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Sending Mail Messages

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

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Circulation messages

A circulation message is a specialised form of mail message where instead of being sent to all the addressees you enter, the message is sent to each recipient in turn and then automatically forwarded onto the next recipient when he or she has finished with it.

Each recipient can opt to add comments to the message and when it leaves the final recipient, it is automatically returned to the original sender. Circulation messages are an extremely easy and powerful way of passing ideas around for comment and discussion between multiple people.

To start a circulation message, choose *Circulation message* from the *New message* submenu of the *File* menu. This will open a message editor window that looks and behaves in almost exactly the same way as a regular message editor. You can enter any text you wish in the message, including formatted text, and you can add attachments to the message as well.

When you select the addresses through which the message is to be circulated, remember that the message passes to each person in order, so if there are people who need to see the message more urgently than others, enter their addresses at the start of the list. You can use a distribution list if you wish - the message will be circulated using the order of addresses in the list.

You cannot specify a CC or BCC address with a circulation message, since this would interfere with the circulation process. When the message is sent, a small informational section is attached to your message giving instructions to the recipients.

If you request confirmation of reading for a circulation message, then you will receive confirmation when the message is opened by each recipient, and also a separate confirmation when each recipient forwards the message to the next recipient. This allows you to track the progress of the message as it circulates.

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. There are many ways you can enter addresses into Pegasus Mail's To and CC address fields, and many types of address you can potentially use.

Local addresses: You can enter the username of any user on your file server, or on any other file server to which WinPMail can deliver. If you are running on a Novell NetWare LAN, then you should use the standard NetWare username syntax for your server type

Bindery (NetWare 3.x) USERNAME, or SERVER/USERNAME

NDS (NetWare 4.x) username (current context) or username.context

You can obtain a list of local users at any time by pressing <F2>; you can drag and drop addresses from that list into any address field.

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.

Aliases ("nicknames", to Eudora users): You can enter the "name" field from any entry in any of your addressbooks as if it were an address - Pegasus Mail will replace it with the correct address when the message is sent. You can also drag any addressbook entries and drop them directly into the address fields of the message if you wish.

Recently-used addresses: The "?" button next to each address field brings up a list of addresses you have used recently - double-click any of these addresses to use them in the address field of your message.

Specialised directory services: Pegasus Mail's *Addresses* menu contains a number of specialised services, such as LDAP and PH clients, which you may be able to use to look up addresses. Consult your system manager for information on whether or not these services are available in your local environment, and on how to set them up.

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 128 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 mail systems 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 Pegasus Mail user who will not permit confirmation of reading you will not receive any notification at all.

The default state of the confirm reading control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions. You can also set it to be always on or always off by default in your message settings preferences.

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 default state of the confirm delivery control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions. You can also set it to be always on or always off by default in your message settings preferences.

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. WinPMail can also ask you whether you want a copy to self on a message by message basis, and can prompt you to select a folder for the copy to self at the time the message is sent (see the *Sending mail* page of of the *Tools | Options* preferences dialogs for these settings).

If your "Copies to self" folder becomes too full, you can force WinPMail to create a new copyself folder by simply renaming the existing one. You can move your copies-to-self folder anywhere in your folder hierarchy.

You can specify the name Pegasus Mail should use for your copy-to-self folder in your preferences.

The default state of the copy self control is "sticky" - WinPMail will remember its setting from message to message and between sessions. You can also set it to be always on or always off by default in your message settings preferences.

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.

Pegasus Mail's encryption module

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. You can encrypt your message using Pegasus Mail's built-in encryptor, or if you have one, using a third party encryption module.

To encrypt your message, click the *Encrypt* button in the message editor. A small dialog will open into allowing you to select an encryptor. If you choose Built-in encryptor (the default) then you can enter a password using the following rules: 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.

Rich text

Pegasus Mail allows you to incorporate complex text formatting in your message - things like bold, italics, font changes, indenting and so forth: this kind of complex formatting is called *Rich text*. Unfortunately, not all mail programs support the display of messages containing rich text, so you may wish to be careful about using it.

When you make a change to your message that will result in it being sent in a rich text format, the *Rich text* control in the message editor will be automatically checked. You can force the message to be sent as plain text, regardless of any formatting it contains, by unchecking this control. Once you have unchecked it, it will not come back on automatically no matter what formatting you apply. If you wish, you can also check this control to force a message to be sent in rich text format - this may occasionally be necessary after pasting formatted data from other programs, since Pegasus Mail cannot always detect the presence of formatting in such data.

You can tell Pegasus Mail that it should never generate messages containin rich text using the options in the [Sending mail preferences page](#).

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.

Pegasus Mail supports nine different signatures that you can select on a message by message basis. Because Pegasus Mail supports a variety of message formats and delivery transports, each "signature" is actually a set of three signatures - one that Pegasus Mail will attach any time you send mail locally using its own built-in delivery agent, one that will be attached to Internet mail messages you send, and a third that will be attached to any messages you send via Novell MHS (if you are using it). Note that the selection of a signature is based on the transport mechanism, so if you send a message to a user on your file server but do so via an Internet transport such as Mercury or Charon, your Internet signature will be attached to the message. Each signature set can be given a short name to jog your memory.

Why do you need signature sets? Usually the information you present in your signature will include things like your e-mail address, which may be different on different transports. For example, if you are sending Local and Internet mail you may well express your address differently (possibly "THALIA/DAVID" for your local address, but "david@pmail.gen.nz" for your Internet address). Having separate signatures for each transport allows you to present information that is appropriate in each environment.

You can select the signature that should be used by default using the *Signatures* preferences page of the Tools | Options dialog. You can also specify that no signature should be added by default in the same location. Pegasus Mail's identity feature allows you to select a different default signature for each identity you use.


To edit a signature set, select it from the *Signatures* submenu of the *Options* submenu of the *Tools* menu. You do not have to create signatures for transports you do not use, so if you only ever send Internet and Local mail, you do not have to create an MHS signature.

To select a signature set for your mail message, simply choose it in the *Signature* list control in the message editor. You can also choose "No signature" in this control if you don't want a signature added to your message.

Variable signatures: Pegasus Mail can place a piece of text selected at random from a list you provide in your signature -- for more information on preparing a variable signature, examine the sample quotes file RQUOTES.R in the RESOURCE\ subdirectory of the directory where you installed WinPMail. To flag the location in your signature where you want the variable text to be placed, use the special characters ~!. Be careful when using variable signatures -- people's tastes differ hugely all around the world, and something which seems witty to you may be offensive to other people.

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, or using the options on the right-click menu in the editor itself.

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 *Tools* menu, or by pressing Ctrl+K, or by clicking the *Check spelling* button. 

Ctrl+Y deletes the current line in the message, Ctrl+T deletes the word to the right of the cursor, and Ctrl+J reformats the current paragraph so that all its text falls between the left and right margin.

ASCII indenting Ctrl+D opens the *Indenting* dialog, which contains commands that allow you to reformat your text with indented left and/or right margins, using only ASCII spaces. This approach differs from using the indenting commands on the message editor's toolbar in that no tabs are used, and the results are guaranteed to be readable in even the most basic mail readers. The downside of using ASCII indenting as opposed to regular indenting is that paragraphs will no longer wordwrap correctly after you have applied it, so if you plan to use this feature, always do so after you have fully edited your text.

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

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. When your message has attachments, a small attachment indicator, like this



will appear to the right of the tab controls in the message editor.

WinPMail will handle your attachments differently, depending on the destination of the message. You can have considerable control over this process if you wish, 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.

For the Win32 version of Pegasus Mail: click the Add attachment button at the bottom of the window and locate the file you want to attach using the standard Windows File Open dialog.

For the Win16 version of Pegasus Mail, there are two ways you can add an attachment:

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.

Recently-used files, recently-used directories At the extreme top right of the attachment view, you will see a small button labelled "?". Click this button to access a list of files you have attached to recent messages. Double-clicking any of these files will attach it to the current message using the selected attachment encoding and type options. Next to the Filename edit field, you will see another "?" button: this accesses a list of directories you have browsed recently: double-clicking any of these directories will select it and display its contents in the various controls.

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.

The file type information can be used 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. It is up to you to ensure that the file type information is appropriate for the file you are attaching.

Tip for advanced users: Pegasus Mail uses a file called `FILETYPE.PM`, which is located in your home mailbox directory, to determine file types. You can edit this file to change or add new types. The sample version of this file, which was installed in the `RESOURCE` subdirectory of the directory where you installed Pegasus Mail, contains full documentation on modifying `FILETYPE.PM` - but do so with care! The file format is not forgiving of errors.

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. [We strongly recommend that you always use this encoding unless you are very sure of what you are doing, and of the need to use another of the specific encodings described below.](#)

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.

Identity This controls the identity used to create this message. If you select a different identity, some other settings for the message, especially your signature, may also change.

Use MIME features for Internet and local mail MIME is an Internet standard that 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.

Leave the message window open even when successfully sent If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will not close the message editor window after you have successfully sent the message. This allows you to make changes to the message and send it again as required. Discard the window when you no longer need it by clicking the *Cancel* button.

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.

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. 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.

Custom headers This option allows you to add specific message headers directly into the mail message generated by Pegasus Mail. It is a very technical option and should only be used if you know exactly what you are doing. Click *Add* and Pegasus Mail will open a window prompting you to enter the header you want to add. Type it in exactly as it should appear in the message, including the keyword and the colon character following it. You may not add any header that Pegasus Mail itself will add to the message, so you cannot add fields like From, To, Subject, CC, MIME-Version, Content-type and so on. The principal use of this feature is for list managers who need to add approval headers when submitting messages, and for internal use by Pegasus Mail itself, which uses it to attach special threading headers to your replies.

Importing text from other sources

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

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

The right click menu Right-clicking in the editor window opens a context menu containing a number of specialized paste options.

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 255 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, including addressbook aliases.

Note that the distribution list editor can handle a maximum of 32,000 characters of data. If you need to create larger lists than this, you can do so using any external text editor to edit the .PML file directly.

Distribution list options

Distribution list options

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

To field (suppressing the list of recipients): Entering an address in this field will force Pegasus Mail to suppress the listing of all the recipients' addresses in the To: field when you use the list. Instead of showing every member of the list, the To: field will contain only what you enter here. Because of the way Internet mail works, you cannot simply enter any piece of text in this field -- you must enter something which can be legally processed as if it were an address. We recommend that you use the following format to create the contents of this field:

"(descriptive text)" <(your own address)>

Replace *(descriptive text)* with a meaningful name for the mailing list, and put your own address where it says *(your own address)*. Recipients will almost always see the descriptive text instead of your address so it will not seem as strange as it sounds. The quote characters around *(descriptive text)* and the angle bracket characters around *(your own address)* are vitally important and must be included exactly as shown. It is not possible to suppress the recipient list for MHS mail and this field will be ignored for MHS messages.

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, 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. This provides an easy way of creating "canned" text that can be entered quickly into replies or other messages - very useful for helpdesks, technical support, and order handling personnel, among others!

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+> or <Ctrl+E>. You can expand glossary entries in the message editor, address fields and in the subject line, and in some other places within the program as well.

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.

Message status indicators

The Folder Manager

The folder selector

Copying and moving messages

Deleting messages

Forwarding messages

Resending copy-to-self messages

Printing messages

Annotating your messages

The Folder menu

Annotations

You can add your own comments to any message you receive in a number of ways:

- * By choosing *Add/edit annotation* from the Folder menu while browsing a folder, or from the Reader menu while you are reading a message.

- * By pressing <Ctrl+9>

- * By double-clicking on the message line in the folder browser in the location where the "annotations" status indicator appears or would appear. Messages with annotations appear marked with a green dot status indicator in the folder browser.

Annotations are stored in a separate file from the message and are automatically deleted when you delete the message. You may put whatever you wish in an annotation - Pegasus Mail does not impose or suggest any particular format. When you move a message to another folder, its annotation will move with it.

Note: If you make a copy of a message with annotations then delete either the original or the copy, the annotations will be deleted as well.

Message status indicators

Pegasus Mail reserves a small space at the left-hand side of the folder window to place status indicators that give you visual information about each message.



The attachment indicator will be a dot if the message has conventional attachments, and will be a solid square (as shown in the diagram) if the message is a MIME multipart message.

Triangle indicator If a message has a solid black triangle next to it, that indicates that it is in a special format called *Multipart/Alternative*. This format contains more than one version of the same mail message - usually varying in format. As an example, someone might send you a message that contains both a fully-formatted rich text version (with font changes, bold, italic and so on), and another version of the same message formatted as plain text. The idea of Multipart/Alternative messages is to allow the receiving mail program to display the format it is most capable of handling. You can open the message as a regular multipart message and see all the versions it contains by holding down *Alt* as you double-click on the message's entry in the folder.

Note: for "triangle" messages, you can control which version Pegasus Mail presents to you (plain or formatted text) using the options on the [Reader Settings preferences page](#).

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 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. System-wide folders, which are available to all users, appear in their own mailbox within the list: 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. You can also open trays using the left and right arrow keys.

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 you can access special options for many of the folders in the list by right-clicking them. You can dismiss the menu without selecting a choice by pressing `<Esc>` or clicking the mouse outside the menu.

The right-click options for Pegasus Mail v2.x-format folders are:

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.

Check consistency This option attempts to verify that a folder is intact. On rare occasions folder index files can become damaged, which can cause problems in long-term use. Pegasus Mail automatically invokes this option before recovering deleted message space from folders ("compressing"), but if you want to ensure that a folder is intact, you can perform a consistency check manually at any time.

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.

Pegasus Mail also provides a feature called Quick Folders which can help you file mail to your most commonly-used folders more quickly.

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 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>. This will open a dialog asking how you want to forward the message. If only one message is selected in the folder, two of the options in the dialog will be greyed-out and unavailable. The remaining two choices allow you either to forward the current message normally, or to start a new message with the selected message automatically added as an attachment. If two or more messages are selected in the folder, the options for forwarding multiple messages will be available

If you select the standard forwarding option, 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.

When forwarding a mail message, WinPMail changes the subject field so that it starts with the phrase (*Fwd*), to indicate that it has been forwarded.

All standard address selection options including <Shift+F3> (to expand an address book key field into a full address) are available in this screen.

Forwarding multiple messages

If you select *Forward* when more than one message is selected in a folder, there are a number of ways WinPMail can proceed:

- 1: It can open a separate forwarding window and allow you to address each message separately.
- 2: It can forward all the messages to a single address: in this case, it will open a single window asking you for the forwarding address, and each message will be sent separately. The recipient will receive one message for each message you forward.
- 3: It can package all the messages into a specially-formatted message called a *digest*, then send that digest to the recipient. If the recipient is using Pegasus Mail, or another mail package that supports the MIME digest format, then the message will behave in many ways like a folder when opened, displaying a summary of each message and allowing the recipient to browse the messages individually.
- 4: It can start a new message and attach the selected message or messages to it as attachments. This is an extremely handy way of forwarding a message intact while adding your own comments.

When you choose option 2 or 3, WinPMail will open a *modal dialog window* - one that will not let you do anything else until you have finished forwarding the message. It does this to prevent you from accidentally going back to the folder and altering the messages that are selected there, since altering the selection will result in the wrong messages being forwarded. A side-effect of this limitation is that you cannot access any other WinPMail window (such as your address books, or the distribution list manager) when you forward messages using options 2 and 3. The recently-used addresses list is available though, and you can either type an address into the dialog or else paste it, having copied it before you chose *Forward*.

Resending copy-to-self messages

If the currently-selected message is a copy to self you have made using the *Copy self* option in the message editor, then you can resend it by right-clicking it and selecting *Resend this message...* from the popup menu.

Pegasus Mail will create a new message editor window filled out as closely as possible to the way it was filled out when the message was originally sent. If the copy-to-self was created using Pegasus Mail v3.10 or later, then attachments and identity settings will be restored as well as basic addressing options. For copies-to-self created with earlier versions of Pegasus Mail, attachments and identity settings will not be restored.

The resent message is treated as a completely new message by Pegasus Mail: so, if the *Copy self* control in the message editor is checked when you click the *Send* button, a new copy-to-self will be made -- the original copy-to-self is not altered in any way.

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.

Print which message headers? Pegasus Mail lets you choose how much or little of the message's headers it will print. Choosing *Significant, full* will print the headers you normally see in the message reader in their entirety, while *Significant, first line* prints only the first lines of only those headers. Clicking *All* will print the message exactly as it was received, with all headers intact, and clicking *None* will omit the header information from the printout altogether.

Reformat long lines: If the message contains unnaturally long lines (some mailers send messages formatted this way), check this control to tell Pegasus Mail that it should wrap those lines during printing. Because the data in the message is plain text, the result of reformatting during printing may not be optimum - in particular, tables laid out using spaces or tabs may become garbled; as a result, you should use this option only when you actually need to do so, rather than as a matter of course.

Omit printed footer: By default, Pegasus Mail adds a footnote to each printed page indicating the date and time, your username and the page number. This is particularly useful when you are printing to a network printer, but if you would prefer not to have this footer line, check this 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, and time zone compensation

Extracting messages to files

Special folder options

Quick folder options

Set colour allows you to display messages in different colours, which can be a useful way of reminding yourself about their contents. You can sort your message by colour as well.

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 text* and *Find again* options on the *Edit* 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. Searching is always case-insensitive (that is, *WinPMail* and *winpmail* are regarded as the same string).

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.

Exact matches: Normally, Pegasus Mail searches for messages containing any of the words you type in, then ranks them in order of decreasing relevance, based on the closeness of the match. If you would prefer to find messages that only contain the exact text you have typed, check this control. Note that searches are always case-insensitive, even if *Exact matches* is checked.

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. Most sorting options will perform a secondary sort when the primary sort fields are equal.

Sort unread before read splits the folder into two groups of messages - those which have been read and those which have not. Each group is sorted according to the current sort order, but all your unread mail appears above read mail in the list.

Sort by colour allows you to sort your mail on arbitrary criteria; use the *Set colour* option on the menu to display your messages in any of 15 colours, then use "sort by colour" to group them together, sub-sorted by date. You can also set a message's colour using the *Highlight* action in your [new mail filtering rules](#).

Sort by thread In this mode, Pegasus Mail sorts by subject, ignoring strings like "Re:", then sub-sorts by reverse date. In most cases, this will sort the folder so that related messages appear grouped together in chronological order. You can also turn on thread sorting by holding down the <Ctrl> key as you click on the Subject header in the folder.

Apply timezone compensation Normally, Pegasus Mail will attempt to work out the time difference between messages in your folder and will allow for that difference when sorting by date. This allows messages from (for example) New Zealand and England to sort correctly in chronological order, even though there is a 12 hour time difference between the two places. Whether or not this correction can be applied is dependent on the messages containing legal time zone specifications - unfortunately, many do not. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail display and sort by the raw date of the message, make sure that this option is not checked.

The section header panels in the folder window are buttons which can also be clicked to select a sort order. To reverse the direction of a sort, click its column heading again.

WinPMail remembers the sorting option you select from session to session.

Special folder options

The *Special* entry on the Folder menu has a submenu containing specialised or infrequently-used 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.

Mark messages as unread: If for some reason you wish to change the status of a message from having been read to not having been read, either choose this option or press <Ctrl+U>; all messages selected in the current folder will be marked as unread. Note that marking a message as unread in the new mail folder means that any new mail filtering rules you have defined will be applied to it again the next time you open the new mail folder, and that if the sender has requested confirmation of reading, he or she will receive another confirmation the next time you read the message.

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.

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.

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](#)

[Importing and exporting addressbooks](#)

Hint: to add a user's address to an address book, drag a message from that user out of the folder and drop it on an open or minimized address book.

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:

*** Tip *** if you have a mail message from a person you want to add to your address book, you can do so simply by opening the address book then dragging the message from the folder and dropping it onto the address book window.

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 256 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 *Edit* menu contains a *Find text* command that 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 *Edit* 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 Addressbook 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.

Searching: To to search for text in the address book, use the *Find text* and *Find again* options on the *Edit* menu.

The first options in the *Addressbook* menu control the sort order for the addressbook. 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.

Import and export these options allow you to import data into your addressbook from other programs and to export your addressbook. [Click here](#) for more information.

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 addressbook and are remembered between sessions. The first two options in the group allow you to 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.

Warning: if you turn off alias resolution for an address book then you can no longer use the *Name* field from entries in that address book as addresses.

Importing and Exporting Addressbook Entries

If you have lists of addresses in other programs, you may be able to import them into your Pegasus Mail addressbook. Similarly, Pegasus Mail allows you to export all or selected addresses from an addressbook to a file that can subsequently be imported into other applications.

Two import/export formats are available: the first, *tagged format*, is a simple textual format where each line contains one field from the entry, starting with a tag, or a name that identifies the field. Only Pegasus Mail can usually import this format, but it is easy to read and to incorporate into word processors. The second format is *tab-delimited text*: in this format, each record is held in a single line in the file, and fields within the record are separated from each other using <Tab> characters. Tab-delimited format can be easily imported into many databases and spreadsheet programs.

When exporting to tagged format, each field is named, so the order of the fields is not important: to see the format used during tagged export and import, simply select a couple of records in an addressbook and choose *Export to tagged text file* from the *Addressbook* menu. Once the export is complete, examine the output file.

When exporting to tab-delimited format, the addressbook fields are exported in the following order:

- Name/Alias
- E-mail address
- Key
- Department
- Phone
- Fax
- Delivery address
- Postal address
- Details
- Image filename

In tab-delimited format, you **must** specify a *Name/alias* field and an *E-mail address* field - all other fields are optional and can be omitted. Fields can also be empty if you wish, and will be safely truncated to acceptable lengths if they are too long. When you fail to specify a *Key* field, Pegasus Mail will attempt to create one for you - for this reason, *Name/alias* fields are best expressed as "Firstname Lastname".
















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 *Toolbar Preferences* (see under the *Tools | Options* 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.




Pegasus Mail includes a number of pre-configured toolbar formats, each with options suitable for different environments. You can select any of these styles using the drop-down control in the preferences dialog. It is also possible to customize the toolbar layout using a simple text file called `TOOLBAR.PM` in your home mail directory. For more information on customizing your toolbar, please see the file `BPANEL.TXT` in the `RESOURCE` subdirectory of the directory where you installed Pegasus Mail. Different identities can have different toolbars selected.

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. You may see a listbox showing the word <Default>: this allows you to select a different identity if you have defined any.

The buttons on the toolbar 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

The following three buttons will only appear if the built-in TCP/IP mail subsystem (using `WINSOCK.DLL`) is available for use:

	Send all outgoing mail waiting in the mail queue
	Check your POP3 host for new mail
	Check for new mail and send queued mail in one action

Options, or 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*, or *Options* in some systems, and are stored in a file called PMAIL.INI in your new mail 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 your personal intervention.

The other class of preferences are explicit preferences, or those where you actually instruct WinPMail to operate in a particular way. Explicit preferences are changed using the Options submenu of the Tools menu, which can also be selected at any time by pressing `Shift+F10`. The following settings pages are available there:

[General settings](#)

[Advanced settings](#)

[Attachment viewers](#)

[Hyperlinks, or Clickable links](#)

[Home mailbox location](#)

[Message editor Settings](#)

[Message reader settings](#)

[Sending mail](#)

[Network configuration](#)

[Signatures](#)

The following option is only available if you are running on a Novell NetWare Local Area Network and your system supervisor has granted you access to it:

[Extended features](#)

The following option is only present if you are using Novells MHS Messaging system:

[NetWare MHS settings](#)

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, even if it contains no new mail.

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 the folder you have specified as your *Default Folder* (see below). 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.

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. Checking this control will also cause the Folder Manager window to remember which trays are open between sessions, and to remember any mailboxes mounted using the *Add mailbox to list* command on the *Folders* menu.

Auto-save: If you enter a value (in minutes) here, Pegasus Mail will periodically save your messages as you compose them. Once the message is sent normally, the autosave file is deleted automatically, but if you have a system crash, you can recover the last saved version using the *Open a saved message* option on the *File* menu when you restart Pegasus Mail. Autosave files can be distinguished from other drafts in the list by the presence of the letters *[ASV]* at the start of the name.

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".

Name for default mail folder This is the name of the folder where Pegasus Mail should store any mail you have read but not moved or deleted when you close your new mail folder. If the folder you have named does not exist, Pegasus Mail will create it automatically. As with the *Folder for copies to self*, you can click the *Select* button to choose an existing folder. The auto-move behaviour of this folder can be controlled using the *Leave read mail in new mail folder* option (see above).

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. If your new mail folder contains more than 200 messages, Pegasus Mail will stop doing automatic updates of the folder for performance reasons, and will check for new mail in your new mail folder less frequently.

Number of lines to probe for enclosures: Pegasus Mail can always recognize attachments generated by other copies of Pegasus Mail, but attachments generated by other mail applications can be harder to find. When it opens your new mail folder, Pegasus Mail does a short scan into each message to see if it can find any obvious signs of attachments: the number of lines Pegasus Mail should scan into the message is controlled by this field. Note that clicking the *Attachments* button in the message reader always does a full scan of the message looking for attachments and will find any there may be -- this option really only affects the likelihood of the attachment marker being displayed in the folder window. Setting this field to a larger value will slow down the process of opening the new mail folder.

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.

SMTP 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. Pegasus Mail follows the Internet recommendations for enforcing timezone specifications as a four digit signed offset and will not allow you to enter so-called "vernacular" timezone identifiers like "EST" or "GMT". This setting is ignored if you are sending mail via Pegasus Mail's companion SMTP transport product, Mercury - the Mercury timezone setting is used instead.

Win32 version only If you check the *Auto* box next to the *SMTP time zone* field, then Pegasus Mail will automatically work out the time zone field by asking your operating system. Under Windows 95 and NT 4.0, this means that daylight savings adjustments will happen automatically provided your system is properly configured, so if you are using either of these operating systems or a later version, we recommend you check this control. When the *Auto* control is checked, the contents of the *SMTP time zone* field are ignored.

MIME character set: This edit field controls the character set Pegasus Mail should use by default when writing MIME messages that contain international characters. Valid values are ISO8859-x, where x is a digit between 1 and 9. Pegasus Mail only has full formal support for ISO-8859-1, the other character sets being supported to varying levels. If you have added a comprehensive MIME character mapping table using an external resource file, you can also enter the name of that character set here. Entering an invalid character set name may have undefined consequences for people reading your mail - we strongly suggest that you only alter this control on advice from Pegasus Mail technical support.

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.

Deleted messages folder persists between sessions Normally, if you have turned on deleted message tracking in Pegasus Mail, the messages deleted during a session are purged when you exit from the program. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail did not purge the deleted messages folder, check this control. When this control is checked, it is up to you to decide when the messages in the deleted messages folder should be discarded, either by deleting them from that folder (at which point they are gone forever), or by simply deleting the folder when you no longer need it. This option is not available if you are running in one of Pegasus Mail's supported Network personality modes.

Winsock loading options: WINSOCK.DLL (or WSOCK32.DLL on 32-bit systems such as Windows 98 and NT) 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.

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 knows 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. As a general rule, your signature should have no more than 7 lines maximum.

WinPMail supports separate signatures for each type of message you can send - Local, Internet and MHS. Note that it bases its selection of signature on the transport mechanism, so if you send a message to a user on your file server but do so via an Internet transport such as Mercury or Charon, your Internet signature will be attached to the message.

Variable signatures: Pegasus Mail can place a piece of text selected at random from a list you provide in your signature -- for more information on preparing a variable signature, examine the sample quotes file `RQUOTES.R` in the `RESOURCE\` subdirectory of the directory where you installed WinPMail. To flag the location in your signature where you want the variable text to be placed, use the special characters `~!`. Be careful when using variable signatures -- people's tastes differ hugely all around the world, and something which seems witty to you may be offensive to other people.

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 UNC (but **not** 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 the *Apply* button. Clicking the *OK* button without clicking *Apply* will leave your mailbox location unchanged..

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.

Message editor settings

This page allows you to change the initial settings for mail messages you create.

Use MIME features MIME is an Internet standard for handling mail messages. In general, we strongly recommend that you use Pegasus Mails MIME features unless you are corresponding with someone using a mail system that does not understand or follow the MIME standard. This control determines the default state of MIME support in your mail messages - whichever value you select is what Pegasus Mail will use each time you start a new message. You can enable or disable MIME support on a message by message basis using the control in the Special view of the message editor. When MIME support is turned on, Pegasus Mail will use MIME encodings for all attachments, and will use the proper MIME transformations to preserve special and accented characters in your messages. Pegasus Mail always handles mail you receive that uses MIME formats correctly whether or not this control is turned on.

Confirm reading, confirm delivery, copy to self These sets of controls let you set the default value for the controls they match in the message editor. The *On* and *Off* settings are self-explanatory; if *Use last setting* is selected, then Pegasus Mail will remember from message to message the last setting you used and will use that. This is also called *sticky setting* throughout this help file and is the default setting for all three controls.

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.

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. 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.

Remember address selection options in reply dialog This option is only meaningful if you have turned on *Offer advanced options for replies* in your *General* preferences page. When the control is checked, the five address selection controls at the bottom of the reply dialog will remember their settings from message to message, as will the *Copy original's CC field into reply* option. Leaving this option unchecked allows these controls to work on a per-message basis, resetting them before each reply. Working with this control unchecked makes it very easy to select exactly which addresses in a message you wish to use when composing a reply, and we recommend that it normally be turned off.

Use message reader quoting styles in replies If you check this box, Pegasus Mail will use the same styles you have defined in your Message Reader Preferences for highlighting text quoted from previous messages in the editor. This is primarily intended as a visual cue for you, and has been specifically designed not to cause Pegasus Mail to generate richtext messages, even if the quoting style you use contains colours or italic type.

Automatically check spelling before sending message If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will automatically run its spelling checker over every message you send as soon as you click the Send button. You can check your spelling manually at any time by selecting *Check spelling* from the *Tools* menu. Pegasus Mail ships with both UK English and US English dictionaries - whichever one you select will be used by default in future spelling sessions; you can also save up to 5,000 extra words in your own personal user dictionary using the *Add to dict* command in the spelling checker during a check.

Ask whether or not to make a copy to self If checked, Pegasus Mail will ignore 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.

If making a copy to self, ask which folder to put it in 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 options page.

