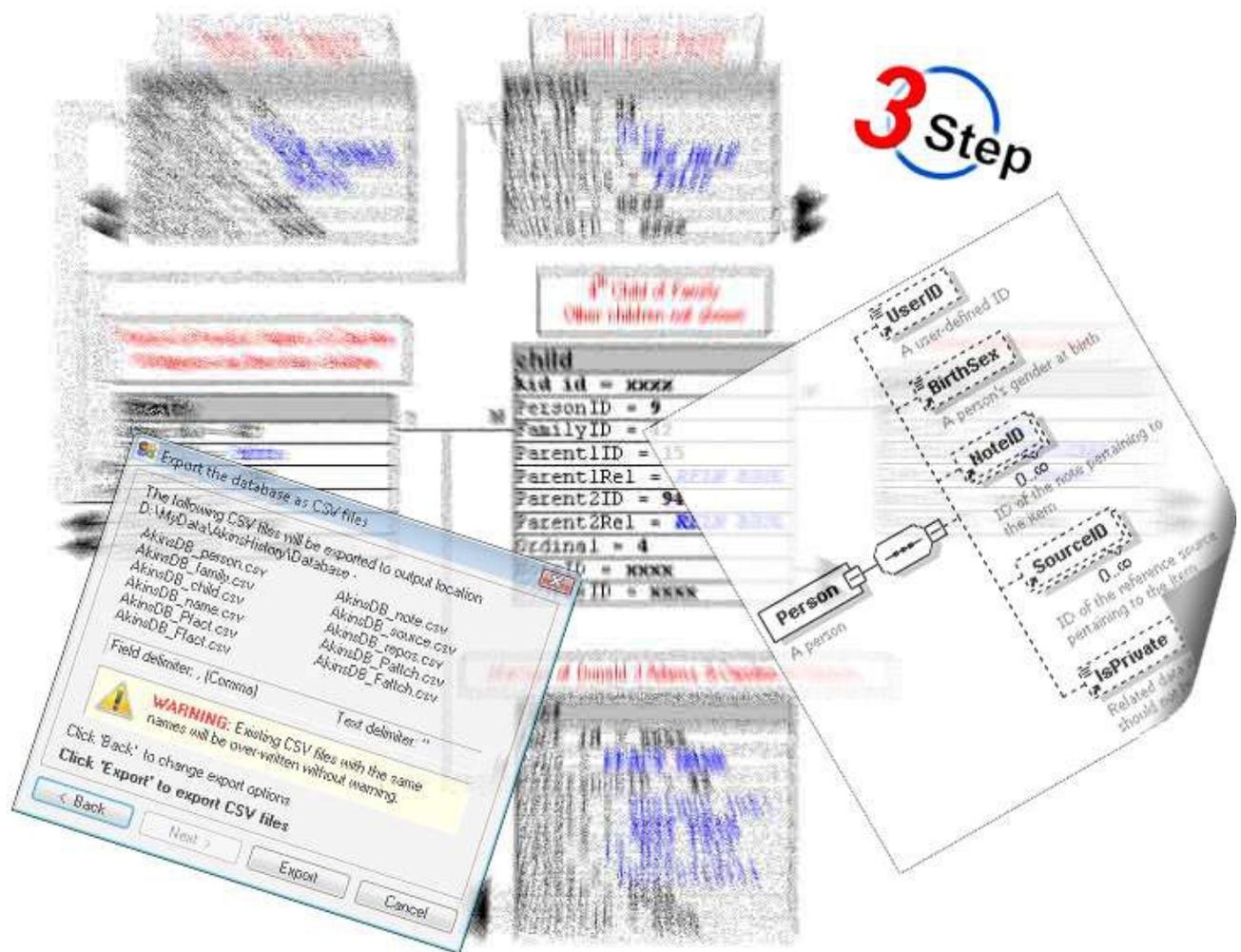


ScionPC

Genealogical Management System



Reference Manual

ScionPC

Reference Manual

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Introduction

The documentation supplied with ScionPC is in two parts -

1. On-line Help

The help file can be viewed even when the program isn't running - simply double-click on the "ScionPCHelp" help file.

The help shows how to install and uninstall ScionPC.

It also introduces the program's  model for managing your family history information, and describes the basics of the program.

When using the program, help is always available by pressing the F1 key or by selecting "Help Contents" from the "Help" menu.

Wherever possible the help is context-sensitive - that is, the help page displayed is directly related to where you are in the program. For example, if you have the Age and Date Calculator displayed, then pressing F1 will display the help page directly related to the calculator.

To print any of the help topics, click on the "Print" button when the appropriate help page is displayed.

2. Reference Manual

You are reading this document. It supplies detailed information on some of the more complex aspects of the program, and provides technical information on the database structure, GEDCOM support, etc.

Refer to the Table of Contents above for a summary of the topics covered.

Reports

The various reports supported by ScionPC are accessible under the “File” menu.

SPECIAL NOTE: To exclude private information from reports, use the “Strip Private Data...” item under the “Edit” menu.

1. Report Setup and Basic Reports

This reference details some of the more complex ScionPC reports. For general information on Report Setup and the basic reports available, refer to ScionPC's on-line help by pressing the F1 key within the program, or by opening the help file by double-clicking on it.

2. Progeny Chart

A Progeny Chart, in either “concise” or “narrative” format, for the currently displayed person, reports on the descendants (progeny) of that person.

Partial Example -

Progeny Chart for SMITHSON, Charles

Smithson Family History

..... Generation I

1	SMITHSON , Charles [174]. Partner: NICHOLLES , Sybilia [175]. <u>Marriage</u> : 19 Oct 1816, St Dunstan (In the East), Stepney, London, ENG. [FID: 63] +2.a SMITHSON , Charles (John?) [60]. Birth: ca. 1817, St Pancras, London, England. Death: 22 May 1860, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 23 May 1860, Ararat Old Cemetery, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. +3.b SMITHSON , Edgar [172]. Birth: ca. 1824, St Pancras, London, England. Death: 20 Mar 1906, Lydiard Street, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 21 Mar 1906, Ararat New Cemetery, Victoria, Australia. / Undertaker: Charles Morris. Minister: Hugh Laughlin.
---	---

..... Generation II

2	SMITHSON , Charles (John?) [60]. Birth: ca. 1817, St Pancras, London, England. Death: 22 May 1860, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 23 May 1860, Ararat Old Cemetery, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. Partner: BLISS , Selinia Julia (“Selina”) [61]. Birth: ca. 1827, Shoredich, London, England. Baptism: 1 Jul 1827, St Leonards, Shoreditch, London, England. Death: 23 Jul 1898, Main Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 25 Jul 1898, Bendigo Cemetery, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. <u>Marriage</u> : 23 Aug 1845, St Martins in the Fields Church, London. [FID: 20] +4.a SMITHSON , Charles Alfred [6]. Birth: 9 Apr 1848, 10 Bath Place, Kingscross/Maiden Lane, London, England. Death: 3 Jun 1907, Selbie Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 5 Jun 1907, Bendigo Cemetery, Victoria. Undertaker: F. Crouch. Minister: Revd. Robert Williams. 5.b SMITHSON , Selina Julia [96]. Birth: 12 May 1854, Prahran, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Death: 4 Mar 1935, 16 River Street, Newport, City of Williamstown, County of Bourke, VIC. Burial: 5 Mar 1935, Williamstown Cemetery, County of Bourke, VIC.
---	---

The example above shows the “concise style” of the Progeny Chart.

If preferred, there is a “narrative style” available which also (optionally) includes source references. The example below shows a small section of such a report -

8 Duncan Gordon **SMITHSON** was born on 2 Jun 1879 in Pleasant Creek, Victoria, Australia^{S11} and was baptised on 13 Aug 1879 in Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bendigo, VIC^{S2}. He died on 14 Feb 1960 in Christchurch Hospital, NZ and was buried in Park Cemetery, Wanganui, NZ.

Partner: Caroline Mary **MERCHANT**, daughter of Robert John MERCHANT & Eliza Ann WATSON, was born on 24 Aug 1879 in Thomastown, Victoria, Australia^{S4} and died on 3 Mar 1962 in Coronation Hospital, Christchurch, NZ. She was buried on 5 Mar 1962 in Park Cemetery, Wanganui, NZ. Caroline and Duncan were married on 17 May 1913 in St Paul's Church, Invercargill^{S3}. They had five children -

- 19.a Charles Allan ("Allan") **SMITHSON**^{S27} was born on 22 Feb 1914 and died on 3 May 1976 in Tauranga, NZ. His partner was Hettie BANISTER (Marriage: Taihape? NZ.).
- 20.b Unnamed **SMITHSON**^{S27} was born on 20 Jul 1915 in Invercargill, NZ^{S14} and died on 20 Jul 1915^{S14}.
- +21.c Peter Frederick **SMITHSON**. Born: 14 Jan 1917. Died: 15 Mar 1973.
- 0.e Helen Mary SMITHSON was born on 18 Oct 1929^{S27} and died on 28 Sep 2000 in Wanganui, New Zealand. She was cremated on 2 Oct 2000 in Johns Road Crematorium, Christchurch, New Zealand. Her partner was Archie Glyn STEWART. Helen was adopted by both parents. *See also footnote.*

Source References

- S2. Victoria Baptism Index for Duncan Gordon SMITHSON (State Government of Victoria, Australia)
- S3. Marriage Certificate for Duncan Gordon SMITHSON and Caroline Mary MERCHANT (NZ Government Records)
- S4. Victoria Births Registry for Caroline Mary Merchant (State Government Record, Victoria, AUSTRALIA)
- S11. Extract from Victoria Births Registry for Duncan Gordon Smithson (State Government of Victoria, Australia)
- S14. Birth (and implied Death) Certificate for "Unnamed" SMITHSON, brother of Robert Hamilton SMITHSON (NZ BDM)
- S27. Personal information (Robert Hamilton SMITHSON)

In the last entry of the above example, note the inclusion of non-biological descendants with a Progeny Number of 0 (zero). The related footnote reads -

NOTE: A child with a "progeny number" of zero is not on the direct (biological) line of descent (they may be adopted, for example), and any descendants of the child are omitted from this report.

2.1 The numbering scheme in Progeny Charts

The numbering system used in the Progeny Charts is a hybrid variation on the "Register System (NEHGR)" first used in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and the "Record System (NGS)" developed by the National Genealogical Society.

In this variant, every person receives a "Register Number", a number indicating the line of descent, followed by their children in numerical order. The starting person will always receive the Register Number of 1, and their children will be numbered 2, 3, etc. Every child also receives a letter (a, b, c, etc) indicating the birth order.

Except for the starting person, every person will appear first as a child.

Any child whose Register Number is preceded by a "+" sign, is also repeated as an adult. Even though a child may have a Register Number, if no "+" sign appears, that will be the last time that person will be seen in the descendency.

Note that only the blood-line descendants of that starting person receive a Register Number. Spouses of descendants are not part of the descendency and do not receive a number.

2.2 Apparent duplication of entries in Progeny Charts

On occasion, some couples and their children may appear twice in Progeny Reports, once related to the husband, and then again related to the wife. This will occur if the couple also happen to be related. For example, when cousins marry. Progeny Reports follow the bloodline and, in this case, will report separate family entries for both the husband and the wife (as cousins).

When the top-most numbering (left-hand edge of report) is not in absolute numerical order, this is usually an indication of related couples in the family.

3. Ahnentafel Chart

An Ahnentafel Chart for the currently displayed person, reports on the ancestors of that person.

Partial Example -

Ahnentafel Chart for SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon	
Smithson Family History	
..... Generation I	
1	SMITHSON , Duncan Gordon [4]. Birth: 2 Jun 1879, Pleasant Creek, Victoria, Australia. Baptism: 13 Aug 1879, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bendigo, VIC. Death: 14 Feb 1960, Christchurch Hospital, NZ. Burial: Park Cemetery, Wanganui, NZ.
..... Generation II	
2	SMITHSON , Charles Alfred [6]. Birth: 9 Apr 1848, 10 Bath Place, Kingscross/Maiden Lane, London, England. Death: 3 Jun 1907, Selbie Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 5 Jun 1907, Bendigo Cemetery, Victoria. Minister: Revd. Robert Williams. <u>Marriage</u> : 8 Sep 1869, Raglan St, Ararat W., VIC. [FID: 7]
3	DUNCAN , Margaret [7]. Birth: 15 Mar 1850, Woolwich, Kent, England. Death: 10 Mar 1945, 33 Selbie Street (corner D'Arcy Street, present day #41), Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 12 Mar 1945, Bendigo Cemetery, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.
..... Generation III	
4	SMITHSON , Charles (John?) [60]. Birth: ca. 1817, St Pancras, London, England. Death: 22 May 1860, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 23 May 1860, Ararat Old Cemetery, Ararat, Victoria, Australia. <u>Marriage</u> : 23 Aug 1845, St Martins in the Fields Church, London. [FID: 20]
5	BLISS , Selinia Julia ("Selina") [61]. Birth: ca. 1827, Shoredich, London, England. Baptism: 1 Jul 1827, St Leonards, Shoreditch, London, England. Death: 23 Jul 1898, Main Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Burial: 25 Jul 1898, Bendigo Cemetery, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.
6	DUNCAN , Peter [62]. Birth: 1810, Aberdeen, Scotland. Death: 1886. Burial: 27 Jan 1886, Ararat Old Cemetery, Ararat, Victoria, AUS. <u>Marriage</u> : 13 Oct 1836, Old Machar, Aberdeen, Scotland. [FID: 21]
7	HENDERSON , Helen (or Ellen) [63]. Birth: 16 May 1811, Woodside(?), near Aberdeen, Scotland. Baptism: 16 May 1811, Old Machar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Death: 16 May 1896. Burial: 18 May 1896, Ararat Old Cemetery, Ararat, Victoria, AUS.

SPECIAL NOTE: "Sex-less" and "intersex" people (and *their* ancestors) will not be included in the chart.

The example above shows the "concise style" of the Ahnentafel Chart.

If preferred, there is also a "narrative style" available (which also optionally includes source references), similar to the Progeny Chart example shown above.

3.1 The numbering scheme in Ahnentafel Charts

The starting person is given the number 1. Their father is 2, and their mother is 3. Number 2's father is 4 and his mother is 5. Number 3's father is 6 and her mother is 7.

To generalize: Double any person's number to get their father's number. Double any person's number and add one to get their mother's number. Note that (after the first generation), all the males have even numbers, and all the females have odd numbers. Ahnentafel numbers need not be consecutive - if an ancestor is unknown, their number is simply omitted from the list.

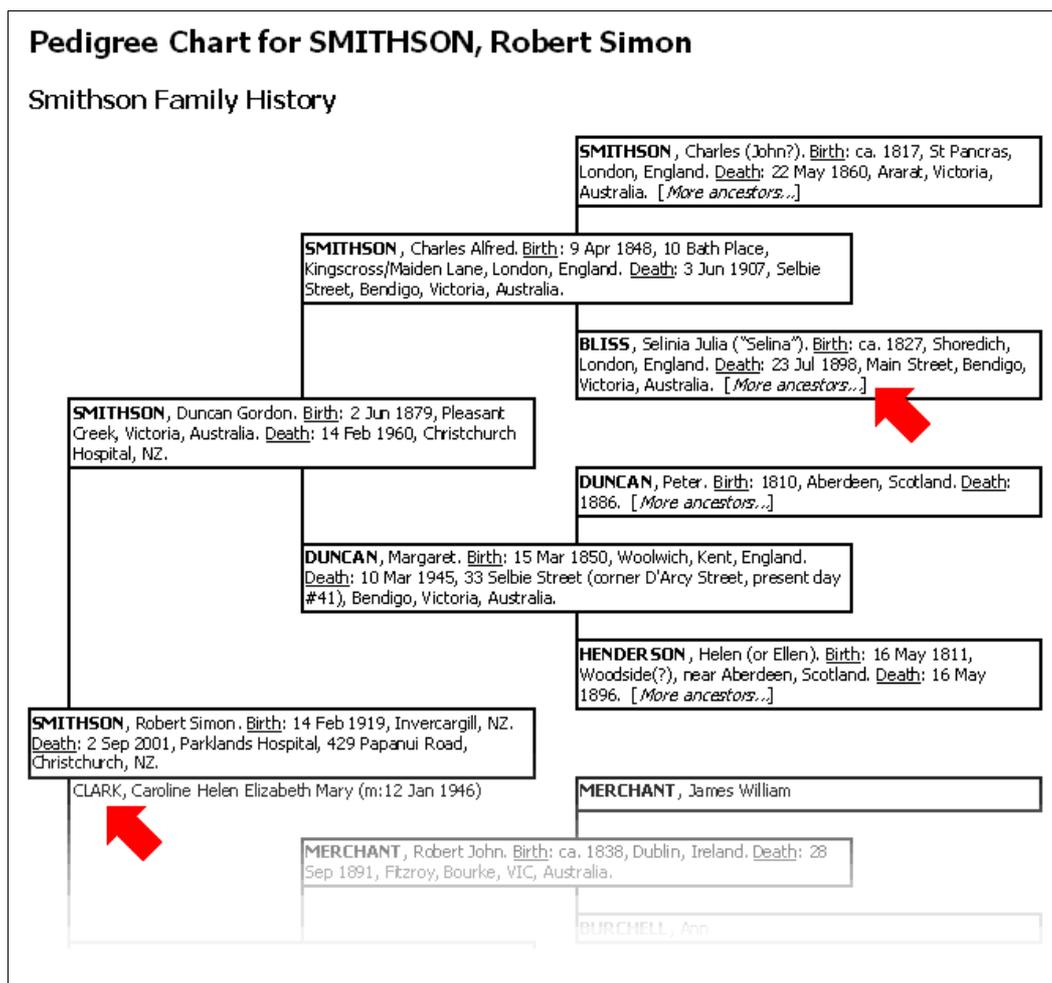
Each generation is indicated by a Roman numeral. For example, 'IV' indicates that the following people are the fourth generation 'higher' than the starting person.

4. Pedigree Chart

A “box-style” Pedigree Chart can be generated in two forms -

1. **Single Page.** This will generate a single page Pedigree Chart for the “base” (currently displayed) person.
2. **Full Ancestry.** This will generate as many charts (pages) as are necessary to display the full ancestry (all ancestors) of the “base” (currently displayed) person. Each chart will be labelled with the name of the “base” person for that particular chart.

The Pedigree Chart is similar to the following (partial) example -



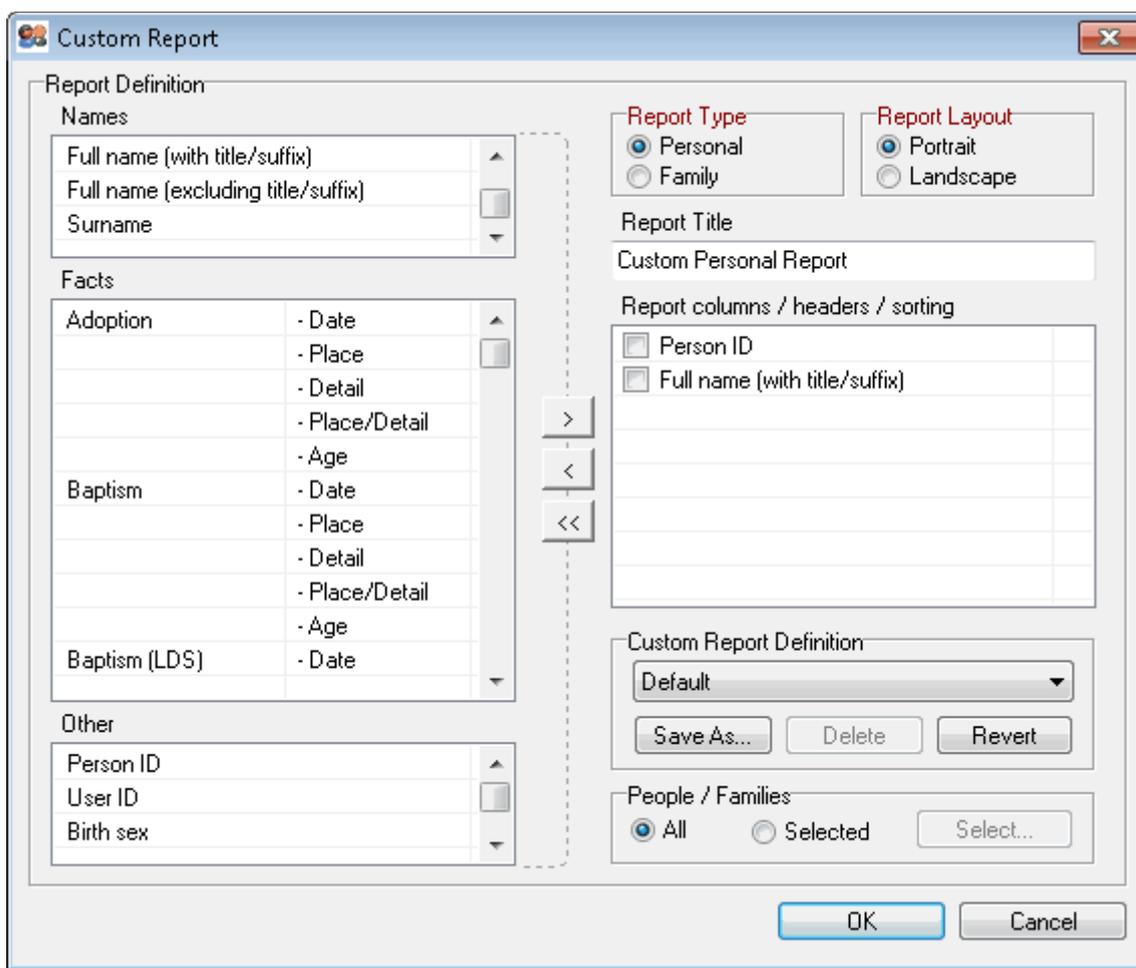
Any partners of the “base” person are displayed immediately below their chart entry (lower-left arrow in the example above).

If any top-level ancestor has further (higher) ancestors, this is indicated by a “[More ancestors...]” comment (upper-right arrow in the example above). Refer to the Pedigree Chart for that ancestor for their subsequent generations.

5. Custom Report

If the program doesn't have a report you want, you can create your own Custom Report with the information, people and families that you want.

When selected from the “Reports” menu, the following dialog will be displayed -



The left-hand half of the dialog lists all the data fields that can be incorporated in a report.

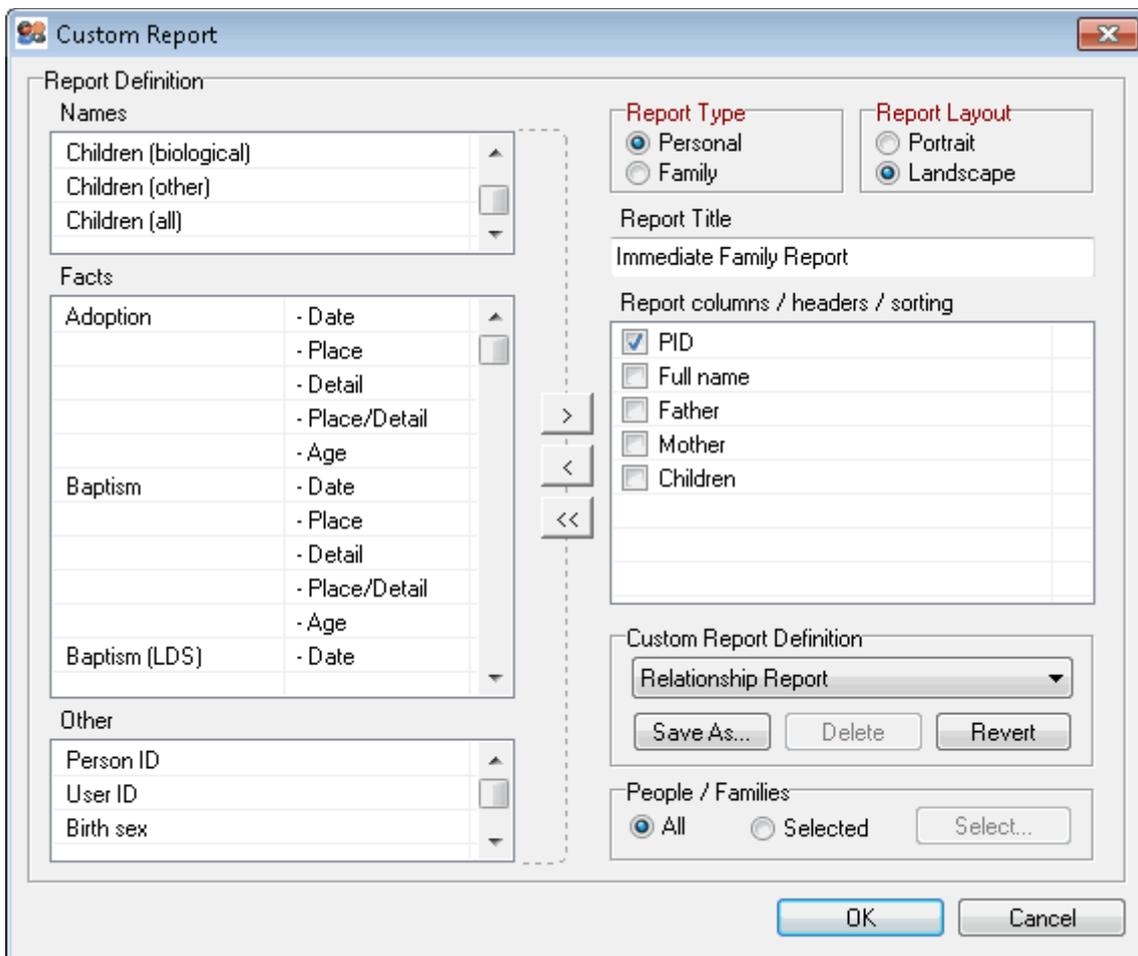
The right-hand side details the actual Custom Report created.

To create a Custom Report -

1. Check the appropriate **Report Type**. **CAUTION:** Any change to this selection will reset any previously entered report columns and Report Title to their default values. The Report Type has a **red caption** (and a pop-up hint) to indicate this caution.
2. Check the appropriate **Report Layout**. **CAUTION:** Changing this selection from "Landscape" to "Portrait" may reduce the number of columns previously selected ("landscape" reports allow more columns than "portrait" reports). The Report Layout has a **red caption** (and a pop-up hint) to indicate this caution.
3. Enter a **title** for the report.
4. Select **report data fields/columns**, adding them to the right-hand list of report columns (with the caption "Report columns / headers / sorting")...
 - Select a data field in one of the selection lists on the left-hand side of the dialog.
 - Either double-click the item, or click on the ">" button, to add the selected item to the list of report columns.
 - If an incorrect column is added to the report, select it in the right-hand list of columns and click the "<" button to remove the entry.

- To remove ALL report columns from the right-hand list, click on the "<<" button.
- Once the required data fields have been added to the right-hand list of report columns (with the caption "Report columns / headers / sorting"), those entries can then be adjusted...
 - Re-select any item in the list to edit it's description label. For example, re-select "Person ID" and change it to "PID". Each of these description labels will be used as column headers in the report.
 - Select and drag any item within the list to re-arrange their order.
 - Check the box next to any item to make that item the "sort key" for the report. For example, if you check a "Full Name" item, then the report will be sorted by each person's "Full Name". See also the notes below.
 - Once a report layout and content has been defined, it can optionally be saved for future use. Click on the "Save As..." button in the **Custom Report Definition** section. In the name dialog that appears, enter a name for the report. That report definition can then simply be chosen from the drop-down box at any later time.

If you "muck up" the currently selected report's definition settings, use the "Revert" button to revert to the previously saved settings.
 - In the **People / Families** section choose all or a selection of people or families to incorporate in the report.
 - You will now have a dialog that looks similar to...



- To generate the report, click on the "OK" button (which will ask for the location to save the generated report file). See also the notes below.

A typical report will appear similar to -

Immediate Family Report				
Smithson Family History				
PID	Full name	Father	Mother	Children
1	SMITHSON, Albert John	SMITHSON, Robert Hamilton	CLARK, Caroline Helen	
2	SMITHSON, Robert Hamilton	SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon	MERCHANT, Caroline Mary	SMITHSON, Albert John
3	CLARK, Caroline Helen			SMITHSON, Albert John
4	SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon	SMITHSON, Charles Alfred	DUNCAN, Margaret	SMITHSON, Robert Hamilton; SMITHSON, Charles Allan; SMITHSON, Unnamed; SMITHSON, Peter Frederick; SMITHSON, Helen Mary [Adopted]
5	MERCHANT, Caroline Mary	MERCHANT, Robert John	WATSON, Eliza Ann	SMITHSON, Robert Hamilton; SMITHSON, Charles Allan; SMITHSON, Unnamed; SMITHSON, Peter Frederick; SMITHSON, Helen Mary [Adopted]
6	SMITHSON, Charles Alfred	SMITHSON, Charles (John?)	BLISS, Selinia Julia	SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon; SMITHSON, Selina Mary; SMITHSON, Charles Henry; SMITHSON, Edith Elvira; SMITHSON, Ernest Alfred; SMITHSON, Edgar Eric; SMITHSON, Flora Maggie; SMITHSON, Victor Arthur

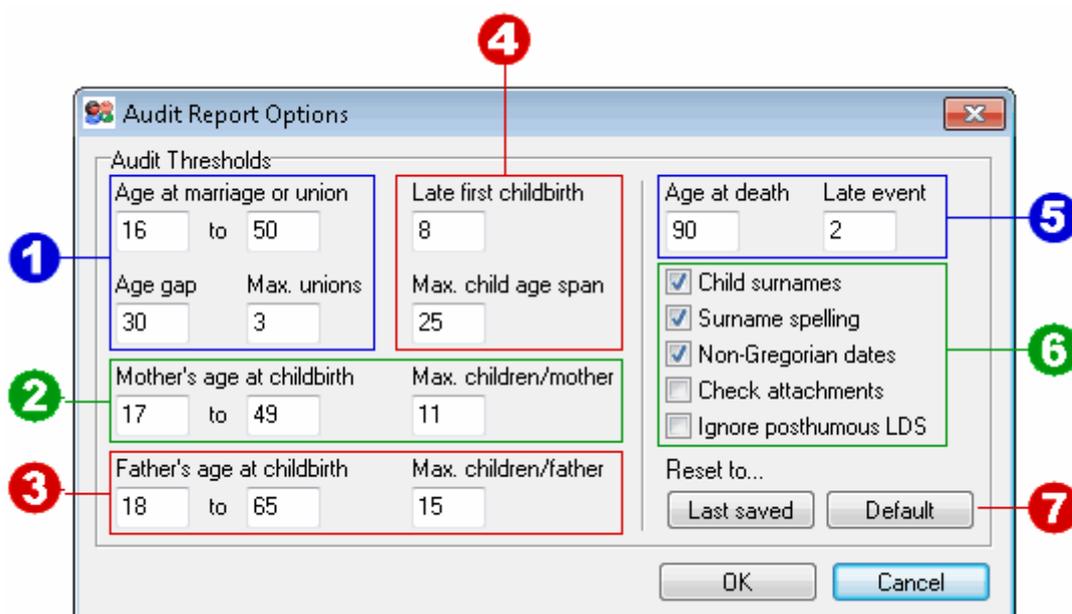
NOTES:

- To report on any user-defined fact-types, select "User defined" from the "Facts" selection list on the left-hand side of the dialog. Any fact type (e.g. "Hobby") is reported in the fact's "Detail" field.
- As generated, all columns are of equal width. Use your word processor to adjust column widths and make any cosmetic changes to the report before printing.
- When there are multiple items in a single cell (e.g. a person may have had multiple "occupations"), and that column is used for sorting, the last of the multiple entries will be used as the sort "key".
- If a "dual ages" column (e.g. both ages of a couple at marriage) is selected for sorting, the sort "key" will be the average of the two ages.

6. Audit Report

This report shows the results of numerous checks of the database for errors and inconsistencies.

When selected from the "Reports" menu, the following options dialog will be displayed -



Use this dialog to set the thresholds for various checks -

Area	Description
1	<p>Age at marriage or union: Set the minimum/maximum age for a person at the time of their marriage or union.</p> <p>Age gap: Set the maximum age difference between partners at the time of their marriage or union.</p> <p>Max unions: Set the maximum number of marriages/unions for any person.</p>
2	<p>Mother's age at childbirth: Set the minimum/maximum age for a mother at the birth of their child.</p> <p>Max children/mother: Set the maximum number of children for a mother.</p>
3	<p>Father's age at childbirth: Set the minimum/maximum age for a father at the birth of their child.</p> <p>Max children/father: Set the maximum number of children for a father.</p>
4	<p>Late first childbirth: Set the maximum number of years between a couple's marriage/union and the birth of their first child.</p> <p>Max child age span: Set the maximum age difference between the youngest and oldest child in a family.</p>
5	<p>Age at death: Set the maximum expected age at death of any person.</p> <p>Late event: Set the maximum number of years between birth and baptism or christening, or between death and burial or cremation.</p>
6	<p>Child surnames: Tick to check if each child inherits their father's surname.</p> <p>Surname spelling: Tick to check for inconsistent surname spelling.</p> <p>Non-Gregorian dates: Tick to check if there are any event dates using non-Gregorian calendars.</p> <p>Check attachments: Tick to check attachment files. This option accesses each file so may be slow.</p> <p>Ignore posthumous LDS: Tick to ignore posthumous (after death) LDS endowment, baptism and confirmation events.</p>
7	<p>Reset to last saved: Reset options to the values last saved (when the program exits).</p> <p>Reset to default: Reset options to their default values.</p>

Amongst the checks performed are -

Person checks

- Unknown gender or intersex
- Person is unnamed
- Person's name is non-alphabetic
- Person's preferred name is a non-birth name
- Person's name is uncertain
- Person's name contains a descriptive word such as "child" or "wife"
- Spelling of surnames is possibly inconsistent
- More than one birth, baptism, christening, death, burial or cremation for person
- Both baptised and christened
- Baptised or christened before birth
- Died, buried or cremated before birth, baptism or christening
- Both buried and cremated
- Buried or cremated before death
- Any non-life event (such as education, occupation, military service, etc) before birth, baptism or christening
- Any non-life event after death, burial or cremation
- Late baptism, christening, burial or cremation ("late" period is user-defined)
- Suspicious age at death (older than user-defined maximum)
- Exceeds a user-defined maximum number of marriages/unions
- Has more than a user-defined number (by person's sex) of children

Child checks

- Child's birth or death date is inconsistent with parents' birth and death dates
- Child relationship with either parent is unknown
- Child does not inherit father's name
- Child born before marriage of parents
- Mother/father were too young/old at birth of the child (user-defined parent ages)

Family checks

- None or only one partner in family
- Partner born after other partner's death date, or partner died before other partner's birth date
- Same-sex relationship
- Partners have same surname
- Prime and Partner ages at marriage (user-defined by sex)
- Difference in age between Prime and Partner (user-defined)
- Divorced before marriage
- Family event (such as divorce, engagement, marriage, etc) before birth of either partner
- Family event after death of either partner
- Age difference between youngest and oldest child in a family (user-defined age span)
- Years between a couple's marriage/union and the birth of their first child (period is user-defined)
- Children with birth dates less than 10 months apart (will identify twins, etc)
- The Prime and Partner occur together in more than one family (duplicate families)

Other checks

- Missing personal/family attachments
- Use of non-Gregorian date calendars
- Unused notes
- Unused sources
- Unused repositories

- No researcher name
- Database is unnamed

Partial "Audit Report" example -

Database Audit Report			
Smithson Family History			
ID	Person / Couple	Potential Issue	Related Information
P 98	SMITHSON , Cordelia Edith ("Edith")	Late baptism	Born: 22 Aug 1911 Baptised: 15 Mar 1925
P 124	HALWELL , William Smithson [Major]	Age at death	Born: 1903 Died: 5 Sep 2003 Age: Est.100
P 138	DUNCAN , Mary Henderson	Total number of children	Number: 12
P 181	SMITHSON , Helen Mary	Type of name	Name type: Adopted Name
P 360	Unnamed	No surname	
P 0	Multiple people	Surname spelling consistency	26 x BURTON 1 x BURDON
F 99	DUNCAN , Peter George [325] & O'TOOLE , Carol Joy [329]	Child and father surnames different	Child: O'TOOLE, Tania Joy [338] Father: DUNCAN
F 108	HASLETTE , Veronica [358] & BABCOCK , Bradford James [13]	Child and father surnames different	Child: HASLETTE-BABCOCK, Aston [359] Father: BABCOCK
F 7	SMITHSON , Charles Alfred [6] & DUNCAN , Margaret [7]	Children born less than 10 months apart	Child 1: SMITHSON, Victor [89] b:6 Apr 1883 Child 2: SMITHSON, Edgar [38] b:6 Apr 1883
F 61	ATKINSON , Jack [168] & GIBSON , Kathleen Margaret [33]	Partner's age at marriage	Partner: GIBSON, Kathleen Margaret Partner's age: 62
F 69	BURNS , Thomas [407] & MEADE , Mary Ann [406]	Late birth of first child	Child: BURNS, Philip [408] b:ca. 1874 Years late: Est.11
F 107	UREN , Else [356] & JARVIS , Claude William [68]	Partner's age at marriage	Partner: JARVIS, Claude William Partner's age: 76
N 0	n.a.	Unused notes	Note IDs: 1, 3
P 111	HOSIE , Helen	Missing attachment	Filename: P111.jpg
F 43	RANDOLF , John Crocombe [14] & DUNCAN , Elizabeth [123]	Missing attachment	Filename: DnldFam2.jpg

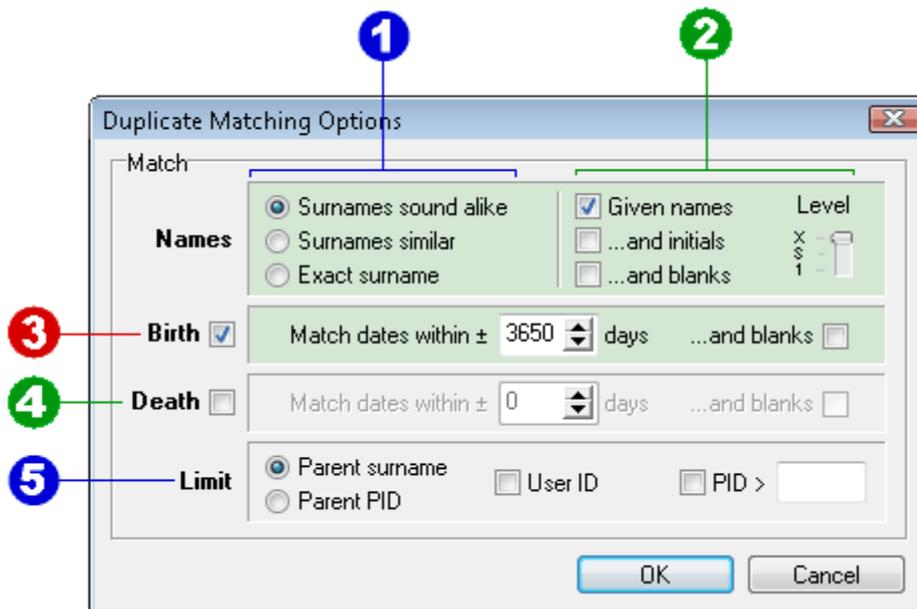
NOTE: The potential issues identified are not necessarily incorrect, but are simply flagged as "suspect" and should be double-checked.

Footnote: Don't forget the other Research Reports for additional information.

7. Duplicates Report

Use the Duplicates Report to identify possible duplicates within the database.

When selected from the Reports menu, the following options dialog will be displayed -



Use this dialog to set the thresholds and behaviours for comparison checks -

Area	Description
1	<p>Surname Matching: Choose a method of matching surnames.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surnames sound alike: Select to match surnames that SOUND alike. • Surnames similar: Select to match surnames with similar SPELLINGS. • Exact surname: Select to match surnames exactly.
2	<p>Given Name Matching: Choose given name matching behaviour and accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given names: Check to match given names. • ...and initials: Check to also match people with only given name initials. • ...and blanks: Check to also match people without given names. <p>Level: Use this slider to select the level of given name matching accuracy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X: Select to match given names exactly. • S: Select to match given names with similar spellings. • 1: Select to match only the 1st few letters of given names.
3	<p>Birth Date Matching: When checked, the "Birth" box will turn green indicating that it applies to matches.</p> <p>Select the numbers of days between dates for them to be considered a match. Right-click to select from some common values. Check "...and blanks" to also match blank birth dates.</p>
4	<p>Death Date Matching: When checked, the "Death" box will turn green indicating that it applies to matches.</p> <p>Select the numbers of days between dates for them to be considered a match. Right-click to select from some common values. Check "...and blanks" to also match blank death dates.</p>

Area	Description
5	<p>Limit: Use these options to restrict matching to particular records.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent surname: Restrict matches to people with the same parents (by personal surnames that sound alike). • Parent PID: Restrict matches to people with the same parents (by personal IDs, not surnames). • User ID: Restrict matches to people with identical User IDs. • PID greater than: Restrict matches to people with personal ID numbers greater than that specified. See also note below on "Matching people with PID numbers greater than specified".

NOTE: **ALL** options selected must match for people to be considered possible duplicates.

When the options are accepted, by pressing the "OK" button, a filename for the report will be requested, and the actual report generated.

Partial "Duplicates Report" example -

List of Possible Duplicates

Smithson Family History

PID	Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Parents	Partner(s)
45	SMITHSON, Margaret Anne	9 Jun 1913		SMITHSON, Charles Henry ANDERSON, Mary	TERRY, Albert John
48	SMITHSON, Mary Anne	7 Apr 1915	±1 Aug 1998	SMITHSON, Charles Henry ANDERSON, Mary	LAWSON, Cecil
180	SMITHSON, Charles George	3 Jun 1858	2 Sep 1922	SMITHSON, Edgar LOWE, Louisa	BAKER, Alice May
197	SMITHSON, Charles	ca. 1853	Bef. 1906	SMITHSON, Edgar LOWE, Louisa	

NOTE: ± before a date indicates a "substituted" date. A burial or cremation date has been substituted for a missing death date.

Footnote: Don't forget the other Research Reports for additional information.

7.1 Matching people with PID numbers greater than specified

This option, selected from the "Limit" area in the dialog illustrated above, can help with merging data from other sources.

1. When data from a GEDCOM file is appended to an existing database, all records are assigned new numbers beginning with the largest number currently existing in the database. For example, if the last person in the database has a PID = 485, then the first appended person will receive the PID 486.
2. Prior to appending new GEDCOM data, note down the last used PID in the database (use the "Last Person" button to navigate to their record). In this example, this would be 485.
3. Append the new GEDCOM data.
4. Check if any duplicate people were introduced by generating a Duplicates List report (as described above), with these options...
 - In the "Limit" area of the options dialog, make sure that the "Parent surname" option is selected.
 - In the "Limit" area of the options dialog, enter the last used PID (e.g. 485) in the "PID > (*greater than*)" box. Also make sure that the checkbox is ticked.
5. Generate the Duplicates List report.

