Index: 728
See: Section 9.4

INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS (Yes/No)

Where: File: GEDCOM Import/Export: Settings: Export

Yes: Include information for the person, father, mother, spouses, and children for each selected record in the GEDCOM file.

No: Include information only for the selected record in the GEDCOM file.

Initial: Yes

Info: When you make a GEDCOM file, you choose

which records to include via one or more choices from the Access menu (see Chapter 14). This parameter specifies whether to restrict your choices to exactly the records selected, or to include the immediate family members. The parameter has no effect on relatives entered without a record number.

When you include the family members, the program includes their vital statistics in the GEDCOM file. For example, it includes the birth and death information for the father. However, the GEDCOM file does not include "relatives of the relatives". For example, it does not include the father's father (grandfather).

If you choose a record both directly via the Access menu and indirectly via including family members, that record appears only once in the GEDCOM file. The direct choice prevails in terms of any other program decisions.

Index: 562
See: Access menu, chapter 14.

INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Sorted Lists

Yes: Intersperse events from the historical file with your family events in the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports.

No: Show only family events in the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports.

Initial: No

Info: You choose the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports under Print on the Main Menu. These reports show date and description for the events that you choose. The events are always ordered by date.

Family Roots supplies files containing a great

many historical events (example: 20 July 1969 - First man on moon). This parameter lets you print your family events in the context of what was happening in the world at large. Since these files contain so many events, we suggest you try a report on the screen before printing to avoid wasting a lot of paper.

Index: 429
See:

INCLUDE STORY FILE (N/P/S/E) (Special)

Where: Settings: Family Group Sheets

No: Do not attempt to retrieve or print a story file.

Person's
Only: Attempt to retrieve a story file from the disk only for the husband or wife chosen for the family group sheet. If found, print it in the selected sheet. If not found, continue based on the VERIFY STORY FILE parameter.

Spouse's
& Person: Attempt to retrieve a story file from the disk for both the husband and the wife on the family group sheet. If found, print them in the selected sheet. If not found, continue based on the VERIFY STORY FILE parameter.

Everyone: Attempt to retrieve a story file from the disk for the husband, wife, and children in the family group sheet. If found, print them in the selected sheet. If not found, continue based on the VERIFY STORY FILE parameter.

Initial: No

Info: You make a story file with your word processor. A story file contains information about one person, typically a history or anecdotes. You must save the story file as "text only" or ASCII. If ASK FOR STORY FILE NAMES is Yes, you may store the file anywhere you wish. Otherwise, the program looks for the file in the PATH FOR STORIES. If ASK FOR STORY

FILE NAME is No, the program looks for the standard story file name.

Family Roots prints story files at the end of a family group sheet. This parameter tells the program which story files to print. If you want to print the story file for only the wife and not the husband, set this parameter to Person's Only. Then select the wife from the Access menu when starting the family group sheet.

If VERIFY STORY FILE is Yes, the program asks for a new file name and path. If No, it continues without any messages.

Index: 316
See: ASK FOR STORY FILE NAME, VERIFY STORY FILE, PATH FOR STORIES, Standard story file name (section ?), Access menu (chapter 14)

INCLUDE UNUSED RECORDS (Yes/No)

Where: File: GEDCOM Import/Export: Settings: Export

Yes: When making a GEDCOM file, include GEDCOM identifiers for unused records when selected via the Access choice.

No: When making a GEDCOM file, omit identifiers for unused records even if selected via the Access choice.

Initial: No

Info: When you make a GEDCOM file, you choose which records (people) to include via the Access menu (see Chapter 14). Some Access choices, particularly "Range of record numbers", can easily encompass records in which you haven't stored anything.

The GEDCOM standard does not require that identifiers be preserved by the receiving software. If there are gaps in the record

numbering sequence that you choose for export, the receiving software probably won't preserve your record numbers. If you want to preserve your numbers, setting this parameter to Yes may do the job. However, it may not. It depends on how the receiving software works. If you are exporting to Personal Ancestral File (P.A.F.), set this parameter to Yes to preserve your record numbers.

An alternative method of preserving your record numbers is to convert them to genealogical ID numbers in the GEDCOM file. See the SAVE RN (NO/REFN/ID) parameter.

Index: 554
See: SAVE RN (NO/REFN/ID), Access menu chapter 14

MAKE SINGLE LINE ADDRESS (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Addresses, Person Sheets

Yes: Print the address on a line across the page. Separate the parts of the address with commas. If the address doesn't fit on one line, wrap at any convenient place to the beginning of the next line.

No: Print the address with each part on a separate line. Remove the punctuation between the parts.

Initial: No

Info: An address is any entry in the DIED/LIVING AT field containing at least one semicolon. The semicolons separate the parts of the address: street, city/state/ZIP, country, phone.

Example: When the parameter is Yes:

QUINSEPT, INC., 1465 Massachusetts Ave.,
Arlington, MA 02174

When the parameter is No:

QUINSEPT, INC.
1465 Massachusetts Ave.
Arlington, MA 02174

Index: 236, 383
See: USE FULL ADDRESS

MATCH RECORDS (N/S/F/A) (Special)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Name: When you choose Find & Merge Duplicate Records, compare only those records whose names sound alike.

Surname: Compare only those records whose surnames sound alike.

First: Compare only those records having at least one first name that sounds alike.

All: Compare all records in the chosen ranges.

Initial: Name

Info: It is a common problem with large data bases to accidentally enter the same person more than once under two different record numbers. Duplicate entries also happen as a normal consequence of importing GEDCOM files. The Find & Merge Duplicate Records function under Records on the Main Menu helps you locate and eliminate these duplicates.

When the parameter is anything other than All, the search for duplicates operates much faster, because the program compares many fewer records. Using the parameter as All searches exhaustively but can take a long time if many records are involved.

