

## **Pegasus Mail Help Index**

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## **Sending Mail Messages**

This screen allows you to prepare new mail messages and replies.

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## Addressing your message

Just as the postal service needs an address to be able to deliver a letter, WinPMail requires an address to be able to send your electronic mail. Depending on your system and network you might be able to use any of several types of address, each slightly different. The following are the types of addresses WinPMail recognizes, which you can enter in the To, CC or BCC fields.

*Local addresses:* You can enter the NetWare username of any user on your file server, or on any other file server to which WinPMail can deliver, using the standard NetWare syntax (ie, USERNAME, or SERVER/USERNAME). You can look up local users using the User Lookup function.

*Internet Addresses:* If your system has an SMTP gateway, then you can enter any valid Internet address in the address fields.

*NetWare MHS Addresses:* If your system has an MHS gateway then you can enter any valid NetWare MHS address in the address fields. If you are using an advanced MHS transport, you can access MHS directory services from the *Addresses* menu.

You can also prepare distribution lists, or lists of addresses you use frequently.

The To: field of a message indicates the primary recipient of a message

A CC (carbon copy) recipient of a message is someone you want to "listen in" to the message you are sending to the primary recipient. CC recipients receive the message normally but their addresses do not appear in the To: field of the message.

Use a BCC (Blind Carbon Copy) when you want to send a copy of your message to someone other than the primary recipient without the primary recipient knowing you have done so. Unlike CC, when you use BCC, there is no indication in the primary recipient's copy of the message that you have copied anyone else. BCC is very handy for office politics.

An SMTP gateway allows you to send mail to machines on the Internet (a huge world-wide computer network), or to machines which use the Internet RFC821/822 message protocols. Almost all Unix systems and many mainframe and minicomputer systems can receive mail using this protocol.

NetWare MHS is Novell's messaging system. There are several versions of it for both NetWare and non-NetWare environments. WinPMail supports all versions of NetWare MHS, including NetWare Global MHS. Ask your system administrator if you're unsure whether or not this option is available on your server.



## **The Subject field**

Enter a short summary of your message in the subject field. Because the recipient will use the subject line as a filing key, you should try to make it as descriptive and helpful as possible. When replying to a message, it is customary for the subject to be *Re: <the original subject>*: WinPMail will automatically format the subject this way for you when preparing replies.

The subject field can be up to 64 characters long.

## Confirmation of reading

If you want to be notified when the recipient reads your message, check the *confirm reading* box in the message editing window. A small message will be sent back to you when the message is read. *Note:* the recipient must be using a version of Pegasus Mail for receipt confirmation to work. Some MHS mailers may also be able to provide receipt confirmations.

The System administrator can allow users to refuse confirmation of reading because many people feel that it is an invasion of privacy. If you attempt to mail to a local user who will not provide confirmation of reading, a small dialog will appear when you send the message advising you of this. If you mail to a non-local PMail user who will not permit confirmation of reading you will not receive any notification at all.

The confirm reading control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions.

## Confirmation of Delivery

Checking the *confirm delivery* box in the message editing window tells WinPMail to ask for confirmation that your message has been delivered successfully. Confirmation of delivery differs from confirmation of reading in that you are only advised that the message has been delivered to the recipient, not that it has been read.

Confirmation of delivery is always available if you are using NetWare MHS. You will never get confirmation of delivery on local mail (because WinPMail will tell you immediately if it fails to deliver your message). With Internet mail, you may or may not receive confirmation of delivery, because there are no guaranteed ways of asking for it.

The confirm delivery control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions.

## Keeping a copy of your message

If you want to keep a copy of the messages you send, check the *copy self* box in the message editing window. WinPMail will file a copy of your message in a folder called "Copies to self" which it will create automatically when necessary.

If your "Copies to self" folder becomes too full, you can force WinPMail to create a new copyself folder by renaming the existing one. Note that you must change the short name as well as the long name when doing this.

The copy self control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions.

## **Urgent Messages**

Check the *urgent* box in the message editing window if you want your message to be sent at the highest priority available on the message transport your system uses. The effect of setting this flag will vary from system to system. Many MHS mailers will recognize it, as will some Internet mailers. Pegasus Mail displays urgent messages at the top of the new mail folder in red text, and sends a different new mail notification to the recipient to indicate that the message is urgent.

*Note:* You should use the urgent flag with care: urgent messages can be annoying, and overuse of the feature seriously impacts on its usefulness.

## Encryption

If your message contains sensitive or private information, you might want to encrypt it. An encrypted message is scrambled, and can only be read by someone who knows the correct password.

To encrypt your message, click the encrypt button in the message editor. A small dialog will open into which you should enter the password for the message. The password should have from five to eight characters and is case-sensitive - so *FOOBAR* and *foobar* are different passwords. Press OK to add the password, or Cancel to remove it. WinPMail will encrypt the message using your password when it sends it.

The recipient must know the password, so you will have to make arrangements in advance to agree on a suitable choice. Don't forget the password! If you forget it, you will never be able to read your message again; even the author of WinPMail cannot break the encryption method it uses.

## Signatures

A *signature* is a small fragment of text which WinPMail will automatically add to the end of messages you send. You should usually put your name, address and phone/fax number in your signature, although some people like to place a witty saying or other text there as well.

WinPMail supports separate signatures for each type of message you can send - Local, Internet and MHS: you can create and edit signatures using the option on the *preferences* submenu of the *file* menu.

To suppress the addition of a signature to a message, click on the *no signature* button in the message editing window. You may need to omit your signature when sending mail to some Internet list servers.

## Editing your message

Edit your message in the large message box at the bottom of the message editing window. The message text will word-wrap when it reaches the right hand margin, or you can press <Enter> to end a line at any time. You can cut text from and paste text into your message using the *Edit* menu.

You can check your spelling by positioning the cursor at the point in the message where checking should begin and selecting *Check spelling* from the *Edit* menu.

Ctrl+Y deletes the current line in the message, Ctrl+T deletes the word to the right of the cursor, and Ctrl+B reformats the current paragraph so that all its text falls between the left and right margin. Ctrl+D opens the Indenting dialog, which contains commands which allow you to reformat your text with indented left and/or right margins. These reformatting commands can also all be selected from the *Message* menu.

You can store abbreviations for commonly-used text in WinPMail's [glossary](#), and expand it at any time by pressing <Ctrl+>.

Send your message at any time by clicking the *Send* button, or by pressing <Ctrl+Enter>.



## Attachments

You can attach files to your mail message by clicking on the Attach button in the message editing window. The message editor view will change to one which allows you to choose files and control the way WinPMail will deal with them.

WinPMail will handle your attachments differently, depending on the destination of the message. You have considerable control over this process if you wish to have, although WinPMail's automatic handling is usually more than adequate for all situations.

Choose any of the following items for more information on attachments:

[Selecting files to attach](#)

[Indicating the file type](#)

[Attachment encoding](#)

## Selecting files to attach

Before you select files to attach to your message, make sure that the File type and Attachment encoding fields in the dialog are set correctly, then use either of the two following methods:

Use the file and directory lists at the bottom of the window to navigate your disks. Double-clicking a filename will add it to the attachment list with the current settings of the file type and attachment encoding fields.

Type in the name (including an optional DOS path) of the file in the filename window. When you press <Enter> or click *Add*, WinPMail will add the file to the attachment list, or if you have entered a directory name, will change the file and directory list boxes to reflect the new directory.

You can remove attachments from the attachment list by highlighting them and clicking *Remove*. You cannot change the settings for an attachment once you have added it to the list - remove it and re-add it instead.