6. Merge the data from any duplicate records identified (see “Merging People” - page 64).

7.2 Implementation Details (for the technically curious)

Identifying duplicate records can be a difficult task for humans, let alone a computer program. ScionPC does its best to identify as many duplicates as possible without also returning too many “false positives”. To do this, the following tests and constraints are used -

1. Possible duplicates are grouped together (indicated by report shading), with the “reference person” as the first person within any group.
2. It is possible for a person to appear in two or more groups. For example, consider the three people -
 - SMITHSON, Alfred Brian
 - SMITHSON, Brian Charles
 - SMITHSON, Charles David

This will result in two groups -

- SMITHSON, Alfred Brian
- SMITHSON, Brian Charles (“Brian” matches both names)

and

- SMITHSON, Brian Charles
- SMITHSON, Charles David (“Charles” matches both names)

where “SMITHSON, Brian Charles” is common to both groups.

3. Given names matching matches **each** given name, not all given names. For example, if a person's name is “SMITHSON, Brian Charles”, then people with the given name “Brian” OR “Charles” will match.
4. Unless “...and initials” is selected for given name matching, given names that are two characters or less in length are not considered for matching.
5. Surnames that are two characters or less in length are not considered for matching.
6. “Similar spelling” matching of either surnames or given names can give unexpected results on short names. The best options to use are “sound alike” or “exact”.
7. Only parent surnames (using phonetic matching) or parental PIDs are considered for matching. Parental given names are ignored. When trying to identify possible duplicates introduced by appending some GEDCOM data, use the “parent surname” matching option (a duplicate parental family may have been appended with new PIDs).
8. Sexes will always match (with “unknown sex” and “intersex” matching either male or female).

8. Printing Reports

All reports are saved to file in RTF (Rich Text Format). These report files can be opened by most word processor programs.

Within the word processor, make any desired cosmetic changes (maybe pictures need to be added, repositioned, etc), and then use the word processor's print command to print the reports.

NOTE: Reports are optimised for use with the open source OpenOffice software suite. Some early versions of Microsoft Word (and some other word processors) do not understand the embedded pictures, so these will need to be added by hand. See Word Processor Compatibility on page 22.

OpenOffice (and modern versions of Microsoft Word) both support the Portable Document Format (PDF). This widely used format is a good choice for saving and distributing reports to others.

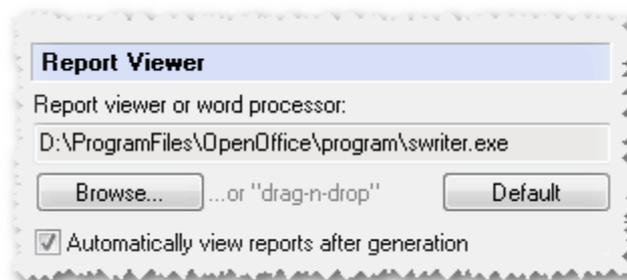
CAUTION: PDF documents cannot (in general) be re-edited once they are saved, so retain the original "word processor" version of any documents.

9. Auto-Viewing Reports

You can configure ScionPC to automatically view any report generated in a report viewer or word processor of your choice.

Once configured, reports will be automatically displayed immediately after they are generated.

Selecting "Preferences/Report Viewer" from the Options menu will display the following -



By default, the RTF viewer will be set to the program that Windows has "associated" with RTF files. That is, the program that would open when you double-click on an RTF file. This is usually WordPad.

However, WordPad has only limited support for RTF and displays tables and colours badly. You would usually want to view reports in a word processor such as OpenOffice or MS Word.

To choose your word processor as the report viewer, click on the "Browse..." button and navigate to the location of your word processor. Select the application, and then "Open", from the file dialog displayed. Alternatively, you can "drag-n-drop" the application's icon onto the dialog. The selected application will be shown in the "Report viewer or word processor" box.



TIP: MS Word is usually at the following location...

C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office...\winword.exe

...and OpenOffice is typically at...

C:\Program Files\OpenOffice...\program\soffice.exe

By default, reports are NOT automatically opened for viewing. Check the "Automatically view reports after generation" option to have reports automatically viewed whenever they are generated.

Click "OK" to use your selections, or "Cancel" to exit without making any changes.

At any time, you can revert to the program's defaults by clicking on the "Default" button.

10. Word Processor Name Indexing

When generating a complete set of reports in the form of a "book", it is useful to provide a "master index" (by page number) of all the names. Note that only Personal Summary, Family Group Sheet, Progeny and Ahnentafel reports can have names marked for word processor indexing.

Because changes to report layout may be made before printing (maybe the paper size has been changed, multiple reports combined, and additional pictures added), the generation of this "master index" is best done in the word processor being used.

1. Using ScionPC's "Report Setup" dialog, check the "Create word processor index entries" option.
2. Create your reports generating, for example, all Personal Summaries and all Family Group Sheets.
3. Load the report into the word processor (perhaps combining multiple reports).
4. Customise the report as desired.
5. Insert the Name Index...
 - **Microsoft Word:** Position to where you would like to insert the "master index" and select "Index and Tables" from Word's "Insert" menu (or select "Insert Index" from the "References" tab on the "ribbon" menu.)
 - **OpenOffice v2 (or later):** Position to where you would like to insert the "master index" and select "Index and Tables/Index and Tables..." from OpenOffice's "Insert" menu. Select the "Alphabetical Index" index type.
6. Adjust the indexing options to select the number of columns, style, etc.
7. Click "OK" to generate the "master index".
8. Print the indexed report.

SPECIAL NOTE: MS Word may "inherit" some of the styles from the various names being indexed, resulting in a mix of appearances in the generated "master index". Use Word's formatting features to set a consistent index style.

A FINAL NOTE: Index generation is a "black art" with every word processor offering different levels of support. One side-effect of limited support is that names may double-up in the body of the report (eg "SMITH, JohnSMITH, John"). If this occurs, un-check the "Create word processor index entries" option - indexing will not be supported by the word processor being used.

11. Using Word Processor Report Templates

If you use word processor templates for your reports (see the on-line "Help" for an example), then here are some tips -

1. When using templates, you would probably want to omit the database name sub-title from the ScionPC generated report. To do this, simply check the "Omit sub-titles from reports" option in the Report Setup dialog.
2. Before inserting a report into your template, adjust the template layout in the word processor to match ScionPC's page definitions -
 - Set the page size to A4.
 - Adjust all page margins to 2cm.

These can be changed after the report is inserted into the template.

3. To insert a ScionPC report into your word processor, follow these steps -
 - **OpenOffice Writer:** Open your template file and position the cursor to where you would like to insert the report. Select "Insert/File..." from the menu and select the RTF report file.
 - **Microsoft Word:** Open your template file and position the cursor to where you would like to insert the report. Depending on the version of Word, either select "Insert/Text from file..." from the menu or, from the "ribbon", on the Insert tab, in the Text group, click the arrow next to Object, and then click Text from File. In the Insert File dialog box displayed, locate the RTF report file that you want, and then double-click it.
 - **Other word processors:** Consult their online help for information on inserting files. For example, text insertion is NOT supported by WordPad.
4. Depending on the default paragraph spacing in the template, after inserting the RTF file, it is possible that the line-spacing of the inserted text is incorrect. If you have this problem, select all the inserted text, and adjust the paragraph formatting as follows -
 - Set the spacing "before/above paragraph" and "after/below paragraph" to zero.
 - Set the "line spacing" to "single".
5. All (?) word processors ignore any page footers generated in ScionPC reports.
6. Some word processors (for example, AbiWord) do not "understand" ScionPC's report pictures. Pictures will need to be added "by hand". Modern versions of Microsoft Word and OpenOffice Writer **fully support** report pictures.
7. Finally, good luck! All word processors have their individual quirks, and support RTF to different degrees.

12. Word Processor Compatibility

Here is a list of some known issues with word processors -

	MS Word ¹ (2007 or later)	OpenOffice (All versions)	LibreOffice (v4.4 or later)	KingSoft Writer v8	AbiWord v2.8	TextMaker v2009	Jarte v5
Pictures	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Table cell padding ²	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Page footers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ³	✗
Colour backgrounds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ⁴	✗

¹ Untested in earlier versions (only pictures may be a problem)

² Mainly impacts on readability of right-justified dates

³ Page numbering and footer support is suspect in later versions

⁴ Some problems in Personal Summaries and Family Group Sheets

13. Blank Reports

Blank research reports are very much a personal choice, therefore ScionPC does not provide these. There are a huge number of blank genealogy reports available for free download from the Internet. A good starting point is <http://www.cyndislist.com/supplies.htm>.

Web Pages

The various web pages supported by ScionPC are accessible under the "File" menu.

SPECIAL NOTE: To exclude private information from web pages, use the "Strip Private Data..." item under the "Edit" menu.

1. Quick Start - Generating a Complete "Default Style" Web Site

To generate a complete "web-site" of your database -

1. Load your database.
2. Select "Web Page Setup..." (see also below) from the "File" menu.
3. In the "Output Location", select a folder to receive all your web pages.
4. Click "OK" to accept your choice.
5. Select "Web Pages/Complete Web Site" from the "File" menu to generate the files for the complete web site.

The complete "web-site" is now in the specified Output Location.

A good place to start navigation of your "web-site" would be with the file "surname.htm" which, when loaded into your web browser, will look something like -

Surname Index					
A <u>ATKINSON</u>	B <u>BABCOCK</u> <u>BAILEY</u> <u>BANISTER</u> <u>BARTON</u> <u>BARWELL</u> <u>BATHURST</u>	C <u>CAMPION</u> <u>CARRINGTON</u> <u>CASTLE</u> <u>CHISHOLM</u> <u>CLARK</u> <u>CONNELL</u>	D <u>DANKS</u> <u>DAVIDSON</u> <u>DIEPENHEIM</u> <u>DUNCAN</u>	E <u>EGINTON</u> <u>ELLIOTT</u> <u>ESPLIN</u>	F <u>FINCH</u> <u>FRASER</u>
G <u>GATES</u> <u>GIBSON</u> <u>GREEN</u>	H <u>HALWELL</u> <u>HASLETTE</u> <u>HENDERSON</u> <u>HOBSON</u>	I <u>IRWIN</u>	J <u>JACOBS</u> <u>JARVIS</u> <u>JOHNSTON</u>	K <u>KILLICK</u> <u>KITSON</u> <u>KNIGHT</u>	L <u>LAWRENCE</u> <u>LAWTON</u> <u>LONG</u> <u>LOWE</u>
M <u>MACHAR</u> <u>MADDOX</u> <u>MAT</u> <u>McMILLAN</u> <u>MEADE</u>	N <u>NEWMAN</u> <u>NICHOLES</u> <u>NICOL</u> <u>NORRIE</u>	O <u>O'TOOLE</u> <u>OVEREND</u>	P <u>PADDINGTON</u> <u>PEAK</u> <u>PLYMPTON</u> <u>POWELL</u> <u>PURVES</u>	Q	R <u>RAMAGE</u> <u>RANDOLF</u> <u>RAYMOND</u> <u>READ</u> <u>ROBBINS</u>
S <u>SEARLE</u> <u>SHIELDS</u> <u>SMITH</u> <u>SMITHSON</u>	T <u>THOMPSON</u> <u>TOERING</u> <u>TRAILL</u>	U <u>UNKNOWN</u> <u>UREN</u>	V	W <u>WATSON</u> <u>WILLIAMS</u> <u>WILSON</u> <u>WRIGHT</u>	XYZ

[Back](#) | [Home](#) | [Albums Index](#) | [Evidence Index](#)

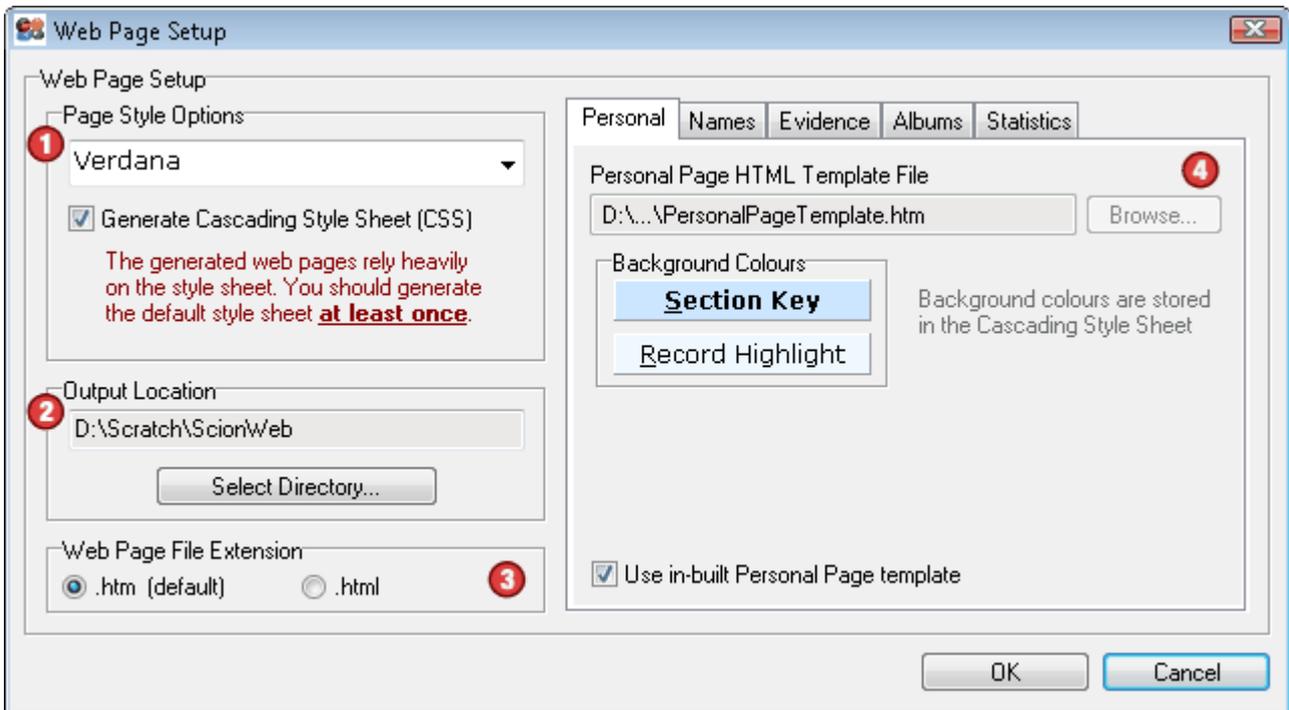
NOTE: This example is using the default page format. You would usually use a custom format to add your own page decoration, colour scheme, navigation buttons, etc.

Later you might want to start your "web-site" navigation from a personalised "home page". You can use the supplied sample "home page" as the basis for your own "home" page.

Refer also to Section 7 to learn how to "publish" your web-site on a CD or DVD.

2. Web Page Setup

The Web Page Setup dialog allows the user to set the appearance of web pages.



1. Use the "Page Style Options" section in the top-left of the dialog to set -
 - The preferred font
 - Whether or not to generate a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

The font and colour options are stored in the Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) named "**scion.css**".

The Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is **always** named "**scion.css**" and is stored in the output location (see below). **SPECIAL NOTE:** As the generated web pages rely heavily on the style sheet for best display, you should generate the default style sheet **at least once**.

2. Use the "Output Location" section in the centre-left of the dialog to set the location where the web pages will be written. All files are written to the same directory. *If "drop-shadows" are requested for pictures, small "shadow" image files will be written into a sub-directory (of the output directory) named "gfx".*
3. Use the "Web Page File Extension" section in the lower-left of the dialog to set the file extension for all web pages. The default extension of ".htm" will be used on most web sites. However, some (primarily Unix-based) web sites may insist on an ".html" extension.
4. Use the web page setup areas in the right-hand side of the dialog to set the HTML code (page templates) to use for the various web pages. Web pages can either be generated using in-built page templates, or user-defined page templates.

If you are unfamiliar with the creation of HTML web pages, use the in-built page templates by checking all the "Use in-built template" checkboxes on all "template" tabs.

To generate pages with styles conforming to a user's preferences, uncheck the appropriate "Use in-built template" checkboxes and specify user-defined template files as described below.

Refer to Section 4 - "Web Page Customisation" and Appendix D - "Web Template Variables" to see how to incorporate family data into custom web page templates.

NOTE: In the examples referenced below, custom web page templates were used. In-built web page templates are similar, but exclude the "decoration" at the top and bottom of the pages.

2.1 Personal Template

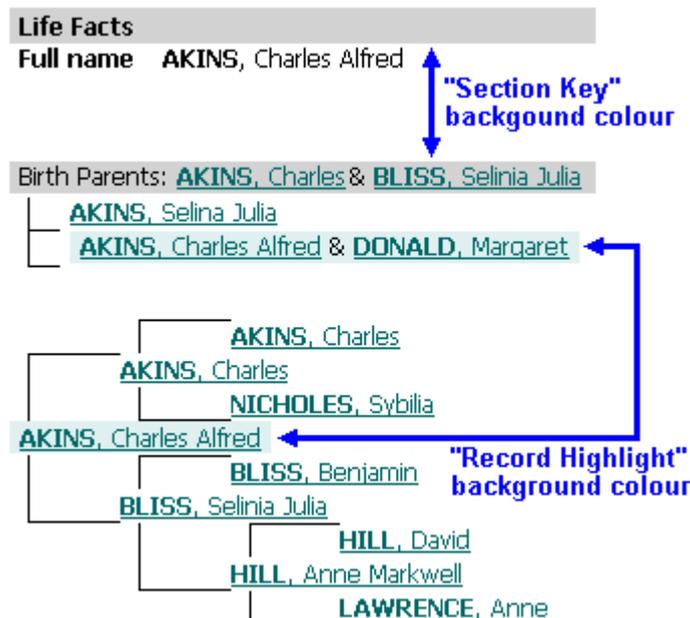
This option is used to set the web page template to use for Personal Pages. See Section 3.4 for an example page.



The generated Personal Page filenames are "P1.htm", "P2.htm" ... "Px.htm" (where 'x' is each person's Personal ID).

Use the "Background Colours" section to set -

- The colour of "Section Keys" - the label for each section...
- The colour of "Record Highlights" - the record corresponding to the person of interest...



The colours are stored in the Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) named "**scion.css**" (see Section 2 above). To change the colours, the "Generate Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)" checkbox in the "Page Style Options" section in the top-left of the dialog must be checked.

2.2 Names Templates

This option is used to set the web page templates to use for the main Surname Index Page, the individual by-Letter Index Pages, and the *optional* List of People. See Section 3.1 for example pages.

The generated Surname Index filename is "surname.htm", the "Letter" Index Page filenames are "Aind.htm", "Bind.htm", "Cind.htm" ... "Zind.htm", and the List of People filename is "people.htm". The GENDEX File filename is "gendex.txt".

The screenshot shows a dialog box with tabs for Personal, Names, Evidence, Albums, and Statistics. The 'Names' tab is active. It contains three text input fields for HTML template files, each with a 'Browse...' button: 'Surname Index Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\SurnameIndexTemplate.htm), 'Names "Letter" Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\LetterIndexTemplate.htm), and 'List of People Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\PeopleListTemplate.htm). At the bottom, there are two checkboxes: 'Make List of People' (checked) and 'GENDEX File' (checked). There is also an unchecked checkbox for 'Use in-built Name Page templates'.

To generate a List of People page, check the "Make List of People" checkbox. **CAUTION:** With large databases with many people, the List of People page may become excessively large.

To generate a GENDEX file, check the "GENDEX File" checkbox.

A GENDEX (**GENeological inDEX**) is a plain-text "index" file of a genealogy website's listed people. The file only contains names and birth/death dates and places. The file is submitted to search sites, which can help people searching for people find your website

The original GENDEX search engine indexed online databases of genealogical information. Developed by Eugene W. Stark, the site went offline years ago. However, in 2013, GENDEX was re-launched by a new owner and the slightly different name of GenDexNetwork.

Quote - "GenDexNetwork.org is specifically for genealogists who want to publish their family trees by themselves and who don't wish to give their data to a third party. It only indexes the GENDEX file [generated when you check this option] that remains on your own website. Each name in the search results is linked directly to the family tree page of your website for this person."

2.3 Evidence Templates

This option is used to set the web page templates to use for the main Evidence Index Page and the individual Note Pages and Source Pages. See Section 3.2 for an example Index and a Notes page.

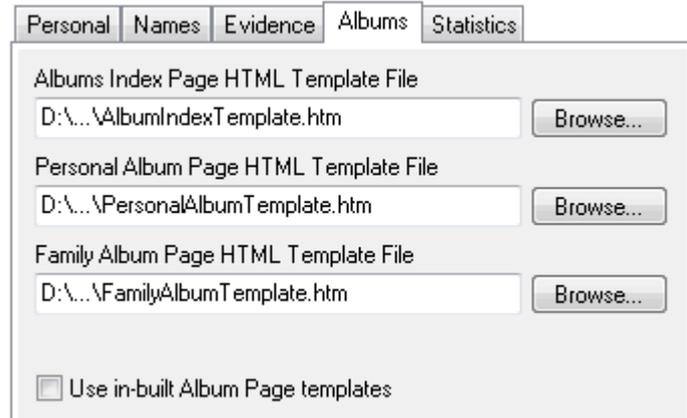
The generated Evidence Index filename is "evidence.htm", the Individual Note Page filenames are "N1.htm", "N2.htm" ... "Nx.htm" (where 'x' is each note's ID), and the Individual Source Page filenames are "S1.htm", "S2.htm" ... "Sx.htm" (where 'x' is each source's ID).

The screenshot shows a dialog box with tabs for Personal, Names, Evidence, Albums, and Statistics. The 'Evidence' tab is active. It contains three text input fields for HTML template files, each with a 'Browse...' button: 'Evidence Index Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\EvidenceIndexTemplate.htm), 'Individual Note Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\NotePageTemplate.htm), and 'Individual Source Page HTML Template File' (D:\...\SourcePageTemplate.htm). At the bottom, there is one unchecked checkbox for 'Use in-built Evidence Page templates'.

2.4 Albums Templates

This option is used to set the web page templates to use for the main Albums Index Page and the individual Personal Album Pages and Family Album Pages. See Section 3.3 for an example Index and a Personal Album page.

The generated Album Index filename is "albums.htm", the Personal Album Page filenames are "P1A.htm", "P2A.htm" ... "PxA.htm" (where 'x' is each person's Personal ID), and the Family Album Page filenames are "F1A.htm", "F2A.htm" ... "FxA.htm" (where 'x' is each family's Family ID).



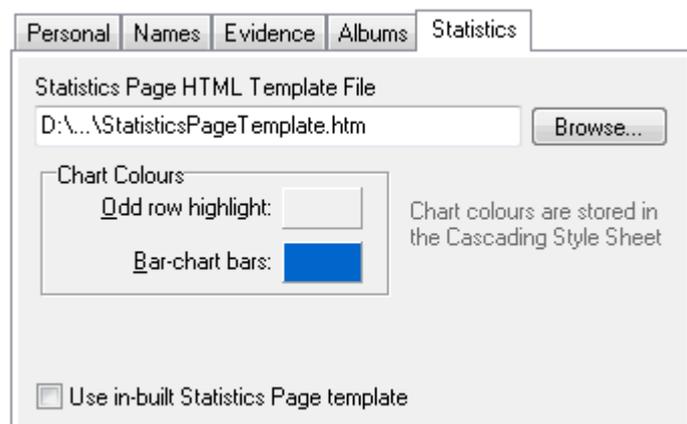
SPECIAL NOTE: When first generated, an album page is essentially a "place-holder" containing the single image "tagged" on the "Attachments" tab of the personal/family page. This allows the user to add additional pictures and other material to a Personal or Family Album.

If a Personal or Family Album page already exists, it will **never** be overwritten (to preserve any user-added content). To regenerate any album page, the original page must first be deleted.

The generation of the album index works by looking for pre-existing album files, and then locating the appropriate people or families in the database. It does NOT check whether any person or family has a tagged graphical attachment. Therefore, all albums need to be created (by generating all Personal Pages) before generating an Album Index.

2.5 Statistics Template

This option is used to set the web page template to use for the Statistics Page. The generated web-page is essentially identical to the Statistics Report.



The generated Statistics filename is "statistics.htm".

The colours are stored in the Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) named "**scion.css**" (see Section 2 above). To change the colours, the "Generate Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)" checkbox in the "Page Style Options" section in the top-left of the dialog must be checked.

Please also refer to the special note on page 36.

3. Web Page Types

All web pages can either use the in-built default format, or custom designed formats. In the examples that follow, custom formats were used. In-built pages are similar, but exclude the "decoration" at the top and bottom of the pages.

The following web pages are available -

3.1 Names Index

A list of all the people in (preferred) name order.

Here is an example custom Surname Index Page -

 Akins Family History [Back] [Home Page] [Evidence Index] [Albums Index]					
Surname Index					
A AKINS ANDERSON ATKINS	B BAILEY BAIN BARWELL BATHURST BERRY BLISS	C CAMPBELL CARRINGTON CARTER CASTLE CHISHOLM CLARK	D DANKS DAVIDSON DAWSON DIEPENHEIM DONALD	E EGINTON ELLIOTT ESPLIN	F FINCH FRANK
G GATES GRAVES GREEN	H HANSEN HAZELTON HAZELTON-BERRY HILL	I IRWIN	J JACOBS JARVIS JONES	K KILLICK KITSON KNIGHT	L LAWRENCE LAWTON LONG LOWE
M MACHAR MADDOX MAGUIRE MAT MCMILLAN	N NEWMAN NICHOLAS NICOL NORRIE	O O'TOOLE OVEREND	P PARRINGTON PLYMPTON POWELL PURVES	Q	R RAMAGE RAVES RAYSON READ
S SAUNDERS SEARLE SHIELDS	T THOMPSON TOERING TRAILL	U UNKNOWN UREN	V	W WATSON WILEY WILLIAMS	XYZ
[Back] [Home Page] [Evidence Index] [Albums Index]					

Here is a portion of an example custom Letter Index Page -

Akins Family History

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

M - Index Page

MAGUIRE

[MAGUIRE, Annie Eliza](#) [b: ca. 1869 d: AR. 1910]

[MAGUIRE, Caroline Mary](#) [b: 24 Aug 1879 d: 3 Mar 1962]
 Partner 1: [AKINS, Donald Gordon](#) [m: 17 May 1913]

[MAGUIRE, James William](#)
 Partner 1: [BURCHELL, Ann](#) [b: ca. 1870 d: AR. 1910]

[MAGUIRE, Robert John](#) [b: ca. 1838 d: 28 Sep 1891]
 Partner 1: [WILEY, Eliza Ann](#) [m: 5 Dec 1867]

[MAGUIRE, Rose Bertha](#) [b: ca. 1881 d: AR. 1910]

MUNDAY

[MUNDAY, Charles](#)
 Partner 1: [FRANK, Chloris](#) [m: 21 Apr 1904]

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

Here is an example custom (optional) List of People Page -

Akins Family History

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

List of People

Name	Born	Died	Partner
BABCOCK, Bradford Thomas	8 Feb 1981		PATRICK, Veronica
BABCOCK, Susanna	4 Feb 1974		SHIELDS, Peter John [m: 6 Oct 2001]
BABCOCK, Robert James			SMITHSON, Terry [m: 22 Nov 1969]
BAILEY, Alice May	ca. 1867	3 Jul 1949	SMITHSON, Charles [m: 5 Jun 1890]
BAILEY, Christopher			JOHNSTON, Ellen
BANISTER, Hettie			SMITHSON, Charles Allan ("Allan")
BARTON, Archibald Purves	14 Aug 1895		
BARTON, John William		17 Jan 1912	DUNCAN, Mary Henderson [m: 1876]
BARTON, Roy Stanley	2 Mar 1887	22 Oct 1906	
BATHURST, Mary Ann	ca. 1879	1939	DUNCAN, James Henry
BLISS, Benjamin			PEAK, Anne Markwell
BLISS, Henry	27 Feb 1825		
BLISS, Lavinia Susanna	± 3 Jan 1819		
BLISS, Selinia Julia ("Selina")	ca. 1827	23 Jul 1898	SMITHSON, Charles [m: 23 Aug 1845] POWELL, William [m: 22 Feb 1876]
BOWMAN, Ruby		1913	DUNCAN, Benjamin Peter
BRADLEY, Graeme John	1843		DUNCAN, Ann Beverley
BRADLEY, Marie Ruby	1869		

-----section of web page omitted-----

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

3.2 Evidence Index

A list of notes and sources.

Here is a portion of an example custom Evidence Index -

 Akins Family History [Back] [Home Page] [Albums Index] [Surname Index]	
<h2>Evidence Index</h2> <p>Name Order</p>	
Person	Evidence
AKINS, Agnes	Birth: Source 179
AKINS, Charles (John?)	Person: Note 36 , Person: Source 58 , Death: Source 34 , Burial: Source 37 , Cause of death: Source 34 , Family: Note 135 , Marriage: Source 295
AKINS, Charles Alfred	Person: Note 6 , Family: Note 129 , Marriage: Source 286
AKINS, Charles Alfred [Junior]	Person: Note 51 , Birth: Source 62 , Death: Source 78
AKINS, Charles Allan ("Allan")	Person: Note 18 , Person: Source 27 , Marriage: Note 128
AKINS, Donald Gordon	Person: Note 4 , Birth: Source 11 , Baptism: Source 2 , Marriage: Source 3
AKINS, Edgar Alfred	Person: Note 94 , Birth: Source 177 , Death: Source 89 , Burial: Source 90 , Cause of death: Source 89
[Back] [Home Page] [Albums Index] [Surname Index]	

Here is an example custom Note Page. This is generated when appropriate by Personal Page generation (see below).

 Akins Family History [Back] [Home Page] [Evidence Index] [Albums Index]	
<h2>Note 62</h2>	
Detail:	
Helen HOSIE	
IGI References:	
(1) Birth: Film # 1760922	
(2) Birth: Batch #6020249 Source #1621517 Sheet #58	
(3) Christening: Batch #7215103 Source #0820375 Sheet #31	
She was married twice -	
The first marriage was to John ANDERSON.	
The second marriage was to Irvine KEMPT.	
This note is used as evidence for -	
Item	Reference
Person	HOSIE, Helen
Marriage	ANDERSON, John & HOSIE, Helen
[Back] [Home Page] [Evidence Index] [Albums Index] [Surname Index]	

3.3 Albums Index

A list of personal and family picture albums.

Here is a portion of an example custom Albums Index. Individual Personal and Family Album Pages are generated when appropriate by Personal Page generation (see below).

 **Akins Family History** [\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

Personal Albums

[AKINS, Charles](#)
[AKINS, Charles \(John?\)](#)
[AKINS, Charles Alfred](#)
[AKINS, Charles Henry \("Harry"\)](#)
[AKINS, Donald Gordon](#)
[AKINS, Selina Mary \("Lena"\)](#)

Family Albums

[AKINS, Charles Alfred & DONALD, Margaret](#)
[AKINS, Charles Allan \("Allan"\) & BAIN, Hettie](#)
[AKINS, Donald Gordon & MAGUIRE, Caroline Mary](#)
[MAGUIRE, Robert John & WILEY, Eliza Ann](#)
[PURVES, James Slee Stuart & DONALD, Helen Hosie](#)
[RAVES, John Crocombe & DONALD, Elizabeth](#)

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

Here is an example custom Personal Album. ("Family Albums" are similar to "Personal Albums")

 **Akins Family History** [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

Helen SMITH

Personal Album



[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

SPECIAL NOTE: If a Personal or Family Album page already exists, it will never be overwritten. This allows the user to add additional pictures and other material to a Personal or Family Album. To regenerate any album page, the original page must first be deleted.

3.4 Personal Pages

Personal pages (and associated notes, sources, and picture albums) for the current person, specified people, or all people.

Here is an example custom Personal Page (showing **Web Template Variable** usage)...

Akins Family History

[\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

SMITHSON, Charles Alfred <!--@FULLNAME@-->



<!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@-->

Charles Alfred SMITHSON studio portrait. The original of the photograph was donated to the Bendigo Historical Society, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia by Robert John Smithson in May 2002.

Personal Details

Life Facts	
Full name	SMITHSON, Charles Alfred <!--@PERDATA@-->
Birth Sex	Male
Birth	9 Apr 1848 10 Bath Place, Kingscross/Maiden Lane, London, England
Death	3 Jun 1907 Selbie Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia
Burial	5 Jun 1907 Bendigo Cemetery, Victoria. Undertaker: F.Crouch. Minister: Revd. Robert Williams.
Cause of death	Cerebral Haemorrhage (7 days) & exhaustion. Doctor: W.L.Aitken.
Age at death	59
Other Facts	
Religion	Church of England, then Wesleyan (Methodist)
Occupation	Seedsman, bookseller, stationer, J.P., Acting Coroner
User ID	I6
Evidence	N6 , ALBUM

Immediate Family

KEY

- Parents
- Siblings...
- Partner
- Children...

Birth Parents: [SMITHSON, Charles \(John?\)](#) & [BLISS, Selinia Julia \("Selina"\)](#) [m: 23 Aug 1845]

[SMITHSON, Selina Julia](#) [b: 12 May 1854 d: 4 Mar 1935]

[SMITHSON, Charles Alfred](#) & [DUNCAN, Margaret](#)

<!--@IMMEDFAM@-->

Marriage [S286](#) 8 Sep 1869 Raglan St, Ararat W., VIC

Celebrant [S286](#) Robert Morris (?) HUNTER

Witness [S286](#) Isabel PESCUO, Allan Gordon GLENNIE (?), Girty (?) SMITH

User ID F7

Evidence [N129](#), [S286](#)

[SMITHSON, Selina Mary \("Lena"\)](#) [b: 28 Nov 1870 d: 5 Mar 1934]

[SMITHSON, Charles Henry \("Harry"\)](#) [b: 22 Dec 1872 d: 12 Sep 1947]

[SMITHSON, Edith Elvira](#) [b: 15 Dec 1875 d: 6 Dec 1951]

[SMITHSON, Ernest Alfred](#) [b: 8 Jan 1877 d: 17 Jun 1953]

[SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon](#) [b: 2 Jun 1879 d: 14 Feb 1960]

[SMITHSON, Victor Arthur](#) [b: 6 Apr 1883 d: 1 May 1883]

[SMITHSON, Edgar Eric](#) [b: 6 Apr 1883 d: 4 Oct 1962]

[SMITHSON, Flora Maggie](#) [b: 15 Dec 1887 d: 10 Jun 1964]

Ancestors

[SMITHSON, Charles](#)

<!--@ANCE@-->

[SMITHSON, Charles \(John?\)](#) [b: ca. 1817 d: 22 May 1860]

[NICHOLS, Sybilla](#)

[SMITHSON, Charles Alfred](#)

[BLISS, Benjamin](#)

[BLISS, Selinia Julia \("Selina"\)](#) [b: ca. 1827 d: 23 Jul 1898]

[PEAK, David](#)

[PEAK, Anne Markwell](#) [b: ± 9 Apr 1797]

[LAWRENCE, Anne](#)

Descendants

1 2 3 4 5 6 Generation

[SMITHSON, Charles Alfred](#) & [DUNCAN, Margaret](#)

[SMITHSON, Selina Mary \("Lena"\)](#) & [CREEK, William Henry](#)

[SMITHSON, Charles Henry \("Harry"\)](#) & [HENDERSON, Mary](#)

[SMITHSON, Mary Henderson \("Mollie"\)](#) & [LAWTON, Cecil](#)

[SMITHSON, Edith Elvira](#) & [HALWELL, William Henry \[Junior\]](#)

[HALWELL, William Smithson \[Major\]](#) & [UNKNOWN, Elizabeth](#)

[SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon](#) & [MERCHANT, Caroline Mary](#)

[SMITHSON, Laurence Russel](#) & [WILSON, Elizabeth Alice](#)

[SMITHSON, Elizabeth Anne](#) & [BREHAUT, John](#)

[BREHAUT, Laura Elizabeth](#)

[BREHAUT, Rodger \(Sic?\) John](#)

[SMITHSON, Margaret Patricia](#)

[SMITHSON, Laurel Pamela](#) & [WRIGHT, John L.R.](#)

[SMITHSON, Edith Rita](#)

[SMITHSON, Charles Alfred \[Junior\]](#)

[SMITHSON, Flora Maggie](#)

<!--@DESC@-->

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#) [\[Surname Index\]](#)

3.5 Statistics Page

A page detailing database statistics. Included are - age at death, child deaths, age at death bar chart, partner's age at marriage, parent's age at birth of children, sex of children, fertility, and number of occurrences of given names and surnames. Here is a partial example -

 **Akins Family History**[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

Personal and Family Statistics

Age at death (excluding children under 12)

Male average = 71.7 years	[±14.8 years, 32 people]
Female average = 77.5 years	[±9.9 years, 30 people]
Overall average = 74.5 years	[±12.9 years, 62 people]
Youngest male = 19 years	[BURTON, Roy Stanley]
Oldest male = 92 years	[AKINS, Laurence Russel]
Youngest female = 50 years	[RAYES, Helen Alice]
Oldest female = 94 years	[DONALD, Margaret Hosie]

Child deaths

Children under 1 year old = 8
Children under 12 years old = 11 (includes children under 1)

Age at death bar chart

<10	11
10-19	1
20-29	0
30-39	0
40-49	2
50-59	4
60-69	7
70-79	22
80-89	23
90-99	3
100+	0

Partner's age at marriage

Husband average = 27.9 years	[±9.7 years, 36 people]
Wife average = 25.3 years	[±9.2 years, 45 people]
Overall average = 26.5 years	[±9.4 years, 81 people]
Youngest husband = 20 years	[NUTTER, Gerald Alfred]
Oldest husband = 76 years	[JARVIS, Claude William]
Youngest wife = 18 years	[GRAVES, Kathleen Margaret]
Oldest wife = 62 years	[GRAVES, Kathleen Margaret]

Parent's age at birth of children

Father average = 31.3 years	[±6.5 years, 91 people]
Mother average = 29.4 years	[±6.1 years, 113 people]
Overall average = 30.3 years	[±6.3 years, 204 people]
Youngest father = 20 years	[AKINS, Ernest Raymond]
Oldest father = 46 years	[BREHAUT, John]
Youngest mother = 18 years	[LANG, Jean Helen]
Oldest mother = 45 years	[SMITH, Bertha]

-----section of web page omitted-----

[\[Back\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#) [\[Evidence Index\]](#) [\[Albums Index\]](#)

4. Web Page Customisation

As illustrated by the examples above, all web pages can be customised. To achieve this, ScionPC supports “web templates”. These templates are specially-coded HTML pages that are processed by ScionPC to produce web pages conforming to a user style.

For example, the template page for custom Personal Pages may look like this -

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html><head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="scion.css" type="text/css" title="ScionPC Style">
<!--@METADB@-->
<!--@METAKEYS@-->
<!--@METAPROG@-->
<!--@METAAUTHOR@-->
<!--@METACOPY@-->
<title><!--@FULLNAME@--> Data Sheet</title></head>
<body>
<center><H2><!--@FULLNAME@--></H2></center>
<center><!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@--></center><p>
<div class="pp_banner">Personal Details</div>
<!--@PERDATA@--><p>
<div class="pp_banner">Immediate Family</div>
<!--@IMMEDFAM@-->
<div class="pp_banner">Ancestors</div>
<!--@ANC@-->
<div class="pp_banner">Descendants</div>
<!--@DESC@-->
<p><hr>
<!--@NAVBAR@-->
<hr>
<p><span class="gen_date">Page updated: <!--@GENDATE_L@--></span>
</body></html>
```

This is actually the code for the Default Personal Page (subject to change).

The variables of the form <!--@VARIABLE@--> are replaced by the appropriate HTML code when ScionPC generates the page. After the code substitution, the generated web page HTML code will look something like (HTML code in red omitted for clarity) -

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html><head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="scion.css" type="text/css" title="ScionPC Style">
<META NAME="DESCRIPTION" CONTENT="Smithson Family History">
<META NAME="KEYWORDS" CONTENT="family, family tree, family
  history, genealogy, smithson, donald, burton, anderson, maguire, raves, wiley, hill">
<META NAME="GENERATOR" CONTENT="ScionPC Genealogical Management System © 1993-2010
  by R J Akins, Wellington, NZ">
<META NAME="AUTHOR" CONTENT="Peter Joshua Smithson">
<META NAME="COPYRIGHT" CONTENT="Copyright ©2007 by Peter Smithson, Timaru, NZ.">
<title>SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon Data Sheet</title></head>
<body>
<center><H2>SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon</H2></center>
<center>HTML code for picture with drop-shadow</center><p>
<div class="pp_banner">Personal Details</div>
HTML code for Personal Details section<p>
<div class="pp_banner">Immediate Family</div>
HTML code for Immediate Family section
<div class="pp_banner">Ancestors</div>
HTML code for Ancestors section
<div class="pp_banner">Descendants</div>
HTML code for Descendants section
<p><hr>
HTML code for navigation bar
<hr>
<p><span class="gen_date">Page updated: 23 April 2012</span>
</body></html>
```

For a complete list and explanation of the ScionPC Web Template variables, refer to Appendix D.