If you want to do an exhaustive search, we suggest you do it selectively. For example, if you have "Mary" without a surname and want to see if any other records match, set this parameter to First. Then have the program compare only Mary's record to other records. This takes much

less time than comparing all records to all other records.

When you want to compare large numbers of records, it is not necessary to do the entire job at once. You can do it in pieces. For example, suppose you want to find duplicates for records with numbers between 1 and 15,000. Doing this exhaustively takes many hours. It took 75 hours to do this on one of our computers, a 486/66. You can accomplish the same result by comparing 1-100 to 1-15000, then later comparing 101-200 to 101-15000, and still later comparing 201-300 to 201-15000, and so on.

None of the searches compare Male with Female records. They do compare records where the sex is unknown or left empty. We suggest you audit your data base before looking for duplicates, to assure the sex entries are at least consistent.

Index: 120
See: SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD, SCORE
PRINTING THRESHOLD, COMPLEMENT
MERGED RECORD

MAXIMUM GENERATIONS (numeric)

Where: Settings: Cousin Sheets

Value: The number of generations to search for the common ancestor. If the program finds the common ancestor within this many generations, the number of generations to print in the cousin sheet.

Initial: 9

Info: Family Roots determines relationships by searching for a common ancestor. You start the search by selecting two people.

If the program finds a common ancestor, it always states the relationship. It prints the

cousin sheet when STATE RELATIONSHIP ONLY is No. If the program prints the cousin sheet, the number of generations shown depends on SHOW UNUSED BOXES.

Index: 535
See: STATE RELATIONSHIP ONLY, SHOW UNUSED BOXES

NEW PAGE MID-PERSON (Yes/No)

Same as on page 298 of the manual, except added for Family Group Sheets, configuration index 281.

NO QUESTIONS (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: The "?"s/No ?'s" button in the Destination screen starts as "No ?'s".

No: The "?"s/No ?'s" button in the Destination screen starts as "?"'s".

Initial: No

Info: The "?"s/No ?'s" button in the Destination screen lets you send several forms to the same destination without asking again for each form. See section 15.7 for a more complete description.

Index: 428
See: 15.7

OMIT CHILDREN (N/F/M) (Special)

Where: Settings: Free Form Pedigree Charts, Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts

No: Print the children's names for everyone.

Father's: Print the children's names for the fathers and for the first person on the chart. Do not print the children's names for the mothers.

Mother's: Print the children's names for the mothers and for the first person on the chart. Do not print the children's names for the fathers.

Initial: No

Info: The parameter has no effect when SHOW NAMES ONLY is Yes. The parameter also has no effect unless CHILDREN appears in the field list. This refers specifically to CHILDREN, not NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

The parameter removes some redundant information from the pedigree chart by printing the children only once for each family.

Index: 207, 495

See: FREEFORM FIELD LIST, AHNENTAFEL FIELD LIST, PUT CHILDREN IN ORDER, USE NON-STANDARD DATES

OMIT EMPTY OTHER MARRIAGES (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Family Group Sheets

Yes: If the only marriage for a parent pertains to the family group, don't print the Other Marriages line.

No: Print the Other Marriages line if there is another marriage or if SHOW EMPTY FIELDS is Yes.

Initial: No

Info: This applies only if Other Marriages appears for a parent in the template you chose. If the template has data in addition to Other Marriages on the same line, the result is unreliable.

The parameter lets you conserve space on the page. It (usually) eliminates a line in the sheet when the record contains one or no marriages. However, if you choose a spouse for the sheet that isn't in the record, the Other Marriages line prints.

Index: 282

See: SHOW EMPTY FIELDS, TEMPLATE FILE EXTENSION, CHOOSE ANY SPOUSE

PREVIEW ONLY (Yes/No)

Where: File: Import/Export GEDCOM: Settings: Import

Yes: Make the import log only. Do not change any Family Roots records.

No: Change Family Roots records as determined by the imported GEDCOM file and other import parameters.

Initial: No

Info: The import log shows the record number, name, birth year, and death year (if available) for each person in the GEDCOM file.

When you receive a GEDCOM file, you often don't know what names are in it. This parameter gives you a convenient way to look at the file without affecting your Family Roots data.

When this parameter is Yes, the program asks for confirmation before proceeding. This is to avoid the potential situation where you do an import and nothing seemed to happen from it.

Index: 557

See: STARTING NUMBER, RENUMBER
INCOMING DATA

PUT CHILDREN IN ORDER (Yes/No)

Same as on page 325 and 326 of the manual, except that it now applies to Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts and Free Form Pedigree Charts. The new configuration indices are 232 and 497.

REMOVE EXTRA SPACES IN LINE (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Family Group Sheets

Yes: If there is more than one blank space following a field, print only one space. This overrides the space selection within the Family Group Sheet template.

No: Print the number of blank spaces designated in the selected Family Group Sheet template to create vertical columns.

Initial: No

Info: You select a Family Group Sheet by designating the extension of the template file name, using the TEMPLATE FILE EXTENSION parameter. The templates position fields in fixed positions on the sheet.

This parameter allows you to close up the space between fields appearing on the same line. Choose whichever is more aesthetically pleasing to you.

Example: Your Family Group Sheet may position the birth date and place on the same line. With the parameter set to No, the line might appear as:
Birth: 13 Apr 1875 Boston, Mass.
With the parameter set to Yes, the same thing looks like:
Birth: 13 Apr 1875 Boston, Mass.

Index: 278

See: TEMPLATE FILE EXTENSION

REMOVE 'JUNK' IN STORY (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: Remove any character with ASCII code less than 32 before printing the story.

No: Don't check for special ASCII codes in a story.

Initial: No

Info: The parameter has an effect only when INCLUDE STORY FILE is Yes and you print a story. You make a story file using your word processor.

ASCII codes less than 32 may appear in your story file as special printing commands. They may not print properly from Family Roots, causing extraneous "junk" on your printout.

