

Introduction

RootsMagic version 6.3.2.0 and later supports the direct import of project databases from The Master Genealogist. These programs have many similarities and, of course, many differences. They both support witness tags/shared events, sentence templates for facts, footnotes and bibliography and text formatting but names of variables, syntax, codes and database structure differ. This document attempts to provide a cross-reference to help in the transition of a TMG database to RootsMagic. The user will almost certainly need to edit the imported database or the original to achieve the most complete transfer of data and the cleanest reports and other outputs. Having a cross-reference between their codes with an explanation of their functional similarities and differences should help.

Sources

The majority of these tables are drawn from the Help documents of their respective programs, in the order presented in TMG 9.03. I have added explanatory notes and examples to the best of my understanding of how each program functions.

Errata

Please contact the undersigned should you detect errors or omissions.

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TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Event Sentence Variables

| TMG 9.03 Event Sentence Syntax | | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| Subject | | | | | |
| [S] | Subject, Full name (Robert Joseph) | Y | [ThisPerson] | :Name (default) | N.B. only for witnesses; [Person] if Principal. |
| [S+] | Subject, Full name without pronoun substitution | Y | | :Full or :NoCycle | |
| [SS] | Subject, Possessive full name (Robert Joseph Velke's) | Y | | :Full:Poss | [ThisPerson:Full:Poss] |
| | | ? | | :Reverse | Doe, Dr. John Robert "Johnny" Jr. (reverses first name in a group only) |
| [SG] | Subject, Given name (Robert Joseph) | Y | | :Given | |
| [SF] | Subject, First name (Robert) | Y | | :First | |
| [SL] | Subject, Last name (Velke) | Y | | :Surname | |
| | | N | | :Casual | Nickname, if known, otherwise first name |
| [SA] | Subject, Age | Y | | :Age | Age of person at time of event |
| [SE] | Subject, Exact Age | ~ | | :Age | |
| | | ? | | :Age:Plain | No prefix. |
| | | ? | | :Age:At | "at the age of Age". Default for fact/role sentence ages |
| | | ? | | :Age:Commas | ", age Age," |
| [SP] | Subject, Pronoun he/she | Y | | :HeShe | |
| [SPP] | Subject, Possessive pronoun his/her | Y | | :HisHer | |
| [SM] | Subject, Objective pronoun him/her | Y | | :HimHer | |
| [SGS] | Subject, Possessive given name (Robert Joseph's) | Y | | :Given:HisHer | |
| [SFS] | Subject, Possessive first name (Robert's) | Y | | :First:HisHer | |
| [SLS] | Subject, Possessive last name (Velke's) | Y | | :Surname:HisHer | |
| | | ? | | :Role | Role of witness |
| | | ? | | :Count | # of people in the group, i.e. [role1,role2,role3:count], e.g. [child:count] or [son,daughter:count] |
| Principals | | | | | |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Event Sentence Variables

| TMG 9.03 Event Sentence Syntax | | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| [P] | Current Principal, Full name. The first time the variable appears in a paragraph, the full name will be used. During second and subsequent appearances, if the name variable appears before any other variable in a sentence, a pronoun (he/she) will be substituted for the name. You can force the use of the full name by using [P+] or [W+]. The plus after the name variables causes that form of the name to be printed in full rather than allowing a pronoun to be substituted. A plus can also be used with role name variables, e.g., [R+:Rolename]. | Y | [Person] | :Name (default) + :Full or :NoCycle | Default. The names of the people in roles. Print the name as specified without cycling. |
| | NOTE: Pronoun substitution occurs only with the Subject of the report, not with any other person, no matter how many times their name may appear. | | | :Cycle | Prints the full name first and then cycles between He/She and the casual name in subsequent uses. Default for "Person" and "Couple" in regular fact sentences and default for "ThisPerson" in witness fact sentences. |
| | | ? | | :Reverse | Doe, Dr. John Robert "Johnny" Jr. (reverses first name in a group only) |
| [PG] | Current Principal, Given name (Robert Joseph) | Y | | :Given | |
| [PF] | Current Principal, First word of given name (Robert) | Y | | :First | |
| [PL] | Current Principal, Last name (i.e., surname) | Y | | :Surname | |
| | | ? | | :Prefix | Dr. |
| | | ? | | :Suffix | Jr. |
| | | ? | | :Nickname | Johnny |
| | | ? | | :Casual | Nickname, if known, otherwise first name |
| [PGS] | Current Principal, Possessive given (Robert Joseph's) (uses English possessive rules) | Y | | :Given:Poss | |
| [PFS] | Current Principal, Possessive first word of given (Robert's) (uses English possessive rules) | Y | | :First:Poss | |
| [PLS] | Current Principal, Possessive last name (Velke's) | Y | | :Surname:Poss | |
| [PS] | Current Principal, Possessive name (Robert Joseph Velke's) (uses English possessive rules) | Y | | :Poss or :Full:Poss | |
| [PO] | Other Principal, Full name | ~ | [Spouse] | :Full or :NoCycle | Only for spousal ("Family") events such as Marriage, Census (fam), Divorce... Does not support TMG dual Principal tags. |
| [POG] | Other Principal, Given name | ~ | | :Given | |

