THE GEDCOM STANDARD

Release 4.0

August 1989

Prepared for
the Family History Department
(by the Projects and Planning Division)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

CONTENTS

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This use of GEDCOM includes, but is not limited to, the following kinds of data:

- Compiled, linked genealogical records
- Original source-record extracts (such as census, probate, and vital records)
- Descriptions of sources of information
- Bibliographic records communicated internally within the Family History Department's computer systems

  GEDCOM is not to be used for exchange of bibliographic data between systems external to the Family History Department. The U. S. Library of Congress MARC (MAchine Readable Catalog) tape format for bibliographic data exchange is well established internationally, and large amounts of bibliographic data are available on magnetic tape in MARC format.

A list of the media acceptable for communication with the Family History Department is given in chapter seven, "Specification for GEDCOM Transmission Media." Media used by other communicating systems are not limited to this list.

GEDCOM is proposed as the data format of an application-layer protocol for layer seven of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. OSI is a data communication model defined by the International Standards Organization (ISO).

The User's Responsibility

Anyone desiring to use GEDCOM must be responsible for the following:

- Conversion Programs. These are necessary for converting data in a given computer to the GEDCOM format, and then back again.
- Space for Level Numbers and Tags. Each GEDCOM record requires a certain amount of space to accommodate the numbers and tags necessary for identifying information.
- Processor Time to Search for Tags within a Record. Additional time is required to find a field in a GEDCOM record.

Future Editions of the Document

GEDCOM is still new, and has not yet been exposed to demanding applications over an extended period. Changes will be made as necessary. Chapter five, "Specifications for GEDCOM Values," will be updates to include format definitions for digitized photo, audio, and video information when the need arises and the required specifications have been completed.

Suggestions and Other Correspondence

We welcome your suggestions. Please direct them to *Data Administration, Projects and Planning Division, Family History Department, 3T, Church Office Building, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84150; telephone: 801-240-5227.*

Chapter 1

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM LEVEL NUMBERS

Introduction

This chapter contains information you need to implement the GEDCOM level numbers.* You will find an explanation about the purpose of level numbers and how to use them when creating a transmission (a set of GEDCOM records). An example of how these numbers appear in GEDCOM lineage-linked format is shown here.

* Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier*	*Tag*	*Value*
0		HEAD	
1		SOUR	PAF 2.1
1		DEST	ANSTFILE
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois
1		DEAT	
2		DATE	24 Oct 1905
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		SEX	Female
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1838
2		PLAC	Iowa
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	11 June 1861
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		MARR	
2		DATE	Dec 1881
1		CHIL	@3@
0		TRLR	

The example on the preceding page is a sample transmission of genealogical information about three individuals who are members of the same family (lineage)--husband, wife, and child.

Why Level Numbers Are Used

Level numbers show how pieces (lines) of information in a GEDCOM record are related to each other. A record contains one or more lines that make up a logical grouping of information about a person, family, place, event, book, or organization, etc., or of information that identifies the transmission. To preserve the related nature of your information, you must make sure the appropriate level number appears at the beginning of each line for each record in each GEDCOM transmission.

You may send and receive a GEDCOM transmission that consists of three or more records. Each record may be a different type (for example, you may send several different records in one transmission: individual, family, header, and trailer). All you have to do is identify each record by its type, with the first tag on the first line of the record (see chapter two for more information about tags) and use appropriate level numbers for the first line and succeeding lines.

How to Use Level Numbers

An ascending numeric sequence is used for the level number. (The sequence may extend past the digits *0* through *9* if the numeric characters *10* and *up* are used.) The number is of variable length (one or more digits), and must be followed by a space. A level number is required unless the continuation option of a plus sign is used (see the CONT. tag in the appendix).

Use *0* on the first line of each record in a transmission to signal the beginning of the record (there is no value for this line; see chapter five for information about values).
Use 1 and up for the other lines to show how they relate to each other.

In the example on page 1-1, the lines at level one (1) in each record provide the information about the individual or family named in the lines at level zero (0). The lines at level two (2) identify information in the closest line at level one (1). For example, the individual record below for *John Quentin Doe* gives the date (level 2) and place (level 2) of his birth (level 1). It also gives other level *1* lines of information (for example: name and sex) for John as an individual (level 0).

Page 1-1 shows a set of lines giving information for a family. Each line contains some of the content of the record. The line containing a level number that is one number higher than the level number of the preceding line within the same record gives information about that other line, regardless of the level numbers of intervening lines.

0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois

Chapter 2

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM TAGS

Introduction

This chapter contains information you need to implement GEDCOM tags.* You will find an explanation about the purpose of tags, how to use them when creating a transmission, and when sending and receiving information. An example of how tags appear in GEDCOM lineage-linked format is shown here.

Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier*	*Tag	*Value*
0		HEAD	
1		SOUR	PAF 2.1
1		DEST	ANSTFILE
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois
1		DEAT	
2		DATE	24 Oct 1905
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		SEX	Female
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1838
2		PLAC	Iowa
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	11 June 1861
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		MARR	
2		DATE	Dec 1881
1		CHIL	@3@
0		TRLR	

The example on the preceding page is a sample transmission of genealogical information about three individuals who are members of the same family (lineage)--husband, wife, and child.

Why Tags Are Used

Tags identify (classify) information in a GEDCOM record. They indicate the type of information provided by the values in the lines of a GEDCOM transmission (see chapter five for more information about values). The tags accommodate all information on a family group record, and identify individuals, families, events, dates, places, sources, etc.

In the sample transmission (page 2-1), the tag *NAME* indicates that the information in the value column, in the same line, is the name of an individual. There is a name of an individual for each of the three *NAME* tags: *John Quentin Doe, Mary Ann Wilson*, and *Joe Doe*.

```
1                       NAME    John Quentin/Doe/
1                       SEX     Male
1                       BIRT
2                       DATE    1836
2                       PLAC    Illinois
1                       DEAT
2                       DATE    24 Oct 1905
2                       PLAC    Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1                       FAMS    @4@
0       @2@             INDI
1                       NAME    Mary Ann/Wilson/
1                       SEX     Female
1                       BIRT
2                       DATE    1838
2                       PLAC    Iowa
1                       FAMS    @4@
0       @3@             INDI
1                       NAME    John/Doe/
```

How to Use Tags

A tag may have any level number and appear once or many times in a GEDCOM transmission. Use the same tag for pieces of information of the same type. For example, use the *NAME* tag for the name of every individual you include in an individual or family record.

The tag is required unless the continuation option of a plus sign is used (see the CONT. tag in the appendix for a discussion of this option). The tag is of variable length (one or more characters). It is preceded by a space and followed by a *terminator* or a space (for information about the terminator, see chapter five, page 5-9).