However, some foreign characters (o umlaut, etc.) include such codes. When the parameter is Yes, such foreign character won't print at all. Set the parameter to No if you find your foreign letters are disappearing from the story.

Index: 411
See: INCLUDE STORY FILE, ASCII

RENUMBER INCOMING DATA (Yes/No)

Where: File: GEDCOM Import/Export: Settings: Import

Yes: Change the record numbers during a GEDCOM import. Change the individual numbers to increment sequentially.

No: If the identifiers internal to the GEDCOM file are numeric, use them as record numbers. Add the STARTING NUMBER to each identifier in the file. If the identifiers in the GEDCOM file are not numeric, use this parameter as Yes.

Initial: No

Info: Each person in a GEDCOM file has an identifier. This identifier links different parts of the file together. It can be numeric or alphabetic, depending on what made the file. The GEDCOM standard does not require that these identifiers be preserved.

During a GEDCOM import, the program must assign every person a record number. This parameter helps it decide how to do that. The program asks for the starting record number if your data base already has records in it.

Index: 556
See: STARTING NUMBER

SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD (numeric)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Value: The record comparison score. The program

- automatically merges two records with a score this large.
- Initial: 32000
- Info: The program computes a score when it compares two records while looking for duplicates. You start this procedure by choosing Find & Merge Duplicate Records under Records on the Main Menu.

The score has no absolute units. (It doesn't mean pounds, lines, inches, or ticks.) The program computes the score by comparing corresponding fields in two records. It assigns 5 to an exact match, 2 to a close match, and 1 to an approximate match. It also weights some matches as being more important than others, for example, birth date.

The largest theoretical score is 32000. In actual practice the comparison score is unlikely to be larger than 300. It depends somewhat on how many marriages and children are present in the two records.

From our testing, records comparing with a score of 100 or more are almost certainly the same person. Records comparing with a score of 70 or more are likely to be the same person, but may not be. The lower the score, the less likely the match.

When you search for duplicates, the program prints the comparison score when it is above the SCORE PRINTING THRESHOLD parameter. If you are unsure how large to set the SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD, we suggest first setting it to 32000. This prevents any automatic merging. Then try some searches to see what scores result on your printout. This gives you a better idea of how large to set the SCORE AUTOMERGE THRESHOLD in subsequent

searches.

Comparison scoring is an art, not a science. It also depends on how fully you have filled in each of the two records. There will be records with a low comparison score which are, in fact, the same person. We have tried to assure, however, that records for distinctly different persons do not produce a high comparison score (i.e. no false 'hits').

Index: 117
See: SCORE PRINTING THRESHOLD, MATCH RECORDS (N/S/F/A), COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD

SCORE PRINTING THRESHOLD (numeric)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Value: The record comparison score. The program prints the score when two records match with a score this large.

Initial: 30

Info: The program computes a score when it compares two records while looking for duplicates. You start this procedure by choosing Find & Merge Duplicate Records under Records on the Main Menu.

The score has no absolute units. (It doesn't mean meters, pixels, ounces, or hours.) The program computes the score by comparing corresponding fields in two records. It assigns 5 to an exact match, 2 to a close match, and 1 to an approximate match. It also weights some matches as being more important than others, for example, birth date.

The largest theoretical score is 32000. In actual practice the comparison score is unlikely to be larger than 300. It depends somewhat on how

many marriages and children are present in the two records.

From our testing, records comparing with a score of 100 or more are almost certainly the same person. Records comparing with a score of 70 or more are likely to be the same person, but may not be. The lower the score, the less likely the match.

When you search for duplicates, the program prints the comparison score when it is above this parameter. The message also shows the names for the two records.

Comparison scoring is an art, not a science. It also depends on how completely you have filled in each of the two records. There will be records with a low comparison score which are, in fact, the same person. We have tried to assure, however, that records for distinctly different persons do not produce a high comparison score (i.e. no false 'hits').

Choosing a low threshold produces a great many messages, but also increases your chances of locating duplicate records. We suggest you choose a very low value, like 10, and try a small number of comparisons to see for yourself.

Index: 116
See: SCORE MERGING THRESHOLD, MATCH RECORDS (N/S/F/A), COMPLEMENT MERGED RECORD

SELECT FAMILY LINES (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Descendants Charts, Free Form Pedigree Charts, Standard Charts

Yes: Include selected individuals and surnames with their spouses. Exclude selected individuals and surnames with their spouses. Include any person

- not covered by the selected inclusions or exclusions.
- No: Include all ancestors or descendants as allowed by the other parameters.
- Initial: No
- Info: Use this parameter for detailed control over who appears in a descendants or pedigree chart. You start a chart by choosing just one person. When the parameter is No, the program prints all the descendants or ancestors from that one choice. When the parameter is Yes, you can cut selected individuals or entire family lines from the normal chart.

See page 343 in the manual for the figures.

When this parameter is Yes, the program presents the dialog in Figure ?.Select Family-1 or 17.Select Family-2 before starting the chart. The screen has boxes grouped in sets of 3. You type a record number or surname into the first box. Leave the first box empty to restrict the chart to female lines. The second is labeled Ex. Any entry you make there chooses Exclude. No entry (blank) chooses Include. The third box is labeled H/W for the pedigree charts or Sib for the descendants chart. An entry there includes or excludes the spouse or siblings. The program interprets your total entry as follows:

Surname/RN box NOT blank

<u>Ex</u>	<u>H/W or Sib</u>	<u>Result</u>
blank	blank	Include the person. Exclude the spouse or siblings.
check	blank	Exclude the person. Include the spouse or siblings.
blank	check	Include the person. Include the spouse or siblings.

check	check	Exclude the person. Exclude the spouse or siblings.
-------	-------	--

Surname/RN box BLANK

<u>Ex</u>	<u>H/W or Sib</u>	<u>Result</u>
check	check	Include only the maternal line on pedigrees. Include only daughters on descendants.
blank	check	Include only the maternal line with their spouses on pedigrees. Include all descendants of each person, but continue only from daughters.