SPECIAL NOTE: Don't forget to include the reference to the "scion.css" Cascading Style Sheet, else pages will not contain the designed page "decoration" and will be more difficult to interpret.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="scion.css" type="text/css" title="ScionPC Style">
```

Refer also to Section 5 below.

The "<div class="pp_banner">SOME TEXT</div>" style used above simply displays the text as bold and surrounded by a full-page-width black border similar to -

SOME TEXT

The Personal Page shown on page 32 is virtually identical to that generated using the in-built Personal Page template (except for the page decoration at the top/bottom of the page).

5. Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

In general you do **NOT** need to understand the default Cascading Style Sheet to generate default or custom web pages. Usage of styles, important to the correct page display, is "shielded" from the user.

Study the styles by opening the default Cascading Style Sheet "scion.css" generated by ScionPC in any text editor. All elements are well documented and can be studied for a better understanding of the styles used. Level 1 CSS is used throughout. Level 2 or 3 CSS would have reduced some of the complexity of the styles, but these levels are not well supported by all web browsers.

It would be worth-while generating a few pages using the in-built page templates and studying them for examples of style usage.

SPECIAL NOTE - applies only to those who created their web pages with a version of ScionPC prior to v.7.4. The generation of the statistics page (only) changed with ScionPC version 7.4. If the bars in the age-at-death bar-chart display incorrectly, then -

1. If you use the default "scion.css" Cascading Style Sheet -

Regenerate the "scion.css" Cascading Style Sheet by checking the "Generate Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)" check box on the Web Page Setup dialog.

2. Otherwise, if you have created your own Cascading Style Sheet then you will need to edit the following entries by changing the '#' (hash) characters to '.' (period) characters -

```
table#statsTable ...  
table#chartTable ...  
table#barTable ...
```

Change these to read -

```
table.statsTable ...  
table.chartTable ...  
table.barTable ...
```

3. After either of these steps, recreate the statistics page to use the revised styles. The age-at-death bar-chart should now display correctly.

6. Filenames and Structure

The files created during web page generation are as follows -

Filename(s)	Purpose
P1.htm, P2.htm ... Px.htm	Personal pages (where 'x' is each person's Personal ID)
surname.htm	Surname index page
Aind.htm, Bind.htm ... Zind.htm	By-letter surname index pages
people.htm	List of People page
gendex.txt	GENDEX text file
evidence.htm	Evidence (note/source) index page
N1.htm, N2.htm ... Nx.htm	Individual note pages (where 'x' is each note's ID)
S1.htm, S2.htm ... Sx.htm	Individual source pages (where 'x' is each source's ID)
albums.htm	Personal/family albums index page
P1A.htm, P2A.htm ... PxA.htm	Personal album pages (where 'x' is each person's Personal ID)
F1A.htm, F2A.htm ... FxA.htm	Family album pages (where 'x' is each family's Family ID)
statistics.htm	Statistics page
scion.css	Cascading style sheet
gfx/	Folder holding optional drop-shadow imagery

All files are written to the specified Output Location (see Web Page Setup above).

7. Creating an Autorun Family History CD or DVD

In the discussion that follows we will refer to CDs. Exactly the same method is used for DVDs.

7.1 Distributing your family history

You can create a CD containing your complete family history "web-site" for sharing with relatives and friends. The recipient of the disk doesn't need an Internet connection - they just insert the disk into their computer's CD drive and your data can be automatically displayed. The user can then browse through your family history with simple clicks of the mouse.

Autorun disks open the web pages on the CD automatically when the CD is inserted in the drive. By default Microsoft Windows is set with this auto-run functionality enabled. If it's disabled, check Microsoft's Knowledge Base for information on how to enable it (go to www.Microsoft.com and search for "autorun").

NOTE: This method of auto-running CDs is not supported on the Macintosh.

7.2 How to make an autorun CD or DVD

STEP 1: Create your web pages

1. Create a folder on your hard drive to hold all the family history web pages that will be created by ScionPC. For this example we will name the folder "*CD_Files\MyFamily*"
2. Set the "Output Location" in ScionPC's "Web Page Setup" dialog to this just-created folder (in this example, the folder "*CD_Files\MyFamily*"). Make sure you also generate the Cascading Style Sheet that is required for optimal page display.
3. Use ScionPC (with your family history database loaded) to generate all the web pages. That is, generate all Personal Pages and the Names, Evidence and Album Indices.

4. Copy your "home" page to the "CD_Files\MyFamily" folder containing your ScionPC-generated web pages. You can use the supplied bonus file "sample_home_page.htm" as the basis for your own "home" page.

STEP 2: Create "autorun.inf" file

5. For a CD to auto-run it must have a file named "autorun.inf" in its root directory. To create this "autorun.inf" file, open Notepad or another plain text editor, enter the following two lines (copy-and-paste them from this page to prevent possible "typos"), and then save the file as "autorun.inf" in your "CD_Files" folder. Make sure the lines are left justified and start at the very top of the document with no blank lines.

```
[autorun]
open=rundll32.exe url.dll,FileProtocolHandler MyFamily\index.htm
```

Of course, your folder will be different so instead of "MyFamily" put in your folder name.

Also, replace "index.htm" with the actual name of the "home" page for your CD. For example, if your actual "home" page is named "MyHomePage.htm", then the above lines would read -

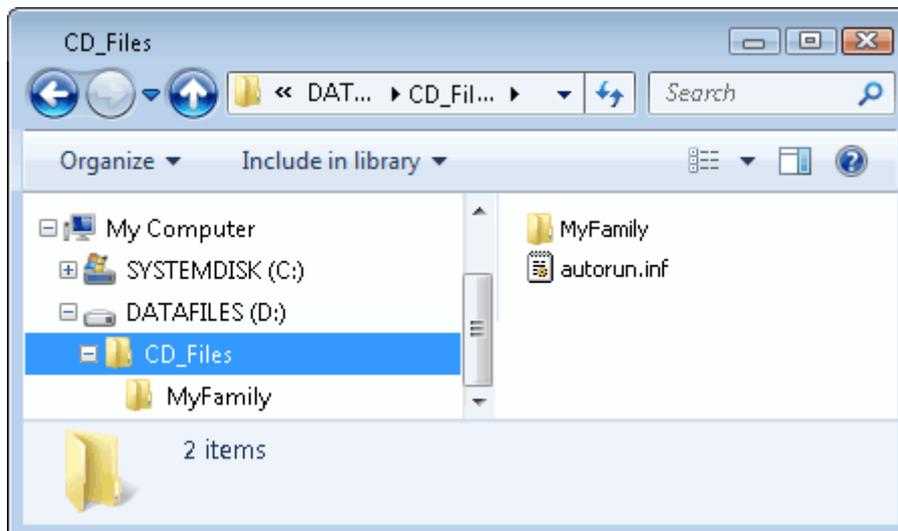
```
[autorun]
open=rundll32.exe url.dll,FileProtocolHandler MyFamily\MyHomePage.htm
```

Double check after you save the file to make sure Notepad didn't add on a ".txt" extension. If it did, right click on the file name, select "Rename" and delete the .txt portion or the file won't run. The file MUST be named simply "autorun.inf"

STEP 3: Burn your CD/DVD

6. At this point, check that your "CD_Files" folder contains -
 - the "MyFamily" folder (or whatever you called it) containing all your web-site files (including your "home" page)
 - the file "autorun.inf" created in the preceding step.

The file structure will look similar to -



This is all you need to burn your auto-run family history CD or DVD.

7. Now burn the following contents of your "CD_Files" folder to your CD -
 - the entire "MyFamily" folder (or whatever you called it) of web pages
 - autorun.inf file

NOTE: Burn the **CONTENTS** of the "CD_Files" folder, **NOT** the folder itself.

Your auto-run family history CD is now complete.

8. You can now test the CD you have just burned.

Open the CD drive drawer and then close it again with the CD still there. Wait a few seconds for the CD to auto-run. Your default browser should start up, displaying your "home" page.

9. Label the CD and distribute the fruits of all your labours.

Sharing Data With Other Programs

1. GEDCOM Export and Import

Data can be shared between ScionPC and other genealogy software using GEDCOM¹.

GEDCOM was developed by the Family History Dept of the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS).

ScionPC supports GEDCOM Version 5.5 (and some version 5.5.1 extensions) for both data import and data export.

1.1 Exporting GEDCOM data for use in another program

To produce a GEDCOM file containing information from your database, so that data can be used in another genealogy program, follow these steps -

Complete Database Export...

- i. Start ScionPC and load your database into ScionPC (using "File/Open...").
- ii. Select "GEDCOM/Export All..." from the "File" menu.
- iii. When prompted, select a filename and location to which to save the GEDCOM file.
- iv. When "Save" is clicked, the GEDCOM file will be generated and saved.
- v. If there were any errors generated during the GEDCOM export, you will be alerted to the errors and asked if you wish to view the error logging file.
- vi. Use the other program's GEDCOM import facility to import the GEDCOM file just generated.

Partial Database Export...

- i. Start ScionPC and load your database into ScionPC (using "File/Open...").
- ii. Select "GEDCOM/Export Selected..." from the "File" menu. This will display a dialog where you can select which records to export -



Use the "Select..." button to choose the people you want to export, and select the other options to refine or expand your selection...

1 GEDCOM – **G**enealogical **D**ata **C**ommunications

- Select the top item to export only the selected people, plus their partners and children.
 - Select the second item to export only the selected people plus...
 - a selected number of ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc)
 - a selected number of descendants (children, grandchildren, etc)
 - Select the bottom item to include notes, sources and repositories in the export.
- iii. Click the “Export” button, then select a filename and location to which to save the GEDCOM file.
 - iv. When “Save” is clicked, the GEDCOM file will be generated and saved.
 - v. If there were any errors generated during the GEDCOM export, you will be alerted to the errors and asked if you wish to view the error logging file.
 - vi. Use the other program's GEDCOM import facility to import the GEDCOM file just generated.



Tip: To export *only* the selected people (no families or relatives), select "Export selected people only", and ensure the ancestor and descendant options are **NOT** checked.

If there are any errors reported during the export of a GEDCOM file, a report similar to the following example will be generated -

```
GEDCOM EXPORT LOG: 7/09/2006 15:41:42
-----

This file reports on the information that could not be exported to GEDCOM from
ScionPC.

EXPORT OF GEDCOM FILE E:\Genealogy\MyFamily.GED:
=====

Unsupported for the Occupation fact for DONALD, Paul [Person ID 97]
...End of date range had ABT modifier suppressed
```

In this example, one item of information could not be exported to the GEDCOM file. In GEDCOM, date ranges with "in-exact" dates are not supported. Therefore, the end-of-date-range for the Occupation of Paul DONALD (person 97), had the ABT (about/circa) date qualifier omitted from the GEDCOM file.

The most-recent export error report can be re-opened at any time by selecting the "File/Last Export Report" menu item.

ScionPC introduces the following custom (and new) GEDCOM “tags” on export -

_EVENTDETAIL The GEDCOM standard does not support “details” with events (only places). Therefore, it is not possible to record information such as “**Event: Cremation. Place: Harewood Crematorium, Johns Road, Christchurch, NZ, Detail: Ashes buried at Park Cemetery, Wanganui, NZ - next to late wife.**” To allow the “detail” part to be recorded as part of an event, ScionPC has extended GEDCOM “event” tags to include an additional “_EVENTDETAIL” sub-tag. Other programs use other techniques to address this inadequacy. Standard GEDCOM “attribute” tags are not effected as these *do* support “details” (but not place).

_NAMETYPE The GEDCOM standard does not support “types” of names. To provide this support ScionPC has introduced an additional “_NAMETYPE” sub-tag of the NAME tag. Other programs use other techniques to address this inadequacy. The possible values are the strings -
Chosen | Adopted | Spouse | Traditional | Religious | Other | Unknown
 In the absence of this custom tag, a name type of “Birth” is assumed (the

	default value).
_CAUD	“Cause of Death”. This is often recorded as part of a death <u>event</u> , but is treated by ScionPC as a separate <u>attribute</u> .
_CELE	“Celebrant” - Officiating priest or official (typically at a marriage)
_ELEC	“Election” – An event when a person was elected to political or other office.
_HONR	“Honour” - The official conferring of an award or distinction for bravery, service or achievement such as “Order of the British Empire” (O.B.E.). Not to be confused with TITL (see below) which is a name title (such as “Sir”) which not all honours generate.
_MILT	“Military Service” - A period of military service. This is a common “custom” tag and is used by many programs.
_SEPN	“Separation” - An event of partial divorce without dissolution of marriage tie.
_SEXC	“Sex Change” - An event where a person's gender was changed or re-assigned.
_UNIO	“Union” - An event of creating a union between two people to form a couple in a committed relationship. Includes 'de facto' and single-sex relationships.
_WITN	“Witness” - Person attesting genuineness of signatures to a document (typically a marriage certificate)
EMAIL	This SUBM (Submitter) sub-tag was introduced in GEDCOM 5.5.1 and is supported by ScionPC. It records any submitter's email address(es).
TITL	“Title” - The acquired or inherited rank, office, honour, distinction, occupation or attainment of a person (such as "Doctor", "Sir", "Justice", "Colonel", etc). Because ScionPC allows the recording of these name-titles, the <i>obsolete</i> TITL tag has been re-instated, but is only supported for the first of multiple names. See also _HONR .
WWW	This SUBM (Submitter) sub-tag was introduced in GEDCOM 5.5.1 and is supported by ScionPC. It records any submitter's URL(s).

ScionPC also extends the personal INDI / PEDI (Pedigree) tag values. GEDCOM defines the values 'adopted', 'birth', 'foster' and 'sealing'. This has been extended to add 'step', 'other' and 'unknown'.

Because GEDCOM does not allow for same-sex relationships, for “export” purposes, ScionPC interprets “Prime” as FAM / HUSB and “Partner” as FAM / WIFE. ScionPC makes every endeavour to keep sexes correct, and will automatically interchange the Prime and Partner on export if this makes the Prime the male and the Partner the female.

For full details on ScionPC's GEDCOM support, refer to Appendices C1, C2 and C3.

1.2 Importing GEDCOM data from another program

To import all the information in another program's database, follow these steps -

- i. Load the database into the other genealogy program.
- ii. Use the other program's GEDCOM export facility to generate a GEDCOM file containing all the data from the database.
- iii. If there were any errors generated during the GEDCOM export, note these errors so they can be manually corrected in the new ScionPC database.
- iv. Start ScionPC and select “GEDCOM/Import...” from the “File” menu.
- v. When prompted, select the GEDCOM file generated by the other program.
- vi. When “Open” is clicked, the GEDCOM file will be imported into ScionPC.
- vii. If there were any errors generated during the GEDCOM import, you will be alerted to the errors and asked if you wish to view the error logging file.
- viii. Manually correct any errors identified during the import.
- ix. Save the database in the usual manner (using “File/Save as...”) to a new filename.



Tips for exporting from other programs: When exporting a GEDCOM file from another program (usually accessible from its "File" menu), make sure that any available options are set to -

- Export the entire database (all people and families)
- Export ALL items (including name variations, notes, sources, repositories and media files)
- Do NOT suppress "estimated" or "calculated" data (including dates)
- Combine multiple notes/sources for a person (or family) into a single note/source
- Preserve word wrapping and other formatting codes in notes and sources (using HTML-style, if supported)
- Set the exported GEDCOM version to Version 5.5 (or later)
- Set the exported GEDCOM character set (in order of preference) to ANSI, Windows or ANSEL.

If there are any errors reported during the import of a GEDCOM file, a report similar to the following example will be generated -

```
GEDCOM IMPORT LOG: 26/09/2006 10:40:54
-----

This file reports on the GEDCOM lines that could not be imported into ScionPC.

When a particular line in the GEDCOM file is discarded, its "subordinate" lines
are also NOT imported. For example, if a line containing an "OBJE" tag is
discarded then the possible subordinate lines "FORM", "TITL", "FILE", etc are
also discarded.

EXAMPLE REPORT:

Birth Fact for Person ID 37 -
Line 42: LINE (AND SUBORDINATES) DISCARDED - Unsupported tag OBJE
...Line 42 reads: 2 OBJE <-- These lines are all discarded
...Line 43 reads: 3 FORM jpg <--
...Line 44 reads: 3 TITL Photo of John <--
...Line 45 reads: 3 FILE JohnPix.jpg <--

You can examine the original GEDCOM file (using any text editor such as
"NotePad") to determine the context of the information that has been discarded.

IMPORT OF GEDCOM FILE E:\GEDCOM_Files\MyFamily.GED:
=====
File was exported from "SFT" [Super Family Tree]. Version: 42.0
-----

Name for Person ID 3 -
Line 106: LINE (AND SUBORDINATES) DISCARDED - Unsupported tag SPFX
...Line 106 reads: 2 SPFX de
```

In this example, the SPFX (Surname Prefix) tag is not supported in ScionPC, and its value of "de" has been discarded. The discarded prefix will need to be added to the Surname of this person in ScionPC by the user.

The most-recent import error report can be re-opened at any time by selecting the "File/Last Import Report" menu item.

SPECIAL NOTE: After importing a GEDCOM file, check in the Notes and Sources lists for any unused Notes or Sources. If any exist, they may have been omitted multiple notes/sources of a particular GEDCOM record. *ScionPC only supports one note or source per item.* Open the GEDCOM file in a text editor (such as "Notepad") and locate the "unused" notes and sources. Any data contained in these "unused" notes and sources will need to be added to the ScionPC database by hand.

ScionPC supports its custom GEDCOM “tags” such as “_UNIO”, etc (see section 1.1 above).

ScionPC also imports the additional personal INDI / PEDI (Pedigree) tag values. GEDCOM defines the values 'adopted', 'birth', 'foster' and 'sealing'. This has been extended to add 'step', 'other' and 'unknown'.

For “import” purposes, ScionPC interprets FAM / HUSB as “Prime” and FAM / WIFE as “Partner”. Remember the roles of Prime and Partner can be simply interchanged.

1.2.1 "Custom" tags and dates exported from other programs

- Because of the perceived inadequacy of the GEDCOM standard to handle every situation, many programs (including ScionPC) implement "custom" GEDCOM tags. ScionPC handles these "custom" tags as follows -
 - ScionPC can handle GEDCOM custom personal and family *event* tags with a leading '_' character (such as "_EYEC"). When one of these custom tags is encountered, its ScionPC "Fact Type" is forced to "User Defined" and the "User Type" is set to the actual tag (for example "_EYEC"). To quickly identify all the custom facts added, use the Find tool, and simply text-search for '_' in the facts (only). Any custom facts with leading '_' characters will be displayed.

Use ScionPC's global search and replace tool to change the fact's "User Type" to a more descriptive name. For example, change "_EYEC" to "Eye Colour".

Before...

Fact	Date	Place/Detail
Birth	20 Nov 1869	Wellington, NZ
_EYEC		Hazel with green flecks

After...

Fact	Date	Place/Detail
Birth	20 Nov 1869	Wellington, NZ
Eye Colour		Hazel with green flecks

See “Lists of Some Custom 3rd Party Tags” in Appendix C3 for assistance in interpreting custom GEDCOM tags.

- "Family Tree Maker" uses the (obsolete) ALIA tag to record any name aliases. If ScionPC encounters an ALIA tag in a GEDCOM file sourced from FTM it will treat the name as a "chosen" name. After importing the GEDCOM file, to identify any records with "chosen" names, display the List of Names, click on the "Type" column header to sort the names by type, and then check that the "chosen" names are as intended.
- With many programs, it is possible to enter fact dates in an "unconventional" format. When ScionPC encounters such a date in a GEDCOM file, if it cannot convert it into an actual date, it will append the original date value to the fact's Detail field. For example -

Fact	Date	Place/Detail
Birth	20 Nov 1869	
Death		[Unsupported-format date recorded as: Possibly Nov 23]

Facts

New

Delete

Edit

To identify any such dates, use ScionPC's Find tool to look for any facts containing the text "Unsupported-format". **NOTE:** Unsupported or invalid dates associated with Notes or Sources will always be reported as errors.

- Dual-year Annunciation style dates are converted to New Style dates on import. For example, "2 Feb 1452/3" becomes "2 Feb 1453". An informational message (not an error) is written to the import log file for each date converted. See "Further Complications" in the Regnal Dates section on page 76 for more information on Annunciation style dates.

1.3 Appending GEDCOM data to a database

Use this option with caution - it will modify any currently loaded database.

This menu option is virtually identical to the "Import" option described above, but will **append** people, families, notes, etc. from a GEDCOM file to any currently loaded database. You can use this to add people and families from another source into your existing database.

This option does **NOT** find or merge any duplicate people or families. That must be done by hand. The appended data is not manipulated in any way. See "Duplicates Report" (page 17) and "Merging People" (page 64) for further information on merging appended GEDCOM data.

ID numbers in the appended GEDCOM file are ignored - new IDs will be assigned by ScionPC.

The intention of this option is to add **short** items of data (a handful of people and families) from such sources as family history web-sites.

If you have extensive GEDCOM files that you wish to merge into a single database, then it would be better to use a third-party utility such as "GenMerge" which is a stand-alone program that finds and merges duplicates in GEDCOM files. That shareware utility can be downloaded from "<http://www.genmerge.com/>". I've never used it, so cannot comment on its suitability.

This menu option will proceed in the same manner as the "Import" option described above, including the generation of an error report if any errors occur. Consult that section for further information. *If there is no currently loaded database, this menu option will behave identically to the "Import" menu item, except that all ID numbers will be renumbered consecutively from 1.*

SPECIAL NOTE: After appending a GEDCOM file, check in the Notes and Sources lists for any unused Notes or Sources. If any exist, they may have been omitted multiple notes/sources of a particular GEDCOM record. *ScionPC only supports one note or source per item.* Open the GEDCOM file in a text editor (such as "Notepad") and locate the "unused" notes and sources. Any data contained in these "unused" notes and sources will need to be added to the ScionPC database by hand.

See also the section on custom GEDCOM tag handling above.

1.4 ScionPC GEDCOM Implementation Notes

1. An import log 'IMPORT_ERR.TXT' is written if there are any errors or messages to report.
2. An export log 'EXPORT_ERR.TXT' is written if there are any errors or messages to report.
3. ScionPC can export (and import) multiple names per person. On output, the first name output is the person's preferred (or only) name. In import, the first name encountered is assumed to be the person's preferred (or only) name. If a person's preferred (or only) name has a Title, then that title is exported as the (now obsolete) Nobility tag 'TITL'. Subsequent names cannot have a 'TITL' tag (because it's at the wrong level!). The name Title is, however, imported/exported for each name using the 'NPFX' (Name Prefix) tag.

4. All the `NAME` subordinate tags (except `SPFX` - Surname Prefix) are supported.
5. `OBJE` (multimedia object) tags support an additional `SOUR` (Source) subordinate tag. This supports the Source ID for the program's Attachment records. This `SOUR` tag is NOT part of the GEDCOM 5.5 specification.
6. GEDCOM does not support general details of Events (unlike Attributes). For example, the following attribute is acceptable -

```
2 CAUS Double-pneumonia and coronary heart disease
```

but the following event is NOT acceptable -

```
2 GRAD Bachelor of Engineering
```

To support this construct (which is allowed in ScionPC), the custom tag '`_EVENTDETAIL`' has been added to the Individual and Family Event structures. Therefore, the unsupported `GRAD` event described above is replaced by -

```
2 GRAD
 3 _EVENTDETAIL Bachelor of Engineering
```

7. Some specific custom and other tags are discarded silently on import. Any information "lost" is trivial or irrelevant. For example, the '`_ITALIC`', '`_PAREN`' and '`_UID`' tags are ignored, as is any `CHAN.DATE` assigned to personal records.
8. On import, only single notes are supported per fact (attribute or event). If multiple notes are assigned to individual or family facts, then only the first note encountered is imported. ScionPC only supports one note per fact, therefore exports only one note per fact.
9. The basic styles in notes and sources are implemented using HTML tags - `bold`, `<i>italic</i>` and `<u>underline</u>`. These are retained in the GEDCOM output
10. GEDCOM does not support "qualified" dates in date ranges, therefore any dates exported will be forced to "exact" type dates. A message for each date thus affected is written to the export log file.
11. GEDCOM has only limited support for additional calendars. When a calendar supported by ScionPC but NOT supported by GEDCOM is encountered, then the calendar is set to "DUNKNOWN" for export. A message for each date thus affected is written to the export log.
12. GEDCOM does not support the following data for children -

Source of child data, or relationship to parents (if different for each).

On export, if there is a Source for the child's data, then a message for the child thus affected is written to the export log file.

On export, if the Child's Parental Relationship is NOT the same for both parents then a message for the child thus affected is written to the export log file.

See also notes 15 and 16 below.

13. GEDCOM does not support the following data for names -

Surety of name data, date of name, or type of name.

On export, if the Name's Surety is NOT "Primary" then a message for the name thus affected is written to the export log file.

On export, if the Name's date is present then a message for the name thus affected is written to the export log file.

On export, if the Name's Type is NOT "Birth" then a "_NAMETYPE" custom GEDCOM tag is generated. This tag can take the (string) values -

```
Chosen|Adopted|Spouse|Traditional|Religious|Other|Unknown
```

In the absence of this custom tag, a name type of "Birth" is assumed (the default value).

14. GEDCOM does not support Surety of data for facts (attributes and events) -

On export, if the Fact's Surety is NOT "Primary" then a message for the fact thus affected is written to the export log file.

15. GEDCOM does not provide full support for child/parent relationships.

On import, if the relationship to both parents is the same, then ScionPC does accept the following construct -

```
INDI
  FAMC
    PEDI [adopted|birth|foster|sealing|step|other|unknown]
```

The last three values (`step|other|unknown`) are NOT part of the GEDCOM 5.5 specification but ARE supported by ScionPC. Note that this sets the child's relationship to BOTH parents identically.

On export, the above construct is also used if the relationship to both parents is the same. Note the three extra values (`step|other|unknown`).

Because of the limitation of GEDCOM, it is NOT possible to output relationships to the parents when those relationships are different (for example, "birth" to one parent, and "step" to the other). Therefore, on export a message for the child thus affected is written to the export log file, and on import the relationships default to "Birth". See also the next note.

16. On import and export, the program correctly handles the following adoption construct -

```
INDI
  ADOPT
    FAMC
      ADOPT [husb | wife | both]
      _EVENTDETAIL PROGRAM MESSAGE: Adopted into Family @@Fnn@@
```

SPECIAL NOTE: Do NOT edit lines reading "_EVENTDETAIL PROGRAM MESSAGE: Adopted into Family @@Fnn@@". The text is used to trigger special internal processing in ScionPC. The "marked" adoption events are NOT recorded as facts, but simply set the appropriate adoption details for the child.

17. GEDCOM does not support the "intersex" gender, therefore any intersex people exported will have their sex forced to "unknown". A message for each person thus affected is written to the export log file.

18. In the processing of the SUMB (submitter) record, the program uses both the 'EMAIL' and 'WWW' tags introduced by GEDCOM draft 5.5.1. On import, the program also accepts the

common custom tag '_EMAIL' as a synonym for 'EMAIL'.

19. On import, when processing the 'FAM' (family) tag, the subordinate HUSB will be assigned to the 'Prime' of the family and the subordinate WIFE will be assigned to the 'Partner' of the family. This assignment is independent of the sex of the two individuals (to allow for same-sex relationships), however the sex will be honoured if possible.
20. The LDS tags 'BAPL', 'CONL', 'ENDL', 'SLGC' and 'SLGS' are only partially supported. Full support will be added to the program at a later date.
21. There is considerable confusion within GEDCOM regarding “nobility titles” and personal “honours”. ScionPC handles this confusion with two tags -
 - TITL ScionPC uses this tag to record a name title (such as "Doctor", "Sir", "Justice", "Colonel", etc.). This *obsolete* GEDCOM tag has been re-instated, but is only supported for the first of multiple names.
 - _HONR ScionPC uses this tag to record the official conferring of an award or distinction for bravery, service or achievement such as “Order of the British Empire” (O.B.E.) and “Knight Commander of St Michael and St George” (K.C.M.G.). Not all honours generate a name title (such as “Sir”).
22. On import, if an ID greater than 1 million (*value subject to change*) is encountered , it will be replaced by the “next free” ID. On appending, GEDCOM ID numbers are ignored.

For full details on ScionPC's GEDCOM support, refer to Appendices C1, C2 and C3.

2. Treepad Export

Data can be exported from ScionPC in Treepad '.hjt' file format. This format is native to the Treepad Personal Information Manager, and can be read by a number of similar programs such as Keynote, TreeLine, TreeDBNotes Pro and EssentialPIM.

To quote from the Treepad web-site (<http://www.treepad.com/>) - “*Treepad is a Personal Information Manager, Organizer, Database, and Word Processor*”.

Researchers can use Treepad (or another Personal Information Manager) to manage their research activities at libraries, archives, etc.

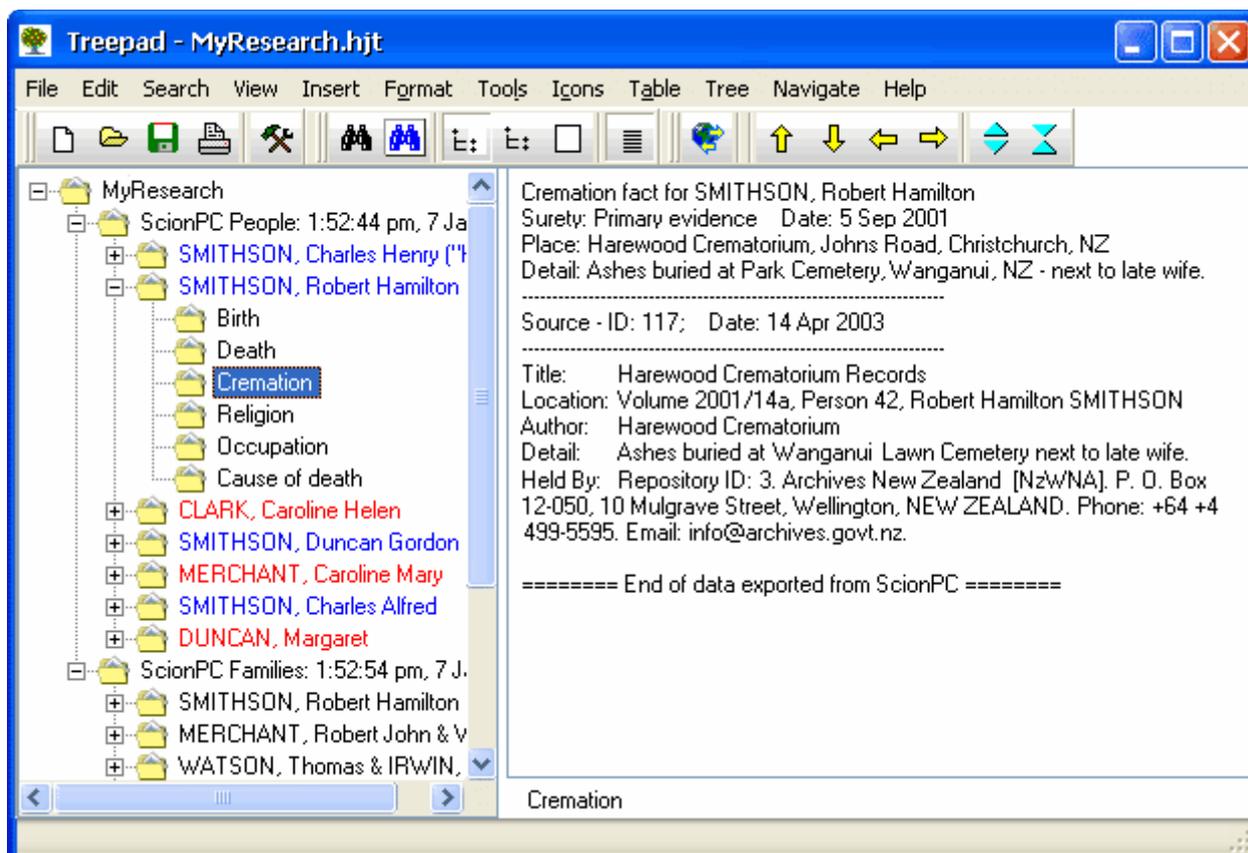
To assist these research activities, ScionPC can export selected personal and family data in a format that can be imported into Treepad, etc. Treepad can then be used to add arbitrary notes, research information, deductions, “to do” items, etc. for later incorporation into a ScionPC database. NOTE: Due to the totally unstructured nature of possible Treepad data, this incorporation into ScionPC must be a manual process.

2.1 Exporting as Treepad file

To produce Treepad (.hjt) files containing information from your database, follow these steps -

- i. Start ScionPC and load your database into ScionPC (using “File/Open...”).
- ii. Select “Export as Treepad...” from the “File” menu.
- iii. Choose “People...” or “Families...”, select the records to export, and the location and filename for the output.

The resulting files, when imported into Treepad, will look similar to -



3. CSV (comma-separated values) Export

Data can be exported from ScionPC in CSV (comma-separated values) file format. This format can be read by many spreadsheet and database programs. (See also *“Export Anything to a Spreadsheet”* on page 54.)

The CSV file format is a tabular data format that, by default, has fields separated by the comma character and quoted by the double quote character.

In some countries (e.g., Germany) the field separator frequently used is a semicolon. The comma is also used in several countries as a decimal separator (whereas the period is used as the thousands separator, as in "23.000,56"; compare with "23,000.56").

Fields which contain an embedded field separator character, line-break character, or double-quote character, will be enclosed in double-quotes. If a field itself contains a double quote character that double quote is enclosed by an additional pair of double quote characters.

3.1 Exporting the data as CSV files

To produce CSV files containing information from your database, follow these steps -

- i. Start ScionPC and load your database into ScionPC (using “File/Open...”).
- ii. Select “Export as CSV...” from the “File” menu and follow the steps in the resulting “wizard” to save the CSV file.

For full details on the database sections or “tables” exported, refer to Appendices B1 and B2.

Caution: Because the CSV export can create up to 11 output files, no warning is given if any of these files already exists in the selected output location, and they will be “silently” over-written.

If any error occurs while writing one of the output CSV files, export of subsequent files is aborted to overcome probable multiple error messages. In this case, one or more of the CSV files may be incomplete or missing. An error message will be displayed to this effect.

The first row of each CSV file is a “header” row describing the data following. For example, the CSV file for the database “Sources” section contains the header row “SourceID, Title, Location, Author, Detail, RepositoryID, Date, Calendar” describing the eight fields exported.

3.2 Some notes about dates in CSV files

3.2.1 Date handling by external programs

ScionPC exports all dates as **strings** enclosed by the text delimiter (by default, the double quote character). For example, “19 Aug 1736”, “Jun 1978”, “May 1970 - Apr 2002” and “ca. 1814”.

When a CSV file is imported into Microsoft Excel, if Excel sees something that looks like a date (or something that could be interpreted as a date), it will automatically convert it to a date. This will be okay for “complete” dates such as “19 Aug 1736”, but Excel will convert “incomplete” dates such as “Jun 1978” (no day) to “1 Jul 1982”, which is probably not what was intended. Other “qualified” dates such as “ca. 1814” or date ranges such as “May 1970 - Apr 2002” will generally be correctly imported as text strings.

To overcome this automatic date conversion in Excel, rename the ScionPC CSV file extension to “.txt”, then open it. Excel will show you the Text to Columns wizard. Now you can have complete control of what each field is. Just choose the “text” format when you select any date fields. If you do this a lot, you could record a macro that can duplicate your efforts. (But you’ll still need to rename the file extension to “.txt”. The VBA code will ignore the field settings if you import it with a “.csv” extension.)

The OpenOffice Calc spreadsheet does not require the CSV to be renamed. Open the CSV file in Calc and, in the resulting import wizard, select the Date column in the displayed data at the bottom of the wizard. From the “Column Type” selection box immediately above the displayed data, select “Text”. Then click “OK” to import the CSV data with all dates in plain text format.

3.2.2 Calendars

Because ScionPC supports a range of different calendar systems, it exports an additional column named “Calendar” immediately adjacent to any “Date” column. If you only use one calendar system in your database, this “Calendar” column can be ignored.

Caution: For date ranges, for example “May 1970 - Apr 2002”, the calendar system exported corresponds to that used for the **start** date of the range. The calendar system of the end date is ignored.

4. “On This Day” Export

Data can be exported from ScionPC as a text file in a format that can be easily incorporated into the Age and Date Calculator’s optional “On This Day” display of events.

4.1 Exporting as an “On This Day” file

To produce a text file containing “On This Day” style events from your database, follow these steps -

- i. Start ScionPC and load your database into ScionPC (using “File/Open...”).
- ii. Select “Export as “On This Day”...” from the “File” menu.

The resulting file will look something like -

```
!QsUm%OE4YIhS <-- File signature. Must be first line in file.
S02241774 Marriage of HENDERSON, John & NICOL, Elizabeth.
S04091797 Baptism of PEAK, Anne Markwell.
S11271808 Marriage of HENDERSON, John & HOSIE, Helen.
S10041809 Baptism of HENDERSON, Margaret.
B05161811 HENDERSON, Helen (or Ellen).
S05191811 Baptism of HENDERSON, Barbara.
B12091814 HENDERSON, John [Sir/C.E., LL.D., F.R,S.E.].
S10191816 Marriage of SMITHSON, Charles & NICHOLLES, Sybilial.
S01031819 Baptism of BLISS, Lavinia Susanna.
B01171821 CLARK, Caroline Helen.
D06231821 DUNCAN, Elizabeth.
B05131822 ROBERTSON, James [Senior].
D09221822 SMITHSON, Charles George.
S09251822 Burial of SMITHSON, Charles George.
B10211822 GIBSON, Kathleen Margaret.
S07011827 Baptism of BLISS, Selinia Julia ("Selina").
...etc...
```

4.2 Display of “On This Day” events file in Age and Date Calculator

For an “On This Day” events file to be recognised by the program's Age and Date Calculator, it must meet three conditions -

1. The file **must** be named “otd.txt”.
2. The file **must** be in the same folder as the ScionPC program.
3. The file **must** begin with the file signature “!QsUm%OE4YIhS” (without the quotes).

Once these conditions are met, the Age and Date Calculator will show the additional “On This Day” display area at the bottom of the calculator.

4.3 “On This Day” file format

The file **MUST** begin with the signature-string “!QsUm%OE4YIhS” (without the quotes) starting at Column 1 of Line 1. If this signature-string is missing or incorrect, the file will not be recognised as a valid ScionPC “On This Day” events data file.

The format of each subsequent event entry is as follows -

Column	Contains
1	The event type - B birth event D death event S special event T timeline historical event – only shown in the personal Timeline tab and “Person in History” Chronology reports * indicates a comment (entirely cosmetic) Lines with any other character in column 1 are ignored.
2 - 5	Month and day as MMDD with leading zeros.
6 - 9	The full year of the event as four digits (with leading zeros). Blanks are NOT accepted.
10	ALWAYS a space. “CDay” style continuation lines ('C' in column 10) are NOT supported, but long lines ARE permitted (although discouraged).
11...	The descriptive text to display for this date. Restrict to a sensible length. Descriptive text must be at least 5 characters long to be considered valid.

That is -

Xmddyyyy Descriptive text

where: X = B for birth event
= D for death event
= S for special event
= T for timeline historical event (see also below)

Lines beginning with any other character are ignored.

'mddyyyy' month/day/year components are all digits (with leading zeros if necessary). NOTE: Leading spaces rather than 0's are NOT supported.

The event lines may be in any order. Sorting the file alphabetically, starting at column 1, *should* put the events in event-type order, with the file signature as the first line (as required).

Example event line for the birth of Elvis Presley on January 8 , 1935 -

```
Columns  
12345678901  
B01081935 Elvis Presley, singer.
```

"On This Day" data can be from any source, not just exported from ScionPC. A default "otd.txt" file is supplied with ScionPC containing a number of historic events. Refer to that file for additional information.

Data exported from ScionPC can be simply appended to the supplied file, if desired. Any "surplus" file signature-string lines will be ignored.

4.4 Timeline historical events

Lines beginning with 'T' are reserved for "Person in History" Chronology reports and *optional* display on the Timeline tab of Personal Pages. They are NOT displayed in the Date Calculator.

These **major** timeline historical events should be restricted in number to probably no more than one-per-decade to avoid cluttering up the personal timelines with excessive information. The on-screen display of the historical events is controlled by the "Historical timelines" checkbox in the Preferences dialog.

Whereas regular "on this day" events must have all day/month/year components, timeline events can also be month/year and only year.

There are many sources of timeline data available from the internet. You can also utilise the supplied "On This Day" special events by copying them and changing their 'S' prefix to 'T'.

4.5 Other "On This Day" programs

ScionPC's "On This Day" feature was inspired by the "CDAY" program (Copyright 2003, 2004 by Andrew Ziem) and the "Today" program (Copyright 1986, 1993 by Patrick Kincaid).

The data files supplied with, and generated by, ScionPC can be used with either of these programs although, curiously, neither supports 'D' (death) events – these will need to be manually changed into 'S' (special) events to be recognised by "CDay" or "Today". Both programs can be easily located and downloaded from the Internet.

5. Copy and Paste between ScionPC Databases

The program's "Edit" menu provides access to the special "copy and paste" of a person.

5.1 Copy Person

In one ScionPC database, position the display to the person you want to copy and then select the "Copy Person" menu item. This copies the person, their names, facts, attachments, notes, sources and repositories to the clipboard.

5.2 Paste Person

Load another database into ScionPC and select "Paste Person" from the menu. This inserts the person from the clipboard into the database. The display will show the newly-inserted person. The Person's ID number in the pasted-into database will be set to the first available ID - not the original ID.

NOTE: You can run two copies of ScionPC simultaneously and use these menu items to copy people between databases.

NOTE: Since Note, Source and Repository ID numbers are likely to be different between the two databases, you should consider merging duplicate evidence records using the "Merge Evidence..." item under the Edit menu. See "Merging Evidence" (page 69) for more information.

NOTE: See also "Merging People" (page 64).

6. Copy Text

Use the "Copy Text..." item under the "Edit" menu to copy a summary of the currently displayed person or family to the clipboard in text format. This summary can then be pasted into a text editor, word processor, task manager, etc. as plain text.

The summary for a person is similar to a Personal Summary report, and the summary for a family is similar to a Family Group Sheet report.

The names of the people of interest are always copied to the clipboard, and the following items are optional -

- Facts
- Close (immediate) relatives
- Notes, sources and repositories
- Attachments
- A timestamp of the date/time of the copy
- Whether or not to append ID numbers to people and families

Here is a partial example of a Personal Summary as placed on the clipboard...