Hide the editor styles toolbar Checking this control will suppress the toolbar in the Pegasus Mail message editor, making more message editing space available.

Add extra white space around the message editor If you would prefer a larger gap between the edge of the window and the message editor, check this control. This setting also applies to message reader windows.

For replies, place the cursor on an initial blank line When this control is checked, Pegasus Mail will insert a blank line at the top of your replies and will position the cursor there, ready for you to begin typing.

Use exact character measurement for right margin When this control is checked, the *Message width* field will be treated as an exact number of characters, and Pegasus Mail will perform margin calculations based on the number of characters on the line, rather than the absolute width of the message. When using this option with proportionally-spaced typefaces, your line lengths may occasionally look odd, particularly if they contain many wide or narrow characters. The principal use for this setting is when you are unsure of the type of mailer your recipients may be using and want to ensure maximum compatibility.

Address completion

Pegasus Mail can complete your addresses for you as you type them. Each time you type a character in an address field, such as the To: field in the message editor, Pegasus Mail looks at what you have typed and tries to find an address that matches it in either your addressbooks, or in the list of addresses to which you have sent mail recently. If it can find a match, it fills out the address field with the matching address, selecting the text it has added: if you type more characters, the suggested text will be replaced and the process will be repeated. The two controls in this dialog allow you to choose where Pegasus Mail should look when trying to complete addresses for you: if neither is checked, Pegasus Mail will not attempt to complete addresses at all.

Note that completing addresses from your addressbooks may be very slow if you have several addressbooks, or if your addressbooks have many entries.

Settings for sending mail

The options in this dialog control the way Pegasus Mail generates the messages you send. Many of the options are quite advanced in nature, so if you do not fully understand the purpose of an option, we strongly recommend you leave it as it is.

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.

Permanent BCC (blind carbon-copy) From time to time, you may wish to have all the mail you send automatically sent to a specific address, perhaps a supervisor's address, or to another account you use more regularly. You can do this by entering the address or a list of addresses separated by commas in this field. The addresses you add do not count towards the maximum length of your BCC field, and you can add other BCC addresses on a message by message basis.

Richtext messages

Pegasus Mail's editor supports a wide range of formatting styles, very much like a word processor. Unfortunately, not all e-mail packages understand formatted text, and the standards that exist for interpreting and representing formatted text are not yet widely supported or well-established. As a result, you should exercise some care when sending messages containing any kind of formatting - **bold**, *italic*, font changes, and so on. The controls in this section of the Message Editor Preferences dialog allow you to customize the way Pegasus Mail generates rich text messages.

Always remove formatting / Send richtext as required If you click on *Always remove formatting*, then Pegasus Mail will never send messages containing special text formatting codes - your messages will always be sent as plain text, and any formatting information will be discarded. If you click on *Send richtext as required*, then Pegasus Mail will generate the special formats when it determines that it is necessary to do so: it will generate rich text messages if you have clicked on the Bold, Italic or Underlined buttons on the editor toolbar, or if you have changed the typeface or size of the text. It will NOT generate rich text if you only use the paragraph formatting buttons (indenting, centre and so on) - it will simulate these effectively in a normal mail message. Replies to HTML messages always go out as rich text.

Generate multipart/alternative versions of richtext messages Multipart/Alternative is a special feature of the Internet MIME message standard that allows different versions of the same text to be packaged together in one message. Mail readers that understand the format can then choose the version they are most able to display. When this control is checked, Pegasus Mail will generate messages containing two versions of any rich text mail you send - the rich text version, and a plain text version suitable for any mail program that cannot handle the rich text format. The cost of generating multipart/alternative messages is that your messages will typically be twice as large as normal, because they will contain the same data presented in two different ways. It is worth pointing out that the multipart/alternative format has proven very unpopular on mailing lists, and as a result you should avoid using rich text formatting altogether for such messages.

"text/enriched" by default / "text/html" by default These controls determine the format of the rich text data that Pegasus Mail will send when rich text formatting is required. *Text/enriched* is the formal Internet standard for presenting simple formatting in mail messages: it is compact, and does not interfere significantly with the appearance of the message, so someone who receives a text/enriched message but does not have a program capable of interpreting it can usually still read the message quite easily; the weakness of text/enriched is that it can only present a reasonably limited set of formatting features. *Text/HTML* is a hybrid format favoured by developers of web browsers: it suffers from being poorly standardised, complex, large, and very hard to read if the recipient does not have a mail program capable of interpreting the HTML markup language. On the positive side, Text/HTML is very rich and can present extremely complex formatting if you have a program capable of handling it. Which format you should choose depends on the people with whom you correspond.

For mail sent to local addresses, use MS-RTF formatting Microsoft's Rich Text Format (RTF) is an extremely powerful way of handling complex formatting in documents. Pegasus Mail's editor can generate and read RTF very well, and will usually default to this format when you need to send mail containing pictures or other formatted data to other users on your local system. When this control is checked, Pegasus Mail ignores the setting of the *Always remove formatting* control when sending messages to other local users on your system, generating fully-formatted RTF. If the control is unchecked, Pegasus Mail will not generate RTF and will obey the *Always remove formatting* setting even for local addresses. [Note: this control must be checked if you want to send pictures using the editor's right click option to Import picture file. RTF is the only formatting method Pegasus Mail supports for sending graphics.](#)

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.*

Allow 8-bit MIME encodings: If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will generate MIME messages using the MIME "8BIT" transfer encoding whenever you include 8-bit data in your mail. **8-bit data is illegal in Internet mail, but is used in some countries. This is both a very technical, and potentially very dangerous option and should only be used if you know what you are doing. We recommend you do *not* check this control except on the advice of a properly qualified person.**

Don't add "information" sections to Multipart messages Normally, when you send a message with attachments, Pegasus Mail automatically attaches a small textual section describing each attachment. The textual section includes the file's original name, size, date and type, and is useful to help the recipient identify and place the attachment. In some cases, for instance, when sending to fax gateways, you may prefer to suppress this information section. If you wish to suppress the section, check this control.

Suppress BCC listings BCC (Blind Carbon Copy) is a useful, but poorly-standardised feature. There are at least three ways a BCC field could be written into a message: it could be omitted altogether; it could contain only each individual recipient's address; or it could contain the addresses of all people receiving the BCC. By default, Pegasus Mail lists all the BCC recipients in the BCC field of mail it sends: if you would prefer that no addresses were shown in the field, then check this control. When this option is turned on, the BCC field will simply contain the text "(Suppressed)", without any addresses.

Settings used when encrypting messages

Pegasus Mail has a built-in encryption module that you can use to scramble your mail messages, to keep them from prying eyes. It also supports plug-in encryption modules for systems such as Phil Zimmermans PGP (Pretty Good Privacy). You can alter some of the settings Pegasus Mail will use when you choose to encrypt your messages using the group of controls in the *Encryption settings* preferences dialog..

Default encryption method If you have installed a third-party encryption module on your system, it will appear in this list: by selecting it here, you can tell Pegasus Mail that this is the encryption module you would like to use by default. Note that this does not mean that all your mail will be encrypted simply that if you choose to encrypt a message, the encryptor you have chosen will be preselected in the encryption dialog, which can save some time if you encrypt messages often.

Default password Some encryption modules, for instance John Navass PGP-JN implementation, may require a passphrase in order to perform certain operations (PGP-JN, for example, needs the passphrase to access your PGP keyring when signing or encrypting messages). If your encryptor needs a passphrase, you can if you wish enter it here, which will save you from having to type it in every time you want to encrypt or sign a message. If you enter your passphrase here, it will be stored in your INI file in an encrypted form.

WARNING!! Setting your passphrase in this control is a security risk you should not do it if your machine may be accessed by unauthorised users. This facility is provided for the convenience of users with low security requirements or whose systems are located in secure areas.

Ask at startup If you do not want to enter your passphrase by default but also dont want to have to type it repeatedly, then you can check this control and WinPMail will ask you to enter your passphrase at startup. This is a reasonable compromise between security and convenience, but is still not 100% secure.

Attach a digital signature if the encryptor supports it A digital signature is a special form of encryption that authenticates a mail message as being from you and as being unaltered, while still allowing the recipient to read the message normally. Digital signatures are based on complex mathematics and offer very reliable proof of the authenticity of a mail message. If you have installed an encryption module, such as PGP-JN, that supports digital signing, you can check this control to have Pegasus Mail automatically generate a signature for every message you send by default. Note that in most cases if you check this control, you will also need to provide your passphrase by one means or another. Checking this control will also increase the size of each message you send and may introduce a delay in the sending process.

Message reader settings

The Message reader settings page of the options and preferences dialog allows you to control the way Pegasus Mail displays messages in the message reader.

Show quoted text in It is a common Internet convention to include part of the mail message to which you are replying in your reply, marked with the character > to show that it is being quoted. When you are reading messages, Pegasus Mail can display parts of the message marked this way in a different colour, which can make it much easier to follow the flow of the conversation. Select the colour you would like Pegasus Mail's reader to use for quoted text from the drop-down list.

Italics If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will also show quoted text using an italic typeface. This can further increase the ease of reading replies.

Right margin for wrapping and reformatting This setting controls the column at which Pegasus Mail should begin wrapping or reformatting lines in mail messages when either the *Wrap long lines* or *Reformat long lines* display mode is selected (either from the Reader menu, or by pressing <F5> or <Ctrl+F5>).

Always save the last window size used Pegasus Mail normally uses a default size for message reader windows - you can adjust that default size by setting a reader window to the size you would like then choosing *Save window size* from the Reader menu. All subsequent message reader windows will open at that size. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail always used the size of the last message reader window you opened instead, check this control.

When the current message is moved or deleted These controls determine how the message reader will react when you move or delete the message you are reading.

Handling HTML and Richtext messages

A growing amount of the e-mail on the Internet these days includes word-processor type formatting, such as bold, italics, tables and so forth. The quality and effectiveness of this formatting is extremely variable, so Pegasus Mail gives you a number of options for handling messages of this kind.

Where a choice exists, display the fancy version A lot of the mail sent using formatting also includes a version of the message in plain text format. The plain text format can usually be displayed with complete reliability, where the rich text version may be unpleasantly formatted, especially when it contains HTML data. Checking this control tells Pegasus Mail to present the formatted version of the message, while leaving it unchecked tells it to display the plain text version in preference. In situations where only a fancy version of a message is available, Pegasus Mail will display it even if this control is unchecked.

Show HTML directly/Use browser/Prompt me Pegasus Mail can display quite complex HTML data using its built-in editor, but it is not a web browser, and it may not handle some of the more complex or unusual HTML structures as well as a web browser. If you check the Use browser button, Pegasus Mail will always launch your web browser to display HTML data, while if *Show HTML directly* is checked, it will always attempt to display the data using its built-in facilities. If you check the *Prompt me* option, Pegasus Mail will open a small dialog asking you to choose the display method at the time you open the message.

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. If you hold down the *Ctrl* key when you click *Next*, *Prev*, *Move*, or *Delete*, the next or previous unread message will be loaded instead of simply the next message.

The *Copy* command on the *Edit* menu will copy any selection you have made in the message. There is also a *Copy* command on the right-click menu for the reader.

Right-clicking a message will bring up a list of options specific to that message. Most of these options are duplicated on the Reader menu, but one, *Copy to DList*, is unique: this command will take whatever text you have selected and add it directly to a distribution list. This command is very useful for adding addresses to regularly-used mailing lists, and in conjunction with the new mail filtering rule that checks list membership.

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

The Reader menu

While reading mail, the *Reader* menu appears at the right of the menu bar. The menu offers options specific to the message reader: Note that you can alter certain aspects of the message readers behaviour using the Message reader settings page of the *Options* dialog on the *Tools* menu.

Wrap long lines, Reformat long lines Periodically, you will probably receive mail from other mail systems where the lines are extremely long, and hence can't easily be read. These two options allow you to deal with malformed mail of this kind - which of the two you will use depends on the message. *Wrap long lines* simply chops the line at the nearest space to the right margin until the line is shorter than the right margin. This option is simplistic, but will work well if the sender's mail program sends whole paragraphs as a single line. *Reformat long lines* applies a much more complex reformatting approach that tries to estimate how the message was intended to appear: it will usually do a better job of most messages than simple wrapping, but may scramble tables or figures that depend on long lines. After a time, you will work out which of these settings suits the particular types of mail you receive. Whichever you turn on will remain turned on for subsequent messages until you turn it off or select the alternative method.

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 and therefore being difficult to select. If you would like WinPMail always to save the last size you used for a message reader window, use the *Format options* menu entry (see above).

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 Pegasus Mail, where the *show all headers* option is global and affects all subsequent messages, WinPMail only applies this option to the current message. You can trigger and reset this option from the keyboard by pressing *Ctrl+H*

Toggle monospaced view Most fonts in Windows are *proportionally-spaced* -- that is, an 'l' character takes up less space on a line than an 'm' character. If you receive a message containing a table or other information laid out in a columnar manner and your normal reader font is proportionally spaced, the columns in the table will not line up correctly. Selecting this command temporarily switches the message reader into a monospaced font, where all characters are the same width. This will allow you to see the tabulation correctly. Selecting this command again will switch you back to your regular view of the message. You can also toggle this mode by pressing the F12 key on your keyboard.

Annotations: allows you to create or work with the message's annotations.

Quick move/copy: allows you to move or copy this message into one of your Quick-Access Folders

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. You can also perform this action by clicking the Save to disk button on the button panel.

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. You can also click the Font button on the button panel to set the message reader's font.

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, while others, such as the *Subject* and *From* fields carry information which the reader needs to know. Pegasus Mail usually tries to present you with only those headers which may be meaningful to you.

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 Pegasus Mail's TCP/IP mail services](#)

[Troubleshooting](#)

[Accessing multiple remote mailboxes - MultiPOP](#)

Configuring WinPMail for WinSock-based mail services

In order to use Pegasus Mail's built-in support for TCP/IP mail, you must have a properly-installed Windows Sockets implementation installed on your system, and its WINSOCK.DLL file must be on the path, in the \WINDOWS directory, or in the \WINDOWS\SYSTEM directory. You can force WinPMail to load a particular WINSOCK.DLL file using commandline options.

By default, when Pegasus Mail detects that you have a valid WINSOCK.DLL on your system, it will enable the built-in TCP/IP services by setting the *WinSock loading* option in your Advanced Settings preferences to *On demand*. This means that WinPMail will only load WINSOCK.DLL when it actually needs to access its services. When you are using a SLIP or PPP link to connect to the Internet, most WINSOCK.DLL versions will dial as soon as they are loaded, so the *On demand* setting allows you to minimize your connect time when checking for mail. If you are connected to a fast local area network, however, you should probably consider setting the Winsock loading flag to *Always*, for performance reasons.

If you have a valid WinSock implementation installed on your system, six extra options will appear on your *File* menu. The first option, *Network Configuration*, allows you to configure the way WinPMail's built-in TCP/IP mail services work for you.

Entering the essential information

Setting the TCP/IP timeout field

Using the built-in TCP/IP mail services

Accessing multiple remote mailboxes - MultiPOP

Advanced configuration options

Overview of configuring for receiving mail via POP3

Overview of configuring for sending mail via SMTP

Accessing multiple remote mailboxes with MultiPOP

From time to time you may need to access more than one remote POP3 mailbox from a single copy of Pegasus Mail - this usually happens when you have accounts with more than one Internet Service Provider, or when you are looking after someone else's mailbox for them in their absence.

Pegasus Mail is shipped with an Extension called MultiPOP that allows you to access as many POP3 mailboxes as you wish and offers more scheduling flexibility than the standard WinPMail built-in POP3 services. If you did a standard install of Pegasus Mail then you should find MultiPOP on Pegasus Mail's *Extensions* menu. MultiPOP has its own online help.

Pegasus Mail Extensions: An extension is a program that can be loaded into Pegasus Mail to enhance it in some way, either by adding new functionality or by changing the way an existing feature operates. In other programs, these are also called *Plug-ins* and *Snap-ins*. Pegasus Mail is shipped with a number of extensions written by Pegasus Mail's author, but extensions can also be written and supplied by other developers.

Pegasus Mail provides an extremely rich range of functions and options for extension developers and the entire interface is publicly documented-- if you are interested in developing extensions for Pegasus Mail, we suggest you obtain the file WPMFORMS.ZIP from the site where you obtained Pegasus Mail - this contains all the information you need to begin work.

Entering the essential information

Before Pegasus Mail can send or receive mail on your behalf using its built-in Internet mail routines, there is a certain amount of information you must give it, which should be entered in the dialog you see when you choose *Network Configuration* from the *File* menu. This information should have been provided to you by your Internet Service Provider or Computing Centre -- Pegasus Mail cannot use any kind of default values for any of the fields in this screen, unlike the options in the Advanced Configuration Options screen, which all have reasonable default values.

The information you must provide before Pegasus Mail can operate is as follows:

Your e-mail address is Enter your electronic mail address here.

POP3 host The name of the machine from which Pegasus Mail should retrieve your new mail. The format of the address you provide here depends on your WinSock implementation: many will allow you to enter a normal internet name (for example, *paranassus.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. WinPMail only wants your username in this field, not your address - if what you have entered here contains an '@' symbol, then it is probably incorrect.

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.

SMTP 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. WinPMail asks the relay machine to send outgoing mail on your behalf, so the machine you name must be running an *SMTP server*; your system manager or service provider will be able to tell you which machine or address to use for this field.

Dialling Clicking this button (available only in the Win32 version of Pegasus Mail) allows you control the way dialling will occur if you use a dialup connection to the Internet. For more information on dialling, [click here](#).

Advanced Configuration for WinSock Mail

When you click the *Advanced Configuration Options* button in the Network Configuration dialog, you will be presented with a screen where you can tailor the more specialised or technical options controlling the way Pegasus Mail's built-in Internet Mailer retrieves and sends your mail.

Many of the options in this screen are quite technical and they may be confusing or obscure to people who are not experienced with them. Unfortunately, while we would like to reduce the jargon content of this screen, the fact remains that Internet electronic mail is inherently very rich in capabilities, and much of the apparent complexity of this screen cannot really be avoided. If you are unfamiliar with the intricacies of Internet Mail, we recommend that you do not adjust any of the values in this screen except perhaps the TCP/IP timeout value without first consulting someone more experienced who can advise you.

General settings and timeout values

Settings for outgoing (SMTP) mail

Settings for incoming (POP3) mail

General settings

TCP/IP timeout settings - click [here](#) for more information.

Send mail before retrieving mail Pegasus Mail normally checks for new mail using the POP3 protocol before sending your mail using the SMTP protocol; doing it this way allows you to read your new mail more quickly. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail sent any mail in your outgoing message queue before retrieving your new mail, check this control.

When checking for mail, check for all identities If this option is checked, then when you check for new POP3 mail, Pegasus Mail will go through all the identities you have currently defined and will perform a new mail check for each of them. Individual identities can be excluded from this multiple check operation by checking the *Exclude this identity from multi-identity checks* box. Identities where the same username and host are specified will only be checked once -- Pegasus Mail is smart enough not to perform redundant checks. Note that this setting itself is identity-specific - it can be set or unset depending on an identity-by-identity basis; so, for some of your identities you can have the program set to check all your identities while for others, only the current identity is checked. You can temporarily override the setting of this flag by holding down the Ctrl key as you select *Check host for new mail* from the *File* menu, or as you click on the toolbar button for the same action. So, if you have turned on *Check mail for all identities*, holding down Ctrl when you do a check for new mail will check only the current identity. Similarly, if this control is not turned on, then holding down Ctrl when you do a check for new mail will force a check for all your identities.

Exclude this identity from multi-identity checks When this box is checked, then the current identity will be excluded from any POP3 mail check that operates on all your identities (see the preceding entry). If *When checking for mail, check for all identities* is not checked, this control has no effect.

Options for outgoing (SMTP) mail:

Connect to SMTP server on port Specifies the TCP/IP port Pegasus Mail should connect to when sending mail. The default value for this field is 25, and you should usually only change it if you are using a proxy server or firewall, or on the instructions of your network administrator.

Use user-supplied "from" field in SMTP envelope. An Internet Mail message consists of two sections - the message and the envelope. The envelope is a kind of "wrapper" of delivery information that is passed from SMTP host to SMTP host, and includes information about the sender and recipients of the message in transit. You will usually never see the envelope, as it is discarded once the message is actually delivered. The only remnant of the envelope in your message is a special field amongst the message headers called *Return-path*, which contains the authenticated address of the original sender of the message. The Return-path information is usually only used by SMTP servers to handle errors, but unfortunately there are some mail systems on the Internet that ignore your "From" field address and instead send replies to whatever value is stored in the Return-path header. By default, Pegasus Mail forms the return-path header from your POP3 username and server information, since it knows this address is valid. In some cases, though, your POP3 address information may not be valid in the outside world - it might only be valid when you contact your Internet Service Provider directly. In cases like this, the small group of aberrant mail systems on the Internet may end up trying to reply to you using an address that is not valid. Checking this control tells Pegasus Mail to form your Return-path headers using the information you have supplied rather than the authenticated POP3 server information. Doing this will on one hand probably fix the problems users on the aberrant systems are having sending replies to you, but on the other hand may create local delivery problems. In short, if you have someone report that they cannot reply to your address even though you have a valid address in the "Your e-mail address" section of the *Network Configuration* Dialog, try checking this control.

Send mail at once without placing in 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.

Use in preference to LAN mailer for 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, regardless of address: 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.

Send any mail in the queue during idle checks: If you check this control, WinPMail will send any messages waiting in your mail queue when it does an idle check to see if you have new POP3 mail. The frequency of these checks is determined by the setting of the *Poll new mail after x secs idle* field of the POP3 configuration section of the Network configuration dialog

Options for incoming (POP3) mail

Connect to POP3 server on TCP port The TCP/IP port on which the server listens for your connections. The default for this field is 110, which is the port defined by the POP3 standard. On rare occasions, your POP3 server may listen for connections on a different port number, in which case you would enter that port number here. *You should only change this value if advised to do so by your service provider, network administrator, or by Pegasus Mail technical support.*

Do not download mail larger than x KB 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.

Check for new POP3 mail every x secs 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). If you check the *Idle* control next to this, then WinPMail will wait until it has been idle (no keystrokes or mouse presses) for this length of time before it will automatically check for new mail. If the *Idle* control is unchecked, then checks will occur at regular intervals, regardless of activity. A value of zero means that WinPMail should never poll the POP3 host automatically - you will have to initiate the check yourself by choosing "check host for new mail" from the *File* menu.

Count new messages when polling but don't download 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. On slow links, checking this control can result in a lower performance demand on your machine.

Allow checks when WinPMail is 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.

Delete mail from host once successfully retrieved 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 whenever the new mail is opened 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.

Download only unread mail The usual practice when retrieving mail from a POP3 host is to delete it from the host when it is successfully downloaded. If you do not delete it, you would normally expect to see it again the next time you download mail from the host. WinPMail incorporates a powerful and complicated facility which allows you to leave mail on the POP3 host without deleting it, but only download mail you haven't already seen. Because the POP3 protocol does not actually provide this facility, there are some limitations on this command, the most specific being that if you run WinPMail on more than one machine, each one will have a separate list of what you have already seen; so, if you download mail using one machine then access your account later from a different machine, you will probably get the mail you downloaded the first time again, where downloading the mail on the same machine you originally used would only show mail which had arrived since the last time you accessed your account. Check this control to instruct WinPMail to attempt to download only mail you have not read. The effect of this control is

probably meaningless if you do not also uncheck the "Delete retrieved mail on host" control. Using this feature can significantly increase the time it takes for WinPMail to retrieve your new mail.

APOP shared secret Pegasus Mail supports a POP3 command called APOP, which allows you to connect to a POP3 server without transmitting your password over the network in plain text. In order to use the APOP command, your POP3 server also needs to support the command, and you need to have a special word or phrase known both to you and to the POP3 server: this special word or phrase is called a "shared secret". If your ISP or network administrator tells you that your POP3 server supports the APOP command, then you can enter your APOP shared secret here and Pegasus Mail will use it to connect to the server. Note: your APOP shared secret is almost never the same as your regular password: if you are unsure what to enter in this field, either leave it blank, or else ask your ISP or network administrator for assistance.

TCP/IP timeout settings

TCP/IP timeout value settings control 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 - for example, 120 seconds or even more. If you find that Pegasus Mail is frequently reporting network errors, try increasing this value to a larger setting.

Because of the way Pegasus Mail's TCP/IP module works, you can run into problems if you exit from WinPMail while a TCP/IP operation is in progress. Because of this, you should experiment with the timeout value, until you find the lowest value that gives you reliable connectivity. Avoid using a timeout value which is higher than it needs to be. Our recommendations are as follows

- On a fast local area network: 15 seconds
- Using a reliable PPP link, or 28.8K modems 30 seconds
- Using a SLIP link or 14K4 modems 60 seconds
- If your link occasionally loses packets add 60 seconds

Configuring WinPMail to receive mail via POP3

This section gives a general overview of all the settings available in the Network Configuration dialog and Advanced Configuration Options dialog that control the way Pegasus Mail retrieves mail for you.

POP3 is the protocol WinPMail uses to download your new mail from remote mailbox via TCP/IP. You control the way Pegasus Mail interacts with your remote mailbox using the options on the right-hand side of the Network configuration dialog.

POP3 host The name of the machine from which Pegasus Mail should retrieve your new mail. The format of the address you provide here depends on your WinSock implementation: many will allow you to enter a normal internet name (for example, *paranassus.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.

Connect to POP3 server on TCP port The TCP/IP port on which the server listens for your connections. The default for this field is 110, which is the port defined by the POP3 standard. On rare occasions, your POP3 server may listen for connections on a different port number, in which case you would enter that port number here. *You should only change this value if advised to do so by your service provider, network administrator, or by Pegasus Mail technical support.*

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. WinPMail only wants your username in this field, not your address - if what you have entered here contains an '@' symbol, then it is probably incorrect.

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.

Do not download mail larger than x KB 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.

Check for new POP3 mail every x secs 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). If you check the *Idle* control next to this, then WinPMail will wait until it has been idle (no keystrokes or mouse presses) for this length of time before it will automatically check for new mail. If the *Idle* control is unchecked, then checks will occur at regular intervals, regardless of activity. A value of zero means that WinPMail should never poll the POP3 host automatically - you will have to initiate the check yourself by choosing "check host for new mail" from the *File* menu.

Count new messages when polling but don't download 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. On slow links, checking this control can result in a lower performance demand on your machine.

Allow checks when WinPMail is 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.

Delete mail from host once successfully retrieved 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 whenever the new mail is opened 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.

Download only unread mail The usual practice when retrieving mail from a POP3 host is to delete it from the host when it is successfully downloaded. If you do not delete it, you would normally expect to see it again the next time you download mail from the host. WinPMail incorporates a powerful and complicated facility which allows you to leave mail on the POP3 host without deleting it, but only download mail you haven't already seen. Because the POP3 protocol does not actually provide this facility, there are some limitations on this command, the most specific being that if you run WinPMail on more than one machine, each one will have a separate list of what you have already seen; so, if you download mail using one machine then access your account later from a different machine, you will probably get the mail you downloaded the first time again, where downloading the mail on the same machine you originally used would only show mail which had arrived since the last time you accessed your account. Check this control to instruct WinPMail to attempt to download only mail you have not read. The effect of this control is probably meaningless if you do not also uncheck the "Delete retrieved mail on host" control. Using this feature can significantly increase the time it takes for WinPMail to retrieve your new mail.

Configuring WinPMail to send mail via SMTP

This section gives a general overview of all the settings available in the [Network Configuration](#) dialog and [Advanced Configuration Options](#) dialog that control the way Pegasus Mail sends mail for you.

SMTP is the protocol WinPMail uses to send mail via TCP/IP. You control the way Pegasus Mail uses the SMTP protocol using the options on the left hand side of the [Network configuration](#) dialog.

SMTP 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. WinPMail asks the relay machine to send outgoing mail on your behalf, so the machine you name must be running an *SMTP server*; your system manager or service provider will be able to tell you which machine or address to use for this field.

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.

Use this "from" field to form the SMTP envelope. An Internet Mail message consists of two sections - the message and the envelope. The envelope is a kind of "wrapper" of delivery information that is passed from SMTP host to SMTP host, and includes information about the sender and recipients of the message in transit. You will usually never see the envelope, as it is discarded once the message is actually delivered. The only remnant of the envelope in your message is a special field amongst the message headers called *Return-path*, which contains the authenticated address of the original sender of the message. The Return-path information is usually only used by SMTP servers to handle errors, but unfortunately there are some mail systems on the Internet that ignore your "From" field address and instead send replies to whatever value is stored in the Return-path header. By default, Pegasus Mail forms the return-path header from your POP3 username and server information, since it knows this address is valid. In some cases, though, your POP3 address information may not be valid in the outside world - it might only be valid when you contact your Internet Service Provider directly. In cases like this, the small group of aberrant mail systems on the Internet may end up trying to reply to you using an address that is not valid. Checking this control tells Pegasus Mail to form your Return-path headers using the information you have supplied rather than the authenticated POP3 server information. Doing this will on one hand probably fix the problems users on the aberrant systems are having sending replies to you, but on the other hand may create local delivery problems. In short, if you have someone report that they cannot reply to your address even though you have a valid address in the "from field" section of this dialog, try checking this control.

Send mail at once without placing in 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.

Use in preference to LAN mailer for 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, regardless of address: 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.

Send any mail in the queue during idle checks: If you check this control, WinPMail will send any messages waiting in your mail queue when it does an idle check to see if you have new POP3 mail. The frequency of these checks is determined by the setting of the *Check for new POP3 mail every x secs idle* field of the POP3 configuration section of the Advanced options network configuration dialog

Using WinPMail's built-in TCP/IP mail services

Once you have configured WinPMail correctly, you can use the options on the *File* menu and the three special buttons on the button panel to access and send your mail.



, or *Send all queued mail* on the *File* menu: Tells WinPMail to process all mail currently in your outgoing mail queue and send it to your relay host using the SMTP protocol. If you have checked the control labelled Send queue during idle checks in your Network configuration dialog then any mail in your queue will also be sent any time WinPMail checks to see if your remote POP3 account is holding new mail for you.



, or *Check host for new mail* on the *File* menu: Tells WinPMail to connect to your POP3 remote mailbox and download any mail waiting there. Unless you have the Message count only on idle poll control checked in the Network configuration dialog, new mail will also be downloaded any time WinPMail does a check during idle time.