The screen in Figure ?.Select Family-1 or 17.Select Family-2 allows up to 10 choices. When you hit OK, the program asks if you want to enter more choices. If you answer Yes, the program presents a new, blank screen. The label at the lower left tells you which screen you are working with.

You can jump to any box by using ALT-# with # being the box number where you want to go. For example, ALT-5 jumps to box 5, ALT-0 (zero) moves to the end box.

Example: Figure ?.Select Family-1 and 17.Select Family-2

Index: 177, 442, 507

See: OMIT EMPTY CHART LINES, SUPPRESS DUPLICATION, OMIT OTHER PARENT

SHIFT TEXT LEFT IN FILE (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Yes: Shifts the text to the left when you print to disk. The program sets the left margin to zero. It also adds that spacing to the right margin to maintain

- the same line length.
- No: The program creates a left margin in the disk file according to the LEFT MARGIN parameter.
- Initial: No
- Info: The parameter has an effect only when you choose DISK from the Destination menu for printing (see chapter 15).
- If you print to a disk file and intend to edit or print that file with your word processor, you may prefer to have no left margin. This saves you the trouble of changing the margins when you print to disk.
- Index: 427
- See: LEFT MARGIN

SHOW END OF TREE ONLY (Yes/No)

- Where: Settings: Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts
- Yes: Show only those people who have no parents or 'trivial' parents.
- No: Show all ancestors of the selected person.
- Initial: No
- Info: When you ask for an ahnentafel pedigree chart, you normally expect to see all the ancestors of the person you select. This parameter lets you print an abbreviated report showing only those people where you need more information. This can be useful in guiding your research on field trips.
- When this parameter is Yes, the program prints any record which has no parents or only parents stored without a record number. In addition, the program prints any record showing one or two parents with record number but each parent's record is empty except for the name and 'trivial' information. The program does not print any record having at least one parent with a non-empty, non-trivial record.

It is a common practice to introduce an ancestral

record as a place holder. This happens when you know that two people are brother or sister and need some way to show the link. Since the link is through the parent, the natural approach is to make a record for the parent, even though little is known about that person. This is what we mean by a 'trivial' record. It will have children, date last updated, and perhaps the SEX field filled in, but nothing else.

A different kind of trivial record might have fields with only question marks in them, indicating that nothing is known. The program does not look for the word "unknown" in deciding if a record is trivial.

Index: 218
See:

SHOW NAMES ONLY (Yes/No)

Same as page 356 in the manual, except added for Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts, configuration index 234.

SHOW PLACES IN TIMELINE (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Sorted Lists

Yes: Include the place where the event occurred in the event description.

No: Include only the basic description of the event.

Initial: Yes

Info: The parameter applies to the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports. It affects only the printing of family events, not the historical events.

The basic event description includes the person's name and kind of event. Including the place name makes the description more informative, but takes more paper. Choose based on how complete you want the report to be.

Index: 376
 See: INCLUDE HISTORICAL EVENTS, TIMELINE
 FIELD LIST, HISTORICAL DAY FIELD LIST

SHOW YEAR RANGE AFTER NAME (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Descendants Charts, Free Form Pedigree Charts, Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts, Sorted Lists

Yes: Print the birth and death year (only) after the main name.

No: Don't print the birth and death year with the name.

Initial: No

Info: This parameter attaches the birth and death year to the end of the name, treating it as part of the name for printing purposes. You may independently choose to print the same information as separate fields for the form via a field list. For the charts, the program attaches the years for the people on the direct line. It also shows the years for spouses printed separately (see PLACE OTHER PARENT FIRST). It does not print the years for names chosen via a field list.

If no birth year and no death year is available for the person, the program doesn't print any range. If only one is available, the program prints a range but leaves four spaces for the missing year.

This parameter is useful for creating abbreviated forms. The range of years at the end of the name help to distinguish between people with the same name. The parameter is especially useful for printing book indexes.

Examples: Parameter set to Yes:
 Johannes James Schnikelmeyer (RN=2468) (1822-1889)
 Henrietta Flaumbery (RN=8642) (-1911)

Parameter set to No:
 Johannes James Schnikelmeyer (RN=2468)

Henrietta Flaumbery (RN=8642)

Index: 196, 227, 367, 504
See: PLACE OTHER PARENT FIRST, SHOW NAMES ONLY, DESCENDANTS FIELD LIST, FREEFORM FIELD LIST, AHNENTAFEL FIELD LIST, LISTS EXTRA FIELDS, SHOW RN WITH NAMES, SHOW SPECIAL ID WITH NAMES, USE LAST NAME FIRST, USE MARRIED NAME, OMIT TITLE

SHRINK SUPER/SUB-SCRIPT (Yes/No)

Where: File: Setup FAMILY ROOTS: Computer: Set Primary Printer, Set Alternate Printer

Yes: Print superscripted and subscripted numbers and letters in the next smaller print size to the one selected.

No: Do nothing special in terms of print size for superscripted and subscripted information.

Initial: No

Info: Your need for this parameter is specific to your printer. Some printers are versatile and automatically reduce the print size for superscript and subscript. Less versatile printers need the software program to handle any reduction in size. Selecting a printer from the menu of printers (see Figure 6.3.1) automatically sets this parameter.

If this parameter is Yes and you have selected the smallest print size available, no size reduction occurs.

Index: 48, 64
See:

SPECIAL SYMBOLS (special)

Where: File: Setup Family Roots: Other: Set By Index

Values: The program substitutes the page number wherever the first symbol appears in a header file. Use the

second symbol to indicate a space when searching record contents. Use the third symbol to specify "child number" in a family group sheet template.

