– Gedcom –

Service Programs

User Guide

Part 2

- Gedcom Start Center – in Part 1
- **Gedcom Conversion**
- Gedcom Reduction – in Part 3
- Gedcom Sorting – in Part 1
- Gedcom Structure Analysis – in Part 1
- Gedcom Renumbering – in Part 1
- Gedcom Validation – in Part 4
- Gedcom Duplicate / Merge / Sync – in Part 5
- Gedcom Listings – in Part 6

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All changes to the previous version are colored

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1 Introduction

This document is the part 2 of the User-Guide of the „Gedcom Service Programs“. Described is the program

- Gedcom Conversion
  allows the modification of erroneous text and date values, changing of Gedcom tags, correction of certain Gedcom structures and the elimination of specific lines of the ged-file exported by various Genealogy programs.

The details for the following subjects are described in part 1 of the document.

- Introduction
- Copyrights and License Conditions
- Support, Download & Installation
- Start of Program
- Gedcom Definitions
- Files used
  - Gedcom file (ged-file)
  - Language files
  - Protocol- / Log file
  - Folders for storing files

1.1 Description

Gedcom files are not always setup according to the specifications. Gedcom files, created by various genealogy programs, using the same data, differ in some cases quite considerably. To reduce or minimize at least the loss of data during exchanging Gedcom files between different programs this program allows the modification of erroneous text and date values, changing of Gedcom tags, correction of certain Gedcom structures and the elimination of specific lines of the ged-file. Due to the actual specifics of the Gedcom export by the genealogy programs "Brother's Keeper" and "Legacy", the program was originally initiated.

Note: There is NO automatic conversion to GEDCOM 7.x format of ged files conforming to GEDCOM Standard 5.5/5.5.1.

1.1.1 Coding of the ged file

Coding – what's that?
The coding defines by which character set the Gedcom file was created.

GEDCOM 7.x files are, according the standard, always coded as **UTF-8**.

The Gedcom Standard **5.5.1** defines among others:

- ASCII: Is the built-in binary code for representing characters in all PC's. ASCII was originally developed for communications and uses only seven bits per character, providing 128 combinations that include upper and lower case alphabetic letters, the numeric digits and special symbols such as the $ and %. The first 32 characters are set aside for communications and printer control.
- ANSEL: An ANSI character set that supports diacritical marks for Latin-based foreign languages. It uses the additional 128 values provided by the eighth bit of the byte to store the diacritic for that character.
- UTF-8: A format in the Unicode coding system that uses from one to four bytes. When coding the English language, only one byte is used per character like regular ASCII encoding. It is able to represent any character in the Unicode standard, yet is backwards compatible with ASCII. For these reasons, it is steadily becoming the preferred encoding on the internet and for communication.

Beside these in the past ANSI became a "quasi-standard", which is not part of the Standard 5.5.1. The ANSI-standard character set defines 256 characters. The first 128 are ASCII, and the second 128 contain math and foreign language symbols, which are, based on the local settings, different on each PC.

The program can process ASCII, ANSI, ANSEL and UTF-8 coded Gedcom files. The output Gedcom file will , after a recoding, only be coded in UTF-8 and ANSI.

During conversion the original file will remain unchanged. The name of the new file will be created from the

original file name plus an added "_a" for an ANSI coded resp. "_u" for an UTF-8 coded file and all changed to lower case. So "MyData.ged" will become "mydata_a.ged" or "mydata_u.ged".

1.1.2 Date Conversion

Gedcom files (ged-files) are expecting Date values in the form of "DATE DD MON YYYY" or the special form "DATE xxx DD MON YYYY" resp. "DATE yyy DD MON YYYY zzz DD MON YYYY". Each DATE line will be checked according the selected options and modified if required. Before converting DATE texts, tabs are converted to spaces.

Valid date formats are described in the attachment of the User Guide – part 1.

1.2 Reading the Data

- After starting the conversion following sequence will be followed
- Reading the gcsd control file.
- Reading the ged-file, checking for basic errors, conversion according group 1.1, writing a temporary ged-file.
  - Spaces at the beginning of every line will be eliminated.
  - Multiple consecutive spaces in a DATE line will be reduced to 1 space without notice.
  - Every line with "@"-characters will be checked for tabulators. Tabulators found after a "@"-character will be deleted without any message.
  - The text will be converted i.a. to another coding.
  - The data will be converted according group 1.1, if selected.
  - The converted data will be written to a temporary file.
- Reading the temporary file for conversion.
  - In case of selected options of group 1 an additional reading cycle will take place. During the 1st reading only the relations, Note records and/or Source records will be processed.
  - The persons (INDI) and family (FAM) records will be read and processed record by record. For every record the selected options of group 1.1 .. 1.4, 2.1 .. 2.5, 3.1 .. 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1 .. 6.3, 7.1 and finally group X will be processed successively. In every group the options will be processed from top to bottom.
  - Every DATE line will be converted before any conversion to upper case as specified by the Gedcom Specification,. This has to be considered during specifying of the text definitions.
    Excluded are only:
    - If within the DATE text an opening parenthesis "(" is found, all text following the 1st parenthesis will not change to uppercase.
    - DATE text without at least two digit numbers within the text.
    - All DATE lines with free formed text, typified by bracketed text, e.g. "2 DATE (Eastern 1920). These will be taken unchanged without any further DATE checking. Other options still will apply. The number of lines will be listed as additional info in the log-file.
- After completion of conversion of groups 1-7 the new ged-file will be stored.
- For conversion according group X (Transfer of text between person- and family data) a new reading of the whole new ged-file and, after successful transfer of the texts the final writing of the ged-file will be done.

1.3 Checking of DATE values

With this program the date values will be tested against the standard Gedcom specification and optionally against German date format and German text uncertainties. The checking will be done after all conversions of group 1 to 7. All none-conforming values will be written to the log-file.

Date values ending with "B.C." resp. "BCE" (before Christi) and also their further base structure is according the standard, will be considered as correct.

Date values with none-Gregorian text will be considered as correct without any further checking.

See also GSP User Guide 1 Chapter "Checking of DATE values" and the appendix "Date Formats".

1.4 Files

1.4.1 Conversion Definition file (gcsd-file)

This file stores the options and text definitions specified at the main screen. The example files at the download area of the homepage may be used and modified according the personal needs. The gcsd-file is coded in UTF-8 if characters are included, which are not represented by ANSI.

1.4.2 Protocol- / Log file

The name of the log file will be composed from the name of the ged-file with an attached "_con.log", e.g. "my.ged" results in "my.ged_con.log". For details see the User Guide part 1 at section “Introduction”.

1.4.3 Processing of gdz files

If a gdz file is processed instead of a ged file, after completion of the processing of the ged file contained in the old gdz file a new gdz file is created with the name of the old gdz file, extended by "_sor". This is saved in the folder of the old gdz file. The new ged file created during processing is saved twice

- with the filename of the gdz file with appended "_sor.ged" in the folder of the gdz file. This provides it for the "Edit" button.
- with the same filename of the ged file of the old gdz file in the new gdz file. As standard this is "gedcom.ged".

In the new gdz file all media files of the old gdz file are copied.

General information about gdz files and their loading can be found in the User Guide Part 1 in Chapter 5 "Files".

2 Main screen

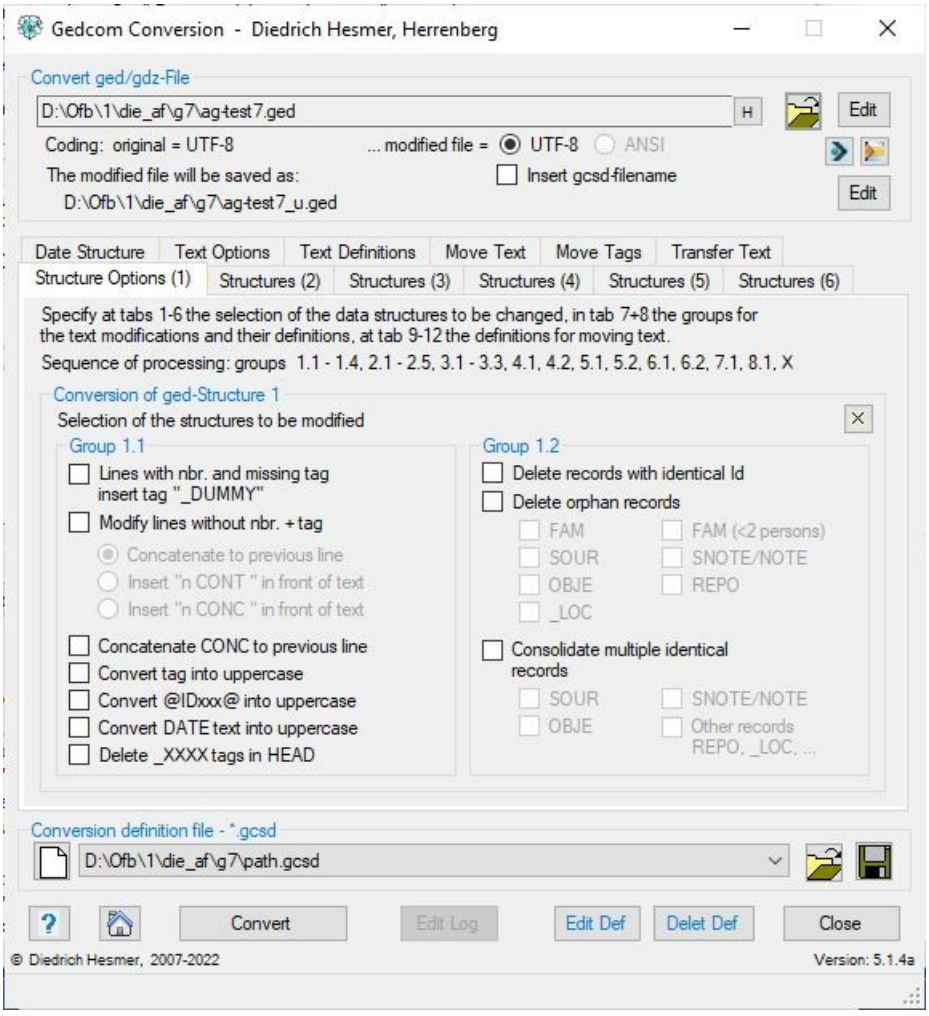


Fig 1: Screen Gedcom Conversion + Tab "Structure Options (1)"

After start of the program the following screen shows up. The name of the last loaded gcsd- file, if found in an ini-file, will be reloaded.

This screen has 12 tabs and allows the viewing and modification of the options and definitions:

7 tabs to select the options for structures to be modified of the Gedcom file and to select the options for changing text of defined parts of the Gedcom file.

1 tab to specify the text definitions for the selected changes of text.

4 tabs to modify the structure by moving resp. transferring tags, text or lines.

- Pushing the respective a new gcsd-file or ged- resp. gdz-file will be loaded.
- Pushing a folder (e.g. "C:\Data\Gedcom\files\") and name for the Conversion definition file will be defined and the file stored as "gcsd-file". This file contains all settings specified by all the tabs for reuse.
- Pushing ***"Edit"*** by the left mouse button opens the ged-file by the text editor for viewing, defined by the "Base-Settings" of the OFB resp. Gedcom Start Center. Alternatively the standard text editor will be used. Pushing the right mouse button starts "*GedShow*" with the ged-file.
- With the optional "***H***" button to the right of the loaded ged file the HEAD record of the ged file is displayed in the browser.
- The or button between the 2 Edit buttons starts directly the file comparison by the program "DiffMerge" or "WinMerge" if the program is installed (see "Utility Programs" at the Home page).
- At ***Coding*** the coding of the actual ged file will be shown.

For the ***modified file*** as options for coding ***UTF-8*** (standard) and ***ANSI*** are available. If the original file is coded in UTF-8 already, no ANSI option will be available and the modified file will be coded in UTF-8 also.
Note: If a re-coding will be done, as warning the text "*modified file"* will be colored in **orange**.

- By ***Insert gcsd-filename*** the part of the gcsd-filename left of the point will be inserted to the file name of the modified ged-file. This shows by which gcsd-file the ged-file has been converted.
- Pushing  all fields will be set to their initial value.
- A click on the "DropDown" Element for the gcsd-selection file opens a list with the recent used gssd files, up to the number defined at "Settings" in the Start-Center. Selecting one of these files will load this file.
- Pushing ***?*** opens the user guide.
- Pushing the ***house*** opens the GSP homepage by the browser.
- Pushing ***Convert*** line-by-line the ged-file will be read, converted and written back. Empty lines and leading spaces per line will be eliminated. After conversion a message window will pop-up giving information about the modifications.
- Pushing ***Edit log*** opens the log-file by the text editor for viewing, defined by the "Base-Settings" of the OFB program resp. Gedcom Start Center. Alternatively the standard text editor will be used.
- By ***Edit Def*** a file with all active definitions will be created and loaded by the text-editor defined at the OFB resp. Gedcom Start Center at "Base settings". Alternatively the standard editor will be used.
- By ***Del Def*** the file with the active definitions will be deleted.
- Pushing ***Close*** exits the program and creates an ini-file containing the gcsd-filenames for reload.
- Messages will be written to the lower part of the screen.
- By the ***"X"*** in every tab described below all options of the tab will be deselected.

2.1 Tab "Structure Options (1)"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Group 1***. These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

Note: The replacement of the following described relations and the record numbers will be done already during reading of the data. This has to be considered for the later definitions.

2.1.1 Group 1.1

Lines with nbr. and missing tag

Several programs are creating a faulty Gedcom export, by exporting lines with

- only a level-number, but without a tag. For these lines a space and the tag "_DUMMY" will be added to the digit.
- a level-number followed by two spaces and then any text, but without a tag. For these lines the tag "_DUMMY" will be inserted between the two spaces.

In case these data are not useful, they can be modified or even deleted including the sub-tags within the same run.

Modify lines without nbr. + tag

Several programs are creating a faulty Gedcom export, by exporting lines without level-number and tag. These usually are lines for continuation of the text of the previous line, but including an illegal line feed.

3 options to correct this error are provided:

- ***Concatenate to line before*** appends the text of the faulty line to the previous line. A space will be inserted.
- ***Insert "n CONT " in front of text*** inserts in front of the text a "CONT" Tag and the correct level number.
- ***Insert "n CONTC" in front of text*** inserts in front of the text a "CONC" Tag and the correct level number.

Concatenate CONC to previous line

Appends the text of every CONC line directly to the text of the previous line.

Note: This option is performed internally automatically if the "Split lines >255 characters" option is selected in group 6.1.

Convert tag into uppercase

Checks the tag names and converts lowercase characters into uppercase.

Convert @IDxxx@ into uppercase

Checks the record and their reference numbers and converts lowercase characters into uppercase.

Convert DATE text into uppercase

Checks the DATE values and converts lowercase characters into uppercase. Texts written in brackets (..) are not converted.

Delete _XXXX tags in HEAD

Deletes all user-defined tags and their sub-tags in HEAD.

2.1.2 Group 1.2

Delete orphan records

This performs a checking of orphan records – not referenced within the ged-file – and deletes those records.

Selectable are:

- ***SNOTE/NOTE*** Note records
- ***SOUR*** Source records
- ***OBJE*** Media records
- ***FAM*** Family records – checks all FAM records, if their Id-numbers are used as FAMC a/o FAMS within the INDI records. Deleted will be:
  - ***FAM*** – every record without reference will be deleted. This option excludes the next 2 options.
  - ***FAM (<2 persons)*** – only those records without references with less than 2 persons (HUSB, WIFE, CHIL) will be deleted. In combination with the next option affected records with more than 1 person can be repaired.

