Getting the most from Family Historian 6

Simon Orde



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About the Author

After many years designing and developing CASE tools (Computer-aided Software Engineering tools), financial packages and similar products for professionals, Simon Orde founded Calico Pie Limited with the vision of bringing the same quality of software tools to the world of genealogy. He lives in London, U.K.

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Introduction

Check Your Software Version

If the version number of your copy of Family Historian begins with a '6', this is the right book for you. If possible, though, you should be on version 6.1 or later. If your version is earlier than 6.1, you can still use the book, but you may notice some minor differences between the book and the software; consequently we recommend that you install the latest free updates, to bring your copy up-to-date.

You can click **Check for Updates** on the **Help** menu to find about the latest version. You can also check your version number by clicking on **About Family Historian** on the same menu. If the version number begins with a '6' and is earlier than 6.1, see www.family-historian.co.uk/downloads/latest-free-upgrade for details of free upgrades.

The Sample Project

Part of the Family Historian installation is a sample project called 'Family Historian Sample Project'. It is intended for you to use to try out new features, and to play with. Don't be afraid to make changes to the data in the sample project. That's what it is there for. But don't store anything in it that you want to keep. You can reset it to its initial state whenever you want to, and it's often useful to do that. But when you reset it, any changes you make will be lost. So don't store anything in it that mustn't be deleted.

Find Sample Project & Reset It

To find the sample project, start Family Historian. If the **Project Window** doesn't open automatically (it looks like Figure 1 below) click on **Project Window** on the **File** menu to open it. You should see a project called *Family Historian Sample Project* in the list of projects. If you can't see it, you will need to reset the sample project. Even if you can see it, you are recommended to reset it anyway. This book makes frequent reference to the sample project, and by resetting it, you can ensure that the version you are running matches the version used in this book. To do this (assuming that you haven't made changes to it that you don't want to lose – see previous section) click on the **More Tasks** button, then **Samples**, then **Reset Sample Project**. If you plan to install the latest software updates, as discussed above, be sure to do so before resetting the sample project, so that you get the latest version of the latter also.

Copy Sample Project

Some of the exercises in this book involve making changes to the sample project. You can use the **Undo** command on the **Edit** menu to undo these changes one-byone if you wish. You can also reset the sample project at any time, using the instructions in the previous paragraph. But if you would prefer not to make changes to the sample project at all, there is an alternative, which is to make a copy of it, and use that when following the exercises and examples in this book. To copy a project, open the **Project Window**, select the project you wish to copy, and click on the **More Tasks** button. Then click **Copy Project** on the dropdown menu that appears. Modify the **Name of Copy** field to ensure the copy gets a unique name (such as "Family Historian Sample Project (2)") and press **Copy**.

GEDCOM

Occasionally in this document you will find references to *GEDCOM*. This is the name of the world-wide standard file format for shared genealogical data. When you send or receive genealogical data from other people, the most common way of doing this is to transfer the data in the form of a GEDCOM file. Family Historian is 100% GEDCOM-compatible, and 100% GEDCOM-complete – that is, it can load all GEDCOM (5.5) fields and can save all of its data to the GEDCOM format. In fact, Family Historian uses GEDCOM internally as the format in which it saves data.

Transferring Data into Family Historian

To learn how to transfer data into Family Historian, read the section *Create a New Project* at the end of Chapter 1. During project creation you will be given the opportunity to import data from a GEDCOM file, or directly from another genealogy program. If you want to merge the data into an existing project, use the **Merge/Compare** command on the **File** menu (see Chapter 19 for more on this).

Projects

As we will see, the normal, recommended way of working with Family Historian is to create a *project* to store your genealogy research. You can have as many projects as you like, but it is quite common to have only one, and store all your data in that. You will be shown how to create a new project at the end of Chapter 1. When you create a new project, Family Historian will create a folder on your hard disk for your project, to manage all files relating to your project for you.

Standalone GEDCOM Files

You can also use Family Historian to view and edit *GEDCOM files*. When a GEDCOM file is not part of a Family Historian project it is called a *standalone* GEDCOM file. Bear in mind that even when you are working on a Family Historian project, your data is still stored in a GEDCOM file, within the project folder.