Initial: #~#

Info: The program currently expects exactly three symbols to appear in this parameter. If you append further symbols, the program ignores them. If the parameter too short, the program inserts the initial values from above into the missing positions.

Chapter 13.1.5 tells you to type the cross-hatch (#) in a header line where you want the page number to appear. That's not entirely correct. The program looks for the symbol defined in this parameter. You may wish to change the parameter if you need to use the literal # symbol in a header. For example, a street address may be correct only when written as

#32b Baker Street

When you make an entry on the Search Records Screen (see 11.2.1), the program removes any leading or trailing spaces. If a leading or trailing space is important, type the symbol in this parameter where the space appears. For example, if you want to replace "PLAC " with nothing, type
<Replace> PLAC~ <With>

When you want the children in a family group sheet to be numbered sequentially, section 16.3.14 tells you to use the cross-hatch (#) in the template file. That's not entirely correct. The program looks for the symbol defined in this parameter. In fact, the program treats the '#' as a child number, no matter where it appears in the template. You may wish to use a literal '#' for a field like ID#. This doesn't work properly unless you change this parameter to use a different symbol.

Index: 722

See: USING THE HEADER EDITOR (13.1.5),

SEARCH RECORDS SCREEN (11.2.1),
NUMBER LABELS '#' (16.3.14)

STARTING NUMBER (Numeric)

- Where: File: GEDCOM Import/Export: Settings: Import
- Value: During GEDCOM import, the program adds this number minus 1 to each computed record number.
- Initial: 1
- Info: During a GEDCOM import, the program must assign every person a record number. The RENUMBER INCOMING DATA parameter helps it decide how to do that. The STARTING NUMBER parameter helps to move the incoming block of records into a particular area of the data base.

If the program renumbers the incoming records, they start at this number after the import is complete. If the incoming records have a numeric identifier and are not renumbered, the result may not be quite as you expect; see the example below.

The program asks to verify the STARTING NUMBER when the NEXT NAME RN parameter is greater than 1. (It also warns you if you attempt to import into a record that isn't empty.)

- Example: Suppose you already have records in the range 1 to 853. You decide to leave a gap of unused records, and start the import at 2001. If you renumber the incoming records, the resulting records are 2001, 2002, 2003, etc. Suppose you don't renumber and the first number in the GEDCOM file is 86. Then the first record number after completing the import is 2086, not 2001.

- Index: 723
- See: RENUMBER INCOMING DATA, NEXT NAME RN

SUPPRESS DUPLICATION (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Descendancy Reports

Yes: If a person appears twice in a report, print only the name. Print a message indicating the repeat appearance. Do not print further descendants of this person from the repeat position.

No: Print a complete descendancy. Ignore repeat appearances of a person.

Initial: Yes

Info: Married cousins create multiple paths in some descendancy reports. This parameter lets you show or suppress the multiple paths.

The message stating the duplication comes from the REGISTER.LAB file. Each message refers to the paragraph and page number where the name first appeared.

In order to detect multiple appearances of a person, the program must keep track of the record number for every person printed in the report. In rare circumstances it is possible that the program is unable to retain every number. If that happens, it may miss finding a duplicated name.

Index: 579

See:

TIMELINE FIELD LIST (Field List)

Where: Settings: Choose Fields for: Event Timeline List

Value: The list of date fields to use in making the Event Timeline List report.

Initial: Birth date, Death date, Marriage date

Info: You select the fields using the standard "Choose Fields" dialog. See Figure ?.

Index: 727

See: Section 9.4

USE DIACRITICALS (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Sorted Lists

Yes: Treat letters having diacritical marks (foreign letters) as distinct for sorting.

No: Treat letters having diacritical marks as if the marks were not present.

Initial: Yes

Info: Letters with diacritical marks appear in many foreign alphabets. Examples are ä, â, å, and è. There are many others. This parameter tells the program whether to ignore these marks for sorting purposes.

For example, having the parameter set to Yes treats
ä, â, å, a
as separate and distinct letters. Words containing
ä are grouped together and those with â appear
together in the sorted list. Having the parameter
set to No treats the letters as being the same. It
causes words containing those letters to be
"randomly" mixed in the sorted list.

Index: 355

See: SORT BY SOUNDEX

USE FROM ACCESS (A/M/F) (Special)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

All: Process all valid choices from the Access menu.

Male: Allow only non-females from valid Access menu selections.

Female: Allow only non-males from valid Access menu selections.

Initial: All

Info: The parameter applies to all choices you make from the Access menu (see Chapter 14) except for "Blank form".

The program first selects a record number based on

your choice from the Access menu (by range, list, name, or relation). If the USE FROM ACCESS parameter is set to Male or Female, the program then checks if the record number has the appropriate sex. When the test fails, it goes on to the next choice rather than printing, displaying, etc.

If you start the Access by Ancestors of a person or Descendants of a person, the sex check does not happen for the initial person. There are no exceptions for other kinds of Access choices.

The program always resets this parameter to All when it starts. The program does not reset this parameter when you choose File: Re-read configuration. If you want to preserve some version of the configuration with this parameter set to Male or Female, save it using a name other than CONFIG4.DAT. Then re-read the file at the proper time.

The sex test is negative rather than positive. In other words, setting the parameter to Male checks for non-females rather than for Males. This implies that records with Unknown sex or an empty sex field can pass the test. If this is a problem for you, use the Audit function (under Other) or Search Record Contents function (under Records) to locate and change these records.

Examples: Suppose you set the parameter to Male and choose Records: Edit Records: Range of Record Numbers, and ask for record numbers between 1 and 100. The program presents for editing only males (and unknowns) in that range. If record number 1 is female and 2 is male, the first record to appear is 2.