Consolidate multiple identical records

This performs a checking of multiple identical records and

- Replaces the record numbers of such records.
- Eliminates the records concerned.

Selectable are:

- ***SNOTE/NOTE*** Note records
- ***SOUR*** Source records
- ***OBJE*** Media records
- ***Other records*** all other records of the ged-file except INDI, FAM, SUBM + SUBN

2.2 Tab "Structures (2)"

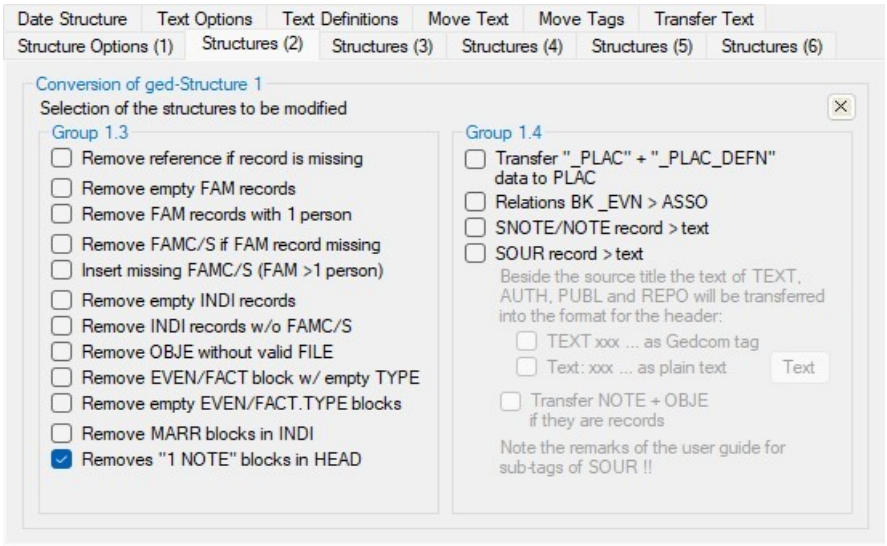


Fig 2: Tab "Structure Options (2)"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Group 1***. These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.2.1 Group 1.3

Remove reference if record is missing

This removes orphaned reference lines with their sub-tags if the referenced INDI record does not exist. The reference values of the tags ALIA, ASSO, _ASSO, CHIL, FAMC, FAMS, HUSB, _LOC, NOTE, OBJE, REPO, SNOTE, SOUR, SUBM and WIFE will be checked.

Remove empty FAM records

This will delete FAM records without any HUSB, WIFE and CHIL tag.

Remove FAM records with 1 person

This will delete FAM records with only 1 HUSB, WIFE or CHIL tag, independent of any other content. In addition the related FAMC and FAMS lines of the INDI record will be removed.

Remove FAMC + FAMS if FAM record missing

For all INDI records the reference numbers of FAMC and FAMS tags will be checked for their existence. If missing the respective FAMC and FAMS lines will be removed.

Insert missing FAMC + FAMS (FAM >1 person)

All INDI records will be checked for FAMC and FAMS tags and the FAM records for CHIL, HUSB and WIFE tags. If missing FAMC and FAMS entries will be detected, these will be appended to the end of every concerned INDI record. But this will be done only, if more than 1 person (HUSB, WIFE, CHIL) is included within the FAM record.

Remove empty INDI records

This will remove INDI records that consist of only 2 lines and contain "1 NAME / /" as the 2nd line.

Remove INDI records w/o FAMC/S

This will delete INDI records with no FAMC and FAMS tag, independent of any other content. These are single persons without any familiar relation.

Remove OBJE w/o valid FILE

For all OBJE blocks the text of FILE is analyzed. If invalid FILE entries are found, the OBJE block is removed. Invalid entries are:

- Text ends with ".", "/" or "\".
- No text exists.

Remove EVEN/FACT block w/ empty TYPE

Removes all EVEN resp. FACT blocks with all their sub-tags, whose TYPE has no text.

Remove empty EVEN/FACT.TYPE blocks

Removes all EVEN resp. FACT blocks which have no other sub-tags than TYPE. Only EVEN resp. FACT entries without following text will be tested.

Remove MARR blocks in INDI

Removes all MARR blocks in INDI records. MARR is only valid for FAM records.

Remove NOTE blocks in HEAD

Removes all NOTE blocks in HEAD record.

2.2.2 Group 1.4

Transfer "_PLAC" + "_PLAC_DEFN" data to PLAC

Some programs store place data of type MAP with LATI + LONG and/or _GOV in "0 _PLAC" or "0 _PLAC_DEFN" records. This does not correspond to the standard.

This option leads to the transfer into the normal form. For all "2 PLAC xxx" occurrences the MAP and _GOV structures with correct level numbers are inserted at the end of the respective PLAC block, if not already present. The "0 _PLAC" or "0 _PLAC_DEFN" records are all removed.

Relations BK _EVN > ASSO

"Brothers Keeper" is using for "relations" the tags "_EVN" combined with "ASSO". This is not according to the standard.

This option allows the conversion to the standard form "ASSO". During conversion for christening (tag "CHR" and "BAPM") the relation "Godfather" will be used, for all other events "Witness" as used originally by BK. If required, these terms may be modified by the option "Change text".

SNOTE/NOTE record > text

In case ged-files are storing the note data in SNOTE resp. NOTE records and the Genealogy program importing these ged-files are not using SNOTE resp. NOTE records, this option allows the conversion of those records to NOTE text. Here the SNOTE resp. NOTE texts and the texts of the following CONT and CONC lines will be inserted at the appropriate positions of the ged-file as NOTE text and the SNOTE resp. NOTE records will be deleted. All additional tags of the record will not be used.

SOUR record > text

In case ged-files are storing the SOUR data in SOUR records and the Genealogy program importing these ged-files are not using SOUR records, this option allows the conversion of SOUR records to SOUR text. Here the TITL text from the SOUR record will be inserted at the appropriate positions of the ged-file as SOUR text. and the SOUR records will be deleted. All additional tags of the SOUR record will not be used.

(May be changed on special request.)

In addition to the TITL text from the source record the texts of the tags TEXT, AUTH (Author), PUBL (Publication) and REPO (Repository) can be transferred optionally. For REPO the text of the NAME Tags from the REPO record will be inserted.

For transfer 2 alternatives are available:

- ***TEXT xxx … as Gedcom tag***: the transfer includes the tags in the form:
  n SOUR xxx (Text of TITL)
  n+1 CONT TEXT xxx
  n+1 CONT AUTH xxx
  n+1 CONT PUBL xxx
  n+1 CONT REPO xxx (Text of NAME)
  In case of additional CONC- or CONT-lines after above tags, these will be included accordingly. These alternative is in favor of programs, which could interpret such tags and rebuild a new source record.
- ***Text: xxx … as plain text***: the transfer will be done as above, except the additional tags will be replaced by their plain names in the form:
  n SOUR xxx (Text of TITL)
  n+1 CONT Text: xxx
  n+1 CONT Author: xxx
  n+1 CONT Publication: xxx
  n+1 CONT Repository: xxx (Text of NAME)
  Here also additional CONC- or CONT-lines will be taken into account. These alternative is in favor of programs, which can't interpret such tags, because they don't know source records.
  The button ***Text*** opens the Screen "Edit Sour Texts" - see page 46 for entering desired namings of the 4 stated tags above.

Option ***Transfer NOTE + OBJE if they are records*** will transfer these tags with the record numbers. They will be stored as follows:

n SOUR xxx
n+1 … (already existing tags)
n+1 NOTE @Xxx@
n+1 OBJE @Xxx@

Imbedded NOTE and OBJE will not be processed.

Notes regarding sub-tags of SOUR:

Available are 2 versions of source information: the imbedded format (left) and the format using source records (right). Both have different sub-tags as shown at the table.

```
n SOUR text {1:1}
+1 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
+1 TEXT text {0:M}
+2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
+1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
+1 OBJE Structure {0:M}
+1 QUAY text {0:1}
or
```

```
n SOUR @Xnn@ {1:1}
+1 PAGE text {0:1}
+2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
+1 DATA {0:1}
+2 DATE {0:1}
+2 TEXT {0:M}
+3 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
+1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
+1 OBJE Structure {0:M}
+1 QUAY text {0:1}
```

Table 1: SOUR Structure

If a source record is converted to text the tags PAGE and DATA with their possible sub-tags are no valid tags any more. To save a possible page information, in addition to above option the option following options should be selected: at tab "Text Options" the "Change start of line" and at tab "Text Definitions" the Data group "Change start of line". As "old Value" enter "2 PAGE" and as "new Value" enter "2 NOTE page:". The same is valid for number 3 and if required 4. By this the PAGE information will be stored as NOTE with the naming (here page:). The information for DATA will be kept 1:1 , but will most likely be lost during import by another program.

Note: For the OFB program above notes are not relevant, because the OFB is processing PAGE and DATA with DATE and TEXT without problem.

2.3 Tab "Structures (3)"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Groups 2*** . These are hard coded by the program and

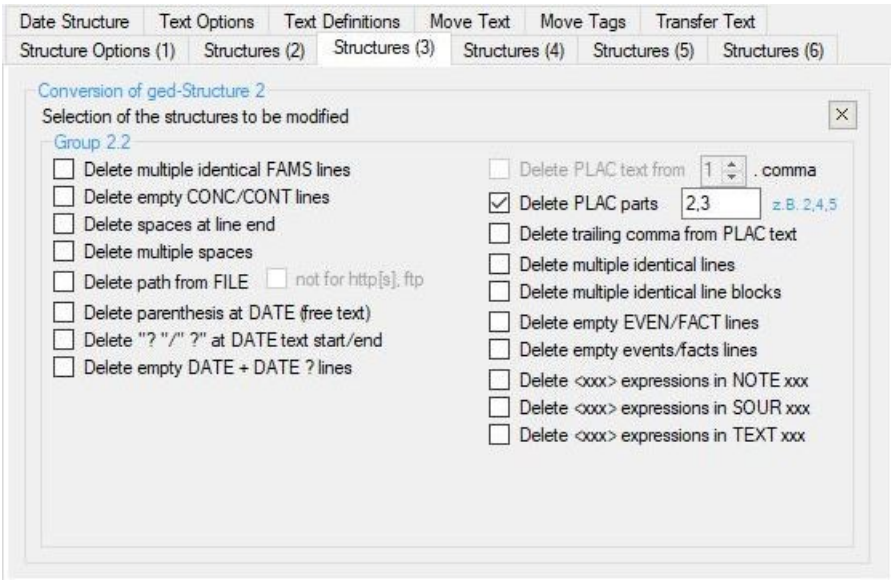


Fig 3: Tab "Structure Options (3)"

therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.3.1 Group 2.2

Delete multiple FAMS lines

This will delete multiple identical consecutive FAMS lines. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "Ahnenforscher".

Delete empty CONC/CONT lines

This will delete CONC and CONT-lines without any attribute text or only spaces as text. Excepted are those empty CONT lines direct in front of a CONC line.

Delete multiple Spaces

This allows the changes of multiple spaces to just 1 space. No change will be made to the end of CONT lines and to CONC lines in general. Every line will be checked.

Note: The deletion will be done at the end during writing the new ged-file.

Delete spaces at line end

This will delete all spaces at the end of all lines. Excluded are the lines with the tag CONC.

Delete path info in FILE

In case ged-files are storing the path information of the media in the FILE tag of the media (OBJE tag) and the Genealogy program importing these ged-files are not using the path information, this option allows the deletion of the path info from the FILE.

Optionally, "***not for http[s], ftp***" can be used to exclude removing for Internet files whose paths start with "http", "https" or "ftp".

Delete parenthesis at DATE (text)

Deletes at parenthetic DATE text the outer parenthesis.
Note: This will be done before any change due to "Text Options".

Delete "? "/" ?" at DATE text start/end

This will delete the combination of "question mark and space" at start of and "space and question mark" at end of any DATE text.

Delete empty DATE + DATE ? lines

This will delete DATE-lines without any attribute text or only a "?".

Delete PLAC text from #. comma

This allows to delete PLAC texts starting from the comma, defined by the selection field. Allowed are the values 1 .. 9. The text of all PLAC tags will be checked.

Delete PLAC parts ...

This can be used to remove parts of text from PLAC texts whose hierarchical entries are separated by commas. The parts to be removed must be entered in the adjacent text field. Allowed entries are the values 1 ... 9, the comma and the backspace key. All PLAC texts are checked. The counting method starts with “1”. All commas are retained.

Note: In case there are no text parts left after the change, the original text will be kept unchanged.

Delete trailing comma from PLAC text

This deletes all trailing commas fromPLAC texts. The text of all PLAC tags will be checked.

Delete multiple identical lines

This will delete multiple identical consecutive lines. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "MyHeritage". Excluded are CONT lines.

Delete multiple identical line blocks

This allows the removal of multiple identical level-1 line blocks within INDI and FAM records. These are level-1 tag lines with all their sub tags. This is a 1:1 comparison, i.e. the lines must be identical in order and text.

Delete empty EVEN/FACT lines

Removes level-1 EVEN and FACT lines in INDI and FAM records that have no text or sub-tags and therefore contain no data.

Delete empty event/facts lines

The level-1 lines in INDI and FAM records that have neither text nor sub tags, and therefore contain no data, are removed. EVEN and FACT lines will not be checked.

Note: This option should not be used together with "1 INDI/FAM Tag" > "1 INDI/FAM Tag Y", because this eliminates all candidates for the option. Therefor the option will be deactivated automatically.

Delete <xxx> expressions in NOTE xxx

All expressions in angle brackets (CSS and HTML commands) are eliminated. NOTE records and embedded NOTE texts with the subordinated CONC and CONT lines are scanned.

Delete <xxx> expressions in SOUR xxx

All expressions in angle brackets (CSS and HTML commands) are eliminated. SOUR texts with the subordinated CONC and CONT lines are scanned.

Delete <xxx> expressions in TEXT xxx

All expressions in angle brackets (CSS and HTML commands) are eliminated. TEXT texts with the subordinated CONC and CONT lines are scanned.