The Help

Do not forget to use the Family Historian Help. If there isn't a **Help** button available, pressing **F1** will usually produce help which is relevant to the current context. The Family Historian Help is often the best place to go for *detailed* help. But it also contains more general information and tips, some of which is not available elsewhere.

You can also open the Help by clicking on **Family Historian Help** on the Help menu within the program. The Help has a contents page, an index and a search facility. You are recommended to browse through the top-level items in the Contents page, and to drill down to explore topics in more detail – either by expanding sections in the Contents page, or by following links within Help pages.

"How To" Help

Within the Help section 'Using Family Historian', the 'How to' section has numerous pages devoted to *how to* do things. If you are unsure how to do some task, this is the first place to look in the Help.

Terminology

Certain windows in Family Historian are called 'dialogs'. A *dialog* – also known as a *dialog box* – is a form-like window. Typically a dialog contains boxes (sometimes called *fields*) where you can enter data. It may also contain buttons you can press and options you can tick.

1 Getting Started with the Focus Window

Chapter Overview

This chapter gives an introductory tour of some of the central features of Family Historian, based around the *Focus Window*. It ends by showing you how to create your first project.

The Project Window

Before looking at the Focus Window, we must first look at another window that has already been mentioned in the Introduction: the *Project Window* – see Figure 1 below. This is the window you will see when you first open Family Historian. The Project Window lists all of the Family Historian projects in the specified location. When you first install Family Historian there will only be one project: *Family Historian Sample Project*.

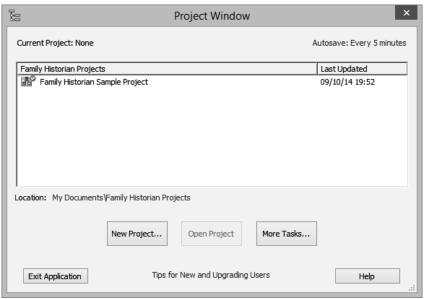


Figure 1 - The Project Window

The Family Historian Sample Project The Family Historian sample project was discussed in the Introduction (if you skipped the Introduction, please go back and read it now as it contains important information). The people mentioned in it are all fictitious.

Select the sample project now by clicking on it and then clicking on **Open Project**. Alternatively, you can also open it by double-clicking on the name 'Family Historian Sample Project' in the list. When you do this, the Project Window will close and you will see a screen like Figure 2 below.

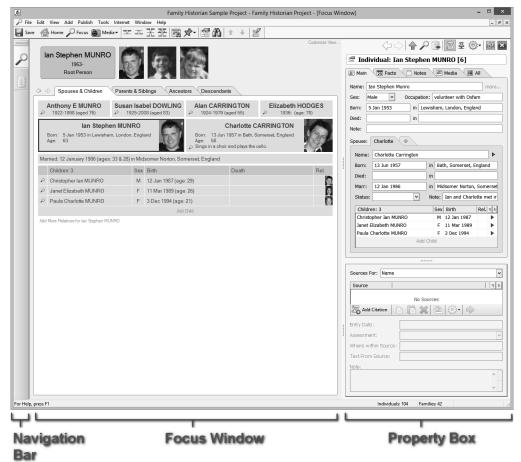


Figure 2 - The Sample Project with Three Marked Areas

The Navigation Bar

The main body of the window in Figure 2 is made up of three areas:

- The Navigation Bar
- The Focus Window
- The Property Box

Of these, the Navigation Bar is much the thinnest. It is the vertical grey bar on the left side. The top part of it is shown in Figure 3 on the right.

Workspace windows

The Navigation Bar shows one icon for each open *workspace window* within Family Historian. A 'workspace window' is a window within a window – in this case, within the Family Historian main application window. The Focus Window is an example of a workspace window. The 'active' workspace window is highlighted in the Navigation Bar. Click on any workspace window icon to make that window active – that is, to switch between windows.



Figure 3 – the Navigation Bar

You can also right-click on any Navigation Bar icon to see a menu of things you can do with the window it represents. The last item on this menu is the **Close Window** command.