Suppose you want to make family group sheet for all the ancestors of Charles Whamovitch. If you choose "Ancestors of" from the Access menu under normal circumstances, the program makes two identical group sheets for each family -- one

for the husband and another for the wife. If you set this parameter to Male, the program makes the right number of family group sheets.

Index: 338

See: SAVE CONFIGURATION (section 8.9)

USE FULL ADDRESS (Yes/No)

Same as on pages 384 and 385 of the manual, but added for Descendancy Report, configuration index 610.

USE HEADER FOR EACH PERSON (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Person Sheets

Yes: Print the custom header at the top of every person sheet.

No: Print the custom header only at the top of the first person sheet from an access selection.

Initial: No

Info: The parameter has an effect only when USE CUSTOM HEADER is Yes. The custom header usually contains your name and address.

If you print a bunch of person sheets, they may become separated from each other. Printing the header on each of them assures that recipients know where the information came from. However, this may require more paper.

A single choice from the access menu (see chapter 14) often produces more than one person sheet. When this parameter is No, only the first sheet has the header.

Index: 265

See: USE CUSTOM HEADER

USE NON-STANDARD DATES (Yes/No)

Same as pages 382 and 383 in the manual, but added for Ahnentafel Pedigree Charts and Free Form Pedigree Charts, configuration indices 233 and 502.

USE NON-STANDARD DATES (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Data Entry/Search

Yes: When searching for dates, treat non-standard dates as 1 January of the detected year.

No: When searching for dates, ignore non-standard dates.

Initial: Yes

Info: This applies to searching for dates stored in a record.

Index: 328

See: Standard dates

USE NON-STANDARD DATES (Yes/No)

Where: Settings: Sorted Lists

Yes: Include non-standard dates in the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports.

No: Include only standard dates in the Event Timeline List and Historical Day List reports.

Initial: No

Info: Although the parameter appears on the menu for Sorted Lists, it affects only the above stated reports. When making Sorted Lists, the program operates as if this parameter were Yes. It sorts any non-standard dates as January 1 for the extracted year.

Use this parameter to allow dates like "before 1857" or "about 1916" to appear in your timeline reports. The program places these dates at the beginning of each year block in the reports (treated like 1 January). Because the dates are not precise, this can look rather strange for some entries. For example, the date "Between 1916 and 1918" appears at the beginning of the 1918 dates.

Index: 342

See: Standard dates

VALID NON-STANDARD CHARACTERS (Alphanumeric)

Where: Settings: Miscellaneous

Value: A list of letters or characters that are valid when they appear in the fields of a record.

Initial: Empty

Info: The Audit Data Base function checks for garbage in each field of a record. Garbage can occur due to disk errors and often consists of characters with ASCII codes above 127 or below 32. The normal English alphabet does not use any letters with codes like those. However, many foreign alphabets do have letters with those codes.

This parameter lets you list any foreign letters you intentionally use in your records. The advantage is that the audit won't produce a message about "garbage in field" when you do so. List the letters one after the other without spaces between. The order does not matter.

Example: Çêç

Index: 724

See: Audit section 13.2

21 GEDCOM - Import/Export GEDCOM

GEDCOM stands for **Genealogical Data COMmunications**. It is a file layout, designed for the purpose of electronic transfer of genealogical data. The LDS Church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the Mormons) produces the standards document that specifies the GEDCOM format. Software converts data to and from the GEDCOM format. You run Quinsept's conversion software by choosing this item under the File menu. The LDS Church and other manufacturers have their own GEDCOM conversion software. Approval of GEDCOM files for submission to the LDS Ancestral File is the de-facto proof of conformance to the standard. Family Roots GEDCOM files are approved for LDS submission. You can import and export files between any software that has been

"approved" in this manner. There is no other formal approval of GEDCOM files.

From the main menu (figure 6a) pull down File and choose Import/Export GEDCOM. The screen title changes to

Family Roots (tm) Import/Export GEDCOM Menu
with the items

*** File Settings Records Other**

appearing on the top line. See Chapter 7 (page 79ff in the manual, as modified in this booklet above) for a description of the "*" menu. Although the File menu is not identical to the one in Chapter 8 (page 83ff in the manual), all the operations are described there. Similarly, you will find all the operations appearing on the Other menu in Chapter 13 (page 161ff in the manual).

The Settings menu and the Records menu have some familiar items and some new ones. The familiar items under Settings are

- Data Entry/Search Parameters
- Function Keys
- Edit/Search Records Screen
- Edit Records Short Form
- Person Sheet/General Parameters
- Miscellaneous Parameters

See Chapter 9 in the manual for more information on these. The familiar item under Records is

- Edit Records

See Chapter 11 in the manual for more information about editing records. These items let you look at or change records before or after an import or export. Some of the General and Miscellaneous parameters affect GEDCOM transfers or the log they can generate. (The log is a list of names with birth and death years.)

The new items under the Settings and Records menus are described in the following sections.

SECTION 21.1 **Settings**

SECTION 21.1.1 **Import Parameters**

The parameters for GEDCOM imports are

RENUMBER INCOMING DATA

STARTING NUMBER

PREVIEW ONLY

USE MARRIED NAME

CAPITALIZE NAMES (N/S/E)

The most important are the first two. They determine how the program assigns the record numbers. See Chapter 17 above and in the manual for details.

SECTION 21.1.2 **Export Parameters**

The parameters for GEDCOM exports are

INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS

ALLOW EXTERNAL POINTERS

INCLUDE UNUSED RECORDS

SAVE RN (NO/REFN/ID)

USE NOTES (A/F/S/Q/O)

INCLUDE STORY FILE

ASK FOR STORY FILE NAME

VERIFY STORY FILE

The most important are the first two. Setting INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS to Yes causes the program to include many more people in the GEDCOM file than the ones you choose directly. The "external pointers" mean record numbers of people not included in the file. Many other software programs won't know how to handle these. See Chapter 17 above and in the manual for details.