, or *Check and send mail* on the *File* menu: Has the same effect as selecting both the options described above in a single connection.

Review queued mail on the *File* menu: Allows you to examine and change mail in your mail queue waiting to be sent. You can edit queued mail any time up to the point when Pegasus Mail actually attempts to send it: at that time, WinPMail converts the queued message into its final form and from then on, you can only delete that message from the queue.

Enter offline mode and *Leave offline mode* on the *File* menu: When you enter offline mode, WinPMail will cease all POP3 and SMTP activity including idle checks, and will no longer establish any connection to your hosts. While in offline mode, you can create, edit and read mail as normal, just without any network activity. Offline mode is useful if you are away from your network connection (for instance, travelling on a plane) but still want to work with your mail. Once you select *Leave offline mode* from the *File* menu, normal network activity will resume. You can force WinPMail to start in offline mode by adding the commandline switch -O (that's an "oh", not a zero) to the Program Manager Icon you use to run the program. If you travel a lot, you may want to consider creating a separate icon for running WinPMail in offline mode.

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. If you are using a 32-bit version of Pegasus Mail under Windows NT, 95 or 98, the WinSock support is stored in a file called WSOCK32.DLL.

POP3

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 RFC1725.

SMTP

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 75 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, because Pegasus Mail will use it as a DOS filename when naming your mailbox directory.

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 post 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.

You can also post notices from a regular mail message editor by entering the letters NB: followed by the name of the noticeboard as an address - so, to send a message to a noticeboard called alt.animals.cows, you would send it to NB:alt.animals.cows.

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

If you have administrator privileges in the current noticeboard, the *New topic* and *Current topic properties* options will be available to you on the Noticeboards menu. Both these options present the same noticeboard administration dialog. Note that these options are available or not depending on your rights in the **current** noticeboard, not on the selected item in the list.

Short name: Enter the short name for the topic here: the short name may not contain spaces or periods. So, if you are currently in a noticeboard called *comp.mail* and you want to create a new topic called *comp.mail.pegasus*, you would enter *pegasus* in this field.

Long name: Enter the descriptive name for the topic here. The descriptive name can contain any characters.

Administrator(s): Enter the names of those users who are permitted to create topics in and generally manage the new topic.

Posters: Enter the names of those users who may post messages in the new topic. If you leave this field blank, all users will be allowed to post messages in the new topic.

Browsers: Enter the names of those users who may browse messages in the new topic. If you leave this field blank, all users will be allowed to browse the new topic.

In the *Administrator(s)*, *Posters* and *Browsers* fields, you may enter as many names as you wish, separated by commas. If you are using Pegasus Mail in Novell NetWare NDS mode, enter the user's full name starting at the root of the NDS tree. If you are operating in a Network mode where groups are supported, you may use group names here by prefixing them with a hash character (#).

Notices expire after x days: If you running on a system that has a noticeboard expiration utility available, such as NBEXPIRE for Novell NetWare servers, you can specify that notices should be automatically purged after a certain number of days. Enter 0 in this field if messages should not be automatically purged. NBEXPIRE can be obtained from any of the [official download points](#) for Pegasus Mail.

Noticeboards can also be administered by directly manipulating their file structures using a text editor: [click here](#) for more information.

Advanced note: You can force Pegasus Mail's Noticeboard Setup Wizard to appear by holding down the <Ctrl> key as you click on the Noticeboard button. This is a handy way of accessing multiple noticeboard systems from the same PC.

Manual Noticeboard Administration

This section covers how noticeboards work at a lower level, and details how to create and maintain them by manipulating their NB.ID files.

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.

Mail filtering rules

Pegasus Mail allows you to perform automated processing of mail when messages matching particular conditions are met. You might use this, for example, to move all "confirmation of reading" replies from the current folder to another folder -- in this case, the condition for which you would test would be the first 4 characters of the "Subject" field being "RCPT". Pegasus Mail can provide this automated processing in the following situations --

[Automatic filtering when the new mail folder is opened or closed](#)

[Filtering your copies to self](#)

[Using rules to filter the contents of any folder](#)

You can trigger your rules (that is, define the set of conditions which must be true before the rule will be applied to a message) based on a number of criteria. You can select any of the following types of rule trigger from the drop-down list at the top of the rule editor window:

[Matching on text in standard message headers](#)

[Matching on regular expressions](#)

[Matching messages by date and age](#)

[Matching based on list membership](#)

Using this drop-down list, you can also create rules that always trigger, rules that are simply comments and have no effect on rule processing, and rules that are labels (see *Advanced formatting*, below, for more information on why you might want to use a label).

A wide range of actions can be triggered by a rule. Rule processing continues until all rules have been applied, or until the message is moved to a folder or deleted as the result of a rule. You can define multiple rules with the same trigger conditions to have multiple actions applied to the same message -- Pegasus Mail will apply them in the order in which they appear in the list. Make sure that any rules containing "Move" or "Delete" actions are the last you define for a particular trigger text, since rule processing on a message stops after these actions.

[Actions that can be triggered by a rule](#)

[Advanced filtering - flow control and logical operations](#)

Automated filtering of new mail

You can define a set of rules that are automatically applied to the new mail folder when you open it, and to any new mail that arrives in the new mail folder while it is open, and another set of rules that are applied automatically when you close the new mail folder. These options are especially useful if you are subscribed to mailing lists and want to reduce the clutter in your new mail folder by sorting your list mail out to folders, where you can peruse it at your leisure.

To define new mail filtering rules choose *Edit new mail filtering rules* from the *Mail filtering rules* option on the *Tools* menu. The rule sets applied when the folder is opened and closed respectively can be edited separately.

If there are mail messages that are acted upon by a rule but are not deleted or moved from the new mail folder, those messages will be marked as having been read to prevent them from being repeatedly filtered when you open the new mail folder. Mail that has been read but left in your new mail folder is never affected by new mail filtering rules unless you mark it as unread.

Filtering your copies to self

You can create a set of rules that are applied to any copies of mail you send using the *Copy self* option in the message editor. This allows you, for example, to move your personal copies into folders based on the person to whom they are addressed or the subject matter. You can define any rule action in your copy self filtering rules, but the most common actions will usually be to move the message or to set its colour.

To define rules that should apply to your copies to self, choose *Edit copy-self filtering rules* from the *Mail filtering rules* option on the *Tools* menu.

If no copyself filtering rule results in the message being deleted or moved, Pegasus Mail will automatically file the copy to self into the Copyself folder you have designated in your General Preferences settings.

Note: It's quite important that the name you give your copy-self folder in your General Preferences should be unique - you should not have another folder with the same name anywhere in your folder hierarchy.

Filtering mail in any folder

Pegasus Mail lets you define sets of rules that you can apply to any folder at any time. These general rule sets can be either invoked manually, by selecting *Apply general rule set to folder* from the *Tools* menu while a folder window is frontmost, or automatically when the folder is either opened or closed. To have a rule set applied automatically, right-click the folder in the Folder Manager window and select either *Attach folder-open filter set* or *Attach folder-close filter set*.

Unlike new mail filtering, general rule sets will filter both read and unread mail alike (new mail filtering will only filter unread mail). You can create as many different rule sets as you wish and may invoke them on any folder, including the new mail folder.

To define a general rule set, choose *Create/Edit general rule set* from the *Mail filtering rules* option on the *Tools* menu. This will open the ruleset selector dialog, in which you can create, delete and rename rule sets.

To apply a rule set you have created to a folder, choose *Apply general rule set to folder* from the *Mail filtering rules* option on the *Tools* menu.

Matching on text in predefined message headers

In the majority of cases, you will simply want to detect messages which contain particular addresses, or which have particular text in the subject field. Pegasus Mail provides an easy way of triggering rules based on conditions like this.

In the Rule Editor, make sure that the radio button labelled "In these headers" is checked; this will enable the header controls next to it. Simply check the fields in which you would like the test to be made, then enter the text you would like to match in the "Trigger text" field. You can check as many of the six controls as you wish, although some are probably mutually exclusive (such as "From:" and "Subject:"). You should usually check at least one control, although it is permissible to check none (this is a useful way of disabling a rule without deleting it).

Exact matching: Pegasus Mail usually triggers the rule if any of the fields you check contains the trigger text anywhere; if you want Pegasus Mail to trigger only on an exact match, check the control labelled *Message field must match this text exactly*. Doing this means that the rule will only trigger if the header and the match are the same length and contain the same characters. The match is always case-insensitive -- this cannot be changed even for an exact match.

Examples:

If "Subject:" is checked and the trigger text is "SUBSCRIBE" then the rule will trigger if the subject is any of the following:

- Subscribe
- I want to subscribe to your list
- Notice to all subscribers

If "Subject:" is checked and *Message field must match this text exactly* is checked, then the rule will trigger only for the first of the examples shown above ("Subscribe")

Using regular expressions as rule triggers

Using regular expressions to trigger rules is more complicated than matching on predefined headers but is considerably more powerful, since it allows you to match on any message header, or even on the contents of the message body.

To use a regular expression trigger, make sure the radio button labelled "As an expression" is checked in the Rule Editor - this will enable the scope controls next to it. You can restrict the extent of the search using the scope controls - ****NOTE**** you should be careful when using either of the scopes which permit searching the message body, since this can dramatically increase the time it takes WinPMail to open the new mail folder (sometimes by a factor of as much as 10 times or more). You need only have one action whose scope is the message body in your entire rule set to cause this increase in processing time, although subsequent rules in the message body scope do not introduce appreciable further delay.

Next, enter the regular expression you wish to use in the "trigger text" field. WinPMail recognizes the following metacharacters in expressions:

- * Match any number of any characters
- ? Match any single character
- + Match one or more occurrence of the last character
- [] Encloses a group of characters to match. Ranges can be specified in the group using '-'.
be specified in the group using '-'.

All metacharacters can be used as many times as necessary. Regular expression searches are always case-insensitive. To search for literal occurrences of any of the characters *, ?, + or [, you must enclose them in group markers (so to search for a literal asterisk, enter [*]). Regular expressions do not cross line boundaries - you can only perform expression matching within individual lines in the message. If the first character of your expression is not '*', then matching must begin at the start of the line - so if you want to use a regular expression to find lines containing text at any position, you must use a leading '*' character (this is the reverse of matching on predefined headers, where the match is always open unless exact matching is specified).

Note: Unlike predefined header text matching, regular expression matches do not match substrings - they match entire lines. Because of this, if you want to detect a sequence of characters occurring anywhere in a line of text, you must surround the text with a pair of asterisks (*). This is the regular expression way of saying that any text can precede and follow the search text. *Example:* if you want to match on any line containing the string *offer* using an expression, you would need to enter the match text **offer**. Similarly, if you wanted to match any line starting with the word *Subject* and containing the word *offer* anywhere else on the line, you would need to enter the match text *Subject*offer**. If you omitted the second asterisk, you would be telling WinPMail that the line would have to *end* with the word *offer*.

Examples:

MIME-VERSION:[12]*
or MIME-Version: +[12]*
Matches "MIME-Version: 1.0"
but not "MIME-Version: 3.0"
(The '+' matches multiple successive spaces)

pmail.gen.nz
Matches any line containing "pmail.gen.nz"

Priority:*urgent
Triggers a rule for urgent mail

Filtering on the date or age of a message

Filtering on message age

To trigger a rule based on the age of the message, simply enter either a date, or a number of days. The rule will trigger if the message's Date: field specifies a date older than the date you enter. This type of rule can be useful for purging mail from folders once it reaches a particular age.

Filtering on the message date

To trigger a rule on the date of a message, enter either a pair of dates, or a range of numbers of days. It does not matter whether you enter the earliest or latest date first - Pegasus Mail sorts them into the correct sequence internally. The rule will be triggered if the Date: field of the message specifies a date that falls within the range you have specified. This type of rule can be useful for selecting messages received within a particular time period.

Filtering messages based on list membership

With this type of filtering rule, the rule will trigger if the sender's e-mail address can be located in a Pegasus Mail distribution list. When you create the rule, simply select the distribution list Pegasus Mail should search, and it will do the rest.

This type of rule has two major applications:

1: Creating "kill" files to catch "spam" (Unsolicited Commercial E-mail) from known addresses. When you receive an unsolicited spam message, you can add the sender's address to a list of known evildoers, then delete all future messages from that address using a single rule of this type.

2: Verifying that a person is a list member: if you offer services that are triggered by filtering rules (for instance, if you return product information or encryption keys in response to automated messages), then you may wish to verify that the person sending the request is actually a member of a list of authorised people before providing the service. You can use a rule of this type to determine whether or not the person is authorised based on their membership of a list.

Features used in conjunction with this option

Pegasus Mail includes a number of powerful features designed to work in conjunction with this type of filtering rule: the first is the *Add sender to list* option on the right-click menus in both the message reader and folder browser windows. This command allows you to add the sender of a message to any distribution list with a single command. The second feature is the *Copy selection to DList* option on the right-click menu in the message reader: this command allows you to select any text (presumably an address) from the body of a mail message and add it straight to a distribution list.

Advanced option

You can create an entry in your target distribution list that matches any address from a single domain by editing the list manually and adding a line exactly like this:

```
\MATCH *@domain.com
```

into the list. The "\" character must appear hard against the left margin of the file.

Example: to suppress all mail from any address within the domain "bigdeals.com", you would add the following line to your distribution list:

```
\MATCH *@bigdeals.com
```

Actions that can be triggered by rules

When a rule's trigger text matches text in the message, its action is performed. Actions are selected from the list in the Rule Editor - selecting an action will often result in you being prompted for more information, such as selecting a destination folder, or entering a file name.

Rules are processed until a rule is triggered whose action results in the message being either deleted or moved to another folder. Because of this, you should always take care to ensure that rules containing Move or Delete actions are the last ones you define for a particular trigger text.

You can also force rule processing to stop for a specific message by using the *Exit this rule set* action.

Advanced filtering - flow control and logical operations

This section covers specialised uses of mail filtering and is intended mainly for advanced users. Please ensure you have read all the other sections on [mail filtering](#) before attempting to use the information in this topic.

Flow control

Many times, you may find that there are certain groups of rules that you want to apply repeatedly in a rule set, or that you want to have more control over the order in which rules are processed. This concept is called *flow control*, and Pegasus Mail provides six rule actions to support it - [skip](#), [exit](#), [labels](#), [call/return](#) and [goto](#).

Using flow control

Logical operations

Often, you may only want to apply a rule to a message if all of a number of conditions are matched, or if any one or more of a number of conditions apply. This kind of operation is known as a *logical operation* (it is also known by the technical name *Boolean operation*). Pegasus Mail implements logical operations by a combination of rule order and flow control structures. Before reading about logical operations, we strongly suggest you read the section above on flow control.

Creating logical operations

Using flow control in your rule sets

Many times, you may find that there are certain groups of rules that you want to apply repeatedly in a rule set, or that you want to have more control over the order in which rules are processed. This concept is called *flow control*, and Pegasus Mail provides six rule actions to support it - **skip**, **exit**, **labels**, **call/return** and **goto**.

Skip The simplest flow control operator is the *Skip next rule* action: when a rule triggers and this action is indicated, Pegasus Mail will skip over the next rule in the list without testing or applying it. You can use this as a way of handling exceptions to a general rule - for instance, imagine that you want to delete all messages where the subject contains the phrase *free offer*, except when that message comes from the address *support@pmail.gen.nz* - you would add the following two rules to your rule set:

```
If "From" field contains "support@pmail.gen.nz", then skip next rule
If "Subject" field contains "free offer", then delete message
```

Exit When a rule triggers that has the action *exit this rule set*, all rule processing for the current message terminates at once - no more rules are examined or actioned. The primary use of this action is to separate *subroutines*, or groups of rules that you access via *call label* actions, from the main body of your rule set.

Labels A label is simply a name you can add to any line in your rule set. Labels are used by **return** and **goto** actions (see below) to transfer processing to a different location in the rule set. Labels can appear anywhere in the rule set - when calling or going to a label, you can go either forwards or backwards. Labels are simply a textual name - you can use any text or letters you wish up to 45 characters in length. Labels are the only passive item in a rule set - on their own, they do absolutely nothing, and any match conditions they contain are ignored.

Calls and returns If you have defined a label in your rule set, you can call it at any time by defining a rule with the *Call label* action. If the rule triggers, processing of the rule set will transfer to the first rule after the label you name and will continue until either there are no more rules (in which case rule processing terminates), or a rule triggers that has the *Return from call* action (in which case processing resumes at the rule following the one which initiated the call).

Gotos A goto is like a call, in that it simply transfers processing to a label anywhere else in the rule set. The difference is that you cannot return from a goto - the transfer of processing is final. Gotos are primarily useful when implementing complex logical operations.

Example

In this example, we will implement a list server where the user can subscribe to lists on your system by sending you a message containing the subject line *subscribe <listname>*: to do this, we look for the word *subscribe* in the subject line, and if we find it, we call a label that handles the list names. Note the use of expressions in this example to isolate complex cases.

```
If data matches expression "Subject: +Subscribe*" then call subscriptions
[... other rules can appear here ...]
If data matches "*" then exit from this rule set
```

Label subscriptions

```
If data matches expression "*"interest-list* then add sender to list "ilist"
If data matches expression "*"beta-testers*" then add sender to list "beta"
[... other subscription cases could appear here ...]
If data matches "*" then return from call
```

Some things to note about this example: firstly, notice the way the subject line is detected: the regular expression *Subject: +Subscribe** detects a line that starts with the letters *subject:*, followed by one or more spaces (the *+* operator) then the letters *subscribe*. Note that the *Return from call* rule matches on a

single * - this is the way you tell a rule to match on any text, and in this case ensures that the return will always be triggered. Finally, notice the use of an *Exit from this rule set* action to ensure that we don't drop into the subscription processing rules other than at the proper times.

Creating logical operations in your rule sets

Often, you may only want to apply a rule to a message if all of a number of conditions are matched, or if any one or more of a number of conditions apply. This kind of operation is known as a *logical operation* (it is also known by the technical name *Boolean operation*). Pegasus Mail implements logical operations by a combination of rule order and flow control structures. Before reading about logical operations, we strongly suggest you read the section on [flow control](#).

*****Tip***** When using logical operations in rule sets, it is very important to remember that rules are always applied to the message in the order in which they appear in the rule list editor, starting at the top of the list and working through to the bottom.

Applying a rule when any of several conditions is met (logical OR)

The simplest logical operation you can create in a rule set is that where an action is applied if one or more conditions is satisfied (i.e, condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3 and so on). You can create this kind of operation simply by creating multiple rules matching on different conditions, all executing the same action. For example, say you want to highlight a message in Magenta in your folder if the subject contains the word *order*, or if the subject contains the word *invoice* or if the To: field contains the address *orders@foo.bar.com* - you would add the following three rules to your rule set

```
If "Subject" field contains "order" then highlight message in magenta
If "Subject" field contains "invoice" then highlight message in magenta
If "To" field contains "orders@foo.bar.com" then highlight message in magenta
```

Notice that the action is the same in each case. In cases where repeated application of the rule action might not be desirable (for instance, copying messages to a folder, in which case you could get multiple copies of the message), more complex combinations of goto and call statements can be used to achieve the same effect - for example, like this:

```
If "Subject" field contains "order" then goto label "copy message"
If "Subject" field contains "invoice" then goto label "copy message"
If "To" field contains "orders@foo.bar.com" then goto label "copy message"
label "Next label"
[... other rules ...]

Label "copy message"
If "Subject" contains "" then copy message to "orders"
goto label "next label"
```

In this example, any of the conditions will transfer control to the rule that actually copies the message, which in turn immediately transfers control to the first rule after the group, so you will only ever get one copy of the message. Note the use of the single asterisk (*) in the copying rule: a single asterisk matches any text and in this case ensures that the rule will always trigger.

Applying a rule only if all specified conditions are met (logical AND)

Pegasus Mail offers two ways of applying a rule only if all of a set of conditions apply. The simpler form allows you to match exactly two conditions, using the *Skip next rule* action. To do this, you simply use the *Skip next rule* action on the first rule in the pair if the data does NOT match the first condition, then apply the action you want in the second rule only if the second rule DOES match the second condition. For instance, in the following example, we want to delete the message only if the subject field contains *free offer* and the from field contains *cyberpromo.com*.

```
If "Subject" field does not contain "free offer" then skip next rule
If "From" field contains "cyberpromo.com" then delete message
```

The more complex approach to matching multiple conditions depends on using a call statement to transfer to a group of rules where each rule returns if it does not contain the required text. This approach

requires more setup, but allows you to match on an unlimited number of conditions. For instance, say we want to play a sound when we get a message from anyone at compuserve.com where the subject line contains the word [Transylvania](#) but not the word [vampire](#), and the To: field contains the address foo@bar.com: to achieve this, we would create the following rules in our rule set -

```
If "From" field contains "compuserve.com" then call label next-test  
[... other normal rules are here...]
```

Label next-test

```
If "Subject" field does not contain "Transylvania" then return from call  
If "Subject" field contains "vampire" then return from call  
If "To" field does not contain "foo@bar.com" then return from call  
If "Subject" field contains "*" then play sound "tada.wav"  
If "Subject" field contains "*" then return from call
```

Note the use of a single asterisk (*) in the last two rules to match any text: this ensures that the rule actions will always be applied. In order to get to the rule that plays the sound, all the rules before it must have been matched.

Regular expressions: a *regular expression* is a description of an expression which permits matching based on patterns rather than on exact correspondence. If you have ever used a DOS command like "DEL *.BAK" then you have already used a regular expression -- what this command is really saying is "Delete all files where the name contains anything and the extension is BAK".

When you compose a regular expression, you use a combination of *literal characters* which must be present (such as the "BAK" in the command above) and special *metacharacters* (also called *wildcard characters*) which can match varying numbers of characters, or characters in specific groups only. As an example, MS-DOS supports two metacharacters - *, which means "match any number of any characters" and ?, which means "match any single character in this position".

Options for replies

Pegasus Mail offers you considerable control over the way replies are generated. Depending on the state of the *Offer advanced options for replies* setting in your *General Preferences*, you will see one of two possible dialogs when you reply to a message. The first is a simplified version containing only a subset of the full range of reply options. The second dialog offers all the controls in the basic version and more, and is the one discussed here.

The reply dialog has three sections, each controlling a different aspect of the reply. Settings in this dialog are "sticky" -- that is, they are remembered from session to session.

Original Message

This section contains controls which determine how much (if any) of the original message is included in your reply.

Include original message in reply If checked, WinPMail will include the text of the original message in your reply. Including the text to which you are replying provides a context for the recipient, and is an important part of the process of using electronic mail. Pegasus Mail can include a maximum of 31000 characters from the original message into your reply.

'Comment out' the original text If checked, WinPMail will attach a visual indicator (usually "> ") to the start of every line included from the original message. Doing this creates a clear visual distinction between the original message and your text.

Copy original CC field into reply If you want to send a carbon copy of your reply to the same people who received carbon copies of the original message, check this control. WinPMail will copy the first 180 characters of the original CC address into your reply.

Formatting

This group of controls dictates the visual presentation of your reply.

Reformat line breaks in original If checked, WinPMail will reformat the included message so that it fits within your message editor's default margins. WinPMail attempts to preserve indenting and "commenting-out" of the original text, but you may find that tables and other textual elements which depend on tabulation may be misaligned when you use this option.

Omit message headers WinPMail usually includes the most important headers from the original message into your reply. If you check this control, it will omit all header information from the reply.

Use custom header line If you check this control, WinPMail will open another dialog and will prompt you for a custom header line, which allows you to create the first line of the reply automatically based on information from the original message. The default header line is "On ~D at ~T, ~F wrote:" -- the ~D, ~T and ~F characters are special placeholders which WinPMail replaces with the Date, Time and Sender's personal name from the original message respectively. The other valid substitutions are ~S, which is replaced with the Subject field from the original message and ~A, which is replaced by the sender's full reply address. If you want to enter a line break into a custom header, add the substitution ~L at the point where you would like the break to occur. Any custom header line you define is remembered from session to session, even if you uncheck the control.

Addressing options

The controls in this section allow you to choose addresses from the original message to which replies should be sent. WinPMail extracts all the addresses it can find from the headers of the message and shows each of them next to a control: checking the control includes that address in the "to:" field of your reply. If you leave all controls unchecked, WinPMail has default addressing logic which will produce valid addressing in almost all cases. You will typically use these options when replying to mail from mailing

lists, or if you want to start a new conversation with a secondary recipient of the original message.

Checking the control labelled *Address reply to all recipients* tells Pegasus Mail to attempt to send your reply to every person who received the original message. Because this may entail a large number of addresses and individual address fields in WinPMail can only accept 180 characters, WinPMail will automatically create a temporary distribution list when you choose this option and will place the name of that list as an address in the "To:" field of the reply. Note that because you were a recipient of the original message, checking this control means that you will get a copy of your reply mailed to you. The setting of this control is not sticky -- it is always reset on each reply.

The Folder Manager Window

See also: [Right-click options for folders](#)

When you select *Mail folders* from the *File* menu, or click the Folder icon on the toolbar, the Folder Manager window opens. This window lists all the [folders](#) and [trays](#) you have created and can be left open on your desktop while you run the program.

Extra options for the Folder manager can be found on the [Folders menu](#)

While the Folder Manager is open, you can drag messages from any folder window and drop them onto any folder entry it contains. You cannot drag messages onto a tray entry because trays can only contain folders and other trays.

When the Folder Manager window is frontmost, you can type the first few characters of a folder or tray's name to select it quickly. Pressing <Enter> when a tray is selected will open (or close) that tray, or will open a folder's browser window if selected.

Click the *New* button to create a new folder or tray.

Click the *Rename* button to change the name of a folder or tray. Note: for trays, you can only change the tray's long name using this command -- you cannot rename the DOS file in which the tray's information is stored.

Click the *Delete* button to delete a folder. You can only delete trays if they contain no entries.

Click the *Open* button to open a folder or tray. You can also double-click on the entry in the list, or highlight it and press <Enter> to open it.

Most folders, trays and mailboxes have special options associated with them: to access these special options, [right-click the entry](#) in the folder manager list.

Right-click options for folders

See also: [Mail filtering rules](#), [Identities](#)

Right-clicking a folder, tray or mailbox entry in the Folder Manager list will present a list of options specific to that item.

You can associate an identity with any mailbox or folder by selecting *Set default identity for entry* from the right-click menu. For more information on identities and associating them with folders, [click here](#).

The options *Attach folder-open rule set*, *Attach folder-close rule set* will be available when you right-click on a folder of any type. These options allow you to associate a filtering rule set with the folder - *Folder-open rule sets* are applied automatically when the folder is opened, while *Folder-close rule sets* are automatically applied when the folder is closed. Choosing *Detach filter sets from entry* will remove the association between the rule set and the folder without deleting or otherwise affecting either the rule set or the folder - the rule sets will simply no longer be applied automatically to the entry.

The following options are available for folders in the Pegasus Mail v2.x format:

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. If this happens, 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. You cannot reindex tray entries.

Check consistency This option attempts to verify that a folder is intact. On rare occasions folder index files can become damaged, which can cause problems in long-term use. Pegasus Mail automatically invokes this option before recovering deleted message space from folders ("compressing"), but if you want to ensure that a folder is intact, you can perform a consistency check manually at any time.

Recover deleted space 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 recover the space from a folder immediately. Compression is always a safe option and does not result in the loss of anything other than deleted information. You cannot compress tray entries.

Close all open trays Select this option and Pegasus Mail will flatten your folder hierarchy so that only the top level is visible in the Folder Manager window.

The Folders Menu

The *Folders* menu is available on the menu bar when the folder manager window is the current window. It contains less-frequently used options for managing your folders.

Add mailbox to list: This command allows you to add another mailbox to your folder view. You will be prompted to enter a directory or a username which Pegasus Mail should use to locate the mailbox. It will then proceed to add that mailbox as a root entry in the Folder Manager window, and will add any recognizable mail folders from that location into that root entry. Mailboxes added to the Folder Manager in this way are just like your own mailbox - you can read messages, create folders, move messages around (including between mailboxes) and so on.

Examples of uses for this command include:

- * Secretaries who need to access the boss's mailbox while he's away on business
- * System administrators who need to troubleshoot a user's mailbox
- * Accessing folders from another mail program, such as Eudora (Pegasus Mail can read the unix folder format used by Eudora), so you can migrate messages from one to the other.
- * Accessing two mailboxes when you use a laptop and can be both attached to a LAN in NetWare mode, and regularly using your laptop in standalone mode on the road.

Close all open trays: Reverts the Folder Manager window to its initial state, by closing any trays and mailboxes you may have opened. This command only alters the view of your hierarchy - it does not close any folders you have opened on your desktop.

Open all trays: Expands the Folder Manager's view of your hierarchy so that every folder you have is visible.

Quick open: allows you to configure your Quick-Access Folders.

Font: Allows you to select the font which should be used to display entries in the Folder Manager's list view.

A **tray** is a specialised type of folder which can contain other folders or trays, but not messages. A tray is just like a subdirectory on your hard disk -- it can contain files and other subdirectories, but does not contain data of its own. You can use trays to create a hierarchy within your folder structure -- to keep folders on related topics together in one place.

There is no limit to the depth of a tray hierarchy, but you will generally find that three to four trays deep is a reasonable maximum for easy management.

Organizing your mail folders in a hierarchy can make your mail easier to find and can result in considerable performance improvements in the program when it has to list or open your folders.

MIME (Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extensions)

MIME is an Internet standard for the transmission of data of any type via electronic mail. It defines the way messages should be formatted and constructed and has provision for indicating the type and nature of the contents of a message, and for preserving international character set information. In most cases, a MIME message can be read correctly on any kind of system which has a MIME-compliant mail program.

MIME provides direct support for graphic images in GIF and JPEG format, Video images in MPEG format, and Audio data as well. It also has a *Digest* format for sending multiple mail messages at once (Pegasus Mail displays MIME digests in a manner very similar to a folder).

Pegasus Mail will automatically handle incoming MIME messages without any intervention from you. The decision over whether it should generate outgoing messages in MIME format is yours -- to enable MIME features, click the control in the Special view of the message editor. Once checked, the setting will be remembered for all subsequent messages. The only reason you would not use MIME formatting for Internet mail would be if you knew your correspondent did not have access to a MIME-compliant system.