2.4 Tab "Structures (4)"

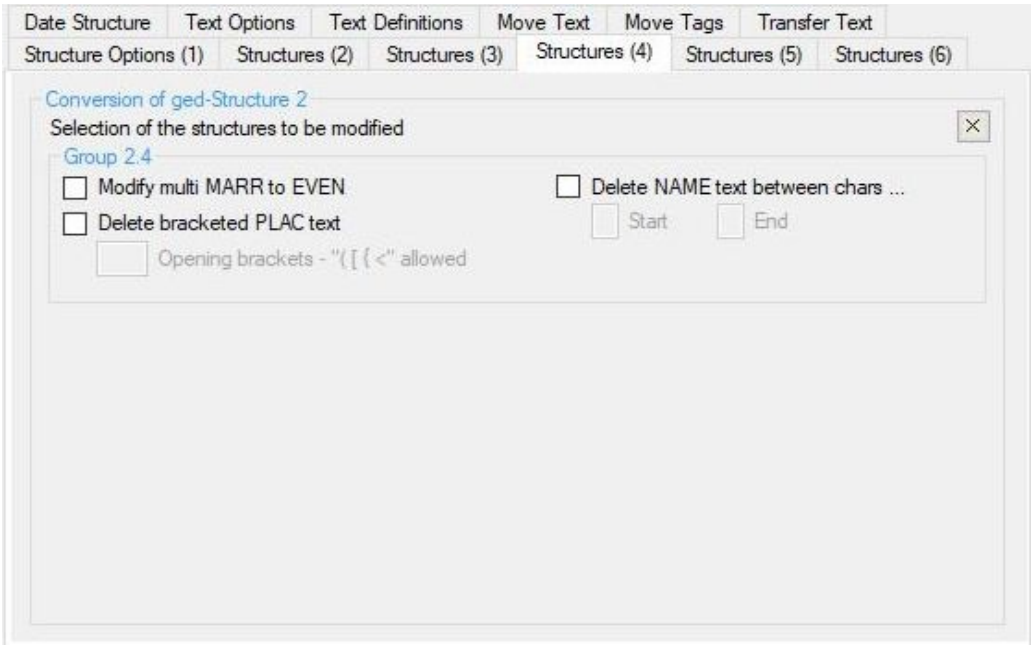


Fig 4: Tab "Structure Options (4)"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Group 4***. These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.4.1 Group 2.4

Modify multi MARR in EVEN

This allows in case of multiple MARR tags within a FAM record to change the MARR tag to an EVEN tag, except the 1st MARR. The sub-structures remain unchanged. All FAM records will be checked.

Delete bracketed PLAC text

This allows to remove bracketed text phrases in place names. The text of all PLAC tags will be checked.

At ***opening brackets - "(< { [" allowed*** the required opening brackets have to be entered. Only these 4 characters and the backspace key are allowed.

Delete NAME text between chars ...

This can be used to delete text parts that are between the defined characters in NAME texts, including these characters. All NAME texts in INDI records are checked.

Enter 1 character each as ***Start*** and ***End***. All special characters (except /) and the backspace key are allowed.

2.5 Tab "Structures (5)"

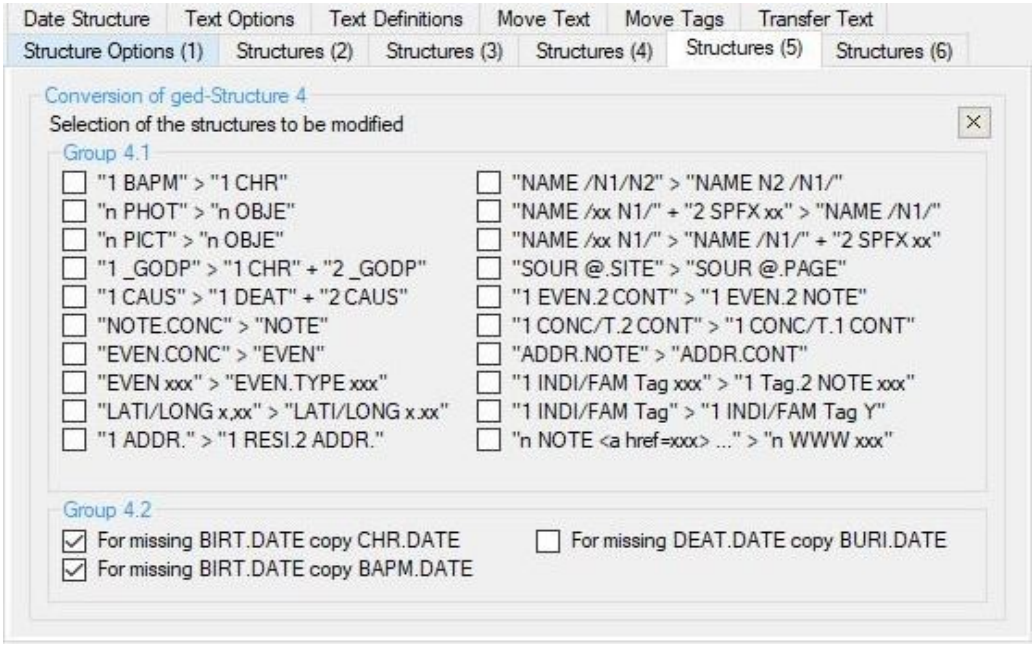


Fig 5: Tab "Structure Options (5)"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Group 6*** These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.5.1 Group 4.1

"1 BAPM" > "1 CHR"

Replaces the 1st occurrence of "1 BAPM" for each person by "1 CHR" except the "1 CHR" already exists for the person. Because the OFB program uses CHR for the christening data field, BAPM tags in the ged-file caused by the settings of the program "Brother's Keeper" can be modified..

```
1 BAPM                  will be converted to    1 CHR
2 DATE 15 MAY 1900                              2 DATE 15 MAY 1900
```

"n PHOT" > "n OBJE"

Replaces every occurrence of "n PHOT xxx" to "n OBJE" and the next line "n+1 FILE xxx". Level "n" may be 1", "2", ... The attribute "xxx" is the file name of the media file. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "GenProfi Stammbaum".

```
2 PHOT ../bild.jpg      will be converted to    2 OBJE
                                                3 FILE ../bild.jpg
```

"n PICT" > "n OBJE"

Replaces every occurrence of "n PICT xxx" and the next line "n+1 TEXT zzz" to "n OBJE" and the next lines "n+1 FILE xxx" and "n+1 TITL zzz". Level "n" may be 1", "2", ... The attribute "xxx" is the filename of the media file. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "Gen+".

```
2 PICT ../bild.jpg      will be converted to    2 OBJE
3 TEXT naming                                   3 FILE ../bild.jpg
                                                3 TITL naming
```

"1 _GODP" > "1 CHR" + "2 _GODP"

Replaces every occurrence of "1 _GODP" by "2 _GODP" and moves the block to "1 CHR". The level numbers of the sub tags will be adjusted. Allows to move the godparents to the christening event instead of getting them at the person level and to correct ged-files created by the program "Omega".

```
1 _GODP person name      will be converted to      1 CHR
2 SOUR xxx                                         2 _GODP person name
                                                   3 SOUR xxx
```

"1 CAUS" > "1 DEAT" + "2 CAUS"

Replaces every occurrence of "1 CAUS" by "2 CAUS" and moves the block to "1 DEAT". The level numbers of sub tags will be fixed to "2" and related to DEAT. CAUS doesn't accept sub tags. Allows to move the cause for death to the died event instead of getting them at the person level and to correct ged-files created by the program "Reunion".

```
1 CAUS for death         will be converted to      1 DEAT
2 SOUR xxx                                         2 CAUS for death
                                                   2 SOUR xxx
```

"NOTE.CONC" > "NOTE"

If immediately below a line starting with "n NOTE" one or more lines are following starting with "n+1 CONC" the texts of CONC will be appended to the NOTE text and the CONC lines deleted.

```
2 NOTE text0             will be converted to      2 NOTE text0text1text2
3 CONC text1
3 CONC text2
```

"EVEN.CONC" > "EVEN"

If immediately below a line starting with "n EVEN" or "n FACT" one or more lines are following starting with "n+1 CONC" the texts of CONC will be appended to the EVEN resp. FACT text and the CONC lines deleted.

```
2 EVEN text0             will be converted to      2 EVEN text0text1text2
3 CONC text1
3 CONC text2
```

"EVEN xxx" > "EVEN.TYPE xxx"

Exists an attribute "xxx" after an EVEN tag → "n EVEN xxx" and there is no sub-tag TYPE, a new line with TYPE line will be inserted and the "xxx" moved from EVEN to TYPE.

```
2 EVEN text              will be converted to      2 EVEN
(no TYPE tag)                                      3 TYPE text
```

"LATI/LONG x,xx" > "LATI/LONG x.xx"

Replaces the comma (,) in the longitudes and latitudes by a point (.).

```
n LATI 47,12345          will be converted to      n LATI 47.12345
```

"1 ADDR". > "1 RESI.2 ADDR."

A "1 ADDR" address structure at level 1 will be converted to a "1 RESI" structure with a subordinated "2 ADDR" structure. This will be done for all INDI and FAM records.

```
1 ADDR                   will be converted to      1 RESI
with all sub-tags                                  2 ADDR
                                                   with adjusted sub-tags
```

"NAME /N1/N2" > "NAME N2 /N1/"

Exchanges the name parts given name (N2) and surname (N1) if a line starts with "1 NAME /". Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "PAF" with incorrect export settings.

```
1 NAME /Smith/John       will be converted to      1 NAME John /Smith/
```

"NAME /xx N1/ + 2 SPFX" xx > "NAME /N1/"

If the sub-tag "2 SPFX xx" of tag "1 NAME /xx N1/" exists, it will be checked, if the surname part "/xx N1/" of NAME starts with the text "xx" of SPFX. In this case the "xx" at the beginning of the surname will be deleted. In an also existing "2 SURN" these text phrases also will be deleted.

```
1 NAME Pedro/de la Rosa/     will be converted to     1 NAME Pedro /Rosa/
2 SPFX de la                                          2 SPFX de la
```

"NAME /xx N1/" > "NAME /N1/ + 2 SPFX xx"

Starts a surname N1 at the NAME Tag by text phrases with only lower case text parts (e.g. "de la", "von", "van der", "van't"), these will be deleted from the surname and transferred to a next line "2 SPFX xx". In an also existing "2 SURN" these text phrases also will be deleted.

```
1 NAME Pedro/de la Rosa/     will be converted to     1 NAME Pedro /Rosa/
                                                      2 SPFX de la
```

"SOUR @.SITE" > "SOUR @.PAGE"

If immediately below a line starting with "n SOUR @" a line follows starting with "n+1 SITE", this will be converted to "n+1 PAGE". Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "Gen+".

```
2 SOUR @S01@                 will be converted to     2 SOUR @S01@
3 SITE text                                           3 PAGE text
```

"1 EVEN.2 CONT" > "1 EVEN.2 NOTE"

If after a line, which begins with "1 EVEN" one or more lines follow, which begin with "2 CONT", then these are converted into "2 NOTE" with adapted level numbers for subordinated CONT/CONC lines. By this errors in ged files e.g. of the program "TNG" can be corrected.

```
1 EVEN text1                 will be converted to     1 EVEN
2 CONT text2                                          2 NOTE text1
2 CONT text3                                          3 CONT text2
                                                      3 CONT text3
1 EVEN                       will be converted to     1 EVEN
2 CONT text1                                          2 NOTE text1
2 CONT text2                                          3 CONT text2
```

"1 CONC/T.2 CONT" > "1 CONC/T.1 CONT"

If immediately below a line starting with "1 CONC" or "1 CONT" one or more lines are following starting with "2 CONT", these will be converted to "1 CONT". Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "Legacy".

```
1 CONT text                  will be converted to     1 CONT text
2 CONT text                                           1 CONT text
```

"ADDR.NOTE" > "ADDR.CONT"

If within a tag block of "ADDR" a NOTE tag is found, this will be renamed to CONT and for his sub-tags, if existing, the level-nbr will be corrected. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "WinAhnen". This will be done for all levels of ADDR.

```
1 ADDR text                  will be converted to     1 ADDR text
2 NOTE text                                           2 CONT text
3 CONT text                                           2 CONT text
```

"1 INDI/FAM Tag xxx" > "1 Tag.2 NOTE xxx"

The following level-1 event tags of the INDI + FAM records may have no following text except "Y" according the Gedcom specification. If such a tag with text is found, the text after the tag will be deleted and inserted immediately thereafter as "2 NOTE text". If CONC + CONT lines are following, they will be adjusted. Concerned tags:
ADOP ANUL BAPM BARM BASM BIRT BLES BURI CENS CHRA CONF CREM DEAT DIV DIVF EMIG ENGA FCOM GRAD IMMI MARB MARC MARL MARR MARS NATU ORDN PROB RETI WILL.
Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "FTM".

```
1 BIRT text1                    will be converted to    1 BIRT
2 CONC text2                                            2 NOTE text1
                                                        3 CONT text2
```

"1 INDI/FAM Tag" > "1 INDI/FAM Tag Y"

Empty tags BAPM CHR BIRT BURI DEAT DIV MARR without text and sub-tags will have a "Y" appended. This indicates that the event has taken place. If these occurrences are multiple, the further entries are deleted.

```
1 BIRT                          will be converted to    1 BIRT Y
1 BIRT
```

Note: This option can not be used together with "Delete empty event/facts lines", because this eliminates all candidates for the option. Therefor the option will be deactivated automatically.

"n NOTE ..." > "n WWW xxx"

Expressions in the form "n NOTE ..." or "n NOTE ... " are converted to "n WWW xxx". Thereby all following CONC lines are linked to the NOTE line. If other subordinated lines are found, no conversion is done. Further texts after the or are lost.

```
1 NOTE <p><a
href="https://archive.org/details/deutschesgeschle342koer/page/n599">https://
archive.org/details/deutschesgeschle342koer/page/n599</a></p>further text
```

will be converted to

```
1 WWW https://archive.org/details/deutschesgeschle342koer/page/n599
```

2.5.2 Group 4.2

For missing BIRT.DATE copy CHR.DATE

If a birth date is missing, the christening date (if existing) can be copied. The entire DATE text is copied. If the BIRT line is missing, it is inserted above the DATE line.

For missing BIRT.DATE copy BAPM.DATE

If a birth date is missing, the baptism date (if existing) can be copied. The entire DATE text is copied. If the BIRT line is missing, it is inserted above the DATE line.
Note: If both are selected (CHR and BAPM) the sequence ist 1st CHR then BAPM.

For missing DEAT.DATE copy BURI.DATE

If a death date is missing, the burial date (if existing) can be copied. The entire DATE text is copied. If the DEAT line is missing, it is inserted above the DATE line.