A tag can consist of any capitalized alpha characters. Use the underscore (_) to create a tag that is more than one word: *RECORD_FILE_NUMBER*, for example.

To use a tag in a GEDCOM transmission, follow these three steps:

1. Be sure you know the following for the tag:

   - The tag name (full name)
   - The tag abbreviation (known as the tag in the transmission)
   - The tag definition

   The tag name is the full name of the tag, and varies in length. The tag abbreviation is four characters or less: PLAC for PLACE, for example. It is used in the transmission (unless the tag name is four characters or less) and is known as the tag. The tag definition designates how the tag is used in terms of what it identifies--the value in the same GEDCOM line.

2. Check the appendix for any tag you need. More than 600 tags have been defined and approved. You should find most, if not all, of the tags you need to create and send each item of information in a GEDCOM transmission. If the appendix does not contain a tag you need, you may create one and submit it for approval. Each new tag must be approved for use with GEDCOM. See the introduction to the appendix for more information about the required procedure for new tags.

3. Include all the tags needed for your transmission. Some tags are required (basic). You will want to include others (optional tags) as needed.

A List of Basic Tags

The tags for sending information about an individual and a family include basic tags that designate record types, events, dates, places, and sources. The number of tags needed for each transmission will be determined by the information you send. (For more information about individual tags, see the appendix.) Except for the header and trailer, you can send these tags in any order, as long as you preserve the data relationships (see page 2-4, last section).

- Header
- Source
- Destination
- Individual
- Name
- Sex
- Birth
- Date
- Place
- Death
- Family_Spouse
- Family_Child
- Family
- Husband
- Wife
- Marriage
- Child
- Trailer

A List of Optional Tags

Include additional, optional tags if you have information that requires them. These tags also designate information about individuals, families, record types, events, dates, places, and sources. Some also designate temple ordinances (sacred religious ceremonies performed in temples of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints).
(For more information about these tags, see the appendix.) Optional tags can be sent in any order. These tags include, but are not limited to:

- Age
- Address
- Adoption
- Baptism_LDS
- Burial
- Christening
- Continuation or +
- Divorce
- Endowment_LDS
- Note
- Orphan
- Reference Number
- Sealing_Child
- Sealing_Spouse
- Stake_LDS
- Submission
- Submitter
- Temple
- Type
- Ward_LDS

How to Handle Tags When Receiving a Transmission

You may send and receive tags in any order, with the exception of the header and trailer, as long as you preserve the data relationships. The order must preserve all relationships between different elements of the data. The receiving system examines a tag to determine what its line contains, and then moves the value associated with it to an appropriate field in a data base record. If the receiving system's fields require the value to be represented in a format other than the one received, the receiving system must be able to convert the data before storeing it. For example, a date may need to be changed from the day-month-year format to the month-day-year format before storage. (See chapter five for more information about format.)

You must prepare your receiving system to take care of tags that are not needed, are unexpected, occur in any order, or occur more than once with the same level number. You may have to discard a line, or store it as text in a note field. Be sure to retain the tag for possible future use.

You must also prepare your receiving system to take appropriate action when you do not receive an expected tag. For example, your system may have an internal data base field for a birth date. If you do not receive a birth date, you must set the birth date field to show that the birth date is undefined, perhaps by filling it with blanks.

Chapter 3

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM TRANSMISSION HEADERS AND TRAILERS

Introduction

This chapter contains information you need to implement GEDCOM transmission header* and trailer* records. You will find an explanation of the purpose of these records, and instructions for using them in a transmission. An example of how the header and trailer records appear in GEDCOM lineage-linked format is shown here.

Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier*	*Tag*	*Value*
0		*HEAD	
1		SOUR	PAF 2.1
1		DEST	ANSTFILE
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois
1		DEAT	
2		DATE	24 Oct 1905
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		SEX	Female
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1838
2		PLAC	Iowa
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	11 June 1861
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		MARR	
2		DATE	Dec 1881
1		CHIL	@3@
0		*TRLR	

The example on the preceding page is a sample transmission of genealogical information about three individuals who are members of the same family (lineage)--husband, wife, and child. The lines making up the information appear between the header (HEAD) and trailer (TRLR) records.

Why Headers and Trailers Are Used

GEDCOM data format is used to transfer a wide variety of data to a wide variety of computer systems. The Family History Department's Receiving and Routing System uses header and trailer records to route the information in each GEDCOM transmission to the right place. In the sample on page 3-1, PAF 2.1 (SOUR)--the sending system--is routing the information to ANSTFILE (Ancestral File)--the destination (DEST). The names for SOUR and DEST are assigned by Data Administration in the Projects and Planning Division.

Header and trailer records may also include information to help an application software system process the data in the transmission. The header and trailer are separate from any other protocols attached to the transmission by an electronic communications network.

How to Use a Header

Use a header to begin every GEDCOM transmission. A header has both required and optional GEDCOM lines. Each line begins with a level number and a tag (in capital letters), and may be followed by a value.

Required Lines

Three different lines are required in all GEDCOM transmission headers. Each of the three required header lines from the example on page 3-1 include a level number, a tag, and a value.

Level	*Tag*	*Value*
0	HEAD	
1	SOUR	PAF 2.1
1	DEST	ANSTFILE

- HEAD. The first line of a transmission always has the level number *0* and contains the tag *HEAD*. No value is specified. All other lines in the header are at subordinate levels--level *1* in the example above.

- SOUR. The second line of a transmission always has the level number *1* and contains the tag *SOUR*. The value for the SOURce line is the resource identifier (the name of the system or file that sends the transmission), a space, and the version number of the system, if necessary. (A resource identifier is a single string of alphanumeric characters that identify any system, file, etc. that may participate in a GEDCOM transmission as either a sender or a receiver.) The value (name of the sending file) for the sample SOURce line above (see also page 3-1) is *PAF 2.1* (Personal Ancestral File, release 2.1).

  The receiving and routing function of the Family History Department associates the resource identifier with the actual locations of sender and receiver. This permits relocation of systems and files without modification of the systems that initiate transmissions, or of data containing pointers to records in other systems. The resource identifier is assigned by the Data Administration section of the Family History Department.

- DEST. The third line of a transmission always has the level number *1* and contains the tag *DEST*. The value for the *DEST*ination line is the resource identifier (the name of the system or file to which the transmission is being sent). For example, the value (name of the receiving file) for the sample DESTination line on the preceding page (see also page 3-1) is *ANSTFILE* (Ancestral File).