MIME is described in the Internet Standards Document RFC1521.

Troubleshooting

At some stage, things will probably go wrong -- there's no escape from Murphy's Law. This section lists the most common problems and solutions known to us at the time of release of this version of the program. See the next section, Technical support for information on how to obtain the most up-to-date lists of common problems and solutions.

READ THIS FIRST!!!

WinPMail and the Novell NetWare environment

WinPMail and Windows 95

WinPMail and WINSOCK.DLL

"Cannot create container file" errors

International character set problems

Other problems

Murphy's Law: "Anything that can go wrong, will go wrong".
There's also **Parkinson's Law** -- "Work expands to exceed available time".

Forget Einstein -- these are the laws that REALLY govern the universe.

First steps for troubleshooting

It has been our repeated experience that the vast majority of problems people have with WinPMail fall into three categories, none of them actually to do with the program itself:

1: Configuration problems more than 80% of all problems reported to us result from simple misconfiguration of the system. Pegasus Mail doesn't require a great deal of configuration, but it is important that the configuration it *does* require be done correctly. **Always** read WGUIDE.HLP carefully, especially the "Important information" and "Installing WinPMail" sections.

2: Problems with other people's software this is particularly true with WINSOCK.DLL, because the quality of available WINSOCK implementations varies widely. If your problem results in a GPF (Windows-speak for a crash), check the report Windows generates carefully - it will say something like "WINPMAIL caused a GPF in module XXXXXX"; the actual culprit is whatever is named in XXXXXX: if it is the name of a DLL, especially WINSOCK.DLL, then your problem almost certainly is not in WinPMail but in a third-party product.

3: System problems some very common problems can be caused by incorrectly installed network drivers, by marginal hardware (this is especially true of modems), or by running in environments with too little disk space or memory. In the network environment, incorrect or inadequate trustee and access rights can also cause innumerable problems. Always check these external influences before assuming that WinPMail itself is at fault.

Finally, if WinPMail is producing an error message, *please read it carefully!* Very often, the solution to the problem will be shown in the message itself.

WGUIDE.HLP is the Pegasus Mail online guide. It is a Windows Help File supplied in the original Pegasus Mail archive you retrieved. If you ran Pegasus Mail's setup program to install it, WGUIDE will appear as an icon in the "Pegasus Mail for Windows" group created by setup. When you double-click it, it will display a menu of topics about installing and using Pegasus Mail.

WinPMail and the Novell NetWare environment

How can I stop WinPMail from running in "NetWare mode"?

You can force WinPMail to run in standalone mode (ie, to ignore the connection to the NetWare server) by changing the command line you use to run the program to:

WINPMAIL -A

This commandline switch also works for the DOS version of Pegasus Mail.

WinPMail tells me it can't find my home mailbox, but it's there!

There are three possible causes for this problem:

[*] 1: You may be running Windows in Standard mode while connected to a NetWare server, and your PC is using the Novell NETX shell set. This combination will provoke a bug in the NetWare API libraries, especially if your machine is a 286. The only solution is to move to the VLM shell set or to step back to WinPMail 1.02 (which uses an older API set).

[*] 2: If you are running in standalone mode (not connected to a NetWare server), your standalone configuration might be incorrect - the most likely cause is an invalid path in either the home mailbox or new mailbox fields in PCONFIG. Try deleting the file PMAIL.CFG in the directory where WINPMAIL.EXE is located and re-entering the values the next time WinPMail starts up.

[*] 3: You may be running under NetWare 4.0x in a directory services context which is not the Bindery Context. WinPMail is a Bindery-based NetWare application and requires information from the NetWare Bindery, which is poorly emulated under NetWare 4.0x. The only solution is to have your usercode moved into the Bindery Context.

WinPMail runs in standalone mode even though I'm connected to a NetWare server

Windows reports "Cannot find NETWARE.DLL" when starting WinPMail

You probably have not installed NetWare support into your copy of Windows. Run the Windows setup program and see what Network it thinks you are using; if it says "None", choose "Novell NetWare" and insert the disks it asks for. You should also make sure you are using the most recent NetWare drivers from Novell. The "Cannot find NETWARE.DLL" message is an error in Windows - there is no "NETWARE.DLL" - it is looking for NETWARE.DRV.

Windows, The "Black Screen of Death" and broadcast messages

If your copy of Windows crashes with the "Black Screen of Death", or your system locks up or behaves erratically when you receive the broadcast "New mail" notification messages Pegasus Mail generates, then you almost certainly have a NetWare Shell problem. Make sure you are using the absolute most recent driver files from Novell (see the preceding entry for details on getting these) and take particular care to delete all old versions of these files (especially NWPOPUP.EXE and NETWARE.DRV) right across your DOS path.

WinPMail and Windows 95

I'm running Windows 95 and getting GPFs in NWCALLS.DLL

There is a bug in Windows 95's NetWare emulation such that it reports a server connection even when there is none actually available. You can fix this easily by forcing WinPMail to start in standalone mode by adding the switch "-A" to its command line.

My Windows 95 users can't send mail via Mercury - it gets returned with a "missing \$\$ signature" diagnostic.

There appears to be a severe bug in the Windows 95 NetWare Queue Services emulator which means that the first four bytes of jobs written directly to queues by programs will be corrupt. The only workaround I have been able to find for this is to switch Mercury and WinPMail into Mercury's spooler submission mode instead of queue mode. This problem may also affect Windows NT v3.51 users, because that system appears to use the same Queue Services code with the same bug.

I'm trying to use the Microsoft WINSOCK.DLL supplied with Windows 95 but am having connection problems.

This, and variants of it, are usually attributable to having WINSOCK.DLL files other than the Microsoft version on your system. This is particularly likely to happen if you have upgraded to Windows 95 rather than doing a fresh install. Hunt through your system making sure that there is only one copy of WINSOCK.DLL present and that it is the Microsoft offering.

WinPMail and WINSOCK.DLL

The quality of Windows Sockets implementations currently available for Windows seems to be extremely variable, so if you have problems with WINSOCK- based mail in WinPMail, please check first that you have the current version of your WINSOCK.DLL and any support software, and that it's correctly configured. Next, if you are getting connection problems, try expressing the address of the host to which you want to connect using dotted IP notation instead of an address (or vice-versa).

Many problems using WINSOCK across slow SLIP or PPP links arise from timeouts being set too short - set a much longer timeout value in your network configuration screen in these cases (I recommend up to 120 seconds).

WinPMail v2.0 and later uses "non-blocking sockets" to obtain the greatest level of control of TCP/IP communications. Some WinSock implementations do not handle non-blocking sockets well. If your WinSock implementation has problems connecting with WinPMail, or if performance is erratic, try changing the command line you use to run WinPMail to:

WINPMAIL -Z 1024

This will force WinPMail to use blocking sockets, at the price of lower performance and possibly occasional conflicts between POP3/SMTP and TCP/IP-aware WinPMail extensions.

I don't get the Network Configuration or other WinSock-based entries on the File menu

[*] WinPMail may be unable to find WINSOCK.DLL - make sure it is on the path, in \WINDOWS, or in \WINDOWS\SYSTEM. On some systems, especially Windows NT, you may find you have to force WinPMail to "Blind load" WINSOCK.DLL -- you do this by changing the command line you use to run WinPMail to:

WINPMAIL -Z 128

[*] You may have the *Winsock loading* field in your *Advanced settings* preferences dialog in WinPMail set to *Never*. Set it to *On demand* or *Always* then exit and restart the program.

Some people are trying to reply to my POP3 server address, which isn't a valid address to the outside world, but I've set a proper From field value in the Advanced Configuration Options dialog - why is Pegasus Mail still using the wrong address for me?

There is unfortunately a small group of mail systems on the Internet that attempt to derive your reply address from a specialised and rarely-used field in the message called "return-path". The "return-path" field is formed according to special rules by Pegasus Mail, using an approach that attempts to provide the greatest reliability in the widest number of systems, but inevitably there are going to be some cases where you need to work another way. If you encounter this problem, check the control labelled *Use this from field to form the SMTP envelope* in the Advanced Configuration Options dialog of the Network Configuration dialog.

WinPMail reports "Invalid password" when I connect to my POP3 server, but I've double-checked and the password is right.

[*] The password may be right, but your username may not be (for security reasons, most POP3 servers will accept any username and fail the password automatically if the username is invalid). The most common cause of this is putting a full address in the "username" field of the Network Configuration dialog's POP3 section. If you can see an '@' symbol in this field, then it's wrong - WinPMail only wants your basic username, which is everything preceding the '@' in your address.

I'm trying to use the Microsoft WINSOCK.DLL supplied with Windows 95 but am having connection problems.

This, and variants of it, are usually attributable to having WINSOCK.DLL files other than the Microsoft version on your system. This is particularly likely to happen if you have upgraded to Windows 95 rather than doing a fresh install. Hunt through your system making sure that there is only one copy of WINSOCK.DLL present and that it is the Microsoft offering.

I'm trying to use the 32-bit Microsoft WINSOCK.DLL supplied with Windows 95 but it won't autodial when

WinPMail loads it..

This appears to be a problem in the 32-bit WINSOCK.DLL itself - as far as we have been able to determine, the 32-bit version will not autodial if loaded by a 16-bit application such as Pegasus Mail. At the time of release we are taking this issue up with Microsoft.

How can I prevent WinPMail from autoloading WINSOCK.DLL?

WinPMail has built-in support for a variety of e-mail protocols using the TCP/IP networking protocol. To provide this support, it looks for a file called WINSOCK.DLL when it starts up; WINSOCK.DLL is a file supplied by your TCP/IP vendor which provides a standard interface to TCP/IP network services for Windows programs. If you do not want WinPMail to load this file (and hence not to provide access to its built-in mail TCP/IP mail services), do one of the following:

- [*] Prior to running Windows, enter the command "SET WINPMAIL=1" from the DOS prompt. You cannot do this from a Windows DOS session - you must do it prior to running Windows
- [*] Change the command line the Program Manager uses to run WinPMail so that it includes the switch "-Z 1". You can use this switch with all other switches in the program.
- [*] Go to the *Advanced settings* preferences dialog in WinPMail and set the *Winsock Loading* field to *Never*.

"Container file" errors and what they mean

One of the most common errors you may see from WinPMail is a message saying:

WinPMail has failed creating the container file for a message

This is also one of the harder error messages to diagnose, but in general it means that Pegasus Mail has attempted to create a file for delivery and the operating system has reported a failure on the operation. The most common causes for this problem are:

[*] (In NetWare mode) This message can indicate several things:

- * You may be out of disk space on the file server volume where the recipient's mailbox is located (or the submission directory if you are sending mail via Mercury)
- * You may have insufficient rights in the destination directory
- * The destination directory may not exist (this can happen on NetWare 4.x servers running in Bindery Emulation mode when the recipient has never logged into the server, because NetWare 4.x only creates the user's SYS:MAIL mailbox when he or she logs in the first time).
- * If sending mail between servers, this may indicate an error in the configuration of the inter-server delivery account created for Pegasus Mail's use, usually a password or connection restriction, or a lack of rights in the destination server's SYS:MAIL directory.

[*] (In standalone mode) You may have addressed the message to a local user who does not exist. Because Pegasus Mail can manage multiple users on the same machine, if you enter an address like "david", or "betty" - namely, an address with no domain portion - Pegasus Mail will assume it refers to a user on your own machine and will try to deliver it locally. If you have no users other than yourself on your machine, you may want to set the "Use for all outgoing mail" flag in the Network configuration dialog - this tells Pegasus Mail that there are no local users and to send everything via the SMTP transport.

International character set problems

Pegasus Mail users in countries where English is not the primary language will often run into problems using accented characters in electronic mail. Problems with accented characters are not a sign of ignorance or carelessness on the part of Pegasus Mail's developer (who studied French for 11 years and German for 5) -- rather, they reflect a very general problem with computers in that there is very little standardisation on character sets and the way they are represented.

The first thing to do to improve the situation is to turn on Pegasus Mail's MIME support - MIME goes a long way towards dealing with International character set issues. Enable MIME support by checking the control in the Special view of the message editor.

You can customize the character sets Pegasus Mail uses for MIME messages by creating and compiling a file called WPM-LMTT.RSC, and placing it in the same directory as WINPMAIL.EXE. A sample source file for this resource, called WPM-LMTT.R, is supplied in the RESOURCE\ subdirectory of the directory where you installed WINPMAIL.EXE - examine it for details of the formatting required.

For non-MIME messages it is impossible to preserve 8-bit data accurately in any meaningful way -- when sending non-MIME mail, Pegasus Mail will always convert accented characters to non-accented ASCII equivalents; this process is required by the Internet mail standard, RFC822, and cannot be subverted. You can customise the conversion process Pegasus Mail applies to your accented characters by providing a WPM-CHAR.RSC file in the same directory as WINPMAIL.EXE. As with WPM-LMTT.RSC, this file is compiled from source you provide, and a sample WPM-CHAR.R file is provided in the same location.

Other problems

The .WAV file I have chosen as a new mail alert sound doesn't work

By default, the new mail alert sound only works when WinPMail is minimized on your desktop.

[*] If you would prefer the alert sound to play any time new mail arrives, add the switch "-Z 512" to the WinPMail command line.

I have some users whose preferences don't get saved properly between WinPMail sessions

WinPMail only saves your preferences when it believes they have changed during the session - sometimes it may fail to detect changes.

[*] You can force WinPMail to save your preferences by holding down the Ctrl key while selecting "Exit" from the file menu.

[*] This can also happen when user has no rights to read or write files in the temporary directory specified in the TEMP or TMP environment variable, or in the "Temporary files directory" setting in the user's PMAIL.INI configuration file.

Why can't I see some of/all the mail folders I created using older versions of Pegasus Mail?

WinPMail supports hierarchical foldering using "trays", or containers in which folders can be placed. When it first runs, WinPMail creates a file called MAIN.PMT which is your main tray and contains all the folders it can find in your home mailbox: from this point, it uses the file to maintain your hierarchy. If you create a folder using an earlier version of Pegasus Mail after you have run this version, the new folder will not be added to the hierarchy file and WinPMail will not be able to see it.

[*] Solution: run WinPMail, and press <^L> to select a folder; choose "Check tray list" from the *Folders* menu. This instructs WinPMail to look for any folders which might be missing from your hierarchy and add them to it.

How can I stop WinPMail from running in "NetWare mode"?

You can force WinPMail to run in standalone mode (ie, to ignore the connection to the NetWare server) by changing the command line you use to run the program to "WINPMAIL -A". This commandline switch also works for the DOS version of Pegasus Mail.

Why do all my folders and other mail files appear twice in WinPMail?

If you can see two entries for each DList, Folder, Addressbook or other WinPMail file when you try to select one, and one is in blue, then you have probably installed WINPMAIL.EXE in the same directory as your home mailbox (as opposed to using the recommended installation); this causes WinPMail to see every file as both personal and system-wide, and to list them twice.

[*] Solution: Move WINPMAIL.EXE, WINPMAIL.DAT, WPNNW3.DLL (if you are on a NetWare system) PMAIL.CFG (if you are running on a standalone system) and WINPMAIL.HLP into another directory.

My new mail folder doesn't open at startup even though I have the option checked in my preferences.

WinPMail originates from the LAN world and is still far and away most heavily used there; in that environment, most users prefer to have the new mail folder open automatically only if there is actually new mail to display. This option is less useful for standalone users so a fix is provided.

[*] Solution: Add the switch "-Z 256" to the WinPMail command line (in the Program Manager Icon you created for it). This will force the new mail folder to open irrespective of its contents.

Technical support, manuals

Your first port of call for technical support for Pegasus Mail is [WGUIDE.HLP](#) and this help file. The answers to most questions can probably be found in these two files, especially in the *Troubleshooting* section on the WinPMail help menu.

If these resources don't turn up the answer for you, send a mail message to the Internet address support@pmail.gen.nz. This will retrieve an automatic reply listing all the available sources of help, including regularly-updated frequently-asked-question lists (FAQs), addresses for support mailing lists, and direct mail addresses for the program's author.

Finally, printed manuals are available for Pegasus Mail at very reasonable prices. We don't guarantee you'll find the answer to every problem in the manual, but it *is* a handy, complete reference to the program. **Manual purchases are totally optional** - there is no pressure or obligation for you to purchase manuals: Pegasus Mail is provided as a free service and our primary objective is not the accumulation of money. We want you to enjoy using the program and benefit from the capabilities it offers you, and if you do not feel you need a manual to increase your enjoyment then that is the best compliment we could ask for. Information on ordering manuals can be found in [WGUIDE.HLP](#) and a copies of the order forms are contained in the files SU-ORDER.FRM and ORDER.FRM in the directory where you installed WinPMail.

If you have licensed a Pegasus Mail manual set, you can get direct technical support (from a real person) by sending your request to tech-support@pmail.gen.nz, making sure you quote your manual license number in the Subject line. Tech support from this account is dependent on our current workload.

Using Drag and Drop in Pegasus Mail

Pegasus Mail makes heavy use of *Drag and Drop* - picking something up by holding down the left mouse button, dragging it to where you want to use it, then dropping it by releasing the mouse button. You can perform the following actions via drag and drop:

You can drag addresses from any Addressbook, from the Local User List, from the MHS Directory Service, from the Distribution List Manager window or from the Logged-in user list to any address or text field in the program.

You can move messages from any folder window to any other folder window (even minimized on the desktop), or to a folder entry in the Folder Manager list. Holding down the Alt key while you drag the message will copy it instead of moving it.

You can rearrange the folders in your Folder Manager window by dragging them and dropping them in the location where they should appear.

You can copy an addressbook entry from any addressbook to any other addressbook by dragging between them. Holding down Alt while you drag the entry will move the entry from one book to the other instead of copying it.

You can drag messages from any folder window to any addressbook (even minimized) and WinPMail will create an addressbook entry based on the information in the message.

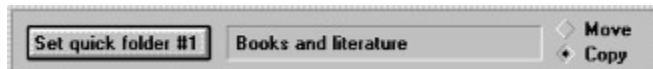
You can drag a message from any folder window to any message editor field and Pegasus Mail will paste the contents of that message into the message you are editing at the cursor position, prompting you for the portion of the message it should copy.

Finally, you can drag any file from the File Manager and drop it onto the minimized Pegasus Mail icon and it will do one of two things: if the frontmost window within Pegasus Mail is a message editor window, WinPMail will add the file as an attachment to that message; if the frontmost window is not a message editor, Pegasus Mail will begin a new message with the file added as an attachment.

Quick Folders

Pegasus Mail lets you define up to six *Quick Folders* that you can access with a single keystroke from the Folder Manager window and when browsing the contents of a folder.

To define your Quick Folder settings, choose *Define quick folders* from the *Quick copy/move* submenu of the *Folder* menu (if you are browsing a folder), or from the *Quick open* submenu of the *Folders* menu (if you are working in the Folder Manager's window). You will be presented with a dialog containing six entries that look like this:



Click the large button to select the folder which you want to associate with each quick folder entry. The folder's long name will appear next to the button once you have selected it. The *Move* and *Copy* radio buttons allow you to choose whether any messages you have selected while browsing a mail folder should be moved or copied into the quick folder when you activate it. You do not have to define all the Quick Folders in the dialog - you can define as few or as many as you wish, and you can define them in any order.

To use a Quick Folder definition, either select it from the submenu in the Folder or Folders menus, or hold down the Ctrl key and press the number of the Quick Folder you want to access. If the Folder Manager window is frontmost, this will open the Quick Folder; if a mail folder is the frontmost window, any messages selected in it will be moved or copied to the quick folder, depending on your Quick Folder settings.

If you want to be able to perform moves or copies into quick folders while browsing a folder simply by pressing the number of the Quick Folder (i.e., without having to hold down the Ctrl key), check the control labelled *Allow activation without pressing Ctrl when in folder windows* at the bottom of the definition dialog.

Configuring Pegasus Mail

Pegasus Mail configures itself automatically for use in the Novell NetWare environment, but when running in other environments requires a small amount of information the first time it runs. The information you give it will determine how it operates for you and depends on how you plan to use the system.

Single user configuration

One user on this computer and only one address.

Multi-user configuration

More than one user on this computer, or if you have more than one address.

Network configuration

For multiple users on non-NetWare networks.

Single user configuration

Click the *single user* button in the configuration dialog if there will only ever be one person with a single e-mail address running Pegasus Mail on this computer. This is the simplest configuration option - if you select it, Pegasus Mail will simply ask you for the name of a directory on your computer where your mail-related files should be stored.

The name of the directory you enter must be a full path (for example, "C:\PMAIL\MAIL"). If you use a partial path (such as "MAIL", "..\MAIL" or "C:MAIL") you may run into unpredictable problems later on. You do not have to enter an existing directory path: Pegasus Mail will create all or any portion of the path you enter as required.

You should not use the directory where you have installed WINPMAIL.EXE as the mailbox directory you enter here - if you do, you will see two occurrences of all your mail-related files, such as folders and distribution lists. This is because Pegasus Mail regards any files of these kinds which it finds in its installation directory as system wide files, and thus presents them to you twice - once as your own files and once as system-wide entries.

Multi-user configuration

Click the *multi-user* button if you want to allow more than one person to use Pegasus Mail on this computer, each having different mailboxes and preference files. In multi-user mode, Pegasus Mail will prompt for a username when it is run, or the -l command line option can be used to create an icon which will start the program with the proper user information. You can also use this option if you send and receive mail using more than one e-mail address, by creating a separate user account for each address.

When you select this option, Pegasus Mail will ask you for a path to the directory where it should create and look for user mailboxes. The path you enter must be a full path from the root of a drive and should not end in a trailing '\' character. The path need not exist - Pegasus Mail will create it for you if required.

Network configuration

Click the *network* button if you want to use Pegasus Mail on a network for which it does not have explicit support, such as LANtastic or Windows for Workgroups. Running in network mode differs from multi-user mode only in that the path you enter for the new mailbox locations must exist on a shared volume available to all mail system users. Pegasus Mail will wait while you mount the volume you want to use and then will proceed with a regular multi-user installation.

Considerations for network use

- * The shared drive on which the mailboxes are located must be mounted before you run Pegasus Mail - Pegasus Mail will not mount it for you.

- * All users must be able to access the shared volume using the same drive letter. If your network supports the UNC path format (i.e, \\SERVER\VOLUME\PATH) then you can enter the path using this format instead of a path based on a drive-letter.

- * On some networks where the file server is actually a user's workstation (for instance, Windows for Workgroups) you may find that the user running on the file server cannot see the shared volume using the same drive letter as other users on the network - for example, the file server's C: drive may be visible to other users on the network as drive K:. If this is the case, you will have to create an *alternate configuration file* for that one user. To use an alternate configuration file, you must start WinPMail with the command line

```
WINPMAIL -e <filename>
```

filename must have no path component and may have 11 characters or fewer. It will be created in the same directory as WINPMAIL.EXE, so you must have write access to that directory when creating an alternate configuration. When creating an alternate configuration to cover a file server user, you should enter the path to the same mailbox location as your other users, just using the local path notation instead of the network path specification; otherwise, proceed with the configuration exactly as you did for your regular users.

If your network supports access control rights, then you can increase the security of the mail system by granting users all rights to their own mail directory but only sufficient rights to create files in all other users mail directories.

Command-line options

Pegasus Mail is able to run in a very wide range of environments using a wide variety of message formats and transports. This versatility means that the program has a very rich selection of configuration options (as you can see by looking through the various preferences screens in the program). Some of the more specialised configuration options, as well as options for sending mail automatically, are accessed by passing parameters to the program on its *command line*. The command line is a set of parameters which the Windows Program Manager can pass to Pegasus Mail at startup, and is part of the *Properties* of the icon you create for Pegasus Mail. To change the commandline for Pegasus Mail, select its icon in the Program Manager and press <Alt+Enter>, or else choose *Properties* from the File menu.

Pegasus Mail for Windows recognizes the following commandline options: where an option has a parameter, you must place a space on the commandline between the option and that parameter.

Message submission options (sending mail from the commandline)

-T <address>

Specify the primary addressee of the message

-F <filename>

Specify the file which should be sent as the body of the message

-B (no parameter)

If present, indicates that the file is binary and should be attached.

-C <address>

Specify Carbon Copy (CC:) recipients of the message

-S <"Subject">

Specify the message subject (must appear in quotes)

-J <filename>

Advanced job submission

Run control options

-A (no parameter)

Forces WinPMail to run in standalone mode, ignoring any NetWare connection.

-R <filename> Load and run a Pegasus Mail extension (plugin) as soon as the program has finished starting up. This is a handy way of starting an extension automatically on a one-off basis.

-V <keyword=parameter>

Define an entry in WinPMails environment table. This has the same effect as defining the variable in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file using the SET command, and is primarily useful for specifying things like the noticeboard directory, or values that can be substituted into User-Defined Gateway commandlines.

-P <server>

Forces WinPMail to use a NetWare Bindery connection to the specified server. You must already have a valid attachment to the server. Use this option if you regularly connect to more than one NetWare 3.x server.

-U <username>

"Become" another user for the duration of the session. In NetWare mode, you must belong to a group called BECOME to be able to use this flag, and must have proper rights to the target user's mailbox and new mail folder on the file server.

-I <username>

Specify your standalone identity on the commandline. This flag only operates in standalone mode (it is ignored in NetWare mode) and differs from -U in that you are not actually becoming another user - you are simply identifying yourself, so WinPMail takes fewer security precautions against mail forgery.

-ID <Identity>

Specify an identity that Pegasus Mail should switch to automatically on startup.

`-O (no parameter)`

Enter offline mode. In offline mode, WinPMail will ignore all commands or situations in which it might normally initiate a check for new mail using its built-in TCP/IP mail transport. This effectively allows you to use the program as if you were connected to your service provider without actually establishing a connection.

`-E <filename>`

Instructs Pegasus Mail to use an alternate standalone configuration file: by default, Pegasus Mail looks for a configuration file called PMAIL.CFG in the directory where it is installed to find its standalone configuration information. This option allows you tell it to use an alternative filename, although the filename you give must have no path attached to it and the file must still reside in the same directory as WINPMAIL.EXE. This option is ignored in NetWare mode.

`-Q <address>`

If your WINSOCK.DLL has a defective `gethostname()` function, you may need to specify the address of your machine on the commandline using this option. Pegasus Mail must know the name or address of your own machine in order to be able to start a mail transaction when sending mail - usually it can get this information by asking your WINSOCK.DLL, but some WinSock implementations are faulty in this area. `<address>` should be either your machine's Internet domain name if you have one (example: `-Q calliope.pmail.gen.nz`) or else a dotted IP address for your machine (example `-Q 192.156.225.64`). If you are using a SLIP or PPP connection where your IP number is assigned dynamically and hence is not known in advance, then you may find that you can get things working either by using the address `-Q 0.0.0.0` or by using a fictitious name - something like `-Q unknown`. You should usually only use this option when you get an error from WinPMail specifically advising you to do so. If you need to use this commandline option, you should immediately get in touch with the supplier of your WINSOCK.DLL and ask if they have a version where `gethostname()` works correctly. If they cannot supply an updated version that works properly, you should consider moving to a different WINSOCK.DLL.

`-W <path>`

Allows you to force WinPMail to use a specific WINSOCK.DLL file instead of using the standard Windows search algorithm to find it. Handy if you have multiple WINSOCK implementations installed, or if you need to use one which cannot be found by the standard Windows search mechanism.

`-X <language code>`

Specify an internationalization module on the commandline. `<language code>` should be the two-letter code for the module you want to use - for example **DE** for the German module.

`-Y <filename>`

Specify an alternative name for the Pegasus Mail User Preferences file, PMAIL.INI. This switch tells Pegasus Mail that it should read and save all preferences information in the file you give, which must not have a path associated with it (it must be a simple filename). This is mostly useful if you run Pegasus Mail from two different machine with different screen resolutions, since it allows you to define settings specific to each machine.

-Z: The feature control flag

The -Z flag is used to enable a number of special case options within Pegasus Mail, and you will not normally need it in day to day use. The parameter to the -Z flag is created by adding together values from the following list:

- 1 Never load WINSOCK.DLL (disables the built-in POP3 and SMTP mailing code).
- 2 Do not save the widths of columns in folders between sessions
- 4 Don't send NetWare Broadcast delivery notifications

- 16 Force the use of MIME encodings in noticeboards
- 32 Enter TCP/IP debugging mode
- 64 Use "From field" value to form the SMTP envelope address
- 128 "Blind load" WINSOCK.DLL - do not attempt to locate it first.
- 512 Play new mail alert sound any time new mail arrives
(the sound usually only plays when minimized)
- 1024 Use blocking sockets; may be needed for some
defective WINSOCK implementations.
- 2048 Allow multiple instances of the 32-bit version of Pegasus Mail
to run at the same time on different mailboxes (use with care).
- 4096 Use blocking WINSOCK Name Resolution calls; may be
needed by some defective WINSOCK implementations.
- 16384 Update the new mail folder with each new message as it
is downloaded using the POP3 protocol.
- 32768 Use DOS-compatible character conversions on 8-bit data
(note that this switch has a reversed meaning from its
meaning in previous versions of Pegasus Mail)
- 65536 Use simplified drive detection code. Use this switch under
OS/2 and Windows 3.x if you find that Pegasus Mail
crashes when you try to save attachments to disk or
add attachments to messages.
- 131072 Do not start the Internet Setup Wizard for first time
users even if a valid WINSOCK.DLL is detected.

Other values are reserved and should not be used.

Advanced Job Submission

The most powerful way of submitting mail automatically to Pegasus Mail is via the `-J` command line option. The parameter to this commandline option should be a file formatted using Pegasus Mail's *reloadable queue format* - the same as is generated by the built-in TCP/IP transport and when you save a message as a draft. An RQF file is a rigidly-formatted text file using the following structure.

Line 1: A title line. This is ignored when using the `-J` option, but must be present.