2.6 Tab "Structures (6)"

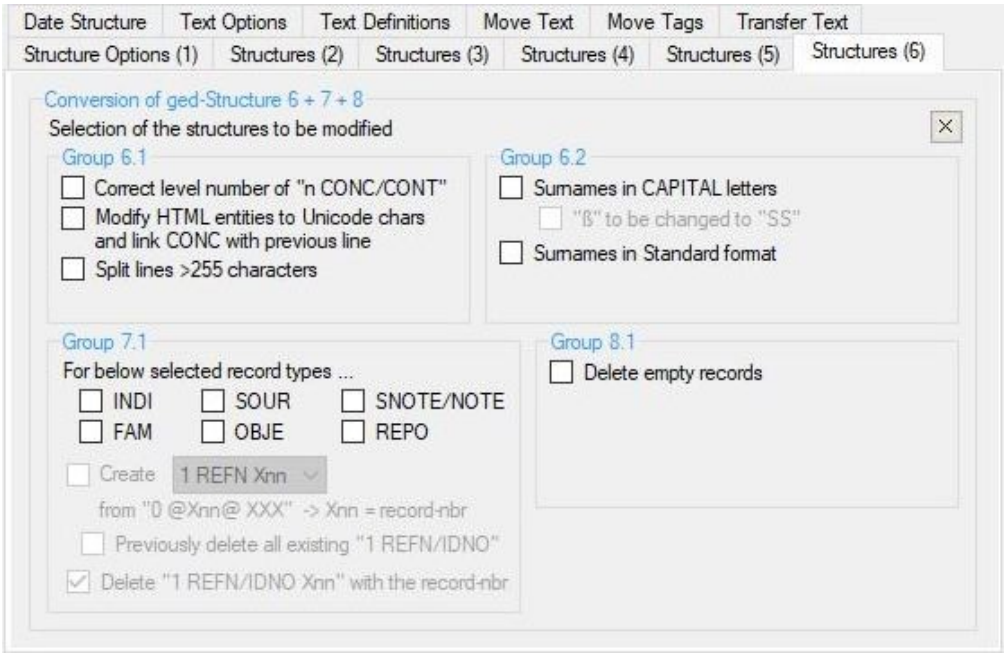


Fig 6: Tab "Structure Options (6)"

Offers the options for *Conversion of structures – Group 7.* These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.6.1 Group 6.1

Correct level "n" of "n CONC/CONT"

All CONC and CONT lines will be checked for correct numbering and modified if necessary. If immediately below a line starting with "2 TAG" ("TAG" stands for any tag, e.g. NOTE) one or more lines are following starting with "2 CONC" or "2 CONT", these will be converted to "3 CONC" or "3 CONT". This will be done for all tags and all levels. Helps to correct errors in ged files of the program "GES-2000".

```
2 NOTE text                    will be converted to    2 NOTE text
2 CONT text                                            3 CONT text
2 CONC text                                            3 CONC text
```

Modify HTML entities to Unicode chars and link CONC with previous line

This converts all HTML entities to Unicode characters, e.g. "ä" to "ä". To do this, the texts of the CONC lines are appended to their respective preceding lines. A UTF-8 encoded ged file is required. All data records that contain at least one "&" character are checked.

```
2 NOTE Die Stra&szlig;e is    will be converted to   2 NOTE Die Straße ist nass
3 CONC t nass und &ouml;lig.                         und ölig.
3 CONT &Uuml;bermorgen ...                           3 CONT Übermorgen ...
```

Split lines >255 characters

All lines, exceeding a length of 255 characters, will be splitted to multiple lines of max 255 characters. the 1st line will stay with the original tag, for all following the CONC tag will be used

```
1 NOTE long_text               will be converted to    1 NOTE 1st_line_text
                                                       2 CONC 2nd_line_text
                                                       2 CONC … remaining_text
```

For splitting, the first attempt is made to split within a word. If this is not possible (no word found within the first 255 characters), an attempt is made to split at the end of a word or character. If this is not possible (no

character found within the first 255 characters - all just spaces), the rest of the text is exported unsplit.

Note: If this option is selected, the option "Concatenate CONC to previous line" of group 1.1 will be executed automatically.

2.6.2 Group 6.2

Surnames in CAPITAL letters

This converts all surnames as part of the NAME tag to capital letters. All parts of the surname will be affected, e.g. "von der Crone" will become "VON DER CRONE".

Optional by ***"ß" to be changed to "SS"*** the German "ß" will be modified accordingly. By standard, the "ß" remains unchanged due to the system software.

Surnames in Standard format

This converts all surnames as part of the NAME tag and the SURN subtags of the INDI record to a standard format. The following rules apply:

- For the last word of the surname, the 1st letter is always written in capital letters, the rest in small letters.
- For surnames separated by "-", the parts are converted individually.
- If the surname consists of several words separated by " ", then a search is starting from the first word, for the first word that has a length of at least 5 characters or contains a "-" character and
  - starting from that word and all further words are converted according to the above definitions.
  - all words before that word are converted to lowercase.

"HESMER" and "hESMER" → "Hesmer" (last word)
"VON DER CRONE" → "von der Crone" (only last part of surname)
"MAYER-VORFELDER" → "Mayer-Vorfelder" (all parts of the surname, separated by "-")
"vON der lippe mAYER-VORFELDER aL"T → "von der Lippe Mayer-Vorfelde Alt" (all words from min 5 chars)
"vON der Lipp mAYER-VORFELDER aLT" → "von der lipp Mayer-Vorfelde Alt" (all words from min 5 chars)
"alt" → "Alt" (last word)

2.6.3 Group 7.1

For below selected record types ...

Depending on the selection of following option, for all selected record types (INDI, FAM, NOTE, SOUR, REPO, OBJE) following actions will be performed: For all INDI records the INDI numbers imbedded between @..@ will be used to create a new line "1 REFN Ixx" at the end of the record.

- ***… create [xxx] from*** … Copies for the above selected record types the record number "Xnn" out of "0 @Xnn@ XXX", creates with it optional a "***1 REFN Xnn***" or "***1 IDNO Xnn***" line and appends this line as last line to the record concerned.
  - ***Previously delete all existing "1 REFN/IDNO"*** deletes EVERY existing "1 REFN/IDNO" line of above selected record types, even those, containing other data than "Xnn".
    If only REFN/IDNO with "Xnn" should be deleted, 2 conversions must be performed, 1st run with the following option, 2nd run with the above option.
- ***… delete "1 REFN/IDNO Xnn" with the record-nbr*** deletes for the above selected record types those "1 REFN Xnn" resp. "1 IDNO Xnn" lines, whose "Xnn" complies to the record number. No new line will be appended to the record.

Note: In case you would like to convert an existing "2 REFN" into "1 REFN", you can do this with Group 2.3 "Move/DeleteTag block" page 29.

2.6.4 Group 8.1

Delete empty records

Removes all records without content except INDI and FAM. These are records that consist of only 1 line and contain no text after the record tag. In addition all references will be deleted.

2.7 Tab "Date Structure"

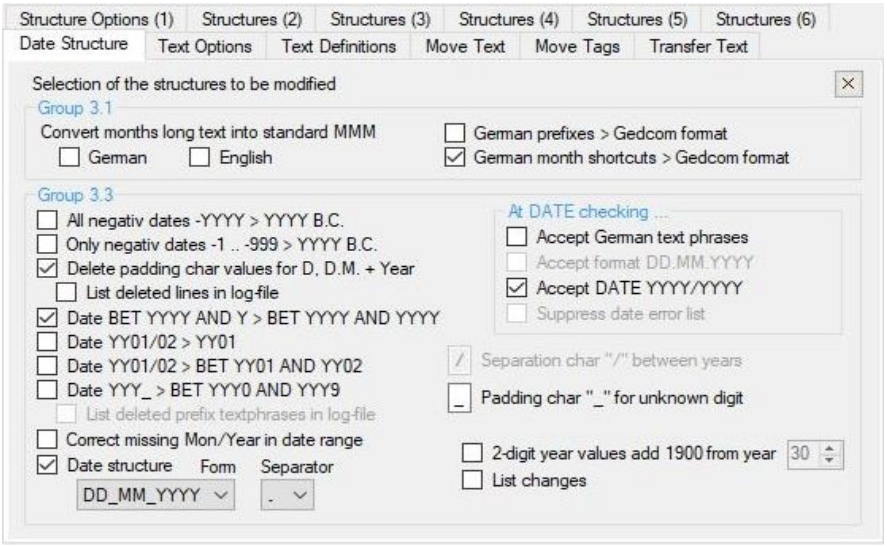


Fig 7: Tab "Date Structure"

Offers the options for ***Conversion of structures – Groups 3***. These are hard coded by the program and therefor not changeable.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

2.7.1 Group 3.1

The output will always be in upper case.

Convert months long text into standard MMM

Converts all German and/or English full written names of months into the 3-chars Gedcom format MMM. Following text will be converted – independent of upper or lower case

- German: Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember
- English: January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Selecting this option, it is no longer necessary to define these changes by group 3.2 "Text Options" > "Change DATE text".

German prefixes > Gedcom format

Converts following German written date prefixes into the Gedcom format – independent of upper or lower case

- AB, BER, BIS, CA., CA , ERR., ERR, GESCHÄTZT, NACH, SEIT, UM, UND, UNG, VON, VOR, ZWISCHEN, ZW., ZW

Selecting this option, it is no longer necessary to define these changes by group 3.2 "Text Options" > "Change DATE text".

German month shortcuts > Gedcom format

Converts following German written month shortcuts into the Gedcom format – independent of upper or lower case

- DEZ, MAI, MRZ, MÄR, OCT

Selecting this option, it is no longer necessary to define these changes by group 3.2 "Text Options" > "Change DATE text".

2.7.2 Group 3.3

Before executing the options of this group, all multiple spaces in the DATE text are converted to one space.

All negative dates -YYYY > YYYY B.C.

Changes all negative dates, exclusively consisting a 1- to 4-digit years value (calculated without leading "0"), into a 4-digit years value (I.a. with leading "0") and an appended "B.C." for "before Christi". Between "-" and the 1st digit a space is allowed.

Only negative dates -1 .. -999 > JJJJ B.C.

Changes all negative dates, exclusively consisting a 1- to 3-digit years value (calculated without leading "0"), into a 4-digit years value (I.a. with leading "0") and an appended "B.C." for "before Christi". Between "-" and the 1st digit a space is allowed.

This allows to modify date values with a format "-1xxx" by the below described option "Date YY01/02..." into the BEF/TO format.

Delete padding char values for DD., DD.MM. + Year

I date values are not available or incomplete, sometimes they will be entered in the faulty format "__.__.1860", "BEF __.10.1860", "__.__.____" or "5.8.____".

Padding values of "__.__." for DD.MM. resp. "__." for DD. Will be eliminated. The values of day and month may be 1 or 2 digits. The padding char defined below will be used.

Ends the DATE text with padding chars (note the leading dot) in the format ".____", ".___", ".__" or "._", a missing year value will be assumed and the DATE line will be deleted..

List deleted lines in log-file

Lists the content of those lines with missing year values.

Date BET YYYY AND Y > BET YYYY AND YYYY

Date values some times will be entered in the incomplete format "BET 1820 AND 2" or "FROM 1820 TO 25". The 2nd date may consist of 1 or 2 digits. These will be changed to "BET 1820 AND 1822", "FROM 1820 TO 1825".

The whole text string must be composed of 4 parts, where the 1st and 3rd part must contain a prefix text, the 1st date must contain 4 digits at the end of the text for the year and the 2nd date must contain only 1 or 2 digits. No padding char or separation char are allowed in the DATE string.

Date YY01/02 > YY01

For double date values, separated by the specified separation character, the first date "YY01", including an existing prefix text, will remain from the date "YY01/02". The second date "YY02" is eliminated. The following conditions are required:

- Only 1 separation character is allowed.
- "YY02" must be numeric and build by 1-4 digits, i.e. only a years value allowed.

Following forms will be converted (here "/" separation char between dates): "1900/1901", "1863/7", "ABT 1868/72", "bef 4/5", "aft 9.12.2008/10", "MAR 1820/30".

Not converted will be "4/5.1950", "AUG/SEP 1925", "2.1611/7.1613", "5./7.10.1900", "28.1./5.2.1900" or "28.12.1899/2.1.1900".

Date YY01/02 > BET YY01 AND YY02

Incorrect date texts in the format "1900/1901", "1863/7", "1868/72" , "4/5.1950", "AUG/SEP 1925", "9.12.2008/10", "2.1611/7.1613", "5./7.10.1900", "28.1./5.2.1900" or "28.12.1899/2.1.1900" will be transferred to the "between ... / and ..." format, e.g. "BET AUG 1925 AND SEP 1925" or "BET 9.12.2008 AND 9.12.2010". The latter must be further converted by the following described "DD.MM.YYYY structure" option. The date text may contain only 1 separation character. If a date text starts with a date prefix, e.g. "ABT

JAN/FEB 1810" those will be eliminated and the date text modified to "BET JAN 1810 AND FEB 1810". If a prefix is found at another position than at the beginning, the line will not be processed.

Date text in the format "/1900", "/1.2.1850" resp. "1863/", "10.2000/" will be changed to the "before …" resp. "after ..." format, e.g. "BEF 1900", "BEF 1.2.1850" resp. "AFT 1863", "AFT 10.2000". Prefix text also will be deleted.

This form BET .. AND, BEF and AFT is used for all event tags and user-defined level-1 tags _XXX.

For attribute tags the form FROM .. TO, TO and FROM will be used. These tags are CAST, DSCR, EDUC, FACT, IDNO, NATI, NCHI, NMR, OCCU, PROP, RELI, RESI, SSN and TITL.

Date YYY_ > BET YYY0 AND YYY9

For unreadable dates quite often a fill character will be used, which leads to an erroneous format, like "186_", "18__", "24 FEB 195_", "15._.1830", "1_.2.1800", "_.1_.1800", "9 ___ 1910" or "___ 1613". These will be modified to the "between ... / and ..." format, e.g. "BET FEB 1950 AND FEB 1959" or "BET JAN 1613 AND DEC 1613". If necessary the date must be further converted by the following described "DD.MM.YYYY structure" option. The date text may contain only for 1 time unit (DD, MM or YYYY) padding characters. For DD only "1_" or "2_" will be modified, for MM "1_", "__" or "_" and YYYY 1..3 continuous padding chars at the end of the text. If a date prefix is included, e.g. "ABT 181_" those will be eliminated and the date text modified to "BET 1810 AND 1819".

No modification will be done for DD = "_2" - "2" = any digit 0..9.

This form BET .. AND, BEF and AFT is used for all event tags and user-defined level-1 tags _XXX.

For attribute tags the form FROM .. TO, TO and FROM will be used. For the tags see above option.

List deleted prefix text phrases in log-file

If during the above 2 date options prefix values have been eliminated, this option will write all those date changes for a later control to the log file. The concerning lines are marked by a " mod > " indicator..

Correct missing Mon/Year in date range

Date text for ranges "FROM xxx TO yyy " resp.. "BET xxx AND yyy" are entered sometimes in the incomplete format "FROM 15 JAN TO 25 FEB 2005" resp. "from 1 to 12 sep 1950". Here the years resp. month and years value for the 1st date are missing. By this option the program tries to extract the year resp. month and year value from the 2nd date to insert this at the 1st date.

Note: With this option automatically the option "*Accept German text phrases*" will be used internally.

`FROM 15 JAN TO 25 FEB 2005`	will be converted to	`FROM 15 JAN 2005 TO 25 FEB 2005`
`BET Apr AND 20 MAY 1870`		`BET APR 1870 AND 20 MAY 1870`
from 1 to 12 sep 1950		`FROM 1 SEP 1950 TO 12 SEP 1950`

"DD.MM.YYYY" Structure

Date values in none-standard format will be converted to DD MON YYYY or MON YYYY (if DD = 0) oder YYYY (if MM = 0).

`2 DATE 15.05.1900` will be converted to `2 DATE 15 MAY 1900`

For selection are available:

- Select ***Date format*** for the conversion: "DD_MM_YYYY", "MM_DD_YYYY" or "YYYY_MM_DD" are available.
- Select ***Date separator:*** **"."** **"/"** **"-"** " " (space) are available.

2-digit year values add 1900 from year

Date values with faulty 2-digit year numbers, e.g. "15 DEC 57", "15.12.57" or "12/15/57", can be corrected to 1957 resp. in 2057, depending on the following definition:

- Select the years value. Starting with the defined years value a 19 will be put in front of the actual 2 digits value, if the actual value is lower, a 20 will be inserted. Available are the values 20 .. 99.
  Note: Only the last 2 characters of a DATE line will be checked for numerical values and the character in front of these for the following separation characters **"."** **"/"** **"-"** " " (space). This is important for DATE lines with 2 dates in the format "FROM Date1 TO Date2" or "BET Date1 AND Date2" only Date2 will be

checked and modified, but not Date1.
To avoid collisions with option "Date YY01/02 > BET YY01 AND YY02" (see above) only those date values will be modified which don't contain 3 digits in front of the last but two. Therefor the combination "*###S##" will NOT be modified, because 3 or more digits (#) are in front of the separation (S) character.