SECTION 21.1.3 **Set Field to Tag Correspondence**

A "tag" identifies what kind of information appears on a line in a GEDCOM file. The tags along with their intended meanings are defined in the GEDCOM standard. They are not arbitrary. For example, the tag OCCU means Occupation, the tag RELI means religion, the tag BAPM means baptism other than LDS (Mormon), and the tag BAPL means LDS baptism. All tags are between two and four letters long, upper case. You need to identify to the program which tag to use for each field you added. (The tags for the standard

fields like birth and death are always the same; you don't set them.)

The program remembers your field to tag correspondence from the last import or export you did. These are separate for each family and for importing vs. exporting. Since they are separate, they can be different.

You don't normally need to select "Set Field to Tag Correspondence" from the Settings menu. The program asks the relevant questions when you do an import or export. If you change a field title or add a field and subsequently do an import or export, the program asks for the correspondences only for the new or changed fields. You may select this item from the Settings menu to force the program to reexamine every correspondence. Making changes here resets the correspondences both for import and export for the family.

Selecting "Set Field to Tag Correspondence" causes the program to ask you about each added field and added marriage field. If a previous correspondence exists, the program asks whether it's ok. If there is no previous correspondence or if you reject the previous one, the program presents a list of tags to choose from. The list is in alphabetic order by description, not by the tag.

Choose the tag that most closely corresponds to the meaning of your added field. Five other choices appear at the bottom of the list of tags. If you don't want to import or export a particular field, choose the option "Omit". You may also make any field correspond to a GEDCOM note. Choosing CANCEL is the same as hitting ESC; it saves any changes made thus far, and returns to the Import/Export GEDCOM menu.

The list of tags contains everything that we think will ever reasonably be encountered in using Family Roots. However, it does not contain all the tags. In the event that you need a tag not included on the list, one of the options lets you type the tag name yourself.

Technical notes: 1) The list of tags and descriptions appears in the file GEDTAGS.DAT in the program path. You may change it with your word processor or the header editor if you wish. 2) The program saves the field to tag correspondences in the PATH FOR FAMILY as the files FIELDTAG.IMP for import and FIELDTAG.EXP for export. 3) The "last updated" date goes into an exported GEDCOM file only

when the USE AUTODATE parameter is Yes.

SECTION 21.2 **Records**

SECTION 21.2.1 **Import from GEDCOM to FR**

Choose "Import from GEDCOM to FR" to move information from a GEDCOM file into your Family Roots records. You must have a GEDCOM file from somewhere in order to continue with this. You may have the GEDCOM file on a floppy disk or in a directory on the hard disk. The GEDCOM file can come from another computer user, from the Internet, from your own export on another family, or from visiting one of the LDS Family History Centers. Although it is not required, it is conventional that GEDCOM file names have GED as the suffix on the name, for example,

JOHNSON.GED

If you want to examine the contents of a GEDCOM file but are not sure you want to actually import, there are several possibilities. The most direct is to set the parameter PREVIEW ONLY to Yes. This makes a log (summary of contents) without actually performing the import. Another possibility is to add a separate family for the import (under File) and select it (also under File). Then proceed with the import. This lets you look at all of the data in detail (using Edit Records) before deciding to merge with your "real" data. A third possibility is to look at the GEDCOM file directly using Other: Print ASCII File. This requires a little knowledge in how to read GEDCOM files.

You may want to examine the parameters RENUMBER INCOMING RECORDS and STARTING NUMBER before beginning. They affect how the program assigns record numbers.

The program first asks if you have backed up your data. Since an import can possibly change or erase existing records, this is very important. This applies only to the selected family.

The File Name. The program next asks for the GEDCOM file name and path. It uses a dialog box similar to the one in Figure 8.7 in the manual. It suggests the PATH FOR GEDCOMS in the top entry box. It suggests

*.GED

in the bottom entry box. That lets you hit OK to see a list of the GEDCOM files in the selected path. Or you may type the name directly if you wish.

If your GEDCOM file is on a floppy disk, it is normal for the path (top entry box) to be just the drive letter, for example

A:

but not something like

A:\FR4\ (usually wrong)

The Log. The program asks where to send the GEDCOM log, using the Destination screen as shown in Figure 15, page 183 in the manual. The log lists only each person's name and their birth and death years, if available. It does not list all the information in the file. **If you don't want any log, choose the "Go on.." button.**

Importing. The program starts trying to import records from the GEDCOM file. If Family Roots data files don't exist for the selected record numbers, it asks you to confirm creation of the files. In almost all cases, answer Yes. Answer No only if it is obvious to you that proceeding will cause the program to erase existing records. (The program checks for existing records, but you should be the final judge.)

If the program finds that you are attempting to import into a record that already contains data, it warns you. You may proceed if you wish. The normal course in such a case is to cancel the import, change the STARTING NUMBER parameter to something that doesn't conflict, and start again. If you import into a record that contains data, it completely erases the previous contents. If you choose to proceed, the program also asks if you want it to continue checking for empty records.

If the parameter NEXT NAME RN isn't 1, the program assumes this family probably already contains data. In this case, it asks for confirmation of the starting number.

Correspondences. When the program encounters a tag in the GEDCOM file, it checks if you have a field corresponding to it (see 21.1.3 above for a definition of "tag" and "correspondence"). If not, it presents a list of Family Roots added fields or added marriage fields (if any) for you to choose from.

There are five further options at the end of the list of fields. One lets you send the GEDCOM information on the encountered tag into a Family Roots "note" field. Another lets you ignore this GEDCOM information altogether. If you choose Cancel, the import stops and you return to the Import/Export GEDCOM menu.

The other two options let you add a new field to hold the information, or to change the name of one of the existing fields for it. After choosing one of these, the program again asks for the field correspondence. In other words, adding or changing the field does not automatically select it.