## File type

You can tell WinPMail what type of file you are attaching by choosing from a predefined list of file types. The file type information is optional and is currently used only for informational purposes - the recipient will usually see then file type when examining the list of files attached to the message.

Future versions of Pegasus Mail are likely to use the file type information to provide attachment viewing facilities, or to launch the original application with the attachment, so you should get into the habit of filling it in.

If you are uncertain of the type of file, you should use *Unknown*, the default choice.

Note: Pegasus Mail will not perform file conversion - WinPMail will not convert an MS-Word file to WordPerfect format even if you indicate WordPerfect format here - it will simply convey the wrong information.

## Attachment encoding

When you send an attachment, it cannot always be transmitted as-is. Sometimes it is necessary to package the attachment in a particular way so that the mail transport system or the recipient's mailer can understand it. WinPMail will always make sensible default choices about attachment encoding - you should only need to change the attachment encoding in very special cases. WinPMail supports the following attachment encodings:

*WinPMail decides.* The default setting, this tells WinPMail to do whatever is appropriate based on the way it sends the message. Attachments to local and MHS addresses will not be encoded in any way, while attachments to Internet addresses will be uuencoded prior to transmission.

*No encoding.* Instructs WinPMail not to encode the attachment at all. This is an extremely dangerous choice in some cases, particularly for Internet mail. Use it only if you know that the attachment is a plain text file with no high bit characters.

*ASCII text.* Indicates that the file is plain text with no formatting or high-bit characters. WinPMail will actually send the attachment as a separate message rather than as an attachment.

*UUencoding.* A scheme used widely on the Internet. If you are mailing via the Internet, or to a user on a Unix or mainframe system this encoding is a good choice.

*BinHex.* Used heavily in the Macintosh world. BinHex is a good format, containing a certain amount of error checking and compression. Because it is not widely used outside the Macintosh world, you should check in advance that the recipient is able to deal with BinHex-encoded files.

*MIME Encodings:* MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) is an Internet standard for multimedia mail which allows different mail applications to exchange a variety of types of information. If you select any of these MIME encodings, WinPMail will attach the information necessary for other applications to be able to decode the file. You must choose an appropriate translation - selecting "GIF image" for a TIFF file will not cause Pegasus Mail to convert the file: it will simply be sent in the wrong format. Pegasus Mail will choose basic MIME encoding automatically if you set encoding to "WinPMail decides" and have checked the "Use MIME features" control in the "Special" screen of the message editing dialog.

## Other message options

Select *Other message options* from the *Message* menu, or click on the "Special" button in the message editing dialog and the screen will change to a dialog which allows you to control less frequently-used features for your message.

*BCC.* Enter any BCC. addresses in this field.

*Send replies to.* If you want replies to your message to go to an address other than your own, enter that address in this field.

*Message is obsolete after.* If your message is only meaningful for a certain length of time, enter the time after which it is obsolete in this area. Obsolete messages appear grey in the folder window, and there is a browser command which will purge all obsolete messages. Obsolete mail also be purged by utilities run by the system manager.

*Message width.* This field allows you to specify the average length of a line of text in your message. WinPMail will adjust the margin of the message editor so that approximately the number of characters you specify will fit on a line. You cannot enter a width wider than the current width of the editing window. Click *use as default* to use the value you enter for all future messages.

*Average tab width.* By default, WinPMail obeys the standard Windows convention that the <Tab> key moves from field to field in a dialog. If you enter a width in this field, however, WinPMail will insert the <Tab> characters in the message instead. You can only change the tab width if tabs were enabled when you started the message. You can enable tabbing for all future messages by clicking *use as default*. The width you enter is an average based on the average width of characters in the current font; it will only be exact if you use a monospace font such as Courier.

*Use MIME features for Internet and local mail* MIME is an Internet standard which allows mailers on different systems to exchange binary data and messages using International characters. If you check this control, WinPMail will use MIME encodings to represent accented and special characters, and to package attachments so that other MIME-compatible mail systems can read and convert them. MIME is a very powerful standard, and the only time you should not check this control is if you believe your correspondent may not be using a MIME-compatible mail system.

*Prompt copy to self* If checked, Pegasus Mail will ignore (and grey out) the *copyself* control in the message editor and when you click the *Send* button will ask you whether or not you want to keep a copy of the message. This value is "sticky" - that is, WinPMail will remember it between sessions.

*Prompt copy to self folder* If checked and you indicate you want to make a copy to self, Pegasus Mail will open the folder selector and ask you to select the folder into which the copy should be placed. If unchecked, Pegasus Mail will use the copy to self folder defined in your *General settings* preferences. Like the *prompt copy to self* option, this value is remembered between sessions.

## Importing text from other sources

You can add text from other applications to your message in two ways.

*Cut and paste.* You can use the standard cut, copy and paste commands on the *Edit* menu to move text around within Windows.

*Import menu option.* The *Import file into message* option on the *Message* menu allows you to read a text file into your message. A dialog will appear which allows you to navigate using standard file and directory lists, or type the name of the file in directly. *Note:* the file *must* be a text file for this option to work. Word processor files are usually *not* text files.

## **Distribution Lists**

WinPMail can accept up to 180 characters in any address line. If you need to send a message to more addresses than will fit in this space, or you have lists of users to whom you mail regularly, you can create distribution lists.

A distribution list can be any text file containing addresses, one per line, but it's generally easier to use WinPMail's distribution list manager, which you can access by pressing the button on the button panel, by pressing <F6>, or by selecting Distribution lists from the Addresses menu.

[Creating a distribution list](#)

[Distribution list options](#)

[Using distribution lists](#)

## **Creating a distribution list**

To create a distribution list, press <F6> and click on the *New* button in the selector window. A dialog will open prompting you for a long name for the list and an optional file name. Complete the dialog then click *OK*. You will be returned to the selector window.

Now, highlight the list you created and press the *Edit* button. A window will open in which you create and control your distribution list. The title you gave your list when you created it appears in the Title field.

To add addresses to your distribution list click in the address list area and either type in the addresses or select them from address books or the local user list. Make sure that you have only one address per line in the list. Any valid address can be entered in the list.

### Distribution list options



## Distribution list options

There are several ways you can control and customize the operation of your distribution lists.

*To field:* Entering an address in this field will force PMail to suppress enumeration of addresses when you use the list. Instead of showing every member of the list, the To: field will contain only what you enter here.

*Reply to:* If you want to direct replies to list mailings to a particular address, enter it here. A reply-to field you set in the list will override any in the message.

*Confirm reading, confirm delivery, urgent, no signature:* These controls duplicate the same features in the message editor. If you set them for the distribution list they will override the values you use when you compose the message.

## Using a distribution list

Tell WinPMail to use a distribution list in one of three ways:

*1:* While composing your message, open the distribution list selector by clicking the button in the button panel, by pressing <F6> or by choosing Distribution lists from the Address menu, and double-click on the address you want to use. WinPMail will paste the appropriate file name into the address field of your message.

*2:* Leave the distribution list manager window open and drag the lists you want to the address field in your message.

*3:* Type an '@' followed immediately by the DOS path to the file containing the distribution list. You will not normally use this method, but it may be convenient if you have a mailing list in a suitable format which was not created in WinPMail.

## **Glossaries (abbreviations)**

WinPmail allows you to store abbreviations for commonly-used text strings which you can expand at any time with a single keypress. To create a glossary entry, choose *Edit/create* from the *Glossary* submenu of the *Edit* menu.