List changes

This will list all changes of any DATE line changed by these options. The list will be appended to the log file and contains "Line-nbr -> text old => text new".

Padding char "_" for unknown digit

Press the key for the required character. Only 1 character is allowed. Not allowed are the date separator and the separation character and the space. If a key stroke is not accepted, that character is not allowed.

Separation char "/" between years

Press the key for the required character. Only 1 character is allowed. Not allowed are the date separator and the padding character and the space. If a key stroke is not accepted, that character is not allowed.

At DATE checking …

If none of the date structure options of group 3.2 is selected, always a date checking according Gedcom standard will be performed. In addition the checking can be expanded:

- ***Accept German text phrases*** for month names and uncertainties. The accepted phrases are described in the attachment of user guide 1.
- ***Accept format DD.MM.YYYY*** will take this German format as correct.
- ***Accept DATE YYYY/YYYY*** accepts this format without any prefix text.
- By ***Suppress date error list*** a checking will be performed, but no date errors written to the log-file.

2.8 Tab "Text Options"

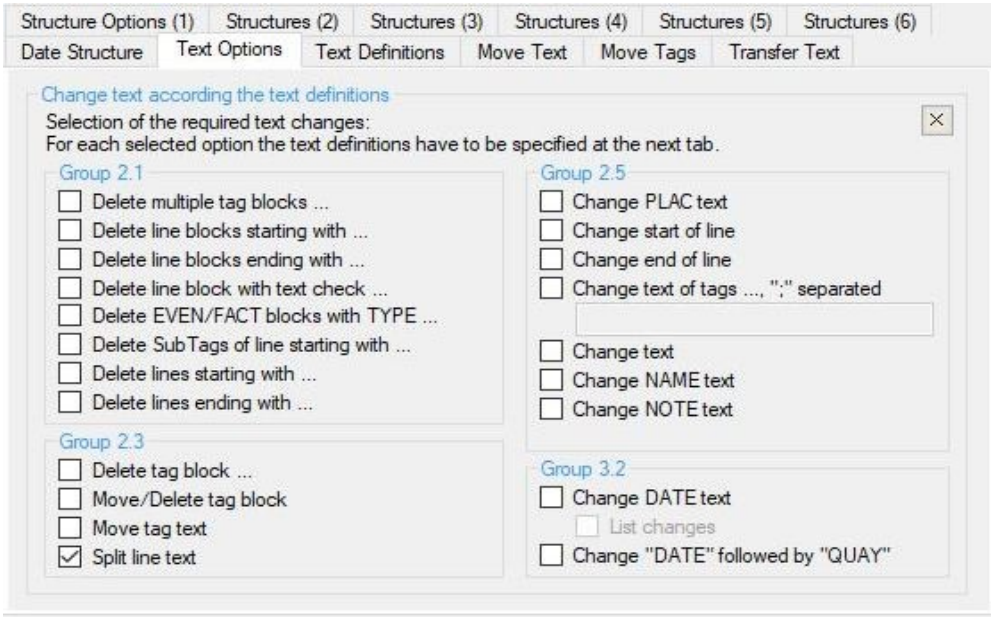


Fig 8: Tab "Text Options"

Offers the options for ***Change text .*** For each option selected, the text definitions have to be specified by the tab "Text Definitions". Only selected options will be processed, even if more text definitions exists.
If no option at all is selected, the first line will be colored in red.

A selected option is colored "red" as long as no text definition is specified for this option at the next tab.

2.8.1 Group 2.1

Delete multiple tag blocks

This allows for INDI and FAM records for multiple occurring level-1 tags the elimination of the concerned lines and their sub-lines from the ged-file. starting with their 2nd occurrence. The tag names to be checked have to be entered for this group.

Delete line blocks starting with

This allows the elimination of the concerned lines and their sub-lines from the ged-file. The definition is a "text phrase". Every line will be checked. Because the check is starting at position 1 of each line, the "text phrase" must start with level and the tag name. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.
Note: Take special care while specifying the definitions.

Delete line blocks ending with

This allows the elimination of the concerned lines and their sub-lines from the ged-file. The definition is a "text phrase". Every line will be checked. Because the end of any line will be checked – spaces at the end will **not** be considered – it may be necessary to enter the text starting with the tag name. The "text phrase" may not end with a space. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.
Note: Take special care while specifying the definitions.

Delete line block with text check

In opposition to the above two options, where the text is only checked at the beginning or end of a line, the text is checked within the line. Therefore, in addition to a start-tag definition, a check-tag with check text must also be defined. All tag blocks (start tag and all subsequent lines with higher level nmbr up to the next line with the same or lower level nmbr) will be deleted, in which the defined check text is found.

See also chapter Screen for "Delete line block with text check" on page 35 for further details and specialties.

Delete EVEN/FACT blocks with TYPE

This allows the elimination of EVEN and FACT blocks, whose TYPE text corresponds to the definitions, and their sub-lines from the ged-file. The definition is a "text phrase" for the TYPE tag. The complete TYPE text must be entered and may not start and end with a space.

Delete SubTags of line starting with

This allows the elimination of all sub-lines of the concerned line from the ged-file. The definition is a "text phrase". Every line will be checked. Because the check is starting at position 1 of each line, the "text phrase" must start with level and the tag name. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.

Example: Specifying "1 RELI" as text phrase, all sub-tags of RELI will be eliminated, but the RELI line will completely stay unchanged.

Delete lines starting with

This allows the elimination of whole lines from the ged-file. All lines, starting with one of the specified definitions, will be eliminated. The definition is a "text phrase". Every line will be checked. Because the check is starting at position 1 of each line, the "text phrase" must start with level and the tag name. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.
Note: Take special care while specifying the definitions. Only the lines found will be eliminated, not potential sub-lines. If the "text phrase" is

```
1 NOTE Witness / Pate of:
```

the line `1 NOTE Witness / Pate of: Eva MAYER #5935 christen...` will be deleted.

Delete lines ending with

This allows the elimination of whole lines from the ged-file. All lines, ending with one of the specified definitions, will be eliminated. The definition is a "text phrase". Every line will be checked. Because the end of any line will be checked – spaces at the end will **not** be considered – it is recommended to enter the text starting with the tag name. The "text phrase" may not end with a space. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.
Note: Take special care while specifying the definitions. Only the lines found will be eliminated, not potential sub-lines. If the "text phrase" is

```
"DATE BEF"
```

the line `"... DATE BEF"` will be deleted.

2.8.2 Group 2.3

Delete tag block

This allows the elimination of tag blocks – level-1, level-2 or level-3 tags with all their sub-tags – in defined record types.

The format of the required input is "RecordType.Tags1.Tag2.Tag3":

- ***RecordType n***ame of the record to be analyzed: INDI FAM NOTE SOUR OBJE REPO _LOC or any other name. If nothing is entered, all record types will be analyzed. Exceptions are HEAD TRLR SUBM SUBN.
- ***Tag1*** name of the level-1 tags, to be analyzed/deleted, e.g. BIRT NAME REFN WILL MARR NOTE SOUR or any other. If nothing is entered, all level-1 tags will be analyzed. Exceptions are CONC CONT.
- ***Tag2*** name of the level-2 tags, to be analyzed/deleted, e.g. DATE NOTE SOUR AGE FILE or any other, except CONC CONT. If nothing is entered, depending on Tag3, all level-2 tags will be analyzed or the checking will be skipped.
- ***Tag3*** name of the level-3 tags, to be analyzed/deleted, e.g. PLAC MEDI TYPE AGE FILE or any other, except CONC CONT. If nothing is entered, the checking will be skipped.

The input text must include 3 dots as separator, no blank space is allowed and at least 1 of the values for Tag1, Tag2 and Tag3 must be defined.

Example input text:

INDI.WILL.DATE
Deletes only in INDI records all "2 DATE" lines with their sub-tags below of "1 WILL"

.EVEN.
Deletes in all records "1 EVEN" lines with their sub-tags

..NOTE
Deletes in all records and all level-1 tags all "2 NOTE" lines with their sub-tags

FAM.OBJE..TYPE
Deletes only in FAM records below of "1 OBJE" and all level-2 tags all "3 TYPE" lines with their sub-tags.

Exists after the deletion of the defined level-2 tag no further level-2 tag, the level-1 tag also will be deleted, as far as the tag doesn't include a text value. The same applies to level-3.

Move/Delete tag blocks

This allows for tag blocks, starting with "Move_Tag", which are found within an other tag "From_Tag", to be moved to the end of the affected record. In this case the level nbr. will be set to "1". All sub-tags found will be moved too and the level number adjusted. Optional these tag blocks may be deleted.

The format for both definitions is "LevelNbr TagName", where level nbr may be 1-9 and for the TagName the characters A-Z and "_" may be used.

If you define
Move_Tag: `3 NOTE` and From_Tag: `2 ADDR`

```
2 ADDR text                 wiill be converted to   2 ADDR text
3 CONT text                                         3 CONT text
3 NOTE text                                         ...
4 CONC text                                         1 NOTE text
...                                                 2 CONC text
```

Note: If "**Move_Tag**" starts with a "-" (**Minus-sign**), the tag block will be **deleted** from the record. By this the lines "3 NOTE" and "4 CONC" would be deleted from above example.

As a special case, the "From_Tag" can only consist of the level number "1". In this case, all level-1 tags are checked and the contents are adjusted according to the above definition, if necessary.

If you define
Move_Tag: `2 _ASSO` and From_Tag: `1`

```
2 _ASSO @Ixx@               is moved for each level 1   1 _ASSO @Ixx@
3 RELA text                 tag to the end of the       2 RELA text
...                         record                      ...
```

In this case, if the _ASSO should be changed to ASSO, the following must be defined in addition:
Group: 2.5 > Change start of line > "1 _ASSO" -> "1 ASSO"

Move Tag Text

This allows to move text from sub-tags "From_Tag" to their main-tag "To-Tag". The "From-Tag" may be located at any position below of its "To_Tag". After moving the line of "From_Tag" and all sub-tags, if any, will be deleted.

The format for both definitions is "LevelNbr TagName", where level nbr may be 1 and 2 and for the TagName the characters A-Z and "_" may be used. "To_Tag" always "1", "From_Tag" always "2".

If you define
"To_Tag": `1 _SCHOOLING` "From_Tag": `2 NOTE`

```
1 _SCHOOLING                Will be converted to    1 _SCHOOLING text
2 PLAC text                                         2 PLAC text
2 NOTE text                                         ...
3 SOUR text                                         The SOUR will be deleted
...
```

Split line text

This can be used to split lines of text into 2 lines. For this purpose, the level no., tag name, separator and 2 placeholders %1 and %2 are defined for the line to be split. The level no., tag name and placeholders %1 and %2 are also defined for the two new lines. The old line is replaced by the new line 1 and the new line 2 is inserted directly after it. This change can therefore only be made if the level number of the subsequent line is not greater than that of the old line.

See also chapter Screen for "Split line text" on page 37 for further details.

2.8.3 Group 2.5

Change PLAC Text

This allows the modification of the text or parts of the text following the PLAC tag. The modification will be done by "find & replace". The corresponding definitions have to be defined in this group. Every PLAC line will be checked.

Specialty:

- If "Old_Text" starts with a degree character "°", a change is only made if the entire text matches.
- If "Old_Text" starts with an asterisk character "*", only the end of the text is checked, i.e., if the PLAC text ends with the characters specified after the asterisk, these characters are exchanged with the new ones.

If specified
Old_Text: `Herrenberg` New_Text: `Hbg`
the wording
`2 PLAC Herrenberg-Oberjesingen` will be changed to `2 PLAC Hbg-Oberjesingen`

Change start of line

This allows the modification of text from the beginning of a line, i.e. the level, tag and parts of the text phrases. Every occurrence will be modified. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group. If specified

```
Old_Text:  1 _WITN     New_Text:  2 _WITN
     the   1 _WITN   changes to   2 _WITN
Old_Text:  2 QUAY f    New_Text:  2 NOTE text
     the   2 QUAY f  changes to   2 NOTE text
Old_Text:  2 QUAY /    New_Text:  2 TYPE Partner
     the   2 QUAY /  changes to   2 TYPE Partner
```

Specialty: With this option, 1 additional tag line can also be inserted, which changes the structure. The separation character "°" (degree character) is used for this in "New_Text". The structure for "New_Text" is: "Line_1°Line_2". When specifying

Old_Text: `2 NOTE http` New_Text: `2 OBJE°3 FILE http`
the `2 NOTE http://auswanderer.chronik-schw...`
changes to `2 OBJE`
`3 FILE http://auswanderer.chronik-schw...`

Note: This special feature will only be processed if the tag of "Old_Text" has no subordinate structures, e.g. 3 CONT xxx or 3 SOUR xxx.

Change end of line

This allows the modification of text at the end of a line, i.e. the level, tag and parts of the text phrases. Every occurrence will be modified. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group. If specified

```
Old_Text:  _REL p     New_Text:  _REL premarital
     the   2 _REL p  changes to   2 _REL premarital
```

Change Text of tags ...

This allows the modification of text for the defined tags and their sub-tags CONC + CONT. The modification will be done by "find & replace". The corresponding definitions have to be defined in this group. The tags to be checked are to be entered in the text field, several tags separated by semicolon ";". The texts of all specified tags are checked with their CONC/CONT sub-tags.

Change Text

This allows the modification of text at any position of the line. Use this option with care, because unmeant effects may arise. "Find & replace" will happen along the whole text. **Every** occurrence will be modified. The corresponding definitions have to be defined by this group.

Change NAME Text

This allows the modification of the text or parts of the text following the NAME tag. The modification will be done by "find & replace". The corresponding definitions have to be defined in this group. Every NAME line and the subordinated SURN and GIVN lines of all INDI records will be checked. If specified
Old_Text: "_" New_Text: " " (both without the ")
the wording

```
1 NAME John_Carlos
```
will be changed to
```
1 NAME John Carlos
```

Change NOTE Text

This allows the modification of the text or parts of the text following the NOTE tag and the sub-tags CONC + CONT. The modification will be done by "find & replace". The corresponding definitions have to be defined in this group. Every NOTE line of all records and every NOTE record will be checked. If specified
Old_Text: " and " New_Text: " + " (both without the ")
the wording

```
1 NOTE A and B
2 CONT C and D
```
will be changed to
```
1 NOTE A + B
2 CONT C + D
```

2.8.4 Group 3.2

Change DATE Text

Accepted text phrases for the special forms (prefix) are:

- xxx: BEF , AFT , ABT , EST , CAL for before , after , about , estimated, calculated
- yyy / zzz: FROM / TO for from / to or BET / AND for between / and
- The OFB program processes also SORT for "sorting". Here the date only will be used for sorting the event, but not put to screen or printout.