```
#####  
SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon  
#####  
PID: 4      Birth Sex: Male      User ID: ID-4  
Note ID: 4      Source ID: 27      Private: false  
  
=====
```

FACTS

```
=====
```

Fact: Birth Date: 2 Jun 1879 Surety: Primary evidence
Place/Detail: Pleasant Creek, Victoria, Australia

Fact: Death Date: 14 Feb 1960 Surety: Primary evidence
Place/Detail: Christchurch Hospital, NZ

```

=====
PARENTS
=====
FID: 7
Parent: SMITHSON, Charles Alfred [6] - b:9 Apr 1848, d:3 Jun 1907
Relationship: Biological
Parent: DUNCAN, Margaret [7] - b:15 Mar 1850, d:10 Mar 1945
Relationship: Biological

=====
PARTNERS
=====
FID: 4
Partner: MERCHANT, Caroline Mary [5] - b:24 Aug 1879, d:3 Mar 1962
Union Date: 17 May 1913
Place/Detail: St Paul's Methodist Parsonage, Invercargill

=====
CHILDREN
=====
SMITHSON, Peter Frederick [31] - b:14 Jan 1917, d:15 Mar 1973
SMITHSON, Robert Simon [2] - b:14 Feb 1919, d:2 Sep 2001
SMITHSON, Helen Mary [181] - b:18 Oct 1929, d:28 Sep 2000

=====
TIMESTAMP
=====
4:00:41 pm, 18 February 2011

```

7. Export Anything to a Spreadsheet

Since the program's Custom Report (see page 10) is in tabular form, it is relatively easy to copy the contents of any custom report into a spreadsheet such as Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice Calc.

For example, suppose you have a custom report that displays the Soundex and Metaphone codes for everybody in a database. Such a report may look something like this when opened in a word processor -

Phonetic Codes Report			
Smithson Family History			
PID	Full name	Soundex	Double Metaphone
168	ATKINSON, Jack	A325	ATKN
129	BABCOCK, Charlotte Amelia	B122	FPKK
130	BABCOCK, Bradford James	B122	FPKK
148	BABCOCK, Robert James	B122	FPKK
141	BATHURST, Mary Ann	B362	PORS, PTRS
203	BAILEY, Alice May	B400	FL
222	BAILEY, Christopher	B400	FL
61	BLISS, Selinia Julia ("Selina")	B420	PLS

To export this information to a spreadsheet, select the table and then press Ctrl-C (to copy the table to the Windows clipboard).

To insert the clipboard data into a spreadsheet, open the spreadsheet program, select the cell where you want the top-left of the table to be (typically A1), and then press Ctrl-V (to paste the table from the clipboard into the spreadsheet). You should end up with something like -

	A	B	C	D
1	PID	Full name	Soundex	Double Metaphone
2	168	ATKINSON, Jack	A325	ATKN
3	129	BABCOCK, Charlotte Amelia	B122	PPKK
4	130	BABCOCK, Bradford James	B122	PPKK
5	148	BABCOCK, Robert James	B122	PPKK
6	141	BATHURST, Mary Ann	B362	PORS, PTRS
7	203	BAILEY, Alice May	B400	PL
8	222	BAILEY, Christopher	B400	PL
9	61	BLISS, Selinia Julia ("Selina")	B420	PLS

You can use this “trick” to generate spreadsheets containing any information desired by using a Custom Report.



TIP: This copy-and-paste technique can obviously be applied to any tabular “list style” report.

The two steps outlined above (copy-to-clipboard then paste-from-clipboard) work exactly as outlined with the OpenOffice Calc spreadsheet.

However, some complications can arise with Microsoft Excel when a cell contains a multi-line entry...

7.1 Multi-line Entries in Excel

Consider a report such as this -

Concise Family Report				
Smithson Family History				
PID	Full name	Father	Mother	Children
1	SMITHSON, Charles	SMITHSON, Robert Simon	CLARK, Caroline Helen	
2	SMITHSON, Robert Simon	SMITHSON, Duncan	MERCHANT, Caroline	SMITHSON, Charles
3	CLARK, Caroline Helen			SMITHSON, Charles
4	SMITHSON, Duncan	SMITHSON, Charles	DUNCAN, Margaret	SMITHSON, Robert Simon; SMITHSON, Charles Allan; SMITHSON, Unnamed; SMITHSON, Peter Frederick; SMITHSON, Helen Mary
5	MERCHANT, Caroline	MERCHANT, Robert John	WATSON, Eliza Ann	SMITHSON, Robert Simon; SMITHSON, Charles Allan; SMITHSON, Unnamed; SMITHSON, Peter Frederick; SMITHSON, Helen Mary
6	SMITHSON, Charles	SMITHSON, Charles	BLISS, Selinia Julia	SMITHSON, Duncan Gordon; SMITHSON, Selina Mary (D)

In this report, the “Children” cells can contain multiple entries (as shown by the red arrow above).

When this table is simply copy-and-pasted into Excel, Excel will copy each child into a new row (rather than into a single cell in one row) -

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	PID	Full name	Father	Mother	Children	
2	1	SMITHSON, Charles	SMITHSON, Robert Simon	CLARK, Caroline Helen		
3	2	SMITHSON, Robert Simon	SMITHSON, Duncan	MERCHANT, Caroline	SMITHSON, Charles	
4	3	CLARK, Caroline Helen			SMITHSON, Charles	
5	4	SMITHSON, Duncan	SMITHSON, Charles	DUNCAN, Margaret	SMITHSON, Robert Simon;	
6					SMITHSON, Charles Allan;	
7					SMITHSON, Unnamed;	
8					SMITHSON, Peter Frederick;	
9					SMITHSON, Helen	
	5	MERCHANT, Caroline	MERCHANT, Robert John	WATSON, Eliza Ann	SMITHSON, Robert Simon;	

The simplest way to correct this behaviour is to temporarily replace the “new line” characters that put each child on a separate line with a unique string (such as \$\$\$\$), and then restore the \$\$\$\$ strings to “new lines” once the table is in Excel. Perform the following steps -

1. Select your table in the word processor, then...

Microsoft Word	OpenOffice Writer
2. Select Edit Replace Special (click on the “More” button if required to show the “Special” button)	2. Select Edit Find & Replace and click on the “More Options” button.
3. From the “Special” button, select “Manual Line Break”. This will be inserted into the “Find what” field as “^l” (lower-case 'L', without the quotes).	3. In the extra options, tick the “Regular expressions” checkbox, and enter “\n” (without the quotes) into the “Search for” field.
4. In the “Replace with” field enter \$\$\$\$ (if \$\$\$\$ doesn't appear anywhere in the table)	4. In the “Replace with” field enter \$\$\$\$ (if \$\$\$\$ doesn't appear anywhere in the table)
5. Click “Replace All”.	5. Click “Replace All”.
6. Copy the table to the clipboard using Ctrl-C.	6. Copy the table to the clipboard using Ctrl-C.

7. Paste the table into Excel using Ctrl-V. The children will now all be in the same cell, but each separated by \$\$\$\$.
8. Use Edit/Replace (or Find and Select/Replace – depending on the version of Excel). In the “Find what” field enter \$\$\$\$.
9. In the “Replace with” field enter Ctrl-j (that is, hold down the Ctrl key and press the 'j' key). Note that this entry is “invisible”.
10. Click “Replace All”.

Done.



CAUTION: If the spreadsheet program sees something that looks like a date (or something that could be interpreted as a date), it may automatically convert it to a date. This will be okay for “complete” dates such as “19 Aug 1736”, but the spreadsheet program may convert “incomplete” dates such as “Jun 1978” (no day) to “1 Jul 1982”, which is probably not what was intended. Other “qualified” dates such as “ca. 1814” or date ranges such as “May 1970 - Apr 2002” will generally be correctly interpreted as text strings. It may also convert years to 2-digit format which will be confusing!

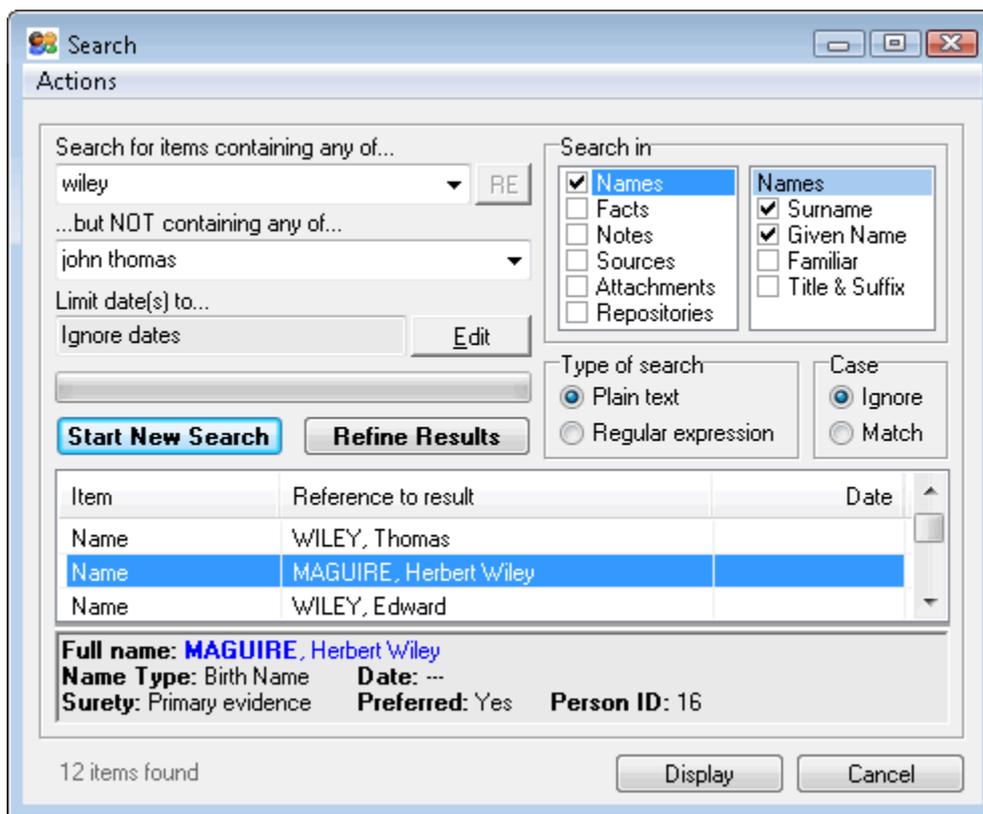
All date cells will probably need careful reformatting!

Editing Tools

All editing tools are available from the "Edit" menu. The Search/Find tool is also available from the toolbar.

1. Searching

1.1 Searching for People by Name



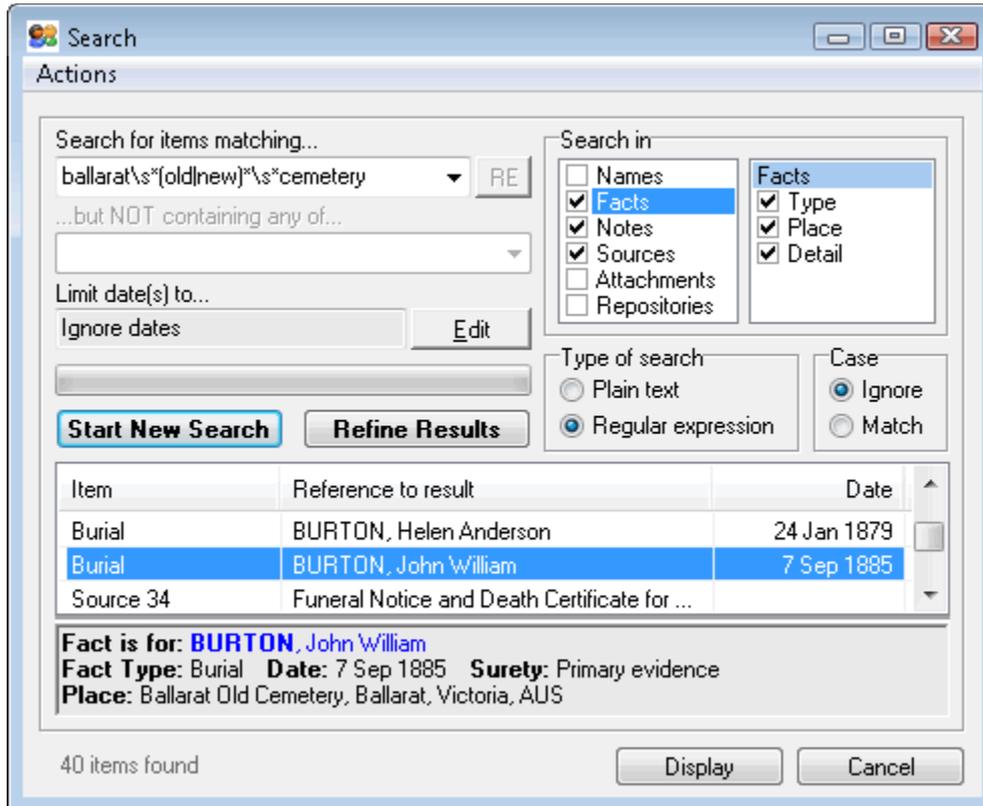
This shows one of the more basic searches. Here we are -

1. Doing a "plain text" search (in the "Type of search" box)
2. Searching for the name "WILEY" (in the "Search for items containing any of..." box)
3. Excluding names containing "John" or "Thomas" (in the "...but NOT containing any of..." box)
4. Looking only in the "Surname" and "Given name" fields (using the "Search in" options)
5. Ignoring the case of words (you can either "ignore" or "match" the case of text)
6. Ignoring dates (in the "Limit date(s) to..." box)

When the "Start New Search" button is pressed, items matching the search criteria are displayed in the list. Selecting any item in the list will display a summary of its information in the box at the bottom of the dialog. Use this to select the entry you're looking for.

When you are sure you have the item you're looking for, either double-click on the item in the list or click on the "Display" button. You will then be taken to the matching record in the database.

1.2 Searching Using Regular Expressions



This is the most powerful method of searching. It can be used to perform simple as well as very complex "filtering". While complex patterns are difficult to explain in simple terms, it is worthwhile attempting an understanding so that the full power available can be used. See Appendix F for more details on this option and some regular expression examples.

In the example above we are -

1. Doing a "regular expression" search (*in the "Type of search" box*)
2. Looking for matches to "Ballarat Cemetery" OR " Ballarat New Cemetery" OR " Ballarat Old Cemetery" (*in the "Search for items matching..." box*)
3. Limiting the search to look only in certain fields of "Facts", "Notes" and "Sources" (*using the "Search in" options*)
4. Ignoring the case of words (*you can either "ignore" or "match" the case of text*)
5. Ignoring dates (*in the "Limit date(s) to..." box*)

The Regular Expression used in this example breaks down as follows -

ballarat\s*(old|new)\s*cemetery

ballarat\s* means: the word "ballarat" followed by any number of spaces, tabs or other white-space characters. "\s*" means "zero or more white-space characters".

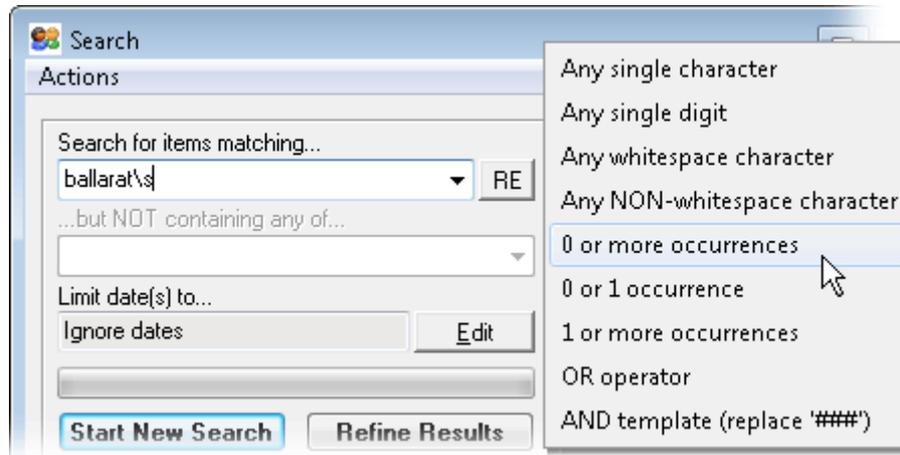
(old|new)* means: any number of occurrences of the word "old" OR the word "new". "(old|new)" means the word "old" OR the word "new", and "*" means "zero or more occurrences of the expression". (It would probably be better to use "(old|new)?" which means "zero or one occurrence of the expression").

\s*cemetery means: any number of spaces, tabs or other white-space characters followed by the word "cemetery". "\s*" means "zero or more white-space characters".

When the "Start New Search" button is pressed, items matching the search criteria are displayed in the list. Selecting any item in the list will display a summary of its information in the box at the

bottom of the dialog. Either double-click on a selected item in the list or click on the "Display" button to go to the selected matching record in the database.

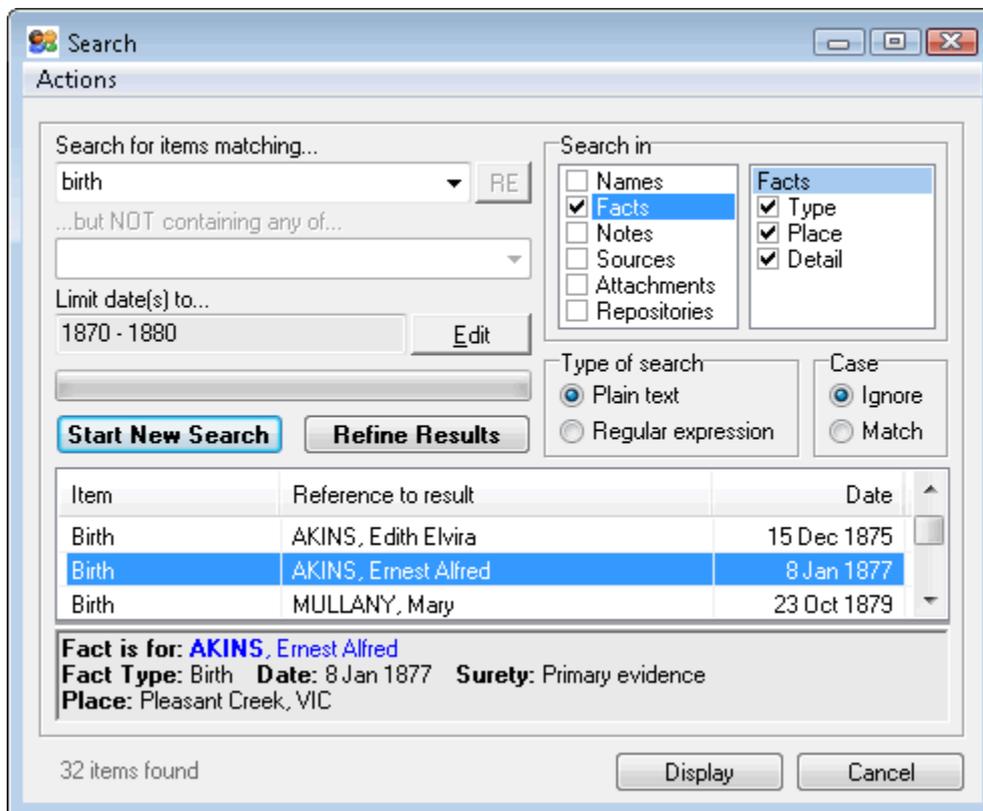
To assist with the entry of common regular expressions, click on the "RE" button. This will display a pop-up selection list of regular expressions -



Clicking on a particular item will insert the appropriate regular expression at the current cursor position. Clicking outside the selection list (or pressing the "Esc" key) will cancel the pop-up.

The last entry "AND template (replace '###')" allows you to build a logical-AND expression; replace each '###' by the words you want to search for. Example: `(?=. *cemetery) (?=. *ballarat)` to search for BOTH "cemetery" AND "ballarat". See Appendix F for a full description and example.

1.3 Searching for Date-Limited Events



This third example shows a simple search for an event within a certain date range. Here we are -

1. Doing a "plain text" search (in the "Type of search" box)
2. Searching for "Birth" Fact/Type (in the "Search for items containing any of..." box)
3. Ignoring the case of words (hence matching "birth" and "Birth", etc) (you can either "ignore" or "match" the case of text)
4. Looking for dates in the range "1870 - 1880". (in the "Limit date(s) to..." box)

When the "Start New Search" button is pressed, items matching the search criteria are displayed in the list. Selecting any item in the list will display a summary of its information in the box at the bottom of the dialog. Use this to select the entry you're looking for.

When you are sure you have the item you're looking for, either double-click on the item in the list or click on the "Display" button. You will then be taken to the matching record in the database.

1.4 Refining a Search

Once you have carried out a search, you may end up with many more results that you can manage. You can further refine the number of results by entering a new search expression, and then applying that expression to the current results only.

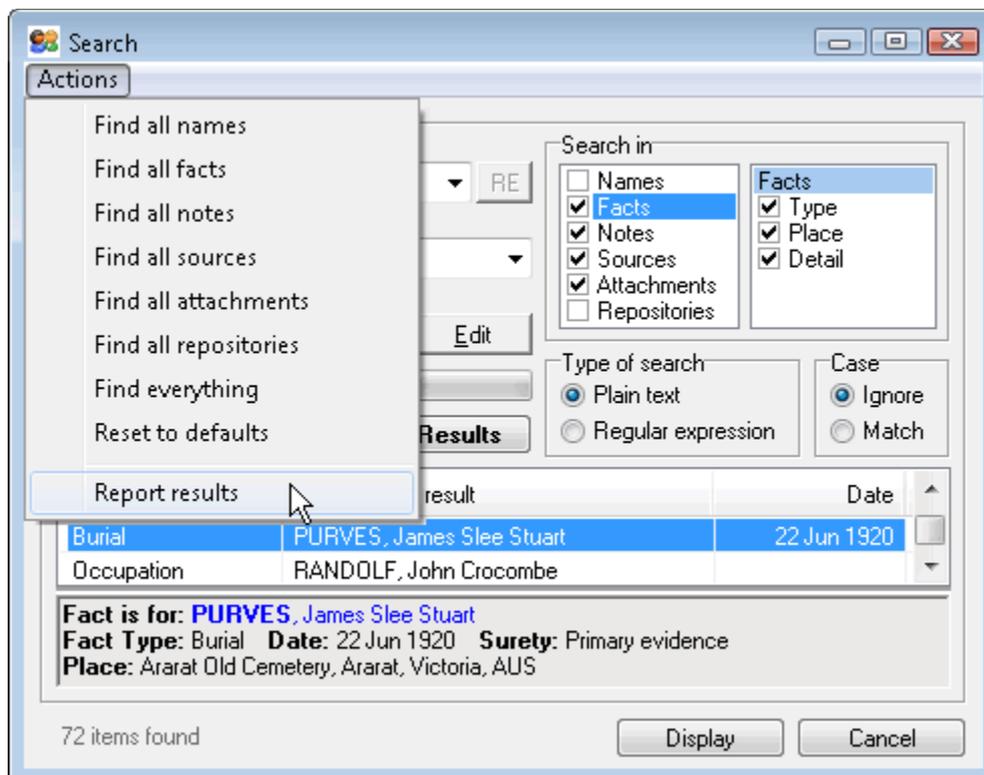
To do this -

1. Carry out your initial search (like the examples above).
2. Enter a **NEW** search expression to apply to the current results.
3. Click on the "Refine Results" button to search within the current results, returning a refined list.

Then select your item of interest in the usual manner.

1.5 Report on Search Results

Once you have carried out a search, you can send the results to a report for later study. Simply select the "Report results..." option from the "Actions" menu -



The generated report uses the regular report options.

The report would not normally be published, but rather be used as a research aid. For example -

Search Results

Smithson Family History

Search contained: ararat
Did not contain: cemetery
Date limits: 1860 - 1920 **Type:** Plain text **Case:** Ignore
Searched in: Facts Notes Sources Attachments

Fact is for: WATSON, Thomas [PID:10]
Fact Type: Death **Date:** 10 Feb 1873 **Surety:** Primary evidence
Place: Moyston, Shire of Ararat, VIC, Australia

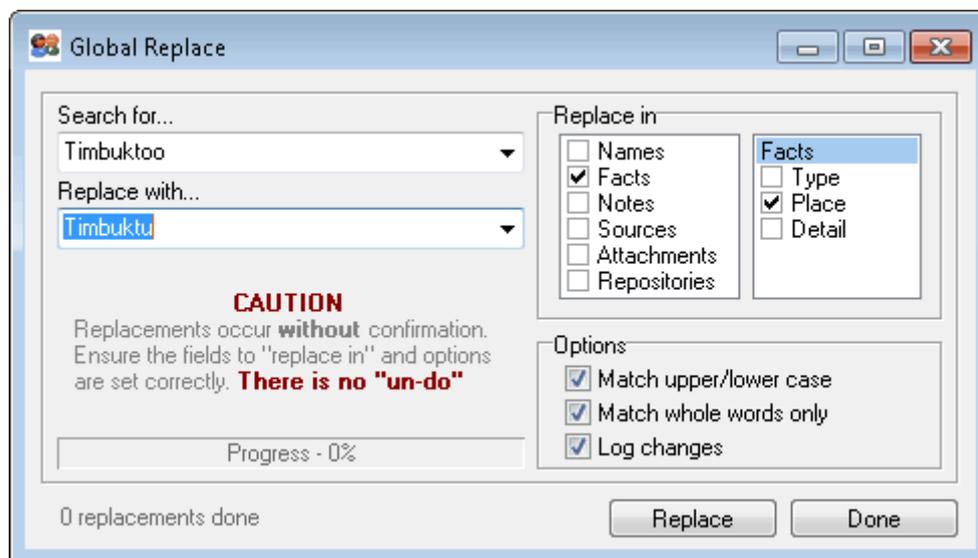
Fact is for: SMITHSON, Charles (John?) [PID:60]
Fact Type: Death **Date:** 22 May 1860 **Surety:** Primary evidence
Place: Ararat, Victoria, Australia

Fact is for: SMITHSON, Charles Alfred & DUNCAN, Margaret [FID:7]
Fact Type: Marriage **Date:** 8 Sep 1869 **Surety:** Primary evidence
Place: Raglan St, Ararat W., VIC

Attachment is for: DUNCAN, Christopher Ross [PID:336]
Filename: E:\Genealogy\NewAkins\4Reports\P336.jpg
File Type: image/jpeg **Detail ...**
Christopher Ross DUNCAN at the launch of his book at ABC bookshop in the Bridge Mall, Ararat. 2003.

2. Global Search-and-Replace

To initiate a "global search and replace" operation, select the "Replace..." item in the "Edit" menu. You will then be presented with the "Global Replace" dialog -



By default, the dialog is initially set to the following state -

1. Replacements will only be done in **Fact Place** fields (set by the "Replace in..." options)
2. The "Search for..." text must **match the case** of any text in the selected field(s)
3. The "Search for..." text will only **match complete words** in the selected field(s)
4. Records that are changed are logged to a text file

Enter the text to replace in the "Search for..." box, and the replacement text in the "Replace with..." box.

When satisfied with the options and texts, press the "Replace" button. The progress through the replacement process will be shown in the progress bar and, when the operation is complete, the number of replacements done will be indicated in the bottom of the dialog.

If the "Log Changes" option is checked, a log file of the changes will be displayed.

To replace text in other fields than just Fact Places, select the appropriate fields in the "Replace in..." option area. It is possible to replace text throughout the complete database by checking all possible fields.

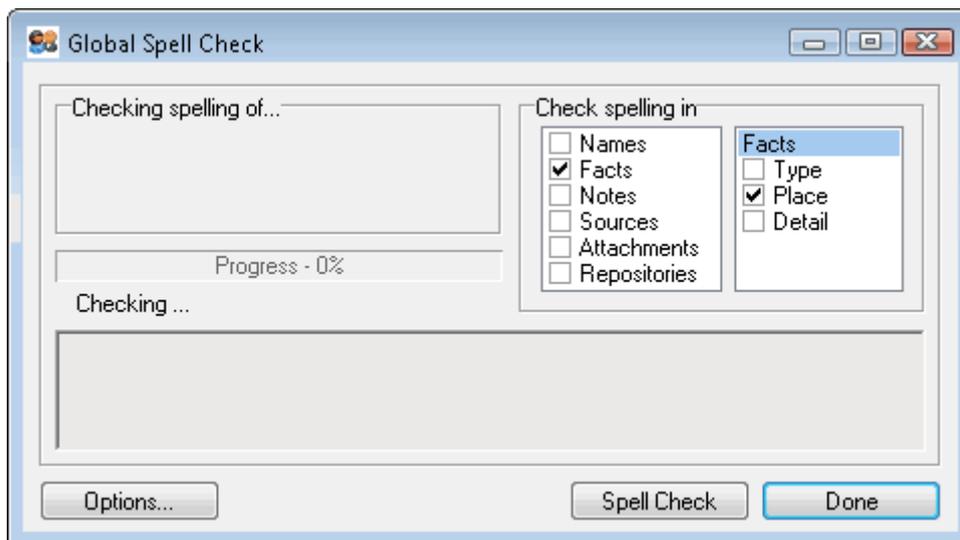
CAUTION: Because of the possibly large number of replacements, all replacements are done **without** requesting confirmation. Please make sure you have carefully considered the likely effect of doing a "global search and replace" across many fields at once (especially with short "Search for..." entries). **There is no "un-do" for any replacements done.**

If you only need to make one or two replacements, it is probably prudent to do each replacement manually.

3. Global Spell Checking

ScionPC provides global spell checking to check/correct spelling across a whole database.

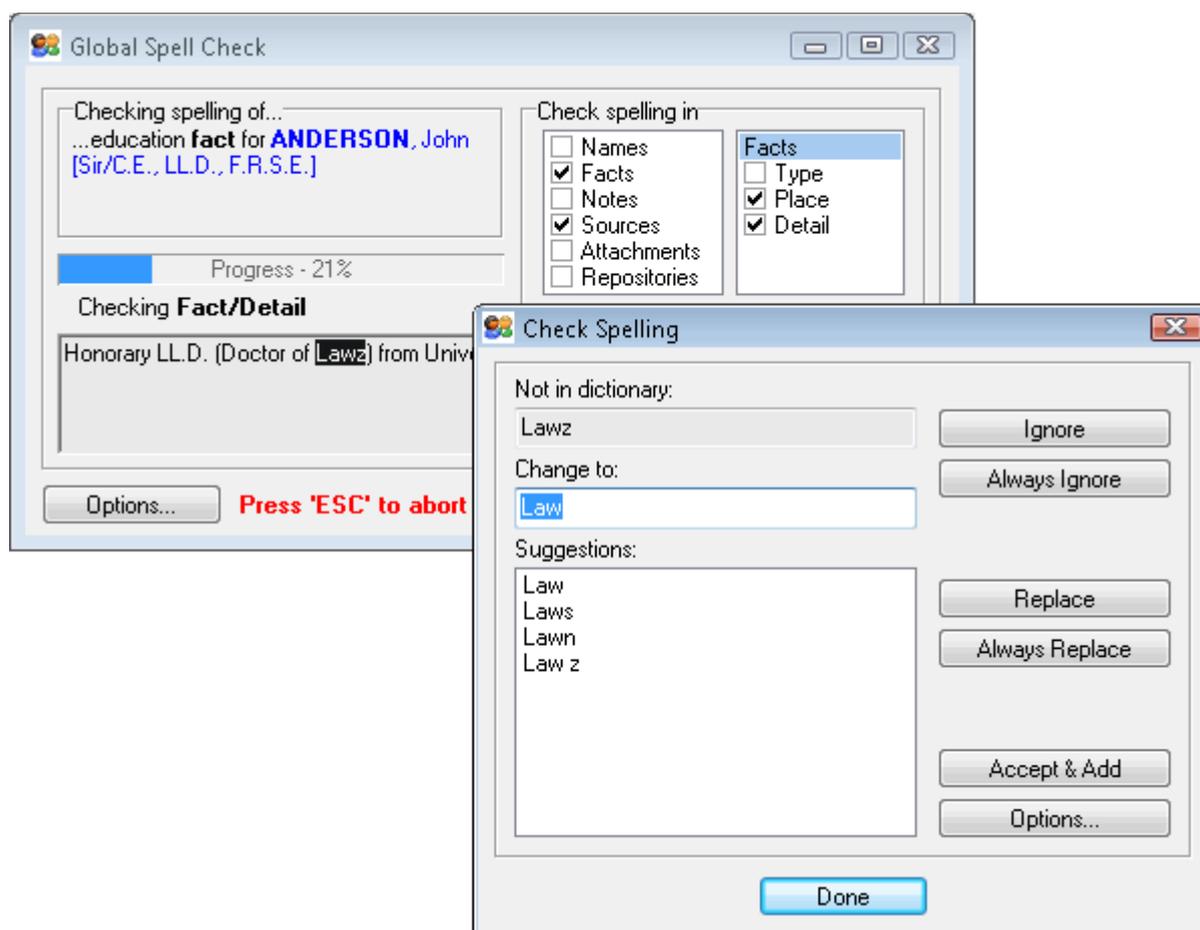
To initiate a global spell checking operation, select the "Spell Check..." item in the "Edit" menu. You will then be presented with the "Global Spell Check" dialog -



By default, the dialog is initially set to the only check in Fact Place fields (set by the "Check spelling in..." options).

Use this area to select the fields to spell check. When satisfied with the fields to spell-check, press the "Spell Check" button. The progress through the checking/correction process will be shown in the progress bar and in the "Checking spelling of..." area above the progress bar.

As any possible error is detected, you will be presented with the regular Spell Checking dialog...



Spell checking can be aborted at any time by pressing the ESC key. Any corrections done up to that point are **retained**.



TIP: It is probably more manageable to do global spell-checking in "batches"; for example, do facts in one pass, then notes in another pass, etc. Otherwise, the process can take an extremely long time.

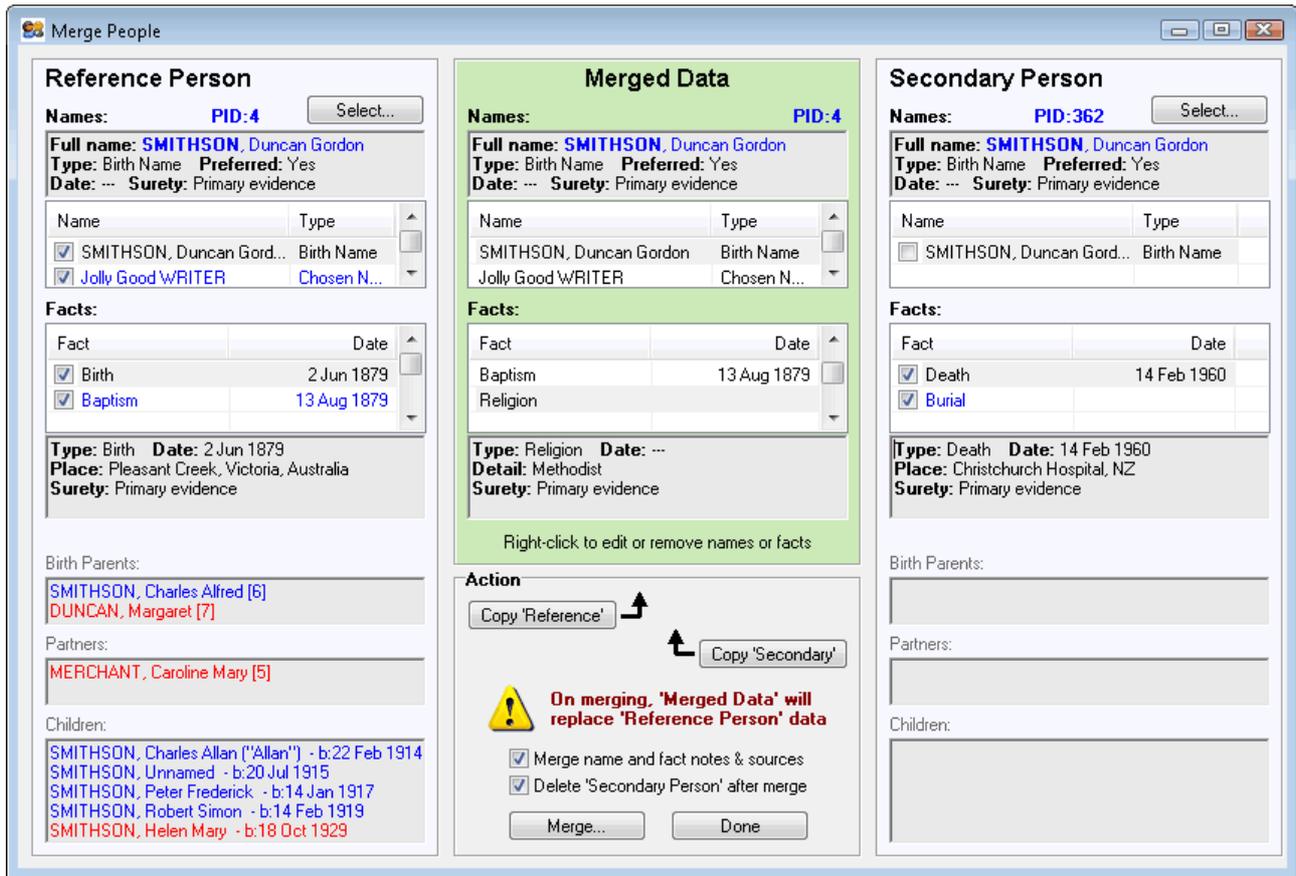
4. Merging People

As people are added to a database, especially when copy-and-pasting between databases or appending GEDCOM files, it is almost certain that the database will end up with duplicated people. These duplicates are likely to have different details, and the challenge is to "merge" their data. ScionPC provides a "Merge Person" tool to assist this operation.



TIP: Use the "Duplicates Report" (see page 17) to help identify any duplicated people.

To start the "Merge Person" tool, select "Merge People..." from the Edit menu. You will then be presented with a dialog similar to -



4.1 How to Merge People

The dialog displays three main panels -

1. The left-hand "Reference Person" panel should display the primary (most accurate) person in the database. It is their data that will be updated.
2. The right-hand "Secondary Person" panel should display the secondary (probable duplicate) person in the database.
3. The central "Merged Data" panel displays the names and facts copied from the Reference and/or Secondary person.

When the merge is carried out, the Reference person's names and facts will be *completely replaced* by the information in the "Merged Data" panel.

To perform the merge -

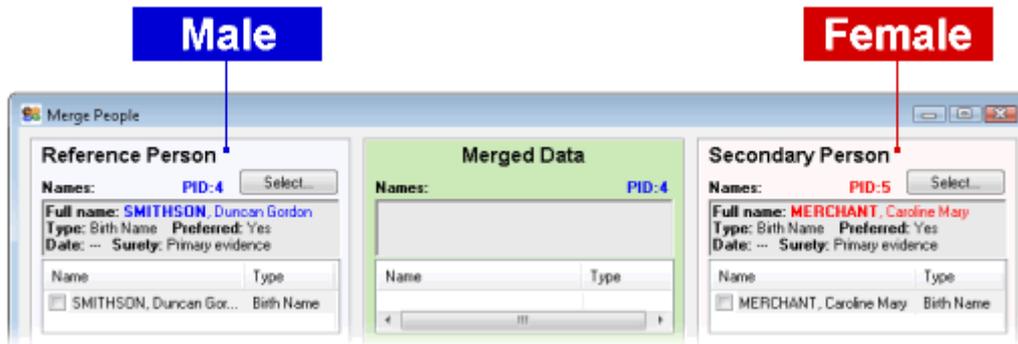
1. Use the "Select" button at the top of the left-hand "Reference Person" panel to select the person whose data you wish to update.
2. Use the "Select" button at the top of the right-hand "Secondary Person" panel to select the person whose data you wish to merge into the Reference person's data. This would normally be the identified "duplicate" person.
3. Use the Birth Parents, Partners and Children displays in each panel to double-check that the correct people have been selected.
4. Tick the checkboxes beside the Reference/Secondary names and facts that you wish to merge into a single record. Right-click to select all or none in one operation.
5. Click on the "Copy Reference" button to copy the checked Reference person's data into

the central "Merged Data" panel (or shift-click to copy ALL their data)..

6. Click on the "Copy Secondary" button to copy the checked Secondary (probable duplicate) person's data into the central "Merged Data" panel.
7. To edit the merged information in the central panel, right-click on any name or fact and select "Edit" from the popup menu. You can then use the regular Name Edit or Fact Edit dialogs to change the information.
8. To remove any incorrect name or fact from the merged information in the central panel, right-click on any name or fact and select "Remove" from the popup menu.
9. Tick the "Merge name and fact notes & sources" checkbox if you would like the Notes and Sources associated with each name and/or fact (regardless of origin) to be copied to the final merged Reference person.
10. Tick the "Delete Secondary person after merge" checkbox if you would like the Secondary person to be deleted from the database after the merge..
11. **Very carefully check the data in the central "Merged Data" panel and the checkbox options.**
12. To cancel any merging, click on the "Done" button.
13. To copy the data in the "Merged Data" panel to the Reference person (replacing ALL pre-existing Reference person names and facts), click the "Merge..." button.
14. After confirmation, the merge will be carried out, and the dialog will be cleared in preparation for any further merges.

4.2 Points to Note

1. The background colour of the left and right panels (and their labels and data) reflect the sex of the selected people -



2. You will be warned (but can proceed) if you try to merge data from people of different sex.
3. Apart from names and facts, any note, source or attachment associated with the Reference person is UNCHANGED by the merge.
4. Apart from names and facts, any note, source or attachment associated with the Secondary person is IGNORED.
5. No family information is merged. If you choose to delete the Secondary person as part of the merge, all families that person is a partner in will also be dissolved.
6. A good way to verify that a merge was correctly done is to print a Personal Summary report for the Reference person PRIOR to any merge. When the merge is complete, print another Personal Summary report for the Reference person and check the changes against the original.

5. Merging Places

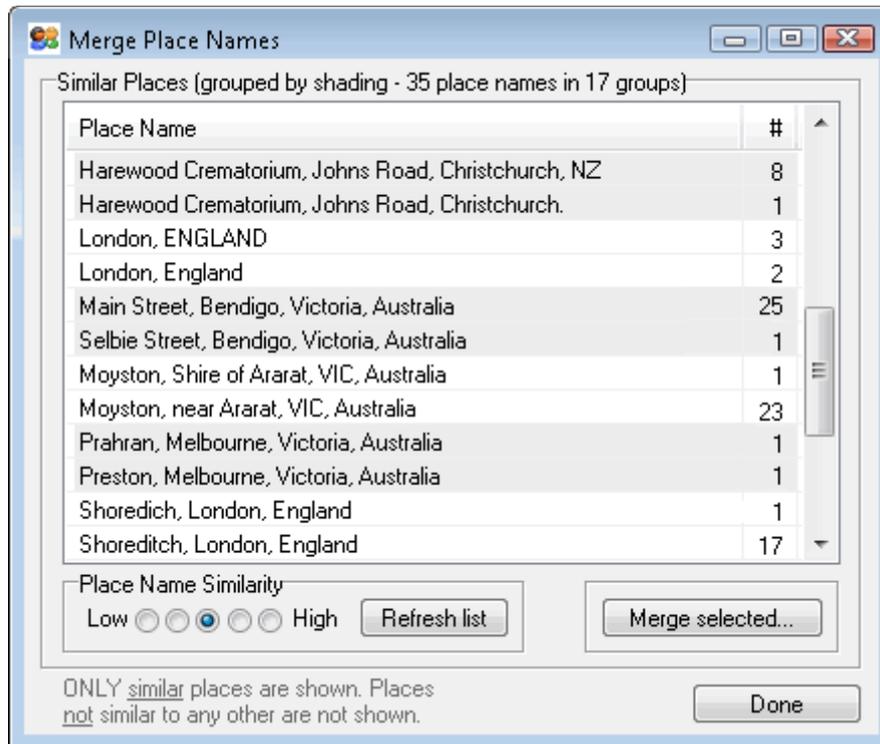
Every event in a database contains its own unique "Place" value. However, as a database grows,

it is likely that similar (but not exactly equal) place names may be given to subsequent events.

ScionPC provides a "Merge Places" tool to merge and rationalise place names across a whole database. See also the **CAUTION** below.

To initiate a "place merge" operation, select the "Merge Places..." item in the "Edit" menu. If there are a reasonable number of places in the database, you will be presented with a progress dialog as similar place names are grouped together (a relatively slow operation).

You will then be presented with the "Merge Place Names" dialog -

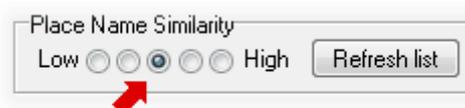


This list of **similar** places is somewhat different from other lists -

1. Identical places (used in a number of events) are reduced to a single entry. For example, if "Rome, Italy" is the place for **several** events, the name "Rome, Italy" will appear **only once** in the list.
2. Unique places (i.e. place names that are not similar to any other place) will **not** appear in the list. It makes no sense to merge these unique entries with any widely dissimilar ones.
3. Similar places are "clustered" together into groups to aid visual identification. Each group is highlighted by background shading. The number of groups of similar places is displayed at the top of the list -

Similar Places (grouped by shading - 35 place names in 17 groups)

4. The program does its best to group similar places together. The measure of "similarity" can be adjusted using the radio buttons at the bottom left of the dialog -



Once a degree of similarity has been selected, click on the "Refresh list" button to update

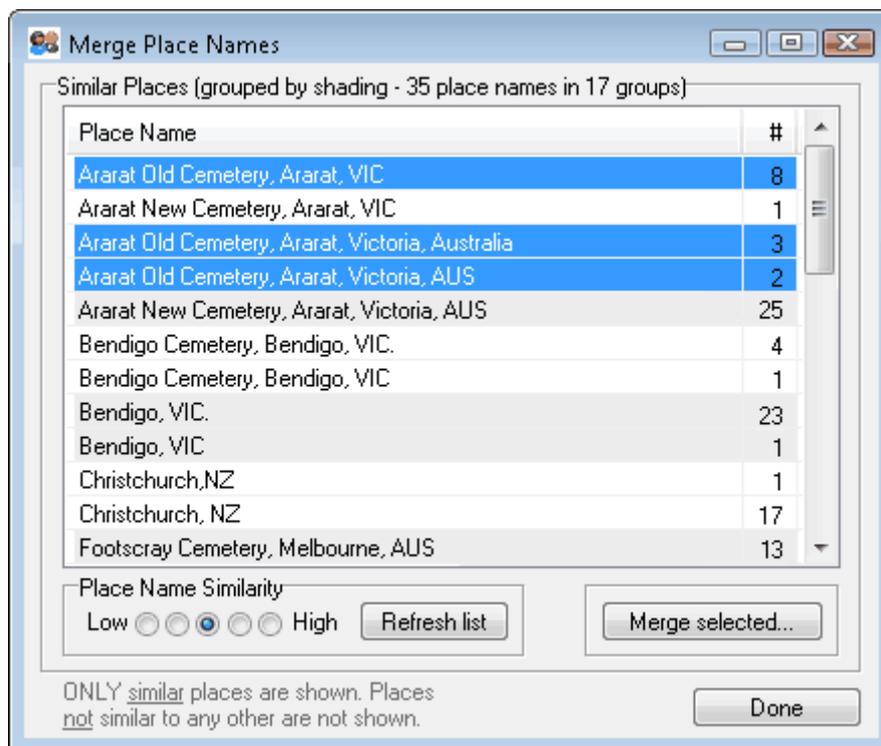
the list.

5. The column labelled "#" displays the number of occurrences of each place name. This count can often be used to quickly identify misspellings.
6. With a high degree of similarity selected and disparate place names, it is possible for the displayed list to be empty. Reduce the level of similarity and refresh the list.
7. Click on the list's column header (labelled "Place Name") to toggle the order of the places in the list between grouped-by-similarity and alphabetic order. When in alphabetic order, there is no "grouping shading" and the label at the top of the list will change to -

Similar Places (alphabetic order)

8. Be very careful selecting items to merge; in the real world, differences can be very subtle. See some examples below.

Select those place names that you want to merge or rationalise -



When satisfied with the selection, click on the "Merged selected..." button. This will display a dialog where you can specify the merged/rationalised place name -



Enter (or select) the replacement place name and then click the "Replace..." button. You will be asked to confirm the replacement or cancel the operation.

CAUTION: Recall that the main "Merge Place Names" dialog displays only **ONE** entry for all identical place names. For example, if several events occurred at the place *Christchurch, NZ*, the

place name *Christchurch, NZ* will occur **ONLY ONCE** in the dialog.

However, if you choose to merge the entry *Christchurch, NZ* with (say) *Christchurch, New Zealand*, ALL occurrences of *Christchurch, NZ* will be replaced (along with ALL occurrences of *Christchurch, New Zealand*).

Also, before merging, be sure to correctly identify the differences between apparently identical places and their replacement value; it's not always immediately obvious. Here are some very subtle differences (from real-world databases) to illustrate some superficially identical entries -

St Marys Anglican Church, Addington, Christchurch, NZ	
St Marys Anglican Church, Addington, Christchurch, NZ.	Extra period ↑
Truelove Cem, Bradely plc, Harnett Co, NC	
Truelove Cem, Bradley plc, Harnett Co, NC	↑ Transposed characters
Hampstead, Queens Co., NY	
Hempstead, Queens Co., NY	↑ 'a' or 'e'
Sontheim, Heilbronn, Wèurtemberg, Germany	
Sontheim, Heilbronn, Wèurttenberg, Germany	↑ Extra 't' also 'm' or 'n'
St Mary's Church, Shrewsbury	
St.Mary's Church, Shrewsbury	↑ Period or space
Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfreisshire, Scotland	
Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfriesshire, Scotland	↑ Transposed characters
Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, England	
Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, England	↑ 'n' or 'm'

5.1 For the technically curious...

Similar places are grouped (clustered) together using the DBSCAN algorithm proposed in 1996 by Martin Ester, Hans-Peter Kriegel, Jörg Sander, Xiaowei Xu and described in their paper "A Density-Based Algorithm for Discovering Clusters in Large Spatial Databases with Noise" published in Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD-96).

The similarity between place names is determined using the Levenshtein Distance. This is named after the Russian scientist Vladimir Levenshtein, who devised the algorithm in 1965. The algorithm compares strings (places) by the minimum number of insertions, deletions, or replacements of single characters that are required to convert one string (place) to the other.

A "pair difference" similarity algorithm was tested and gave slightly better performance, but was excruciatingly slow.

6. Merging Evidence

With time, it is possible to end up with duplicate notes, sources and/or repositories (especially after doing a copy/paste person operation or appending GEDCOM data). ScionPC provides a "Merge Evidence" tool to eliminate any duplicates

To initiate a "merge evidence" operation, select the "Merge Evidence" item in the "Edit" menu. This will, after confirmation, merge all duplicate records into single records. All references to the duplicates will be changed to the merged record, and the (now) unused duplicates will be deleted from the database. A log file showing all merges can be displayed after the merge operation -

Example log file -

EVIDENCE MERGE LOG: 17/10/2009 1:01:03 p.m.

Note 20 was merged into 15
Note 32 was merged into 15
Note 43 was merged into 42
Note 44 was merged into 40
Note 45 was merged into 40
Note 83 was merged into 41
Source 70 was merged into 62
Source 119 was merged into 118
Source 122 was merged into 118
Source 139 was merged into 137

Merged evidence records have been deleted from the database.

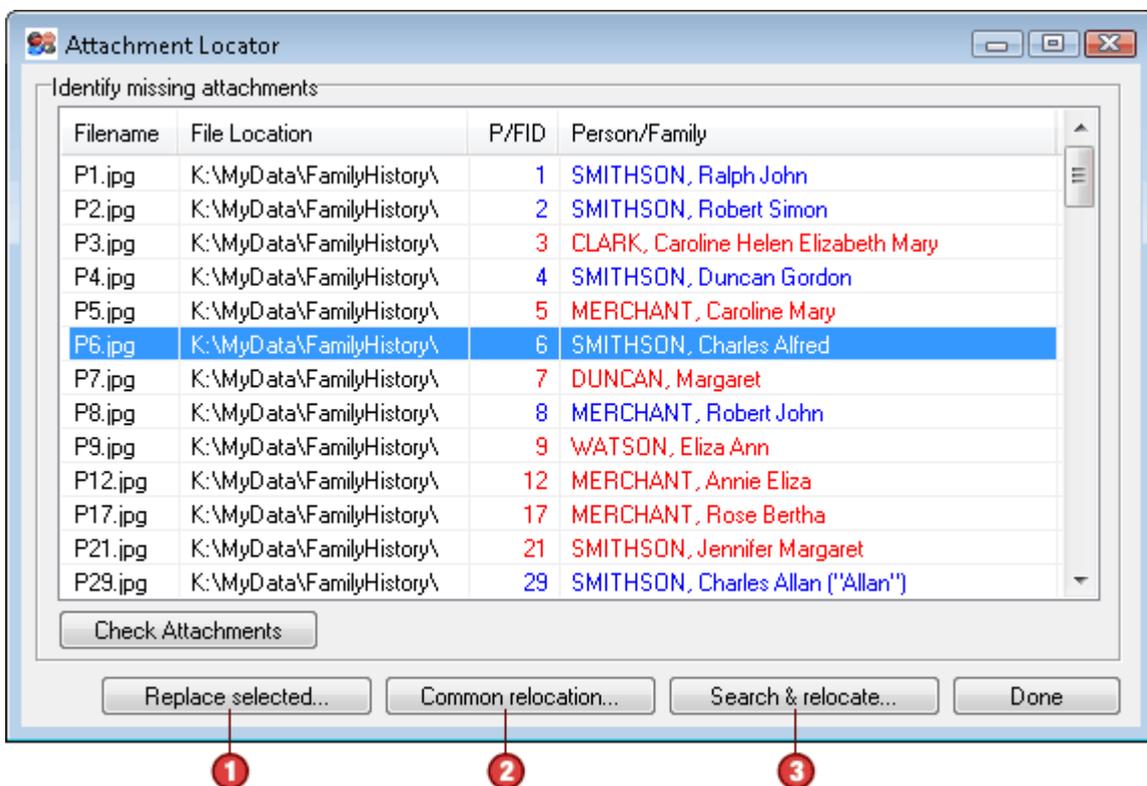


TIP: Before doing the merge, generate an "Evidence by Reference" research report. After performing the merge, compare the logged results with the report to verify that all merges were as intended.

7. Relocating Missing Attachments

As attachment files are renamed and moved (perhaps to/from a USB memory stick), it is possible that the database will "lose track" of some attachments. Use the "Attachment Locator" tool (accessible from the "Tools" menu) to find and relocate any "missing" attachments.

When selected, the tool will search the database for all "missing" attachments. That is, attachment files that cannot be found in their original locations and/or by their original names (as recorded in the database). A list of the "missing" attachments is then displayed -



The three buttons along the bottom give you three options to manage the missing attachments. Any button can be used in conjunction with any other.

1 "Replace selected" button: Manually fix a few missing attachments.

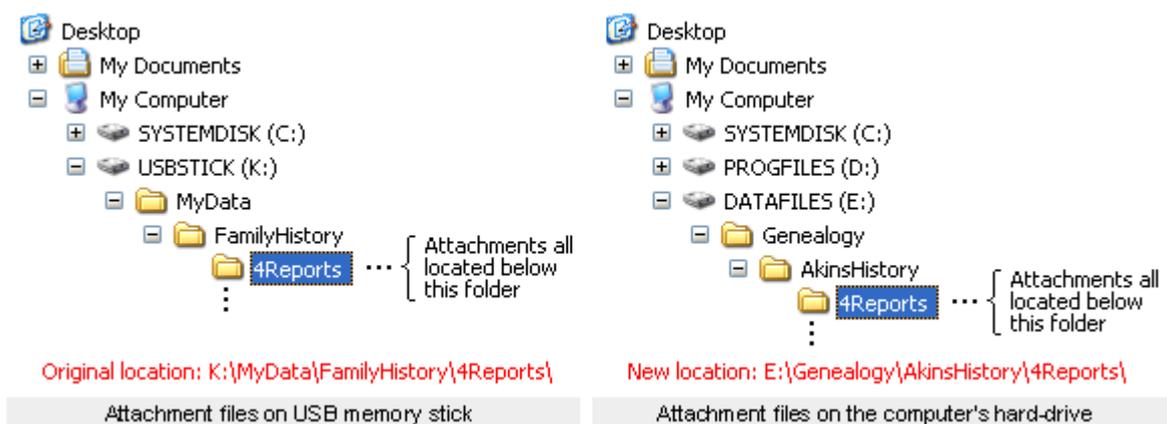
Use this option to replace each selected attachment with a new one. The replacement can either be the existing attachment at another location (maybe the file was moved or renamed), or an entirely different file.

When this button is clicked, you will be presented with a file selection dialog where you can locate the file to use for this attachment. If you choose a file that is of a different type from the original attachment (maybe an audio file instead of a previous image file), you will be warned, but can proceed.

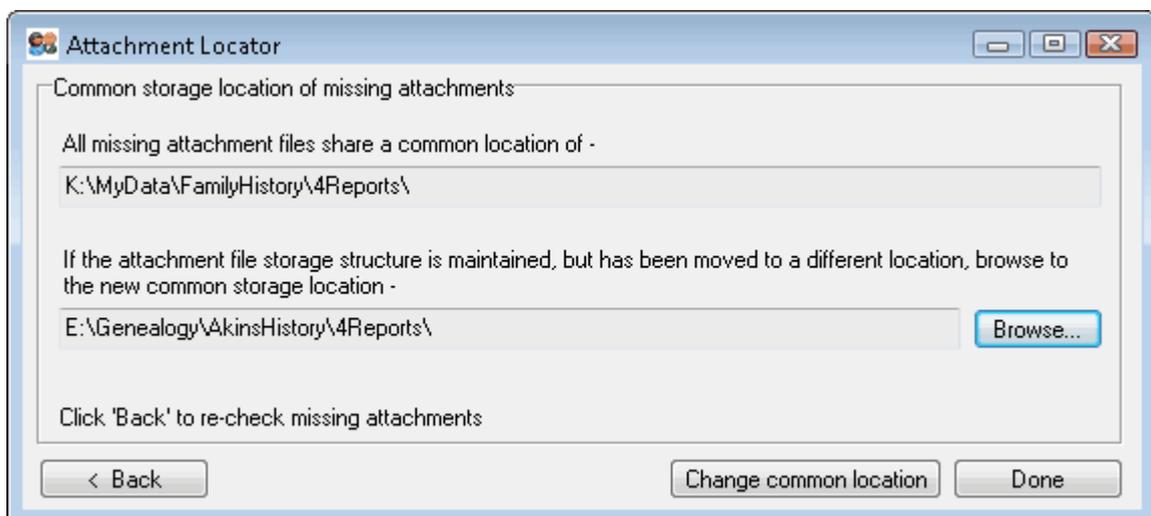
CAUTION: If you replace an attachment file with a different file, be aware that the attachment's description ("detail") is NOT changed. This may need to be manually changed by editing the attachment.

2 "Common relocation" button: Relocate attachment file references to a new common location (e.g. to/from a USB memory stick).

If all the missing attachment files share a common location (folder), use this option to move all the attachment file references to a *new* common location (folder). For example, if you want to relocate the attachment references from a USB memory stick to a location on your computer's hard-drive, you might have attachment file locations similar to -



When this option is selected, the following page will be displayed -



Click on the "Browse" button to select the common location where the attachment files are now located (in the example above, the computer's hard-drive).

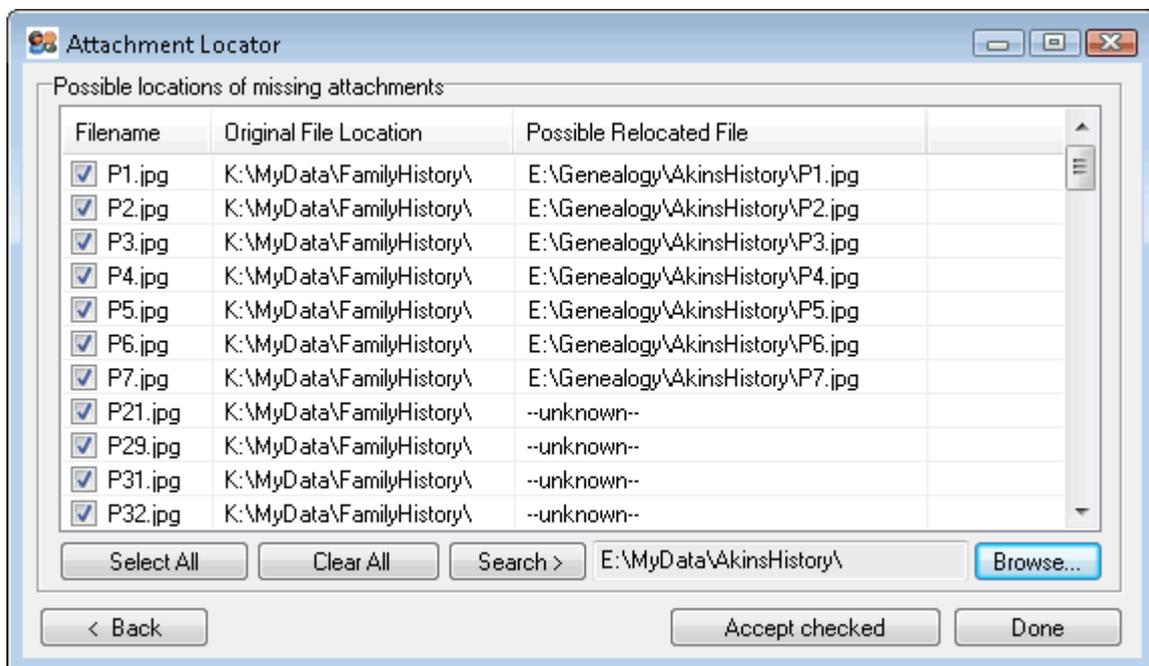
Click on the "Change common location" button. After confirmation, the missing attachments will have their original common location changed to the new common location.

Click on the "Back" button to return to the main page to confirm the relocations (the "missing" attachments list should now be empty, signifying success).

3 "Search & relocate" button: Search the computer for the missing attachments.

If neither of the above options is appropriate (maybe your attachments files are stored on multiple hard-drives), you can use this option to search your computer for the missing attachment files. If found, you can then replace the existing attachment file location with the location discovered during the search. NOTE: Since this option searches your computer drives for the missing files, it can be slow.

When this option is selected, a page similar to the following will be displayed -



To search for and relocate the attachments, perform the following steps -

1. Select the attachments you want to search for by checking the boxes next to their filenames.
2. Select the drive/folder that you want to search (using the "Browse" button).
3. Click on the "Search" button. As each attachment file is found, it is entered into the list in the "Possible Relocated File" column.
4. **Carefully verify that each located file is, in fact, the correct one. If there is more than one file on the drive with the same name, only the first found will be returned - you may need to manually select the correct file (using option 1 above)**
5. Check all the attachments you want to update.
6. Click on the "Accept checked" button to change the checked missing attachments to the files found.
7. Repeat these steps for all missing attachments and all appropriate drives/folders.

When finished, click on the "Back" button to return to the main page to confirm the relocations.

Miscellany

1. File Properties

The properties of a database are set from the "File/Properties" menu item -

File Properties

Researcher Contact Details

1 Name: Paul J Smithson
Address: 45 SomeStreet
Mount Happiness
MajorTown 4001
NEW ZEALAND
Phone: +64 +8 123-4567
Email: pjs@myisp.net.nz | paul@another.isp.nz
Web Site: www.smithsonfamily.com | www.whoopee.org

Database Details

2 Name: Smithson Family History
Copyright: ©2004 by Paul Smithson, MajorTown, NEW ZEALAND.
Comment: Smithson database from original Amiga program

Information

Created: 18 Sep 2003	Last Saved: 30 Dec 2012	
People: 361	Families: 110	Children: 250
Names: 362	Facts: 771	Attachments: 77
Notes: 126	Sources: 183	Repositories: 8

OK Cancel

The "informational" values at the bottom of the dialog are maintained by the program and cannot be changed directly by the user.

Besides recording the researcher and copyright details for the database, certain fields are also used in reports and web pages.

The following fields are used in reports:

- 1 Researcher Contact Details/Name** (upper section of dialog)
The researcher's name that will appear in the footer of report pages.
- 2 Database Details/Name** (lower section of dialog)
The database name that will appear in the sub-title of report pages.

Chronology Chart (All Dates)

Smithson Family History ← 2

Year	Date	Event	Person/Family
1774	24 Feb 1774	Marriage	HENDERSON, John & NICOL, Elizabeth [FID: 39]
	6 Aug 1774	Baptism	HENDERSON, Rachel [250]
1778	19 Nov 1778	Baptism	HENDERSON, John [112]
1780	3 Dec 1780	Baptism	HENDERSON, James [249]
1784	Est. 2 May 1784	Baptism	HOSIE, Helen [111]
1797	ca. 1797	Marriage	PEAK, David & LAWRENCE, Anne [FID: 84]

Printed: October 12, 2004

Page: 1

1 → Researcher: Paul J Smithson

The following fields are used in web pages (when the appropriate HTML variable is used):

- 1 i. **Researcher Contact Details/Name** (upper section of dialog)
Used to substitute for the HTML variable `<!--@METAAUTHOR@-->`. Used as an HTML meta-tag such as `<META NAME="AUTHOR" CONTENT="Paul J Smithson">`
- 2 ii. **Database Details/Name** (lower section of dialog)
Used to substitute for the HTML variable `<!--@DBNAME@-->`.
- iii. **Database Details/Name** (lower section of dialog)
Used to substitute for the HTML variable `<!--@METADB@-->`. Used as an HTML meta-tag such as `<META NAME="DESCRIPTION" CONTENT="Smithson Family Database">`
- iv. **Database Details/Copyright** (lower section of dialog)
Used to substitute for the HTML variable `<!--@METACOPY@-->`. Used as an HTML meta-tag such as `<META NAME="COPYRIGHT" CONTENT="Copyright ©2004 by Paul J Smithson, MajorTown, NEW ZEALAND.">`

1.1 Multiple Phone Numbers, and Email and Web Addresses

Where there are multiple phone numbers (such as phone, cellphone, FAX, etc), the multiple numbers can be entered on one line separated by a “|” (vertical bar) character. Similarly, multiple email or web addresses may also be separated by a “|” character -

Phone	+64 +8 123-4567 +64 +9 876-5432
Email	pjs@myisp.net.nz paul@another.isp.nz
Web Site	www.smithsonfamily.com www.whoopee.org

2. Statistics

Basic statistics for people and families are shown in the status bar at the bottom of the main pages.

Personal Details Page:

Age at death: 59	Siblings: 1	Unions: 1	Children: 8	Person ID: 6
------------------	-------------	-----------	-------------	--------------

- Age at death - the age at death of the current person
- Siblings - the total number of siblings (brothers and sisters) of the current person
- Unions - the total number of family groups/marriages for the current person
- Children - the total number of offspring of the current person (all family groups/marriages)

Family Details Page:

Prime's age: 19	Partner's age: 21	Years married: Est.37	Children: 8	Family ID: 7
-----------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-------------	--------------

- Prime's age - the age of the family 'Prime' at the date of marriage/union
- Partner's age - the age of the family 'Partner' at the date of marriage/union
- Years married - the length of the marriage/union of the 'Prime' and the 'Partner'
- Children - the number of children in this family group

2.1 How Ages and Durations are Calculated

Age at death - Normally calculated from the 'Birth' and 'Death' facts for the person. If a 'Birth' fact date is not available, then the facts 'Baptism' or 'Christening' are used instead and the age will be marked as "Estimated". If a 'Death' fact date is not available, then the facts 'Burial' or 'Cremation' are used instead and the age will be marked as "Estimated". If a date is not available, no age is shown.

Prime's age and **Partner's age** - Normally calculated from the 'Birth' and 'Marriage' facts for the Prime and Partner. If a 'Birth' fact date is not available, then the facts 'Baptism' or 'Christening' are used instead and the age will be marked as "Estimated". If a 'Marriage' fact date is not available, then the facts 'Engagement', 'Union', 'Marriage Banns', 'Marriage Contract', 'Marriage License' or 'Marriage Settlement' are used instead and the age will be marked as "Estimated". If a date is not available, no age is shown.

Years married - Calculated from the family 'Marriage' fact (or 'Engagement', 'Union', 'Marriage Banns', 'Marriage Contract', 'Marriage License' or 'Marriage Settlement' fact) and the family 'Divorce' fact (or 'Annulment', 'Divorce Filed' or 'Separation' fact) **OR** the Prime/Partner 'Death' facts (or 'Burial' or 'Cremation' facts). If any date substitutions occur, then the duration is marked as "Estimated". If a date is not available, no duration is shown.

2.2 Age Tooltips

The age of a person at any personal event can be quickly displayed by hovering the mouse pointer over a date in the on-screen list of personal facts. Similarly the age at the establishment of a person's name can also be displayed by hovering the mouse pointer over the date in the on-screen list of names.

Fact	Date	Place/Detail
Birth	Est. 4 Feb 1947	Wanganui Public Hospital, Greer S
Baptism	5 Sep 1947	Family home, Main Street, Wangan
Death	12 Nov 1987	Wellington Public Hospital, Welling
Cause of ...		Lung cancer
Cremation	Age: Est.40	Wellington Crematorium, Karori, We

The ages of the Prime and Partner at any family event can be displayed by hovering the mouse pointer over a date in the on-screen list of family facts. Similarly their ages at the birth of their children can also be displayed.

Child	Born	Died	Re
AKINS, Selina Mary ("Lena")	28 Nov 1870	5 Mar 1934	Birt
AKINS, Charles Henry ("Harry")	22 Dec 1872	12 Sep 1947	Birt
AKINS, Edith Elvira	15 Dec	Prime's age: 24	1 Birt
AKINS, Ernest Alfred	8 Jan	Partner's age: 22	3 Birt

3. Date Substitution

In lists of people and families, some of the dates may be preceded by a ± character. This indicates that the date is a "substituted date". There are a "substituted" birth and death in the following partial report -

List of People (Order: Alphabetical)

Smithson Family History

PID	Name of Person	Sex	Birth Date	Death Date	Parents
168	ATKINSON, Jack	M			
130	BABCOCK, Bradford James	M	8 Apr 1976		148 71
129	BABCOCK, Charlotte Amelia	F	4 Feb 1974		148 71
301	BARTON, Archibald Purves	M	14 Aug 1895		139 138
313	BARTON, Charles Alfred	M	1919		291 312
298	BARTON, Clifton Montague	M	± 28 Jan 1890	7 Jan 1891	139 138
295	BARTON, Duncan Stuart	M	2 Mar 1887	± 14 Jan 1889	139 138
290	BARTON, Helen Henderson	F	30 Jan 1878	23 Jan 1879	139 138

NOTE: ± before a date indicates a "substituted" date. A christening or baptism date has been substituted for a missing birth date. A burial or cremation date has been substituted for a missing death date.

The date substitutions can occur with birth, death and marriage date.

1. If an actual **birth** date is not present for a person, then a substitute date might be used. These substitutes are either a Christening date or a Baptism date. If either of these dates is used instead of a birth date, then the date is shown with a preceding ± character.
2. If an actual **death** date is not present for a person, then a substitute date might be used. These substitutes are either a Burial date or a Cremation date. If either of these dates is used instead of a death date, then the date is shown with a preceding ± character.
3. If an actual **marriage** date is not present for a family, then a substitute date might be used. These substitutes include an Engagement date, a Union date, a Marriage Banns date, a Marriage Contract date, a Marriage License date or a Marriage Settlement date. If any of these dates is used instead of a marriage date, then the date is shown with a preceding ± character.

In reports, when date substitutions occur, this is noted as a footnote (see example above).

4. Regnal Dates

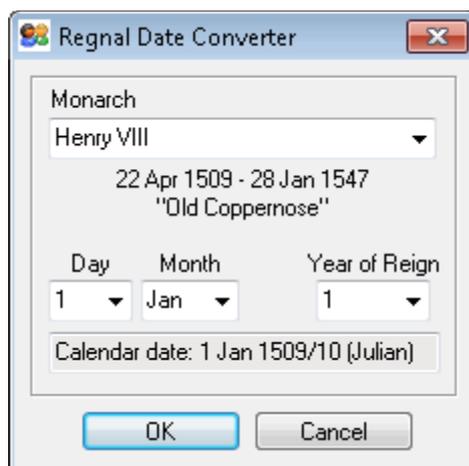
The Age and Date Calculator can convert English/British monarch "regnal" dates, where the year is recorded as the number of years since the year in which the reign of the then current monarch began. For example: 24 April 1776, falling in year 16 of George III's reign, would be written: **24 April 16 George III.**

Please note that regnal years are not from the Coronation, but from the start of the reign (accession) which was usually the day the previous monarch died, abdicated or was dethroned.

Click the Regnal Converter button at the bottom of the calculator...



This will display the converter...



Select the appropriate monarch (they are listed in order of accession), the day, month and the year within the monarch's reign - the corresponding calendar date will be displayed in the box at the bottom of the dialog.

4.1 Further Complications

Prior to the Calendar Reform of 1752 (in Britain), dates were calculated in "Annunciation Style"...

The most common convention in late medieval times was that the beginning of a new year occurred on March 25. For Christians, this is the Feast of the Annunciation. Hence, in Annunciation Style, 24 March 1201 was followed by 25 March 1202

In Britain (excluding Scotland), the Annunciation Style was in use until the year 1751, which began on 25 March 1751. The succeeding year 1752 was decreed to begin on 1 January 1752, and in September that same year, the Gregorian calendar was adopted. Thus, the year 1751 had a length of only 282 days, and 1752 was shortened again, by 11 days, 2 September being followed by 14 September. The date converter honours all these date changes.

A side-effect of this "Annunciation Style" is that, for example, the execution of Charles I was recorded at the time in Parliament as happening on "30 January 1648" (Old Style). In modern English language texts this date is usually recorded as "30 January 1649" (New Style).

For such "ambiguous" Old/New Style dates, the converter uses the well-established convention of displaying both years with a slash between, e.g. "1558/9." The **New Style** date is the one returned to the main Date Calculator display.

5. Item ID's

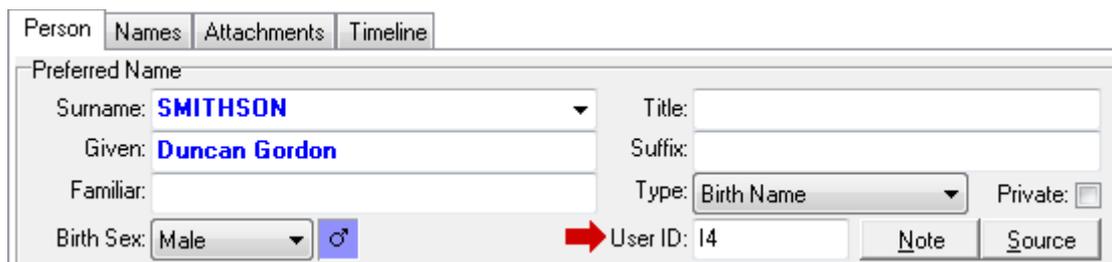
The following items in ScionPC have a unique ID -

People, Families, Notes, Sources and Repositories.

These ID's *cannot* be changed by the user and will NEVER change, even if people and families are deleted from the database (*however, see also "Renumber Trick" below*). A deleted person's ID will be automatically reassigned whenever a new person is added to the database. Similarly, a deleted family's ID will be automatically reassigned whenever a new family is added to the database.

Names, Children, Facts and Attachments also have internally-maintained unique ID's, but these may change with program usage.

In most genealogical research, ID's are used to reference people and families. ScionPC supports these ID's with User ID's.



Person Names Attachments Timeline

Preferred Name

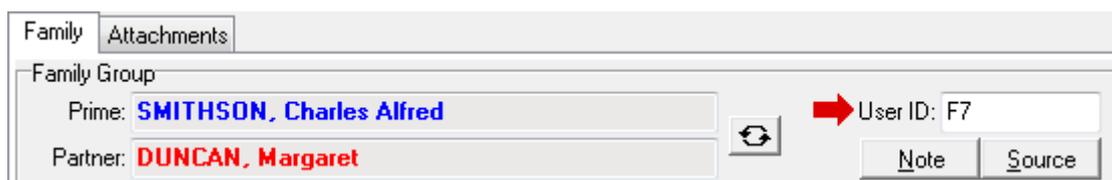
Surname: SMITHSON Title:

Given: Duncan Gordon Suffix:

Familiar:

Birth Sex: Male ♂ Type: Birth Name Private:

User ID: I4 Note Source



Family Attachments

Family Group

Prime: SMITHSON, Charles Alfred User ID: F7

Partner: DUNCAN, Margaret Note Source

5.1 Renumber “Trick”



Over time, as people, families, notes and sources are added and deleted from the database, or if the original database originated from somebody else's GEDCOM file with non-consecutive ID numbers, it is possible that gaps will appear in the various item IDs. Normally these cannot be changed (see above), but there is a “trick” that can be used to renumber all items in consecutive order, starting with number 1...

- i. Load your database and save it as a GEDCOM file (noting if there are any special items that cannot be exported).
- ii. Exit and re-start ScionPC - do NOT load any database.
- iii. **Append** (NOT “import”) your just-saved GEDCOM file. This will append your GEDCOM file to an empty database, consecutively renumbering all items in the process.
- iv. Correct any items omitted on export (at step i above).
- v. Save your renumbered database, giving it a **new name** for safety.

6. Keyboard Shortcuts

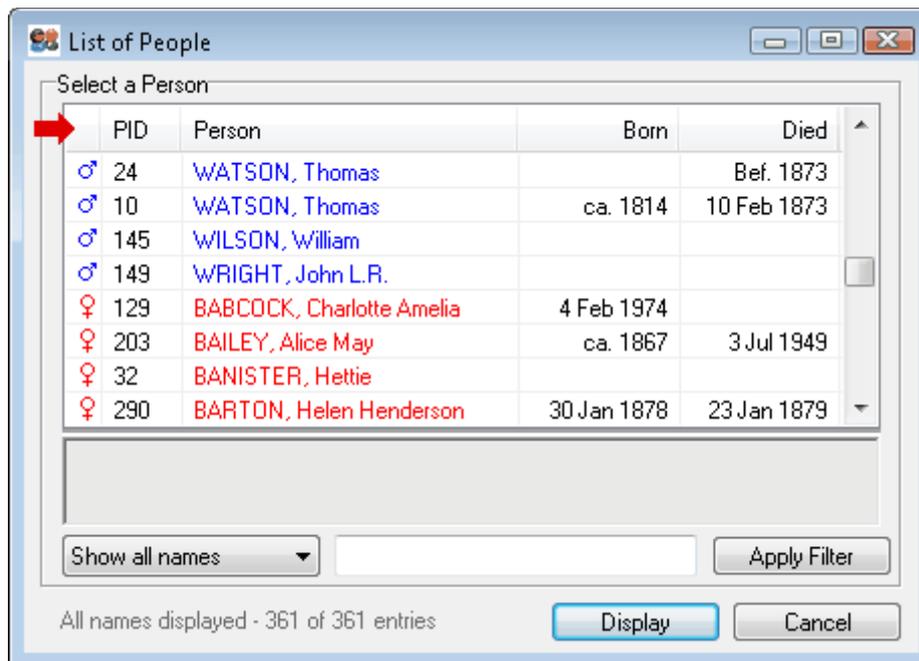
Refer to “Keyboard Shortcuts” in the help file for details.

7. Search By Sex

Sometimes it may be useful to search through a database looking for people by gender.

Rather than using the Search facilities, use the List of People and sort the list by sex.

To do this, click on the top of the left-most column (showing the sex glyphs). This will sort the list by sex -



8. Database Backups

8.1 Why should I backup?

Databases, containing the fruits of all your labours, can vanish for many reasons such as -

- The database file could be deleted by mistake
- A computer virus or worm could destroy files on your computer
- Your hard drive may fail
- You may have your computer stolen or lose your laptop
- Your computer may be damaged by fire, water, sudden power loss, power surges, etc...

Therefore it is vital that you develop a backup strategy and regularly backup your database.

8.2 How do I perform a backup?

ScionPC supports a simple backup mechanism accessible from the "File/Backup" menu item.

This will save a compressed copy of the current database as a backup. The default backup filename will be the current filename (as displayed in the program's titlebar) with the current date and time appended. For example -