Line 2 .. Line x: A sequence of header lines. Header lines consist of two characters, followed by a colon, followed by a data item of arbitrary length. Absent fields default to 0 or an empty string. The following header lines are recognized by Pegasus Mail (numbers in brackets indicate maximum field length for strings, or permissible values for integer types):

`TO:` The message's "To:" field (256)
`SU:` The message's "Subject:" field (65)
`RE:` The message's "Reply-to:" field (65)
`CC:` The message's "Cc:" field (256)
`BC:` The message's "BCc:" field (256)
`EN:` Whether or not to encrypt the message (1/0)
`CS:` Whether to keep a copy-to-self (1/0)
`RC:` Whether to request confirmation of reading (1/0)
`FL:` Message flags (currently not used)
`DC:` Whether to request confirmation of delivery (1/0)
`UR:` Whether or not to set the urgent flag (1/0)
`SS:` Whether to omit the message signature (1/0)
`NB:` Whether the message is destined for a noticeboard (1/0)
`EX:` Tagname of selected encryption module (12)
`TN:` Tagname of Extension that generated the message (12)
`8H:` Pre-formatted special RFC822 header to add to message
`MH:` Pre-formatted special MHS header to add to message
`FI:` If present, transmission is in the file named (65)
`KY:` Encryption key (48)
`!M:` Message width ($20 < x < 254$)
`!T:` Tab width ($0 < x < 20$)
`RT:` The message contains rich-text data (2/1/0)
`AT:` An attachment. The format for this field is:

`<filename><,><attachment_type><,><encoding><,><original_name>`

Note that no parameter may be omitted, spaces are significant and no parameter may contain a comma. "Encoding" specifies the encoding method for the attachment - in almost all cases it should be set to 0 to allow Pegasus Mail to select the most appropriate method. "original_name" is the real name for the file (the assumption is that "filename" may be a temporary file created for mailing only). "Attachment_type" can be any string but should usually be selected from the list of available types in Pegasus Mail.

Line x + 1: Exactly one blank line indicating end of headers / start of message

Line x + 2: .. End of file: Message text if no `FI:` header was specified.

Hint: For an example of the layout of one of these files, prepare a message within Pegasus Mail turning on every message option, then save it as a draft and examine the .PMO file that gets created in your home mailbox.

Managing users

When running in multi-user mode, or on a non-NetWare network, Pegasus Mail maintains user mailboxes in a single directory you choose the first time you run the program. You can create as many users as you wish for the system, each user having his or her own preferences files, mail folders, address books and so on. This versatility can also be useful for a single user who wishes to maintain multiple separate mail addresses.

The first time Pegasus Mail runs in multi-user mode, it will bring up the user management dialog to allow you to create an initial set of users for the system. At any future time, any user designated an administrator can also select *Manage users* from the *Addresses* menu to add, remove or edit the details of mail system users.

Mail system users have three characteristics:

* *A username:* A mail system user's username consists of eight or fewer letters or numbers and acts as that user's local mail address - that is, the address other mail system users will enter into Pegasus Mail to send mail to that user. The username is also the name of the mailbox directory Pegasus Mail will look for in your installation directory. All users must have a username, and every username on the system must be unique.

* *A personal name:* A user's Personal name is a descriptive tag which appears in the local users list in Pegasus Mail. It is usually simply the user's first name and surname, but the exact format is up to you. Every user must have a personal name. The only restriction on a personal name is that it may not contain a semicolon character (";").

Administrative privileges: A user with administrative privileges may add and delete users within the mail system and may change any user's details. If you are running on a system which actually has a privilege structure of its own, then administrative users must also have the necessary system-level rights to create and remove directories in the base mailbox directory. At least one user in the system must have administrator privileges.

Message Encryption and Decryption

Encryption is the process of scrambling the contents of a mail message so that only the authorised recipient can read it. If you are sending sensitive or personal material, you can gain extra security by encrypting it. An offshoot of encryption technology is an authentication technique called a *digital signature*: digital signatures provide a means of proving incontrovertibly that you wrote a particular message at a particular time; some digital signature techniques are acceptable as evidence in courts of law around the world.

There is a very wide range of encryptors available, and in many countries, especially the United States of America and France, paranoid government agencies have done everything in their power to prevent encryption technology from becoming available to the general public, usually in the name of "national security". This has resulted in astonishing regulations such as the USA's "ITAR" export regulations, under which encryption technology is regarded as a munition and cannot be exported without the approval of the NSA.

Pegasus Mail incorporates an encryptor which is adequate for day to day use (it is a variant of the old unix "crypt" program using DES to "seed" the encryption key). It also permits third-party developers to add their own encryption technology into the program in a seamless manner. Because of this, the specifics of the encryption options available to you may vary from system to system.

When you select the *Encrypt* option in the message editor, Pegasus Mail will open the encryptor dialog. The topmost control in this dialog allows you to select the encryption technique you want applied to the message -- unless you have added third-party encryptors to your copy of Pegasus Mail, there will only be one entry in this list, Pegasus Mail's built-in encryptor. The other options in the dialog may become enabled and disabled depending on the technique you select -- not all encryptors will support digital signatures, for instance.

The *password* is usually your secret key to the message and will not display as you type it in. With some encryptors, the password may actually open your encryptor's key ring -- this will depend on particular instances. Some encryptors may place certain restrictions on the characters you can use in passwords -- consult the specific reference for each encryptor module to find out if this applies to you.

Default password button: If you have defined a default encryptor passphrase in the Message editor settings page of your preferences, then you can enter it into either the encryption or decryption dialog by clicking the button labelled * at the right of the password field.

Pegasus Mail's built-in encryptor has the following characteristics:

- * Passwords can be from 5 to 8 characters in length
- * Passwords may not contain international characters
- * The encryptor cannot produce digital signatures
- * The encryptor cannot encrypt binary data such as attachments
- * Only other users of Pegasus Mail will be able to decrypt its messages

The recipient of a message encrypted using Pegasus Mail's built-in encryptor must know the password you have used to encrypt it.

The Joke Page

Congratulations! You found the joke page.

Software developers are curious, stunted individuals with massive egos and towering (and usually wildly inflated) opinions of their own worth and ability... Pegasus Mail's author realises that he's probably no different from any other software developer in this regard. Accordingly, he has indulged himself outrageously by burying this completely pointless page in the help file to see if anyone finds it.

Your reward for enduring this string of platitudes and pointless observations is a short selection of some of my favourite quotable quotes -- you might like to use some of these in your variable signature, or, you might not... <grin>. **Warning in advance** - some of these quotes are probably not very politically correct, so if you're a pious or self-righteous person, you should probably stop reading this screen right now and return to your mail.

Definitions

Philosopher (n): a blind person in a dark room looking for a black hat that is not there.

Bachelor (n): a thing of beauty and a boy forever.

Erotic (adj): using a feather as a sex aid.

Kinky (adj): using the whole duck.

Newspaper glitches

"Ghana is to change over to driving on the right.
The change will be made gradually."

Iraqi head seeks arms

Two convicts evade noose - jury hung

Miners refuse to work after death.

Quotes from famous people

Wagner has beautiful moments, but awful quarter-hours.
-- Rossini

"Each time a New Zealander leaves for Australia the IQ of both countries goes up."
-- Rob Muldoon

A woman is only as old as the man she feels
-- Mae West

Signs seen around the world

Dreaded veal cutlet

-- On the menu of a Chinese Restaurant.

"Stop: drive sideways."

-- Detour sign seen in Kyushi, Japan

When the passenger of foot heave in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet him melodiously at first, but if he still
obstacles your passage, tootle him with vigour

-- On the driver instructions in a Japanese rental car.

"Salad a firm's own make; limpid red beet soup with cheesy dumplings in the form of a finger; roasted
duck let loose; beef rashers beaten up in the country people's fashion."

-- Seen on the menu of a Polish hotel

Cream dognuts

-- Seen on the menu of a Belgian hotel.

And finally

Remember, even if you win the rat race, you're still a rat...

Guidelines for Electronic Mail Etiquette

This section presents some simple guidelines for electronic mail etiquette. It does not try to mandate any particular style or rules: it is instead an attempt to highlight important issues affecting the clarity of the electronic mail we send. After all, electronic mail is about communication, so clarity should be our goal. This section is based on a document distributed widely around the Internet over the last few years, and is in no particular order.

Addresses and personal names

A *Personal name* is an arbitrary string many mailers will allow you to define that is attached to your e-mail address as a textual comment: in Pegasus Mail, you define your personal name in the General Preferences dialog.

- * Always provide a personal name if your mail system allows it - a personal name attached to your address identifies you better than your address can on its own.
- * Use a sensible personal name: "Guess who" or other such phrases are annoying as personal names and hinder the recipient's quick identification of you and your message.
- * If your mail system lets you use personal names in the addresses to which you send mail, try to use them. This will often help a postmaster recognize the real recipient of the message if the address is invalid.

Example:

The address `344188@foo.chaos.com` conveys less information than if it were written as `344188@foo.chaos.com (Ford Prefect)`

Subject lines

- * Always include a subject line in your message. Almost all mailers present you with the subject line when you browse your mailbox, and it's often the only clue the recipient has about the contents when filing and searching for messages.
- * Make the subject line meaningful. For example, sending a message to WordPerfect Technical Support with the subject *WordPerfect* is practically as unhelpful as having no subject at all.
- * If you are replying to a message but are changing the subject of the conversation, change the subject too - or better still, start a new message altogether. The subject is usually the easiest way to follow the thread of a conversation, so changing the conversation without changing the subject can be confusing and can make filing difficult.

Message Length, Content and Format

- * Try to match your message length to the tenor of the conversation: if you are only making a quick query, then keep it short and to the point.
- * In general, keep to the subject as much as possible. If you need to branch off onto a totally new and different topic then it's often better to send a new message, which allows the recipient the option of

filing it separately.

- * Don't type your message in all-uppercase - it's extremely difficult to read (although a short stretch of uppercase may serve to emphasize a point heavily). Try to break your message into logical paragraphs and restrict your sentences to sensible lengths.
- * Use correct grammar and spelling. Electronic mail is all about communication - poorly-worded and mis-spelled messages are hard to read and potentially confusing. Just because electronic mail is fast does not mean that it should be slipshod, yet the worst language-mashing I have ever seen has been done in e-mail messages. If your words are important enough to write, then they're also important enough to write properly.
- * Avoid public "flames" - messages sent in anger. Messages sent in the heat of the moment generally only exacerbate the situation and are usually regretted later. Settle down and think about it for a while before starting a flame war. (Try going and making yourself a cup of coffee - it's amazing how much you can cool down even in that short a time, besides which a cup of good coffee is a great soother).
- * If your mail program supports fancy formatting (bold, italic and so on) in the mail messages it generates, make sure that the recipient has a mail program that can display such messages. At the time of writing, most Internet mail programs do not support anything other than plain text in messages, although this will change over time.
- * Be very careful about including credit card numbers in electronic mail messages. Electronic mail can be intercepted in transit and a valid credit card number is like money in the bank for someone unscrupulous enough to use it.

Replies

- * Include enough of the original message to provide a context. Remember that Electronic Mail is not as immediate as a telephone conversation and the recipient may not recall the contents of the original message, especially if he or she receives many messages each day. Including the relevant section from the original message helps the recipient to place your reply in context.
- * Include only the minimum you need from the original message. One of the most annoying things you can encounter in e-mail is to have your original 5-page message quoted back at you in its entirety, with the words "Me too" added at the bottom. Quote back only the smallest amount you need to make your context clear.
- * Use some kind of visual indication to distinguish between text quoted from the original message and your new text - this makes the reply much easier to follow. ">" is a traditional marker for quoted text, but you can use anything provided its purpose is clear and you use it consistently.
- * Pay careful attention to where your reply is going to end up: it can be embarrassing for you if a personal message ends up on a mailing list, and it's generally annoying for the other list members.
- * Ask yourself if your reply is really warranted - a message sent to a list server that only says "I agree" is probably better sent privately to the person who originally sent the message.

Signatures

A *Signature* is a small block of text appended to the end of your messages, which usually contains your contact information. Many mailers can add a signature to your messages automatically. Signatures are a great idea but are subject to abuse; balance is the key to a good signature.

- * Always use a signature if you can: make sure it identifies who you are and includes alternative means of contacting you (phone and fax are usual). In many systems, particularly where mail passes through gateways, your signature may be the only means by which the recipient can even tell who you are.
- * Keep your signature short - four to seven lines is a handy guideline for maximum signature length. Unnecessarily long signatures waste bandwidth (especially when distributed to lists) and can be annoying.
- * Some mailers allow you to add random strings to your signature: this is well and good and can add character if done carefully. You should consider the following basic rules though:

Keep it short. The length of your quote adds to the length of your signature. A 5,000 word excerpt from Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason' used as a signature will not win you many friends.

Definitions of "offensive" vary widely: avoid quotes that might offend people on the grounds of religion, race, politics or sexuality.

Avoid topical or local quotes, since they may be meaningless to recipients in other towns, countries or cultures.

Variable signatures are usually best if they're amusing; polemical outbursts on politics or other such topics will turn most people off, but a one-liner that brings a smile can make someone's day.

Courtesy

Electronic mail is all about communication with other people, and as such some basic courtesy never goes amiss.

- * If you're asking for something, don't forget to say "please". Similarly, if someone does something for you, it never hurts to say "thank you". While this might sound trivial, or even insulting, it's astonishing how many people who are perfectly polite in everyday life seem to forget their manners in their e-mail.
- * Don't expect an immediate answer. The fact that you don't get an answer from someone in ten minutes does not mean that he or she is ignoring you, and is no cause for offense. Electronic mail is all about dealing with your communications when you are able to do so.
- * Always remember that there is no such thing as a secure mail system. It is unwise to send very personal or sensitive information by e-mail unless you encrypt it using a reliable encryptor. Remember the recipient - you are not the only person who could be embarrassed if a delicate message falls into the wrong hands.
- * Include enough information: if you are sending in a question to which you expect a response, make sure you include enough information to make the response possible. For example, sending the message *My spreadsheet program doesn't work* to Lotus Technical Support really doesn't give them very much to work with; similarly, sending the message *What has happened to my order?* to a vendor is also

unhelpful. When requesting technical support, include a description of the problem and the version of the program you're using; when following up on an order, include the order number, your name and organization, and any other details that might assist in tracing your order - and so on.

"Smiley faces" (Emoticons)

Electronic mail has very nearly the immediacy of a conversation, but is totally devoid of "body language". The Internet "counter-culture" has had an answer to this problem for years - "smiley faces", or groups of ASCII characters that are meant to look like a face turned on its side.

The most common smiley faces are probably these:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| : -) or :) | A smiling face seen side-on; generally used to indicate amusement, or that a comment is intended to be funny or ironic (" <code><g></code> " or " <code><grin></code> " is also sometimes used). |
| : - (or : (| An unhappy face seen side on; generally used to express disappointment or sorrow. |
| ; -) | A winking smiley face; usually indicates that something should be taken "with a grain of salt". |
| ; - > | A mischievous smiley face; usually indicates that a comment is intended to be provocative or racy. |

There are hundreds of others, some more recognizable than others.

Using the common smiley faces carefully can markedly improve the clarity of your message, since they convey nuances which approximate "body language". Like any embellishment, however, overuse of smiley faces destroys their value - use them sparingly.

The Bottom Line

Above all else, remember that electronic mail is about *communication with other people*. When you compose an e-mail message, read it over before sending it and ask yourself what your reaction would be if you received it. Any time spent on making our e-mail clearer is time well-spent, so let's start taking the time.

Viewing attachments

When you receive mail with attachments, you may wish to view the contents of the attachment without leaving Pegasus Mail: you can do this provided Pegasus Mail can find an application on your system that is capable of displaying the type of file contained in the attachment. When looking for a suitable viewer, Pegasus Mail can use either the extension of the filename for the attachment, or if the attachment has attachment type information associated with it, it can use that.

*Note: Pegasus Mail is intrinsically capable of displaying plain text, HTML, enriched text, GIF, Animated GIF, JPEG, BMP, EMF, WMF and some other common graphic formats. For these data types, you do not have to define viewers.

There is no absolute way of identifying that a particular application can open any particular file, but Pegasus Mail uses the following method when attempting to find one:

* If you have defined an explicit viewer using the *Attachment Viewers* option on the *Preferences* menu, Pegasus Mail will use that viewer.

* If no viewer has been defined explicitly, it scans the *[Extensions]* section of your WIN.INI file looking for applications that have stored associations there.

If no suitable viewer can be found, the *View* button in the attachments dialog will be disabled. If a suitable viewer is available, Pegasus Mail will create a temporary file containing the data from the attachment and will run the viewer application, passing it that file to open. If you click the *Save and Edit* button instead of the *View* button, Pegasus Mail will create a permanent file instead of a temporary file. In no case can you ever actually alter the data of the attachment itself using a viewer.

Defining a viewer

To define your own viewers for different types of attachments, choose the *Attachment Viewers* option on the *Preferences* menu. Click *Add* to create a new entry, or double-click an existing entry to edit it. Next, decide whether Pegasus Mail should examine the file's extension when deciding whether or not to use this definition, or else examine the file's attachment-type information. It is reasonable, and in fact often even necessary to create two entries in the list, one to select by extension and the other to select by attachment type.

If you choose to select by extension, you should then type in the extension Pegasus Mail should look for when examining the file. If you choose to select by attachment type, you can either select an attachment type from the standard list of types Pegasus Mail knows about, or else you can type in any other type you know you receive. Note that you must type the attachment type in accurately and completely - Pegasus Mail only does exact matching on this information.

Once you have worked out the conditions that need to be matched for Pegasus Mail to use this definition, you can click the OK button to save the definition. If you get an error from Windows when you try to view an attachment, or if nothing happens when you click the *View* button, you may have to uncheck the control labelled "Let Windows choose an appropriate application" and enter the name of the application Pegasus Mail should run to view the document. Click the Browse button to use a list to choose your application.

Extension to use for temporary file: Many applications will only load documents if the extension of the file is one they know. If someone sends you a file of a particular type with a different extension, then the application will refuse to open it. To get around this, Pegasus Mail allows you to force the use of a particular extension in the filename of the temporary file it creates and passes to the viewer application. A good example of this might be with JPG graphic files: most Windows-based graphic viewers expect the extension for JPG files to be .JPG, but if you receive such a graphic from a unix system, where the conventions are different, it will usually have the extension .JPEG. To handle cases like this, you would

enter .JPG into this field to force Pegasus Mail to create the file using the extension .JPG instead of the unix name.

Selecting special MIME types: MIME is a special Internet message format which can represent the type of data in an attachment in special ways, many of which are not standard. Although it is very technical, you can tell Pegasus Mail to use a viewer for particular MIME document types by entering the MIME data type in the *Attachment type* field. For example, if someone sends you GIF images using the MIME data type *Image/GIF*, you can define a viewer for attachments of that type by entering *Image/GIF* in the attachment type field. This option should not normally be necessary and is provided for the benefit of advanced users working with their own special data types.

Filenames

Under MS-DOS and Windows, a filename consists of three parts

- * Its *path*, which is the full name of the directory containing the file
- * Its *name*, which can contain up to eight letters or digits
- * Its *extension*, which is an optional group of three letters or digits separated from the filename by a single period (.).

A file's extension usually serves to identify the type of data the file contains - so for instance, a file called MYFILE.TXT would usually contain plain text, the .TXT extension indicating this.

Under Windows 95, files can have much longer names, but they still can have an extension, and the extension still usually serves the same purpose.

Searching for data throughout your folders

Often you may know that you have received a message on a particular subject at some stage but have no idea which folder you stored it in. If you want to search through some or all of your folders for particular messages, open the Folder Manager window and select *Find* from the *Edit* menu. A dialog will open offering you options for your search.

In the *Search for messages containing* field, type in the words for which you would like Pegasus Mail to search. When searching, it looks for each word you enter separately and gives a relevance score to each message based on how many of the words you enter it contains, how close they are together in the message and on how exact the match is. When searching, it will match the words you enter both as whole words and as partial words -- so, if you enter *agree* as a word to search for, Pegasus Mail will match messages containing *agree*, *disagree* and *agreement*, but will score the message containing *agree* more highly because it is a more exact match. Choosing the words you want to search for carefully increases the likelihood of Pegasus Mail finding the exact message you are looking for. You can enter up to twenty words.

Search in allows you to control which folders Pegasus Mail should search, and how long it should spend doing it. Searching folders can be a very slow process, so Pegasus Mail allows you to limit the search to a certain length of time. You can also halt the search at any time once you have started it by clicking *Stop* in the progress dialog. You can limit the search to folders whose long names contain particular words or strings by clicking the *Folders whose names contain* control and typing in the characters Pegasus Mail should match. This can be very handy if you have organized your folders using consistent or specific naming conventions. When searching by folder names, the search ignores trays - all your folders are candidates for searching even if they are in trays that are not currently open in the list.

Searching within a tray: if the currently-selected item in the folder list is a tray, you can select *Selected folder or tray only*, and Pegasus Mail will limit the search to the folders and trays contained within that tray.

If you check the control labelled *Search in message headers only*, WinPMail will limit its search to the special message headers for each message and will not search through the message body. This can result in a much faster search.

When you have filled out the fields in the dialog, click *OK* and Pegasus Mail will begin the search. As it finds candidate messages, it will display them in a results window, sorted by relevance, the most promising messages at the top of the list. You can see an indication of the relative relevance of a message by examining the bar at the left-hand side of each entry in the list -- the longer the bar, the more relevant WinPMail believes the message to be. You can stop the search at any time by pressing *Stop* in the progress dialog, and you can switch to other applications while the search is in progress. If you interrupt a search, the results window will remain open with the messages found up to that point.

You can sort the messages in the result window by *relevance*, *sender*, *subject* or *date*; the default sort order is always by relevance. You can open any message in the result window by double-clicking it, or by highlighting it and pressing *Open*. The folder containing the message will also be opened with the message highlighted.

Clickable links

Pegasus Mail can detect URLs (Uniform Resource Locators), or hypertext links for the World Wide Web in your messages. When it finds a valid *HTTP:*, *FTP:* or *MAILTO:* URL in a mail message, it highlights it by displaying it in underlined green text. It also attempts to locate ordinary e-mail addresses and highlight them in the same manner.

If you double-click a *MAILTO:* URL or a highlighted e-mail address, WinPMail will simply start a new message using that. For other URL types, if you have a Web Browser, such as Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer on your system, you can have WinPMail load the browser for you and open the link by double-clicking on it in the message reader.

The first time you do this, WinPMail will open a window asking you to locate your web browser. In most cases, you can simply check the control labelled *Find browser automatically*. This tells WinPMail to use standard system resources to locate the proper browser to load and run. When this control is checked, WinPMail will activate your web browser if it is already running, and will instruct it to replace the page it is currently displaying with the one you double-clicked.

By default, Pegasus Mail passes the URL to the Windows operating system and asks it to open an appropriate application. For this to work, you must have a properly-installed copy of URL.DLL on your system. If URLs do not launch properly using the default method, you can click the control labelled *Use URLPROXY.EXE*: this tells Pegasus Mail to use a special URL launcher of its own that can reliably interact with Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.

Some web browsers may not install themselves in a way that will allow the *Find browser automatically* option to run properly. When this is the case, nothing will appear to happen when you double-click a URL in a message. To fix this situation, enter the path to your web browser in the edit control and make sure the *Find browser automatically* button is not checked.

Note: Microsoft Internet Explorer uses a strange, illegal URL format for specifying local files. If you are using Microsoft Internet Explorer as your web browser, you must check the control labelled *Use the non-standard URLs expected by MS Internet Explorer* in this dialog.

Selectively downloading your mail messages

The process of retrieving your mail from your Internet Service Provider can be costly, especially if you have to make a toll call to do so. Pegasus Mail allows you to preview the contents of your POP3 mailbox before downloading it, by downloading only the message headers and showing them to you. Once the mail headers have been downloaded, Pegasus Mail terminates the connection immediately and allows you to browse the headers from the messages at your leisure. You can indicate that you want to retrieve some of the messages from your mailbox and possibly delete others, then when you are ready, you can tell Pegasus Mail to reconnect and perform the actions you have specified.

To start a selective download from your POP3 mailbox, choose *Selective Mail Download* from the *File* menu. Pegasus Mail will start a connection to your POP3 host and will retrieve the headers of the messages it contains. If you have told Pegasus Mail to download only unread mail using the option in your Advanced configuration options settings, then the selective download will only retrieve the headers of messages you have not already seen. While it is downloading the message headers, you may continue to work on other things, or switch to other applications; the only thing you may not do while this operation is in progress is attempt to start a regular mail download or to send mail in your mail queue - Pegasus Mail will report an error if you attempt to do this. Once the header download is complete, WinPMail will open a window displaying the sender, subject, date and size of each message in the mailbox.

For each entry in the list, you may *Retrieve* the message, *Delete* the message, do both, or leave it untouched. Messages marked for *retrieval* will show a *green* dot in the R column at the right of the list, and messages marked for *deletion* will show a *red* dot in the D column.

To indicate that you want to retrieve a mail message from your mailbox to your local system, highlight the message and click the *Mark for retrieval* button. A green dot will appear next to the message, but nothing more will happen at this stage.

To indicate that you want to delete a mail message from your mailbox, highlight the message and click the *Mark for deletion* button. A red dot will appear next to the message and it will display in red, but nothing more will happen at this stage.

To indicate that you want to retrieve a message from your mailbox then delete it, either click both buttons, or more conveniently, click the *Mark for both* button.

You can mark more than one message by holding down Shift or Ctrl as you click in the list. The *Mark for Retrieval*, *Mark for Deletion* and *Mark for both* buttons will tag all selected messages.

Once you have marked the messages you wish to retrieve and delete, click the button labelled *Make it so* (apologies to Star Trek). This tells Pegasus Mail to open another connection to your POP3 host and take all the actions you have specified. If any messages are downloaded successfully as a result of the connection, they will appear in your new mail folder, which will open or resynchronize itself automatically to display them.

Important notes:

Messages marked for both retrieval and deletion will only be deleted if they are actually retrieved successfully.

Messages not marked for deletion will not be deleted from the remote mailbox, even if you have turned on *Delete mail from host once successfully retrieved* in your Advanced configuration options settings.

Terms and conditions of use

Pegasus Mail is free software and may be used by any number of users on any number of systems without fee or obligation, subject only to the terms and conditions laid out below.

Pegasus Mail is NOT in the public domain - the author, David Harris, retains ownership and copyright, and exclusively reserves all rights to the software. In countries where assertion of the right to be identified as the author is required for copyright purposes, David Harris asserts his right to be recognized as the author and owner of the Pegasus Mail System and all its associated components.

Modification of the program or its resources or associated data files without the author's explicit written permission is strictly forbidden. Unauthorised modifications of any component of the Pegasus Mail System constitute a breach of intellectual property laws in most countries and will be pursued vigorously to the full extent of the law.

Pegasus Mail may be used by anyone and may be freely distributed via any medium, either commercial or non-commercial, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1: *Distribution* The Pegasus Mail Software must be distributed complete and unaltered in the original ZIP archive file or self-extracting archive, with all messages intact. System administrators and ISPs wishing to repackage the WinPMail archive for supply to their users may do so provided some basic guidelines are followed - please send e-mail to tech-support@pmail.gen.nz for more information on this. In the event that the Pegasus Mail software is being distributed as part of another package or software bundle, or in association with software or services for which a charge is being levied, the author's permission must be obtained before distribution occurs. We will authorise by fax or by an e-mail message signed with our public key signature at our discretion. Bona fide Internet Service Providers are exempted from the requirement to obtain formal permission (see section 5, below).
- 2: *Charging for distribution* No charge may be directly levied for Pegasus Mail itself. Fair copying and support charges may be applied but you must not represent that you are actually selling the software itself. The intent of this statement is to allow book publishers to distribute the system freely with books, and to permit Software Libraries and BBS systems to distribute Pegasus Mail in their catalogues provided only reasonable handling and duplication fees are charged.
- 3: *Prohibited supply* The supply or promotion of Pegasus Mail for the purpose of sending bulk, unsolicited e-mail is incompatible with the basic aims of the program, which revolve around the free provision of a service that enhances the quality of communication between people. Pegasus Mail may not be included in any package designed for this purpose, whether free or otherwise, nor may vendors of such packages use the "Pegasus Mail" trademark or other related material in the promotion of their package. Similarly, we do not consider bulk, unsolicited e-mail to be an appropriate use of Pegasus Mail and reserve the right to decline technical support, or the sales of manuals to people using it for this purpose.
- 3a: *Prohibited use:* Pegasus Mail may not be used for the purpose of **sending Bulk Unsolicited Commercial Electronic Mail**. For the purposes of this section, this shall be construed to mean electronic mail sent to a total of more than 50 recipients for the purpose of advertising a commercial product or service, where the recipient has not explicitly expressed interest in receiving such advertisements.
- 4: *Ownership* Ownership of the Pegasus Mail Software remains vested in the author, David Harris. You may not represent ownership or copyright in the system in the course of distribution, and you must not represent any specific connection with, or authorisation or license from the author.
- 5: *Distribution by ISPs* Bona-fide Internet Service Providers are explicitly granted permission to bundle the Pegasus Mail Software with their standard subscriber access package if they wish, even if a charge is levied for that access package, provided the conditions laid out in section (1) above are met. If you supply Pegasus Mail as a separate item (as opposed to being part of an access bundle), you may only charge a reasonable duplication or handling fee and must otherwise abide by all other terms and conditions defined herein.

- 6: *No liability* although all possible care has been taken to ensure that the Pegasus Mail Software is as reliable as possible, the diversity of environments in which it might be used means that we can accept no responsibility for loss or damage, whether real or consequential, arising from its use. By using the software you explicitly agree to hold the author blameless for any such losses or damages.
- 7: *All rights reserved* we reserve the right to change the terms and conditions of use and distribution of Pegasus Mail without specific notice, although we will make reasonable efforts to advise of any such change through normal channels (user groups, mailing lists and so on). The current terms and conditions of use of Pegasus Mail can be obtained at any time by sending a message to tech-support@pmail.gen.nz requesting them.

All the legalese aside, it is my strong desire that Pegasus Mail be as widely used as is possible in the hope that by furthering communication between people, we may in some small way come to understand and accept each other better.

Notepads

Pegasus Mail incorporates a notepad facility that provides an easy way to keep notes or lists or reminders from within the program itself. To open the Notepad window, choose *Notepads* from the *Tools* menu.

You can create as many different notepads as you wish by clicking the New button. You can select or view the contents of any notepad you have created by double-clicking it in the list of notepads at the left-hand side of the window. Anything you type in a notepad is automatically saved when the notepad window is closed, or when you switch to a different notepad. Notepads can contain a maximum of 30,000 characters each.