Valid phrases for months are JAN , FEB , MAR , APR , MAY , JUN , JUL , AUG , SEP , OCT , NOV , DEC. Because Genealogy programs partly accept generous input values for the dates, e.g. 15.12.1999 plus local language text phrases, this program allows a corresponding conversion. The definitions for wrong written text phrases of the prefixes and months have to be defined in this group, as long as they are not already corrected by group 3.1. If specified
Old_Text: `vor` New_Text: `BEF~` and also Old_Text: `DEZ` New_Text: `DEC`
the line `2 DATE vor10 DEZ 1900` will be changed to `2 DATE BEF 10 DEC 1900`

Specialties:

- If "Old_Text" starts with a "%" (Percent-sign), only the beginning of a line will be checked and modified, if applicable.
- By using %1 **and** %2 for "Old_Text" **and** "New_Text" 2 faulty character sequences can be corrected. Example: "Old_Text" = "AFT %1 BEF %2" and "New_Text" = "BET %1 AND %2" changes the text "AFT 1 MAY 1820 BEF 15 AUG 1820" into "BET 1 MAY 1820 AND 15 AUG 1820". The statements "%1" and "%2" must be used in both text strings exact 1 times.

- An input of "#" at start and/or end of "Old_Text" allows the check of "pattern" within the DATE text. Every "#" represents a digit. By this selective modifications can be performed between, before and after digits. Any number of "#" at start and end are allowed. For "New_Text" no "#" is allowed. Example: "Old_Text" = "##. #" and "New_Text" = "." changes the char sequence "digit digit dot space digit" to "digit digit dot digit". The digits masked behind the "#" will remain. "%" and "#" are not allowed jointly in the same "Old_Text".

List changes

This will list all changes of any DATE line changed by the "Change DATE Text" Option. The list will be appended to the log file and contains "Line-nbr -> text old => text new".

Change "DATE" followed by "QUAY"

The program "GES-2000" does not place the prefix into the DATE line, but in the following line as "QUAY #". The # stands for various small letters. The definitions for # and the corresponding prefix text phrases have to be be defined in this group. If specified

Old_Text: `QUAY u` New_Text: `ABT`

the structure

`2 DATE 15 MAY 1900`	will be changed to	`2 DATE ABT 15 MAY 1900`
`2 QUAY u`	and the QUAY line deleted	

All known structures of this type for "GES-2000" are included in the gcsd-file for "GES-2000".

Delete bracketed PLAC text

This allows to remove bracketed text phrases in place names. The text of all PLAC tags will be checked.

At ***opening brackets - “(< { [“ allowed*** the required opening brackets have to be entered. Only these 4 characters and the backspace key are allowed.

2.9 Tab "Text Definitions"

Here the required text changes will be defined.

Group "Text group"

For each option a separate text group is available for selection.

Group "Text definition for ..."

The list box shows the definitions already specified. according to the selected text group the screen will be modified.

2.9.1 Standard Screen

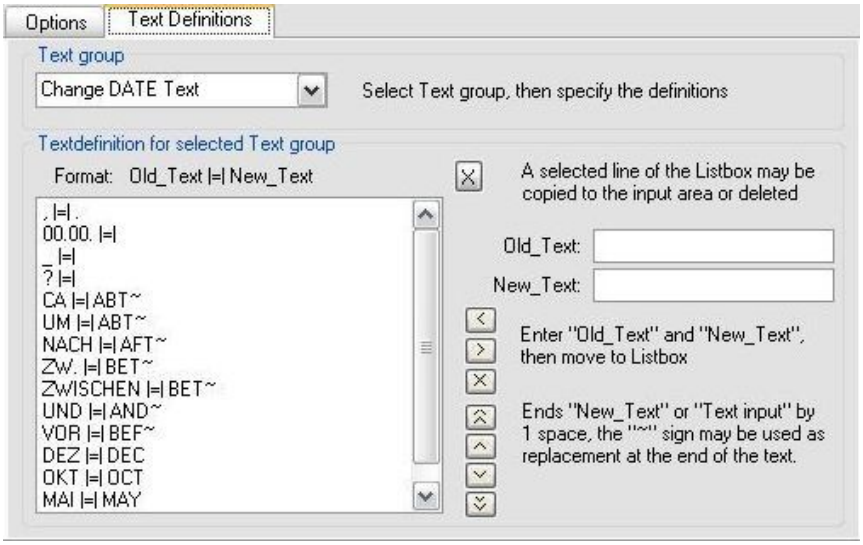


Fig 9: Tab "Text Definitions"

New definitions can be specified by entering "Old_Text" (text to be replaced) and "New_Text" (to replace the old text) resp. "From_Tag" (below of this tag the "Move_Tag" will be searched) and "Move_Tag" (this tag with his sub-tags will be moved or deleted). Semicolons ";" in the text phrases are not allowed!

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each "Old_Text" and "New_Text" by a tilde "~".

Note for Change DATE Text: If for "Text_Old" as 1st character the control character "%" is used, the checking and replacement will be done only at start of the text. The "%" itself will not be used for the checking.

Note for Move/Delete tag blocks: If for "Move_Tag" as 1st character the control character "-" (Minus-sign) is used, the tag block will be deleted from the record. The "-" itself will not be used for the checking.

- By < the input will be moved to the list box. The input text will
  - will replace all lower case letters to upper case for "Change DATE Text"
  - replace the current values if Old_Text is already stored
  - in case a line of the list box is marked, be inserted befor the marked line
  - otherwise will be added to the end of the list box
- By > a marked line of the list box will be copied to the input area for modification
- By × right of the list box a marked line of the list box will be deleted
- By ⌃⌃ and ⌄⌄ a marked line of the list box will be moved to the top resp. bottom of the list box, by ⌃ and ⌄ moved for 1 line up resp. down
- By × above the list box the whole list box will be cleared

2.9.2 Screen for "Delete lines …" + "Delete multiple ..."

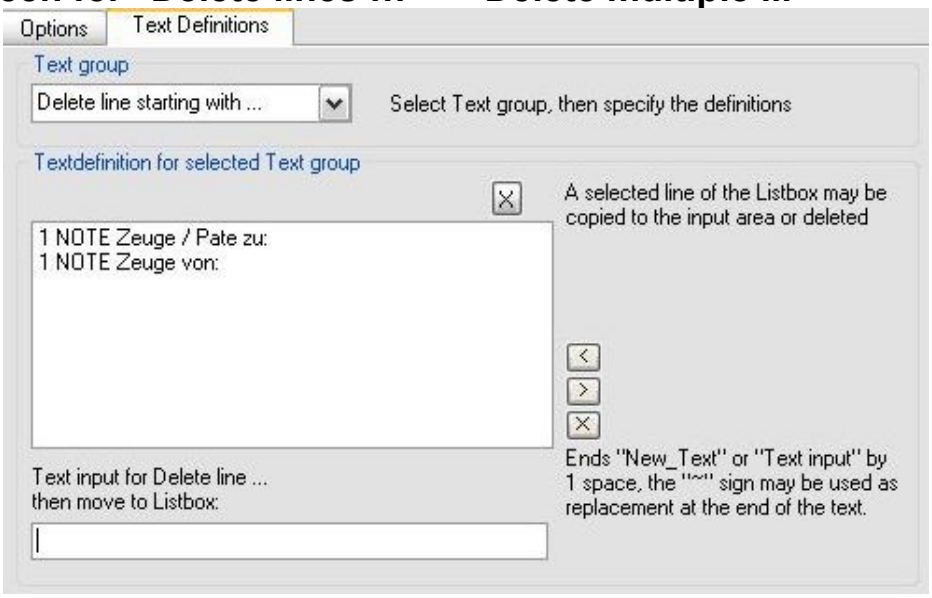


Fig 10: Text group"Delete lines ..."

For the text groups "**Delete lines starting with**" and "**Delete line blocks starting with**" only the text to be compared at the start of the line has to be entered. The screen is modified accordingly. In case "Text input" ends by a space, this may be substituted by a "~" tilde for better visibility.

For the text group **"Delete multiple tag blocks"** only the tag name has to be entered. Allowed are the characters "A-Z" and "_". Not accepted are the tags HUSB WIFE CHIL ASSO FAMC FAMS NOTE OBJE REPO SOUR SUBM SUBN, and for MARR a confirmation prompt will pop up.

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each "Text input ..." by a tilde "~".

2.9.3 Screen for "Delete line block with text check"

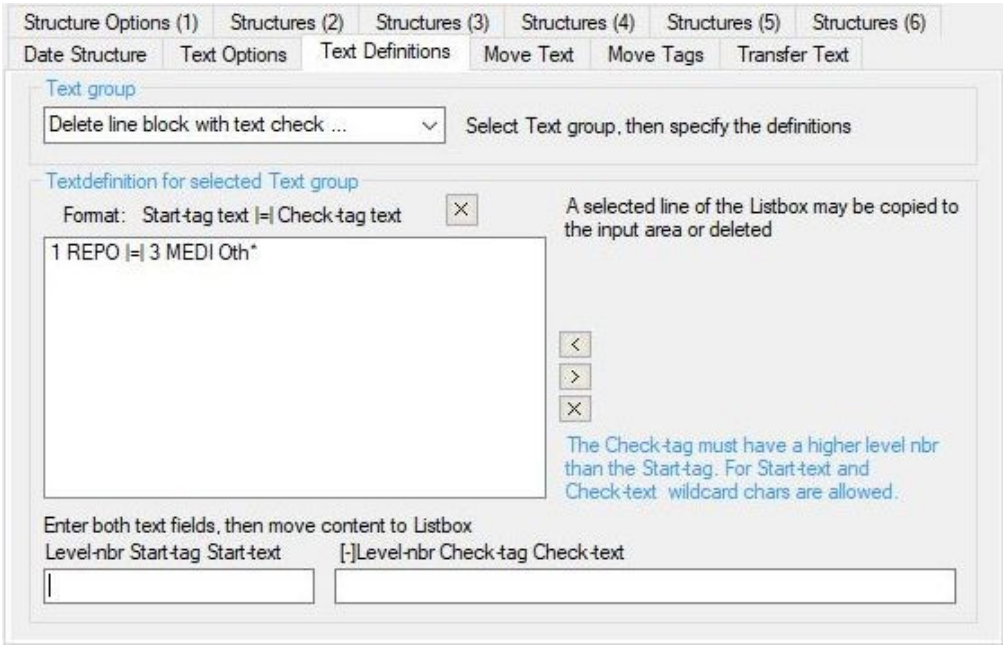


Fig 11: Text group "Delete line block with text check"

For the text group "**Delete line block with text check"** the definition of a line start for a start-tag and a definition of a line to be checked is required. The screen is modified accordingly.

Enter for a start line: the level nbr, a space and the name of a start-tag. Because the check scans the start of

every line of the ged-file a space and additional text may follow after the tag name. Without further specification the line is checked for this text. If "1 REPO" is entered, only lines with no further text after REPO will be found. If required for an extended search, a space and the desired start text, which may contain wildcards, must be specified. If "1 REPO @*" is specified, all lines beginning with "1 REPO @" will be found.

Enter for the line to be checked: the level nbr, a space, the name of the check-tag, a space and the check-text to search for. Since this text usually does not start immediately after the check-tag, a "*" should be entered as a wildcard before and after the text pattern. This will find all the lines to be checked that contain somewhere the text pattern enclosed by "*".

Speciality: Optional, a "-" (minus sign) can be entered as the first character of the line to be checked. This is used to check whether other tags with the level number of this line exists in the concerned block. If more are found, the block will **not** be deleted. See the example below.

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each "Text input ..." by a tilde "~".

As example, by the following definition the blue marked text block will be deleted:
Start line: "2 DATA" **Check line:** "3 TEXT *Instant Discover*"

```
1 SOUR @S4@                                  Will be    1 SOUR @S4@
2 PAGE Kurt Felix                            converted  2 PAGE Kurt Felix
2 DATA                                       to         2 QUAY 3
3 DATE 7 AUG 2015
3 TEXT By Instant Discovery™ added
2 QUAY 3
```

If "-3 TEXT *Instant Discover*" is entered as Check-tag + check text (minus sign at the beginning), the deletion is omitted.

See also "*Delete line block with text check*" on page 28.

A **special feature** applies to the SNOTE and NOTE data records. These can already contain a text in the line level-0. Enter here as

- Start line "0 * SNOTE*" or "0 * NOTE *"
- Check line: any text with wildcard characters at the beginning and/or end. This text is searched for in the level-0 line. If found, the whole record will be deleted. Not deleted are the pointers that point to the deleted records in the other records.

As example, by the following definition the record will be deleted:
Start line "0 * NOTE *" **Check line:** "*@ NOTE PEDI*"

```
0 @N1@ NOTE PEDI birth
0 @N7@ NOTE PEDI birth <p></p> <p></p> <p>PEDI birth</p> <p></p>
1 CONC  <p>PEDI birth</p>
```

2.9.4 Screen for "Split line text"

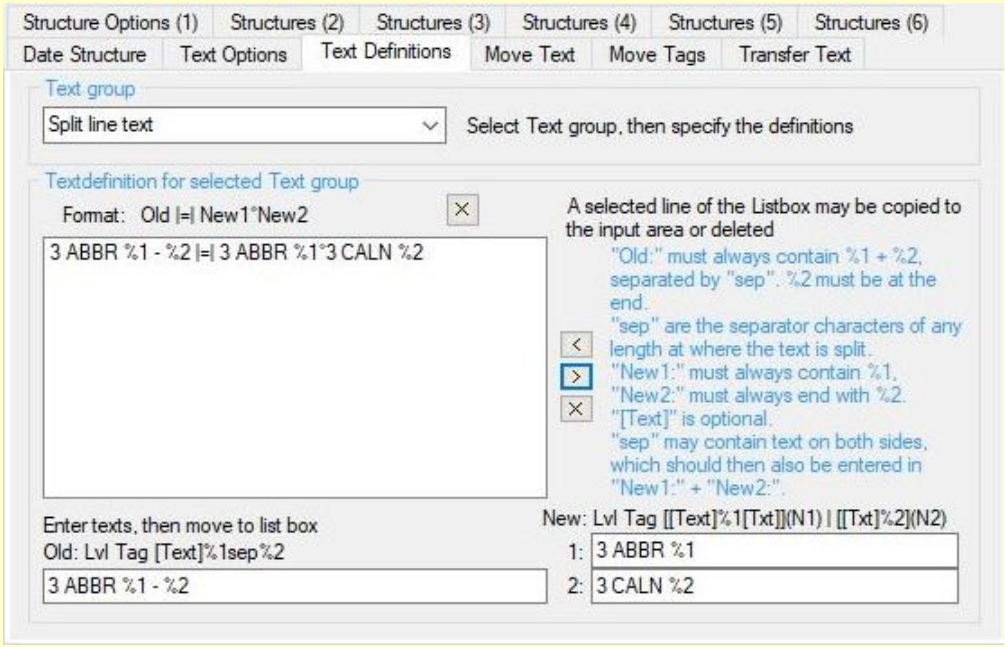


Fig 12: Text group "Split line text"

For the text group "**Split line text"** the definition of a line start for a start-tag and a definition of a line to be checked is required. The screen is modified accordingly.

Enter the following for the line to be split:

Old: the level number, a space, the tag name, a space, optionally an additional text (used to select the lines to be tested - see below at definition 2), the placeholder %1, the separator characters ("sep") of any length and the placeholder %2. "Old" must end with %2.

For the two new lines, enter

- **New1**: the level no., a space, the tag name, a space, optionally an additional text (normally as specified in "Old"), the placeholder %1, optionally an additional text (only if an additional text is specified at the beginning of "sep" in "Old" - see below at definition 4, the placeholder %2). "New1" must contain %1.
- New2: the level no., a space, the tag name, a space, optionally an additional text (only if an additional text is specified at the end of "sep" in "Old" - see below at definition 3, the placeholder %2). "New2" must end with %2.