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| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| [POF] | Other Principal, First word of given name | ~ | | :First | |
| [POL] | Other Principal, Last name (i.e., surname) | ~ | | :Surname | |
| [POGS] | Other Principal, Possessive given | ~ | | :Given:Poss | |
| [POFS] | Other Principal, Possessive first word of given | ~ | | :First:Poss | |
| [POLS] | Other Principal, Possessive last name | ~ | | :Surname:Poss | |
| [POS] | Other Principal, Possessive name | ~ | | :Poss or :Full:Poss | |
| [P1] | Principal #1, Full name | ~ | [Husband] | :Full or :NoCycle | Only for spousal ("Family") events such as Marriage, Census (fam), Divorce... Does not support TMG dual Principal tags. |
| [P1G] | Principal #1, Given name | ~ | | :Given | |
| [P1L] | Principal #1, Last name | ~ | | :Surname | |
| [P1F] | Principal #1, First word of given name | ~ | | :First | |
| [P1GS] | Principal #1, Possessive given | ~ | | :Given:Poss | |
| [P1FS] | Principal #1, Possessive first word of given | ~ | | :First:Poss | |
| [P1LS] | Principal #1, Possessive last name | ~ | | :Surname:Poss | |
| [P1S] | Principal #1, Possessive name | ~ | | :Poss or :Full:Poss | |
| [P2] | Principal #2, Full name | ~ | [Wife] | :Full or :NoCycle | Only for spousal ("Family") events such as Marriage, Census (fam), Divorce... Does not support TMG dual Principal tags. |
| [P2G] | Principal #2, Given name | ~ | | :Given | |
| [P2L] | Principal #2, Last name | ~ | | :Surname | |
| [P2F] | Principal #2, First word of given name | ~ | | :First | |
| [P2GS] | Principal #2, Possessive given | ~ | | :Given:Poss | |
| [P2FS] | Principal #2, Possessive first word of given | ~ | | :First:Poss | |
| [P2LS] | Principal #2, Possessive last name | ~ | | :Surname:Poss | |
| [P2S] | Principal #2, Possessive name | ~ | | :Poss or :Full:Poss | |
| | | | | | |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Event Sentence Variables

| TMG 9.03 Event Sentence Syntax | | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent | | |
|---|---|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| | When a sentence is constructed in the process of reporting about a person's life, that person is the Current Principal ([P]) in the context described above. If there are two principals in the event, then the other one is the Other Principal ([PO]). These roles will be reversed upon reporting about the life of the other person. In order to extract the names of people according to the field in which they have been entered, use [P1] and [P2] instead. | | | | [P] = [Person] [PO] = [Spouse] [P1] ~ [Husband] [P2] ~ [Wife] |
| Parents | | | | | |
| [SFATH] | Primary name of the father of the Subject | N | n/a | | |
| [SMOTH] | Primary name of the mother of the Subject | N | n/a | | |
| [FATH] | Primary name of the father of the Current Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [MOTH] | Primary name of the mother of the Current Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [FATHO] | Primary name of the father of the Other Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [MOTHO] | Primary name of the mother of the Other Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [SPAR] | The parents of the Subject. | N | n/a | | |
| Example: ", son of John Anderson and Elizabeth Mason," | | | | | |
| [PAR] | The parents of the Current Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [PARO] | The parents of the Other Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [PAR1] | The parents of Principal #1 | N | n/a | | |
| [PAR2] | The parents of Principal #2 | N | n/a | | |
| Witnesses | | | | | |
| [W] | Current witness | Y | [ThisPerson] | See the section under TMG Subjects | |
| [WO] | Other witnesses separated by commas. Excludes principals and (in witness sentence structures) the current witness. This variable is never included in default sentences because the sentence construction depends on the user's implementation of the witness feature. | Y | [OtherPersons] | | |
| [WM] | Witness memo | N | | n/a | The value of the Witness Memo is stored in the RootsMagic witness Note, which is outputted when Include Notes is checked in report or other output settings |
| [WM1] ... [WM9] | | N | | n/a | |
| Examples: [P] married [PO] <and the ceremony was witnessed by [WO]>. | | | | | |
| [W] performed the ceremony <and [WO] were also present>. | | | | | |
| [Couple] married< and the ceremony was witnessed by [OtherPersons]>. | | | | | |
| [ThisPerson] performed the ceremony< and [OtherPersons] were also present>. | | | | | |
| Date | | | | | |
| [D] | The date of the event in the format specified in File > Preferences > Program Options: General. | Y | [Date] | | format specified in Tools > File Options:General |