Optional Lines

You may include optional lines in GEDCOM transmission headers, depending on your need or preference for additional information. One or more optional lines would immediately follow the DEST line. The four optional lines shown below are possible optional lines for the sample transmission on page 3-1. They can occur in any order.

```
1    DATE    3 APR 1989
1    TIME    13:01
1    CHAR    ANSEL
1    FILE    YOUNG 00GED
```

- DATE. This line contains the date the sender generated the GEDCOM transmission. The level number for this line is *1*. The value is the date (day, month, and year) the file was created. (For more information about the value, see chapter five.)

- TIME. This line contains the time the sender generated the GEDCOM transmission. The level number for this line is *1*. The value is the time (military time) the file was created. (For more information about values, see chapter five.)

- CHAR. This line is used to change the default character set of an entire transmission to another character set. If you use this optional line, it must follow the required lines of the header (see pages 3-2 and 3-3).

  Example:

```
0  HEAD
1  SOUR  PAF 2.1
1  DEST  ANSTFILE
1  CHAR  ANSEL
```

  The level number for the *CHAR* line is *1*. The value is the name of the character set. The designation *ANSEL*, given in the example on page 3-3, is the name (value) for the GEDCOM default character set--8-Bit ANSEL. (See chapter six for more information about character sets.)

  If you use the default character set, the required lines of your GEDCOM transmission (the header and trailer) will be coded in 8-Bit ANSEL characters restricted to decimal codes 10 (line feed), 13 (carriage return), and 32 through 126 (printable characters). The characters specified will be identical to those in the 7-Bit ASCII (USA version) character set.

  If the computer you are using to send the transmission cannot accommodate the default character set, you must convert at least all required header lines to it (8-Bit ANSEL) before sending the transmission to a computer that can accommodate the default character set.

  A change of character sets, whether in the header or in the body of the data, is effective only for a single transmission. All subsequent transmissions will be in the default character set unless it is changed.

- FILE. This line contains the name of the GEDCOM transmission file generated by the sender. The level number for this line is *1*. The value is the name of the file.

How to Use a Trailer

Use a trailer to end your transmission. A GEDCOM transmission must always be terminated by *one* line containing the tag *TRLR* (trailer) with the level *0*. No value is specified for this line (see the example on page 3-1).

Chapter 4

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM CROSS-REFERENCE IDENTIFIERS

Introduction

This chapter contains information you need to implement GEDCOM cross-reference identifiers.* You will find an explanation of the purpose of these identifiers and for how to use them when creating a transmission. An example of how cross-reference identifiers appear in GEDCOM lineage-linked format is shown here.

Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier	*Tag*	*Value*
0		HEAD	
1		SOUR	PAF 2.1
1		DEST	ANSTFILE
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois
1		DEAT	
2		DATE	24 Oct 1905
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		SEX	Female
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1838
2		PLAC	Iowa
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	11 June 1861
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		MARR	
2		DATE	Dec 1881
1		CHIL	@3@
0		TRLR	

The example on the preceding page is a sample transmission of genealogical information about three individuals who are members of the same family husband, wife, and child.

Why Cross-Reference Identifiers Are Used

Cross-reference identifiers show how one or more lines of information in a GEDCOM transmission are related. These identifiers give a unique identity to any line in a GEDCOM transmission. In the example on page 4-1, *John Quentin Doe* is related to his family in the ways shown by the cross-reference identifier *@1@* in his individual record, and by the matching pointer *@1@* in the value column in the family record.
(For more information about pointers, see chapter five, page 5-7.)

How to Use a Cross-Reference Identifier

Use a cross-reference identifier, with its associated pointer(s), to indicate a relationship between two or more lines in separate records. Make sure the pointer refers to the appropriate cross-reference identifier.

A cross-reference identifier must be unique for each transmission: it must appear only once in the cross-reference column. The pointers in the value column of the same transmission must be identical to their associated cross-reference identifier to clearly show how lines of information are related. More than one pointer can refer to the same cross-reference identifier.

In the following example (from the sample transmission on page 4-1), note how the cross-reference identifiers refer forward or backward to their associated pointers to show how John, Mary, and Joe are related as members of the same family:

Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier*	*Tag*	Value
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		CHIL	@3@

The cross-reference identifier is optional and of variable length. Use a delimiter symbol immediately before and after this identifier. In 8-Bit ANSEL or ASCII, the delimiter is code value 64--the *at* sign (@)

You can use most alpha, numeric, or other characters to create cross-reference identifiers. You cannot, however, use the following three:

- @ (delimiter symbol)
- # (number sign, also known as the U.S. pound sign, which is code 35)
- Terminator symbol (for information about this symbol, see chapter five, page 5-9)

You can also use your computer's native keys or record numbers from its internal data base structure. Or you can use any other set of characters or symbols, as long as the cross-reference identifiers (and their pointers) are unique within a single GEDCOM transmission.

When receiving GEDCOM information, make sure your computer preserves the relationships indicated by the cross-reference identifiers and pointers (see chapter five, page 6, for information about pointers). You can do this in any way that your receiving system's data base will accommodate.

Chapter 5

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM VALUES

Introduction

This chapter contains information you need to implement GEDCOM values.* You will find an explanation about the purpose of these values and how to use them when creating a transmission. An example of how they identifiers appear in GEDCOM lineage-linked format is shown here.

Level	*Cross-Ref. Identifier*	*Tag*	*Value
0		HEAD	
1		SOUR	PAF 2.1
1		DEST	ANSTFILE
0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1836
2		PLAC	Illinois
1		DEAT	
2		DATE	24 Oct 1905
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@2@	INDI	
1		NAME	Mary Ann/Wilson/
1		SEX	Female
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	1838
2		PLAC	Iowa
1		FAMS	@4@
0	@3@	INDI	
1		NAME	John/Doe/
1		SEX	Male
1		BIRT	
2		DATE	11 June 1861
2		PLAC	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
1		FAMC	@4@
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@
1		WIFE	@2@
1		MARR	
2		DATE	Dec 1881
1		CHIL	@3@
0		TRLR	

The example on the preceding page is a sample transmission of genealogical information about three individuals who are members of the same family (lineage)--husband, wife, and child.

Why Values Are Used

Values provide the information specified by the tag on the same line of a GEDCOM transmission. In the example on the preceding page, *Joe*/*Doe*/ is the value specified by the tag *NAME*. Other values in other lines, such as the birth date and place, provide information about Joe Doe. The values *@3@* and *@4@*, which are pointers in four different lines, correspond to the cross-reference identifiers (*@3@* and *@4@*) in the cross-reference identifier column, showing that Joe Doe is the child on the family-record part of the transmission.

The following seven value types have been defined so far. (Other value types will be defined as the need develops.)