"New1" replaces the line of "Old" in the ged-file. Therefore the level number and tag name should be identical. "New2" is inserted directly below of "New1" as a new line.

Note: The separation can only be executed if the line "Old " has no substructure, i.e. the level number of the subsequent line is not higher than the level number of "Old ". Such cases are reported in the log file.

"**sep**" stands for the separator characters and defines the position of the split. The characters entered here should be unique for the line. The split takes place after the first occurrence of the character string. All others are transferred to %2 without being checked.

"sep" may contain additional characters at the beginning to control the split. These are then entered as optional text in "New1" after the tag name and space, which is then concatenated with %2.

"sep" may contain additional characters at the end to control the split. These must then be entered as optional text after the tag name and spaces in "New2", which is then concatenated with %2.

"**%1**" and "**%2**" stand for the placeholders. These are determined as follows:

- "**%1**" is the text that appears after the level number, space, tag name, space and optional text up to the "sep".
- "%2" is the text after "sep" up to the end of the line.

A line is only split if the line begins with the text before %1, the "sep" is found in the rest of this line and the line has no substructure.

Examples: in each case a line to be split is specified

1. 3 ABBR BMS 1759 / Chinon : St Maurice / Collection du Greffe - P015/019
2. 3 ABBR B 1632-1640 / Chinon : St Etienne / Collection Communale - P019/180
3. 3 ABBR BMS 1759 / Chinon : St Maurice / Collection du Greffe - T110/002
4. 3 ABBR BMS 1740 / Chinon : St Etienne / Collection du Greffe

Definition and its effect

1. Old: 3 ABBR %1 - %2 New1: 3 ABBR %1 New2: 3 CALN %2
   The separator characters here are " - ".
   Splits 1, 2 and 3 as follows for:
   Exa 1: %1 = "BMS 17...Greffe", %2 = "P015/019" results in
   3 ABBR BMS 1759 / Chinon : St Maurice / Collection du Greffe
   3 CALN P015/019
   Exa 2 + 3: according to Exa 1
   Exa 4: is not split as no "sep" found.
2. Old: 3 ABBR BM%1 - %2 New1: 3 ABBR BM%1 New2: 3 CALN %2 with optional text
   (Old + New1 have additional optional text "BM")
   The separator characters here are " - ".
   Splits 1 and 3 as follows for
   Exa 1: %1 = "S 17...Greffe", %2 = "P015/019" results in
   3 ABBR BMS 1759 / Chinon : St Maurice / Collection du Greffe
   3 CALN P015/019
   Exa 2: is not split, as the line does not start with the definition "3 ABBR BM"
   Exa 3: according to Exa 1
   Exa 4: is not split as no "sep" found.
3. Old: 3 ABBR %1 - P%2 New1: 3 ABBR %1 New2: 3 CALN P%2
   (Old also has optional text "P" at the end of "sep". This is also entered for New2)
   The separator characters here are " - P".
   Splits 1 and 2 as follows for
   Exa 1: %1 = "BMS 17...Greffe", %2 = "015/019" results in
   3 ABBR BMS 1759 / Chinon : St Maurice / Collection du Greffe
   3 CALN P015/019
   Exa 2: according to Exa 1
   Exa 3: is not split as no "sep" = " - P" found.
   Exa 4: is not split as no "sep" found.
4. Old: 3 ABBR %1le - %2 New1: 3 ABBR %1le New2: 3 CALN %2
   (Old also has optional text "le" at the beginning of "sep". This is also entered for New1)
   The separator characters here are "le - ".
   Splits 2 as follows for
   Exa 2: %1 = "B 1632...Communa", %2 = "P019/180" results in
   3 ABBR B 1632-1640 / Chinon : St Etienne / Collection Communale
   3 CALN P019/180
   Exa 1, 3 and 4 will not be split.

2.10 Tab "Move Text"

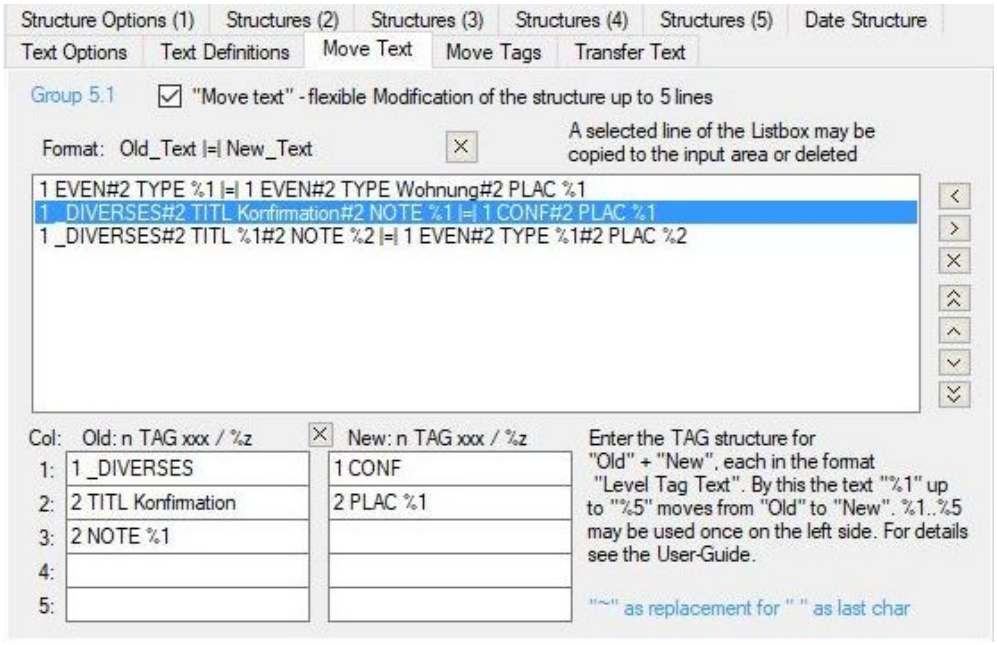


Fig 13: Tab "Move Text"

2.10.1 Group 5.1

This allows a flexible modification of ged structures each up to 5 lines. Among others up to 5 attribute texts may be moved within a ged structure, attributes deleted, tag names and level numbers modified and tag structures changed. The text fields for input of "Old_Text" and "New_Text" will be split to 5 independent fields each. It is NOT required, to have the same number of lines. Up to 5 texts following the tag may be moved from "Old" to "New". For that the placeholders "%1" .. "%5" will be used. Examples you'll find below. This has to be used by great care, because undesirable effects may show up.

This also works without any specification of the placeholders “%x”. This allows lines to be extended and even new lines to be inserted. See the example in Fig 28: Example for extension/insertion of lines.

Only those structures are changed whose order of tags corresponds exactly to the order of the tags defined at "**Old**".

If potential loops will be discovered, a query will pop up to allow an abortion. In this case the incomplete new ged-file will be stored for further comparison with the original file.

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each of the 10 input fields by a tilde "~".

The buttons are according the description above for "Standard screen". In addition the ⊗ below the list box, between "Old:..." and "New:..." allows the clearing of the input area.

Following conditions have to be fulfilled:

- The lines must be filled consecutively, i.e after an empty line no line with text is allowed.
- In the **left** box "%1" .. "%4" may only be used once within a definition.
- "%1" .. "%4" may NOT be used within the same line for "Old_Text".
- In the **right** box "%1" .. "%4" may be used multiple, even different one in 1 line in any sequence.
- Placeholders used left may be omitted right
- Right of "%1" ... "%4" may be some text to move just text fragments.
- The **right** box may be empty to delete e.g. lines with no attribute or none meaningful attribute. See example at fig. 23 Example for deleting 2 lines. Be careful, no other level-2 or level-3 line may follow the "2 TYPE xxx" line because only these 2 lines will be deleted.
- The text must not contain the "#" character.
- Tags always must be written in capital letters.

- In case of defining multiple similar definitions (see figure 13 – the definitions of line 2 and 3 are identical in their sequence of tags), the special definitions ("2 TITL Konfirmation") have to be stated first followed by the general definitions ("2 TITL %1") .
- **Special control characters** in lines 1:
  - In line 1 only "**Old_Text**" may end with "**%%**". This defines, that a modification will be done only, if in the line of the ged-file no further text will follow the text in front of the "%%". See the example at fig. 21 Example for Occupation.
  - In line 1 only "**Old_Text**" may start with "**=**". This defines, that an already modified line block once again may be modified by the following definitions. Without the "=" the checking against the further definitions will stard with the next line of the record. See the example at fig.
  - In line 1 "**New_Text**" may start with "**+1**", but in this case the line may contain **no "%"-**sign. In this case the program searches if the tag following the "+1" already exists, e.g. "+1 CHR". If this is found, the modifications will be inserted after the last sub-tag of the tag concerned. Otherwise the lines will be added to the end of the record. All remaining sub-tags belonging to the first line of "Old_Text" will also be moved. In this case, the level numbers are adjusted as required. See the example at fig. 19 Example for inserting as level-1 tag.
  - In line 1 only "**Old_Text**" may start with "**Y**". This is provided for the case that tags that may only contain "Y" as text, but mistakenly contain text, are corrected accordingly. See the example at fig. 27 Example for use of "Y". Each entry of "1 DEAT" is checked. If this contains text not equal to "Y", it is transferred to "2 NOTE xxx" and subordinated directly to "1 DEAT". At "old" only 1 line is allowed, at "new" 2 lines have to be entered, where in line 1 the tag name of "old" has to be used.

In above example, Fig 13, the tag "_DIVERSES" will be changed to "CONF", the 2nd line "2 TITL xxx" deleted and the tag "NOTE" changed to "PLAC" and the NOTE-text by the use of "%2" transferred. Fig 30 shows how to reverse the conversion.

Any number of definitions may be specified.

Below some more examples and explanations::

1:	1 CONF	1 _DIVERSES
2:	2 PLAC %1	2 TITL Konfirmation
3:		2 NOTE %1

This shows how the above example in figure 13 can be converted reverse.

Fig 14: Example to reverse

1:	1 EVEN %1	1 _DIVERSES
2:	2 TYPE _DIVERSES	2 TITL %1
3:	2 PLAC %2	2 NOTE %2

This example shows how to convert an event into the user-defined tag "_DIVERSES" as used by the swiss program "Ahnenforscher".

Fig 15: Example for event

1:	1 ADDR %1	1 ADDR
2:	2 CONT %2	
3:	2 _NAME %3	

This shows a conversion of 3 address lines to just 1 line without transferring any data. Note that "%3" after the "_NAME" tag is just used as place holder for the attribute text.

Fig 16: Example for address

1:	0 @%1@ INDI	0 @%1@ INDI
2:		1 EVEN %1
3:		2 TYPE AFI

This demonstrates how the Id of an individual may be copied to an event tag while the original line remains unchanged. Instead of using 2 lines for an event, the number also could be copied to 1 line as "1 NOTE %1". and the Id of the individual would be stored as NOTE.

Fig 17: Example for person-id

1:	1 ASSO %1	1 BIRT
2:	2 RELA Godfather	2 ASSO %1
3:		3 RELA Godfather

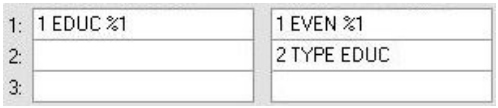
This demonstrates how relations associated to a person may be changed to associations to an event. Here a godfather associated to a person will be changed to the birth event. An important requirement is a unique text right of the word "RELA".

Fig 18: Example for relations

1:	1 ASSO %1	+1 CHR
2:	2 RELA Godfather	2 ASSO %1
3:		3 RELA Godfather

Abb 19: Example for inserting as level-1 tag

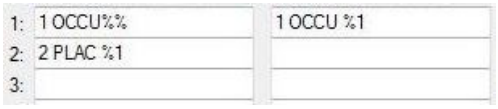
This is similar to the previous example. By the "+1" the program searches if the tag defined after the "+1" already exists. In this case the modifications will be added after the last sub-tag of that tag, otherwise they will be appended to the record concerned. All further sub-tags of "1 ASSO" also will be moved and the level numbers adjusted.



1:	1 EDUC %1	1 EVEN %1
2:		2 TYPE EDUC
3:		

Fig 20: Example for education

This example shows how education will be transferred from tag "EDUC" to an event.



1:	1 OCCU%%	1 OCCU %1
2:	2 PLAC %1	
3:		

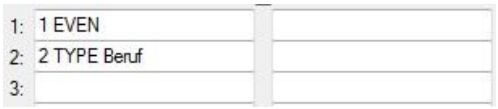
Fig 21: Example for Occupation

This demonstrates how a partly wrong entry for the tag "OCCU" at "Family Tree Maker" can be corrected. A correction will be done only, if the OCCU tag has no attribute (is empty). Here the entry "1 OCCU" followed by "2 PLAC butcher" will be corrected to "1 OCCU butcher". However "1 OCCU painter" followed by "2 PLAC Frankfurt" will not be modified.

1:	1 BIRT (Taufdatum)	1 BAPM
2:		
3:		

Fig 22: Example for level-1 tag

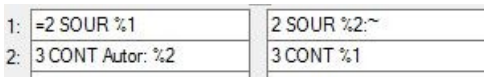
This demonstrates how a partly wrong entry for the tag "BIRT" at "PAF" can be corrected. Here all lines starting with "1 BIRT (Taufdatum)" will be converted to "1 BAPM" without any trailing text.



1:	1 EVEN	
2:	2 TYPE Beruf	
3:		

Fig 23: Example for deleting 2 lines

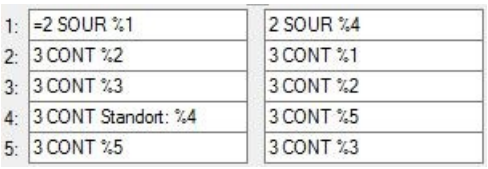
This shows, how lines will be deleted. Here all "1 EVEN" lines followed directly by a "2 TYPE Beruf" line, will be deleted.



1:	=2 SOUR %1	2 SOUR %2:~
2:	3 CONT Autor: %2	3 CONT %1

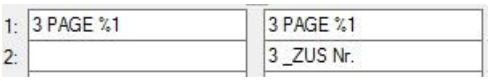
Fig 24: Example for multiple modifications

Fig. 24 + 25 demonstrates the multiple modification of the same block of lines within 1 run. First the name of the author will be moved to the SOUR line and the text of the SOUR line moved to the CONT. Then the location (Standort) will be moved to the SOUR line and the further texts moved accordingly.
Without the "=" sign the SOUR line of the 1st modification would not be available for the 2nd modification, because this would start with the line following the SOUR line.



1:	=2 SOUR %1	2 SOUR %4
2:	3 CONT %2	3 CONT %1
3:	3 CONT %3	3 CONT %2
4:	3 CONT Standort: %4	3 CONT %5
5:	3 CONT %5	3 CONT %3

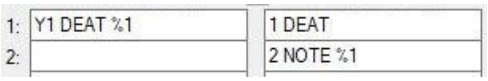
Fig 25: Example for multiple modifications



1:	3 PAGE %1	3 PAGE %1
2:		3 _ZUS Nr.

Fig 26: Example of a faulty use of "="

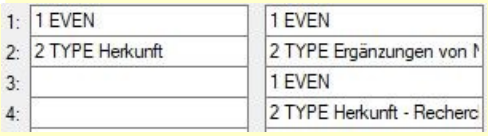
This as addition to the 2 examples above. If we would use here a "=" sign an endless loop would be created, where every time a new line "3 _ZUS Nr." would be inserted.