When the import finishes normally, the program displays a brief message saying it was complete. If there was a problem, a descriptive message stays on the screen until acknowledged.

You return to the Import/Export GEDCOM menu when done. Use Records: Edit Records here to examine the results. Or return to the Family Roots Main Menu and use any of the printing or other functions.

After importing, you probably want to tie the new records into your existing ones. The Find & Merge Duplicate Records (see Section 11.11) may be useful for this.

SECTION 21.2.2 Export from FR to GEDCOM

Choose "Export from FR to GEDCOM" to make a GEDCOM file from your Family Roots data. The program lets you choose which people to include, and many other options. You make a GEDCOM file to share your data with other researchers using computers, to submit your data to the Mormon's Ancestral File, for archival storage, or perhaps to later import into a new family for yourself.

It is a good idea to examine the parameters INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS and ALLOW EXTERNAL POINTERS before starting. They affect the people included in the file.

If you don't have an added field for SEX, it is a good idea to add one before exporting. Sex information is required to make the GEDCOM file. The program asks when it is missing and can't be inferred. It updates the record from your answers if there is a SEX field. You

will be driven crazy by questions if you don't have a SEX field. If you do have a SEX field but have not regularly filled it in, you may wish to do so before starting. The alternative is to let the program ask and update the sex as it makes the file.

The File Name. The program first asks for the GEDCOM file name and path. It uses a dialog box similar to the one in Figure 8.7 in the manual. It suggests the PATH FOR GEDCOMS in the top entry box. If you want to place the file on a floppy disk, change the path to

A:\

(with nothing else in the box). For the bottom entry box, it suggests *.GED

That lets you hit OK to see a list of the GEDCOM files in the selected path. You may type a new file name or one you used before. If you use an existing file name, the program asks if it is ok to erase the previous contents. If you answer No, it asks for a new name.

If you don't include a file name suffix, the program adds GED automatically. For example, answering THOMPSON or THOMPSON.GED produces the same file. The program may slightly modify your file name if it doesn't follow the rules for DOS names. For example, the name before the suffix can't be longer than 8 characters and can't include spaces.

The Header. A GEDCOM file normally contains your name, address, and phone near the start of the file. The program asks for this information the first time you export to GEDCOM. It doesn't ask after the first time. The program stores this personal information in the header named HEADER.GCM in the PATH FOR FAMILY. If you need to change it, use the header editor, i.e. pull down Other, choose Make or Change a Header, then Change an Existing Header.

The Destination. The program next asks you to choose the intended destination for the file. It shows only seven choices:

Ancestral File CD-ROM

Family Roots

Family Connections

Family Tree Journal

Family Tree Maker

Personal Ancestral File

Other Destination

Other than the Family Roots, Family Connections, or Family Tree

Journal destinations, the structure and content of a GEDCOM file isn't much affected by your choice here. In other words, you get about the same file whether you choose Ancestral File, Family Tree Maker, Personal Ancestral File, or Other Destination. Choosing Ancestral File causes the program to set ALLOW EXTERNAL POINTERS to No temporarily, and also requires complete address information.

Choosing Family Roots as the destination preserves data features that only our program knows about, for example, using the footnote character. It is not a good idea to make a GEDCOM file for a Family Roots destination and then send it to someone not using Family Roots.

Correspondences. The program asks for the field to tag correspondences if they aren't known. (See section 21.1.3 above for definitions of "tag" and "correspondence".) Since it saves your answers, it may not ask you anything after your first export. The program presents a list of tags to choose from for each added field and added marriage field. The list is in alphabetic order **by description**, not by the tag.

Choose the tag that most closely corresponds to the meaning of your added field. Five other choices appear at the bottom of the list of tags. If you don't want to export a particular field, choose the option "Omit". You may also make any field correspond to a GEDCOM note. Choosing "Cancel" aborts the export and returns to the Import/Export GEDCOM menu.

The list of tags contains everything that we think will ever reasonably be encountered in using Family Roots. However, it does not contain all the tags. In the event that you need a tag not included on the list, one of the options lets you type the tag name yourself.

The People. Next the program asks you to select the people to include in the file. It asks using the Access menu, illustrated in Figure 14, page 173 in the manual. When you make a selection other than Entire Data Base, the program processes each record in turn. It shows the record number it's processing on the screen. If INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS is No, it assembles only the selected record numbers into a list sorted by number. If INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS is Yes, it also adds the record numbers for the parents,

spouses, and children to the sorted list.

When you choose Entire Data Base from the Access menu, the program has no need to process individual records. It doesn't. If you choose Range of Record Numbers and give it a range that encompasses the entire data base, the program treats this the same.

After you make one choice from the Access menu, the program asks if you want to make further choices. You may choose as many times as you wish. It doesn't matter if you include the same record number more than once in your Access selections. For example, you may first choose ancestors of a person, then descendants of the person, and then a range of record numbers around the person.

Technical note: The program actually assembles a sorted list of record number ranges rather than individual numbers. For example, if it finds record numbers 637, 638, and 639 from your Access choices, it makes one range of 637-639 from that. The program allows for a maximum of 7500 ranges of record numbers.

The Log. The program asks where to send the GEDCOM log, using the Destination screen as shown in Figure 15, page 183 in the manual. The log lists only each person's name and their birth and death years, if available. It does not list all the information in the person's record.

If you don't want any log, choose the "Go on.." button. Making a log on the screen lets you watch what's happening, but also slows it down considerably.

Make the File. The program reads each selected record in turn, saving the personal information into the GEDCOM file. When it finishes with the list of records, it reads selected records again to extract the marriage information belonging at the end of the file. The only required information for each person is a name and the sex. If the sex information isn't in the record, it asks you. It updates the record from your answer.

When done, the program briefly displays a messages saying so, then returns to the Import/Export GEDCOM menu.

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