To read the contents of a text file into a notepad, click the Import button and choose the file you want to add to the notepad. The file must be a plain text file, not a word processor file. You can save the contents of the currently-open notepad by clicking the Export button and entering a filename. Be aware that if you enter the name of a file that already exists, it will be deleted and replaced by the contents of the notepad.

Click the Date/time button to enter the current date and time at the cursor position in the currently-open notepad. This is a handy way of adding timestamps to your notes.

You can print the currently-open notepad by clicking the Print button.

Notepads are a handy way of storing text temporarily or for storing blocks of text that you use regularly in your mail. You can paste text into notepads from messages or any other source, and you can cut, copy and paste text from notepads into your messages or other applications.

The History of Pegasus Mail

By the standards of the ever-changing Internet, Pegasus Mail has a long history: it sent its first message in December 1989, and has been made available as a free service to the Internet since February 1990. The Windows version of Pegasus Mail first appeared in 1993. In the time since its initial release, Pegasus Mail has sent billions of messages for millions of people. It dates from the time when the Internet was a community rather than just a highway -- when people helped each other without worrying too much about who was going to pay for it.

My name is David Harris -- I'm the person who develops both Pegasus Mail and Mercury, its companion server product. There is no anonymous corporation behind the program, and the same pair of hands that wrote the first version in 1989 is still writing it in 1999. People regularly ask me why I originally wrote Pegasus Mail, and why I still make it available for free: if you've got a moment, I'll try to give you a little background.

In 1989, the University where I worked (in Dunedin, New Zealand) installed its first Novell NetWare network. It wasn't until after we installed it that we found that it didn't include an e-mail system, but we'd already used up our budget and the commercial mail packages that were available were very expensive. To fill the gap, I wrote a simple e-mail program in my own time and made it available on the network: I was quite surprised to find that people liked it.

Early in 1990, after tidying it up a little, I made it available on the Internet at a friend's FTP site in Hawaii, expecting that four or five other sites might find a use for it... In the first week of availability, it was downloaded more than 100 times, which also surprised me. I found that I was receiving mail from people thanking me for giving them something they couldn't have afforded any other way -- communication. I grew to understand that communication had to be regarded as a right, not as a privilege: it seemed to me in 1989, as it still seems to me now, that freedom of speech is useless if nobody can hear you. Giving away Pegasus Mail seemed to be a means by which I could try to make communication more accessible to a much wider range of people who needed it.

From that time, I began a curious double existence, working at the University by day, and working on Pegasus Mail at night, refining and tuning it to add the things people were asking for. With each release of the program, usage grew, until by 1993, the demands it was placing on my time were so great that I had to make a choice between my safe University job and going out full-time to support Pegasus Mail. Leaving the University gave me what I needed most -- time -- but took away what I needed to survive -- my salary. This put me in an awkward situation: the ideals that had motivated me to make the program available in the first place were still just as valid as ever, but I also had to eat. I hit upon the idea of making the manuals available for sale as an option to support the development of the program. This allowed the software to remain free, and the addition of extensive online help ensured that the program remained useful even without the manuals: so, the larder was stocked without compromising the ideals. To this day, my only source of income remains the sale of manuals for Pegasus Mail.

Since 1990, the world has changed: the Internet has become more or less a commodity, and people's expectations of software have altered enormously. I've worked hard to try to keep up with the expectations of my user base and to keep offering a program that fits all their needs. I enjoy making Pegasus Mail available on these terms, knowing that it helps people: your support is a key component of making this all happen, whether it's by purchasing manuals, or by showing the program to people who might benefit from using it, or simply by enjoying the fruits of my labour. With your support and backing, I look forward to being able to offer Pegasus Mail in the future for as long as the ideals it represents are still relevant.

Cheers!

-- David Harris --

Author, Pegasus Mail

Dunedin, August 1999.

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Identities

See also: [Attaching identities to Folders](#)

An "Identity" is a collection of program settings within Pegasus Mail. The first time you run the program, a "Default" identity is created for you -- when you change your preferences, you are saving those changes within that Default identity. Pegasus Mail allows you to create other identities, each with its own settings, and to use them in a number of ways. You can define as many identities as you wish and select them using the "Identities" dropdown control on the Pegasus Mail toolbar. To give you an example of how identities may be useful, imagine that you act as your organization's webmaster or postmaster: you may occasionally get messages in your mailbox that need to be handled in that capacity instead of in your normal user capacity. Rather than going into your preferences and manually changing your personal name and signatures to reflect the official position, you could simply define an identity where these changes are already made, then switch to that identity with a single click. Similarly, if you handle multiple POP3 e-mail accounts, you can use identities to hold the settings for each account.

To create a new Identity:

Select *Tools | Identities...* from the menu to bring up the Identities dialog. You should have at least one Identity defined there already, usually called *<Default>*. From this dialog, you can create and delete identities, as well as change to one of your available identities using the *Become* button.

To add a new Identity, click the *Add...* button. Enter a descriptive name for this new identity in the upper field and in the lower drop-down box, select the identity you wish to base this new identity on from your current list of identities. This allows you to have a starting point of reference when creating new identities and is quite helpful if you are creating many identities that are mostly similar to each other. Click the OK button to create the new identity.

Once created, the identity can be selected by highlighting it within the dialog in the *Tools | Identity* menu and clicking the *Become* button. As a shortcut and visual clue, there is also an identity drop-down box on Pegasus Mail's main toolbar (note that the toolbar is configurable, so the identity drop-down box might not be available to you). The identity drop-down box on the toolbar always displays the currently-selected global identity.

Once you have created and selected the identity you can go to the *Tools | Options...* menu to customize its settings. When creating a new message, Pegasus Mail will use the settings as specified by the currently-selected identity (called the *global identity*) showing on Pegasus Mail's main toolbar. Changes made to the default signature, font, and other settings for a new message will be recorded for the global identity.

Your identity is now ready for use. Use the different identities by selecting them from the main toolbar or from the *Tools | Identities* dialog, by pressing the *-become* button.

When replying or forwarding mail, you can select a non-global identity from the Reply Options and Forward dialogs and that identity will be used to generate only that reply or forwarded message. The global identity will continue to be used for new messages and so forth.

NOTE: Once you open the message editor window for a new message, a reply to a message or on a forwarded message, any global identity change is ignored for that message. So first change the identity (or select it from the "Reply Options" or "Forward Message To" dialog) and then create the message.

Automatic replies

If Pegasus Mail's companion Server product, Mercury, is installed on your system, you can create replies that will be sent out automatically any time you receive a message. These automatic replies are actually handled by the Mercury server process and thus will go out even if your own machine is turned off.

An automatic reply is simply a short message returned to the sender of incoming mail - common uses for automatic replies are to indicate that you're on holiday or out of the office, or to indicate that a message has been received and will be read in due course.

To edit your automatic reply, choose *Automatic reply...* from the *Tools* menu. Enter the text you want to send automatically in the editable area and check or uncheck the control labelled *Enable automatic replies* to determine whether or not the reply should be sent. When automatic replies are disabled, your message is stored in a different location and can be edited in the same way as when automatic replies are turned on.

Mercury will only send an automatic reply to any given address once in any 48-hour period: this prevents mail storms and stops people sending mail regularly from being deluged with autoreply notices. You can also create a file called AREPLY.KFS in your new mail directory containing a list of addresses that should never receive automatic replies, one per line.

Dialling

Pegasus Mail conforms to the *Windows Sockets* specification, which is a standard for accessing Internet-related communications protocols. Unfortunately, the Windows Sockets specification does not cover the issue of how connections should be controlled in dialup environments - it has, instead, been left up to individual implementors to do this. Unfortunately, the most commonly-used Windows Sockets implementation - the Microsoft version shipped with Windows 95 and NT - is also one of the poorest at handling dialup connections.

To work around the deficiencies of Microsoft's code, Pegasus Mail provides a number of methods you can use to control dialling and hanging up on your Internet connections. These methods are configured using the Dialling option on the Network configuration page of your preferences. Which method is most suitable for you will depend on your environment and on how you connect to the Internet. These dialling options are only available in the 32-bit version of Pegasus Mail.

1: No explicit dialling If you have a working solution, such as Duncie, installed on your system, then your Internet connections may already work correctly: if this is the case, check this control and WinPMail will not attempt to do anything special to handle dialling or hanging up on your system. This is also the proper control to check if you are connected to a local area network and do not need dialling support.

2: Run commands If you have programs you can run to control your connections, you can use this option: there are separate fields for dialling and hanging up - you can use either or both if you wish. When a command is defined in these fields, Pegasus Mail will run the command and will then wait for the command to finish before continuing to connect. Under Windows NT, the NT RASDIAL utility can be used for this purpose. Pegasus Mail also includes a neat utility by Claudio Fahey called RASDIAL95, which provides the same comprehensive access to the Microsoft telephony subsystem on Windows 95 and NT systems. RASDIAL95.ZIP is installed in the RESOURCE subdirectory of your WinPMail installation directory. It contains simple instructions on its use.

3: Use IE4/Win98 dialling functions in WININET.DLL If you have installed Microsoft Internet Explorer v4.0 or later on your system, or if you are using Windows 98, then you will have a Microsoft system component called WININET.DLL, which provides excellent dialup support. When WININET services are available, they are usually the best and cleanest way of handling your connections.

4: Don't dial, but hangup automatically using HANGUP32 HANGUP32 is a Pegasus Mail extension written by a very talented man called John Navas: it sits in the background while Pegasus Mail is running and watches when connections are made. When Pegasus Mail finishes with the connection, HANGUP32 takes over, controlling the process of shutting down the connection. This is probably the most useful option for most people, because the Microsoft Windows Sockets module can usually dial quite reliably, but cannot hangup correctly. Selecting this option installs HANGUP32 the next time the program runs. Note that if you switch to another option from HANGUP32, you should exit and restart WinPMail immediately to avoid clashes between the methods.

What's new in v3.x?

Pegasus Mail v3.x is the most major upgrade of the program since its inception, and is just loaded with new features, capabilities and fixes. Below is a list showing the most important additions in v3.x - click on any line to get a more detailed description of the new item.

New in WinPMail v3.12c

- * Bug fixes only, but many of them

New in WinPMail v3.12b

- * Bug fixes only

New in WinPMail v3.12a

- * Powerful new *Select* option for complex selection within folders
- * Telltale (new mail reporting) has been totally redesigned
- * New system messages window offers extra information
- * Filtering rules now support a logical AND operator
- * A new filtering rule action allows you to mark messages as "significant"
- * Support for sending mail using Authenticated SMTP
- * Several changes and improvements have been made to templates
- * Many, many small bug fixes and corrections

New in WinPMail v3.10 and v3.11

- * Full support for the IMAP4 protocol
- * Address completion
- * Message Templates (user-programmable forms)
- * "Resend" option for your copies to self
- * You can now "attach" an identity to any folder
- * You can now "attach" filtering rules to any folder
- * The spelling checker has been improved
- * Mounted mailboxes are now remembered between sessions
- * Many corrections and cosmetic changes
- * A new registration option for user support of the system

New in WinPMail v3.01d

- * Bug fixes only.

New in WinPMail v3.01c

- * New option to check all identities for POP3 mail
- * Noticeboard administration built-in, noticeboards heavily reworked
- * Inline display of several graphic types
- * PH directory service module redesigned
- * Attachments can now be deleted from Multipart MIME messages
- * Word wrapping enhanced for reading mail
- * HTML handling considerably improved
- * New identity options for editor, filtering rules and commandline
- * Various minor goodies
- * Lots and lots and lots of bug fixes

New in WinPMail v3.01b

- * New editor technology allows formatting and unlimited size
- * User-interface appearance heavily overhauled to be more "standard"
- * Right-click menu options in most major window types
- * Filtering rules heavily overhauled and improved
- * New plugin foldering model supports Unix mailbox files
- * Hierarchical foldering completely reworked

- * Circulation messages for distributing documents
- * Spelling checker improved, new dictionary
- * "Identity" support heavily improved and built-in
- * Simultaneous access to multiple mailboxes
- * Easier POP3/SMTP setup, new capabilities, dialling
- * Mail queue and Message draft management reworked
- * Folders, sorting and display
- * Reading mail, HTML, RTF, Annotations
- * New options for sending mail
- * Lists, selection, and the Intellimouse
- * Configurable toolbar, and toolbar options
- * Features specific to Windows 95 and NT
- * Addressbooks, and import/export options
- * Extensions, LDAP Lookup Services
- * MAPI support modules
- * Miscellaneous goodies

Bug Fixes in v3.01d

- * A problem where space calculations were incorrectly done when saving preferences has been fixed.
- * The "Toggle monospace view" command (<F12>) in the message reader now works again.
- * A problem with identity management when sending mail using the built-in SMTP transport has been corrected (messages composed using the <Default> identity could be sent using the wrong "From" field).
- * Several small problems associated with the "Change user" command on the "File" menu have been fixed.
- * A problem where the message body would be omitted when sending attachments in MHS messages has been fixed.
- * A couple of cosmetic changes in the presentation of the address book have been made.

New option to check all identities for POP3 mail

In v3.01c, a new option labelled *When checking for mail, check for all identities* has been added to the "Advanced configuration options" page of the "Network configuration" dialog. When this option is checked, clicking the "Check for POP3 Mail" button on the toolbar will cause Pegasus Mail to perform checks for every identity you have currently defined using the *Identities* option on the *Tools* menu. This provides a very quick way of checking multiple mailboxes with a single click.

You can also force Pegasus Mail v3.01c to perform this kind of "multiple identity check" even when the option is not selected in your preferences by holding down the <Ctrl> key as you click the button. If the option is currently selected in your preferences, then holding down the <Ctrl> key will force Pegasus Mail to check only your current identity.

Individual identities can be excluded from multiple identity checks by checking the *Exclude this identity from multi-identity mail checks* control in the same dialog. Pegasus Mail is also smart enough not to check for mail more than once for any given account, even if it is specified in multiple identities.

Noticeboards heavily revised

Many corrections and enhancements have been made to Pegasus Mail's Noticeboard feature. In particular -

- * A noticeboard setup wizard now guides you through the setup process the first time you click the Noticeboards button, or select the Noticeboards option on the file menu.
- * Noticeboards can be created and administered from within WinPMail using the new *New topic* and *Current topic properties* options on the Noticeboard menu.
- * Notices in noticeboards can now be annotated by anyone with post rights in the noticeboard. This particularly handy feature allows public comments to be attached to notices.
- * You can now drag messages from any folder and drop them into a noticeboard if you have post rights there.

Inline display of several graphic types

Pegasus Mail can now display GIF, Animated GIF, JPEG, BMP, EMF and some TIF files without needing an external viewer to do so. Double-clicking any graphic from these types in a multipart MIME message will now display it in the message reader window.

PH Directory service client module reworked

Pegasus Mail's PH directory service module has been totally rewritten, and now conforms to the draft specification for the PH protocol. The new module works extremely well with the Mercury PH server introduced in Mercury/NLM v1.43 and Mercury/32 v2.14, and boasts a powerful user interface similar to the LDAP directory service module.

Attachments can be deleted from Multipart messages

It is now possible to delete any section from a multipart message by right-clicking the section from the message reader's section list and choosing *Delete section*. This operation can only be performed while the message is still in your new mail folder.

Word-wrapping enhanced for message reader

With an increasing amount of badly-formatted mail appearing on the Internet from poor-quality mail clients, it has become necessary to offer multiple ways of handling very long lines in mail messages. WinPMail v3.01c offers two different ways of wrapping lines:

1: Reformatting: this is the option as it has appeared in previous versions. WinPMail attempts to "guess" how the message was intended to be laid out and reformats the data accordingly. This option is still usually the most generally-accurate method of presenting aberrant data.

2: Wrapping: in this new mode, long lines are simply chopped at the right margin and wrapped to a new line. This mode is useful for handling some special cases where the Reformatting option fails, especially mail where entire paragraphs are simply stored on a single line.

Both these options can be accessed using the *Reader* menu while reading a message.

HTML Support heavily improved

HTML is a bit of a moving target at present - it's so poorly-standardised and the quality of the HTML generated by some of the major products is so poor that it's difficult to see how it can ever become a reasonable standard for formatted mail.

Pegasus Mail v3.01c sports a heavily-redesigned HTML parser, part of an ongoing process of trying to accommodate as much of HTML as we can. The new version supports frames, animated gifs and some of the more esoteric formatting options in HTML. Under v3.01b, some syntactically incorrect messages (in particular a great many generated by Netscape Communicator) could cause the program to crash when they were read. Under v3.01c, this should no longer happen - a number of workarounds have been implemented to deal with the most common HTML errors we've encountered, and the parser is now much more forgiving.

New identity options for rules, editor and commandline

Rules: you can now create a filtering rule that sets an identity. This is useful if you need to send a reply to an automatically-filtered message which uses an identity other than your default identity. The change of identity lasts until rule processing completes or until another rule causes an identity change.

Editor: you can change the identity that will be used to send a message using the new control on the Special view of the message editor.

Commandline: you can now specify that WinPMail should choose a particular identity at startup using the new `-ID <identityname>` commandline option.

Various minor goodies

- * Hyperlinks should work in HTML mail messages
- * Ctrl+F3 can now be used to expand an address from the recently-used addresses list: simply type in a couple of characters from the address you want in the To: field of the message editor and press Ctrl+F3 to expand it.
- * Messages containing RTF data should now print properly.
- * Many windows now resize more elegantly than in previous versions
- * Next, Prev and Delete buttons now work in "triangle" messages
- * Folders can now be closed by pressing <Esc>

Lots of bug fixes

Many small and not-so-small fixes have been made to v3.01c; the major ones are:

- * V3.01b would truncate some POP3 passwords - this is fixed in v3.01c
- * The time between new mail folder updates is now correctly handled
- * Filenames containing commas are now handled correctly in attachments
- * Filenames can now be much longer in attachments
- * Scrolling in the editor is not as lightning-fast as in v3.01b
- * System-wide folders are now presented in the proper mailbox
- * Messages with very long lines are now forwarded properly.
- * Many other problems with very long lines have been corrected
- * A problem with sorting messages in the +0000 timezone has been fixed
- * Signatures are now properly restored when reopening a draft message
- * Several encryption-related problems have been fixed
- * Handling of low disk space conditions has been markedly improved, especially in POP3 downloads.
- * Next and Prev buttons now work in noticeboards
- * Mail can now be sorted in the POP3 selective download window.
- * Problems with printer initialization have been sorted out
- * [16-bit] No longer GPFs when replying to a maximized message

New editor technology

Pegasus Mail v3.0 uses a new rich text editor that supports a wide range of formatting options, including all the standard effects like bold, italic, coloured text, and so forth. The editor allows you to read and compose messages of almost any size, and provides support for reading the most common types of formatted e-mail - HTML, Text/Enriched, and MS-RTF. Users of earlier versions of Pegasus Mail will appreciate the improved word wrapping in the editor, and the fact that it is now possible to do standard partial selection of lines in messages.

New user interface and controls

We've invested enormous effort in making Pegasus Mail more "Windows-standard", by switching to standard Windows controls and tools, changing our buttons so that they "rise to the cursor", and dim when the window is not active and adding tooltips to buttons throughout the program. We've also added standard column headers in our lists, that can be clicked for sorting and dragged for resizing. The Win32 version of Pegasus Mail now sports features specific to Windows 95 and NT 4.0, including the ability to place the Pegasus Mail icon in the system tray (it even flaps its wings when you get new mail!), and property sheet pages for preferences.

Right click menus in most major window types

Pegasus Mail adds convenient right-click menu options to most of its major window types - right-clicking an item in a window now usually pops up a menu containing options appropriate to that type of item. You can also usually select a group of items then right-click on any of them to access options for the whole group.

Windows that support right-click menus include the Folder Manager window, the Folder Browser window, the Message Editor window and the Message Reader window.

Filtering rules overhauled and improved

Pegasus Mail has had the best filtering capabilities in the industry since we introduced the concept in 1991. Now, with v3.0, filtering goes a step further, with the ability to filter by date and message age, and the ability to activate a rule based on whether or not the sender of the message is a member of one of your distribution lists (useful for suppressing "spam" from known abusers, or for restricting access to your lists to members). You can also now include comments in your rule files, and the process of editing your rules has been extensively reworked to improve its clarity and simplicity.

Pegasus Mail's rule file format is now a simple textual format, which should make it easy for people to share their rule files with others, and for system administrators to create tools for easy management of rule sets.

New plugin layer for foldering

Under Pegasus Mail v3.0, folders are supported by plugin layers, rather than being items specific to Pegasus Mail. As a result, Pegasus Mail can now potentially access mail folders of almost any type without the need for conversion. Initially, Pegasus Mail ships with plugins that allow it to read Pegasus Mail v2.x folders, and to read Unix Mailbox format folders, like those generated by programs such as Pine, and Eudora (the mailbox files must have the extension ".MBX" before Pegasus Mail will see them). We plan to release a plugin supporting a special secure, encrypted and compressed format later in 1999.

If you are an existing Pegasus Mail user, Pegasus Mail v3.0 will read your v2.x folders without any effort on your part, and the folders will still be readable by Pegasus Mail v2.x afterwards. Similarly, if you wish, Pegasus Mail can read, create, and write Unix mailbox files for you too, making it easy to access your mail from other programs.

Hierarchical foldering completely reworked

The Folder Manager window under Pegasus Mail v3.0 is probably the most visible difference from previous versions. It now presents your mailbox hierarchy in a standard Windows hierarchical list. Moving around in the list is easier thanks to [+] boxes and the use of right and left arrows to expand or collapse a view. Where a tray contains a folder that has unread mail in it, that tray now displays in green to indicate this, even if the folder is within another tray at a lower level in the hierarchy. This makes it easy to find your unread mail.

You can drag your folders and trays around in the hierarchy and drop them in the places you want them to appear, making it easy and intuitive to create a hierarchy that suits your needs. You can now also create a folder any time the Folder Manager window is open simply by pressing <Ins>.

Many folders in the Folder Manager window now support right-click options to access features specific to them. V2.x users will appreciate that there is no longer a "Check tray list" command, because it's no longer ever needed.

You can also have multiple mailboxes open simultaneously in the Folder Manager window - see later for more information on this.

Circulation messages

Pegasus Mail v3.0 introduces a new type of message called a *circulation message*: in this, the message is sent to each addressee you select, in the order you select them, one after the other. As each addressee receives the message, he or she will be able to read it, then when ready, add comments and have the message forwarded automatically to the next person in the list. When the message leaves the last person on the list, it is automatically returned to the original sender with all of the comments conveniently laid out. The sender can opt to receive progress messages as each person receives and forwards the message.

As their name suggests, circulation messages are an ideal way of circulating a document or idea for comment. Future versions of Pegasus Mail will probably include other types of "workflow" message like this.

Start a circulation message by selecting *Circulation message* from the *New message* submenu of the *File* menu.

Spelling checker improved, new dictionary

The spelling checker now has an option to make it begin checking immediately, rather than waiting for you to click "Start check". If you don't regularly use multiple dictionaries, then you probably don't need the spelling checker to give you the opportunity to select dictionaries before checking, so you can check this control and save some time. Also, when you have Pegasus Mail set to spellcheck your mail automatically prior to sending, there is now an option to allow you to cancel sending the message and return to editing.

The default Pegasus Mail U.S. English dictionary has a quite limited vocabulary, and many people have asked for a new one. We've created a new US English dictionary for v3.0, but it's quite large and may run rather slower on older machines, so we decided do not include it as a standard part of the file: if you want the new U.S. English dictionary, retrieve the file `PM3USDCT.ZIP` from the site from which you downloaded Pegasus Mail v3.0.

The new dictionary is supplied as a standard feature on the CD-ROM shipped with manuals.

Identities support improved and built-in

Previous versions of Pegasus Mail included an extension (or plugin) called "Eve" that gave a limited ability to change parts of your preferences in order to simulate a different "identity". Under Pegasus Mail v3.0, this capability is now built-in to the program, and allows you to have an unlimited number of identities, each with its own complete range of settings and preferences. You can change your current identity as simply as selecting it from a list on the toolbar, and if you want to reply to or forward a message using an identity different from your current identity, then you can do so easily using the Identity controls in the reply and forwarding dialogs.

As an example of why you might want to use identities, imagine that you retrieve mail from two different POP3 service providers: under Pegasus Mail v3.0, you would simply set up an identity for each, then switch between them any time you wanted to retrieve or send mail using the settings for a particular provider. In its simplest form, an "identity" is just a way of giving a name to a particular set of preferences and settings.

To create or manage identities, choose *Identities* from the *Tools* menu.

Simultaneous access to multiple mailboxes

Ever wished you could access folders in someone else's mailbox or in another directory on your hard drive without quitting and restarting the program as that user? Under v3.0 you can. Using the *Add mailbox...* command on the Folder Manager's *Folders* menu, you can tell Pegasus Mail to list the folders in another user's mailbox or in any directory to which you have access rights. Folders found in that location will appear under a separate node in your folder list. Once you've mounted the mailbox, you can open its folders, move, view, delete or copy messages in them - in short, anything you would do with your own folders.

To add a mailbox to your folder list, choose *Add mailbox to list...* from the *Folders* menu while the Folder Manager window is the frontmost window.

Easier POP3/SMTP setup, new capabilities, dialling

Pegasus Mail v3.0 has a first time Internet Setup Wizard that guides new users through the process of filling in the information it needs to access POP3 and SMTP mail services. The Network configuration dialog has also been reorganized to make it easier and clearer.

The 32-bit version of Pegasus Mail v3.0 has support for a number of ways of controlling telephone dialling when you access the Internet via a modem, including support for user-defined programs, support for the Internet Explorer v4.x and Windows 98 dialler, and support for simple automated hangup using an extension called HANGUP32, by John Navas. We also include a neat application called RASDIAL95, by Claudio Fahey, that can be used to automate dialling and disconnection using the full Windows 95 and NT "RAS" subsystem.

New POP3/SMTP features in v3.0 include:

- * No longer performs a POP3 authentication before sending mail
- * User can opt to send mail before retrieving it (in the *Advanced options* dialog)
- * Support for the APOP authentication method for POP3

The Setup Wizard can be suppressed by system administrators if necessary using a commandline switch.

Mail queue and Message draft management reworked

Under v3.0, the *Review queued mail* and *Open saved message* options on the *File* menu now open a *modeless* window (one that can be left open on the desktop while you do other things). This greatly simplifies the process of working with mail waiting to be sent.

You can now send a message or messages in your queue at any time by clicking the *Send now* button; only the selected messages will be sent. The same applies to your draft messages - you can send them at any time without having to reload them into an editor and click the *Send* button. Messages and drafts can be copied directly into mail folders if you wish, and even *Final form* messages (messages that have been converted into a form suitable for actual distribution) can be easily read.

Folders, sorting and display

Under Pegasus Mail v3.0, sorting options and column widths are now remembered on a folder by folder basis (under previous versions there was one global setting). Sorting by date can now have timezone compensation turned on or off (when it is on, dates are converted to GMT before comparison and display).

Folders now have a *Size* column, and messages can be sorted by size.

You can now sort in ascending or descending order by repeatedly clicking the column heading control by which you want to sort. Any field can now be used for ascending or descending sort.

A new *Sort by thread* option is available on the *Folder* menu: when this is selected, the folder is sorted by subject, then sub-sorted again by reverse date. This attempts to present related messages in the order they were sent.

More "From" and "Subject" data is now displayable in folders, and you can usually edit the text displayed in these fields using the *Properties* option on the folder's right-click menu.

Messages can now be marked *Read-only*, meaning that they cannot be moved or deleted. Use the option on the right-click menu for this.

Reading mail, HTML, RTF, Annotations

Pegasus Mail v3.0 uses a new editor technology to display messages when you read them: this new technology allows it to display four distinct types of mail message:

Standard Internet text: still the best and easiest, really

Text/Enriched: a special format related to the MIME specification, supporting simple formatting, such as bold, italics, font changes and so on.

HTML: Pegasus Mail has reasonable support for HTML mail, although it currently does not support frames or animated GIFs (both will be present in the next release). HTML is often poorly implemented, so results with HTML mail may be variable. Pegasus Mail still gives you the option to use your web browser to display HTML data if you wish, but the default is to use its inline display mode. Replying to HTML mail may produce mixed results.

RTF: A non-standard option, Pegasus Mail has full support for the Microsoft RTF specification. By default now, Pegasus Mail always sends local mail (mail to other users on your system) using RTF formatting, since it supports the richest variety of formatting.

You can now suppress the "footer" printed at the bottom of mail messages using the option in the print dialog when you print your mail.

Message annotations are now easily accessible while you read your messages.

New options for sending mail

Many new options are present affecting the way mail is sent. In the descriptions below, the text in square brackets describes the preferences page where the option is found.

You can now opt to suppress the "information" sections Pegasus Mail adds to describe any attachments your messages may have. You can also opt to suppress BCC listings in the messages you send [Both in *Tools* | *Options* | *Sending mail*]

You can now opt to have the reply address settings in the reply dialog reset before each message, which makes it more useful in some environments [*Tools* | *Options* | *Message settings*]

The *Attachments* view of the message editor now has a *Size* column, and the columns can be resized. This view also has a "recently-attached files" button you can use for regularly-attached files.

RTF support: you can now paste pictures and other data into messages sent to other users on your local system (see the right-click menu for pasting pictures).

Lists, selection and the Intellimouse

Pegasus Mail's selection within lists has been modified to conform to "Windows standards". Holding down Ctrl and using the arrow keys will move the selection rectangle around, and pressing <Space> will select and unselect items in the list. Use <Shift> + the arrow keys to select a range of items in a list.

Pegasus Mail's list views now all support *live scrolling* - that is, they scroll while you drag the thumb on the scroll bar.

Pegasus Mail now supports the Microsoft Intellimouse mouse wheel in lists and editor windows.

Configurable toolbar, and toolbar options

Pegasus Mail v3.0 has a configurable toolbar. Three standard configurations are included (see the *Toolbars* (Win32) or *Button panel* (Win16) preferences page), but any layout you wish can be created by editing a simple text file. See the file `BPANEL.TXT` in the `RESOURCE` subdirectory of your v3.0 installation directory for more information on customizing your toolbar. A user interface for customizing the toolbar will be included in a future version.