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| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| | | ? | | :Plain | Full date, e.g. "6 Apr 1830", no "in" or "on" prefix. (Default for source templates) |
| | | ? | | :InOn | "on 6 Apr 1830" or "in Apr 1830". (Default for fact/role sentences.) |
| | | Y | | :Year | Year only, e.g. "1830" |
| | | Y | | :DayOfWeek | Show the day of week with the date, e.g. "Tuesday 6 Apr 1830" |
| | | ? | | :NoDayOfWeek | Removes the day of week from the date (default) |
| | | ? | | :Commas | Adds commas to the date, e.g. "6 Apr, 1830" or "Tuesday, 6 Apr, 1830" |
| | | ? | | :NoCommas | Removes commas from the date (default) |
| [DD] | Precedes a regular, complete, and legal date with the day of the week. Examples: Wed. 12 Jan 1944, Wednesday 12 January 1944 | Y | [Date:DayOfWeek] | | |
| [Y] | The year of an event or name tag. <i>NOTE: A year is returned only in the case of exact, before, after, circa, and say dates. Between, Either/Or, From/To, and irregular dates return "an unknown year."</i> <i>NOTE: When printing a report, you must check Months spelled out in order to spell out the day of the week and the month.</i> | Y | [Date:Year] | | |
| Place | | | | | |
| [L] | The place of the event in the format specified in the Report Definition for the specific report. | ~ | [Place] | | Comma-separated, e.g. city,county,state,country |
| Level 1 | [LA], [L1] or [ADDRESSEE] | N | | | Tabular addresses used for Correspondents (Contacts) and Repositories, not for the location of events so no such variables for event sentences. Specific locations of events such as a cemetery can be stored either as a unique Place or as a Place Detail within a Place in free form. Direct import assigns Level 2 to Place Details. |
| Level 2 | [LD], [L2] or [DETAIL] | ~ | [PlaceDetails] | | |
| | also [DETAIL1], [DETAIL2], ... [DETAIL9] alternatively, [LD1], [LD2], ... [LD9] | ~ | [PlaceDetails] | | |
| Level 3 | [LCI], [L3] or [CITY] | ~ | [Place:First] | | Only if the first part of Place is City |
| Level 4 | [LCN], [L4] or [COUNTY] | ~ | [Place:First] | | Only if the first part of Place is County |
| Level 5 | [LS], [L5] or [STATE] | ~ | [Place:First] or [Place:Last] | | Only if the first last part of Place is State |

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| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| Level 6 | [LCR], [L6] or [COUNTRY] | ~ | [Place:First] or [Place:Last] | | Only if the first last part of Place is Country |
| Level 7 | [LZ], [L7] or [ZIP] | N | n/a | | |
| Level 8 | [LP], [L8] or [PHONE] | N | n/a | | |
| Level 9 | [LL], [L9] or [LATLONG] | N | n/a | | stored in Place and/or Place Details; used in mapping events and reports on events within a given area. |
| Level 10 | [LT], [L10] or [TEMPLE] | N | n/a | | RM has LDS Temples as a Place; no additional sentence variable required. |
| | | Y | | :Original | Original version of place (default), e.g. "Brownsville, Utah Territory" |
| | | ~ | | :Short | Abbreviated version of place, e.g. "Ogden, Utah" |
| | | ~ | | :Full | Ames, Story, Iowa, United States |
| | | ~ | | :Reverse | United States. Iowa. Story. Ames |
| | | ~ | | :ReverseComma | United States, Iowa, Story, Ames |
| | | ? | | :Plain | No prefix. Default for source templates and description fields |
| | | ? | | :In | "In Text". Default for fact/role sentence places |
| | | ? | | :At | "At Text". Default for fact/role sentence place details |
| | | ? | | :A | "A Text" or "An Other text" |
| | NOTE: If an event has been given a customized label, for example "Hospital" for place level 2, you cannot refer to that place element with a [HOSPITAL] variable -- because no such variable exists. In other words, sentence variables and customized place labels are completely unrelated. To avoid confusion, if you choose to customize your place labels then we recommend that you employ the new [L1], [L2]... sentence variables instead of the older ones which are based on the default field labels. In other words, when using Sentence variables, [State] is always equivalent to [L5] no matter what you may have named the State field in a Style. Lookup: Master Style List | N | | | Suggests that Direct Import cannot know what to do with such undefined variable names. Advisable to correct within TMG before import. |
| | Place Detail | ~ | [PlaceDetails] | | Details about the place where the event happened (for example, the name of the church or cemetery, or the street address) |
| | If [DETAIL] (or [DETAIL1], etc.) is in the sentence structure, then [L] doesn't output the place detail, regardless of the place-field-specific check boxes on the Report Definition screen. Likewise for [CITY], [COUNTRY], etc. | ~ | | | [Place] does not output the place detail. [PlaceDetails] does not output the place. |
| | NOTE: This does not apply to the Short Place template, where by definition "[DETAIL]" is counter-productive. That is, if you put [DETAIL] in the Short Place template, then you'll get it, even if "[DETAIL]" is also independently in the sentence structure. | N | | | [Place:Short] does not output the place detail. |
| | Age | | | | |