In the Glossary dialog, a list of abbreviations appears on the left-hand side of the screen, while the full text of the currently-selected abbreviation appears in the edit window to the right. To change a glossary entry, simply select it in the list and edit it in the editing window. WinPMail. Adding a glossary entry is equally simple - just click the *Add* button, provide an abbreviation, and edit as before. You can copy and paste into your glossary texts using the buttons in the dialog.

*To expand a glossary entry in your message*, simply type the abbreviation, make sure the cursor is at its end, then press <Ctrl+>. In WinPMail 1.0 you can only expand glossary entries in the message editor. Future versions will allow you to expand them in any text field.

## **Browsing mail**

The folder browser allows you to manage the mail you receive. It provides functions for moving, copying, deleting, forwarding, printing and replying to messages. Special options and functions for sorting folders are located on the *Folder* menu which appears at the end of the menu bar when a folder window is frontmost.

The folder selector

Copying and moving messages

Deleting messages

Forwarding messages

Printing messages

The Folder menu

A mail folder is simply a place where mail messages are stored. The new mail folder is a special folder which changes as you receive, read and delete mail, but you can also create other folders for long term storage of messages you wish to keep. Folders can have long descriptive names to aid in filing.

## The folder selector

When you ask to open a folder, or if you choose the Move or Copy options in the folder window, the folder selector will open. In this dialog you can create new folders, rename existing ones and delete folders you no longer require. You can also create *Trays*, which are a special kind of folder which can contain folders and other trays. Trays allow you to organize your mail into a hierarchy, or to group related topics and folders in their own areas.

The folder selector shows a list of all the folders and trays available to you. Folders in the list which appear in blue are system folders: you can read from them, but you might not be able to alter their contents. You can select items from the list using the mouse, or by typing the first few characters of their names. To open a tray, highlight it and press <Enter>, or click on the *Open* button, and its contents will appear in the list indented one level.

At the right-hand edge of the entry for each folder is a pair of numbers, representing the number of messages in the folder and the number of unread messages in the folder respectively. Unread mail can appear in folders as a result of new mail filtering rules, or when you copy a message you have not read from the new mail folders. Folders containing unread mail appear in the list in green.

*Special options* When you click the *Special* button in the folder selector, a popup menu will display offering the following four options; you can dismiss the menu without selecting a choice by pressing <Esc> or clicking the mouse outside the menu.

*Reindex folder* From time to time, a folder's index file may become corrupt, which can result in errors when you attempt to open it. Highlight the folder and select this command to force Pegasus Mail to rebuild the index file. Reindexing will work reliably if the actual messages in the folder are intact, but may result in the loss of some status information (such as whether or not you have replied to a message, or forwarded it). A side-effect of rebuilding a folder is that some deleted messages may reappear the next time the folder is opened.

*Compress folder* When you delete a message from a folder, Pegasus Mail does not immediately reclaim the space it occupies; instead, it waits until you have deleted around 20000 characters from the folder then recovers all the space in a single pass. This deferred compression improves the performance of the program at the cost of some disk space. Select this option to force Pegasus Mail to compress a folder. Compression is always a safe option and does not result in the loss of information.

*Move entry* Select this if you want to move a folder or tray to another tray. The highlighted folder or tray will be removed from the list and information about it will be saved in a disk file (called TRAYSAVE.PM) in your home mailbox. Once you have chosen the Move command, each time you click the Special button again, the Move option will be replaced by a Retrieve option, allowing you to insert the moved entry into the list. Navigate to the place in your tray hierarchy where you want the item to appear, then choose Recover from the special menu and Pegasus Mail will insert the saved item for you. It is safe to exit from Pegasus Mail without recovering the entry - you can do it at any time after you have moved it.

*Check tray list* If you create folders using an old version of Pegasus Mail after you have run WinPMail 1.1, the folder will not appear in the tray list, because WinPMail stores the tray structure in a way which the old version of Pegasus Mail does not understand. Selecting this option tells Pegasus Mail to compare its tray list (the list of all folders and tray which it maintains) with the folders which actually appear in your home mailbox. If it finds any folders which are not in the tray list, it will add them to the main tray for subsequent use. This command is completely safe and may be used routinely if you wish.



## Copying and moving messages

If you want to make a copy of message in a mail folder, or to move the message from the current folder to another, click on the *Copy* button or the *Move* button. The folder selector will open listing the available folders. You can create a new folder if you wish, or else double-click on the destination folder.

If the message you are copying has not been read, the unread messages counter which shows for the folder in the folder selector will increase by one.



## Deleting messages

To delete messages you no longer need, highlight them in the folder and click the Delete button, or press the <Del> key.

*Deleted message tracking:* WinPMail has a preferences option which can allow you to recover mail messages you delete accidentally. If you have checked *Preserve deleted messages until exit* in your preferences WinPMail will not delete messages from the folder - instead it will move them to a special folder called *Deleted messages* which it will create as necessary. When you exit from WinPMail, the deleted messages folder is removed and the messages are deleted once and for all. Any time up to the point when you exit from WinPMail you may open the deleted messages folder and move or copy messages you wish to recover to other folders.

*Note:* you should not enable deleted message tracking if you are running in an environment with low or restricted disk space.

## Forwarding messages

If you wish to refer a message to another person or people, then highlight it in the folder list and click the Forward button, or press <F>. A small dialog will open prompting you for the address to which the message should be forwarded. If you click *Edit before forwarding*, then a message editor will open allowing you to change the contents of the message before it is sent, otherwise it will be forwarded at once.

*Note:* it is a limitation of WinPMail v1.0 that you cannot pick addresses from address books or other lists in the forwarding window - you can only type the address in. This restriction is temporary and will be removed in the near future.

## Printing messages

You can print messages from the message reader or from the folder list by pressing <Ctrl+P>, or by selecting *Print* from the file menu. The message reader also has a *Print* button.

When you ask to print a message, the print setup dialog will appear showing the last settings you used. WinPMail remembers your print settings from session to session. The currently selected printer (or the default Windows printer if this is the first time you have printed your message) appears in the list control. You can select other installed printers by clicking on the down arrow at the right-hand end of the control.

The *Margin* fields allow you to specify a printing margin for the Top/Bottom and Left/Right of the page. The default is 20mm (one inch = 25.4mm) all round. WinPMail will not permit you to set margins narrower than 10mm.

The *Font* button allows you to select a font from those supported by your printer.

The *Setup* button brings up the standard Windows printer setup dialog, which will vary from printer to printer.

## The folder menu

When a folder window is frontmost, a Folder menu appears at the right of the menu bar. The folder menu contains options which are less frequently-used or are more specialised than the button functions in the window.

Searching for text in the folder  
Sorting the contents of the folder  
Extracting messages to files  
Special folder options

The last entry on the menu allows you to select the font the folder window will use to display the list. This setting is global to all folders and is remembered from session to session. You cannot choose very large fonts for the folder display without truncating some of the information it shows. A 14-unit font is normally a good size.

## Searching for text in a folder

The Find and Find again options on the folder menu allow you to search the contents of the current folder for a piece of text. Type the text you want to look for in the editing field. The text can contain \* and ? wildcard characters. Unless you use wildcard characters, the search is case-sensitive (that is, *WinPMail* and *winpmail* are regarded as different).

*Search message headers only:* If you want WinPMail to restrict its search to the special headers at the start of the message, check this box. Searching headers only is considerably faster than searching the whole message, and is appropriate if you are interested in the subject of a message or who it is from.