Toolbar tooltips can be turned on and off using a simple preferences option. Separate settings are available for controlling tooltips in the main toolbar and in the toolbars used by the major window types in Pegasus Mail (see the preferences page for more on this).

The formatting toolbar in the message editor can be turned on and off (see the *Message editor settings* preferences page for this).

Features specific to Windows 95 and NT

The following features appear only in the Win32 version of Pegasus Mail v3.0, which will now only run under Windows 95 or later, or Windows NT 4.0 or later.

Automatic timezone determination: Pegasus Mail will get the correct timezone for your mail from the operating system, including allowances for daylight savings where applicable (this can be controlled via a checkbox on the *Advanced* preferences page).

System tray options: Pegasus Mail can place an icon in the system tray, and can optionally animate that icon (make it flap its wings) when new mail arrives. See the *Advanced* preferences page for these controls.

Dialling: The Win32 version of Pegasus Mail has a number of options available for controlling dialup TCP/IP connections. Click the *Dialling* button in the *Network configuration* preferences dialog for more on this.

Addressbooks, and import/export options

Under Pegasus Mail v3.0, all addressbooks remember their sort order, column width, and alias resolution settings on a case-by-case basis - even system-wide address books.

You can now also import and export *tab-delimited text files*: this format is easy to work with and allows your addressbooks to work easily with databases and programs such as Excel. For more information on the tab delimited format, see the addressbook help section within Pegasus Mail. Import and export options appear on the *Addressbooks* menu.

Extensions, LDAP Lookup Services

All the standard extensions supplied with previous versions of Pegasus Mail (telephone message, mail merge, MultiPOP, finger, and ph client) have been updated to the new v3.0 look and feel. Some, like the telephone message extension, have had functionality added.

Pegasus Mail v3.0 also includes an LDAP extension: LDAP is a directory protocol that is becoming more and more widely-used on the Internet. All standard LDAP lookups can be performed easily with the Pegasus Mail LDAP extension.

Extensions can now install themselves onto the standard program menus, so the telephone message extension now appears on the *New message* submenu of the *File* menu, where you would expect it to be, while the LDAP extension appears in the *Addresses* menu, along with the finger and ph clients.

MAPI support modules

Pegasus Mail v3.0 includes modules that provide support for the so-called "MAPI Specification", a Microsoft interface that supposedly allows applications like word processors to send mail. The modules supplied with v3.0 currently only provide support for sending messages, not for addressbook lookups or receiving incoming mail.

Two different versions of the MAPI specification exist - the older "Simple MAPI" specification which is used by almost everyone except Microsoft, and "MAPI 1.0", a recent renovation of the MAPI specification that is reasonably specific to Microsoft products. Pegasus Mail v3.0 supports both specifications, although the MAPI 1.0 modules require more effort to use than their Simple MAPI counterparts. In order to use the MAPI 1.0 modules, you must have installed the Windows Messaging component, and you will need to add the Pegasus Mail delivery transport to your messaging profile. Note that if you have installed Microsoft Outlook, then that product interferes heavily with the MAPI interface under Windows, and may prevent other transports from being added to the Windows Messaging subsystem.

The MAPI support is provided as a separate installer that will appear in your program group after you have installed Pegasus Mail v3.0.

Miscellaneous goodies

- * Copies to self now indicate whether or not confirmation of reading or confirmation of delivery was requested for the message.
- * You can now set a permanent BCC address that is applied to all your outgoing messages - see the *Sending mail* preferences page for this option.
- * Most dialogs and windows in the program now remember their position and size
- * While reading a message, you can select an address in the message then add it to a distribution list by right-clicking and choosing "Add selection to DList". This is particularly useful in conjunction with the new filtering trigger that checks for list membership.
- * The global folder search (choose *Find* from the *Edit* menu while the Folder Manager window is frontmost) can now search all the folders in a sub-portion of your hierarchy: simply click on a tray before initiating the search and all the folders in and below that tray in your tree will be searched.
- * If you use Mercury as a mail gateway, you can now edit and manage your Mercury automatic reply from within Pegasus Mail - choose *Automatic reply...* from the *Tools* menu.
- * You can set whitespace borders around the message editor, and change the way the cursor is placed in replies using the *Message settings* preferences page.
- * Dragging a group from the local user list window (NetWare mode) and dropping it onto a multiline editor will expand the group membership for you. This is handy if you want to create a distribution list containing all but a few of the members of an existing group.
- * Low disk space conditions are now handled much better than in previous versions.

Support for the IMAP4 protocol

Pegasus Mail now has comprehensive support for the IMAP4 protocol. IMAP4 allows you to access mail folders on a remote computer system as if they were on your local machine.

Pegasus Mail allows you to create an unlimited number of IMAP profiles and to access as many of them as you need at any time. It is possible to have multiple IMAP mailboxes online at the same time and drag/drop messages between them. An IMAP folder behaves exactly like a regular Pegasus Mail folder in any way - it can be searched, filtering rules can be applied to it and so on.

To access Pegasus Mail's IMAP features, see the *IMAP profiles* option on the *Tools* menu, or [click here](#) to jump to the help section on IMAP operation.

Attaching identities to folders

Starting with v3.10, you can now "attach" an identity to any folder or mailbox by right-clicking on that item in the Folder Manager window list.

When a folder has an identity attached to it, that identity will be the default identity when you reply to any messages in that folder. This allows you to specify different message settings (such as signatures and encryption) depending on the source of the message.

This feature is likely to be particularly useful to people who use multiple IMAP servers.

Attaching filtering rule sets to folders

Starting with v3.10, you can now "attach" mail filtering rule sets to any folder by right-clicking on that folder in the Folder Manager window list.

You can attach either a filtering rule set that is applied each time the folder is opened, or a set that is applied each time the folder is closed, or both, or neither. Any rule set created using the *Create/edit general rule set* menu option on the *Filtering rules* section of the *Tools* menu can be attached to a folder. You can attach the same rule set to multiple folders if you wish.

Spelling checker improvements

The v3.10 spelling checker now handles hyphenated words correctly and deals better with some common Internet conventions, such as enclosing a word in * characters for emphasis. It should also work substantially faster than in previous versions, and should offer a better selection of suggestions for misspellings.

Mounted mailboxes remembered between sessions

Starting with v3.10, an mailbox you have added to your folder list using the *Add mailbox to list* command on the *Folders* menu will be remembered and automatically remounted the next time you run Pegasus Mail.

For this to work correctly, you must have checked *Save desktop state between sessions* in the *General* preferences page of the *Options* choice on the *Tools* menu, and the mailbox must be showing in the list when you exit from the program (if you have removed the mailbox using the right-click *Disconnect this mailbox option*, it will not reappear in the next session).

Mailboxes mounted from floppy diskettes are not remembered between sessions.

You can now also remove any mailbox you have added in this way by right-clicking it and choosing *Disconnect this mailbox*.

Message Templates (user-programmable forms)

Pegasus Mail v3.10 includes a powerful new scripting tool that allows you to build your own mail message forms and templates. You can use this feature to create custom message editors, or to auto-generate complex replies.

Message Templates used for creating new mail messages are accessed by choosing *Templates...* from the *New Message* submenu of the *File* menu, or by pressing <Shift+F7> at any time.

To reply to a message using a template, hold down the <Shift> key as you press <R>, or as you click the *Reply* button.

Pegasus Mail ships with a couple of handy message composition templates, but has no built-in reply templates. For information on developing your own templates (which you can do easily with no more powerful tool than the simple Windows `NOTEPAD` applet), please see the file called `TEMPLATE.TXT` in the `RESOURCE` subdirectory of the directory where you installed Pegasus Mail.

Address completion

Starting with v3.10, Pegasus Mail can "complete" your addresses for you as you type them in. It compares what you have typed with addresses to which you have sent messages recently, and those contained in your addressbooks. If it finds a match, it "completes" the address for you; by typing more characters from the address you want to use, you can narrow in on the item you need. This feature is also commonly found in Web browsers, such as MSIE and Netscape.

Address completion is turned on by default for new users. Existing users can turn it on using the options on the Message Settings preferences page (select the *Tools* menu, then *Options* to access this page).

Resending your copies to self

You can now select any copy-to-self message (a copy of a message you have sent out), right-click it and choose "Resend..." from the popup menu: Pegasus Mail will create a new message editor window set up as closely as possible to the way the message was when you sent it out. Any attachments the original message had will be re-attached if the files still exist, and all the message settings used in the message will be restored. You can make any changes you wish to the message before sending it again.

Allied to this new feature is a number of improvements in the way Pegasus Mail saves your copies to self - they contain much more information and are a much better representation of what you actually sent than in previous versions of the program.

Many bug fixes, workarounds and corrections

- * The Attachments view of the message editor has been redesigned to make it simpler to use
- * The standard Windows "File Save" and "File Open" dialogs are now used everywhere
- * The Ctrl+J editor reformat command now "flows on" through a message if pressed repeatedly.
- * Sorting by thread in folders has been extensively tidied up
- * Forwarding options have been tidied up
- * Hyperlink parsing has been tidied up
- * The folder hierarchy has been made much more robust than in previous versions
- * The telltale window should now report mail more accurately

New registration option

Pegasus Mail v3.1 includes a new way for users to offer financial support for the ongoing development of the program - the registration option. Registration allows users who do not need or cannot afford a manual set to contribute US\$15 to the development of the program. In return, you can opt to be added for one year to a carefully-moderated newsletter advising of new releases and bug fixes on a periodic basis.

Registration is only available through the built-in ordering extension within the program itself (the "\$" button on the toolbar). Registration can only be paid by credit card, and does not entitle you to receive personalized technical support for Pegasus Mail (unlike manual sets, which do include technical support).

New *Select* option in folders

A new option on the *Folder* menu, *Select*, allows you to set up complex criteria for selecting messages in a folder based on any of a number of their characteristics. You can either mark the selected messages (very handy for moving them or copying them), or you can group them together at the top of your folder, where they will sort within their grouping according to your current sorting mode. This latter option is enormously handy if you just want to work with a subset of the messages in a folder.

You can also access this option by pressing Ctrl+F9 while the folder is open.

New System Messages window

Pegasus Mail v3.12 now has a new window available on its *Window* menu - *System Messages*. The program reports a considerable amount of information in this window - information that is useful, but which you don't necessarily want cluttering up your screen all the time.

Things of particular interest reported in the new window include:

- * Mail messages left on the POP3 server because they are too large
- * Messages sent
- * Comprehensive filtering results are reported

The system messages window is configured and controlled on the new *Reporting* preferences page within the program.

New mail reporting code completely reworked

Pegasus Mail v3.12 has completely rewritten new mail reporting code. Options for reporting are now on their own preferences page, *Reporting*.

The Pegasus Mail telltale window now reports how many messages you have in your new mail folder, the new mail folder of any other mailbox you have mounted, the new mail folder on any IMAP connection you have made, and new mail held on your POP3 server when you have told Pegasus Mail to count POP3 mail only instead of downloading automatically. The telltale window also only opens now when it actually has something to report. If you have previously turned off the telltale window in earlier versions because you found it intrusive, we suggest you try it again - in its new form, it's extremely useful.

For the Win32 version of Pegasus Mail, you can also have the system tray icon appearing all the time, and you can hide the Pegasus Mail taskbar icon when the program is minimized.

Finally, Pegasus Mail's new mail reporting logic now works all the time, not just when the program is minimized.

Changes to mail filtering rules

Pegasus Mail v3.12 now supports two new rule actions:

* *Logical AND* This rule action can be used to tie several rules together, ensuring that the action in the final rule is executed only if all the conditions are true.

* *Mark as significant* When messages are marked as significant, they sort above all other messages in the folder, regardless of the current sorting mechanism. This is an extremely useful way of tagging messages so that they come more readily to your attention.

Support for sending via Authenticated SMTP

Pegasus Mail v3.12 now supports recent Internet standards for the transmission of mail via Authenticated SMTP. The options controlling this appear on the *Sending via SMTP* preferences page in the new *Internet Options* dialog on the *Tools* menu.

Your ISP will be able to tell you whether or not you need to use authenticated SMTP to send mail, and if you do, will be able to tell you what username and password you should use.

Changes and fixes to Templates

- * You can now specify an identity for a message sent using a template, using the new *Set Identity = xxx* statement in your template file.
- * You can now chain templates together using a *Chain* command: when a template is executed that contains a CHAIN command, it will automatically execute the specified template when it completes normally.
- * *Attach* statements now work in templates when you do not specify that the message should be opened in a window.

Many bug fixes and minor additions

- * You can now start Pegasus Mail minimized from the startup folder reliably
- * The Internet MIME "message/rfc822" content type is now properly supported
- * Hyperlinks now work correctly in all messages
- * You can now specify the right margin for wrapping in the message reader
- * You can now hide the Pegasus Mail taskbar icon when the program is minimized.
- * You can now use Ctrl+[Plus] and Ctrl+[Minus] to control the width of the columns in the folder window.
- * A problem in v3.11 where adding a second attachment to a message could cause a crash has been fixed.
- * Several improvements have been made to the way WinPMail interoperates with the DOS version of Pegasus Mail when they are both run on the same account.
- * Fixes several problems in the way messages were forwarded in v3.11
- * Stores passwords much more securely than previous versions.

Bug fixes in v3.12b

- * A Y2K problem in rule sets that match on message date has been fixed.
- * Problems with temporary files not being deleted have been corrected
- * The Internet Setup Wizard now accepts POP3 usernames containing '@'
- * The "Deleted messages" folder now properly remembers its position and size between sessions, and can have identities and filtering rule sets attached to it.
- * Problems caused by folder entries not being deleted from STATE.PMJ when folders were deleted have been fixed.
- * Problems with the "From" field in some copies-to-self have been fixed.

There was also one very small feature addition: a new template command has been added that allows you to control the default state of the "Send message without opening an editor" control - please see TEMPLATE.TXT for more information.




Bug fixes in v3.12c




WinPMail v3.12c is a bug fix release - but it has a *lot* of bug fixes. This version represents the end of the line for the v3.x family of Pegasus Mail for Windows products - the next release will be v4.0, which will be a major redevelopment of the program. As a result, we wanted v3.12c to be the best, most reliable and stable version of Pegasus Mail we had produced to date, so we pretty much cleared all the outstanding issues we could think of. We can count over fifty changes or fixes in v3.12c: the vast majority of them are very minor, and most users have probably run into none of them, but they are there. The most important changes are:




- * A complete, working French implementation is available.
- * Support for the non-standard AUTH LOGIN SMTP authentication method.
- * Problems printing to network printers and printers where the name contains a space (such as various HP printers with USB ports) have been fixed.
- * Support for "vernacular" timezones, such as PST, EDT and so on.
- * MailMerge Extension fixed (v3.12b would generate blank messages on some systems)
- * Pegasus Mail now generates "Message-ID" headers in outgoing messages
- * Most windows can now be closed using <Esc>
- * Sites using the Win32 version only can now use long directory and usernames
- * Custom headers in replies now use a 4-digit year, and there is a new ~X option that will use whatever date format is defined in the Windows control panel
- * Some scrollbar problems when opening and closing folder trays have been fixed
- * Moving multiple messages into a closed IMAP folder should be dramatically faster in this version.
- * Filtering rules associated with an IMAP INBOX folder are now properly-applied when new mail arrives in the folder as the result of a refresh.
- * A lot of work has been done on identity selection, especially in replies to messages.
- * Problems with uuencoded data from Exchange servers containing invalid filenames (i.e, filenames containing spaces, which are not permitted in uuencoded data) have now been fixed.
- * Address autocompletion no longer interferes with pasting addresses from other sources.
- * ... and numerous other fixes and amendments.\

The message editor toolbar

The editor in Pegasus Mail has a toolbar containing commonly-used formatting options. The drop-down controls at the left of the toolbar allow you to choose specific fonts and sizes, while the buttons on the toolbar have the following functions:

-  Turn bold text on or off
-  Turn italic text on or off
-  Turn underlined text on or off

-  Turn right-aligned text on or off
-  Turn centred text on or off
-  Turn fully-justified text on or off

-  Indent the current paragraph one tab stop at the left.
-  Indent the current paragraph one tab stop at the right
-  Add a "hanging" indent to the current paragraph

Indenting and outdenting The indent buttons can be pressed multiple times to indent a paragraph by one tab stop per click. To "outdent" a paragraph - that is, to undo an indenting change - hold down the **Ctrl** key as you click the button.

Text alignment The text alignment buttons are "toggles" - that is, they change the text to whatever is the opposite of its current format... So, if you click the "Centre text" button when the current paragraph is already centred, it will revert to being regular left-flush text.

Rich text Clicking the Bold, Underline or Italic buttons sets a flag in the message that will result in it being sent in a rich text format if your settings permit this. You should be aware that not all mailers can handle rich text at present - always check with your recipients before sending them messages containing formatting. Paragraph alignment and indenting will not necessarily force the message to be sent in a rich text format. Not all text formatting can currently be stored in draft messages. Pegasus Mail can be told never to send rich text mail using the options on the [Sending Mail preferences page](#).

Downloading Pegasus Mail from the Internet

Pegasus Mail is free software, and can be downloaded from any of the following official download sites on the Internet:

Via FTP

- risc.ua.edu, in /pegasus (North American users)
- ftp.let.rug.nl in /pegasus (European users)
- ftp.usm.maine.edu in /pegasus (North American users)
- pegasus.topnz.ac.nz in /pegasus (Asia and Pacific users)

Via Web Browsers

- <http://risc.ua.edu/pegasus>
- <http://ftp.let.rug.nl/pegasus>
- <ftp://ftp.maine.edu/pegasus>
- <ftp://pegasus.topnz.ac.nz/pegasus>

Pegasus Mail is also available from many other sites on the Internet. The official sites are always guaranteed to have the most up-to-date versions of the program for download.

You can also visit our web pages for more information

- <http://www.pmail.gen.nz>
- <http://www.pmail.com>

IMAP Support in Pegasus Mail

See also: [Defining an IMAP profile](#), [IMAP troubleshooting](#)

IMAP is an Internet protocol that allows you to access mail folders on a remote computer system. There are several versions of IMAP, but the most widely-used version these days is called *IMAP version 4*, or IMAP4. Pegasus Mail only supports IMAP4 servers and will not work with older servers.

To access a remote IMAP mailbox in Pegasus Mail, you use the *IMAP Profiles* option on the *Tools* menu to create a *profile*: a profile contains the name of the host computer where the mail folders reside, your login name and password for that machine, and a few other pieces of information.

Defining an IMAP profile

Once you have created a profile, it will be remembered from session to session and you can connect to it simply by selecting it in the *IMAP Profiles* dialog and clicking the *Connect* button. Pegasus Mail will open the Folder Manager window and will create a new root mailbox entry there, then it will login to the IMAP server you have defined and get a list of the folders available on that server. These folders will appear in the Folder Manager window list and can be manipulated and used just like any other folder within Pegasus Mail. This process of connecting to an IMAP server and presenting its mailbox view is called *mounting* the mailbox in technical terms.

You can create as many profiles as you wish, and you can have as many IMAP profiles mounted in your folder view at once as you wish. There is no reason why you cannot mount two IMAP mailboxes on completely different systems and drag and drop messages between their folders. Only one copy of a profile can be mounted at a time - you cannot create a second copy of an IMAP mailbox in your folder list if it is already mounted there.

To finish an IMAP session and terminate the connection to the IMAP server (or *dismount* the mailbox), right-click on the root entry for the mailbox you want to dismount and choose *Remove this mailbox*.

IMAP4

IMAP stands for "*Internet Message Access Protocol*", or "*Interactive Mail Access Protocol*", depending on which standards documents you read. It defines a set of methods that a client program can use to access mail folders on a remote computer system. It differs from the *POP3 protocol* in that it allows you to access all your mail, instead of just your new mail; it also allows you to organize your folders into hierarchies and view them as if they were actually present on your computer. IMAP is inherently an *online* protocol - that is, you need to be connected all the time you are accessing your remote mailbox.

The IMAP protocol has a long and extremely muddy history: it has been through numerous incompatible revisions and political wrangles, and it is not until the last couple of years that it has become relatively standardised, as IMAP version 4, or *IMAP4*. An extremely dense, obscure and complex protocol, IMAP is very unevenly implemented from server to server, and using it is seldom completely trouble-free. Regrettably, for all its difficulty and weaknesses, it's still the only really viable protocol available for this kind of remote folder access.

Pegasus Mail implements the IMAP4rev1 protocol as defined in RFC2060.

Protocol

A *protocol* is simply the set of rules that determines how two systems interact. On the Internet, protocols control the way that a client program will interact with a server to perform a task. Protocols are the means by which complex tasks are handled in an orderly, step-by-step manner - in fact, we use them all the time in real life: when you pick up the phone and say "Hello", you are using a protocol for answering the phone. If you really want to confuse and upset someone, try picking up the phone and saying nothing: the person at the other end will be bewildered by this, because you are not following the expected protocol (actually, don't try this too often - it's a good way to lose friends).

On the Internet, protocols are defined in standards documents that are rather oddly called "RFCs" - oddly, because "RFC" means "Request For Comments"... You might expect that by the time something became a standard, you'd no longer be requesting comments about it. Still, that's the Internet for you - a strange place at the best of times.

Defining an IMAP Profile

See also: [IMAP support in Pegasus Mail](#)

An IMAP profile contains the information Pegasus Mail needs to establish a connection to your remote mailbox.

Profile name: The name Pegasus Mail should display for this entry in the IMAP Profiles dialog box and in the Folder Manager window. You can call your profile entry anything you wish.

IMAP Server address: The Internet name of the machine to which Pegasus Mail should connect in order to access your remote mailbox. The machine must be running a piece of software called an *IMAP4rev1 server* - ask your ISP or network administrator to confirm that this piece of software is available on the machine before trying to connect to it. You can enter either a name (like *myhost.mydomain.com*) or an IP address (like *225.198.64.37*) in this field.

Server port: This is, if you like, the number of the socket on the remote machine where Pegasus Mail should "plug in" to access the server. In most cases, this should be left at its default value, 143, but on rare cases, your ISP or network administrator may tell you to use a different port number.

Timeout: This controls how long Pegasus Mail should wait for responses on your network before assuming that a problem has occurred. For more information on timeouts, click [here](#).

Login name: The name Pegasus Mail should use to login to the server.

Password: The password matching the login name you gave. When you type in your password, it will display as asterisks. Type the password in twice, once in each of the fields provided, so that Pegasus Mail can check that you have typed it correctly.

*** HINT:** You can leave any of the username, the password or the server address blank, and Pegasus Mail will prompt you for them when you connect using the profile.

Mailbox reference: This field is not usually required, but some servers may require assistance in locating the directory where your mail folders are located. For example, on some unix IMAP servers, you may need to give the path to your mail directory, as *~myname/Mail*, in this field. In general, you should only enter a value in this field if instructed to do so by your ISP or network administrator.

Periodically update the INBOX view "INBOX" is the name most IMAP servers give to the folder where new and unread mail is placed on arrival. If you want Pegasus Mail to check this INBOX folder periodically to see if new mail has arrived for you, tick this control and enter a number of seconds between checks in the field labelled *every xx seconds*. Performing periodic checks requires a TCP/IP connection, so if you are using a dialup link to the Internet, you will need to experiment to see whether this option is useful to you. You should generally not set a periodic check period shorter than fifteen seconds.

This server supports folders within folders: Some IMAP servers will allow you to create mail folders inside other mail folders along with the messages they contain, while some will not. Servers that do not allow folders within folders will create trays that can contain folders, just like Pegasus Mail's standard folder view. Checking this control helps Pegasus Mail to work out how it should go about creating folders for you on the server. At the time of writing, the following common IMAP servers **do** support folders within folders (i.e., this control should be ticked if you are using one of these servers): Netscape IMAP Server, Microsoft Exchange IMAP Server, Novell GroupWise IMAP Server, Cyrus IMAP Server. Most unix-based IMAP servers, especially the University of Washington UW-IMAPD reference server **do not** support folders within folders, and hence this control should be left unticked if you are accessing one of these servers.

Pegasus Mail displays a folder that can contain other folders as a hybrid item in its folder manager window - it looks like a regular mail folder icon (three stacked letters) but has the [+] toggle control that allows you to see the other folders it contains. Double-clicking one of these hybrid folders will open it and display its messages, as will highlighting it and clicking the open button. Use the [+] toggle or the left/right arrow keys to display any other folders that may be nested inside the item. You can also right-click the entry and select *Expand or collapse entry* to display the contents of the folder without actually opening it.

Always connect to this profile at startup: If this control is checked, Pegasus Mail will mount this profile in your Folder Manager window automatically each time you run the program.

Only get folder status for INBOX when connecting Usually when you connect to an IMAP server, Pegasus Mail will ask the server for status information about each of your folders. It does this in order to present you with the total number of messages and unread messages in each folder. Processing these status requests can be quite slow, especially across dialup links: if you are finding that it takes a long time to connect to your IMAP mailbox, or if you only want to make a quick check for new mail, tick this control and Pegasus Mail will only ask for status on the server's INBOX (or new mail folder). This can result in a marked improvement in performance when connecting, at the price of not knowing how many messages are in any of your IMAP folders except your INBOX.

IMAP Troubleshooting

The IMAP protocol is large, complex and dense, and offers considerable scope for problems. Many IMAP servers have unusual or even sometimes incorrect implementations of the IMAP protocol standards. This section covers some of the more common problems you might encounter when using IMAP support.

**** How do I send mail using IMAP?***

You don't. IMAP is only a protocol for accessing folders and does not provide any facility for sending mail. To send mail, you need to use the SMTP protocol - so, simply fill out your e-mail address and the *Settings for sending mail* in the Network Configuration preferences page. You do not need to fill in the *Settings for receiving mail* section if you only access your mail via IMAP, but there is equally nothing to prevent you from using both IMAP mailboxes and POP3 mailboxes simultaneously.

**** I can't connect to the IMAP server I've specified.***

- Make sure that you have entered the IMAP Server address correctly
- Make sure that there is actually some IMAP Server software running on that machine
- Make sure that the TCP/IP port is correct - the default is 143, but some systems may use other values. Consult the machine's administrator to find the proper port value.
- Make sure that the IMAP Server is an *IMAP4rev1* server - this is important.
- Pegasus Mail uses only the simple LOGIN command to login to the server. In rare cases, you may encounter servers that will only accept encrypted or secure logins. In this case, you will need to see if the system administrator will enable normal logins.

**** When I create a folder, I can't create other folders within it.***

- Make sure that *This server supports folders within folders* is checked in the profile definition for the server you are accessing.

**** When I open a folder, all the messages are from unknown with no subject***

- You are probably using the Novell GroupWise 5.5 IMAP server, which responds incorrectly to some of the commands sent by Pegasus Mail. Contact Novell to see if there is a patch for their server to correct this problem.

**** All other problems***

- Diagnosing IMAP problems is complex, but Pegasus Mail provides a powerful tool to help you do it. Add **-Z 32** to the Pegasus Mail commandline (note that there is a space between the Z and the 3). This puts Pegasus Mail into TCP/IP debugging mode the next time it is run. In this mode, it will create comprehensive transcripts of all the data exchanged between it and the server to which it is connecting. Generate the problem you are experiencing, then exit from Pegasus Mail. In your home mailbox directory, you will find a number of files with the extension .WPM: these are text files that contain the transcripts of each session opened with a server. Locate the transcript file that was generated at the time the error occurred, and send it with your manual license number to tech-support@pmail.gen.nz.

Attaching Identities to Folders

See also: [Identities](#); [The Folder Manager Window](#)

Pegasus Mail allows you to associate a particular [identity](#) with any of your folders; then, when you forward or reply to a message from that folder, the settings from the associated identity will be used for the message instead of the current default identity.

To see why you might use this feature, consider the situation where you have filtering rules that move all mail from a particular mailing list into a folder. You may wish to ensure that particular settings (such as your signature, or the use of MIME features) are applied in a particular way when you reply to messages from that list. By associating an identity that has these settings with the folder into which the mail is filtered, you can ensure that the proper settings are always used, no matter what default identity is currently selected.

To associate an identity with a folder, right-click the folder in the [Folder Manager Window](#), then select *Set default identity for entry*. You can also associate an identity with a mailbox entry in the Folder Manager Window: when you do this, the identity will be used for all folders in that mailbox, even ones created after you make the selection.

Message Templates

Imagine that you're the web master for your Internet site; you receive a huge amount of mail for much of which the answer is essentially the same... You laboriously reply to the message, remove the pieces you don't want, type in your canned response, then send the message. Wouldn't it be good if there was some way of automating all of this? Well, there is -- Message Templates.

A Message Template is simply a script that tells Pegasus Mail how to compose a mail message. The template script commands allow you to set any address or feature field, include the original message for replies (or a portion of the message), change or modify addresses, add attachments and generally give you complete control over the shape of your automatically-generated message. What's even better, you can define variables in templates: when you use the template, Pegasus Mail will prompt you for values for the variables it contains; the script language can then take the values you enter, manipulate them, and insert them seamlessly into the generated message.

Using a message template, you can generate a complex mail message and send it with only a couple of keystrokes.

[Types of templates, and how to create them](#)

[Using templates within Pegasus Mail](#)

[The template script language](#)

Types of templates, and how to use them

Pegasus Mail supports two types of templates - those used to create new messages from scratch, and those used to create replies to messages. Template files are simply plain text files containing template script language commands, one per line.

Templates used to create new messages have the extension .PM5; the name portion can be anything you wish.

Templates used to create replies to messages have the extension .PM6; once again, the name portion can be anything you wish.

For both types of template, the script language's TITLE command must be the first line in the file, so that Pegasus Mail can show the name in its selector window. Pegasus Mail will not burrow through a template file looking for a TITLE command if it is not on the first line.

Template files can be located in your home mailbox directory, or may be placed in the same directory as the Pegasus Mail executable program, in which case they become *system-wide* and are made available to all users running that copy of the program. There is no effective limit on the number of templates you can define.

For now, in order to create a template file you must use a text editor of some kind - for instance, the Windows NOTEPAD applet. If you use NOTEPAD, make sure that the *Wordwrap* option is turned off - each line in a template file must contain a single command and you cannot run lines together. Future versions of Pegasus Mail may include a user-interface for creating template files.