- *Names*--used with the NAME tag
- *Dates*--used with the DATE tag
- *Places*--used with the PLAC tag
- *Events*--used with the DEAT, BURI, BIRT, CHR, MARR, and other tags
- *Resource identifiers*--used with the SOURce and DESTination tags
- *Time*--used with the TIME tag
- *Pointers*--used with various tags

This specification explains how to record these and a few other values in lineage-linked format, to preserve relationships among the lines of information that make up a GEDCOM transmission.

Basic Guidelines for Using Values

Values are optional and of variable length. Place each value in the line with its tag. The value must appear after the space following the tag. End each value by using a terminator (see page 5-9 for information about the terminator) or by scanning the value for the number of characters specified by *length* (see page 5-9 for information about length).

The value column may consist of any alpha, numeric, or other characters, except the escape-sequence symbol (@#) and the delimiter symbol (@). If the delimiter or escape-sequence symbol needs to be sent as data, it must occur twice in succession. For example, @@ or @@# in a value column represents one @ or @# data character.

The escape-sequence symbol allows for the inclusion of specialized data forms. Currently three forms are accepted: *@#C* for character-set changes, *@#L* for data-length specification, and @#D for calendar date changes. (You will find more information on each of these at the end of this chapter.) Use the @ symbol to end the length or character-set designation. For example, a length of 30 characters is represented as *@#L30@*.

How to Record Names of Individuals

Use the name value with the NAME tag to provide the actual name of an individual. The following example (taken from the sample transmission on page 5-1) shows how name values provide the information indicated by the tag. These values can appear with varying level numbers.

```
1    NAME    John Quentin/Doe/
```

A name consists of a string of one or more name parts, separated by spaces, or by a slash (/) in the case of the surname. Capitalize the name of a person or place in the conventional manner--capitalize the first letter of each part and lowercase the other letters, unless conventional usage is otherwise. For example: *McMurray*.

Record the name pieces in the order they are spoken; the surname follows the given name(s), unless the name is traditionally spoken in some other order. The surname is immediately preceded and followed by a slash (/).

Examples

William Lee/Parry/	(*Parry* is surname)
William/Parry/Lee	(Surname *Parry* spoken in middle)
/Parry/	(No given names)
William	(No surname)
William/Lee Parry/	(*Lee Parry* is surname)

If diacritics or special characters are present in a name, preserve them in the manner referred to in chapter six, "Specification for GEDCOM Character Sets." Use ellipses--three periods (...)--to indicate missing or illegible name pieces. For example:

William Lee/Pa.../	(Part of surname is illegible)
William …/Parry/	(Second given name is illegible)

Names of individuals who were known by more than one name should be recorded in the manner shown below, using the tag for alias (ALIA):

```
0    INDI
1    NAME    George/Lowther/
2    ALIA    Ned/Lowther/
```

How to Record Dates

Place the date in the same line as the DATE tag, immediately after the space following the tag. Dates are of two kinds: *regular* and *irregular*. They usually appear with the level number *2*.

Regular dates are bonafide dates from the conventional Gregorian calendar. Follow this procedure to record these dates:

29 FEB 1960	10 JAN 1802
1 JUN 1802	1802

Type the day (one or two characters) first, then the month (capitalize the first three letters of the English name of the month; do not use a period at the end), and then the year (four-character numeric year). The day and month may be omitted if unknown.

Irregular dates do not fit the regular date format. These include the following types:

- A date from a calendar other than the conventional Gregorian calendar. Identify this date with @#D and the name of the calendar.

  Examples: *@#DRoman@MDCCCXV*
  @#DHebrew@26TAM5442

- Pre-1752 English calendar

  Examples: *4/5 January 1751/52*
  24 7ber 1725

- Partial date (except where only the year is known; a year alone constitutes a regular date)

  Example: *5 June (year missing)*

- Illegible date.

  Example: *5 June (year present but illegible)*

- Ambiguous date

  Example: *7-12-84 (July 12th or December 7th?; 1984 or 1884?)*

- Approximate date

  Example: *Abt. 1850*
  Before 3 MAR 1913
  Between 1904 and 1905

- Date range

  Example: *From 1904 to 1905*

- Feast date

  Example: *2 days after Easter, 1690*

- Date before A.D. 1000

  Examples: *A.D. 962*
  600 B.C.

Irregular dates are typically treated as unformatted strings of characters. Record them exactly as they appear in the source. Here are examples:

How to Record Places (Localities)

A place name consists of one or more jurisdiction names (indicating one or more units in a political, ecclesiastical, or geographical hierarchy). Each jurisdiction name may consist of one or more name pieces (separated by spaces, such as *Idaho Falls*). Each name making up the full name is separated from the other by a comma (a space following each comma is optional).

The following examples (taken from the sample transmission on page 5-1) show how place names appear in a GEDCOM transmission. The level number for place names is usually 2.

```
2    PLAC    Illinois
2    PLAC    Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho
2    PLAC    Iowa
```

Follow these three steps to record the names of paces:

1. Place the actual name of the place or locality in the same line as the PLAC tag, after the space that immediately follows the tag.

2. List the jurisdictions in order of increasing size, smallest first. The number of jurisdictions varies, depending on the source.

   - If an intermediate jurisdiction is known to exist, but its name cannot be determined, indicate its absence by using adjacent commas. For example, a city and state may be given, but not a county.

     Example: Green,, New York

- If the country referred to in the data, and the countries in which the data is prepared or used, are different, be sure the place name includes the country jurisdiction or an internationally recognized abbreviation, without periods.

  Example: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, USA

3. Spell the name pieces exactly as they appear in the source.

   - Use the capitalization that appears in the source.

   - If a name listed on the original record appears to be misspelled, be sure to preserve this spelling. Do *not* change it.

     Green, Chenango County, Now York
     (Do not change *Now* to *New*; leave it *Now*.)

   - If part or all of a place name is illegible, use ellipses--three periods (…)--to indicate exactly what part of the name is illegible.

     Example: Green, ...ango County, New York

How to Record Events

Use the tag that is the name of the event you want to record, if the tag for that event is in the appendix. For example, use *BIRT* for *birth*. If the tag is not in the appendix, use the *event* tag--*EVEN*. Then specify the *name* of the event as the value. Dates and places of events are usually recorded as related GEDCOM lines. Here is an example of an event and related information:

```
1    BIRT
2    DATE    1836
2    PLAC    Illinois
2    EVEN    Service in World War II
2    DATE    12 Oct 1942 to 5 Aug 1945
```

How to Use Resource Identifiers

A resource identifier is a string of alphanumeric characters, all of which are capitalized. (See chapter three for more information.) This identifier is assigned by the Data Administration section of the Projects and Planning Division in the Family History Department.

Resource identifiers are the values that appear with the SOURce and DESTination tags in a GEDCOM header record. These values identify the source and destination systems. For each sending and receiving system, list the system ID and version number, if applicable, separated by a space.