*Mark all matching messages:* Usually WinPMail opens a message reader and displays the first message it finds which matches your search criteria. If you want to select all messages in the folder which match your criteria instead of reading them, click this box. This option is handy if you want to tag all messages on the same subject for moving or copying.

*Hint - searching for a specific header:* If you only want to search for a particular header containing your search string, make sure that *search message headers only* is checked, then enter the search text like this example, where we only want messages where the *From:* field contains the word *Otago*:

From:\*otago\*

A wildcard character is one which matches any character or group of characters in the text searched. In WinPMail the ? character matches any single character (so "?illy" will match both "Willy" and "Billy"), while the \* character matches any number of characters (so "j\*on" would match "johnson", "johnston" or "john's son").

## Extracting messages to files

Select this command if you would like to save the text of a message or messages to files on your hard disk or file server. What happens when you select this option depends on whether or not you have selected more than one message in the folder. If you have only selected one message, the Pegasus Mail will simply ask you for a filename and will save the contents of the message to that file. If you have more than one message marked, then Pegasus Mail will open a dialog asking you to choose from three options:

*Extract all messages to a single file* If you choose this option, then Pegasus Mail will ask you for a filename and will save the text of all the marked messages in the same file, one after the other in the order they appear in the folder.

*Extract messages to separate files, asking for names* Choose this option and Pegasus Mail will ask you for a filename for each marked message. You will usually use this option when it is important that you control the names of the files containing the message text.

*Extract to separate files, creating unique names for each* If you choose this option, then Pegasus Mail will ask you to enter a single filename. It will then take the filename you supply and create unique filenames based on it, saving the text of each message in a separate file. Pegasus Mail creates the unique names by removing any file extension you supply and adding a numeric extension starting at 000, adding 1 to the extension for each file. You can extract a maximum of 999 messages to files using this command.

## **Sorting folders**

The second group of entries on the Folder menu allow you to specify how the folder should be sorted. The default for folders is Sort by date. A check mark appears next to the entry which indicates how the folder is currently sorted.

WinPMail remembers the last sorting option you selected from session to session.



## Special folder options

The last entry on the Folder menu has a submenu containing some specialised functions.

*UUdecode message:* Sometimes WinPMail will be unable to recognize that a message is actually an attachment sent using a special encoding method called uuencoding. This usually happens if the attachment was sent across the Internet by someone using a mail system other than Pegasus Mail. If you receive a message like this, you can force WinPMail to decode it by highlighting it in the list and selecting this option. WinPMail will prompt you for a filename and will attempt to decode the message for you.

*Un-BinHex message:* BinHex is another special transmission format like uuencoding (see above), commonly used on Apple Macintoshes. If you receive a BinHexed message which WinPMail does not recognize as BinHexed, you can force it to unpack it using this option.

*Note:* BinHexed files from Macintosh users may be useless to you on a PC. The Macintosh has a filing system quite unlike that of any other computer and its files are often only usable on other Macintoshes. Some programs such as WordPerfect and MS-Excel create data files which are compatible on both platforms, but not all do. If you find you cannot use the attachment when you extract it, this may well be the reason.

*Add sender to distribution list* When you select this command, Pegasus Mail will open the distribution list selector and prompt you to select a list. The addresses of the sender of every marked message in the folder will be added to whichever distribution list you select. WinPMail will not duplicate an address which already appears in the list.

*Remove sender from distribution list* This command removes the sender of every marked message in the folder list from whichever distribution list you select.

*Delete all expired messages:* WinPMail allows you to set an expiry, or obsolescence date for a message - a date after which the message is meaningless; messages which are past their expiration dates appear grey in the folder window. This command instructs WinPMail to delete all expired messages from the folder, and only works in the New Mail folder.

## **Address books**

WinPMail's address books allow you to store electronic mail addresses and other information about people with whom you correspond. You can create as many address books as you wish, and the system administrator can also create address books which everyone can see (these appear in blue in the address book selector window).

[The address book selector](#)

[Creating addressbook entries](#)

[Using addressbook entries in your mail](#)

[Searching address books](#)

[The address book menu](#)

## The address book selector

When you click on the *address books* button, or choose address books from the *Addresses* menu, the address book selector window will open. In this dialog you can create new address books, rename existing ones and delete address books you no longer require.

The selector shows a list of all the address books available to you. Address books in the list which appear in blue are system-wide address books available to all users: you can read from them, but you might not be able to alter their contents.

*To open an address book*, either double-click its entry, or highlight it in the list and click on the Open button.

*Naming address books*: when you create an address book in the selector, you can give it any name you wish up to a maximum of 50 characters. There are no restrictions on the names you can use in the address book long name. If you choose to specify the short name (or filename) for the address book, you must enter a legal DOS filename no longer than 8 characters with no extension. Usually, you will leave the short name field blank and allow WinPMail to choose a filename for you.

## Creating address book entries

When you have opened an address book, a window will open listing the contents of the book in an abbreviated form. If you click on an entry in the list, all the details from that entry will appear in the information pane at the bottom of the address book window.

To add an entry to your address book press the *Add* button. A simple data-entry dialog will open presenting you with a blank entry template. Fill in the fields and when you are satisfied with what you have entered, click the *OK* button. The fields which you must complete in this screen are the following:

*Name (alias)*: The person's name. You can use what you enter in this field as an address in any address field - it is generally easier to remember that someone is called Peter Smith than to remember his address. This use of the name as an address is called *aliasing*. This field may not contain a comma.

*Key*: A short search key for the entry. WinPMail allows you to sort the address book either by name or by key, so the key field gives you an alternative sorting option.

*E-mail address*: The person's electronic mail address. Any single valid address can be entered in this field, including distribution lists and NetWare groups. You may not use an alias in this field.

All other fields in the address book are yours to use in any way you wish.

## Using address book entries in your mail

You can use your address books in your mail in three distinct ways

*1:* You can double-click on an entry in your address book to start a new mail message using that address and any others selected in the book.

*2:* You can click on the Paste button on the address book window. Any highlighted addresses will be copied into the last active field in the message you are editing.

*3:* You can drag the address entries you want to use to any edit control and drop them there. Note that the edit control need not be in WinPMail - it is possible to drag addresses from WinPMail to edit controls in other applications, such as the Windows Notepad program.

Depending on the setting in the address book menu, WinPMail will paste either the alias (the default) or the actual e-mail address into the destination field: you may use either approach depending on your preference.

*Limitations:* Most address fields in WinPMail can only accept at most 180 characters. If you have selected addresses with more characters than will fit in the field, WinPMail will issue a warning. When this happens, you might have to consider creating a distribution list.

Aliasing happens when you use the name field from an address book instead of the e-mail address. WinPMail will accept either as an address: if you use the name, then WinPMail will look up the real e-mail address at send time. You may prefer to use aliases over e-mail addresses because it is generally easier to remember someone's name than their address.

## Searching address books

The quickest way to search your address book is to type the first few characters of the name or key you want to find. Depending on the current sort order of the address book WinPMail will move the highlight to the first entry in the book with a key or name which matches what you type. This process is called *speed searching*.

For more comprehensive searching, the address book menu contains a *Find* command which you can use to locate or select entries in your address books. When you choose *Find*, a small dialog will open asking what you want to search for. Enter the string you want to find. If you want WinPMail to search the whole address book marking all entries which match your criteria, *click the select all matching entries* button.

You can repeat the last search you made by selecting *Find again* from the address book menu. The search text is global, so you can search in one book, then open another and choose *Search again* to continue your search in the new book.

## The address book menu

When an address book is the frontmost window in WinPMail, the *Addressbook* menu option becomes available at the right of the menu bar. This menu contains actions and commands specific to address books.