The first icon in Figure 3 is the magnifying glass icon which represents the Focus Window. The second icon (a database icon) is the *Records Window* icon. The Records Window – another workspace window – is not yet open. This is the exception to the rule that the Navigation Bar shows open windows. For convenience, the Records Window always has an icon on the Navigation Bar, even if closed.

We will look at the Records Window presently, and also other workspace windows, each of which has their own distinctive icon in the Navigation Bar.

The Navigation Bar is similar to the task bar in Windows. The task bar is the bar at the bottom of the screen, showing application icons. Clicking on application icons on the task bar lets you switch between open applications. Clicking on workspace window icons on the Navigation bar lets you switch between open workspace windows within the Family Historian application.



Figure 4 - The Focus Window: Spouses & Children Tab

The Focus Window

The second of the marked areas in Figure 2 is the *Focus Window* (see Figure 4 above). The Focus Window shows information about a particular person, called the *focus person*, shown at the top of the window. In this case, the focus person is Ian Stephen Munro. There are three photos of Ian Munro, also shown at the top of the window. You can show up to 9 photos here if you wish, and if there is space. Don't confuse the term *focus person* with the term *root person*. As we will see later, they don't mean the same thing.

In the area immediately below this you should be able to see 4 tabs. ¹ These are *Spouses & Children, Parents & Siblings, Ancestors* and *Descendants*.

The Spouses & Children Tab

The *Spouses & Children* tab shows all of the focus person's spouses and children. In this particular case we can see that Ian Munro has one spouse only. If there were others, they would be shown. His wife is Charlotte Carrington, with whom he had 3 children: Christopher, Janet and Paula. Ian Munro himself also appears in the Spouses & Children tab, in the box next to Charlotte Carrington. His box has a

¹ The term 'tab' is used in this book for two quite different things. You will frequently see it used to refer to **Tab** key – a key on the keyboard, usually positioned just above the **Caps Lock** key. In this usage, **Tab** is written with a Capital and emphasized in **bold**. The other use of the term is to refer to a tab in a tabbed dialog box, or tabbed window, such as the Focus Window. When used in the latter sense, tab is spelled in lower-case, and is not in bold.

dark blue border round it, to show that this person is the focus person.

As well as showing Ian Munro himself, his spouses and his children, this tab also shows both of Ian's parents, and his spouses' parents.

Select a Record

Within the Focus Window, you can select any record (that is, any person) by simply clicking on the box or row that represents that person. The selected box is indicated by a darker than normal background colour. When you select a record, the Property Box changes to show you information about that person. We will be looking at the Property Box in the next chapter.

Set the Focus Person

You may have noticed that nearly all the boxes have a little picture of a magnifying glass in the bottom-left corner. Click on this magnifying glass to make that person the focus person – or just double-click on their box. Use either technique now to make Ian Munro's mother, Susan Dowling (S.I. Dowling in Figure 4) the focus person. When you do this, the Focus Window should change to look like Figure 5.

Multiple Spouse Families

Figure 5 shows what the Spouses & Children tab looks like when the Focus Person has more than one spouse. Susan Dowling married twice, so the window shows both of these families. She had four children, Judy, Ian, Sally and Nigel, with her first husband, Anthony Munro. He died in 1998, and in 2001, she married Nigel Anderson. They had no children.

As can be seen by this example, the focus person gets his or her own box in each family, and each such box has a dark blue border. The boxes for his/her parents are also repeated. This way, each family is shown with all members present, including grandparents, and it is easy to see at a glance, who was married to whom, and, for any given child, who their parents and grandparents were.

Add Parents

You can see from Figure 5 that Susan Dowling's father was Richard Dowling. But her mother is not given. Instead there is just the words "Add Susan's Mother" in light-coloured text. This is a link. When you click on this link – the actual text, not just the box – a menu appears with two menu commands: **Create New Record** and **Link Existing Record**. If you choose the former, Family Historian will create a new record for you, and link this record to Susan as her mother. You can then type in the name of this person, and any other details about her, in the Property Box (we will be looking at the Property Box in more detail later). If you choose the latter, **Link Existing Record**, Family Historian will let you select from your existing records, and link the selected person as Susan's mother.