1:	Y1 DEAT %1	1 DEAT
2:		2 NOTE %1

Fig 27: Example for use of "Y"

This shows how a partially wrong entry for the "Tag" DEAT at "FTM" can be corrected. Here all "1 DEAT", which contain text unequal "Y", are corrected and the text is moved to "2 NOTE xxx".



1:	1 EVEN	1 EVEN
2:	2 TYPE Herkunft	2 TYPE Ergänzungen von M
3:		1 EVEN
4:		2 TYPE Herkunft - Recherc

Fig 28: Example for extension/insertion of lines

This shows how additional text is added to existing lines and new lines are inserted. The old lines 1+2 are replaced by the new lines 1-4, whereby old 2 is extended to new 4. There is no placeholder.
Note: all lines of the data record below line of old 2 will be below new 4.

2.11 Tab "Move Tags"

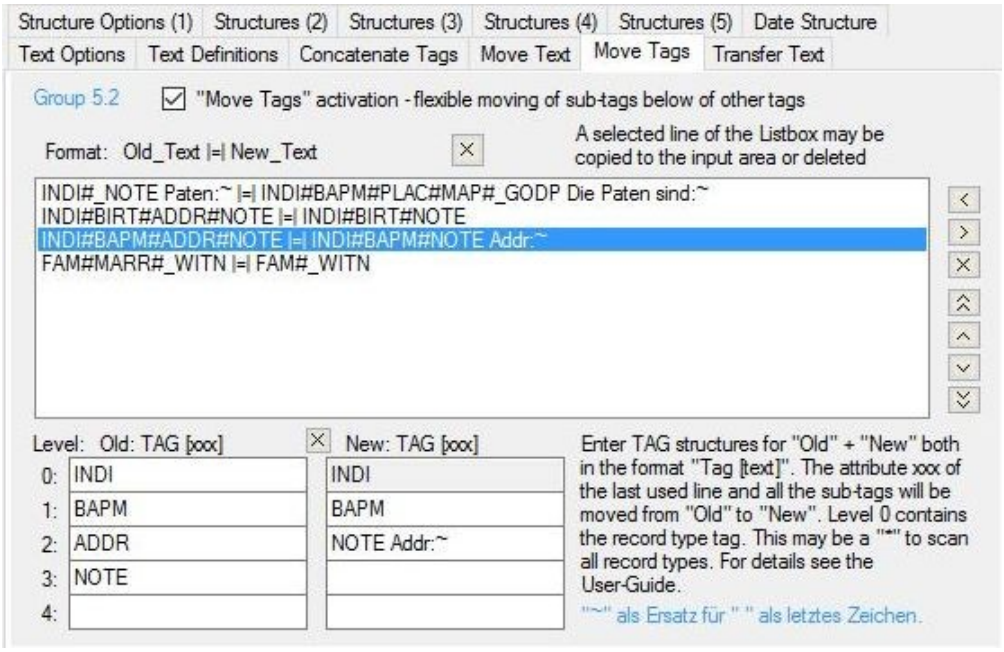


Fig 29: Tab "Move Tags"

2.11.1 Group 5.2

This is a dangerous option. It is recommended only to experienced Gedcom experts. However, it is necessary for certain situations. A first occurrence of a tag combination is handled differently than further occurrences of the same tag combination within a record, e.g. multiple BIRT, OCCU, ...

This allows a flexible move of defined tags and their sub-tags within a data record. For the definition of the tags up to 5 levels (0..4) are available. Every line of a record with its sub-lines will be scanned for the defined tags "Old". If this combination was found, this tag – tag with the highest level nbr – with its attributes and sub-lines will be moved to the new position "New" – tag with the highest level nbr. As default no text will be modified.

Because this option can lead to unexpected results, each change should be tested individually and the original and modification should be checked by the buttons for file comparison per sample.

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each of the input fields by a tilde "~".

The buttons are according the description above for "Move text".

Following conditions have to be fulfilled:

- The lines must be filled consecutively, i.e. after an empty line no line with text is allowed.
- No level nbr. is allowed, only the tag names (in UPPERCASE).
- Tags to be written in full.
- For level 1..4 the tags: CONC, CONT and the chars "*" or "%" are not allowed.
- The text must not contain the "#" character.
- Tag structure "Old"
  - 5 lines for entering the tags are available, 1 per level 0..4.
  - For level 0: Record tag INDI, FAM, SOUR, … Only 1 record type may be entered. By entering a single "*" as wild-card character all record types will be analyzed. The input in this position also will be used for "New".
  - The input of level 1..4 must be as follows:
    - Every level up to the level to be moved must be filled. The others should be empty. At least level 0 and 1 must be used.
    - No additional text, except at the last (to be moved) level allowed.

        - Only after the tag to be moved additional text may follow. Between tag and text one space is required. By this the level, tag and text will be used for scanning.
- Tag structure "New"
    - 4 lines for entering the tags are available, 1 per level 1..4. Level 0 is unchangeable. At least 1 level must be used.
    - As an exception, level 1 may start with a "+" plus sign. This means that the data record will not be searched for an existing tag structure, but a new entry is added directly to the end of the data record.
    - Except for the to be inserted level no additional text after the tag is allowed.
    - After the to be inserted tag (last filled level) a text may be added. The text should be ended by a space, if such one is required. This text "new" will be inserted in front of the complete text "old".
      If text "old" is a record number (starts with "@"), the text "new" will be suppressed.
    - The tag name of the level to be inserted may be different than the tag name of the level to be moved. In this case the tag name "old" will be replaced by the tag name "new".

Further rules

- If a level 3 tag moves to level 2, it will be added at the end of the level 1 tag as level 2 with unchanged text and all sub-tags with corrected level numbers.
- If a level 2 tag moves to level 1, it will be added at the end of the record as level 1 with unchanged text and all sub-tags with corrected level numbers.
- If only the level 1 will be defined as "new" or a defined level to be inserted does not exist, the structure to be moved will be added to the end of the record.
- If a level x tag only will be renamed, i.a. "new" will replace the level x tag, the data will be inserted at "new" if "new" already exists.
- If a tag combination "old" was found in the record, the tag to be moved with its sub-tags will be
    - appended to the tag combination "new", if such one is found.
    - appended to the end of the record if no tag combination "new" was found or if a "+" sign is found at the first position of the level-1 "new".

Do check the results randomly.

Differences for multiple occurrences of the tag combination "old"

If a tag combination "old" is found several times in the data record, a different processing takes place between the first and all further occurrences - for example multiple OCCU.

First occurence

This is done as described above.

Further occurences

Here only the found tag combinations are processed separately. This replaces the tag combination "old" directly at the same place with the tag combination "new".

Examples

The Gedcom Standard defines for ADDR:

2 ADDR *Address-line* {0:1}
3 CONT *Address-line* {0:3}
3 CONT *Address-line* {0:M}
3 ADR1 *Address-line 1* {0:1}
3 ADR2 *Address-line 2* {0:1}
3 ADR3 *Address-line 3* {0:1}
3 CITY *City* {0:1}
3 STAE *State* {0:1}
3 POST *Postcode* {0:1}
3 CTRY *Country*{0:1}

But there are programs which include also e.g.:

3 NOTE *Note_Structure*

These are candidates for a "Move Tag" conversion:

old	new	Description
INDI BIRT ADDR NOTE	INDI BIRT NOTE	Moves the level 3 NOTE from 1 BIRT with 2 ADDR at the end of 1 BIRT as 2 NOTE with all text unchanged and all sub-tags with corrected level numbers. If a * is defined, all record types will be scanned.
INDI BIRT ADDR NOTE	INDI BIRT NOTE Addr:~	As above, but a text "Addr: " is added at NOTE new. In this case the text old will be appended to "Addr: ".
FAM MARR _WITN	FAM _WITN	Moves level 2 _WITN from 1 MARR at the end of FAM as level 1 _WITN with all text unchanged and all sub-tags with corrected level numbers.
INDI NOTE Godparents:~	INDI CHR _GODP	Moves only those lines starting with "1 NOTE Godparents: " with all text unchanged and all sub-tags with corrected level numbers as level 2 _GODP at level 1 CHR. If CHR does not exist within the record, it will be added to the end of the record. The old tag NOTE will be replaced by the new tag _GODP.

Hints

These notes apply to the definition of the tag structures "new":

- When defining level-1 tags, it should be noted that there are tags with and without required attribute texts.
- Tags of level 2 and higher always have an attribute text, with a few exceptions. Therefore, you should never move a level-3 tag to an "empty" level-2 tag.

2.12 Tab "Transfer Text"

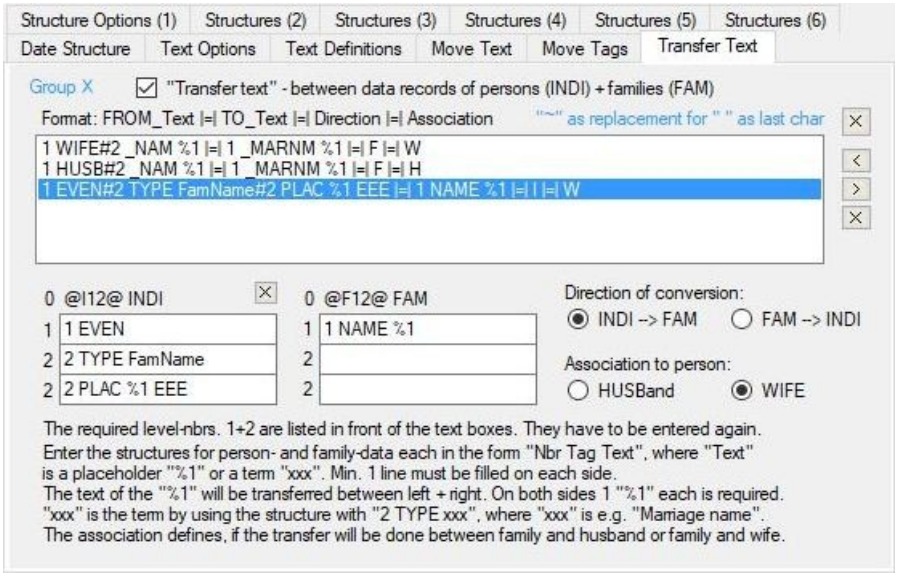


Fig 30: Tab "Transfer Text" - 1

2.12.1 Group X

This tab allows a transfer of text between persons data (INDI) and family data (FAM). Only 1 attribute, following directly the tag, may be transferred between "INDI" and "FAM". The placeholder "%1" will be used.

For the ***Text definitions*** 3 input fields each are available to define the structure of the INDI and the FAM records. In every used line successively, separated by a space, following data have to be entered:

- The ***Level*-nbr.** 1 resp. 2. The required level-nbr. are already listed left of the input fields. They have to be re-entered for every used field.
- The **Tag** in capital letters
- A **Text**, as far as the tag is followed by a text. This text may be:
  - The placeholder "%1". This will transfer the text found into the other structure.
  - A term to constrain the selection of text. Normally this will be defined for using the TYPE tag. See the "FamName" at above example.
  - Additional text after the "%1" may follow to transfer only parts of the text. At above example all text between "PLAC " and " EEE" will be transferred.

For better readability the system replaces a space " " at the end of each of the 6 input fields by a tilde "~".

Following conditions have to be fulfilled:

- The lines must be filled consecutively, i.e. after an empty line no line with text is allowed. It is not required to use the same number of fields on each side.
- "%1" must be used left and right exactly 1 times. It contains the text to be transferred.
- Right of "%1" may be additional text. to transfer only parts of the text.

In addition the direction of the conversion and the association has to be defined.

- The ***Direction of Conversion*** defines the transfer of data
  - from INDI to FAM record or
  - from FAM to INDI record
- The ***Association to person*** defines, whether the data of the INDI record
  - of the HUSBand or
  - WIFE are concerned

After completion of each definition, the data have to be transferred to the large text field by pushing the appropriate button. Only the definitions shown in this area will be used.

The ***buttons*** right of the large text field are according the standard screen described further up. In addition the total content of the 6 input fields may be deleted by the ⊗ in the lower part between "...INDI" and "...FAM".

As many definitions as you which may be defined.

This transfer will be done after completion of all other conversions.

After each successful transfer the corresponding lines will be deleted from one of the data records and inserted into the other data record. At above example the 3 lines in INDI will be deleted and 1 line in FAM inserted.

The insertion of text will take place at the

- FAM record immediately at the beginning after the level-0 line.
- INDI record immediately after the NAME tag and its sub-tags.

This setup has to be used with great care, because accidentally effects may occur.

In above example the 3 lines for defining the family name ofter marriage, located at the wife's record, will be deleted and the family name will be transferred to the associated family into 1 new line. In case of multiple marriage of the wife, the last marriage will be used for insertion.

2.12.2 Special case of HUSB + WIFE

The following special features apply to the HUSB and WIFE tags in the FAM data set:

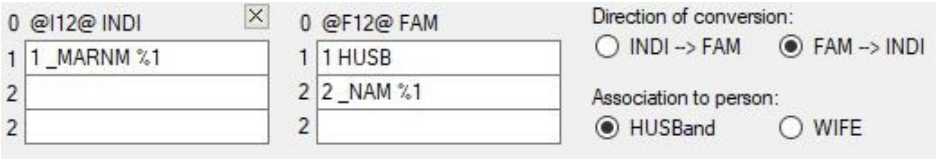


Fig 31: Tab "Transfer Text" - 2

These tags may only be used with the direction FAM → INDI and no further text is allowed after the tag name. After successful processing the specified level-2 line is removed, the level-1 line remains in the FAM record.

In above example, if "2 _NAM xxx" is found subordinated to "1 HUSB @Innn@", the "xxx" is added to the INDI record @Innn@ of HUSB as "1 _MARNM xxx" (marriage/family name).

2.13 Screen "Edit Sour Texts"

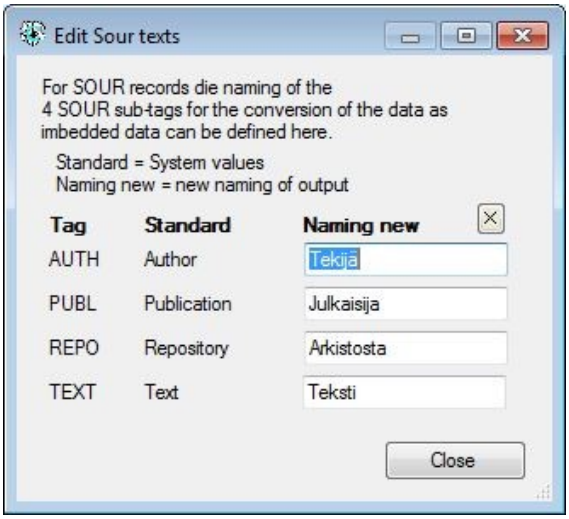


Fig 32: Screen "Edit Sour Texts"

Using the option to convert SOUR records to SOUR text the 4 sub-tags shown at the figure can be converted by adding their tag name or their naming.

By this screen the namings of the 4 sub-tags of the SOUR record can be modified – here e.g. in Finnish.

Standard shows the standard vaslues. These can't be changed.

Naming new allows the input of modified namings.

The ***"X"*** deletes the text of the 4 fields.

Close will save the 4 text fields and returns to the main program. In case of empty text fields, these will be filled by the standard values.