The first two commands, *Find* and *Find again*, allow you to search for text in the address book.

The next two options control the sort order for the addressbook. Unless the address book is a system-wide entry, the sort order is remembered for each address book separately between sessions. The sort order which is currently active shows a checkmark in the menu.

The final three options on the menu control the way WinPMail will use addresses from the address book. Like the sort order, these settings are local to each non-system address book and are remembered between sessions. The first two options in the group allow you choose whether WinPMail should paste the alias or the actual e-mail address into messages when you drag and drop or press the *Paste* button. The default is to paste the alias.

The last option on the menu allows you to tell WinPMail whether or not to resolve aliases in this address book. *Alias resolution* is the process of taking a name and finding the e-mail address which matches it from the address book at send time. The process of alias resolution can take quite a while if you have many or large address books, so you may want to disable it for some or all of your books. By default WinPMail resolves aliases in all address books.


















## The button panel






WinPMail's button panel is a set of tools which provides access to the most commonly-used parts of the program at the click of a button. Depending on the setting you specify in your *Button Panel Preferences* (see under the *File/Preferences* menu), the button panel can appear as either a fixed toolbar beneath the main menu (the default) or as a small floating window in either horizontal or vertical format.

WinPMail remembers the location and state (open or closed) of the button panel between sessions. You can also choose between having the button panel as a toolbar, or as a floating window in vertical or horizontal format using the option in your Preferences.

When the button panel is active as a toolbar, the buttons have the following functions:

	Compose a new message
	Read new mail
	Open/manage mail folders
	Open/manage address books
	Open/manage distribution lists
	Open the local user list
	New mail filtering rules
	Use the noticeboard system
	Cut selection to the clipboard
	Copy selection to clipboard
	Paste the contents of the clipboard
	Save or write to disk
	Retrieve or import from disk
	Print
	Select font

When the button panel is active as a floating window, the buttons have the following functions:

	allows you to <u>start a new mail message</u>
	allows you to <u>browse</u> your new mail folder
	allows you to browse other mail folders
	allows you to manage your <u>address books</u>
	allows you to manage your <u>distribution lists</u>

## Preferences

WinPMail allows you to customize many aspects of the way it works to suit your own tastes. The settings you make which control this are called your *Preferences*, and are stored in a file called PMAIL.INI in your newmail directory. The file is a plain text format and can be edited using any text editor (such as the DOS EDIT command, or the Windows Notepad editor).

Preferences fall into two classes - *implicit preferences*, such as the location of windows on the screen and the values you set in the controls in the message editor. WinPMail remembers implicit preferences without you having to do anything more.

The other class of preferences are *explicit preferences*, or ones where you actually instruct WinPMail to operate in a particular way. Explicit preferences are changed using the *Preferences* submenu of the *File* menu. The following options are available there:

General settings

Advanced settings

NetWare MHS settings

Signatures

Home mailbox location

Extended features

## General settings

The following items can be changed in the General Settings dialog:

*Personal name:* WinPMail attaches whatever you enter here to your address when you send messages, making it easier for the recipient to identify who you are. You should make this entry simple and clear. Your personal name should consist only of letters and digits.

*Open new mail at startup:* If you check this box WinPMail will automatically open your new mail folder for you when you run it.

*Preserve deleted messages until exit:* If you check this box, WinPMail will save any messages you delete in a special folder called Deleted Messages which will be cleared when you exit; this option can allow you to save messages deleted accidentally.

*Ask for confirmation before deleting:* If you prefer that Pegasus Mail does *not* ask you to confirm that you really want to delete messages, uncheck this control. If you uncheck this control, you increase the risk of accidentally deleting messages you meant to keep, so we recommend you consider turning the *Preserve deleted messages until exit* option on.

*Leave read new mail in newmail folder:* Usually when you close the new mail folder, Pegasus Mail moves all the messages you have read but left in that folder to your Main Folder. If you would prefer new mail to stay in your new mail folder until you explicitly move or delete it, check this control.

*Ask for NetWare password at startup:* Check this and WinPMail will prompt you for your NetWare password when you run it. It will not run unless you enter the password correctly. This option adds security to your mail if you are away from your desk a lot. This control has no effect in non-NetWare environments and will not be available.

*Encrypt copies to self of encrypted mail:* If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will encrypt copies to self of messages you send encrypted, using the same key as the message. If you subsequently open them in your Copy to self folder, you will need to know the password before you can read them. If this control is unchecked, then copies to self will always be stored as plain text whether or not the message itself is encrypted.

*Offer advanced options for replies:* WinPMail has an alternative reply dialog which allows you to select particular addresses from the original message for your reply. If you want to use the advanced reply dialog instead of the default simple reply dialog, check this box.

*Save desktop state between sessions:* If this is checked, WinPMail will remember the folders, address books, distribution lists and other windows you have open at the end of a session, and will automatically reopen them at the start of the next session.

*Folder for copies to self:* If you click on the *Select* button, WinPMail will open the folder selector and allow to create or select a folder where your copies to self will be stored. By default the folder is called "Copies to self" with the DOS filename "copyself".

*Default reply address:* If you want to specify an address which WinPMail will automatically copy to the reply-to field of every outgoing mail message, enter it here. **There is usually no need to use this option** - you might use it if you routinely prefer to receive your mail on another system for instance.

## Advanced settings

The advanced settings dialog lets you alter some of the more technical aspects of the way Pegasus Mail operates.

*New mail folder poll time:* This option controls how frequently Pegasus Mail should scan your new mail folder for new mail while the newmail window is in the foreground. The default is to update the list every three seconds, but this can generate a lot of Network traffic and can degrade your machine's performance, especially if you are connected to your server across a slow link. Setting this field to -1 will disable new mail polling altogether - the new mail window will only be updated when you explicitly choose "New mail" from the "File" menu, or click the "New mail" Icon in the toolbar.

*Organization:* This field is only used if you are not connected to a NetWare server; you can enter a name in this field and Pegasus Mail will place it in the "Organization" field of all mail sent locally and via gateways on your system.

*Internet mail time zone:* Again, this field is only meaningful if you are not connected to a NetWare server. You should enter your time zone in here expressed as a plus or minus offset from Greenwich Mean Time, and Pegasus Mail will then use it in the Date field of messages you send. *Example:* New Zealand is 11 hours ahead of GMT, so the proper value for this field would be +1100.

*Accept "confirm reading" requests:* This option only applies when you are not connected to a NetWare server. It determines whether Pegasus Mail should send automatic answers indicating that you have read a message when the "request confirmation of reading" flag is set in that message. If you uncheck it, Pegasus Mail will never send confirmation of reading. If you are running on a NetWare LAN this option will be greyed and you cannot change it - instead, alter the option in your *Extended features* preferences.

*Send enclosures instead of attachments:* When you send mail with attachments to Internet addresses, Pegasus Mail usually sends each attachment as a separate message. There are good historical reasons for this behaviour, but many users find it unintuitive. If you would prefer Pegasus Mail to encode attachments onto the end of your message and send only the single transmission, then check this control. *Note:* enclosures are harder for mail programs to find than attachments and can confuse some mail systems.