```
C:\MyBackups\MyFamily_070423_143751.sgc
```

The date and time in the filename are interpreted as follows -

070423 is the date in 'yymmdd' format. In this example, 23 April 2007.
143751 is the time in 'hhmmss' format. In this example, 2:37:51 PM.

NOTE: The "backup" is a conventional, compressed ScionPC database and can be directly loaded by the program.

8.3 A simple backup strategy

- When making backups, try not to save them to the same drive as your main database. If the drive fails, you would lose both your main database and any backups at the same time. If you only have a single drive, save your backups in a different folder from your main database. USB flash-drives are a good destination for backups.
- Backup your database regularly. Develop your own backup strategy and keep to it. Backup every time before you make (even small) changes to your database.
- Make numerous backups of the same database and keep your backups in another location like your workplace or with other family members. If you ever have problems and can't load your backup, you can recover your database from this alternate location.
- Periodically load your backups to ensure that they are working properly. Don't wait for an emergency to find out that your backup is faulty.
- Backups are saved in ScionPC's compressed file format. You will not save any significant space by trying to compress them further with another compression program.

9. User Defined (Custom) Fact Types

To create a user-defined fact-type, select the "User defined" fact from the drop-down list at the top of the Fact Edit dialog. When this type is selected, an additional data entry field (labelled "Type") is displayed (see below), along with a reminder tip. Enter/select any user-defined fact type, and enter information for the fact in the other data entry fields.

For example, if you are recording a sporting achievement, then create a user-defined fact-type of "Sporting Achievement", and enter details of the achievement in the other data fields -

The screenshot shows the 'Fact Details' dialog box for a user-defined fact. The 'Fact' dropdown is set to 'User defined'. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'Sporting Achievement'. The 'Place' field contains 'Wellington Empire Games' and the 'Detail' field contains 'Track 100m silver medal'. The 'Date' field is empty with an 'Edit' button. The 'Surety' dropdown is set to 'Primary evidence'. There are 'Note' and 'Source' buttons under the 'Evidence' section. A 'TIP' box says: 'TIP: Record user fact type in the Type field, and the fact's data in Place and Detail fields.' Red arrows point to the 'User defined' dropdown and the 'Sporting Achievement' dropdown.

NOTE: The initial contents of the "Type" drop-down selection list are extracted from the currently loaded database. You can identify usage of user defined facts by generating a Selected Fact List report for user-defined facts.

Technical Note: The user-defined fact-type is "encoded" into the fact's "Detail" field. Example - If the user fact type is "Sport", and the associated detail data is "Mountaineering", then the XML <Detail> field will appear as - <Detail>##_USERTYPE=Sport_##Mountaineering</Detail>

10. Database File Formats

ScionPC's database file is saved as an XML file, and the file can be optionally compressed to save disk space.

10.1 Uncompressed (.sgx) File Format

The uncompressed XML database is a plain ASCII text file that can be opened in any text editor, and most modern web browsers can display the file in an easily-interpreted structured form.

10.2 Compressed (.sgc) File Format

The compressed file format uses an identical XML Schema and is simply a "zipped" copy of the uncompressed database with "whitespace" also removed. XML ignores "whitespace" which is usually only present to make an XML file more readable for a human.

Any compressed (.sgc) file can be opened with an "unzip" program such as WinZip®. Inside the "zip" file is a single file with the same name as the database file. This "internal" file can be opened in a text editor where the XML database (with "whitespace" removed) can be seen.

Here are tiny fragments of an uncompressed database and the equivalent "whitespace removed" database -

Uncompressed:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<ScionPC xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ScionPCSchema.xsd">
  <Header>
    <Created>
      <!-- StartDate = database-creation date, EndDate = file last-saved date -->
      <Date Type="Dual">
        <StartDate>
          <DateVal>
            <Year>2003</Year>
            <Month>9</Month>
            <Day>18</Day>
          </DateVal>
        </StartDate>
        <EndDate>
          <DateVal>
            <Year>2007</Year>
            <Month>1</Month>
            <Day>22</Day>
          </DateVal>
        </EndDate>
      </Date>
      <Version>6.0.1</Version>
      <DBInfo>Smithson Family History</DBInfo>
      <Copyright>Copyright &#xA9;2004 by Paul Smithson, MajorTown, NZ.</Copyright>
      <Comment>Smithson database from original Amiga program</Comment>
      <PeopleCount>360</PeopleCount>
      <FamilyCount>108</FamilyCount>
    </Created>
```

... etc...

"Whitespace Removed" (shown line-breaks are due to document formatting):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?><ScionPC xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ScionPCSchema.xsd"><Header><Created><!-- StartDate = database-creation date, EndDate = file last-saved date --><Date Type="Dual"><StartDate><DateVal><Year>2003</Year><Month>9</Month><Day>18</Day></DateVal></StartDate><EndDate><DateVal><Year>2006</Year><Month>12</Month><Day>18</Day></DateVal></EndDate></Date><Version>6.0.1</Version><DBInfo>Smithson Family History</DBInfo><Copyright>Copyright &#xA9;2004 by Paul Smithson, MajorTown, NZ.</Copyright><Comment>Smithson database from original Amiga program</Comment><PeopleCount>360</PeopleCount><FamilyCount>108</FamilyCount></Created>
```

... etc...

11. Advanced Program Settings

WARNING: Changing these advanced program settings requires editing the program's "ScionPC.INI" settings file (a plain text file). Do NOT proceed unless you are comfortable with editing configuration text files.

To edit the settings -

1. Exit ScionPC if it is running.
2. Make a backup copy of the program's settings file "ScionPC.INI" (just in case).
3. Open the settings file "ScionPC.INI" in a plain text editor (NOT a word-processor).
4. Edit the entries documented below.
5. Save the modified "ScionPC.INI" settings file.
6. Run ScionPC - the new settings will now be in place.
7. If your program settings are wrong, or you don't like the new program behaviour, restore the backup you made in step 2 and try again.

11.1 "Similar Spelling" Accuracy

List of People, List of Families and List of Names dialogs use the Jaro-Winkler algorithm to compare names with similar spellings. This algorithm was developed at the U.S. Census and used in post-enumeration analysis.

The default decision threshold is internally set to 0.8 which gives reasonable behaviour.

To modify this threshold, add a new entry to the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
JaroWinkler=0.8
```

The threshold value supplied is very sensitive. A value of 1.0 requires identical name spellings, and values less than 0.7 give too many "false positives". The sensible range of values is 0.7 - 0.8. Adjust the value until you find a value that gives you the desired behaviour for your particular data.