Using templates within Pegasus Mail

You can create a new message using a template by selecting *Template...* from the *New Message* submenu of the *File* menu. This will open a dialog listing all the templates available on your system. Select the template you want to use by highlighting it and clicking *Open*, or by double-clicking it. A window will open prompting you for any variables the template uses; at this point, you can choose whether to open a new message editor window filled out with the message created by the template, or simply to send the message without further ado.

You can use a template to create a reply to a message in one of two ways:

- 1: Right-click the message and choose "Reply using template..." from the popup menu
- 2: Highlight the message, then hold down <Shift> as you press the "Reply" button, or else hold down <Shift> and press the R key.

The message template script language

The script language used by Pegasus Mail templates is very simple. Each command in the file must appear on a single line of its own -- commands may not wrap lines, nor may more than one command appear on a single line. Lines starting with \, * ; or # are treated as comments and are ignored.

Command substitutions: practically any string parameter to a script command can contain command substitutions: these are special character sequences that are replaced by variables or other information when they are encountered. [Click here](#) for a list of the substitutions recognized by Pegasus Mail.

The following commands are valid in template scripts: click on any item for a complete description of its use and syntax.

<u>title</u>	Set the title for a template script
<u>helpfile</u>	Set the help file for a template script
<u>picture</u>	Add a picture to the variable prompt dialog
<u>text</u>	Add a line of informational text to the prompt dialog
<u>string</u>	Create a string variable for the script
<u>set</u>	Set a message field or variable value
<u>insert</u>	Write a formatted line into the message body
<u>include</u>	Include a file or the original message body
<u>attach</u>	Attach a file to the message
<u>extract</u>	Extract elements from an e-mail address
<u>lookup</u>	Look up an item from a list using a key value

The following command substitutions are recognized in template scripts; note that some of these differ slightly from the substitutions used in user-defined gateways.

<code>~vvariable_name~</code>	The current value of a variable
<code>~z</code>	A single newline (CR/LF)
<code>~f</code>	The "from" field of the original message
<code>~s</code>	The "subject" field of the original message
<code>~r</code>	The preferred reply address for the message
<code>~kfieldname~</code>	Any field from the original message
<code>~n</code>	The current user's basic username
<code>~i</code>	The current user's Internet e-mail address
<code>~8</code>	The current user's username truncated to 8 chars
<code>~p</code>	The current user's personal name preference
<code>~d</code>	A random integer expressed as 4 hex digits
<code>~y</code>	The current date and time in RFC822 format
<code>~%name%</code>	The value of environment variable %name%
<code>~lname~l</code>	The user's address looked up from a synonym file
<code>~a</code>	The Pegasus Mail executable directory
<code>~h</code>	The current user's home mailbox
<code>~w</code>	The current user's new mailbox
<code>~~</code>	A single tilde (~).

`title <string>`

Set the title for the script file. **string** can be any string up to 50 characters in length, and can contain all command substitutions except for variables, which are not defined at the time this command is processed.

```
helpfile <filename> [section]
```

Set the help file which should be accessed when the user clicks the Help button in the variable prompt dialog. **filename** should be a full reference to any valid Windows Help file (*.HLP) on your system, and may contain all command substitutions except for variables, which will have not been defined at the time this command is processed. **section** is an optional integer value that indicates the context help section within the help file that should be presented when the help button is pressed. If it is absent, section 0, the table of contents, is presented.

```
string <name> ["Default"] ["Prompt"] [len] [flags]
```

Define a variable for use within the script. A maximum of 20 variables may be defined for any script. **name** is the name for the variable; it must not contain spaces, and is not case-sensitive (so var1 and VAR1 are considered the same). All the parameters following the **name** parameter are optional and can be omitted if you wish. **default** is a string which should be used as a default value for the variable. If it contains spaces or special characters, it must be enclosed in quotes. If this parameter is omitted, the default value is an empty string. **prompt** is the string Pegasus Mail should place next to the editing field in the variable prompt dialog. If omitted or zero-length, Pegasus Mail will not prompt the user for a value for this variable. **len** is an integer defining the maximum allowable length of this variable. If omitted, the default is "no limit". **flags** defines the format and type of the variable: the following flag values are available - **multiline** (creates a multi-line variable); **address** (creates an e-mail address variable); **filename** (creates a filename variable); **password** (creates a password variable); **list** (creates a list - [click here](#) for more details) **uppercase** (specifies that the variable must be all uppercase characters). Only **uppercase** may be used with other values.

Creating LIST variables

When you use the **LIST** flag in a **STRING** statement, you create a variable that has a list of possible values from which the user can select. LIST variables require that you provide a **DEFAULT** value for the variable, which contains the list of possible values the variable can have. The first character in the default value should be the character used to separate the list items from each other, and the remainder of the default value should be the items, separated by that character.

Example: you want to allow the user to select from the values "Red", "Green" and "Blue": your **string** statement would look like this:

```
string v1 ";Red;Green;Blue" "Select a colour" 0 list
```

```
set <field> = <"value">  
or set variable <variable_name> = <"value">
```

The first form of this command sets a field within the mail message being generated to the specified value. **field** may be one of the following:

to, cc, bcc, reply-to, subject (all take a string value)
urgent, confirm-reading, confirm-delivery, copyself, mime ("Y" or "N")
header (a fully-formed e-mail header including the keyword)
volatile (forces the message to be written to final form immediately)
encrypted ("encryptor_name", "password", "flags") [click here](#) for details

The second form of this command sets the value of any defined variable.

Both forms of this command support all command substitutions for the **value** parameter. To copy the value of one variable to another, use an expression containing the ~v command substitution, like this:

```
set variable v1 = "~vv2~"
```

```
insert <"string">
```

Write data into the body of the message being generated. **string** can contain any command substitution: if it does not contain a ~z substitution to force a line break, then the next **insert** command will write data onto the same line in the body. A single **insert** command may not insert more than 1024 characters into the message body.

```
include <filename> [count] [flags]
or include message [count] [flags]
```

Include either a text file, or the body from the message to which a reply is being generated. The text from the file or message is included as-is into the message body - command substitutions are not performed on the included data. The **filename** parameter may contain any command substitutions. If **count** is present and non-zero, only that many lines of the included file or the body of the included message will be read. **flags** can be any combination of the following values:

quoted	"Comment-out" the included text using "> "
noheaders	If the file is a message, omit its RFC822 headers
keyheaders	If the file is a message, include only "significant" headers
nobody	If the file is a message, omit the message body
message	Only valid for files: the file is an RFC822 message


```
attach <filename> [type] [encoding] ["Desc"]
```

Attach a file to the generated message. Only **filename** is a mandatory parameter - the others can be omitted and are sensibly defaulted. Any valid command substitution can be used in the filename. If the filename contains spaces, it must be quoted. **type** is any string describing the type of the file - for instance, "RTF_FILE". It must not contain spaces and is not constrained to the list of possible values inside Pegasus Mail itself. **encoding** is an integer value that specifies how the file should be encoded for transfer; the following values are defined - 0 (Pegasus Mail decides), 1 (No encoding - very dangerous), 2 (ASCII text), 3 (UUencoding), 4 (BinHex 4.0) and 5 (Basic MIME encoding). Unless you are sure of what you are doing, use 0 for this field. **desc** is a textual description of the file; it may contain any text, including spaces, and is truncated at 63 characters.

picture <flags> <filename>

Add a picture at the top of the variable prompt dialog. The picture specified by **filename** must be a Windows BMP file in 16 or 256 colours: owing to quirks in the way Windows handles 256 colour bitmaps, we strongly recommend that you use 16-colour bitmaps if your display runs in 256 colour mode or lower. For the Win16 version of Pegasus Mail, the bitmap must not be larger than 60,000 bytes. You may use any command substitution in the filename parameter. The bitmap is centred horizontally in the display and the dialog will adjust size to fit the vertical dimensions of the image. Exactly one image may be added to the dialog.

flags will be used in future to offer extra formatting options. For now, it is unused and should be set to zero.

Note: if **filename** contains spaces or special characters, it must be enclosed in quotes.

```
text <flags> <"string">
```

Add a line of descriptive text to the dialog presented to prompt for script variables. The line of text is added above any variable editing fields, and below any picture defined using a picture command. You may specify up to 10 lines of descriptive text, and each line may contain any valid command substitution. The **flags** parameter will be used in future, but should currently be set to zero.

To introduce a blank line between groups of lines, use a **text** statement with an empty quoted string - like this: **text ""**.

```
encrypted "encryptor", "password", flags
```

When encrypting a template message, use the `encrypted` parameter to the `set` command. **encryptor** is the name of the module which should be used for encryption - to use the Pegasus Mail built in encryptor, use the name **builtin**. **password** is the password for the message - this can be up to 96 characters in length. **flags** controls the type of encryption performed; to encrypt a message, set it to 1; to add a digital signature to the message, set it to 4; to perform both operations, set it to 5.

```
extract address <var1> <var2>
extract text <var1> <var2>
extract user <var1> <var2>
extract domain <var1> <var2>
```

Extract a component from an e-mail address. **var1** refers to the variable containing the address to be manipulated. **var2** is the variable where the result of the manipulation should be placed - it can be the same as var1.

```
extract address yields the minimum form of the e-mail address
extract text yields the personal name field from the address
extract user yields the simple user name portion of the address
extract domain yields the domain portion of the address
```

```
lookup "string" <var1> <var2> <var3>
```

Attempt to locate the string **string** in the list variable **var1**; if a match is found, note the position in the list where the item was matched, then copy the item at the same position in the list variable **var2** into the variable **var3**. For more information on list variables, [click here](#). It is an error for either **var1** or **var2** to be anything other than a list variable. If **string** cannot be found in **var1**, variable **var3** is not changed.

Example: list variable **v1** contains "Monday", "Tuesday" and "Wednesday"
list variable **v2** contains "Open", "Closed" and "Open".

The command `lookup "Tuesday" v1 v2 v3` will result in variable **v3** containing the value "Closed".

A common form of this command will use the current value of **var1** as the **string** parameter, using the command substitution `~vvar1~`.

Setting a password for your mailbox

VERY IMPORTANT!! Please read this section carefully: the author of Pegasus Mail cannot be held responsible for breaches of security on your network, so it is very important that you understand the level of protection that is actually available to you.

If you are running in an environment for which Pegasus Mail has a specific Network support module, you can normally use the password protection options of the network to protect your mailbox. In environments of this kind, such as Novell NetWare, the level of password protection offered by Pegasus Mail is very strong.

In environments for which Pegasus Mail has no specific network support, you can still add a password to control access to your mailbox, but the protection it offers you may be more limited. Pegasus Mail has to store the information it needs in order to validate your password somewhere, which means that anyone with the ability to modify files in your mailbox directory may be able to bypass the password you have set.

In environments such as Windows NT, where the operating system provides security facilities to control who can access your mail directories, the password scheme used by Pegasus Mail can be quite reliable. In environments where the operating system provides less or no backing security, Pegasus Mail's password scheme can often be circumvented.

Specific cases:

* *Windows NT Server 4.x:* The directory permissions on your mailbox should be set so that anyone can Add files to the directory (in order to deliver mail), but only you can view, change or remove the files that are there. With these permissions in place, Pegasus Mail's password scheme provides good security.

* *Windows 95/98 Peer-to-peer Networking:* The operating system provides no effective security. Pegasus Mail's password scheme is vulnerable and can be bypassed. Do not rely on it to protect your mailbox from prying eyes.

* *A single computer running Windows with multiple Pegasus Mail users:* The operating system provides no security at all. Pegasus Mail's password scheme can be easily bypassed and offers little security of any kind.

* *Other cases:* If other users can add files to your mailbox directory but cannot change or remove the files that are already there, then Pegasus Mail's password scheme will provide you with good levels of security. If other users can change or delete files that already exist in your mailbox directory, then Pegasus Mail's password scheme will not provide you with effective security.

Reporting preferences

This preferences page controls the way Pegasus Mail reports information to you, most particularly about new mail as it arrives on your system.

[New mail reporting](#)

[System messages and logging](#)

New mail reporting

See also: [System messages and logging](#)

The options in this section control the methods Pegasus Mail uses to advise you that you have new mail. There are three separate options you can enable, each of which works independently of the others: one option or combination of options will probably suit you better than the others.

Notify of new mail using a floating telltale window When you check this option, Pegasus Mail will report the arrival of new mail by popping up a small window above all other windows in your system. This small window, or "telltale", reports the number of new messages available in each source known to Pegasus Mail - this includes your new mail folder, the new mail folder of any other mailboxes you have mounted, your POP3 server, and IMAP folders you have mounted in your folder list.

Place an icon in the Windows System Tray (Win32 version only) When this control is checked, Pegasus Mail will add its icon to the Windows system tray when you minimize it. You can reactivate Pegasus Mail at any time by double-clicking the system tray icon. This option has three sub-options:

Animate the icon when new mail arrives The system tray icon will flap its wings when you have new mail (we think this looks pretty neat). If the telltale window (see above) is disabled, right-clicking the system tray icon will open the telltale with a report about the new mail waiting for you.

Only display the icon when Pegasus Mail is minimized When this control is checked, the system tray icon will only be added to the system tray when the program is minimized to the task bar. If you have many system tray icons, you may prefer this effect.

Hide the Pegasus Mail taskbar entry when minimized When this control is checked, the regular Pegasus Mail button on the Windows taskbar will be hidden when the program is minimized, leaving only the system tray icon to indicate that it is running. Enabling this option saves space on the task bar, but means that you cannot use Alt+Tab to switch back to Pegasus Mail - you can only switch back by double-clicking the system tray icon.

Play a new mail alert sound When you check this control, Pegasus Mail will play whatever sound you choose when new mail arrives. The sound can be any valid Windows .WAV file on your system. You can select the sound Pegasus Mail should use by clicking the *Select sound* button, and test the currently-selected sound by clicking the *Test* button.

Only play the sound if Pegasus Mail is minimized If you find the sound annoying when you are actually working within Pegasus Mail, check this control and the alert sound will only play when mail arrives while Pegasus Mail is minimized to the Windows task bar.

System messages and logging

See also: [New mail reporting](#)

Pegasus Mail keeps a running log of events that occur while it is running - you can inspect this log at any time by choosing *System Messages...* from the *Window* menu. This group of controls manages the behaviour of the System Messages window and the way event information is reported to you.

System message reporting level This controls the verbosity of the information reported in the System Messages window. Level 0 disables reporting altogether, while level 5 is typically used to report low-level program status information. There is usually no reason to adjust this control from its default level 3 setting. At level 3, Pegasus Mail reports useful things, such as the results of mail filtering operations and POP3 downloads.

Show System Message window after applying filtering rules If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will automatically open the System Message window any time [filtering rules](#) are applied to a folder and affect at least one message. This is a useful way of seeing at a glance what actions the filtering system has taken with your messages.

Keep a log of messages sent (in SYSLOG.PM file) When this control is checked, Pegasus Mail will create a log entry every time you send a mail message. The log entry contains detailed information about the recipient, subject and message settings used for the message, and is stored in a file called SYSLOG.PM in your home mailbox. SYSLOG.PM uses a tab-delimited format designed to be imported into database programs or spreadsheets for analysis. The file will be created automatically if it does not exist, and will continue to grow until you explicitly delete or edit it.

Selecting messages

"I want to select all the messages from David that are older than 15 days, don't have any colour set on them, and aren't marked as urgent"

How often have you found yourself in a situation where you want to perform a complex selection operation like this? If you've ever needed to do it, then you've **really** needed it - and this screen allows you to perform this kind of search. Using this option, you can select messages in a folder based on arbitrarily complex sets of rules. You can either simply select messages (useful if you want to move them or delete them), or more powerfully, you can take the selected messages and have them sort together at the top of the folder as a group: this facility allows you to gather together messages based on complex relationships and manipulate them as a group.

Although the screen probably looks rather intimidating, the process of setting up a complex selection is really very simple: you just create *selectors*, or rules that will either match or not match specific messages, then click the *Select* button. You can have as many selectors as you need, and you can link selectors together (so that more than one condition must be true before a match is made).

To create a selector, simply click on one of the buttons on the left-hand side of the window. You can select messages based on their addressing, subject field, age, size, colour, or message attribute; or you can simply select messages containing any piece of text you choose. Each of the selector buttons opens a small editor window where you enter the condition that must be true for the match to occur. These editor windows are simple to use. When you click the OK button in the editor window, your selector will be added to the list of selectors at the right of the window.

Linking selectors If you need to specify a match that depends on more than one selector being true (for instance: "Message is smaller than 20000 bytes" and "Message is older than 14 days") then click the *And* button after you add each selector. This will add an *And* line in the list of selectors showing that the selectors are joined together. If you do not use *And* lines to connect selectors, then any selector that matches a message will select that message.

Negating selectors If you want to negate a selector (for instance, "Select messages that are not from david"), then highlight the selector in the list and click the *Not* button. Clicking the *Not* button again will reverse the condition.

Saving and loading selector lists The selector list you create is remembered each time you open this window during a session, so you can re-use a selector set on different folders without having to re-enter it. If you want to save a selection set so that you can use it again in future, simply click the *Save* button when you have finished assembling it, and give it a filename. You can re-load a selector set you have previously saved at any time by clicking the *Open* button and choosing the file.

Selection actions The two radio buttons underneath the selector list allow you to choose what Pegasus Mail should do with messages that get selected by your selector set. *Highlight all matching messages found in folder* simply marks the messages, ready for any folder operation that works on multiple messages, such as *Move*, *Copy* or *Delete*. *Sort matching messages to top of folder* will re-sort the folder so that the selected messages are placed at the top of the folder above all other messages. The selected messages are sorted using the current sorting option for the folder.

Internet options

Pegasus Mail contains all you need to send and receive mail from the Internet, either from a LAN connection, or using a dial-up connection to an Internet Service Provider. In order to handle your Internet mail for you, Pegasus Mail typically needs some information about you, and the machines it needs to contact on your behalf. Pegasus Mail's Internet Mail support has a rich range of features, covered in the sections below.

[Overview of Internet Mail operation](#)

[General Internet Mail settings](#)

[Receiving mail via the POP3 protocol](#)

[Sending mail via the SMTP protocol](#)

[Dialling control](#)

[How to retrieve and send mail using Pegasus Mail](#)

Advanced topics:

[Troubleshooting](#)

[Accessing multiple remote mailboxes - MultiPOP](#)

[Windows Sockets configuration issues](#)

Overview of Internet Mail Operation

Internet mail is based on a concept called *store and forward* - that is, the message is received by a system on your behalf, and stored there until you are ready to receive it, at which time it is forwarded to you. Mail programs such as Pegasus Mail are responsible for approaching larger machines (called *servers*) and asking them to store a message (send it), or to forward a message (receive it). It is the process of storing and forwarding mail that allows you to turn your computer off, or disconnect your Internet session - without store and forward, if your machine was unavailable, there would be nowhere to deliver the mail.

The Internet is simply a whole lot of telephone cables: data gets transferred across these telephone cables between computers... Now, imagine what happens when a person in England makes a telephone call to a person in China: unless the two people have a language in common, they won't be able to understand each other... The same is true with computers: in order to understand each other, they need to talk the same language. On the Internet, these languages are called *protocols* - they are the rules that control how different systems communicate with each other.

Internet electronic mail is governed by a number of these protocols, but the two most commonly-used are POP3 and SMTP. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, and is the language two computers use when one wants to retrieve a mail message from a mailbox located on the other. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, and is the language two computers use when one wants to send a mail message to the other. Practically all Internet mail programs, Pegasus Mail included, support these two protocols.

General Internet mail settings

Your e-mail address is Enter your electronic mail address here. Your electronic mail address will usually be in the form *username@host.domain* - enter the whole address here.

TCP/IP timeout settings - This controls how long Pegasus Mail should wait for responses from remote computers before deciding that there has been a connection failure and giving up: click [here](#) for more information.

Easy setup, step by step This option will start the Pegasus Mail Internet Setup Wizard, a series of windows that take you step by step through the process of entering the information Pegasus Mail needs in order to handle your Internet e-mail. If you are new to the Internet, we strongly suggest you use this option to setup Pegasus Mail. You can use the setup wizard to configure Pegasus Mail the first time you run it, or to change your existing information if you ever need to do so.

[Return to the Internet Options help page](#)

Receiving mail via the POP3 protocol

The entries in this screen control the way Pegasus Mail will download new mail for you via the Internet's POP3 protocol.

General settings for receiving mail via POP3

POP3 host The name of the machine from which Pegasus Mail should retrieve your new mail. The format of 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. WinPMail only wants your username in this field, not your address - if what you have entered here contains an '@' symbol, then it is probably incorrect.

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.

Advanced POP3 settings

Connect to POP3 server on TCP port The TCP/IP port on which the server listens for your connections. The default for this field is 110, which is the port defined by the POP3 standard. On rare occasions, your POP3 server may listen for connections on a different port number, in which case you would enter that port number here. *You should only change this value if advised to do so by your service provider, network administrator, or by Pegasus Mail technical support.*

Do not download mail larger than x KB 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.

Note: when a message is too large to be downloaded, Pegasus Mail will create an entry in the *System Messages* window advising you of this fact - this is the only indication you will get that messages were left on the server. You can then choose to download the oversized messages using Pegasus Mail's *Selective download* feature, on the *File* menu.

Check for new POP3 mail every x secs 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). If you check the *Idle* control next to this, then WinPMail will wait until it has been idle (no keystrokes or mouse presses) for this length of time before it will automatically check for new mail. If the *Idle* control is unchecked, then checks will occur at regular intervals, regardless of activity. A value of zero means that WinPMail should never poll the POP3 host automatically - you will have to initiate the check yourself by choosing "check host for new mail" from the *File* menu.

Count new messages when polling but don't download 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. On slow links, checking this control can result in a lower performance demand on your machine.

Delete mail from host once successfully retrieved 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 whenever the new mail is opened 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.

Download only unread mail The usual practice when retrieving mail from a POP3 host is to delete it from the host when it is successfully downloaded. If you do not delete it, you would normally expect to see it again the next time you download mail from the host. WinPMail incorporates a powerful and complicated facility which allows you to leave mail on the POP3 host without deleting it, but only download mail you haven't already seen. Because the POP3 protocol does not actually provide this facility, there are some limitations on this command, the most specific being that if you run WinPMail on more than one machine, each one will have a separate list of what you have already seen; so, if you download mail using one machine then access your account later from a different machine, you will probably get the mail you downloaded the first time again, where downloading the mail on the same machine you originally used would only show mail which had arrived since the last time you accessed your account. Check this control to instruct WinPMail to attempt to download only mail you have not read. The effect of this control is probably meaningless if you do not also uncheck the "Delete retrieved mail on host" control. Using this feature can significantly increase the time it takes for WinPMail to retrieve your new mail.

APOP shared secret Pegasus Mail supports a POP3 command called APOP, which allows you to connect to a POP3 server without transmitting your password over the network in plain text. In order to use the APOP command, your POP3 server also needs to support the command, and you need to have a special word or phrase known both to you and to the POP3 server: this special word or phrase is called a "shared secret". If your ISP or network administrator tells you that your POP3 server supports the APOP command, then you can enter your APOP shared secret here and Pegasus Mail will use it to connect to the server. Note: your APOP shared secret is almost never the same as your regular password: if you are unsure what to enter in this field, either leave it blank, or else ask your ISP or network administrator for assistance.

Checking multiple mailboxes see also [Identities](#)

When checking for mail, perform checks for all identities If this option is checked, then when you check for new POP3 mail, Pegasus Mail will go through all the [identities](#) you have currently defined and will perform a new mail check for each of them. Individual identities can be excluded from this multiple check operation by checking the *Exclude this identity from multi-identity checks* box. Identities where the same username and host are specified will only be checked once -- Pegasus Mail is smart enough not to perform redundant checks. Note that this setting itself is identity-specific - it can be set or unset depending on an identity-by-identity basis; so, for some of your identities you can have the program set to check all your identities while for others, only the current identity is checked. You can temporarily override the setting of this flag by holding down the Ctrl key as you select *Check host for new mail* from the *File* menu, or as you click on the toolbar button for the same action. So, if you have turned on *Check mail for all identities*, holding down Ctrl when you do a check for new mail will check only the current identity. Similarly, if this control is not turned on, then holding down Ctrl when you do a check for new mail will force a check for all your identities.

Exclude this identity from multi-identity checks When this box is checked, then the current identity will be excluded from any POP3 mail check that operates on all your identities (see the preceding entry). If *When checking for mail, check for all identities* is not checked, this control has no effect.

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Sending mail via the SMTP protocol

The entries in this screen control the way Pegasus Mail will send mail on your behalf using the Internet's SMTP protocol.

General settings for sending mail via SMTP

SMTP 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. WinPMail asks this machine to send outgoing mail on your behalf, so the machine you name must be running an *SMTP server*; your system manager or service provider will be able to tell you which machine or address to use for this field.

Advanced SMTP settings

Connect to SMTP server on port Specifies the TCP/IP port Pegasus Mail should connect to when sending mail. The default value for this field is 25, and you should usually only change it if you are using a proxy server or firewall, or on the instructions of your network administrator.

Use the e-mail address I supplied for the SMTP envelope. [Warning: this section is rather technical and loaded with jargon - sorry about that...] An Internet Mail message consists of two sections - the *message* and the *envelope*. The envelope is a kind of "wrapper" of delivery information that is passed from SMTP host to SMTP host, and includes information about the sender and recipients of the message in transit. You will usually never see the envelope, as it is discarded once the message is actually delivered. The only remnant of the envelope in your message is a special field amongst the message headers called *Return-path*, which contains the authenticated address of the original sender of the message. The Return-path information is usually only used by SMTP servers to handle errors, but unfortunately there are some mail systems on the Internet that ignore your "From" field address and instead send replies to whatever value is stored in the Return-path header. By default, Pegasus Mail forms the return-path header from your POP3 username and server information, since it knows this address is valid. In some cases, though, your POP3 address information may not be valid in the outside world - it might only be valid when you contact your Internet Service Provider directly. In cases like this, the small group of aberrant mail systems on the Internet may end up trying to reply to you using an address that is not valid. Checking this control tells Pegasus Mail to form your Return-path headers using the information you have supplied rather than the authenticated POP3 server information. Doing this will on one hand probably fix the problems users on the aberrant systems are having sending replies to you, but on the other hand may create local delivery problems. In short, if you have someone report that they cannot reply to your address even though you have a valid address in the "Your e-mail address" section of the *Network Configuration* Dialog, try checking this control.

Send mail at once without placing in 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.

Use in preference to LAN mailer for 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, regardless of address: 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.

Send any mail in the queue during idle checks: If you check this control, WinPMail will send any messages waiting in your mail queue when it does an idle check to see if you have new POP3 mail. The frequency of these checks is determined by the setting of the *Poll new mail after x secs idle* field of the POP3 configuration section of the Network configuration dialog

Send mail before retrieving mail Pegasus Mail normally checks for new mail using the POP3 protocol before sending your mail using the SMTP protocol; doing it this way allows you to read your new mail more quickly. If you would prefer that Pegasus Mail sent any mail in your outgoing message queue before retrieving your new mail, check this control.

Authentication

The entries in this section enable various mechanisms for proving that you are who you say you are when sending mail. Not all networks or Internet Service Providers will require you to use an authentication method, and there are three or four different methods that might be used. If you have trouble sending mail, consult your ISP and see if you need to enable one of these options. When you contact your ISP, it may help them to help you if you mention that your mailer supports several SMTP Authentication options.

Authenticate by doing a prior POP3 mail check This is the simplest way of authenticating who you are. Some ISPs will log POP3 mail checks, and provided you have done such a check in the last x minutes, will permit you to send mail from the same address. When you enable this control, Pegasus Mail will login to your POP3 server and immediately logout without actually retrieving mail, prior to opening the SMTP connection to send mail. It is harmless to enable this option, even if your ISP does not require it.

Login using my POP3 settings for username and password If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will attempt to login to your SMTP server using your POP3 username and password. It will only do this if your SMTP server states that it will accept such a login (in technical terms, Pegasus Mail conforms to RFC2554, using the ESMTP AUTH command). Your Internet Service Provider will advise you if this option is suitable for your use.

Login with username and password If you check this control, Pegasus Mail will attempt to login to the SMTP server using the username and password you supply here. As with the option above, it will only do this if the server states that it will accept such a login. Your Internet Service Provider will advise you if this option is one you should use.

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Windows Sockets configuration issues

In order to use Pegasus Mail's built-in support for TCP/IP mail, you must have a properly-installed Windows Sockets implementation installed on your system. *Windows Sockets* is a specification developed by a group of major vendors that standardizes the methods Windows applications use to access the Internet. Under 16-bit Windows (including Windows 95/98/NT, if you are running a 16-bit application), the Windows Sockets support code is found in a system file called WINSOCK.DLL. 32-bit applications running under Windows 95/98/NT use a system file called WSOCK32.DLL, which is always located in the Windows SYSTEM directory. For the remainder of this section, we will refer to the system file as WINSOCK.DLL for the sake of clarity.

In order to use the Windows Sockets subsystem on your computer, Pegasus Mail needs to be able to find your WINSOCK.DLL - it must be on the path, in the \WINDOWS directory, or in the \WINDOWS\SYSTEM directory. You can force WinPMail to load a particular WINSOCK.DLL file using commandline options.

By default, when Pegasus Mail detects that you have a valid WINSOCK.DLL on your system, it will enable the built-in TCP/IP services by setting the *WinSock loading* option in your Advanced Settings preferences to *On demand*. This means that WinPMail will only load WINSOCK.DLL when it actually needs to access its services. When you are using a SLIP or PPP link to connect to the Internet, most WINSOCK.DLL versions will dial as soon as they are loaded, so the *On demand* setting allows you to minimize your connect time when checking for mail. If you are connected to a fast local area network, however, you should probably consider setting the Winsock loading flag to *Always*, for performance reasons.

Regrettably, under Windows 95/98/NT, dialling is handled poorly by the operating system: in order to get around the weaknesses of the operating system, Pegasus Mail includes a number of options to handle dialling by itself - [click here](#) for more information on dialling.

If you have a valid Windows Sockets implementation installed on your system, six extra options will appear on your *File* menu. The first option, *Network Configuration*, allows you to configure the way WinPMail's built-in TCP/IP mail services work for you. You can also access the network configuration dialog using the *Internet Options* entry on the *Tools* menu.

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