Actually, there are two boxes in this particular case, which have the text link "Add Susan's Mother" – one for each family. Both links work exactly the same way. It doesn't make any difference which you choose.

Undo/Redo

Try it now. Click on "Add Susan's Mother" (either box). Then choose **Create New Record**. Immediately, the text for Susan's mother's box changes to show "[unnamed person]". Notice that this changes in both boxes. Ordinarily you would go on to add a name for the new person in the Property Box, but we aren't ready to look at the Property Box yet, so instead of doing that, let's just undo what you just did. Click on the **Edit** menu. The first item on this menu is **Undo Create Parent** [123]. 123 is the record id that was allocated automatically to the new record you created. Click on this menu command now. When you do this, the new record you created for Susan's mother is removed and the box for Susan's mother reverts to showing the link "Add Susan's Mother".

Using the **Undo/Redo** commands on the **Edit** menu, you can undo and redo almost any change you make to your project data: creating new records, deleting records, and any edits you make to records – they can all be undone or redone. So don't be afraid to experiment!

The Focus Window doesn't just let you add parents for the focus person. You can also add parents for their spouses too. For example, you can add either father or mother for Nigel Anderson by clicking on the links "Add Nigel's father" or "Add Nigel's Mother".



Figure 5 – The Focus Window (*Spouses & Children* tab) with Susan Dowling as the focus person. She had two spouse families.

Add Children

You've probably already guessed how to add children. If you want to add a child for Susan Dowling and Anthony Munro, click on the "Add Child" text link in the row immediately below their last child, Nigel Munro. If you want to add a child for Susan Dowling and Nigel Anderson, click on the "Add Child" text link in the otherwise empty area where their children would be listed if they had any.

Whenever you click on a text link for adding any kind of relative, you will always be given the choice of creating a new record for the new relative, or linking to an existing relative.

Add Spouses

Adding a person's first spouse in the Focus Window is always easy. They will always have a box next to them where the spouse should go and there will be a link you can click labelled "Add Husband/Parent" or "Add Wife/Partner". But what if the person already has a spouse? How do you add another one?

Add More Relatives

Below the last box in the Focus Window is another text link: "Add More Relatives for Susan Isabel Dowling". You can always click on this link to add relatives, if there isn't a handy box to click in. You can use it to add more spouses for the focus person.

You can also use it in other circumstances. Suppose, for example, that you wanted to add a child for Susan Dowling, but neither Anthony Munro nor Nigel Anderson were the father. In that case, you could use the "Add More Relatives" link, and it would let you pick the father – either an existing record or a new one.

Add More Sets of Parents

In Family Historian, a person doesn't have to have just one set of parents. They can have as many as you like. They might have birth parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, and so on. You can use the "Add More Relatives" link to add additional sets of parents.

Add Relatives Using the Add Menu

Another technique for adding relatives is to use the **Add** menu. You can always add relatives of any kind for anyone using the **Add** menu. Just remember to first select the person who you want to add a relative to.

If a person has more than one box in the Focus Window, which can happen whether or not they are the focus person, you can select them (select their record) by clicking on any of the boxes for them. It doesn't matter which one you choose.

Add Unrelated Person

When you add new people to a Family Historian project, most of the time you will be adding them as relatives of people that you have already added. But the people you add don't have to be relatives. If you want to add a person who is not related to anyone already in your project, click on the **Add** menu, and then **Unrelated Individual**.

Add Grandparents and Grandchildren

There is no facility to add grandparents or grandchildren as such. There is no need for it. All relationships effectively reduce to combinations of parent-child and spouse-spouse relationships. So you don't need to enter a grandparent for a person. Simply add a parent, and then add a parent for that parent. Equally to add a grandchild, add a child, and then a child for that child.

Go Back & Go Forward Buttons



The Focus Window has its own **Go Back** and **Go Forward** buttons. These are in the top-left corner, just to the left of the 'Spouses & Children' tab. They are greyed when there is no-one to 'go back' or 'go forward' to. Try using them now. At this point, if you have been following everything carefully, Susan Dowling should still be the focus person, and the Focus Window should look like Figure 5 above. The left arrow button is the 'go back' button and it should be ungreyed now. Click on it to 'go back' to the previous focus person. When you do this the right arrow becomes ungreyed. Click on this to 'go forward' again, to return to where you have just been.