*Winsock loading options:* WINSOCK.DLL is a program which provides Pegasus Mail with access to TCP/IP networking services on your machine. By default, if Pegasus Mail can find a WINSOCK.DLL on your system, it will load it and make TCP/IP-based mail services available to you using it. If you do not use these features of Pegasus Mail, or if you see errors when Pegasus Mail tries to load the DLL, you can disable the automatic loading by clicking the *Never* button. If you are using WINSOCK across a slow dialup line, such as a SLIP link, you may have to check the *Load only on demand* button: this tells WinPMail to make TCP/IP based services available but only to load WINSOCK.DLL when it actually needs to use it, then unload it when it's finished. You might also want to use demand loading if your machine has only very limited memory. In normal use on an Ethernet LAN, however, you should check the *Always* button so that Pegasus Mail can get the highest performance from your TCP/IP network.

*Telltale Window settings:* The telltale window appears when you minimize WinPMail on your desktop, and reports new mail in your new mail folder. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail did not open the telltale window when minimized, uncheck the *Enabled* button. When the telltale window is disabled, it is up to you to check periodically and see if you have new mail. If you want the telltale window always to appear in front of all other applications on your system so you can always see your new mail count, check the *Always on top* control.

The telltale window has three reporting modes - *total*, *new*, and *summary*. In *total* mode, it shows the total number of messages in your new mail folder. In *new* mode, it shows only the number of messages which have arrived since WinPMail was minimized. In *summary* mode it shows a breakdown of the contents of your new mail folder. In all modes the count appears in red if new mail has arrived since WinPMail was minimized. You can change the telltale window mode by clicking on it. WinPMail remembers the telltale mode between sessions.

## NetWare MHS preferences

If a version of Novell's MHS transport is installed on your system, then this option allows you to configure the way WinPMail will interact with MHS for you. In general, the options in this screen are quite complex and you should change them only if instructed to do so by your MHS administrator.

*My NetWare MHS username:* This is the username by which MHS addresses you. It may be the same as your NetWare username but need not be. If you are using an SMF-71 transport such as NetWare Global MHS, you can enter a full SMF-71 address (up to 128 characters long) in this field. You may need to enter a complete address here if you are not a member of the default MHS workgroup.

*Mailbox name:* This is the name of the directory in the MHS tree where your MHS new mail folder is located. If you are using MHS 1.5, it will usually be the first eight characters of your NetWare username (which is the default WinPMail uses) but it may be different, and is likely to be different if you are using an SMF-71 transport.

*New mail folder:* This is the name of the folder in your new mail folder where WinPMail should expect to find your new mail. In technical terms, this field should contain the name of your preferred mailer which may or may not be PMail.

*Check the MHS newmail folder:* By default, MHS creates a new mail directory for every user called *MHS*, and makes this directory the preferred mailbox for the user. Checking this control tells WinPMail to check the *MHS* new mail folder as well as any other you name in the *New mail folder* field. Checking this option is harmless at worst, although it may slow down checks for new mail a little bit.

## Signatures

A *signature* is a small fragment of text which WinPMail will automatically add to the end of messages you send. You should usually put your name, address and phone/fax number in your signature, although some people like to place a witty saying or other text there as well.

WinPMail supports separate signatures for each type of message you can send - Local, Internet and MHS.

## Home mailbox location

Your home mailbox is where all your mail folders, distribution lists, address books and other PMail related files (except unread new mail) are stored. By default, it is located in a special directory on the file server, but you can specify an alternative location for it using this option.

*Note: before using this option, make sure that all windows in WinPMail are closed except the button panel (which can also be closed but does not have to be).*

You may want to change your home mailbox location if you have limited space on the file server, if you are concerned about the privacy of your mail, or for other reasons. You can also have more than one mailbox and change between them using this dialog - you might want to do this if you received mail at your address for more than one person or organization.

To change your home mailbox location, type in the new path in either DOS or NetWare format. If you want to change the location but leave all your mail files where they are, make sure that the *move mailbox contents to new location* button is not checked (this is how you would implement more than one mailbox as described above). If you have moved your home mailbox but want to revert to the original location on the file server, press the *Default* button.

If you have chosen to move the contents of your home mailbox, WinPMail will do so as soon as you click *OK*.



## Extended features

*Extended features* are special Pegasus Mail features which you only have if the system administrator has explicitly granted them to you. If you have been granted access to extended features, then the *Extended features* menu option in the *Preferences* sub-menu will be available, otherwise it will be grey and you cannot select it. Choosing this option opens a dialog which allows you to change the following:

*Autoforwarding:* Pegasus Mail supports autoforwarding, or the redirection of your mail to another account. You can autoforward either mail delivered to you from local addresses, mail received from the Charon or Mercury Internet gateway, both or neither. It is possible to forward one type of mail but not the other. To set autoforwarding, place the forwarding address in either or both of the available autoforward fields. You can forward local mail to any address WinPMail can understand including NetWare groups and distribution lists. Internet mail can only be forwarded to simple local addresses or to Internet addresses. Mail arriving via NetWare MHS cannot be autoforwarded.

*Deliver mail even if autoforwarding:* check this box if you want Pegasus Mail to leave a copy of mail as well as forwarding it when you have autoforwarding addresses set. This option has no effect if you are not forwarding your mail.

*Allow 'confirmation of reading' requests.* If you uncheck this box, then WinPMail will not return confirmation that you have read messages when it is requested. Local users will be told the moment they send the message that no confirmation will be supplied, but Internet and MHS mail will receive no such notification.

*Advise of new mail via broadcasts:* When this box is checked, Pegasus Mail will send a NetWare-style broadcast message to indicate that a new mail message has arrived. If you find the broadcast messages annoying but do not want to use the NetWare CASTOFF command to disable them, uncheck this box..

*Disable mail delivery to this address:* If checked, it will not be possible to send mail to this address.

## Reading mail

To read a message in a folder, either double-click on it or select it and press the *Open* button.

While you are reading a message, a button bar with most of the options available in the folder window appears. There is also a *Print* button, which has the same effect as choosing *Print* from the *File* menu, and a pair of buttons marked *Next* and *Prev*. The *Next* button replaces the message in the reader window with the next message from the folder, while the *Prev* button replaces the message with the one before it in the folder. If you hold down the *Shift* key while you press *Next* or *Prev*, the message you are leaving will be marked in the folder selector before the new one is loaded.

The *Copy* command on the *Edit* menu will copy lines from the message reader for pasting elsewhere. By using the *Ctrl* key while selecting lines you can select separate groups of lines simultaneously in the message, and copy them all with one command.

Options specific to the message reader appear in the Message menu.

## The Message menu

While reading mail, the *Message* menu appears at the right of the menu bar. The menu offers four options specific to the message reader:

*Save window size:* When you choose this option, WinPMail will save the current size of the message reader window to your preferences. All future message reader windows you open will open at this size. You cannot save the location of a message reader window because doing so would result in messages overlapping onscreen, thus being difficult to select.

*Show all headers:* By default, WinPMail displays only headers in the message which are meaningful to the reader, suppressing all others. If you need to see the message exactly as it was delivered, with its headers intact, select this option. *Note:* Unlike the DOS version of PMail where the *show all headers* option is global and affects all subsequent messages, WinPMail only applies this option to the current message.

*Extract message to file:* If you want to make a copy of this message in a DOS text file, perhaps for inclusion in another program, then select this option. You will be prompted for a filename - when you click OK, WinPMail will extract the contents of the message to the file.

*Font...:* Use this option to change the font you use to view messages. This change is global, and affects all messages already open and subsequently opened in WinPMail.

*Headers* are the special set of lines at the start of a mail message which contain addressing and other machine-readable information about the message. Headers are rigidly formatted and vary widely from system to system; many headers in a message are only of interest to the mail transport system and are meaningless to a human reader.