11.2 Backup Reminders

By default, the "Backup Reminders" item under the "Options/Preferences/General" menu provides values of Never, Weekly, and Monthly. An additional "frequency" of "always" can be invoked by editing the "BackupFreq" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
BackupFreq=395
```

Setting the value of this entry to 395 will uncheck all the other frequency choices in the Preferences dialog, and the backup reminder dialog will be displayed every time a database is loaded. If any of the other Never, Weekly, or Monthly options is subsequently selected, then the "always" option will be cancelled. It is ONLY possible to invoke the "Always" option by manually editing the "ScionPC.INI" file entry as shown above.

11.3 Half-Sibling Behaviour

(a) Prior to ScionPC version 7.0.5, siblings were determined according to the following -

Children were only considered as siblings if they shared a family with the "base" person. For example, if a woman had two partners and children by each partner, the children from the two families were NOT considered siblings unless they appeared in BOTH families.

To consider "half-sisters" and "half-brothers" as siblings, they all had to appear in all appropriate families. To do this, for example, the "base" person might be added to the second family as "birth/fostered" (or similar), and then the other children of the second family would be considered as siblings.

(b) From ScionPC 7.0.5 onwards, this behaviour changed to the following -

Any child in any family who shares a parent with the "base" person, regardless of whether or not they actually appear in a family, is considered a sibling.

For example, the mother of the "base" person may be married twice, the "base" person appears only as a child of her first marriage, and other children (with her second partner) only appear as children of the second marriage. These half-siblings in the second family are considered to be siblings of the "base" person.

Either of these two behaviours can be selected by editing the "HalfSiblings" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

To set the earlier pre-version 7.0.5 behaviour

```
[MainForm]
HalfSiblings=0
```

To set the newer version 7.0.5 (and later) behaviour (the default)

```
[MainForm]
HalfSiblings=1
```

11.4 Maximum Number of Bookmarks

By default, ScionPC can remember 10 bookmarks. The maximum number of bookmarks can be changed by editing the "Bookmarks" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
Bookmarks=15
```

The maximum value is constrained by the program to between 5 and 25.

11.5 Maximum Ancestor/Descendant Web Page Generations

By default, ScionPC constrains the ancestors and descendants on personal web pages to a maximum of 10 generations. Beyond this limit, web pages can rapidly "blow out" in size to many megabytes, and can take an excessive amount of time to generate. Size and generation time increase exponentially, so extend these values with caution!

The maximum number of generations can be changed by editing the "MaxGenAnc" and "MaxGenDesc" entries in the "[WebTemplates]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[WebTemplates]
MaxGenAnc=12
MaxGenDesc=15
```

The maximum values are constrained by the program to between 10 and 15.

11.6 Extended "Delete Person" Confirmation Dialog

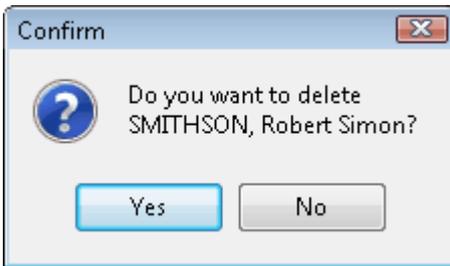
By default, when the "Delete Person" button is pressed, a simple confirmation dialog is displayed, and any families that the person was a partner in will be automatically dissolved.

If you would prefer the families to NOT automatically be dissolved and instead simply have the person removed from any families in which they are a partner (leaving the families otherwise intact), edit the "ExtDelPer" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

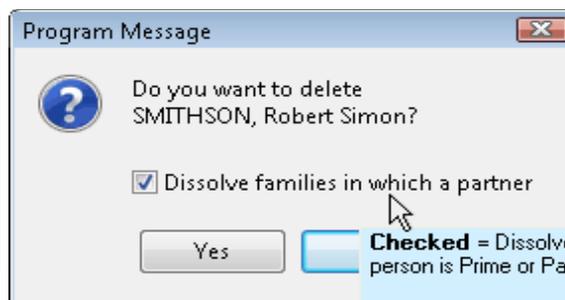
```
[MainForm]
ExtDelPer=1
```

Any non-zero value for "ExtDelPer" will display an extended confirmation dialog, and a zero value will display the default dialog. The two dialog options are as follows -

ExtDelPer=0 (default option)



ExtDelPer=1 (extended option) *showing checkbox "hint"*



Checked = Dissolve all families in which the person is Prime or Partner (eg. husband/wife).

Unchecked = Remove the person as Prime or Partner from families (the families otherwise remain intact, including all facts and children).

11.7 Button Glyphs

By default, ScionPC displays small glyphs (graphical symbols) in the "Partner/Children" and "Parents/Siblings" buttons on the Personal Page as visual aids to navigation.



These glyphs can be suppressed by editing the "NoPCPSglyphs" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

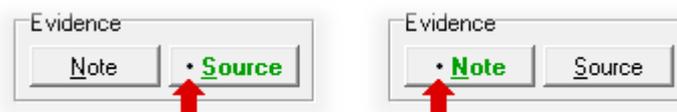
```
[MainForm]
NoPCPSglyphs=1
```

Any non-zero value for "NoPCPSglyphs" will suppress the glyphs. To display the glyphs, set the value to 0 (zero).

11.8 Evidence Button Bullets

When there are associated Notes, Sources or Repositories, ScionPC highlights the labels of the associated buttons in **bold-green**.

These highlighted labels can be augmented with the addition of small bullets as visual aids.



To enable these bullets, edit the "EvidBullets" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
EvidBullets=1
```

Any non-zero value for "EvidBullets" will display the bullets. To suppress the bullets, set the value to 0 (zero).

11.9 Regnal Monarch Pictures

By default, ScionPC displays a "plain" textual Regnal Date Converter. To display thumbnail pictures of the selected monarchs in the converter, edit the "RegnalPix" entry in the "[DateCalcForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[DateCalcForm]
RegnalPix=1
```

Any non-zero value for "RegnalPix" will display the monarch pictures. To suppress the picture display, set the value to 0 (zero). The "pictorial" dialog will appear similar to -

```
RegnalPix=1
```

11.10 Enhanced Tooltip Thumbnails

If the optional Enhanced Tooltip thumbnails are displayed, their dimensions (bounding rectangle) can be user-specified. To modify the default thumbnail dimensions, add new entries to the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
HintThumbWidth=100
HintThumbHeight=100
```



The thumbnail dimensions are constrained by the program to sensible values. The thumbnail is shrunk (but not expanded) to the specified rectangular dimensions, while maintaining the thumbnail's aspect ratio.

11.11 Hide "Surname Appearance" Preferences Option

If you are happy with the program's default behaviour of upper-casing all surnames (with exceptions), then the option to change surname appearance can be hidden. To hide the "Options/Preferences/Surnames/Surname Appearance" option, change the value of the

"SNFormat" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file to '-1' as follows -

```
[MainForm]
SNFormat=-1
```

To reinstate the "Surname Appearance" item, simply delete the "SNFormat" entry - the program will reinstate the option the next time it is started.

11.12 Intersex Support

By default, ScionPC does not explicitly support intersex¹ individuals. If you would like to support intersex, edit the "SupportIntersex" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
SupportIntersex=1
```

Any non-zero value for "SupportIntersex" will add "intersex" as an option in the Birth Sex selector, and any intersex individuals will be displayed in green. To remove intersex support, set the value to 0 (zero).

11.13 Intersex Terminology

By default, ScionPC uses the English word "Intersex" for intersex individuals. If you would prefer a different term such as "Indeterminate" or "Ambiguous", edit the "EnglishIntersex" entry in the "[MainForm]" section of the "ScionPC.INI" file as follows -

```
[MainForm]
EnglishIntersex=Indeterminate
```

In other languages, the terminology used is determined by the supplied translation.

¹ Intersex: Indeterminate gender – neither wholly male nor wholly female

Appendix A. XML Data Model

Copies of the database XML schema (“ScionPCSchema.xsd”) and DTD (“ScionPCDTD.dtd”) are supplied with the program. These can be opened with any text editor for further study.

The schema is best interpreted by opening it in a specialised XML schema editor which will clearly show its structure.

Two excellent editors are -

1. “XMLSpy”, a commercial product from <http://www.altova.com>
2. “XMLPad”, a freeware editor from <http://www.wmhelp.com/>

For those who like to “get their hands dirty”, there is also the excellent freeware XSLT schema XHTML documentation generator “xs3p”. This is no longer available from its original web-site, but can be located in several locations on the Internet – just search for “xs3p”.

To generate a sample XML database for study, use ScionPC to create a simple database with one or two people and families, save it as an uncompressed database, and then open it with any text editor. Here is a small example database...

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<ScionPC xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ScionPCSchema.xsd">
  <Header>
    <Created>
      <!-- StartDate = database-creation date, EndDate = last-saved date -->
      <Date Type="Dual">
        <StartDate>
          <DateVal>
            <Year>2005</Year>
            <Month>1</Month>
            <Day>6</Day>
          </DateVal>
        </StartDate>
        <EndDate>
          <DateVal>
            <Year>2008</Year>
            <Month>1</Month>
            <Day>7</Day>
          </DateVal>
        </EndDate>
      </Date>
      <Version>6.0.1</Version>
      <DBInfo>Tutorial</DBInfo>
      <PeopleCount>1</PeopleCount>
      <FamilyCount>0</FamilyCount>
    </Created>
    <Researcher>
      <Contact>
        <SimpleName></SimpleName>
      </Contact>
    </Researcher>
  </Header>
  <Names>
    <Name ID="NAME1" Type="Birth">
      <PersonID ID="PERS1" />
      <Given>Charles Henry</Given>
      <Surname>SMITHSON</Surname>
      <Title>Sir</Title>
      <Suffix>K.C.M.G.</Suffix>
      <Familiar>Harry</Familiar>
    </Name>
  </Names>
  <PersonalFacts>
    <Fact ID="PFCT1" Type="Birth">
      <ReferenceID ID="PERS1" />
    </Fact>
  </PersonalFacts>
</ScionPC>
```

```

    <Detail>Delivered by Caesarian section</Detail>
    <Place>Wanganui Public Hospital, Greer Street, Wanganui, NZ</Place>
    <Date Type="Single">
      <StartDate>
        <DateVal>
          <Modifier>Estimated</Modifier>
          <Year>1947</Year>
          <Month>4</Month>
          <Day>4</Day>
        </DateVal>
      </StartDate>
    </Date>
  </Fact>
  <Fact ID="PFCT2" Type="Baptism">
    <ReferenceID ID="PERS1" />
    <Detail>Methodist</Detail>
    <Place>Family home, Main Street, Wanganui, NZ</Place>
    <Date Type="Single">
      <StartDate>
        <DateVal>
          <Year>1947</Year>
          <Month>9</Month>
          <Day>5</Day>
        </DateVal>
      </StartDate>
    </Date>
  </Fact>
  <Fact ID="PFCT3" Type="Death">
    <ReferenceID ID="PERS1" />
    <Place>Wellington Public Hospital, Wellington, NZ</Place>
    <Date Type="Single">
      <StartDate>
        <DateVal>
          <Year>1987</Year>
          <Month>11</Month>
          <Day>12</Day>
        </DateVal>
      </StartDate>
    </Date>
  </Fact>
  <Fact ID="PFCT4" Type="Cause of death">
    <ReferenceID ID="PERS1" />
    <Detail>Lung cancer</Detail>
  </Fact>
  <Fact ID="PFCT5" Type="Cremation">
    <ReferenceID ID="PERS1" />
    <Place>Wellington Crematorium, Karori, Wellington, NZ</Place>
    <Date Type="Single">
      <StartDate>
        <DateVal>
          <Year>1987</Year>
          <Month>11</Month>
          <Day>15</Day>
        </DateVal>
      </StartDate>
    </Date>
  </Fact>
</PersonalFacts>
<FamilyFacts />
<People>
  <Person ID="PERS1">
    <UserID>ID-1</UserID>
    <BirthSex>Male</BirthSex>
    <IsPrivate>>true</IsPrivate>
  </Person>
</People>
<Families />
<Children />
<Notes />
<Sources />
<PersonalAttachments />
<FamilyAttachments />
</ScionPC>

```

Appendix B1. ScionPC Datatype Definitions

GenDate data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
Type	int	FIXED TAG	Date type. See "date-type" definitions below.
StartDate	GDateVal	user data	"Single Date" or "Start Date" for a date range
EndDate	GDateVal	user data	"End Date" for a date range
Sortkey	long	user data	Normalised day number (for collation)

GDateVal data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
Modifier	int	FIXED TAG	Date modifier. See "date-modifier" definitions below.
Calendar	int	FIXED TAG	Calendar system. See "date-calendar" definitions below.
Year	int	user data	Year part (1-6000). 0 (zero) = 'no date'
Month	int	user data	Month part (0-13)
Day	int	user data	Day part (0-31)
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenPerson data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
UserID	AnsiString	user data	User-defined IRN (Individual Record Number)
BirthSex	char	FIXED TAG	Birth sex of the person (special case tag ¹)
NoteID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to note about person (Foreign key)
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of person (Foreign key)
IsPrivate	boolean	user data	If true, person's related information is private/confidential
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenFamily data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
UserID	AnsiString	user data	User-defined FGRN (Family Group Record Number)
PrimeID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to "prime" (typically "father / husband") of this family group (Foreign key)
PartnerID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to "partner" (typically "mother / wife") of this family group (Foreign key)
NoteID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to note about family (Foreign key)
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of family (Foreign key)
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenChild data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
PersonID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to this child/person (Foreign key)
FamilyID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to the family that this person is a child of (Foreign key)
Parent1ID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to this child's 1 st parent (Foreign key)
Parent1Rel	int	FIXED TAG	Relationship to "1 st parent" of family group. See "child-relation" definitions below.
Parent2ID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to this child's 2 nd parent (Foreign key)
Parent2Rel	int	FIXED TAG	Relationship to "2 nd parent" of family group. See "child-relation" definitions below.
Ordinal	int	user data	The ordinal position of the child within the family
NoteID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to note about child (Foreign key)
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of child (Foreign key)
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

¹ Because birth sex is important in genealogical research, it is recorded as a *specific* attribute of a person

GenName data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
Type	int	FIXED TAG	Name type
DisplayAs	int	FIXED TAG	Display/collation order for given-name and surname. Used for display and sorting. See "displayas" definitions below.
IsPreferred	boolean	user data	Set to 'true' if the name is the person's preferred name, otherwise set to 'false'
PersonID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Person ID Reference that name applies to (Foreign key)
Given	AnsiString	user data	The name(s) by which a person is known within a family and by which he or she may be familiarly recognized.
Surname	AnsiString	user data	Family name; the name used to identify the members of a family (as distinguished from each member's given name)
Title	AnsiString	user data	A word used to show the acquired or inherited rank, office, honour, distinction, occupation or attainment of a person (such as "Doctor", "Sir", "Justice", "Colonel", etc)
Suffix	AnsiString	user data	Familial ("Jr.", "Snr", "II"), professional ("M.D.", "Ph.D."), and/or honorary ("O.B.E.", "K.C.M.G.") suffixes to a name.
Familiar	AnsiString	user data	A familiar form of a name (such as "Dick" for "Richard", etc); a nick name - an informal, often descriptive name given to a person to indicate humour, contempt, derision, familiarity, or the character of the person (such as "Bones", "Shorty", etc); a preferred name by which a person prefers to be addressed (such as by a middle rather than a first given name)
Surety	int	FIXED TAG	Certainty assessment of data
Date	GenDate	user data	Date name applies from
NoteID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to note about name (Foreign key)
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of name (Foreign key)
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenFact data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
Type	int	FIXED TAG	Fact type
ReferenceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Person/Family ID Reference that fact applies to.
Detail	AnsiString	user data	Description of this actual fact
Surety	int	FIXED TAG	Certainty assessment of data
Date	GenDate	user data	Date of occurrence (event only)
Place	AnsiString	user data	Place of occurrence (event only)
NoteID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to note about fact (Foreign key)
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of fact (Foreign key)
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenNote data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
Detail	AnsiString	user data	A short explanation of an unusual or interesting fact about the item.
Date	GenDate	user data	Date of note
BitFlags	unsigned short	n.a.	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenSource data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
Detail	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	A verbatim copy of any description contained within the source. This indicates notes or text that are actually contained in the source document, not the submitter's opinion about the source. This should be, from the evidence point of view, "what the original record keeper said" as opposed to the researcher's interpretation. Any general notes, opinions, interpretations or comments about the source should be recorded in an associated note, not here.
Author	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	The person, agency, or entity who created the record. For a <i>published</i> work, this could be the author, compiler, transcriber, abstractor, or editor. For an <i>unpublished</i> source, this may be an individual, a government agency, church organization, or private organization, etc.
Title	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	The title of the work, record, or item and, when appropriate, the title of the larger work or series of which it is a part. For a <i>published</i> work, a book for example, might have a title plus the title of the series of which the book is a part. A magazine article would have a title plus the title of the magazine that published the article. For an <i>unpublished</i> work, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter might include the date, the sender, and the receiver. • A transaction between a buyer and seller might have their names and the transaction date. • A family Bible containing genealogical information might have past and present owners and a physical description of the book. • A personal interview would cite the informant and interviewer.
Location	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Specific location with in the information referenced. For a <i>published</i> work, this could include the volume of a multi-volume work and the page number(s). For a periodical, it could include volume, issue, and page numbers. For a newspaper, it could include a column number and page number. For an <i>unpublished</i> source, this could be a sheet number, page number, frame number, etc. A census record might have a line number or dwelling and family numbers in addition to the page number. Also incorporates other <i>identifiers</i> such as publisher, ISBN, etc.
HolderID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to repository/holder of source (Foreign key)
Date	GenDate	<i>user data</i>	Date of source
BitFlags	unsigned short	<i>n.a.</i>	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenAttach data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
ReferenceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Person/Family ID Reference that attachment belongs to.
Filename	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Fully qualified filename of attachment. URL/URI format is preferred.
Fileinfo	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Information about MIME file type, etc
Detail	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Description of the attachment
SourceID	unsigned long	FOREIGN KEY	Reference to source of attachment (Foreign key)
BitFlags	unsigned short	<i>n.a.</i>	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenHolder (repository) data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
ID	unsigned long	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID (primary key)
Name	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Name of repository, individual, group or organization that owns or houses the reference original. (free-form)
Address1	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 1 (eg Street address)
Address2	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 2 (eg City/town)
Address3	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 3 (eg State/province)
Address4	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 4 (eg Country/region)
Address5	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 5 (eg Post code / ZIP code)
Phone	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Telephone cellphone fax etc number(s)
Email	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Email address(es) (each separated by ' ' character)
URL	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Website(s) (each separated by ' ' character)
Abbreviation	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Repository's abbreviation code name. Preferably the International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL), or from the MARC (MACHINE-Readable Cataloging) Code List for Organizations.
Detail	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Narrative information about the repository itself, such as the lending policy, operating hours, etc.
BitFlags	unsigned short	<i>n.a.</i>	16 bit-flags. For internal use only

GenHeader data type			
Field Name	Type	Value	Notes
Version	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Version information for program and filing system
DBInfo	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Information about the database (name, version, etc)
Copyright	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Copyright message
Comment	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	User comment about database
PeopleCount	unsigned long	<i>user data</i>	Count of number of people in database
FamilyCount	unsigned long	<i>user data</i>	Count of number of families in database
Name	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Name of researcher (free-form)
Address1	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 1 (eg Street address)
Address2	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 2 (eg City/town)
Address3	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 3 (eg State/province)
Address4	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 4 (eg Country/region)
Address5	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Address Line 5 (eg Post code / ZIP code)
Phone	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Telephone cellphone fax etc number(s)
Email	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Email address(es) (each separated by ' ' character)
URL	AnsiString	<i>user data</i>	Website(s) (each separated by ' ' character)
Date	GenDate	<i>user data</i>	Date of database - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StartDate = file-creation date • EndDate = file last-saved date

See the “Database Reference” section of the program's on-line help for a “plain-English” description of all ScionPC Datatypes and Fixed Tag Definitions/Values.

Appendix B2. Fixed Tag Definitions/Values

1: "tag" column uses GEDCOM equivalent tag names (or similar) where convenient.

† The indicated tags or group of tags are either different from the equivalent GEDCOM tags or else are not defined at all in the GEDCOM 5.5 specification.

2: "short" column contains a brief description of the tag

3: "long" column contains a "long" description which can form the basis of "help" text

date-type			
d_type	tag [†]	short text	long text
DATE_SNGL	SNGL	Single	A single date
DATE_RNGE	RNGE	Range	A period between (and possibly including) two dates. The event happened some time between date 1 AND date 2. For example, "between 1904 and 1915" indicates that the event state (perhaps a single day) existed somewhere between 1904 and 1915 inclusive.
DATE_DUAL	DUAL	Dual	Two dates encapsulated as two distinct GDateVal's in one GenDate. NOT USED FOR GENEALOGY. ONLY USED FOR "UTILITY" PURPOSES.

dateval-modifier			
modifier	tag	short text	long text
DATE_EXCT	EXCT [†]	Exact	Exact date
DATE_CRCA	ABT	Circa	About, meaning the date is not exact; circa
DATE_BEFR	BEF	Before	Event happened before the given date
DATE_AFTR	AFT	After	Event happened after the given date
DATE_ESTD	EST	Estimated	Estimated or calculated date. Estimated based on an algorithm using some other event date, or calculated mathematically, for example, from an event date and age.

dateval-calendar			
calendar	tag	short text	long text
DATE_GREG	GREG	Gregorian	The Gregorian calendar today serves as an international standard for civil use.
DATE_JULN	JULN	Julian	The Julian calendar, introduced by Julius Caesar in -45. It served as a standard for European civilisation until the Gregorian Reform of 1582.
DATE_HEBR	HEBR	Hebrew	The Hebrew calendar is the official calendar of Israel and is the liturgical calendar of the Jewish faith.
DATE_FREN	FREN	French	The French Revolutionary Calendar, also known as the French Republican Calendar was introduced on 24th November 1793 and abolished on 1 January 1806.
DATE_ISLM	ISLM [†]	Islamic	The Islamic calendar is a purely lunar calendar which is used in the Muslim world (except Turkey, which uses the Gregorian calendar).
DATE_CHIN	CHIN [†]	Chinese	Although the Gregorian calendar is used in the Peoples' Republic of China for administrative purposes, the traditional Chinese calendar is also used by Chinese communities around the world.
DATE_PRSN	PRSN [†]	Persian	The Persian calendar is official in Iran (and surrounding areas like Afghanistan, Central Asian Republics and Kurdish Mesopotamia).
DATE_INDN	INDN [†]	Indian	The national calendar used in India at the present time is the one defined by the Calendar Reform Committee. It has applied since March 22, 1957 (1 Chaitra 1879 of the Saka era).
DATE_COPT	COPT [†]	Coptic	This calendar is still widely used in Egypt.
DATE_OTHR	USER [†]	Other	Any user-defined type of calendar not represented in the preceding list. Record calendar type information in the event note.
DATE_UNKN	UNKN [†]	Unknown	An unknown calendar has been used.

birthsex-gender			
gender	tag	short text	long text
SEX_MALE	M	Male	The sex that fertilizes eggs, and does not produce young or eggs itself
SEX_FEMALE	F	Female	The sex that can give birth to young or produce eggs
SEX_INTERSEX	X	Intersex	Indeterminate gender – neither wholly male nor wholly female
SEX_UNKN	?	Unknown	Sex not known

child-relation			
relation	tag[†]	short text	long text
RELN_BIOL	BIOL	Biological	A child born of biological parents
RELN_ADOPT	ADOP	Adopted	A child taken into a family by legal process and raised as one's own
RELN_STEP	STEP	Step	A child of a husband's or wife's former marriage
RELN_FOST	FOST	Fostered	A child cared for by a family, but not a member by birth or adoption
RELN_SEAL	SEAL	Sealed	A child was sealed to parents other than birth parents (LDS only)
RELN_OTHR	USER	Other	Any user-defined type of child relationship not represented in the preceding list. Record relationship information in the child note.
RELN_UNKN	UNKN	Unknown	A child by unknown relationship

name-type			
n_type	tag[†]	short text	long text
NAME_BIRT	BIRT	Birth	A name that a person had shortly after being born. Often the only name a person has.
NAME_CHOS	CHOS	Chosen	A name that a person assumed because of free choice. This includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal name changes such as by “deed poll” • artist pseudonyms such as an actor's "stage name", a writer's “pen name”, etc • alias - an assumed name that someone uses in order to keep their real name secret
NAME_ADOPT	ADOP	Adopted	A name that a person took on because of being adopted.
NAME_SPSE	SPSE	Spouse	The name assumed from the partner in a marital relationship. Usually the spouse's family name; “married” name. No inference about gender can be made from the existence of spouse names.
NAME_TRAD	TRAD	Traditional	Traditional, indigenous or tribal name, such as existing among native Americans, Australian aboriginals and many polynesians and melanesians.
NAME_RELG	RELG	Religious	Name adopted through practice of religion, entering a religious order or assuming a religious office (such as "Father Irenaeus", "Brother John," or "Sister Clementine").
NAME_OTHR	USER	Other	A user-defined type of name not represented in the preceding list. Includes the concept of “maiden name” for cultures that keep up this traditional concept. Record “type of name” in name note.
NAME_UNKN	UNKN	Unknown	An unknown type of name.

name-displayas			
displayas	tag[†]	short text	long text
NDIS_ScomG	NSCG	Surname, Given	Surname, Given
NDIS_SspcG	NSBG	Surname Given	Surname Given
NDIS_GcomS	NGCS	Given, Surname	Given, Surname
NDIS_GspcS	NGBS	Given Surname	Given Surname

surety			
surety	tag ¹	short text	long text
SRTY_ESTM	ESTM	Unreliable	Unreliable evidence or estimated data
SRTY_QEST	QEST	Suspect	Questionable reliability of evidence (interviews, census, oral genealogies, or potential for bias for example, an autobiography)
SRTY_SECN	SECN	Secondary	Secondary evidence, data officially recorded sometime after event
SRTY_PRIM	PRIM	Primary	Direct and primary evidence used, or by dominance of the evidence

fact-type (Events and Attributes)			
f_type	tag	short text	long text
PFACT_USER FFACT_USER	EVEN	Other	A noteworthy user-defined fact related to an individual, a group, or an organisation. "Fact type" is encoded into fact "detail" field ¹ .
Personal Facts			
PFACT_ADOP	ADOP	Adoption	Legally taking a biological child of other parents as one's own child
PFACT_BAPL	BAPL	Baptism (LDS)	The event of Christian baptism performed at age eight or later by priesthood authority of the LDS Church
PFACT_BAPM	BAPM	Baptism	The event of Christian baptism (not LDS), performed in infancy or later
PFACT_BARM	BARM	Bar Mitzvah	The ceremonial event held when a Jewish boy reaches age 13
PFACT_BASM	BASM	Bas Mitzvah	The ceremonial event held when a Jewish girl reaches age 13 , also known as "Bat Mitzvah"
PFACT_BIRT	BIRT	Birth	The event of entering into life
PFACT_BLES	BLES	Blessing	A religious event of bestowing divine care or intercession. Sometimes given in connection with a naming ceremony
PFACT_BURI	BURI	Burial	The event of the proper disposing of the mortal remains of a deceased person
PFACT_CAST	CAST	Caste	The name of an individual's rank or status in society, based on racial or religious differences, or differences in wealth, inherited rank, profession, occupation, etc. ATTRIBUTE ONLY
PFACT_CAUD	_CAUD ¹	Cause of death	Cause of death. NOTE: This has been described as an <u>event</u> in GEDCOM. It is actually an <u>attribute</u> associated with an event. ATTRIBUTE ONLY
PFACT_CENS	CENS	Census	The event of a periodic count of the population for a designated locality, such as a national or state census.
PFACT_CHRN	CHR	Christening	The religious event (not LDS) of baptising and/or naming a child
PFACT_CHRA	CHRA	Adult Christening	The religious event (not LDS) of baptising and/or naming an adult person
PFACT_FCOM	FCOM	Communion	A religious rite, the first act of sharing in the Lord's supper as part of church worship
PFACT_CONF	CONF	Confirmation	The Christian religious event (not LDS) of conferring the gift of the Holy Ghost and, among protestants, full church membership
PFACT_CONL	CONL	Confirmation (LDS)	The religious event by which a person receives membership in the LDS Church
PFACT_CREM	CREM	Cremation	Disposal of the remains of a person's body by fire
PFACT_DEAT	DEAT	Death	The event when mortal life terminates
PFACT_DSCR	DSCR	Physical Description	The physical characteristics of a person. NOTE: This has been described as an <u>attribute</u> in GEDCOM. It is actually an <u>event</u> as a person's physical description will change with time.
PFACT_EDUC	EDUC	Education	When a level of education was attained
PFACT_ELEC	ELEC ¹	Elected	When elected to a political or other office
PFACT_EMIG	EMIG	Emigration	An event of leaving one's homeland with the intent of residing elsewhere
PFACT_ENDL	ENDL	Endowment (LDS)	A religious event where an endowment ordinance for an individual was performed by authority in an LDS temple

1 User-defined fact types are "encoded" into the fact Detail as follows...

Example: If the user fact type is "Hobby", and the associated detail data is "Ham radio operator", then the Detail field will appear as - <Detail>##_USERTYPE=Hobby_##_Ham radio operator</Detail>

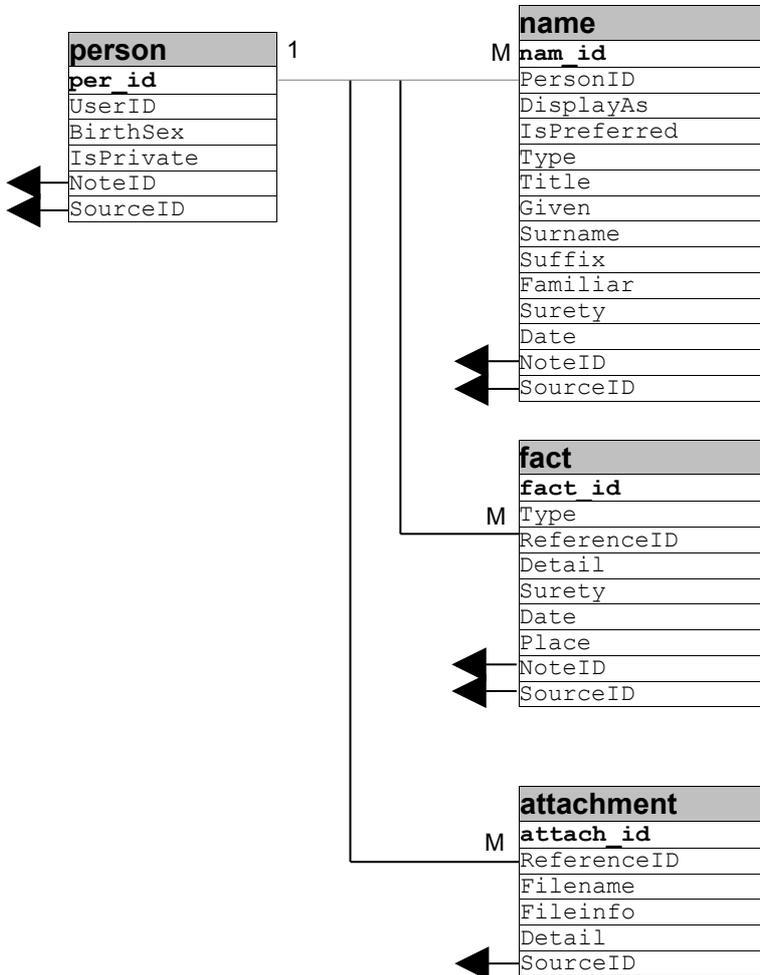
PFACT_GRAD	GRAD	Graduation	An event of awarding educational diplomas or degrees to individuals
PFACT_HONR	_HONR [†]	Honour	The official conferring of an award or distinction for bravery, service or achievement
PFACT_IDNO	IDNO	Identification Number	A number assigned to identify a person within some significant external system. ATTRIBUTE ONLY
PFACT_IMMI	IMMI	Immigration	An event of entering into a new locality with the intent of residing there
PFACT_MILT	MILT [†]	Military	A period of military service
PFACT_NATI	NATI	National Origin	The national origin or heritage of an individual. [Not to be confused with NATU = 'Naturalisation' event] ATTRIBUTE ONLY
PFACT_NATU	NATU	Naturalisation	The event of obtaining citizenship
PFACT_OCCU	OCCU	Occupation	The type of work or profession of an individual at a particular time or period
PFACT_ORDN	ORDN	Ordination	The religious ceremony of officially making someone a priest or other religious leader
PFACT_PROB	PROB	Probate	An event of deciding whether or not a person's will has been made correctly and that the information it contains is correct. May indicate several related court activities over several dates
PFACT_PROP	PROP	Property	Pertaining to possessions such as real estate or other property of interest
PFACT_RELI	RELI	Religion	The religious affiliation of a person at a particular time or period
PFACT_RESI	RESI	Residence	The act of dwelling at an address for a period of time.
PFACT_RETI	RETI	Retirement	An event of exiting an occupational relationship with an employer after a qualifying time period
PFACT_SEXC	_SEXC [†]	Sex Change	The event of changing sex through "gender re-assignment".
PFACT_SSNR	SSN	Social Security Number	A number assigned by the United States of America Social Security Administration. ATTRIBUTE ONLY
PFACT_WILL	WILL	Will	A legal document treated as an event, by which a person disposes of his or her estate, to take effect after death. The event date is the date the will was signed while the person was alive
Family Facts			
FFACT_ANUL	ANUL	Annulment	Declaring a marriage void from the beginning (never existed)
FFACT_CELE	_CELE[†]	Celebrant	Officiating priest or official (typically at a marriage) ATTRIBUTE ONLY
FFACT_CENS	CENS	Census	The event of a periodic count of the population for a designated locality, such as a national or state census.
FFACT_DIVC	DIV	Divorce	An event of dissolving a marriage through civil action
FFACT_DIVF	DIVF	Divorce Filed	An event of filing for a divorce by a spouse
FFACT_ENGA	ENGA	Engagement	An event of recording or announcing an agreement between two people to become married
FFACT_MARB	MARB	Marriage Banns	An event of an official public notice given that two people intend to marry
FFACT_MARC	MARC	Marriage Contract	An event of recording a formal agreement of marriage, including the prenuptial agreement in which marriage partners reach agreement about the property rights of one or both
FFACT_MARL	MARL	Marriage License	An event of obtaining a legal license to marry
FFACT_MARR	MARR	Marriage	A legal, common-law, or customary event of creating a family unit of a man and a woman as husband and wife
FFACT_MARS	MARS	Marriage Settlement	An event of creating an agreement between two people contemplating marriage, at which time they agree to release or modify property rights that would otherwise arise from the marriage
FFACT_SEPN	_SEPN [†]	Separation	Partial divorce without dissolution of marriage tie
FFACT_UNIO	_UNIO [†]	Union	An event of creating a union between two people to form a couple in a committed relationship. Includes 'de facto' and single-sex relationships.
FFACT_WITN	_WITN[†]	Witness	Person attesting genuineness of signatures to a document (typically a marriage certificate) ATTRIBUTE ONLY

NOTES:

- * **Celebrant** and **Witness** are really "attributes of an event", not actually "family attributes". We'll ignore that nicety for now!

Appendix B3. Entity Relationship Diagrams

Person Entity Diagram

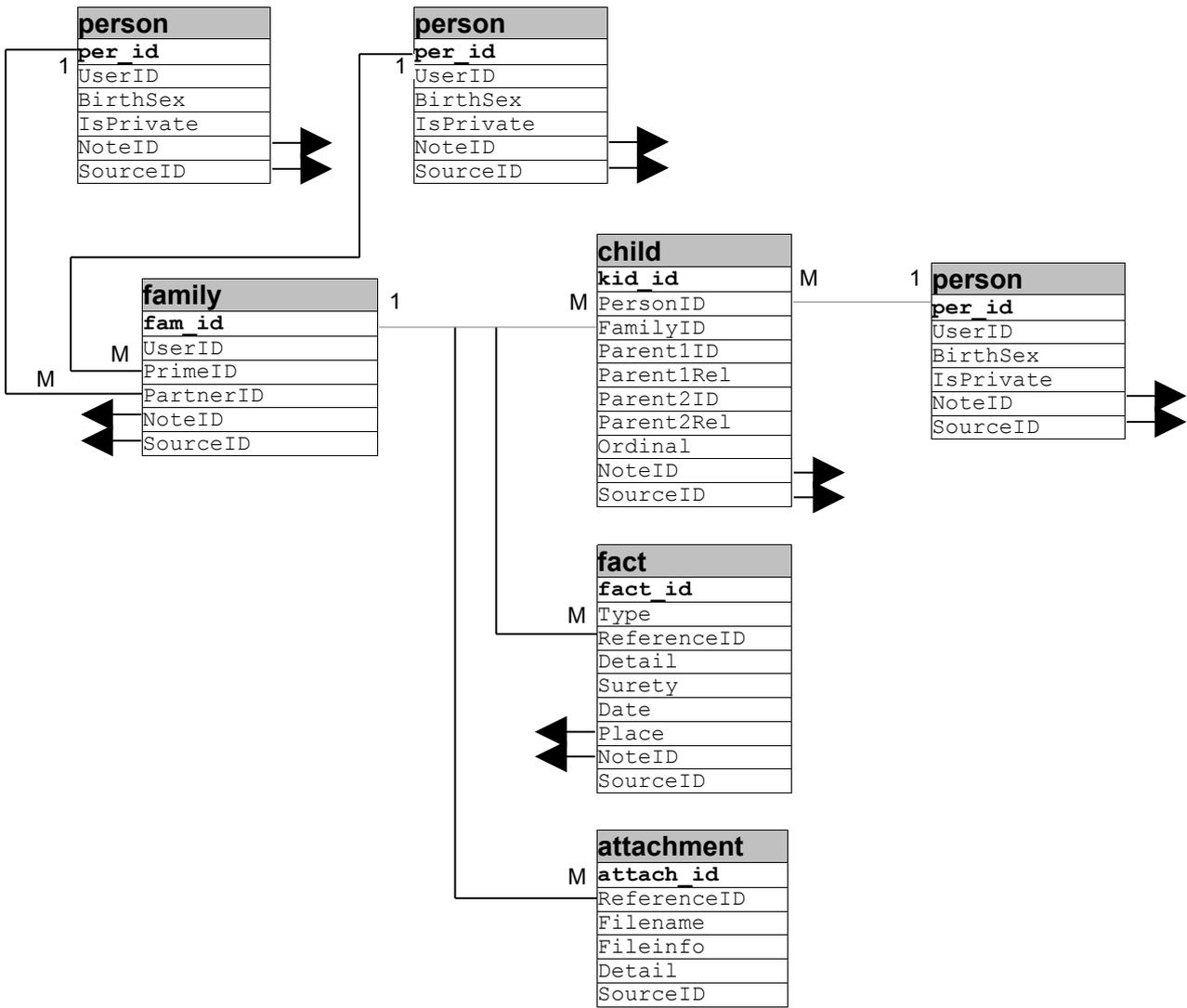


note
<u>note_id</u>
Detail
NoteID

source
<u>src_id</u>
Title
Location
Author
Detail
Date
HolderID

holder
<u>hldr_id</u>
Name
Address
Phone
Email
WWW
Abbreviation
Detail

Family Entity Diagram

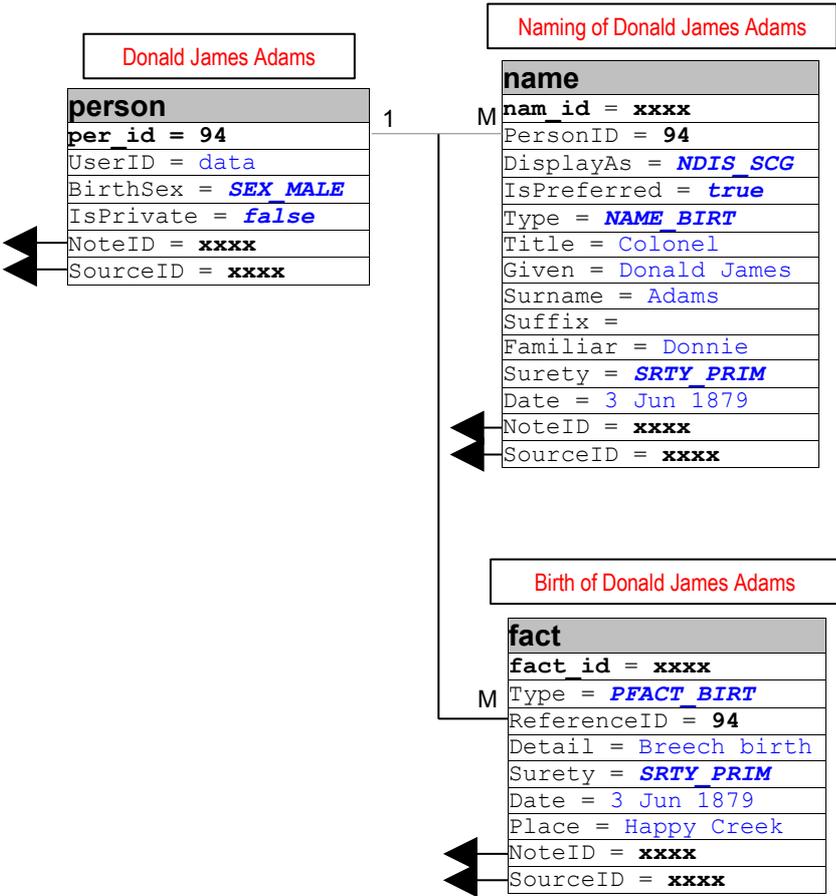


note
note_id
Detail
NoteID

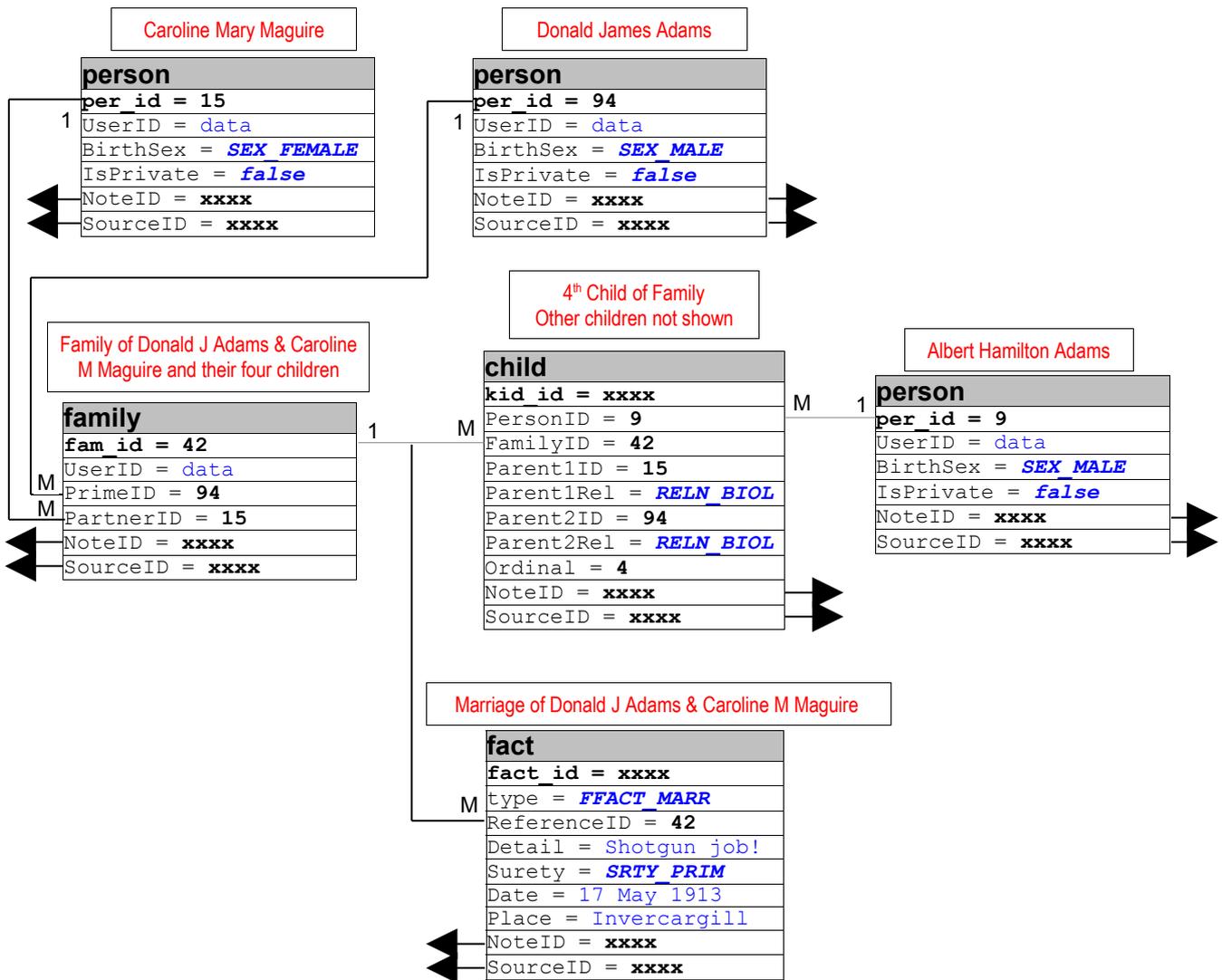
source
src_id
Title
Location
Author
Detail
Date
HolderID

holder
hldr_id
Name
Address
Phone
Email
WWW
Abbreviation
Detail

Sample Person Entity Diagram



Sample Family Entity Diagram



Appendix C1. ScionPC Supported GEDCOM Tags

GEDCOM Import

Unsupported tags are shown ~~struck out~~

Bold_Italic tags are additional to GEDCOM 5.5

Subordinate Note Structure

```
1 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
  2 CONC
  2 CONT
2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
```