In the example below (taken from the sample transmission on page 5-1), the resource identifiers are *PAF* (Personal Ancestral File) and *ANSTFILE* (Ancestral File). These identifiers always appear with the level number *1*.

```
0       HEAD
1       SOUR    PAF 2.1
1       DEST    ANSTFILE
```

How to Designate Time

Use the *time* value to identify when a request was sent. Be sure to use this value with the TIME tag. Time information is part of the header record (see chapter three for more information about the header). Follow these steps to designate time:

1. Place the time value--the actual time--in the same line as the TIME tag, after the space immediately following the tag.

2. Be sure to use 24-hour clock (military time) notation. Put the hour of the day first, then the number of minutes into the hour, and finally the number of seconds into the minute.

   Example

```
0       HEAD
1       SOUR    PAF
1       DEST    ANSTFILE
1       TIME    13:25:10
```

You may use the time value in other GEDCOM records if time needs to be identified. Time has been recorded in some birth records, and can be identifed with use of the TIME tag on a level supportive of 'the BIRTH or other event-type tag.

Example

```
1   BIRT
1   DATE    12 June 1950
1   TIME    14:53
```

How to Use Pointers

Use pointers to show how information in one or more lines of a GEDCOM transmission is related to information in another line of the same transmission.

- Use each pointer with the tag and level number that corresponds to the appropriate line of information.

- Be sure the pointer follows the tag in the same line and appears after the space immediately following the tag.

- Begin and end each pointer with the delimiter symbol(@).

Examples:	@121@	@DE@
	@X-x@	@F1-1@

Pointers must be unique within a single GEDCOM transmission. Each pointer must contain exactly the same characters as its corresponding cross-reference identifier (which occurs only once in the cross-reference identifier column) in order to "point" to the desired relationship. Multiple (identical) pointers can appear in the same record to point to the same cross-reference identifier.

In the example below (taken from page 5-1), the pointer *@1@* in the HUSBAND tag in the second line of the family record refers to the individual whose name is *John Quentin Doe* in the first individual record. The pointer *@1@* points to the cross-reference identifier *@1@* to show this relationship. The characters for the pointer and the cross-reference identifier are identical.

0	@1@	INDI	
1		NAME	John Quentin/Doe/
0	@4@	FAM	
1		HUSB	@1@

You can use most alpha, numeric, or other characters to create pointers--including your computer's own native keys, or record numbers from its internal data base structure. You cannot, however, use the following three characters:

- @ (the delimiter symbol)
- # (the number sign, also known as the U.S. pound sign, which is code 35)
- The terminator symbol (see page 5-9 for information about the terminator)

How to Use Other Values

Character Set

Two standard character sets are used most often for GEDCOM transmissions: 8-Bit ANSEL and ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit). The default charcter set is 8-Bit ANSEL--*Extended Latin Alphabet Coded Character Set for Bibliographic Use* (American National Standards (ANSI) Z39.47-1985)--because it handles a wider variety of diacritics and special characters than any other character set.

If your transmission does not require diacritics, you may wish to use ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit), if your computer already supports it. In the future, you will be able to use the binary character set to facilitate transmission of photographs and other bit-mapped graphics. Other character sets can also be used for the transmissions. You will find more information about character sets in chapter six, "Specification for GEDCOM Character Sets."

You can change the character set any time in any system associated with any data. To change the character set, follow the procedure in chapter six, on page 6-2.

Length

You can use *length* to indicate the length of a value. Length contains the count of the characters present in the value. Follow these steps to indicate length:

1. Start with @# (the escape-sequence symbol).
2. Then type an *L* and the numbers specifying the actual length.
3. End with @ (the delimiter symbol), if present. It does not have to be present for binary data (see page 6-2 and 6-3 for more information).

   Example: @#L123@ (The length specified is 123 characters.)

Length allows a program to skip directly to the end of a line without scanning each character for the terminator symbol. A line must contain either the length or the terminator symbol (and may contain both) to indicate where the end of the GEDCOM line occurs. If a line contains both, the value of length includes the terminator.

Terminator

The terminator marks the end of a GEDCOM line--it separates one line from another. A terminator (not visible on the screen) produces a line feed. In ANSEL, the terminator symbol is the line feed (decimal code 10 or hex code 0A) or carriage return (decimal code 13 or hex code 0D), or a combination of the two. In the sample transmission on page 5-1, the terminator is an invisible carriage-return character.

A GEDCOM line must contain a length or a terminator, or both. This makes it possible for you to scan the line with the use of *length* and read the line because of the action of printing the line-feed for the terminator. If a line contains both, the value of length includes the terminator. The terminator cannot occur as data in a value if the length field is not used.

Calendar

You specify a calendar for a date by following these three steps:

1. Start with the escape sequence indicator (@#) and a *D*.
2. Type the name of the calendar.
3. End the designation with the terminator @.

Example: @#DHEBREW@ (Designation for the Hebrew calendar.)

For further information about approved calendars, contact Data Administration in the Projects and Planning Division of the Family History Department.

Chapter 6

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM CHARACTER SETS

Introduction

This chapter lists and explains the character sets that can be used with GEDCOM. It also provides the escape sequences and conventions required to change from one character set to another during a transmission.

This specification does not include implementation methods for multilingual processing, such as keyboard arrangements, sorting sequences, or character and graphic representations (font styles, proportional spacing, etc.) on the CRT or printers.

Why Various Character Sets Are Used

GEDCOM accommodates several standard character sets to facilitate the sharing of diverse genealogical data in many different languages, and to meet different user needs. These character sets are listed and explained below.

8-Bit ANSEL--The Default Character Set

The 8-Bit ANSEL (*American National Standard for Extended Latin Alphabet Coded Character Set for Bibliographic Use, Z39.47, 1985 copyright*) is the default character set for GEDCOM. It is used for all transmissions of information, unless another character set is specified.

The 8-Bit ANSEL is a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). It is the only character set that will handle a wide variety of diacritics and special characters for Romanized languages. (A diacritic is a graphic mark, point, or sign used with alphabetic graphic characters to distinguish them by form or sound.) GEDCOM accommodates all diacritics that are included in Family History Department computer systems text and bibliographic information. Use the 8-Bit ANSEL character set when your transmission must preserve the full integrity of original Roman-alphabetic languages, including diacritics and special characters.

The 8-Bit ANSEL is also known by three other names: (1) the official name Extended *Latin Alphabet Coded Character Set for Bibliographic Use* (American National Standards (ANSI) Z39.47-1985); (2) American Library Association character set, widely used in library systems; and (3) MARC (Machine-Readable Catalog).