The Home Button



A very useful button is the **Home** button. This is on the left side of the main application toolbar. Click it now to switch back to showing Ian Munro as the focus person.

As we will see later, at any given time, there are several other windows that you could be viewing, apart from just the Focus Window. Even if you had been viewing one of these other windows, the **Home** button would still be visible on the toolbar, and clicking it, it would jump you back to the Focus Window, with the *root person* as the focus person. So who or what is the *root person*?

The Root Person (the File Root)

In every Family Historian project, you can specify that one person is the *root person* or *file root*. The two terms mean the same thing. There are various benefits to making someone the file root. For example, when Family Historian opens a project, it will always initially show the Focus Window with the file root as the focus person. In the focus person box (the box at the top of the Focus Window), it will always show how the focus person is related to the file root, if they are related. If the focus person is the file root, it will just say 'Root Person'. As we have seen, when you click the Home button, it jumps you back to the file root.

There are other benefits, but these will do for now.

Make File Root

You can change file root very easily at any time. When you're viewing the Focus Window, you just need to right-click² on any person and a menu appears. The first command on this menu is always **Make File Root**.

Ian Munro should be the current focus person. In the box for him at the top of the Window, it should have the text "Root Person". Right-click now on Ian's wife, Charlotte Carrington and make her the file root. When you do this, she doesn't become the focus person – that is still Ian Munro. But if you look at the box for him at the top of the window you should see that instead of "Root Person", it now says "Husband of Charlotte CARRINGTON". This is because Charlotte Carrington is now the file root.

To make Ian Munro the file root once again, you could just click on **Undo File Root Change** on the **Edit** menu. Or you could right-click on Ian Munro's box and click on the **Make File Root** command in the menu that appears. Choose either of these options now, and make Ian Munro the file root once again.

If you aren't using the Focus Window when you wish to make someone the file root, you don't have to switch to the Focus Window specially to do this. Just select the person who you wish to make the file root, and click on the **Edit** menu, then **File Root** and **Set as File Root**.

The Focus Button



Another useful toolbar button is the **Focus** button. This button is just to the right of the **Home** button. If you select a person and click the **Focus** button, that will show the selected person as the focus person in the Focus Window. You may be wondering why that's useful. Why not just double-click on the person's box or click on their magnifying glass to make them the focus person? Bear in mind that those options are only available when you are viewing the Focus Window, and as we have already mentioned, there is much more to Family Historian than just the Focus Window.

You may also be wondering what the difference is between the Focus button on the main toolbar, and the Focus Window icon (the magnifying glass) in the Navigation Bar (see Figure 3 above). The difference is that the toolbar Focus button only works when you have first selected a person. When you click on the Focus button, it activates the Focus Window and makes the selected person the focus person.

No selection is required when you click on the Focus Window icon in the Navigation Bar. The Focus Window doesn't change at all when you click on this icon. It is merely *activated*. That is, if it is hidden because other windows are in front of, it is moved in front of those other windows – but that is all. So if you want to go back to the Focus Window *without changing its contents*, you need to click on the Focus Window icon. Another difference is that you can right-click on the Focus Window icon, as you can with any icon on the Navigation bar, and a menu will appear, showing you actions that you can take with the window in question. Right-clicking on toolbar buttons doesn't do anything.

Adopted, Fostered, Step, etc. You should by now know how to make Ian Munro's mother, Susan Dowling, the focus person. Do so now.³ The Focus Window should once again look like Figure 5 above. Look at the rows for the four children of Susan Dowling and Anthony Munro. The rightmost column is labelled 'Rel'. This is short for 'Relationship to

² In this document, whenever you see the phrase "right-click" this just means "click using the right mouse button".

³ If you can't work out how to do it, here are some suggestions: if you can see her box, double-click on it, or click on the magnifying glass in the corner of the box. If you can't see her box, click the Home button which should take you back to Ian Munro as focus person, and she should be visible. Now double-click on her box.