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|--------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| [A] | Age of the Current Principal | Y | [Person:Age] | | |
| [AO] | Age of the Other Principal. | ~ | [Spouse:Age] | | Only for spousal ("Family") events. |
| [A1] | Age of Principal #1. | ~ | [Husband:Age] | | Only for spousal ("Family") events. |
| [A2] | Age of Principal #2 | ~ | [Wife:Age] | | Only for spousal ("Family") events. |
| [AE] | Exact age (years, months, and days) of the Current Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [AOE] | Exact age of the Other Principal | N | n/a | | |
| [A1E] | Exact age of Principal #1 | N | n/a | | |
| [A2E] | Exact age of Principal #2 | N | n/a | | |
| | The A variable produces output only when both the primary birth tag and the tag that contains the A variable contain the full (day, month, year) dates, and the age is over one year. | N | | | :Age produces output when both the primary birth (or christen in the absence of birth) event and the current event contain valid dates. |
| | The AE variable will produce an exact age (years, months and days) if both dates are complete. If one or both tags contain approximate dates, the AE variable will only output years. | N | | | :Age produces output to year resolution only. |
| | There is no variable that will always output years irrespective of the completeness of the dates. | N | | | :Age outputs years irrespective of the resolution of valid dates. |
| | NOTE: If you want output, you must change [A] to [AE] whenever one or both dates are incomplete. | N | | | No modification required. |
| | Memo | | | | Direct import, with few exceptions, assigns Memo value to the Fact Note, Witness Note, Source or Citation Comments. These are not available through a sentence variable but through settings for Report, Export, website outputs. |
| | You can use the entire memo field by using [M] in your sentence, or the memo field can be divided into parts that can be used separately in sentences. | ~ | [Desc] | | If the Memo value was transferred to an Event Description field, it can be brought out in the sentence in the [Desc] variable. Keep the length of the description value to 100 characters or less to survive future transfers without truncation. |
| | NOTE: If the memo is included directly in the sentence construction and printed in the main part of the report, then it is not available for use as a footnote or endnote as controlled by the Report Definition for that report. Therefore, if you are using the memo field for information you want to include in end- or footnotes, do not include the [M] in your sentence and be sure to check the option to embed the memo as a footnote or endnote when you print report(s). Lookup: Citation. | | | | The event Note, where large Memo values can fit, can be optionally output according to report settings, consecutive to the event sentence in narratives or as end notes in non-narrative reports.. |
| | [M1] through [M9] Elements of a memo field that contains the delimiters " " (two vertical lines). | N | n/a | | Direct import retains these delimiters in the corresponding Note or other field. The text will need to be edited to eliminate them and improve its sensibility as one or more paragraphs. |
| | Example: | | | | |
| Memo: | private the 23rd Virginia Regiment. | ~ | | Description: | private in the 23rd Virginia Regiment |