You will find the standard for 8-Bit ANSEL on the last five pages of this chapter. It is reproduced with permission from the American National Standards Institute. Copies of this character set may be purchased from the American National Standards Institute at 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.

The standard for 8-Bit ANSEL includes the following:

- An 8-Bit Code Table consisting of ANSEL and ASCII codes (see page 6-5)
- An explanation of the codes (see page 6-6)
- ANSEL Nonspacing Graphic Characters (see page 6-7)
- ASCII Control Characters (see page 6-8)
- ASCII Graphic Characters (see page 6-9)

The 8-Bit Code Table consists of characters *0* through *127*, which are the same for 8-Bit ANSEL and 8-Bit ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit). Character-set characters *128* through *255* are unique to the ANSEL character set.

ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit)

If you have no need for diacritics or special characters, and if you are not transmitting binary data, you will find it convenient to use ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit) if your computer already supports it. This is a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Most of the normal printable characters of ANSEL and ASCII (USA version) are identical.

Binary and Other Character Sets

In the future, you will be able to use the binary formats for transmission of photographs and other bit-mapped graphics. Other character sets are registered with the Technology and Architecture Section of the Family History Department. You may contact this section for additional character sets.

How to Change Character Sets

The procedure for changing character sets depends on whether you wish to change the character set for an entire transmission, or for just part of a transmission.

<u>For an Entire Transmission</u>

To change the character set for an entire transmission, do two things:

- Specify the new character set in the character set line of the header record. (For more information about the header record, see chapter three.)

- Use the one-word name of the character set you want, following the CHAR tag in the same line.

The example below shows the specification in the header record.

```
0    HEAD
1    SOUR    PAF 2.1
1    DEST    ANSTFILE
1    CHAR    ASCII
```

For Part of a Transmission

To change the character set for part of a transmission, follow this procedure:

1. Select the approved one-word name of the character set you want for your transmission. GEDCOM transmissions are automatically sent in 8-Bit ANSEL, unless you specify another character set. Following are the one-word names used for the default character set and the other two mentioned above.

   - ANSEL. 8-Bit ANSEL character set (default)
   - ASCII. ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit)
   - BINARY. Binary data (future use)

2. Make sure the character set appears in the value column, on the same line as the rest of the data for the character set.

   Example: *@#CASCII@*. This is the designation for the character set for ASCII (USA version) with the symbols that begin and end it.

3. Designate the character set. Begin with the escape-sequence symbol followed by *C*. The escape-sequence symbol is a combination of @ and # (@#). Then type the name of the character set. End the designation with @ (the terminator), as shown below.

   ```
   @#CANSEL@      8-Bit ANSEL character set (default)
   @#CASCII@      ASCII (USA version) (ANSI 8 Bit)
   @#CBINARY@     Binary data (future use)
   ```

   The first three characters--*@#C*--alert the computer that information will be sent or received in a new character set. The actual change in character set starts with the first character that follows the closing @. This change is in effect until the length indicated has been reached, the end-of-transmission symbol (TRLR) has been encountered, or another change in character set is specified.

If you are using the default character set (8-Bit ANSEL), make sure that all diacritic and special characters immediately precede the character they are to be associated with. If you are using a character set other than ANSEL, or if the data must change from one character set to another, indicate the change by using a *character-set change escape sequence*.

Example: (space)@#CASCII:123@

Note that the length (123) follows the colon. The escape sequence is *context insensitive* and may appear anywhere, as many times as needed.

For more information about character sets, see the following:

- Genealogical Department Internal Memorandum, from GIS Administrative Council to GIS User's Committee Regarding Diacritics and the Genealogical Information System. 13 January 1986.

- *Extended Latin Alphabet Coded Character Set for Bibliographic Use*. American National Standards (ANSI) Z39.47, 1985.

- 8-*Bit ASCII--Structure and Rules."* American National Standards (ANSI) X3.134.1-198x.

- "7-Bit and 8-Bit ASCII Supplemental Multilingual Graphic Character Set (ASCII Multilingual Set)" (manuscript). American National Standards (ANSI), X3.134.2-198x.

4321 BITS		0000 0	0001 1	0010 2	0011 3	0100 4	0101 5	0110 6	0111 7	1000 8	1001 9	1010 10	1011 11	1100 12	1101 13	1110 14	1111 15	8765 BITS
0000	0	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P	` *	P				‘	°		˒	˓	
0001	1	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	a	q			Ł	ł	ℓ		ˋ	˛	
0010	2	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R	b	r			Ø	ø	℗		ˊ	.	
0011	3	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	c	s			Đ	đ	©		ˆ	..	
0100	4	EOT	DC4	$	4	D	T	d	t			Þ	þ	♯		˜	˚	
0101	5	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U	e	u			Æ	æ	¿		¯	=	
0110	6	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v			Œ	œ	¡		˘	—	
0111	7	BEL	ETB	´	7	G	W	g	w			'	"			˙	,	
1000	8	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X	h	x			·	ı			¨	˛	
1001	9	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	y			þ	£			˝	˘	
1010	10	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z			®	ð			°	–	
1011	11	VT	ESC	+	;	K	[	k	{			±				˛	–	
1100	12	FF	FS	,	<	L	\	l	|		Ơ	ơ			˛		
1101	13	CR	GS	-	=	M	]	m	}			Ư	ư			’		
1110	14	SO	RS	.	>	N	^ *	n	~ *			'				˝	’	
1111	15	SI	US	/	?	O	_ *	o	DEL							˚		

*Redefined in the extended Latin alphabet coded character set.

Reserved for control characters.

Reserved for future standardization.

Corners (Reserved).

Explanation of Codes for the 8-Bit Code Table

NOTE: The legend for ASCII character in 6.3 and 6.4 is adapted from ANSI X3.4-1977. For complete information of the use of ASCII refer to the latest edition of that standard.