Subordinate Source Citation

```
1 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
  2 CONC
  2 PAGE {0:1}
  2 CONT
2 EVEN {0:1}
3 ROLE {0:1}
  2 DATA {0:1}
    3 DATE {0:1}
    3 TEXT
      4 CONC
      4 CONT
2 QUAY {0:1}
  2 TEXT
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
2 ***SUBORDINATE_MULTIMEDIA_LINK
```

Appended to GenSource.Detail field

Appended to GenSource.SourceLocation field

GenSource.Date

Appended to GenSource.Detail field

Appended to GenSource.Detail field

Appended to GenSource.Detail field (if embedded note)

Completely unsupported

Subordinate Source Repository Citation

```
1 REPO @XREF:REPO@
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
  2 CALN {0:1}
3 MEDI {0:1}
```

Appended to GenHolder.Detail field

Appended to GenHolder.Detail field (if embedded note)

Appended to GenHolder.Detail field

Subordinate Personal Attributes and Events (Facts)

```
1 [CAST DSCR EDUC IDNO NATI NCHI NMR OCCU PROP RELI RESI SSN TITL BIRT
  CHR DEAT BURI CHRA CENS FCOM BAPM BARM BASM BLES EVEN CONF ORDN
  NATU EMIG IMMI CREM PROB WILL GRAD RETI ADOP _HONR _CAUD _ELEC _SEXC
_MILT Common custom "military service" tags also supported: _MILI MILI
_MILT MILITARY _MILITARY]
  2 CONC
  2 CONT
  2 TYPE {0:1}
  2 FAMC @XREF:FAM@ {0:1}
  2 DATE {0:1}
```

Data prepended to GenFact.Detail

Data prepended to GenFact.Detail

Data prepended to GenFact.Detail

Data encoded into GenFact.Detail

Only for BIRT and CHR events

2	_EVENTDETAIL	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONC	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONT	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2	PLAC {0:1}	
3	FORM {0:1}	
3	NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
4	CONC	
4	CONT	
4	SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2	ADDR {0:1}	
3	CONT	
3	ADR1 {0:1}	
3	ADR2 {0:1}	
3	CITY {0:1}	
3	STAE {0:1}	
3	POST {0:1}	
3	CTRY {0:1}	
2	PHON {0:3}	
2	AGE {0:1}	
2	AGNC {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2	CAUS {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2	***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE	Supported as documented above
2	***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION	Supported as documented above
2	***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Completely unsupported
2	FAMC @XREF:FAM@ {0:1}	Only for ADOP event
3	ADOP {0:1}	Only for ADOP event. Values: HUSB WIFE BOTH

Subordinate Personal LDS Events

1	[BAPL CONL ENDL SLGC]	
2	STAT {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2	DATE {0:1}	
2	TEMP {0:1}	Data prepended to GenFact.Place
2	_EVENTDETAIL	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONC	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONT	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2	PLAC {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Place
2	FAMC @XREF:FAM@	Only for SLGC event
2	***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE	Supported as documented above
2	***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION	Supported as documented above

Subordinate Family Attributes and Events (Facts)

1	[ANUL CENS DIV DIVF ENGA MARR MARB MARC MARL MARS EVEN <u>CELE</u> <u>UNIO</u> <u>SEPN</u> <u>WITN</u>]	
2	CONC	Not part of GEDCOM 5.5. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2	CONT	Not part of GEDCOM 5.5. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2	TYPE {0:1}	Not part of GEDCOM 5.5. Data encoded into GenFact.Detail
2	DATE {0:1}	
2	_EVENTDETAIL	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONC	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3	CONT	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2	PLAC {0:1}	
3	FORM {0:1}	
3	NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
4	CONC	
4	CONT	
4	SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2	ADDR {0:1}	
3	CONT	
3	ADR1 {0:1}	
3	ADR2 {0:1}	
3	CITY {0:1}	

3 STAE {0:1}	
3 POST {0:1}	
3 CTRY {0:1}	
2 PHON {0:3}	
2 AGE {0:1}	
2 AGNC {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2 CAUS {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE	Supported as documented above
2 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION	Supported as documented above
2 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Completely unsupported
2 HUSB {0:1}	
3 AGE {1:1}	
2 WIFE {0:1}	
3 AGE {1:1}	

Subordinate Family LDS Events – Currently unsupported

1 SLGS	
2 STAT {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Detail
2 DATE {0:1}	
2 TEMP {0:1}	Data prepended to GenFact.Place
2 _EVENTDETAIL	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3 CONC	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
3 CONT	ScionPC custom tag. Data prepended to GenFact.Detail
2 PLAC {0:1}	Data appended to GenFact.Place
2 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE	Supported as documented above
2 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION	Supported as documented above

Subordinate Multimedia Link

1 OBJE @XREF:OBJE@	
2 FORM {1:1}	Supported on EXPORT only
2 TITL {0:1}	
2 FILE {1:1}	GenAttach.Filename
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	GenAttach.Detail
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION	Supported as documented. Not part of GEDCOM 5.5.

HEAD Record

0 HEAD {1:1}	
1 SOUR {1:1}	For reporting purposes only
2 VERS {0:1}	For reporting purposes only
2 NAME {0:1}	For reporting purposes only
2 CORP {0:1}	For reporting purposes only
 3 ADDR {0:1}	
 4 CONT	
 4 ADR1 {0:1}	
 4 ADR2 {0:1}	
 4 CITY {0:1}	
 4 STAE {0:1}	
 4 POST {0:1}	
 4 CTRY {0:1}	
 3 PHON {0:3}	
 2 DATA {0:1}	
 3 DATE {0:1}	
 3 COPR {0:1}	
 4 CONT	
 1 DEST {0:1}	
 1 DATE {0:1}	
 2 TIME {0:1}	

```

1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@ {1:1}
1 SUBN @XREF:SUBN@ {0:1}
1 FILE {0:1}
1 COPR {0:1}
1 GEDC {1:1}
2 VERS {1:1}
2 FORM {1:1}
2 SIGNATURE GEDCOM 5_5
1 CHAR {1:1}
2 VERS {0:1}
1 LANG {0:1}
1 PLAC {0:1}
2 FORM {1:1}
1 NOTE {0:1}
2 CONC
2 CONT

```

Supported as documented below

FileHeader.Copyright

FileHeader.Comment

INDI Record

```

0 @XREF:INDI@ INDI
1 RESN {0:1}
1 NAME
2 NPFX {0:1}
2 GIVN {0:1}
2 NICK {0:1}
2 SFPX {0:1}
2 SURN {0:1}
2 NSFX {0:1}
2 _NAMETYPE
2 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE Supported as documented above
2 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION Supported as documented above
1 TITL
1 SEX {0:1}
1 ***SUBORDINATE PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES AND EVENTS (FACTS)
1 ***SUBORDINATE PERSONAL LDS EVENTS (LDSEVENTS)
1 FAMC @XREF:FAM@
2 PEDI {0:1}
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
3 CONC
3 CONT
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 FAMS @XREF:FAM@
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
3 CONC
3 CONT
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@
1 ASSO @XREF:INDI@
2 RELA {1:1}
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
3 CONC
3 CONT
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 ALIA @XREF:INDI@
1 ANCI @XREF:SUBM@
1 DESI @XREF:SUBM@
1 RFN {0:1}
1 AFN {0:1}
1 REFN
2 TYPE {0:1}
1 RIN {0:1}
1 CHAN {0:1}
2 DATE {1:1}
3 TIME {0:1}
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@

```

Simple existence of tag sets GenPerson.IsPrivate true

Includes support for nicknames

GenName.Title

GenName.Given

GenName.Familiar

GenName.Surname

GenName.Suffix

ScionPC custom tag

Supported as documented above

Supported as documented above

Obsolete "nobility" tag. Only applied to 1st of multiple names.

c.f. CHIL in FAM record

Values: adopted|birth|foster|sealing|**step**|other|**unknown**

GenChild.NoteID

c.f. HUSB and WIFE in FAM record

Only "Family Tree Maker" invalid construct supported

Handled as "Ancestral File No." user-defined fact

GenPerson.UserID

```

-----3 CONC
-----3 CONT
-----3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE Supported as documented above
1 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION Supported as documented above
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK Supported as documented above

```

FAM Record

```

0 @XREF:FAM@ FAM
-----1 RESN {0:1}
1 ***SUBORDINATE FAMILY EVENTS (FACTS)
1 ***SUBORDINATE FAMILY LDS EVENTS (LDSEVENTS)
1 HUSB @XREF:INDI@ {0:1} c.f. FAMS in INDI record. For conversion HUSB = Prime
1 WIFE @XREF:INDI@ {0:1} c.f. FAMS in INDI record. For conversion WIFE = Partner
1 CHIL @XREF:INDI@ c.f. FAMC in INDI record
-----1 NCHI {0:1}
-----1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@
1 REFN GenFamily.UserID
-----2 TYPE {0:1}
-----1 RIN {0:1}
-----1 CHAN {0:1}
-----2 DATE {1:1}
-----3 TIME {0:1}
-----2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
-----3 CONC
-----3 CONT
-----3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE Supported as documented above
1 ***SUBORDINATE SOURCE_CITATION Supported as documented above
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK Supported as documented above

```

OBJE Record - Completely unsupported

```

0 @XREF:OBJE@ OBJE
-----1 FORM {1:1}
-----1 TITLE {0:1}
-----1 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
-----2 CONC
-----2 CONT
-----2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
-----1 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
-----2 CONC
-----2 CONT
-----2 PAGE {0:1}
-----2 EVEN {0:1}
-----3 ROLE {0:1}
-----2 DATA {0:1}
-----3 DATE {0:1}
-----3 TEXT
-----4 CONC
-----4 CONT
-----2 QUAY {0:1}
-----2 TEXT
-----3 CONC
-----3 CONT
-----1 BLOB {1:1}
-----2 CONT {1:M}
-----1 OBJE @XREF:OBJE@ {0:1}
-----1 REFN
-----2 TYPE {0:1}
-----1 RIN {0:1}
-----1 CHAN {0:1}
-----2 DATE {1:1}
-----3 TIME {0:1}
-----2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@

```


~~3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@~~

SOUR Record

0 @XREF:SOUR@ SOUR	
1 DATA {0:1}	
2 EVEN	
3 DATE {0:1}	
3 PLAC {0:1}	
2 AGNC {0:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 AUTH {0:1}	GenSource.Author
2 CONC	
2 CONT	
1 TITL {0:1}	GenSource.Title
2 CONC	
2 CONT	
1 ABBR {0:1}	GenSource.Title (only used if TITL is empty)
1 PUBL {0:1}	Appended to GenSource.Location
2 CONC	
2 CONT	
1 TEXT {0:1}	Appended to GenSource.Detail
2 CONC	
2 CONT	
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@ {0:1}	
1 REPO @XREF:REPO@ {0:1}	Appended to GenHolder.Detail field
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	Appended to GenHolder.Detail field (if embedded note)
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2 CALN	Appended to GenHolder.Detail field
3 MEDI {0:1}	
1 REFN	
2 TYPE {0:1}	
1 RIN {0:1}	
1 CHAN {0:1}	
2 DATE {1:1}	Only DATE supported
3 TIME {0:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_STRUCTURE	Supported as documented. Appended to GenSource.Detail.
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Completely unsupported

SUBN Record - Completely unsupported

```
0 @XREF:SUBN@ SUBN {0:1}
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@ {0:1}
1 FAME {0:1}
1 TEMP {0:1}
1 ANCE {0:1}
1 DESC {0:1}
1 ORDI {0:1}
1 RIN {0:1}
```

SUBM Record

0 @XREF:SUBM@ SUBM	
1 NAME {1:1}	FileHeader.Name

1 ADDR {1:1}
2 CONT {1:M}
~~2 ADR1 {0:1}~~
~~2 ADR2 {0:1}~~
~~2 CITY {0:1}~~
~~2 STAE {0:1}~~
~~2 POST {0:1}~~
~~2 CTRY {0:1}~~

FileHeader.Address1 – FileHeader.Address5

1 PHON {0:3}
1 EMAIL {0:M}
1 _EMAIL {0:M}
1 WWW {0:M}
~~1 LANG {0:3}~~
~~1 RFN {0:1}~~
~~1 RIN {0:1}~~
~~1 CHAN {0:1}~~
~~2 DATE {1:1}~~
~~3 TIME {0:1}~~
~~2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@~~
~~3 CONC~~
~~3 CONT~~
~~3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@~~
~~1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK~~

FileHeader.Phone
FileHeader.Email (GEDCOM 5.5.1 tag)
FileHeader.Email (common user-defined tag)
FileHeader.URL (GEDCOM 5.5.1 tag)

Completely unsupported

TRLR Record

0 TRLR {1:1}

Appendix C2. ScionPC Supported GEDCOM Tags

GEDCOM Export

Unsupported tags are shown ~~struck out~~

Bold/Italic tags are additional to GEDCOM 5.5

Subordinate Attributes and Events (Facts)

1 [FactTag]	
2 CONC	GenFact.Detail (Attributes only)
2 CONT	GenFact.Detail (Attributes only)
2 TYPE {0:1}	Only for user-defined fact types
2 DATE {0:1}	GenFact.Date
2 _EVENTDETAIL	ScionPC custom tag. GenFact.Detail (Events only)
3 CONC	ScionPC custom tag. GenFact.Detail (Events only)
3 CONT	ScionPC custom tag. GenFact.Detail (Events only)
2 PLAC {0:1}	GenFact.Place
3 FORM {0:1}	
3 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
4 CONC	
4 CONT	
4 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2 ADDR {0:1}	
3 CONT	
3 ADRI {0:1}	
3 ADR2 {0:1}	
3 CITY {0:1}	
3 STAE {0:1}	
3 POST {0:1}	
3 CTRY {0:1}	
2 PHON {0:3}	
2 AGE {0:1}	
2 AGNC {0:1}	
2 CAUS {0:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	Note reference
2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	Source reference
2 ***SUBORDINATE_MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Completely unsupported
2 FAMC @XREF:FAM@ {0:1}	Only for ADOP event
3 ADOP {0:1}	Only for ADOP event. Values: HUSB WIFE BOTH

Subordinate Multimedia Link

1 OBJE @XREF:OBJE@	
2 FORM {1:1}	Supported on EXPORT only
2 TITL {0:1}	
2 FILE {1:1}	GenAttach.Filename
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	GenAttach.Detail
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	ScionPC custom tag. Not part of GEDCOM 5.5.

HEAD Record

0 HEAD {1:1}
1 SOUR {1:1}
2 VERS {0:1}
2 NAME {0:1}
2 CORP {0:1}
3 ADDR {0:1}
4 CONT

4 ADR1 {0:1}	
4 ADR2 {0:1}	
4 CITY {0:1}	
4 STAE {0:1}	
4 POST {0:1}	
4 CTRY {0:1}	
3 PHON {0:3}	
2 DATA {0:1}	
3 DATE {0:1}	
3 COPR {0:1}	
4 CONT	
1 DEST {0:1}	Set to "Other"
1 DATE {0:1}	
2 TIME {0:1}	
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@ {1:1}	Supported as documented below
1 SUBN @XREF:SUBN@ {0:1}	
1 FILE {0:1}	
1 COPR {0:1}	FileHeader.Copyright
1 GEDC {1:1}	
2 VERS {1:1}	Set to "5.5"
2 FORM {1:1}	Set to "LINEAGE-LINKED"
2 SIGNATURE GEDCOM_5_5	
1 CHAR {1:1}	Set to "ANSI"
2 VERS {0:1}	
1 LANG {0:1}	
1 PLAC {0:1}	
2 FORM {1:1}	
1 NOTE {0:1}	FileHeader.Comment
2 CONC	
2 CONT	

SUBM Record

0 @XREF:SUBM@ SUBM	
1 NAME {1:1}	FileHeader.Name
1 ADDR {1:1}	FileHeader.Address1 – FileHeader.Address5
2 CONT {1:M}	
2 ADR1 {0:1}	
2 ADR2 {0:1}	
2 CITY {0:1}	
2 STAE {0:1}	
2 POST {0:1}	
2 CTRY {0:1}	
1 PHON {0:M}	FileHeader.Phone
1 EMAIL {0:M}	FileHeader.Email (GEDCOM 5.5.1)
1 WWW {0:M}	FileHeader.URL (GEDCOM 5.5.1)
1 LANG {0:3}	
1 RFN {0:1}	
1 RIN {0:1}	
1 CHAN {0:1}	
2 DATE {1:1}	
3 TIME {0:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Completely unsupported

INDI Record

0 @XREF:INDI@ INDI	
1 RESN {0:1}	Set to 'privacy' if GenPerson.IsPrivate true
1 NAME	Includes support for nicknames
2 NPFX {0:1}	GenName.Title
2 GIVN {0:1}	GenName.Given

2 NICK {0:1}	GenName.Familiar
2 SPFX {0:1}	
2 SURN {0:1}	GenName.Surname
2 NSFX {0:1}	GenName.Suffix
2 _NAMETYPE	ScionPC custom tag
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	Note reference
2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	Source reference
1 TITL	Obsolete "nobility" tag. Only applied to 1 st of multiple names.
1 SEX {0:1}	
1 ***SUBORDINATE PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES AND EVENTS (FACTS)	
1 ***SUBORDINATE PERSONAL LDS EVENTS (LDSEVENTS)	
1 FAMC @XREF:FAM@	c.f. CHIL in FAM record
2 PEDI {0:1}	Values: adopted birth foster sealing step other unknown
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	GenChild.NoteID
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 FAMS @XREF:FAM@	c.f. HUSB and WIFE in FAM record
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@	
1 ASSO @XREF:INDI@	
2 RELA {1:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 ALIA @XREF:INDI@	
1 ANCI @XREF:SUBM@	
1 DESI @XREF:SUBM@	
1 RFN {0:1}	
1 AFN {0:1}	
1 REFN	GenPerson.UserID
2 TYPE {0:1}	
1 RIN {0:1}	
1 CHAN {0:1}	
2 DATE {1:1}	
3 TIME {0:1}	
2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	Note reference
1 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	Source reference
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Supported as documented above

FAM Record

0 @XREF:FAM@ FAM	
1 RESN {0:1}	
1 ***SUBORDINATE FAMILY EVENTS (FACTS)	
1 ***SUBORDINATE FAMILY LDS EVENTS (LDSEVENTS)	
1 HUSB @XREF:INDI@ {0:1}	c.f. FAMS in INDI record. For conversion HUSB = Prime
1 WIFE @XREF:INDI@ {0:1}	c.f. FAMS in INDI record. For conversion WIFE = Partner
1 CHIL @XREF:INDI@	c.f. FAMC in INDI record
1 NCHI {0:1}	
1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@	
1 REFN	GenFamily.UserID
2 TYPE {0:1}	
1 RIN {0:1}	
1 CHAN {0:1}	
2 DATE {1:1}	
3 TIME {0:1}	

2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	
3 CONC	
3 CONT	
3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	
1 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@	Note reference
1 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@	Source reference
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK	Supported as documented above

NOTE Record

```

0 @XREF:NOTE@ NOTE
  1 CONC
  1 CONT
  1 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
    2 PAGE {0:1}
    2 EVEN {0:1}
    3 ROLE {0:1}
    2 DATA {0:1}
      3 DATE {0:1}
      3 TEXT
    4 CONC
    4 CONT
    2 QUAY {0:1}
    2 TEXT
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    2 QUAY {0:1}
  1 REFN
    2 TYPE {0:1}
  1 RIN {0:1}
  1 CHAN {0:1}
    2 DATE {1:1}
    3 TIME {0:1}
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@

```

Only DATE supported

SOUR Record

```

0 @XREF:SOUR@ SOUR
  1 DATA {0:1}
    2 EVEN
    3 DATE {0:1}
    3 PLAC {0:1}
    2 AGNC {0:1}
    2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
  1 AUTH {0:1}
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
  1 TITL {0:1}
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
  1 ABBR {0:1}
  1 PUBL {0:1}
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
  1 TEXT {0:1}
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
  1 SUBM @XREF:SUBM@ {0:1}

```

GenSource.Author

GenSource.Title

GenSource.Location

GenSource.Detail

```

1 REPO @XREF:REPO@ {0:1}
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
  2 CALN
  3 MEDI {0:1}
1 REFN
  2 TYPE {0:1}
1 RIN {0:1}
  1 CHAN {0:1}
    2 DATE {1:1}
    3 TIME {0:1}
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
1 ***SUBORDINATE NOTE_LINK
1 ***SUBORDINATE MULTIMEDIA_LINK

```

Only DATE supported

Completely unsupported

Completely unsupported

REPO Record

```

0 @XREF:REPO@ REPO
  1 NAME {1:1}
  1 ADDR {1:1}
    2 CONT {1:M}
    2 ADR1 {0:1}
    2 ADR2 {0:1}
    2 CITY {0:1}
    2 STAE {0:1}
    2 POST {0:1}
    2 CTRY {0:1}
  1 PHON {0:3}
  1 EMAIL {0:M}
  1 WWW {0:M}
  1 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    2 CONC
    2 CONT
    2 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@
  1 REFN
    2 TYPE {0:1}
  1 RIN {0:1}
  1 CHAN {0:1}
    2 DATE {1:1}
    3 TIME {0:1}
  2 NOTE @XREF:NOTE@
    3 CONC
    3 CONT
    3 SOUR @XREF:SOUR@

```

GenHolder.Name

GenHolder.Address1 – GenHolder.Address5

GenHolder.Phone

GenHolder.Email (GEDCOM 5.5.1 tag)

GenHolder.URL (GEDCOM 5.5.1 tag)

GenHolder.Detail + GenHolder.Abbreviation

TRLR Record

```

0 TRLR {1:1}

```

Appendix C3. GEDCOM Tag Definitions

These definitions are *extensions* to the GEDCOM Standard, Draft Release 5.5. ScionPC adds a number of custom tags, supports a number of additional tags introduced in the GEDCOM *draft* 5.5.1 specification (dated 2 October 1999), and supports a number of tags from other genealogical programs. Consult the GEDCOM Standards for a complete list of “standard” tags.

ScionPC Custom GEDCOM Tags

_EVENTDETAIL

The GEDCOM standard does not support “details” with events (it only supports places). Therefore, it is not possible to record information such as “**Event: Cremation. Place: Harewood Crematorium, Johns Road, Christchurch, NZ, Detail: Ashes buried at Park Cemetery, Wanganui, NZ - next to late wife**”. To allow the “detail” part to be recorded as part of an event, ScionPC has extended GEDCOM “event” tags to include an additional “_EVENTDETAIL” sub-tag. Other programs use other techniques to address this inadequacy. Standard GEDCOM “attribute” tags are not effected as these *do* support “details” (but not place).

_NAMETYPE

The GEDCOM standard does not support “types” of names. To provide this support ScionPC has introduced an additional “_NAMETYPE” sub-tag of the NAME tag. Other programs use other techniques to address this inadequacy. The possible values are the strings -

Chosen | Adopted | Spouse | Traditional | Religious | Other | Unknown

In the absence of this custom tag, a name type of “Birth” is assumed (the default value).

_CAUD {CAUSE OF DEATH}:=

This is often recorded as part of a death event, but is treated by ScionPC as a separate attribute.

_CELE {CELEBRANT}:=

Officiating priest or official (typically at a marriage)

_ELEC {ELECTION}:=

An event when a person was elected to political or other office.

EMAIL {EMAIL}:=

An electronic mail address. (A “synonym” of the “EMAI” tag below)

_HONR {HONOUR}:=

The official conferring of an award or distinction for bravery, service or achievement.

_MILT {MILITARY SERVICE}:=

A period of military service. This is a common “custom” tag and is used by many programs. ScionPC also supports (on import) the common “synonyms” - _MILI, MILI, MILT, MILITARY, _MILITARY

_SEPN {SEPARATION}:=

An event of partial divorce without dissolution of marriage tie.

_SEXC {SEX CHANGE}:=

An event where a person's gender was changed or re-assigned.

TITL {TITLE}:=

The acquired or inherited rank, office, honour, distinction, occupation or attainment of a

person (such as "Doctor", "Sir", "Justice", "Colonel", etc). Because ScionPC allows the recording of these name-titles, the obsolete TITL tag has been re-instated, but is only supported for the first of multiple names.

_UNIO {UNION}:=

An event of creating a union between two people to form a couple in a committed relationship. Includes 'de facto' and single-sex relationships.

_WITN {WITNESS}:=

Person attesting genuineness of signatures to a document (typically a marriage certificate)

Supported Tags Introduced with GEDCOM 5.5.1

EMAI {EMAIL}:=

An electronic mail address. (There is confusion in the draft 5.5.1 document as to whether this tag is proposed to be "EMAI" or "EMAIL". ScionPC supports "EMAI" on import only.)

FACT {FACT}:=

A generic fact or characteristic.

WWW {WEB}:=

World Wide Web home page. (Also supported on import only are the common variants URL and _URL.)

The following tags, introduced with GEDCOM 5.5.1 are *not* supported -

FAX {FACIMILIE}, FONE {PHONETIC}, LATI {LATITUDE}, LONG {LONGITUDE}, MAP {MAP}, ROMN {ROMANIZED}.

Supported "3rd Party" Program Tags

The following custom tags from "3rd party" genealogy programs are supported where there is a one-to-one correspondence to a ScionPC or standard GEDCOM tag, or an explicit definition.

Custom Tag(s)	Handled as...
_COML, _MARR_CMLAW	ScionPC _UNIO {UNION} "union" tag
_DIV_ANUL	GEDCOM ANUL "marriage annulment" tag
SEPA, _SEPR, _DIV_SEP, _SEPRTN	ScionPC _SEPN {SEPARATION} "marriage separation" tag
_MARR_ENGA	GEDCOM ENGA "engagement" tag
_MARR_BANN	GEDCOM MARB "marriage banns" tag
HONO, _HONO	ScionPC _HONR {HONOUR} "honours" tag
ALIA	"Family Tree Maker" uses the (now obsolete) ALIA tag to record any name aliases. If ScionPC encounters an ALIA tag in a GEDCOM file sourced from Family Tree Maker it will treat the name as a regular "chosen" name.
_MSTAT	Marriage status tags in a GEDCOM file sourced from Ancestral Quest are mapped to ScionPC "User Defined" facts with a user-type of "Marriage Status". Only the values "MARRIED" and "NOT_MARRIED" are recognised.

_MDCL	Medical condition tags in a GEDCOM file sourced from Family Tree Maker are mapped to ScionPC "User Defined" facts with a user-type of "Medical Condition"
_APID	GEDCOM files downloaded from the Ancestry.com web-site use this tag to link Sources to Ancestry's internal database system. ScionPC appends this tag to the Source/Detail field in the format - "Ancestry.com _APID: " followed by the reference number. Eg: Ancestry.com _APID: 1,7884:::16474281

Special Custom Tag Handling

_ABCD {custom defined events}:=

ScionPC can handle GEDCOM custom personal and family *event* tags with a leading '_' character (such as "_EYEC"). When one of these custom tags is encountered, its ScionPC "Fact Type" is forced to "User Defined" and the "User Type" is set to the actual tag (for example "_EYEC").

Lists of Some Custom "3rd Party" Tags

The following lists are a collection of GEDCOM custom tags from various genealogy programs. You can use these lists to help in the interpretation of any custom tags that ScionPC either rejects or converts into "user defined" facts.

These custom tags and their meanings are provided "as-is" from a multitude of sources, and absolutely **NO** guarantee is given to their accuracy. Please treat them with caution, and consult other sources of information to verify their accuracy. Documentation supplied with the "3rd party" programs should be consulted for details about custom tags generated by those programs.

In the official GEDCOM specification, it is recommended that custom tags have a leading '_' (underscore) character. This is violated by many programs. In the following lists, *all* tags are shown *without* a leading '_' character, even though many will have been implemented *with* the leading '_'.

Ancestral Quest			
AKA	"Also know as" name	PAREN	Indicates source facts are to be enclosed in parentheses
DATE2	Second date in a date range	PRIM	Preferred/highlighted image
HUSB	Indicates a child status within a family	PRIMARY	Indicated primary family for adopted child
IDNO	Reference number	SCBK	In the OBJE record to indicate if the multimedia object should be in the scrapbook
ITALIC	Indicates source title to be in italics	SSHOW	Indicates if image is included in slideshow
MARNM	Married name	TYPE	In the OBJE record to indicate the type of the object
MASTER	Indicates source is to appear in Master listing	WIFE	Child status within a family

Brothers Keeper			
ADPF	Used for adoptive father	MARI	Marriage Intention
ADPM	Used for adoptive mother	MARN	Married name
ADPN	Adopted name	MBON	Marriage bond
AKAN	"Also know as" name	MEDC	Medical condition
BIRN	Birth name	MILI	Military event <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
BRTM	Brit Mila (Jewish circumcision)	MILI2	Military Service
CEME	The place where someone is buried	NICK2	A descriptive or familiar that is used instead of, or in addition to, one's proper name
CENN	A name as identified on a census	NICN	Used in place of NICK (nickname)
COLO	Colour of a person's skin	NLIV	Not living

COML	Common law marriage <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>	NMAR	Never married (person)
CURN	Currently know as	NMR	Not married
EMAIL	The email address of the individual	NMR2	The parents in the family were never married
EYEC	Eye colour	OTHN	Other name
FARN	Farm name	PKAN	Used for the former name of a person
FKAN	Formally known as	PRMN	Permanent number
FNRL	Funeral	RELN	Religious name
FRKA	A name by which a person was formally known	SEPR	Separated <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
GERN	German name	SHON	A short representation of a name.
HAIR	Hair colour	SLDN	Soldier name
HEBN	Hebrew name	TODD	To-do Item
HEIG	Height	WEIG	Weight
INDN	Indian name	WEIG2	Weight of a person
INTE	Interred	YART	Yartzeit - Jewish anniversary of the death of a relative

Family Tree Maker

AKA	"Also know as" name	MDCL	Medical entry
ARVL	Arrival	MEND	Marriage ending status
ATTR	Attribute	MIDSC	Miscellaneous (diverse)
BIC	Birth covenant	MILT	Military service event <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
BLSL	Blessing LDS	MISC	Miscellaneous information about a person or family
CANC	Cancel sealing	MISN	Mission
CEME	Cemetery	MOTH	Mother
CODI	Codicil	MREL	Relationship to mother
COLO	Skin color	MSTAT	Marriage beginning status
COMML	Comment	NAMR	Religious name
COYN	County	NMAR	Number of times person has participated in a family as a spouse or parent
CRIM	Criminal ???	NMR	Number of marriages
CUTOFFYR	Cutoff year	NULL	Nullify LDS
DAU	Daughter	NUMB	Number
DEGR	Educational Degree	ORDL	Ordination LDS
DESR	Description	PASL	Passenger
DETS	Death of one spouse in a family	PRES	Presumed cancelled
DPRT	Departure	RACE	Race
DWEL	Dwelling	RATI	Ratification
ENMPL	Employment	REBA	Re-baptised
EXCM	Excommunicated	REMA	Some remarks about a person
EXCO	Excommunicated	RESE	Resealed
FA1 to 13	Definitions for facts	SCHEMA	Heads a section defining tags - subordinate to the "0 HEAD" tag
FATH	Father	SEPR	Separated
FEMA	Female	SIBL	Sibling
FMT	Date format	SLGP	Sealing Parent
FOST	Foster	SON	Son
FREL	Relationship to father	STAKE	Stake
HIST	Some historical information about a person	STAL	Stake
HISTID	History ID number	STIL	Stillborn
ILLE	Illegitimate	STLB	Stillborn
INFO	Some descriptive information about a person	TOWN	Town
ISA	Is a kind of...	UNIT	Unit
LABL	Defines label for given fact, under the _SCHEMA	UNKN	Special individual ID code inserted for later file comparisons
LDS	LDS	VOIL	Void living
LVG	Living	WAC	WAC
MALE	Male		

Family Origins

AKA	"Also know as" name	REAS	Reason (subtag to _CORR)
CORR	Correspondence entry	RESP	Response for correspondence

EVDEF	A tag for a 0-level record that defines an event	RPLY	Reply status for correspondence
EXCO	Excommunicated	SCBK	Used with linked object (OBJE) information
NAMS	Namesake (named after)	TODO	To-do Item
PRIM	Preferred/highlighted image	TYPE	Used with linked object (OBJE) information

Generations

ADR3	Third address line	LVNG	Living
CIRC	Circumcision	MILA	Military award
CITN	Citizenship	MILD	Military discharge
CLER	Clergy	MILF	Served in military
COLO	Skin colour	MILT	Military services <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
CPLR	Compiler	MISC	Miscellaneous
EDTN	Edition	MISN	Mission
EMAL	Email address	MOVE	Move
EXCO	Excommunicated	NAMG	Naming
EYES	Eyes colour	NAMR	Religious name
FACT	Fact	NOTP	Private note
FAX	Fax phone number	PART	Partners
FILN	File number	PURC	Land purchase
FRND	Friends	RACE	Race
HAIR	Hair colour	REGI	Register
HEIG	Height	SEPA	Separation <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
HOBB	Hobbies	STAT	Status
HONO	Honours <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>	STLB	Stillborn
HOSP	Hospitalization	TXPY	Tax payer
ILLN	Illness	VOL	Volume
LOCA	Source locality	WEIG	Weight

Legacy

AKA	"Also know as" name	PREF	To track preferred children and spouses
GROUP	To track label groupings	PRIM	Preferred/highlighted image
NAME	Found in the repository information & duplicates regular NAME tag information	PRIV	Specifies whether or not a statement of privacy is allowed on an event
ORDER	To track child, spouse and parent orders	SOUND	Specifies a sound file name
OVER	An override for a sentence describing an event	TAG	A tag subordinate to the ADDR field
PATH	To specify a path to a multimedia file	TAGx	To track marked records
PHOTO	To specify a picture name	TODO	To-do Item
PLAC_DEFN	A tag for a 0-level record that defines a place	VIDEO	Specifies a video file name

Personal Ancestral File

ADPN	Adopted name	PAREN	If a source's information should be put in parentheses
AKA	"Also know as" name	PRIM	Preferred image
CENN	Census name	PRIMARY	Primary family for adopted child
CNAME	The name of a contact for more information about a person. It is normally subordinate to the ADDR tag in an INDI record.	SCBK	Used for image object identification
DATE2	An end date for a date range that is included for certain events (e.g., Mission, Occupation, Hospitalization, Illness, Military Service, Residence). It may also be included in user-defined events.	SOUND	Specifies the location of a sound file associated with an image
EMAIL	Email address	SSHOW	If an image should be included in a slide show
EMAIL2	Email address for a contact attached to a person. It is normally subordinate to the ADDR tag in an INDI record.	TYPE	Photo type
ITALIC	Whether or not a source title should be italicized	TYPE_2	The type of the multimedia object that this tag is subordinate to. Values are "PHOTO," "SOUND," and "VIDEO".
MARNM	Married name	UID	Special individual ID code inserted for later file comparisons

MEDC	Medical condition	URL	Web URL
NAME	Name in the address group of tags	WAC	A religious event where initiatory (washing, anointing, and clothing) ordinances for an individual was performed by priesthood authority in an LDS temple

Reunion

ANUL	Annulment	INTV	Interviewed
AUTH	Author	ISSU	Issue (children)
BLESS	Blessing	LOCA	The location of a source
CITN	Citizenship	MILF	Served in military
CLAW	Family is a result of common-law union	MILI	Military <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
CLER	Clergy	NAMM	Name ???
COLO	Skin colour	NAMR	A religious name
CPLR	Compiler of a source	NAMS	Namesake (named after)
CSTA	Status of a child in a family	NATI	Nationality
DATV	Date of verification of a source	OWNR	Owner of a source
DEGR	Degree	PERI	The name of a periodical source
DESC	Description	PUBL	Publication
DETA	Source detail	PURC	Land purchase
EDTN	Edition	PURC2	The act of purchasing land
EDTR	Editor	RACE	Race
EYES	Eyes	RECO	Recorder
FILN	File number	REGI	Register
HAIR	Hair colour	RESIR	Residence
HEAL	Medical	SEPA	Separation <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
HEIG	Height	UMAR	Unmarried
HIST	Research notes	URL	Web URL
HOBB	Hobbies	VOL	Volume for a source
HONO	Honours <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>	WEIG	Weight
INTE	Interviewer		

RootsMagic

ADOP2	Pertaining to adoptive child-parent relationship	PPFX	Place prefix for event definition
BIBL	A bibliographic version of a source	SENT	Sentence for event definition
EVDEF	A tag for a 0-level record that defines an event	SUBQ	A short version of a source used for subsequent source references
FAX	Fax phone number	TODO	A to-do item
NUMB	Number	WWW	Web address

The Master Genealogist

ATTR	Attribute	NULL	Nullify LDS
BIC	Born in covenant	NUMB	Number
CANC	Cancel sealing	PASL	Passenger
CODI	Codicil	PRES	Presumed cancelled
CRIM	Criminal	REBA	Re-baptised
DESR	Description	RESE	Resealed
ENMPL	Employment	REST	Restored
EXCO	Excommunicated	STAL	Stake LDS
MIDSC	Miscellaneous (diverse)	STIL	Stillborn
NAMS	Name-sake	VOIL	Void living

OTHERS

ABJUR	Abjuration	MARR_BANN	Marriage banns <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
ABSOL	Absolution	MARR_BTRO	Marriage betrothal
ADPF	Adopted by father	MARR_CIVIL	Civil marriage
ADPM	Adopted by mother	MARR_CMLAW	Marriage (common law) <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
ANCE	Ancestor	MARR_CNSNU	Marriage consanguinity - marriage to blood relatives

APLCNT	Applicant	MARR_CNTRC	Marriage contract
APPRN	Apprentice(ship)	MARR_DIMIS	Marriage dimissorial - permission to get married in another jurisdiction
APRSR	Appraiser	MARR_DISPNS	Marriage dispensations
ASSO	Associate	MARR_ENGA	Marriage engagements <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
AUNT	Aunt	MARR_INTNT	Marriage intention
BIBL	Bibliography	MARR_REHAB	Marriage rehabilitation
BISHP	Bishop	MILI_DIS	Military discharge
BOARDR	Boarder	MILI-INDU	Military induction
BOROWR	Borrower	MISC	Miscellaneous (diverse)
BRID	Bride	MISS_PRSN	Missing person
BRO	Brother	MNSTR	Minister
CAPT	Captain	MODIF	Modified date
CHARTR	Charter	MONK	Monk
CITZN	Citizenship	MSTAT	Death status
CIVIL	Court (civil)	MSTR	Master
CLRGY	Clergymen	NAME_CHNG	Name change
CMDR	Commander	NAMR	Alternative name
CNFSCTN	Confiscation	NEPH	Nephew
COMM	Comment	NIECE	Niece
COMUN	Communion	NLAW	In-law
COUSN	Cousins	NLAW_BRO	Brother-in-law
CREAT	Created-by date	NLAW_DAU	Daughter-in-law
CREW	Crew	NLAW_FATH	Father-in-law
CRIME	Court (criminal)	NLAW_MOTH	Mother-in-law
CRTULRY	Cartulary	NLAW_SIS	Sister-in-law
DEAD	Deceased	NLAW_SON	Son-in-law
DEAT_NOTE	Death notice	NOTP	Private note
DEG	Academic degree	NOTRY	Notary
DESC	Descendant	NUN	Nun
DIV_ANUL	Divorce annulment <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>	NURS	Nurse
DIV_SEP	Divorce separation <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>	ORDI	Ordinance
DOWRY	Dowry	ORIG	Originator of a source
DPORTN	Deportation	ORPHN	Orphan
EMAIL	Email address	PASL	Passenger list
EMPLYMT	Employment	PASNGR	Passenger
EMPLYR	Employer	PASP	Passport
ENRLMNT	Enrolment	PATIENT	Patient
EXCUTN	Execution	PGVU	Last changed by
EXCUTR	Executor	PHYSN	Physician
F_COMM	First communion	POLI_RPT	Police reports
FAX	FAX	POOR_LAW	Poor law
FIANCE	Fiance	POPL_REG	Population register
FONE	Phonetic	PRISNR	Prisoner
FREND	Friend	PROF	Professor
FROM	The beginning date of an event	REFN	Reference number
FUNRL_HOME	Funeral home	RETI	Retirement
GALLEY	Galley	RFN	Record number
GODF	Godfather	RIN	Record number
GODM	Godmother	RNTR	Renter
GR_AUNT	Grand aunt	ROSTR	Roster
GR_FATH	Grand father	RSDNT	Resident
GR_MOTH	Grand mother	S_COMM	Solemn communion
GR_UNCL	Grand uncle	SASINE	Sasine (feudal property, typically land)
GROO	Groom	SBLNG	Sibling
GUARDN	Guardian	SEPRTN	Separation <i>Supported by ScionPC</i>
HEB	Hebrew	SERVNT	Servant
HEIR	Heir	SIS	Sister
HNM	Hebrew name	SLAV	Slave
HOL	Holocaust	SLAVE	Slavery
INSTR	Instructor	SOLDR	Soldier
INTRO	Introduction	STEWRT	Stewart

JRNYMN	Journeyman	STUD	Student
JUDGE	Judge	SUBQ	Short version
LAND	Land	TEACHR	Teacher
LATI	Latitude	TENANT	Tenant
LEGA	Legatee	THUM	Use this image as the thumbnail
LENDR	Lender	TOWN	The town in which an event took place
LND_LEAS	Land lease	TSTMNT	Testament
LND_PURC	Land purchase	UNCL	Uncle
LOCA	The location of a source	VOTE_REG	Voting registration
LONG	Longitude	VOW	Vow
M_WIFE	Midwife	WARD	Ward
MAP	Map		

Appendix D. ScionPC Web Template Variables

User web page templates support the following variables -

All Pages

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@DBNAME@-->	The name of database as recorded in the File/Properties/Database Details/Name field.	Smith Family Database
<!--@METADB@-->	An HTML meta-tag containing the name of database as recorded in the File/Properties/Database Details/Name field. This variable only makes sense within the <head></head> context.	<META NAME="DESCRIPTION" CONTENT="Smith Family Database">
<!--@METAKEYS@-->	An HTML meta-tag containing the surnames of the people in the database, returned in "frequency-of-occurrence" order – the most frequently occurring name first. This variable only makes sense within the <head></head> context.	<META NAME="KEYWORDS" CONTENT="family,family tree,family history,genealogy,smith,jones,doe">
<!--@METAPROG@-->	An HTML meta-tag containing the name of the program. This variable only makes sense within the <head></head> context. Please use this tag ☺	<META NAME="GENERATOR" CONTENT="ScionPC Genealogical Management System © 1993-2010 by R J Akins, Wellington, NZ">
<!--@METAAUTHOR@-->	An HTML meta-tag containing the name of the preparer of the database as recorded in the File/Properties/Researcher Contact Details/Name field. This variable only makes sense within the <head></head> context.	<META NAME="AUTHOR" CONTENT="John A Smith">
<!--@METACOPY@-->	An HTML meta-tag containing the copyright notice for the database as recorded in the File/Properties/Database Details/Copyright field. This variable only makes sense within the <head></head> context.	<META NAME="COPYRIGHT" CONTENT="Copyright ©2007 by John Albert Smith, Wellington, NEW ZEALAND.">
<!--@GENDATE_L@-->	The page generation date (long format)	23 December 2012
<!--@GENDATE_S@-->	The page generation date (short format)	23 Dec 2012
<!--@NAVBAR@-->	A navigation bar including page links: "Back", "Home", "Surname Index", "Album Index" and "Evidence Index".	