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|---|--|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| Sentence: | [P] was a [M1]< and served in [M2]>. | ~ | | Sentence: | [Person] was [Desc:A]. |
| Returns: | He was a private and served in the 23rd Virginia Regiment. | Y | | Returns: | He was a private and served in the 23rd Virginia Regiment |
| Whether or not the memo field contains delimiters, [M1] = [M]. | | | | | |
| [M0] | (([Mzero]) triggers the output of memo segment number zero, which is empty by definition. The effect is that the memo will not print in the sentence in question (e.g., witness sentence), but it will also not be subject to the Publication Tools option that outputs unprinted memos to endnotes, embedded, etc. Because the [M0] Variable defines an empty segment, the variable needs the Conditional Markers to prevent the "(an unknown value)" text from printing where the Memo field data would normally print (if it had data) and should be entered as <[M0]>. | N | n/a | | In RootsMagic, you can enable/disable the Description field (and/or Date and/or Place fields) for each fact type but not Note. Settings for reports and other outputs can optionally exclude Notes for all facts, Comments for all Sources,... |
| Pronouns | | | | | |
| [PP] | Possessive pronoun of [P] (his/her) | | | :HisHer | His/Hers/Their |
| [OBJ] | Objective pronoun of [P] (him/her) | | | :HimHer | Him/Her/Them |
| Roles | | | | | |
| When the principal or witness in an event is assigned a role, the following variables (using Resident as an example role) can be used in sentences to express the activities of the person playing that role. | | | | | |
| [R:Resident] | Full name of all the people in the resident role | Y | [rolename] | :Full | |
| [RG:Resident] | Given name of all the people in the resident role | Y | | :Given | |
| [RF:Resident] | First name of all the people in the resident role | Y | | :First | |
| [RL:Resident] | Last name of all the people in the resident role | Y | | :Surname | |
| [RP:Resident] | He or she or they | Y | | :HeShe | |
| [RS:Resident] | His or her or their | Y | | :HisHer | |
| [RM:Resident] | Him or her or them | Y | | :HimHer | |
| [RA:Resident] | Age | N | | | :Age works only for [Person], [ThisPerson]. |
| [RE:Resident] | Exact Age | N | | | |
| | | ? | | :Count | # of people in the group, i.e. [role1,role2,role3:count], e.g. [child:count] or [son,daughter:count] |
| | | ? | [rolename] or [ThisPerson] | :Role | Role of witness |

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|--|---|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---|
| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| | In addition, sentence templates support the variable, [RPAR:anyrole], which outputs the names of the parent(s) of the person who has the specified role in the event as well as the supporting punctuation. For example, [R:Groom] married [R:Bride] <[RPAR:Bride]>. The sentence will read something like, "Frank Alexander married Mary Catherine Keebler, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Keebler and Elizabeth Range Wright." | N | | | Share event with the parents, giving them the roles of Groom-Father, Groom-Mother, Bride-Father, Bride-Mother. The gender-sensitive equivalent sentence for the Marriage fact would be: [Person] married [Spouse]<% , daughter of [BrideFather] and [BrideMother]], son of [GroomFather] and [GroomMother]>. The % character is the Gender switch. See Help on Sentence Template Language:Switches. |
| | NOTE: This works well for Bride and Groom, but if more than one person has the specified role then this could get messy. All of the above variables honor exclusion markers, sensitivity braces, and report-level place field selections. | | | | No exclusion markers. Privacy braces work in Notes but not Descriptions. |
| | Exclusion markers: | | | | No exclusion markers but the Private switch "!" in a sentence template switch can control narrative output according to output privacy settings, e.g.: <!<[Address]> (The address is private.)>. |
| | Sensitivity braces: | | | | Privacy brackets { } – these allow you to control the text you want to keep private unless you specifically choose to include it in reports and other outputs. |
| | Report-level place field selections: | | | | No control over place formats in reports other than for the Place Index. Individual fact types can enable/disable Place fields and whether a fact type is outputted. |
| Special Sentence Variables | | | | | |
| | Two special sentence variables are used to suppress the trailing punctuation for a sentence and to concatenate a sentence with the previous sentence in a narrative report. | | | | |
| [NP:] | Causes the trailing punctuation and spaces for that tag to be suppressed. | N | n/a | | RM requires explicit punctuation so a sentence template without trailing punctuation will not output it. Conversely, RM does not auto-punctuate so direct import appends a period to sentence templates without trailing punctuation. |
| [+] | Causes a sentence to be concatenated (joined) with the previous sentence in a narrative in order to form a single compound sentence. | N | n/a | | RM inherently concatenates sentence template outputs and fact notes. |
| Name and Place Variables in Memo Fields | | N | n/a | | If the memo value ends up in the Event Description field, you can use [Descr] in the sentence to output it. |