6.1 ANSEL Spacing Graphic Characters

7-Bit Col/Row	8-Bit Col/Row	Graphic	Name	Example of Use
2/1	10/1	Ł	slash L - uppercase	Łódź
2/2	10/2	Ø	slash O - uppercase	Øst
2/3	10/3	Đ	slash D - uppercase	Đuro
2/4	10/4	Þ	thorn - uppercase	Þann
2/5	10/5	Æ	ligature AE - uppercase	Ægir
2/6	10/6	Œ	ligature OE - uppercase	Œuvre
2/7	10/7	ʹ	mi͡agkiĭ znak	Fakulʹtet
2/8	10/8	·	middle dot	novel·la
2/9	10/9	♭	musical flat	B♭
2/10	10/10	®	patent mark	ABC®
2/11	10/11	±	plus or minus	A±B
2/12	10/12	Ơ	hook O - uppercase	BỞ
2/13	10/13	Ư	hook U - uppercase	XỮA
2/14	10/14	ʾ	alif	Un’yusho
3/0	11/0	ʿ	ʿayn	faʿil
3/1	11/1	ł	slash l - lowercase	rozbił
3/2	11/2	ø	slash o - lowercase	Høj
3/3	11/3	đ	slash d - lowercase	đavola
3/4	11/4	þ	thorn - lowercase	Þann
3/5	11/5	æ	ligature ae - lowercase	skæg
3/6	11/6	œ	ligature oe - lowercase	œuvre
3/7	11/7	ʺ	tvërdyĭ znak	obʺi͡avlenie
3/8	11/8	ı	dotless i - lowercase	masalı
3/9	11/9	£	British pound	£5.00
3/10	11/10	ð	eth	verður
3/12	11/12	ơ	hook o - lowercase	Sở
3/13	11/13	ư	hook u - lowercase	Tư Dưc
4/0	12/0	°	degree sign	10°C
4/1	12/1	ℓ	script l[2]	25 ℓ
4/2	12/2	℗	phonograph record copyright mark	Decca ℗
4/3	12/3	©	copyright symbol	© 1974
4/4	12/4	♯	musical sharp	D♯
4/5	12/5	¿	inverted question mark	¿Qué?
4/6	12/6	¡	inverted exclamation mark	¡Esta!

[2] In bibliographic work, the script l, ℓ, is commonly used as an abbreviation for the term “leaves.” It shall not be used as a symbol for the unit of measure “liter.”

ANSEL Nonspacing Graphic Characters

7-Bit Col/Row	8-Bit Col/Row	Graphic	Name	Example of Use
6/0	14/0	◌̉	low rising tone mark	củi
6/1	14/1	◌̀	grave accent	règle
6/2	14/2	◌́	acute accent	está
6/3	14/3	◌̂	circumflex accent	même
6/4	14/4	◌̃	tilde	niño
6/5	14/5	◌̄	macron	gājējs
6/6	14/6	◌̆	breve	altă
6/7	14/7	◌̇	dot above	żaba
6/8	14/8	◌̈	umlaut (diaeresis)	öppna
6/9	14/9	◌̌	háček	vždy
6/10	14/10	◌̊	circle above (angstrom)	hår
6/11	14/11	◌͡	ligature, left half	akademii͡a
6/12	14/12	◌͜	ligature, right half	akademii͜a
6/13	14/13	◌̕	high comma, off center	rozdeľovac
6/14	14/14	◌̋	double acute accent	időszaki
6/15	14/15	◌̐	candrabindu	Aliĭev
7/0	15/0	◌̧	cedilla	ça
7/1	15/1	◌̨	right hook	vietą
7/2	15/2	◌̣	dot below	teḍa
7/3	15/3	◌̤	double dot below	k̤huṭbah
7/4	15/4	◌̥	circle below	Maharṣicāritamṛtam
7/5	15/5	◌̳	double underscore	G̳hulam
7/6	15/6	◌̲	underscore	s̲amar
7/7	15/7	◌̦	left hook	darziņa
7/8	15/8	◌̡	right cedilla	khọng
7/9	15/9	◌̪	half circle below (upadhmaniya)	ḫumantuš
7/10	15/10	◌̰	double tilde, left half	n̰galan
7/11	15/11	◌̱	double tilde, right half	n̰galan
7/14	15/14	◌̓	high comma, centered	ġeȯtermika

ASCII Control Characters

Col/ Row	Mnemonic	Meaning
0/0	NUL	Null
0/1	SOH	Start of Heading
0/2	STX	Start of Text
0/3	ETX	End of Text
0/4	EOT	End of Transmission
0/5	ENQ	Enquiry
0/6	ACK	Acknowledge
0/7	BEL	Bell
0/8	BS	Backspace
0/9	HT	Horizontal Tabulation
0/10	LF	Line Feed
0/11	VT	Vertical Tabulation
0/12	FF	Form Feed
0/13	CR	Carriage Return
0/14	SO	Shift Out
0/15	SI	Shift In

Col/ Row	Mnemonic	Meaning
1/0	DLE	Data Link Escape
1/1	DC1	Device Control 1
1/2	DC2	Device Control 2
1/3	DC3	Device Control 3
1/4	DC4	Device Control 4
1/5	NAK	Negative Acknowledge
1/6	SYN	Synchronous Idle
1/7	ETB	End of Transmission Block
1/8	CAN	Cancel
1/9	EM	End of Medium
1/10	SUB	Substitute
1/11	ESC	Escape
1/12	FS	File Separator
1/13	GS	Group Separator
1/14	RS	Record Separator
1/15	US	Unit Separator
7/15	DEL	Delete

ASCII Graphic Characters

Col/Row	Graphic	Name
2/0	SP	Space (Normally Nonprinting)
2/1	!	Exclamation Point
2/2	"	Quotation Marks (Diaeresis)
2/3	#	Number Sign
2/4	$	Dollar Sign
2/5	%	Percent Sign
2/6	&	Ampersand
2/7	´	Apostrophe (Closing Single Quotation Mark; Acute Accent)
2/8	(	Opening Parenthesis
2/9	)	Closing Parenthesis
2/10	*	Asterisk
2/11	+	Plus
2/12	,	Comma (Cedilla)
2/13	-	Hyphen (Minus)
2/14	.	Period (Decimal Point)
2/15	/	Slant
3/0 to 3/9	0 … 9	Digits 0 through 9
3/10	:	Colon
3/11	;	Semicolon
3/12	<	Less Than
3/13	=	Equals
3/14	>	Greater Than
3/15	?	Question Mark
4/0	@	Commercial At
4/1 to 5/10	A … Z	Uppercase Latin Letters A through Z
5/11	[	Opening Bracket
5/12	\	Reverse Slant
5/13	]	Closing Bracket
5/14	^	Circumflex
5/15	_	Underline
6/0	`	Opening Single Quotation Mark (Grave Accent)
6/1 to 7/10	a … z	Lowercase Latin Letters a through z
7/11	{	Opening Brace
7/12	|	Vertical Line
7/13	}	Closing Brace
7/14	~	Tilde

Chapter 7

SPECIFICATION FOR GEDCOM TRANSMISSION MEDIA

Introduction

This chapter specifies GEDCOM transmission media. It lists the media that can be used to send genealogical information from one computer to another (within the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints), and describes how the media itself is physically organized to carry the data. Media used by communicating systems outside the department are not limited to this list.