## The MHS Directory Service

If your system has an MHS SMF-71 message transport such as Novell's NetWare Global MHS, then the directory service provided by that system (called the Extract File) is available to you from within WinPMail. To open the MHS Directory Service, choose the entry on the Addresses Menu.

The MHS directory service list behaves like a read-only address book: you can double-click on an entry to start a new message using the entry as an address, you can drag addresses from the list window to any address field, or you can click on the *Paste* button to paste the selected addresses into the last address field you were using.

You can also speed search through the list by typing the first few characters of the name you are looking for.

For technical reasons, you should close the extract file window as soon as you can after using it, since NetWare MHS may not be able to update the list while you have the file open.

## Built-in TCP/IP network mail services

WinPMail has built-in support for mail services accessed using TCP/IP (Internet) network protocols called POP3 (Post Office Protocol) and SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). In order to access these services, you must have a TCP/IP network transport interface with a special Windows DLL called WINSOCK.DLL installed on your system.

POP3 services allow you to retrieve new mail held for you on another machine (usually a unix machine or a NetWare file server).

SMTP services allow you to send mail to the Internet; WinPMail implements SMTP mail using a relay service - that is, it asks a complete SMTP implementation (usually running on a unix machine) to send the mail on its behalf.

## Configuring WinPMail for network mail services

If you have a valid WinSock implementation installed on your system, three extra options will appear on your FILE menu. The first option allows you to configure WinPMail's use of these services.

*TCP/IP timeout value:* This setting controls how long Pegasus Mail should wait for responses on your network before assuming that a problem has occurred. On fast networks such as Ethernet, you should set this to a relatively small value, such as 15 seconds. On slow links such as SLIP or PPP, however, considerably longer values may be appropriate. If you find that Pegasus Mail is frequently reporting network errors, try increasing this value to a larger setting.

*POP3 host* The name of the machine where the account you wish to access is located. The address you provide here depends on your WinSock implementation: many will allow you to enter a normal internet name (for example, *parnassus.pmail.gen.nz*), but some may require that you enter the address in dotted notation (for example, *192.156.225.2*). Consult your system manager or WinSock manual if you are unsure which form to use.

*Username* The name of the account on the machine under which mail is being held for you. WinPMail logs into the host using this account name and retrieves any mail waiting there.

*Password* The password for the account on the host. The password is not displayed on the screen and is stored in an encrypted format in your configuration file.

*Leave mail larger than* If you are connected to the mail host by a slow TCP/IP link (such as a SLIP link) then downloading large messages can be very time consuming. If you enter a value in this field, WinPMail will not attempt to retrieve any mail larger than the size you specify (in kilobytes) - it will be left untouched on the host. A value of 0 in this field means no limit - WinPMail will download all mail.

*Delete mail retrieved on host* If you check this box, WinPMail will delete the host's copy of each mail message it successfully downloads, which will prevent it from being presented to you again the next time you retrieve mail. Leaving this box unchecked tells WinPMail to leave the mail on the host even if successfully downloaded. Mail left on the server will be retrieved every time you download mail.

*Check when opening new mail* If you check this box, WinPMail will check the host for new mail every time you open the new mail folder or click the *New Mail* button in the button panel. If you leave this button unchecked, then WinPMail will only check for new mail when you explicitly choose *Check host for new mail* from the *File* menu.

*Poll new mail after x secs idle* This option controls whether or not WinPMail should poll your POP3 host for new mail automatically, and if so, how often. Enter here a number of seconds between poll cycles (WinPMail is accurate to the nearest three seconds), and then if you leave WinPMail idle (no keystrokes or mouse presses) for this length of time it will automatically check for new mail. A value of zero means that WinPMail should never poll the POP3 host automatically you will have to initiate the check yourself.

*Message count only on idle poll* If this control is checked and you have set an idle poll cycle (see the last entry) then WinPMail will simply check the number of new mail messages on each idle check and report that number on the status bar. If this control is unchecked, WinPMail will automatically download any new mail it finds on the host on each idle check.

*Allow checks when minimized* By default, Pegasus Mail does not check the remote host for new mail periodically when it is minimized on your desktop, in order to reduce loading on your system and to eliminate the "jerkiness" the extra activity produces. With many versions of WINSOCK.DLL, however, the loading incurred by background checking is quite light, so if you would like Pegasus Mail to check while in the background then click this control.

*Relay host* Enter here the name of a machine which can process outgoing mail on your behalf. This is usually the same machine you entered as your POP3 mail host, and the address is subject to the same restrictions and rules described there.

*From field* WinPMail allows you to specify your own from field in outgoing messages. This facility is provided only to allow you to conform with local addressing schemes or requirements and should not be used capriciously. In order to prevent message forgery using this feature, WinPMail will only send mail if you have entered a valid username and password in the POP3 section of the configuration dialog, and will check the validity of these details when sending. The valid POP3 address is written into a field in the message for security reasons.

*Send mail at once (don't queue)* If you check this, WinPMail will send your mail messages to the relay host as soon as you click the *Send* button in the message editor. If you leave the box unchecked, WinPMail will queue your messages, and will only send them to the relay host when you explicitly choose *Send all queued mail* from the *File* menu. If you are using a slow TCP/IP link, you should probably leave this box unchecked.

*Prefer for outgoing Internet mail* This option is only meaningful when you are running WinPMail on a NetWare system which is also served by either the Mercury SMTP transport or the Charon Internet mail gateway. Checking this control tells WinPMail to use its own built-in mail delivery routines instead of passing your outgoing mail to Mercury or Charon for processing. If you leave this box unchecked, then WinPMail will always use Mercury or Charon in preference to its own SMTP delivery routines if either is available on the NetWare system to which you are connected. The setting of this control is ignored when you run WinPMail in a non-NetWare environment.

*Use for all outgoing mail:* Usually when you enter an address such as "DAVID", which has no domain portion, Pegasus Mail regards it as a local address and attempts to deliver it to the user based on the assumption that he can be found on the machine you are using. If you are the only person who uses your computer, however, then there will be no other users on your system and this assumption will not be valid. Checking this control tells Pegasus Mail to pass all mail to the remote host for processing and not to presume that any addresses are local to your machine. You should only check this control if you are the only person who uses your machine.





*WinSock*, or the *Windows Sockets Interface* is a standard way of providing network services under Microsoft windows. WinSock is usually used to provide access to the Internet TCP/IP network protocols although it can in theory provide other services as well. The advantage of WinSock is that applications can use Network services without knowing anything about the vendor-specific details of the transport modules installed on your system. This means that WinPMail can use any WinSock implementation no matter which vendor supplies it nor how it is actually implemented at the hardware level.

WinSock support is always provided by means of a DLL called WINSOCK.DLL which will be installed in either your Windows directory or somewhere on the path.

*POP3 (Post Office Protocol, version 3)* is an Internet standard which defines a mechanism for accessing a mailbox located on a remote host machine. In order to use POP3 services, you require a user identity, or account on the host machine; when people send mail to you, they send it to your account on the host, which receives it and stores it in a mailbox for you. The next step is to run a program which supports the POP3 protocol (such as WinPMail): the program logs into the remote host on your behalf and copies any unread mail on the host to your local machine for reading. The copy of the mail remaining on the remote host can then be deleted (although most POP3 mailers make deletion an option).

POP3 is a necessary protocol because your PC will usually not be running all the time and hence will not always be available to receive mail directly from the Internet. A larger machine, such as a Unix system, typically will be on all the time, and so is better suited to receiving your mail for you. POP3 only defines the retrieval of new mail - mail is sent using the SMTP protocol.