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| Code | Description | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| | Name and Place variables, such as [P] or [L], can be used in event memos as well as in sentences. For example, you might use [WO] in a memo in order to keep from having to split the memo field. You can say either: | N | n/a | | RM Notes do not support variables. If any imported, the Note will have to be revised and, possibly, witness roles and custom sentences. Assuming that the Marriage License fact type was used and shared with the Witness role and that John Jones and Jane Smith are not people in the database, these could be equivalent sentences for the Principals: |
| | Memo: John Jones, Jane Smith and [WO] also signed the marriage license as witnesses. | N | n/a | | Desc: John Jones, Jane Smith |
| | Sentence: [M] | N | n/a | | Sentence: [Desc] and [Witness] also signed the marriage license as witnesses. |
| | or | | | | or add John Jones and Jane Smith as witnesses as people who are not in the database: |
| | Memo: John Jones, Jane Smith and also signed the marriage license as witnesses. | N | n/a | | Desc: whatever |
| | Sentence: [M1] [WO] [M2]. | N | n/a | | Sentence: ... [Witness] also signed the marriage license as witnesses. |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Name Variables

| TMG 9.03 Name Tag Syntax | | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent | | |
|--|---|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Code | | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| Variables (Name Tags) | | | | | |
| The following variables may be used for name tags: | | | | | |
| [P] | Primary name of current principal (always produces He/She) | Y | [Person] | :Name (default) | Default. The name of the current principal. |
| [P+] | forces the use of the Full name | | | :Full or :NoCycle | |
| | | ? | | :Reverse | Doe, Dr. John Robert "Johnny" Jr. (reverses first name in a group only) |
| [PG] | Given name (Robert Joseph) | Y | | :Given | |
| [PF] | First word of Given name (Robert) | Y | | :First | |
| [PS] | Possessive name (Robert Joseph Velke's) (uses English possessive rules) | Y | | :Poss or :Full:Poss | |
| [N] | Current name of current principal (the name in the current tag) | ~ | [Desc] | :Lower :Upper | Solely for Alternate Name facts. Name parts options do not function |
| [PP] | Possessive pronoun of [P] (his/her) | Y | | :HisHer | |
| [OBJ] | Objective pronoun of [P] (him/her) | Y | | :HimHer | |
| | | Y | | :Surname | |
| | | ? | | :Prefix | Dr. |
| | | ? | | :Suffix | Jr. |
| | | ? | | :Nickname | Johnny |
| | | ? | | :Casual | Nickname, if known, otherwise first name |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| [D] | Date | Y | [Date] | | |
| | | ? | | :Plain | Full date, e.g. "6 Apr 1830", no "in" or "on" prefix. (Default for source templates) |
| | | ? | | :InOn | "on 6 Apr 1830" or "in Apr 1830". (Default for fact/role sentences.) |
| | | Y | | :Year | Year only, e.g. "1830" |
| | | Y | | :DayOfWeek | Show the day of week with the date, e.g. "Tuesday 6 Apr 1830" |
| | | ? | | :NoDayOfWeek | Removes the day of week from the date (default) |
| | | ? | | :Commas | Adds commas to the date, e.g. "6 Apr, 1830" or "Tuesday, 6 Apr, 1830" |
| | | ? | | :NoCommas | Removes commas from the date (default) |
| [DD] | Precedes a regular, complete, and legal date with the day of the week. | Y | [Date:DayOfWeek] | | |
| [Y] | The year of an event or name tag. | Y | [Date:Year] | | |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Name Variables

| TMG 9.03 Name Tag Syntax | | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent | | |
|---|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---|
| Code | | Matches? | Field | Option | Comment/Example |
| <p>NOTE: A year is returned only in the case of exact, before, after, circa, and say dates. Between, Either/Or, From/To, and irregular dates return "an unknown year."</p> | | | | | |
| [M] | Memo | ~ | | | If the Memo value was transferred to an Event Description field, it can be brought out in the sentence in the [Desc] variable. Keep the length of the description value to 100 characters or less. |
| [M1] - [M9] | Memo elements | N | | | <p>The event Note, where large Memo values can fit, can be optionally output according to report settings, consecutive to the event sentence in narratives or as end notes in non-narrative reports.</p> <p>The TMG " " separator between Memo elements is imported to the corresponding Note and can be found using various Search tools. Find Everywhere is convenient.</p> |
| <p>The values in square brackets ([]) in the above example are sentence variables. Each represents a certain kind of data as extracted or calculated from the tag.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Lookup: Variables (Event Tags), Sentence Structures, Sentence Construction, Memo, Text Editing Menu</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Special Sentence Variables</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Two special sentence variables are used to suppress the trailing punctuation for a sentence and to concatenate a sentence with the previous sentence in a narrative report.</p> | | | | | |
| [:NP:] | Causes the trailing punctuation and spaces for that tag to be suppressed. | N | | | Trailing punctuation is not automated; it is explicitly entered in the sentence template and can be enclosed and controlled in a switch |
| [+] | Causes a sentence to be concatenated (joined) with the previous sentence in a narrative in order to form a single compound sentence. | N | | | Narrative paragraphing is a report setting. "Keep fact sentences in same paragraph" would concatenate all individual fact sentences in one paragraph and that person's family type event sentences in another, provided fact notes are excluded. |
| <p>Sentence Variables in Memos</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Variables such as are used in the Sentence field can also be used in memos. However, if you choose to do this you should be aware that variables within the memo field are replaced with their values in reports only when the memo is used in a sentence. If the memo is used in a footnote or endnote, the variable itself is output and is not replaced with its value.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>NOTE: The Sentence field is not available for editing in a Primary name tag.</p> | | | | | |
| | | Y | | | No variables supported in Notes. Direct import will import variable names embedded in the Memo to the Note, which may be searched globally for instances of "[" and edited. |