Personal Pages

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@FULLNAME@-->	The full name of the person including familiar names, titles and name suffixes in the display order specified in the database.	SMITH, John Henry ("Harry") [Sir]
<!--@LNK_NAME@-->	The person's name as an HTML hyperlink to the personal page for this person. Unlikely to be used.	SMITH, John Henry ("Harry") [Sir]
<!--@LNK_PREV@-->	The previous person's name as an HTML hyperlink to the Personal Page for the previous person in the database (in numerical order).	SMITH, Mary Jane

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@LNK_NEXT@-->	The next person's name as an HTML hyperlink to the Personal Page for the next person in the database (in numerical order).	DOE, John Peter
<!--@PERDATA@-->	Returns the HTML code to display all the personal details of the person.	
<!--@IMMEDFAM@-->	Returns the HTML code to display all the immediate family details (parents, siblings, partners and children) of the person.	
<!--@DESC@-->	Returns the HTML code to display all the descendants of the person.	
<!--@ANC@-->	Returns the HTML code to display all the ancestors of the person. SPECIAL NOTE: "Sex-less" and "intersex" people (and <i>their</i> ancestors) will not be included in the chart.	
<!--@LNK_PERPIX@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the person as a hyperlink. The picture will be without any additional decoration. The hyperlink will link to the Personal Album for the person. See also the notes for "Personal Albums" below.	
<!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the person as a hyperlink. The picture will be displayed with "drop shadows". The hyperlink will link to the Personal Album for the person. See also the notes for "Personal Albums" below.	

Personal Albums

If a Personal Album page already exists, it will never be overwritten. This allows the user to add additional pictures and other material to a Personal Album.

The creation of a Personal Album (and a hyperlink on an associated Personal Page) is defined by the intersections in the following table -

	<i>Personal Album pre-exists</i>	<i>No pre-existing Personal Album</i>
<i>Tagged personal picture attachment exists</i>	The attached picture will be used on the Personal Page as an image hyperlink to the Personal Album if either variable <!--@LNK_PERPIX@--> or <!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@--> is specified on the Personal Page. The Personal Album is unchanged.	A new Personal Album will be created holding a copy of the person's tagged picture attachment. The attached picture will also be used on the Personal Page as an image hyperlink to the Personal Album if either variable <!--@LNK_PERPIX@--> or <!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@--> is specified on the Personal Page.
<i>NO tagged personal picture attachment</i>	A default "Link to Picture Album" graphic will be generated. This graphic will be used as an image hyperlink to the Personal Album if either variable <!--@LNK_PERPIX@--> or <!--@LNK_PERPIXSH@--> is specified on the Personal Page. The Personal Album is unchanged.	Nothing to do.

Variable Usage:

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@FULLNAME@-->	The full name of the person including familiar names, titles and name suffixes in the display order specified in the database.	SMITH, John Henry ("Harry") [Sir]
<!--@LNK_NAME@-->	An HTML hyperlink to the Personal Page for this person.	SMITH, John Henry ("Harry")[Sir]
<!--@ALBUM_PERPIX@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the person. The picture will be without any additional decoration.	
<!--@ALBUM_PERPIXSH@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the person. The picture will be displayed with "drop shadows".	

Family Albums

If a Family Album page already exists, it will never be overwritten. This allows the user to add additional pictures and other material to a Family Album.

If a family album does **NOT** exist when the person's "Personal Page" is generated **AND** there is a family's tagged picture attachment (for parent family or partner family), then a new Family Album will be created holding a copy of the family's tagged picture attachment.

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@COUPLENNAMES@-->	The full names of the Prime and Partner for the family.	JONES, Peter Albert & SMITH, Mary Jane
<!--@LNK_COUPLENNAMES@-->	The full names of the Prime and Partner for the family each as a hyperlink to that person's Personal Page.	JONES, Peter Albert & SMITH, Mary Jane
<!--@ALBUM_FAMPIX@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the family. The picture will be without any additional decoration.	
<!--@ALBUM_FAMPIXSH@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the "tagged" picture attachment for the family. The picture will be displayed with "drop shadows".	

Notes Pages

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@SIMPLEID@-->	The ID number of the Note	42
<!--@NOTEDATA@-->	The data for the note	
<!--@NOTEFOR@-->	Returns the HTML code to display what items (people, families, facts, etc) this note is used as evidence for.	

Sources Pages

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@SIMPLEID@-->	The ID number of the Source	42
<!--@SRCDATA@-->	The data for the source	
<!--@SRCEFOR@-->	Returns the HTML code to display what items (people, families, facts, etc) this source is used as evidence for.	

Surname Main Index

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@SURNAME@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a table of all surnames in the database as hyperlinks.	

Surname "Letter" Indexes

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@LETTER@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a list of all surnames in the database beginning with a particular letter as hyperlinks.	
<!--@CHAR@-->	Returns the HTML code to display the initial letter of the current surname "letter" list.	

List of People

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@PEOPLELIST@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a table of all people in the database as hyperlinks, along with their birth and death dates, and their partners (as hyperlinks) with marriage dates.	

Evidence Index

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@EVIDENCE1@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a table of all notes and sources and what they are used as evidence for.	Note 1 Death SMITH, John Peter Note 2 Birth JONES, Mary Birth JONES, Helen Jane
<!--@EVIDENCE2@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a table of people with all notes and sources associated with each person.	SMITH, John Peter Birth: Note 1, Death: Note 14, Marriage: Source 32

Album Index

The generation of the album index works by looking for a **pre-existing** album file, and then locating the appropriate person or family in the database. It does **NOT** check whether any person or family has a tagged graphical attachment. Therefore, all albums need to be created (by generating all personal pages) **before** generating an Album Index.

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@PERSALBUM@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a list of hyperlinks to all personal albums.	
<!--@FAMALBUM@-->	Returns the HTML code to display a list of hyperlinks to all family albums.	

Statistics Page

Variable	Function	Example
<!--@STATISTICS@-->	Returns the HTML code to display all the personal and family statistics.	

Please also refer to the special note on page 36.

Appendix E. Name Matching Algorithms

Names are routinely mis-spelt and mis-pronounced. This is always a challenge in genealogical research.

In ScionPC's "List of People", "List of Families" and "List of Names", there is a facility to filter the contents of the lists. One option is to select names that "sound like" a supplied name. This filter option uses the Original Metaphone algorithm described below.

Additionally ScionPC provides a facility to calculate Soundex, Metaphone and other phonetic codes for surnames. The algorithms used are described below.

Another filtering option in lists is to select names "similar to". This option uses the "Jaro-Winkler Algorithm" to try and match names with similar spellings. This algorithm was developed at the U.S. Census and used in post-enumeration analysis.

This information is supplied for interest only, and is NOT required for the use of ScionPC.

1. Russell Soundex

M. K. Odell and R. C. Russell applied for two patents (one in 1918, the other in 1922) for a system to encode surnames so that names that sound alike would have the same code. The system, called Soundex, became widely used.

Soundex is a simple algorithm that transforms any word into a code comprising a leading letter followed by up to three digits. For example, *Kavenagh* gets the code *K152* and this may be matched to other names with the same code such as *Kavnaugh* and *Kavenough*. Unfortunately the same code also matches with a huge number of unrelated names such as *Kyppins* and *Koppensteiner*. This code also fails to match any name with a different leading letter such as *Cavenagh*. In summary Soundex offers a reasonable level of recall but with low precision when matching names.

2. Original Metaphone

Metaphone is a phonetic algorithm for indexing words by their sound, when pronounced in English. The algorithm produces variable length keys as its output, as opposed to Soundex's fixed-length keys. Similar sounding words share the same keys.

Metaphone was developed by Lawrence Philips as a response to deficiencies in the Soundex algorithm. It is more accurate than Soundex because it uses a larger set of rules for English pronunciation.

With Metaphone, *Kavenagh* gets the code *KFNK* and this matches with *Kavnaugh*, *Kavenough* and *Cavenagh*. Unfortunately the same code also matches many unrelated names such as *Gavnik* and *Kaffanke*. In summary Metaphone is better suited to name matching than Soundex but is still far from ideal.

Lawrence Philips is a Software Engineer at Verity, Inc., in Sunnyvale, CA.

3. Double Metaphone

The Double Metaphone search algorithm is a phonetic algorithm written by Lawrence Philips and is the second generation of his Metaphone algorithm.

It is called "Double" because it can return both a primary and a secondary code for a string; this accounts for some ambiguous cases as well as for multiple variants of surnames with common

ancestry. For example, encoding the name *Smith* yields a primary code of *SM0* and a secondary code of *XMT*, while the name *Schmidt* yields a primary code of *XMT* and a secondary code of *SMT*--both have *XMT* in common.

Double Metaphone tries to account for myriad irregularities in English of Slavic, Germanic, Celtic, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and other origin. Thus it uses a much more complex ruleset for coding than its predecessor; for example, it tests for approximately 100 different contexts of the use of the letter *C* alone.

Lawrence Philips is a Software Engineer at Verity, Inc., in Sunnyvale, CA.

4. Less Common Coding Systems

Lait & Randell Phonex

Phonex converts each name to a four-character code, The code format is the same as the "Russell Soundex" method, but the manner in which these code characters are determined is slightly different.

Reference: "An Assessment of Name Matching Algorithms" by A. J. Lait and B. Randell.

Gadd Phonix

Phonix, invented by Gadd in 1988, is one of the more ambitious variants of the traditional Soundex encoding. Phonix applies a large set of rules to transform the name before it is mapped to a set of codes. Altogether, there are about 160 transformations. The maximum length of any Phonix code is restricted to eight characters.

References: T.N. Gadd - "Fishing fore Werds": Phonetic Retrieval of written text in Information Retrieval Systems, Program 22/3, 1988, p.222-237. T.N. Gadd - PHONIX --- The Algorithm, Program 24/4, 1990, p.363-366.

Daitch-Mokotoff

In 1985, Gary Mokotoff indexed the names of some 28,000 persons who legally changed their names while living in Palestine from 1921 to 1948, most of whom were Jews with Germanic or Slavic surnames. It was obvious there were numerous spelling variants of the same basic surname and the list should be soundexed. Using the conventional U.S. government system, which is based on the Russell system, many Eastern European Jewish names which sound the same did not soundex the same. The most prevalent were those names spelled interchangeably with the letter *w* or *v*, for example, the names *Moskowitz* and *Moskovitz*.

A modification to U.S. soundex system was then created and published in the first issue of *Avotaynu*, the journal of Jewish genealogy, in an article titled "Proposal for a Jewish Soundex Code." Randy Daitch read the article and expanded on the rules of the new system. This included a number of improvements over the original system.

The new scheme was published a year later in *Avotaynu* by Daitch under the title "The Jewish Soundex: A Revised Format." This new system has become known, after its authors, as the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex System.

Caverphone

The Caverphone 10-character phonetic coding system, created in the Caversham Project at the University of Otago in New Zealand in 2002, was designed to be similar to Metaphone in the sensitivity to letter placement, but with an encoding scheme intended to allow for the range of accents present in the study area (southern part of the city of Dunedin, New Zealand) in the years 1893-1938.

NYSIIS

The New York State Identification and Intelligence System Phonetic Code, commonly known as NYSIIS, is a phonetic algorithm devised in 1970 as part of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System (now a part of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services). It features a 6-character code and an accuracy increase of 2.7% over the traditional Soundex algorithm.

The algorithm, is described in Name Search Techniques, New York State Identification and Intelligence System Special Report No. 1, by Robert L. Taft.

5. A Humorous Footnote

"A Plan for the Improvement of English Spelling; For example, in Year 1 that useless letter "c" would be dropped to be replased either by "k" or "s", and likewise "x" would no longer be part of the alphabet. The only kase in which "c" would be retained would be the "ch" formation, which will be dealt with later. Year 2 might reform "w" spelling, so that "which" and "one" would take the same konsonant, wile Year 3 might well abolish "y" replasing it with "i" and Iear 4 might fiks the "g/j" anomali wonse and for all. Jenerally, then, the improvement would kontinue iear bai iear with Iear 5 doing awai with useless double konsonants, and Iears 6-12 or so modifaiing vowlz and the rimeining voist and unvoist konsonants. Bai Iear 15 or sou, it wud fainali bi posibi tu meik ius ov thi ridandant letez "c", "y" and "x" ... bai nowjast a memori in the maindz ov ould doderez ... tu riplais "ch", "sh", and "th" rispektivli. Fainali, xen, aafte sam 20 iers ov orxogrefkl riform, wi wud hev a lojikl, kohirnt speling in ius xrewawt xe Ingliy-spiking werld." — *Mark Twain*

Appendix F. Regular Expressions

1. Introduction

PERL-compatible "Regular Expression" matching and filtering in ScionPC is extremely powerful. It can be used to perform simple as well as very complex "filtering". While complex patterns are difficult to explain in simple terms, it is worthwhile attempting an understanding so that the full power available can be used.

"Regular Expression" filtering is the method used in Person, Family and Name lists to perform "Surname matches..." filtering. "Regular Expression" matching is also available in ScionPC's "Search" function.

See Regular Expression Examples (below) for examples of using the power of this matching and filtering method.

Regular expressions have a syntax in which a few characters are 'special' and the rest are 'ordinary'. An ordinary character matches that character and nothing else. The special characters are '\$', '^', '.', '*', '+', '?', '[', ']' and '\'. Any other character appearing in a regular expression is ordinary, unless a '\' precedes it.

The following are the characters and character sequences which have special meaning within regular expressions. Any character not mentioned here is not special; it stands for exactly itself for the purposes of searching and matching.

.	is a special "wildcard" character that matches ANY single character. Therefore, 'a.b' will match any text string which contains a three-character sequence that begins with 'a' and ends with 'b'. For example, 't.e' will match 'tie' and 'toe', but will not match 'te'.
*	means that the preceding pattern is to be repeated as many times as possible. In 'to*', the '*' applies to the 'o', so 'to*' matches 't' followed by any number of 'o's (including none). Hence 'to*' will match 't', 'to', 'too', etc.
+	'+' is like '*' except that AT LEAST ONE match for the preceding pattern is required for '+'. Thus, 'to+' does NOT match 't', but does match 'to', 'too', etc.
?	'?' is like '*' except that it allows either ZERO OR ONE match for the preceding pattern. Thus, 'ti?e' matches 'te' or 'tie', and nothing else.
[...]	'[' begins a "character set", which ends with a ']'. In the simplest case, the characters between the two form the "set". Thus, '[ad]' matches either 'a' or 'd', and '[ad]*' matches any text with 'a's and 'd's (including the "null" text), from which it follows that 'c[ad]*r' matches 'car', etc. Character ranges can also be included in a character set, by writing two characters with a '-' between them. Thus, '[a-z]' matches any lower-case letter. (SPECIAL NOTE: Regular expressions in ScionPC are NOT case-sensitive in list filtering, but MAY be case-sensitive in searches.) Ranges may be intermixed freely with individual characters, as in '[a-z\$%.]', which matches any lower case letter or '\$', '%' or period. Note that the usual special characters are not special any more inside a character set. A completely different set of special characters exists inside character sets: ' ', '-' and '^'. To include a ' ' in a character set, you must make it the first character. For example, '[a]' matches ' ' or 'a'. To include a '-', it must be the 1 st character, or immediately after a range.
[^ ...]	'[^' begins a "complement character set", which matches any character EXCEPT the ones specified. Thus, '[^a-z0-9A-Z]' matches all characters *except* letters and digits. '^' is not special in a character set unless it is the first character. The character following the '^' is treated as if it were first (it may be a '-' or a ' ').
^	is a special character that matches at the beginning of a text string. Otherwise it fails to match anything. Thus, '^tom' matches a 'tom' which occurs at the start of a text string.

\$	is similar to '^' but matches only at the end of a text string. Thus, 'ee*\$' matches a text string of one or more 'e's at the end of a text string.
\	quotes the above special characters (including '\'). Because '\' quotes special characters, '\\$' is a pattern which matches only '\$', and '\[' is a pattern which matches only '[', and so on.
	specifies an alternative. Two patterns A and B with ' ' in between form a pattern that matches anything that either A or B will match. Thus, 'smith jones' matches either 'smith' or 'jones' but no other name. ' ' applies to the largest possible surrounding patterns. Only a surrounding '(...)' grouping can limit the grouping power of ' '.
(...)	allows grouping that serves two purposes: 1. To enclose a set of ' ' alternatives for other operations. Thus, '(tin phon)y' matches either 'tiny' or 'phony'. 2. To enclose a complicated pattern for '*' to operate on. Thus, 'ba(na)*' matches 'bananana', etc., with any (zero or more) number of 'na"s.

2. Regular Expression Examples

In the examples given below, it is assumed that matching is **case sensitive**.

In ScionPC's People, Family and Names lists, filter matching is always case-**INSENSITIVE**.

For searching, case-sensitivity is set by choosing the "Case/Ignore" or "Case/Match" option in the Search Dialog.

Matching Simple Strings

The simplest and most common type of regular expression is an alphanumeric string that matches itself, called a "literal text match". A literal text regular expression matches anywhere along a string. For example, a literal string matches itself when placed alone, and at the beginning, middle, or end of a larger string.

Using regular expressions to search for simple strings.

Example 1: Search for the string "at".

- **Regular Expression:**

at

- **Matches:**

at
math
hat
ate

- **Doesn't Match:**

it
a-t
At *(because of case)*

Example 2: Search for the string "email".

- **Regular Expression:**

email

- **Matches:**
email
emailing
many_emails
- **Doesn't Match:**
Email *(because of case)*
EMAILing *(because of case)*
e-mails

Example 3: Search for the alphanumeric string "abcdE567".

- **Regular Expression:**
abcdE567
- **Matches:**
abcdE567
AabcdE567ing
text_abcdE567
- **Doesn't Match:**
SPAMabCdE567
ABCDe567 *(because of case)*

Searching with Wildcards

In the previous examples, regular expressions are constructed with literal characters that match themselves. There are other characters in regular expression syntax that match in a more generalized way. These are called "metacharacters". Metacharacters do not match themselves, but rather perform a specific task when used in a regular expression. One such metacharacter is the dot ".", or wildcard. When used in a regular expression, the wildcard can match any single character.

Using the wildcard to match any character.

Example 1: Use a wildcard to search for any one character before the string "subject:".

- **Regular Expression:**
.subject:
- **Matches:**
Subject:
subject:
Fsubject:
- **Doesn't Match:**
Subject(*missing* :)
subject(*missing* :)

Example 2: Use three dots "... " to search for any three characters within a string.

- **Regular Expression:**
t...s
- **Matches:**
trees
tEENs
t345s

t-4-s

- **Doesn't Match:**

Trees
twentys
t1234s

Example 3: Use several wildcards to match characters throughout a string.

- **Regular Expression:**

.a.a.a

- **Matches:**

Canada
alabama
banana
3a4a5a

- **Doesn't Match:**

aaa

Searching for Special Characters

In regular expression syntax, most non-alphanumerical characters are treated as special characters. These characters, called "metacharacters", include asterisks, question marks, dots, slashes, etc. In order to search for a metacharacter without using its special attribute, precede it with a backslash "\" to change it into a literal character. For example, to build a regular expression to search for a `.txt` file, precede the dot with a backslash `\.txt` to prevent the dot's special function, a wildcard search. The backslash, called an "escape character" in regular expression terminology, turns metacharacters into literal characters.

Precede the following metacharacters with a backslash "\" to search for them as literal characters:

`^ $ + * ? . | () { } [] \`

Using the backslash "\" to escape special characters in a regular expression.

Example 1: Escape the dollar sign "\$" to find the alphanumeric string "\$100".

- **Regular Expression:**

`\$100`

- **Matches:**

\$100
\$1000

- **Doesn't Match:**

`\$100`
100

Example 2: Use the dot "." as a literal character to find a file called "email.txt".

- **Regular Expression:**

`email\.txt`

- **Matches:**

`email.txt`

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
email
txt
email_txt
```

Example 3: Escape the backslash "\" character to search for a Windows file.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
c:\\readme\\.txt
```

- **Matches:**

```
c:\\readme.txt
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
c:\\readme.txt
d:\\readme.txt
c:/readme.txt
```

Ranges and Repetition

Regular expression syntax includes metacharacters which specify the number of times a particular character or string must match. This group of metacharacters are called "quantifiers"; they influence the quantity of matches found. Quantifiers act on the element immediately preceding them, which could be a digit, a letter, or another metacharacter (including spaces as metacharacters not previously defined and the dot "."). This section demonstrates how quantifiers search using ranges and repetition.

Ranges, {min, max}

Ranges are considered "counting qualifiers" in regular expressions. This is because they specify the minimum number of matches to find and the maximum number of matches to allow. Use ranges in regular expression searches when a bound, or a limit, should be placed on search results. For example, the range {3, 5} matches an item at least 3 times, but not more than 5 times. When this range is combined with the regular expression, a{3, 5}, the strings "aaa", "aaaa", and "aaaaa" are successfully matched. If only a single number is expressed within curly braces {3}, the pattern matches exactly three items. For example, the regular expression b{3} matches the string "bbb".

Using ranges to identify search patterns.

Example 1: Match the preceding "0" at least 3 times with a maximum of 5 times.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
60{3,5} years
```

- **Matches:**

```
6000 years
60000 years
600000 years
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
60 years
600 years
6003 years
6000000 years
```

Example 2: Using the "." wildcard to match any character sequence two or three characters long.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
. {2, 3}
```

- **Matches:**

```
404  
44  
com  
w3
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
4  
a  
aaaa
```

Example 3: Match the preceding "e" exactly twice.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
be{2}t
```

- **Matches:**

```
beet
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
bet  
beat  
eee
```

Example 4: Match the preceding "w" exactly three times.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
w{3}\.mydomain\.com
```

- **Matches:**

```
www.mydomain.com
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
web.mydomain.com  
w3.mydomain.com
```

Repetition, ?*+

Unlike range quantifiers, the repetition quantifiers (question mark "?", asterisk "*", and plus "+") have few limits when performing regular expression searches, they are greedy. This is significant because these quantifiers settle for the minimum number of required matches, but always attempt to match as many times as possible, up to the maximum allowed. For example, the question mark "?" matches any preceding character 0 or 1 times, the asterisk "*" matches the preceding character 0 or more times, and the plus "+" matches the preceding character 1 or more times. Use repetition quantifiers in regular expression searches when large numbers of results are desired.

Using repetition to search for repeated characters with few limits.

Example 1: Use "?" to match the "u" character 0 or 1 times.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
colou?r
```

- **Matches:**

```
colour  
color
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

colour
Colour

Example 2: Use "*" to match the preceding item 0 or more times; use "." to match any character.

- **Regular Expression:**

www\.\my.*\.com

- **Matches:**

www.mysite.com
www.mypage.com
www.my.com

- **Doesn't Match:**

www.oursite.com
mypage.com

Example 3: Use "+" to match the preceding "5" at least once.

- **Regular Expression:**

bob5+@foo\.com

- **Matches:**

bob5@foo.com
bob5555@foo.com

- **Doesn't Match:**

bob@foo.com
bob65555@foo.com

Quantifier Summary

The following table defines the various regular expression quantifiers. Note that each quantifier is unique and will perform a varying minimum and maximum number of matches in order to search successfully.

Quantifier	Description
{ <i>num</i> }	Matches the preceding element <i>num</i> times.
{ <i>min</i> , <i>max</i> }	Matches the preceding element at least <i>min</i> times, but not more than <i>max</i> times.
?	Matches any preceding element 0 or 1 times.
*	Matches the preceding element 0 or more times.
+	Matches the preceding element 1 or more times.

Using Conditional Expressions

Conditional expressions help qualify and restrict regular expression searches, increasing the probability of a desirable match. The vertical bar "|" symbol, meaning "OR", places a condition on the regular expression to search for either one character in a string or another. Because the regular expression has a list of alternate choices to evaluate, this regular expression technique is called "alternation". To search for either one character or another, insert a vertical bar "|" between the desired characters.

Example 1: Use "|" to alternate a search for various spellings of a string.

- **Regular Expression:**

gray|grey

- **Matches:**

gray

grey

- **Doesn't Match:**

GREY

Gray

Example 2: Use "|" to alternate a search for either email or Email or EMAIL or e-mail.

- **Regular Expression:**

email|Email|EMAIL|e-mail

- **Matches:**

email

Email

EMAIL

e-mail

- **Doesn't Match:**

EmAiL

E-Mail

Using regular expressions to search for all words (in any order) in a string (logical AND).

Searching for a match for a series of words requires a somewhat complicated regular expression involving "lookaround operators" -

Example 1: Search for all the words "cemetery" and "ararat" in any order.

- **Regular Expression:**

(?=.*cemetery) (?=.*ararat)

- **Matches:**

the old cemetery in ararat

ararat cemetery

ararat's lawn cemetery

- **Doesn't Match:**

buried in ballarat cemetery (*'ararat' not in string*)

Explanation: The "lookaround operators" allow one to match expressions "ahead" or "behind" the current location in the string. This table shows the four lookaround expressions - lookahead, negative lookahead, lookbehind, and negative lookbehind...

Operator	Usage
(?=expr)	Look ahead from current position and test if <i>expr</i> is found
(?!expr)	Look ahead from current position and test if <i>expr</i> is not found
(?<=expr)	Look behind from current position and test if <i>expr</i> is found
(?<!expr)	Look behind from current position and test if <i>expr</i> is not found

Grouping Similar Items in Parentheses

Use parentheses to enclose a group of related search elements. Parentheses limit scope on alternation and create substrings to enhance searches with metacharacters. For example, use parentheses to group the expression `(abc)`, then apply the range quantifier `{3}` to find instances of the string "abcabcabc".

Along with grouping expressions into subpatterns, parentheses also capture each part of a matched string. It should be noted that this further parsing requires additional time and resources to complete.

Using parentheses to group regular expressions.

Example 1: Use parentheses and a range quantifier to find instances of the string "abcabcabc".

- **Regular Expression:**

```
(abc){3}
```

- **Matches:**

```
abcabcabc  
abcabcabcabc
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
abc  
abcabc
```

Example 2: Use parentheses to limit the scope of alternative matches on the words gray and grey.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
gr(a|e)y
```

- **Matches:**

```
gray  
grey
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
gry  
graey
```

Example 3: Use parentheses and "|" to locate past correspondence in a mail-filtering program. This regular expression finds a 'To:' or a 'From:' line followed by a space and then either the word 'Smith' or the word 'Chan'.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
(To:|From:)(Smith|Chan)
```

- **Matches:**

```
To:Smith  
To:Chan  
From:Smith  
To:Smith, Chan  
To:Smithe  
From:Channel4News
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
To:smith  
To:All  
To:Schmidt
```

Matching Sequences

You can build a regular expression to match a sequence of characters. These sequences, called "character classes", simply place a set of characters side-by-side within square brackets "[]". An item in a character class can be either an ordinary character, representing itself, or a metacharacter, performing a special function. This primer covers how to build simple character classes, prevent matches with character classes, and construct compound character classes with metacharacters.

Building Simple Character Classes

The most basic type of character class is a set of characters placed side-by-side within square brackets "[]". For example, the regular expression `[bcr]at`, matches the words "bat", "cat", or "rat" because it uses a character class (that includes "b", "c", or "r") as its first character. Character classes only match singular characters unless a quantifier is placed after the closing bracket. For examples using quantifiers with character classes, see Compound Character Classes.

Note: When placed inside a character class, the hyphen "-" metacharacter denotes a continuous sequence of letters or numbers in a range. For example, `[a-d]` is a range of letters denoting the continuous sequence of a,b,c and d. When a hyphen is otherwise used in a regular expression, it matches a literal hyphen.

Using simple character classes to perform regular expression searches.

Example 1: Use a character class to match all cases of the letter "s".

- **Regular Expression:**

```
Java[Ss]cript
```

- **Matches:**

```
JavaScript  
Javascript
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
javascript  
javaScript
```

Example 2: Use a character class to limit the scope of alternative matches on the words gray and grey.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
gr[ae]y
```

- **Matches:**

```
gray  
grey
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
gry  
graey
```

Example 3: Use a character class to match any one digit in the list.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
[0123456789]
```

- **Matches:**

5
0
9

- **Doesn't Match:**

x
?
F

Example 4: To simplify the previous example, use a hyphen "-" within a character class to denote a range for matching any one digit in the list.

- **Regular Expression:**

[0-9]

- **Matches:**

5
0
9

- **Doesn't Match:**

234
42

Example 5: Use a hyphen "-" within a character class to denote an alphabetic range for matching various words ending in "mail".

- **Regular Expression:**

[A-Z]mail

- **Matches:**

Email
Xmail
Zmail

- **Doesn't Match:**

email
mail

Example 6: Match any three or more digits listed in the character class.

- **Regular Expression:**

[0-9]{3,}

- **Matches:**

012
1234
555
98754378623

- **Doesn't Match:**

10
7

Preventing Matches with Character Classes

Previous examples used character classes to specify exact sequences to match. Character classes can also be used to prevent, or negate, matches with undesirable strings. To prevent a

match, use a leading caret "^" (meaning NOT), within square brackets, [^...]. For example, the regular expression [^a] matches any single character except the letter "a".

Note: The caret symbol must be the first character within the square brackets to negate a character class.

Using character classes to prevent a sequence from matching.

Example 1: Prevent a match on any numeric string. Use the "*" to match an item 0 or more times.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
[^0-9]*
```

- **Matches:**

```
abc  
c  
Mail  
u-see  
a4a
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
1  
42  
100  
23000000
```

Example 2: Search for a text file beginning with any character not a lower-case letter.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
[^a-z]\.txt
```

- **Matches:**

```
A.txt  
4.txt  
Z.txt
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
r.txt  
a.txt  
Aa.txt
```

Example 3: Prevent a match on the numbers "10" and "12".

- **Regular Expression:**

```
1[^02]
```

- **Matches:**

```
13  
11  
19  
17  
1a
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
10  
12  
42  
a1
```

Compound Character Classes

Character classes are a versatile tool when combined with various pieces of the regular expression syntax. Compound character classes can help clarify and define sophisticated searches, test for certain conditions in a program, and filter wanted e-mail from spam. This section uses compound character classes to build meaningful expressions with the regular expression syntax.

Using compound character classes with the regular expression syntax.

Example 1: Find a partial e-mail address. Use a character class to denote a match for any number between 0 and 9. Use a range to restrict the number of times a digit matches.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
smith[0-9]{2}@
```

- **Matches:**

```
smith44@  
smith42@
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
Smith34  
smith6  
Smith0a
```

Example 2: Search an HTML file to find each instance of a header tag. Allow matches on whitespace after the tag but before the ">".

- **Regular Expression:**

```
(<[Hh][1-6] *>)
```

- **Matches:**

```
<H1>  
<h6>  
<H3 >  
<h2>
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
<H1  
< h2>  
<a1>
```

Example 3: Match a regular 7-digit phone number. Prevent the digit "0" from leading the string.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
([1-9][0-9]{2}-[0-9]{4})
```

- **Matches:**

```
555-5555  
123-4567
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
555.5555  
1234-567  
023-1234
```

Example 4: Match a valid web-based protocol. Escape the two front slashes.

- **Regular Expression:**

`[a-z]+:\//`

- **Matches:**

`http://`
`ftp://`
`tcl://`
`https://`

- **Doesn't Match:**

`http`
`http:`
`1a3://`

Example 5: Match a valid e-mail address.

- **Regular Expression:**

`[a-z0-9_-]+(\.[a-z0-9_-]+)*@[a-z0-9_-]+(\.[a-z0-9_-]+)+`

- **Matches:**

`j_smith@foo.com`
`j.smith@bc.canada.ca`
`smith99@foo.co.uk`
`1234@mydomain.net`

- **Doesn't Match:**

`@foo.com`
`.smith@foo.net`
`smith.@foo.org`
`www.myemail.com`

Character Class Summary

The following table defines various character class sequences. Use these alphanumeric patterns to simplify your regular expression searches.

Character Class	Description
<code>[0-9]</code>	Matches any digit from 0 to 9.
<code>[a-zA-z]</code>	Matches any alphabetic character.
<code>[a-zA-z0-9]</code>	Matches any alphanumeric character.
<code>[^0-9]</code>	Matches any non-digit.
<code>[^a-zA-z]</code>	Matches any non-alphabetic character.

Matching Locations within a String

At times, the pattern to be matched appears at either the very beginning or end of a string. In these cases, use a caret `"^"` to match a desired pattern at the beginning of a string, and a dollar sign `"$"` for the end of the string. For example, the regular expression `email` matches anywhere along the following strings: "email", "emailing", "bogus_emails", and "smithsemailaddress". However, the regular expression `^email` only matches the strings "email" and "emailing". The caret `"^"` in this example is used to effectively *anchor* the match to the start of the string. For this reason, both the caret `"^"` and dollar sign `"$"` are referred to as anchors in the regular expression syntax.

Note: The caret `"^"` has many meanings in regular expressions. Its function is determined by its

context. The caret can be used as an anchor to match patterns at the beginning of a string, for example: `(^File)`. The caret can also be used as a logical "NOT" to negate content in a character class, for example: `[^...]`.

Using anchors to match at the beginning or end of a string.

Example 1: Use "\$" to match the ".com" pattern at the end of a string.

- **Regular Expression:**
`.*\.com$`
- **Matches:**
`mydomain.com`
`a.b.c.com`
- **Doesn't Match:**
`mydomain.org`
`mydomain.com.org`

Example 2: Use "^" to match "inter" at the beginning of a string, "\$" to match "ion" at the end of a string, and ".*" to match any number of characters within the string.

- **Regular Expression:**
`^inter.*ion$`
- **Matches:**
`internationalization`
`internalization`
- **Doesn't Match:**
`reinternationalization`

Example 3: Use "^" inside parentheses to match "To" and "From" at the beginning of the string.

- **Regular Expression:**
`(^To:|^From:)(Smith|Chan)`
- **Matches:**
`From:Chan`
`To:Smith`
`From:Smith`
`To:Chan`
- **Doesn't Match:**
`From: Chan`
`from:Smith`
`To Chan`

Example 4: Performing the same search as #3, place the caret "^" outside the parentheses this time for similar results.

- **Regular Expression:**
`^(From|Subject|Date):(Smith|Chan|Today)`
- **Matches:**
`From:Smith`
`Subject:Chan`
`Date:Today`

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
X-Subject:
date:Today
```

Matching White-space

White-space is defined as any "non-printing" character such as the space, tab and return characters. To match any text containing white-space use the '\s' pattern - '\s' will match a single white-space character.

Example 1: Use "\s" to match a single white-space characters within the string.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
ballarat\s cemetery
```

- **Matches:**

```
ballarat cemetery
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
ballaratcemetery
ballaratcemetery
```

Example 2: To match an arbitrary number of white-space characters, use '\s+' which will match one or more white-spaces.

- **Regular Expression:**

```
ballarat\s+cemetery
```

- **Matches:**

```
ballarat cemetery
ballaratcemetery
also (white-space character is 'return')...
ballarat
cemetery
```

- **Doesn't Match:**

```
ballarat-cemetery
```

Some tips...

Tip 1 - Match 'Tom' or 'Thomas':

All of the following should work (when working "case insensitive"). The star means match zero or more occurrences of the preceding regular expression. Another way of looking at it is the expression is optional. The third example may be the most efficient.

- **Regular Expressions:**

```
th*om(as)*
th*oma*s*
th{0,1}om(as){0,1}
```

Tip 2 - Match 'Fort' or 'Ft' or 'Ft.':

In Florida there are lots of cities named Fort something or other. Sometimes the spelling is abbreviated. You could get quite a few false hits with "ft". Because a city name always follows the "fort" a space would cut down on the false hits. This is important, otherwise you will hit "often" or "offtopic." The period must be escaped otherwise it will act as a wild card. **NOTE: There is a space after the last star.**

- **Regular Expressions:**
`f(or)*t\.*` (*single space after last **)

Or, to limit the hits to capital "F" -

- `f("[F](or)*t\.*` (*single space after last **)

Tip 3 - Match Text with All Capital Letters:

- **Regular Expression:**
`[A-Z]` (*match only upper-case characters*)

Many of these examples are from "The Regular Expressions Primer" from the "Expect for Windows" User Guide at ASPN Active State Programmers Network. The tips are from the "Gravity" program

Appendix G. Credits and Acknowledgements

1. Components and source code

The following components and source code were used in the development of ScionPC -

HTMLHint

HTML-formatted hint component.

Author: TMS Software
Copyright © 1999-2002
E-mail: info@tmssoftware.com
Web: <http://www.tmssoftware.com>

This component is freeware for non-commercial applications.

TPCRegExp

PCRE is a library of functions to support regular expressions whose syntax and semantics are as close as possible to those of the Perl 5 language.

Author: Philip Hazel <ph10@cam.ac.uk>
University of Cambridge Computing Service,
Cambridge, England. Phone: +44 1223 334714.
Copyright (c) 1997-2001 University of Cambridge

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TinyXML

TinyXml is a simple, small, C++ XML parser that can be easily integrating into other programs.

www.sourceforge.net/projects/tinyxml
Original code (2.0 and earlier) copyright (c) 2000-2002 Lee Thomason
(www.grinninglizard.com)

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GZStream

gzstream, C++ istream classes wrapping the zlib compression library.

Author(s): Deepak Bandyopadhyay, Lutz Kettner
Copyright (C) 2001 Deepak Bandyopadhyay, Lutz Kettner
Revision: 1.7

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation...

zlib

'zlib' general purpose compression library v1.1.4, March 11th, 2002

Copyright (C) 1995-2002 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

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TGIFImage

TGraphic implementation of the GIF89a graphics format

Version: 2.2, Release: 5

Author(s): Name: Anders Melander, anders@melander.dk

Filip Larsen, Reinier Sterkenburg, Finn Tolderlund

Copyright: (c) 1997-99 Anders Melander. All rights reserved.

Incorporated extra modifications by Alexey Barkovoy (clootie@reactor.ru)

Incorporating changes between 2001.07.23 and 2009.10.14 by Finn Tolderlund

The Author hereby grant you a non-exclusive, royalty free license to use TGIFImage as set forth below...

TFontComboBox

TFontListBox Component ver 1.01 and TFontComboBox Component ver 1.01

Created 06-29-1998 by Jimmy Theo (theo@elang.stts.ac.id)

Last Updated 12-16-98

These components are freeware.

Double Metaphone

Double Metaphone (c) 1998, 1999 by Lawrence Philips

Slightly modified by Kevin Atkinson.

MySpell

MySpell is a simple spell checker that uses affix compression and is modelled after the spell checker ispell. *It has subsequently been superseded by the compatible "Hunspell" spell checker.*

Version 3.0 + pre3.1

Copyright 2002 Kevin B. Hendricks, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

And Contributors (see MySpell CONTRIBUTORS file). All rights reserved.

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RTFLabel

RTF-formatted label component.

Author: TMS Software

Copyright © 1999-2002

E-mail: info@tmsssoftware.com

Web: <http://www.tmsssoftware.com>

This component is freeware for non-commercial applications.

TdfsMRUFileList

A Most Recently Used (MRU) File List component, version: 2.67

Copyright (C) 2000-2001, Brad Stowers. All Rights Reserved.

ibstowers@delphifreestuff.com

You are granted a non-exclusive, royalty-free right to produce and distribute compiled binary files (executables, DLLs, etc.) that are built with any of the DFS source code unless specifically stated otherwise....

TABExtProgressBar

Enhanced progress bar component, Version 1.1.

Copyright © 2001-2002 Aaron Bockover.

Portions Copyright © 2000 Harold Howe and bcbdev.com.

E-mail: mail@aaronbock.net

Web: <http://www.aaronbock.net>

The control is open source and freeware. You may redistribute the control if you want, but please mention where it came from. You may distribute programs that use the control without any restriction.

2. Calendar Algorithm Sources

Some of the sources consulted while researching the Age/Date Calculator include -

“Mapping Time, The Calendar and Its History” by E. G. Richards, Oxford, 1999.

Bill Gray's open-source code at projectpluto.com.

“Calendrical Calculations” by Nachum Dershowitz and Edward M. Reingold
Software - Practice & Experience, Vol. 20, no. 9, September, 1990.

“Calendrical Calculations, II: Three Historical Calendars” by Edward M. Reingold, Nachum Dershowitz and Stewart M. Clamen
Software - Practice & Experience, Vol. 23, no. 4, April, 1993.