POP3 is described in detail in several RFCs (Internet Standards Documents); the document on which WinPMail's POP3 implementation is based is RFC1225.

*SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)* is the standard mechanism by which mail is delivered on the Internet and on TCP/IP networks. A very old protocol, its qualities are its robustness and ease of implementation. On the negative side of the ledger, SMTP is an extremely primitive protocol with no well-defined support for non-text attachments or international character sets. Because SMTP was originally designed for large multitasking systems which run continuously, it has certain design characteristics which make the reception of mail on PCs a difficult proposition. Because of this, most PC-based mailers which use the TCP/IP network protocols use SMTP to send mail, but use another protocol called POP3 to receive mail. WinPMail uses this approach.

With over 15 million connectable addresses, SMTP is currently the most widely-used electronic mail protocol in the world and is likely to remain a potent force for several years. The SMTP protocol is documented in the Internet standards document RFC-821.

## Setup for standalone operation

Welcome to Pegasus Mail! Before you begin using the program, you will have to provide Pegasus Mail with a small amount of information about your system and its configuration. This is needed so that Pegasus Mail knows where to store your mail folders, address books and other mail-related files, and so that it knows who you are.

The screen in front of you has three fields you should fill in. The first, *Home mail path*, is the DOS path to the directory in which your home mail folder should be located. The default value, `C:\PMAIL\~8`, tells Pegasus Mail to use the directory `C:\PMAIL`: the special string `~8` stands for the first eight characters of your username, and is replaced by Pegasus Mail before it uses the path. So, if you entered `Peter` as your username, Pegasus Mail would set your home mailbox location to `C:\PMAIL\PETER`. Using the special substitution this way means that more than one person may use the mail system on the same machine and ensures that their mail is kept separate. If you prefer not to use drive C: for your mail, or if for any other reason you need to change the path, you may do so provided the path you enter is legal, although we recommend you use the default value unless you have good reasons to change it. The path you supply need not exist - Pegasus Mail will create it as necessary.

*Your user name:* Enter in this field the name by which Pegasus Mail will recognize you. As described above, you can tell Pegasus Mail to use the first eight characters of this name as a way of identifying your home mailbox. Please ensure that your username contains only letters and numbers - it must not contain spaces or special characters.

*Save your username in WIN.INI:* Usually, when you start Pegasus Mail, it will open a small dialog asking for your username. If you are the only person using this system, you can bypass this step by telling WinPMail to store your username in the Windows setup file, `WIN.INI`. Once you have done this, the system will always run using the name you supply, so do not check this control if there are other people using this system for mail as well. You can also specify the username WinPMail should use by means of a DOS environment variable called `PMUSER`.

## Noticeboards

Pegasus Mail's noticeboard system is like your own mail folders, the principal difference being that people other than you can see them and read the messages they contain.

A noticeboard may contain both notices, which you can read by pressing <Return> (the same way as in a regular mail folder), and can also contain other noticeboards. If you double-click on a noticeboard entry, Pegasus Mail will open that noticeboard and show its contents in the list. If you have opened a noticeboard, then there will always be a special entry at the top of the list marked .., which will take you back to the parent noticeboard.

Noticeboards have two names - a short name, which is used by Pegasus Mail to keep track of where you are, and a long name which contains a description of the purpose of the noticeboard. Short names are joined together with period characters to create paths, showing where a noticeboard fits into the hierarchy of noticeboards - so, the topic *comp.sys.mail* refers to a topic called *mail* which can be found in another topic called *sys*, which in turn is found in the topic *comp*.

If you are permitted to post notices in the current noticeboard, then the text *Post* will appear next to the topic's entry in the list: in a read-only topic you may only read the message, not add or delete them. If you have administrator rights in the current board, the word *Administrator* will appear next to the topic's entry. As an administrator, you can delete messages in the noticeboard, and create new noticeboards within it. Administrators are also automatically allowed to post and read messages in the topic.

[Posting notices](#)

[Following up](#)

[Administration](#)

## Posting notices

If the noticeboard administrator has permitted you to do so, you can posting a new notice on the board by clicking the *New post* button. You can only post into the currently-displayed noticeboard - it is not currently possible to 'cross-post' to other boards.

Posting a notice is a simplified version of posting a mail message - you only have to enter a subject and then type in your notice. Pegasus Mail automatically supplies the name of the noticeboard in which the notice is to be placed.

While you compose your notice, you can add attachments to it in exactly the same way as you would to a mail message, by clicking the *Attachments* button or by pressing <F7>.

To finish your notice and post it to the noticeboard, Click *Send* or press <Ctrl+Enter>. Your notice will appear on the noticeboard immediately.

## Following up

Following up is the process of posting a public reply to a notice which is already in the board. Think of a followup as being your contribution to an ongoing conversation.

Followups are always posted into the same board as the notice to which they refer. You cannot change the subject field of a followup - Pegasus Mail automatically sets it to the subject of the original message prefixed with the characters *Re:*. The reason you can't alter the subject is to ensure that all notices on a particular topic will be grouped together when people use the *Sort by subject* sorting option.

If you want to post an entirely new notice (one with a new subject field), but want to copy some text from an existing notice, read the original notice, mark and copy the text you want from the notice, then post a new message, and use the *Paste* or *^V* command command to insert the text you copied into your new posting.

## Noticeboard Administration

Noticeboards cannot be directly administered from within this release of Pegasus Mail for Windows, although it will be possible in future versions. In order to administer a noticeboard, you must either use Pegasus Mail for DOS v3.1 or later, or manually edit the NB.ID file in each noticeboard directory. NB.ID is a simple text file containing instructions which tell Pegasus Mail how to work with the noticeboard.

*Creating a noticeboard:* Follow these steps to create a noticeboard

1: Start a DOS shell, and create a subdirectory in the noticeboard where the new noticeboard is to appear. Any name will do for the directory.

2: In the new directory, use a text editor to create a file called NB.ID. NB.ID can contain the following keywords:

<i>Long name:</i>	The full name of the board
<i>Short name:</i>	The abbreviated name of the board
<i>Administrator:</i>	ID of a user who administers the board
<i>Post:</i>	ID of a user who can post to this board.
<i>Browse:</i>	ID of a user who can read notices in the board.

*Post*, *Browse* and *Administrator* each take only a single user ID, but may appear multiple times in the file. On NetWare systems you can specify NetWare groups in these fields by prefixing the name of the group with a # character.

*Rights:* When you create a noticeboard in Pegasus Mail, you are really working within two different sets of rights; there are the rights that Pegasus Mail applies to a noticeboard to determine whether or not a person can see it and its messages, and there is also the actual operating system rights which apply to the directory structure on the disk. If the operating system and Pegasus Mail do not agree on the rights assignments, things won't work.

As an example, just because you have told Pegasus Mail that user "JBLOGGS" can post messages in a particular noticeboard, it does not follow that he will be able to do so if he does not actually have the operating systems rights to create files in the noticeboard directory.

As a result, for each class of user for a noticeboard (*Administrator*, *Browser* and *Poster*) you will typically have to run some kind of command on your LAN which allows the user the actual physical access he needs to operate as indicated within a noticeboard.

*A topic administrator* must have at least the rights required on your system to be able to create and remove files and directories in the board directory.

*A topic browser* must have at least the rights needed to be able to see and open files in the directory.

*A topic poster* must have the rights of a browser and whatever else is needed to create and write files in the directory.

If you are running under NetWare 3.x or earlier, then you will have to use the NetWare "GRANT" command to assign appropriate rights for each type of poster.