| TMG 9.03 Format, Font and Other Codes | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent Codes | | |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| Code | Matches? | Code | Used In | Description |
| Available Format, Font, and Other Codes | | | | Formatting Codes |
| <p>There are numerous formatting, font, and other codes available for use in Memo fields, in Citation Detail, in Sentence Structures, in the Text Editor, and in Source Definition: Output Form templates for footnotes/endnotes and bibliography. All codes that are available while in a certain part of the program are on the right-click menu. Some codes are selected under the Format or Font sub-menu items. Different right-click menus appear in different places in the program depending upon which features are available. If you are not sure what is available, just right-click and check out the menu.</p> <p>Format Codes</p> | | | | <p>Formatting codes allow you to tell RootsMagic how you want the font to look in the report. Formatting codes are contained inside of a left angle bracket "<" and right angle bracket ">". They are used in pairs - the first tells RootsMagic to turn on the formatting, and the second, with a "/" after the left angle bracket (</ >) to turn off the formatting. For example: <i>[Title]</i> The <i> and </i> formatting codes tell RootsMagic to display the title in italics font.</p> |
| [BOLD:]Bold[:BOLD] | Y | ... | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in bold |
| [UND:]Underline[:UND] | Y | <u> ... </u> | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in underline |
| [ITAL:]Italic[:ITAL] | Y | <i> ... </i> | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in italics |
| [SUP:]Superscript[:SUP] | Y | ^{...} | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in superscript |
| [SUB:]Subscript[:SUB] | Y | _{...} | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in subscript |
| [INDEX:]name-of-index:level1:level2[:INDEX] | N | | | |
| For example: | | | | |
| [INDEX:]People:Smith:John (23 Feb 1910-7 May, 1993)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]People:#123[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Places:Alabama:Decatur[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Brides:Jones, Mary and John Smith (m. 1934)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Grooms:Smith, John and Mary Jones (m. 1934)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Marriages:Smith, John and Mary Jones (m. 7 Jun 1934)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Marriages:Jones, Mary and John Smith (m. 7 Jun 1934)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]Marriages:#123#456[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]People by Surname:Smith:John (1910-1993)[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [INDEX:]People by Given Name:John:Smith (23 Feb 1910-7 May, 1993)[:INDEX] | | | | |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Format Codes

| Code | Matches? | Code | Used In | Description |
|--|----------|--|---|--|
| [INDEX:]People and Places:Smith:John (23 Feb 1910-7 May, 1993)[:INDEX] [INDEX:]People and Places:Alabama:Decatur[:INDEX] | | | | |
| [HID:]text[:HID] Hidden Text | ~ | <!<[fieldname]> and other text that is private substitute message and other [field], if any> | | In sentence templates, the Private switch "!" switch can control narrative output according to output privacy settings, e.g.: <!<[Address]> (The address is private.)> |
| Text may be hidden from view when it is output to the screen, printer, or file. It has the same effect as sensitivity braces, except that it cannot be overridden by an output option. Once hidden, the only way the text can be seen is by accessing the Tag Entry screen and (for more than the first line of text) the Memo field, or the Citation, or other screen where the text was hidden. Example: [HID:]This text will never print.[:HID] | | | | In Notes, only privacy braces "{...}" supported; output controlled by report/export settings. |
| [SIZE:]<number>;text[:SIZE]Point Size | N | | | There is no code to always hide some text. |
| [COLOR:forered,foregreen,foreblue,backred,backgreen,backblue]sample text[:COLOR] | N | | | |
| [HTML:]John Henry's Page[:HTML] | N | | | |
| [SCAP:]SMALL CAPS[:SCAP]All small capital letters | Y | <sc> ... </sc> | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | Displays the text in small caps (upper case letters remain unchanged, lower case letters are changed to upper case, but in a smaller font) |
| | ? | :NoCaps | Option for sentence variable | Default. Makes no changes in capitalization. |
| [CAP:]CAPS[:CAP]All capital letters | ~ | :Upper | Option for sentence variable | [Surname:Upper] |
| | ? | :Lower | Option for sentence variable | Changes to lower case, e.g. "john doe" |
| [FCAP:]Caps[:FCAP] Capitalize the first letter | ~ | :Caps | Option for sentence variable | Capitalizes the first letter and makes no changes to subsequent letters, e.g. "John doe" |
| | ? | :Proper | Option for sentence variable | Forces "proper" capitalization, e.g. "John Doe" |
| Font | N | | | |
| [FONT<value>:]Font Style[:FONT<value>] | N | | | Controlled by Report Settings |
| <value> will be one of the letters following the word FONT in the list below. | | | | Direct import strips these codes. |
| [FONTT:]Text[:FONTT] | N | | | |
| [FONTS:]Surnames[:FONTS] | N | | | |
| [FONTG:]Given Names[:FONTG] | N | | | |
| [FONTD:]Dates[:FONTD] | N | | | |
| [FONTL:]Places[:FONTL] | N | | | |

TMG–RootsMagic Sentence Variables & Format Codes – Format Codes

| TMG 9.03 Format, Font and Other Codes | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent Codes | | |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| Code | Matches? | Code | Used In | Description |
| [FONTM:]Memos[:FONTM] | N | | | |
| [FONTE:]Exponents[:FONTE] | N | | | |
| [FONTB:]Labels[:FONTB] | N | | | |
| [FONTI:]Titles[:FONTI] | N | | | |
| [FONTP:]Page Numbers[:FONTP] | N | | | |
| Example: His employer's name was [FONTG:]George[:FONTG] [FONTS:]Anderson[:FONTS]. | | | | Example: His employer's name was George Anderson. |
| Embedded Citation | N | | | |
| [CIT:]a:b ... [:CIT] | N | | Imported to fact Notes | Direct import imports embedded citations as coded in the Memo field. You will have to refer back to the TMG source to review the source data and incorporate it in the Note or add a source to the Note's event. |
| Carriage Return [:CR:] | Y | Enter key | Fact sentence and Source templates, fields, and notes | |
| Tab | | | | |
| [:TAB:] | N | | | Stripped on import |
| Non-breaking Space [:NB:] | N | | | Stripped on import |
| Indenting and Centering Text | | | | |
| [LIND:]left indented text[:LIND] | N | | | Stripped on import |
| [CENTER:]centered text[:CENTER] | N | | | Stripped on import |
| Show No Codes | | | | |
| This option facilitates reading text that includes a lot of embedded codes by displaying a window with the format codes extracted. The text cannot be edited while Show No Codes is activated. | | | | No Codes is the only setting for previews and Note editor; always visible in sentence template editors |
| Multiple Embedded Codes | Y | | | |
| You may apply any number of format codes to a single text value at the same time as follows: | Y | | | |
| Text: This text is in [BOLD:] [ITAL:] bold and italics[:ITAL] [:BOLD]. | Y | | | Text: This text is in <i>bold and italics</i>. |
| Output: This text is in bold and italics | | | | |
| CAUTION: Embedded format codes may be nested, but may NOT be crossed. For example: | Y | | | Same rules |
| [BOLD:]This [ITAL:]is[:ITAL] legal[:BOLD] is correct; | | | | |
| but | | | | |
| [BOLD:]This [ITAL:]is[:BOLD] not[:ITAL] is wrong. | | | | |

| TMG 9.03 Format, Font and Other Codes | 2014-09-20 | RootsMagic 6.3.2.0 Nearest Equivalent Codes | | |
|---|------------|---|---------|--|
| Code | Matches? | Code | Used In | Description |
| Formatting codes have a precedence order as follows: UND, BOLD, ITAL, SUP, SUB, WEB, SCAP. Therefore, when using multiple codes, they need to be applied in that order. For example, [BOLD:] [SCAP:] [P] [:SCAP] [:BOLD] is correct. [SCAP:] [BOLD:] [P] [:BOLD] [:SCAP] is wrong and will have unintended effects. | ? | | | Undocumented, if there is any order of precedence. |
| Conditional brackets (<>) cannot be nested at all. | ~ | | | Multiple nested switches supported. |