The specification for GEDCOM transmission media is for three major uses:

- Interfaces between all Family History Department data-processing applications using the GEDCOM format

- Other applications that interface with Family History Department applications using the GEDCOM format

- Computer media that use GEDCOM format for archiving data from Family History Department applications

This chapter does not address the content of application messages or character sets used to represent data. See chapter six for information about character sets.
Additional information about the specification for GEDCOM transmission media is in these documents: "Information Systems Practice 202: Data Communications Standards" and "Information Systems Practice 203: Information Systems Hardware and System Software Product Shopping List Standard." You will find these in *Information Systems Practices*, a manual in the Information Systems Department library (on Floor 19 of the Church Office Building of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah).

When transferring data in GEDCOM format, sending and receiving systems must agree to use one or more of the media listed in this chapter.

Diskettes

3 1/2" Floppy Diskette

- 720K formatted capacity diskette constructed and formatted for use in the IBM PC Convertible lap top computer running MS DOS 3.2 and -the IBM PS2 computer
- 1.44M formatted diskette for the MS DOS
- 400K and 800K formatted Apple Macintosh diskette

5 1/4" Floppy Diskette

- 360K formatted capacity diskette constructed and formatted for use in the IBM PC standard desk top computer running MS DOS
- 1.2M formatted capacity diskette constructed and formatted for use in the IBM PC AT desk top computer running MS DOS
- 124K (16 sector) formatted capacity diskette constructed and formatted for use in the Apple II family of computers running Apple DOS 3.3
- 191K single-sided, double-density capacity diskette constructed and formatted for use in the Kaypro family of computers running CP/M

5 1/4" Iomega 20 Megabyte Cartridge

Compact Disc

5 1/4" CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory). This has 650-megabyte storage capability.

Tape

1/2" magnetic tape. This includes two kinds:

A 9-track, 1600 BPI, unlabeled, phase-encoded magnetic tape
A 9-track, 6250 BPI, labeled, group-coded recording (GCR) magnetic tape

Electronic Communications

Electronic communications consists of the transferring of information between two separate computer systems via a direct, electrical connection.

The requirements for electronic communications are specified in the manual *Information Systems Practices*, Practices 202 and 203, of the Information Systems Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Use of dial-up phone lines for PC to PC-type asynchronous communications requires Bell 212A type modems at 300, 1200, or 2400 bps, with either TTY, Hayes Verification, XMODEM, or X.PC protocols.

Internal Disk Files

You can also send transmissions by using the normal text files of the computer you use to create GEDCOM data.

Appendix

GEDCOM TAGS

Introduction

This appendix is a glossary of the tags approved for use with GEDCOM. (See chapter two for the specification for GEDCOM tags.) Every tag must be used as defined to ensure uniformity in the identification of all information transmitted by means of GEDCOM.

The tags are of various types, depending on their role or use in a transmission. They are used to identify individuals, families, names, dates, places, events, roles, sex, sources, relationships, control codes and other kinds of data for computers, computer programs, and computer systems.

The definition for each tag is generally broad enough to cover all uses of the tag. Some tags used for computer programming do not appear in this appendix. For a list of these, contact *Data Administration, Projects and Planning Division, Family History Department, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150, USA*.

When a new tag is needed, it will be added to the appendix. Suggestions and proposed additions are welcome. Please send them to the address below. Use the form "GEDCOM New Tag Proposal" (PFGS3709) provided at the end of the appendix. Be sure to check the appendix carefully first--the tag in question may already be defined. All GEDCOM tags must be approved by Data Administration in the Projects and Planning Division of the Family History Department. This appendix will be updated from time to time with new, approved tags. Interested individuals may request an update by contacting Data Administration (at the address above).

This appendix consists of two lists. The first list provides the tags in the alphabetical order of their abbreviations, known as "tags" in transmissions. The three-column format includes the tag (abbreviation), the tag name (full name), and the definition.
The second list (see page A-38) specifies the type for each tag and its tag name, but does not include a definition.

Tag	Name	Definition
19D	DUPLICATE_ OVERRIDE	Use as a control tag to identify data entry that tells the program to write a record without doing additional duplicate checking.
ABBR	ABBREVIATION	Used to identify data that is abbreviated: a shortened form of a word or words.

Tag	Name	Definition
ABY	ABEYANCE	Used as a control tag to identify a code in a record that is preventing that record from being processed for temple ordinances.
ACTI	ACTION_CODE	Used as a control tag to identify a code that a program must assess to determine how data in a record is to be used.
ACTN	ACTUAL_NAME	Used to identify name data: the actual spelling of a name, not the standard spelling.
ADDI	ADDITIONAL	Used to identify additional genealogical data: more information that exists, in some cases an additional relationship.
ADDR	ADDRESS	Used to identify a place: the place of residence (past or present) for an individual, a submitter of information, or a business or company.
ADMI	ADMINISTRATOR	Used to identify an individual associated with an estate: the individual legally vested with the right to administer the estate.
ADOP	ADOPTION	Used to identify an event: the legal creation of the child-and-parent relationship that does not exist by blood.
AENT	A_ENTRY	Used to identify an event: the first key entry of data by a data entry operator.
AFN	ANCESTRAL_FILE_ NUMBER	Used to identify data in a computer program: the number assigned to the individual record in Ancestral File™, a computerized source of genealogy developed by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
AGE	AGE	Used to identify data for an individual: the age of the individual at the date a document was created, or the age listed in the document.

Tag	Name	Definition
AGEF	AGE_FEMALE	Used to identify data for an individual: the age of a female person at the date a document was created, or the age listed in the document.
AGEM	AGE_MALE	Used to identify data for an individual: the age of a male person at the date a document was created, or the age listed in the document.
ALIA	ALIAS	Used to identify information about an individual: alternate name(s) used for the same person, or name(s) by which a person is otherwise known (maybe a nickname).
ALPH	ALPHA_CODE	Used as a control tag to identify a control character (usually *P* for parent or *C* for child) or set of characters used to cross-reference information about an individual.
ALSO	ALSO_FROM	Used to identify information from another record.
ANCE	ANCESTOR	Used to identify an individual: the individual from whom other people are descended.
ANCI	ANCESTOR_ INTEREST_LEVEL	Used to identify information about an individual: the indicator of the submitter's level of interest in performing additional research to identify ancestors.
ANUL	ANNULMENT_OF_ MARRIAGE	Used to identify information about an event of marriage: the marriage was declared void from the beginning (never to have existed).
AREA	AREA	Used to identify information about an LDS ecclesiastical unit presided over by an Area Presidency.
AREF	ALSO_REFERENCED	Used to identify information that is also in another record.
ASSD	ASSIGNED	Used to identify information stating that responsibility is given to an area or department.

Tag	Name	Definition
ASSI	ASSISTANT	Used to identify an individual: indicates the person who helped the officiator perform an ordinance.
ASSO	ASSOCIATES	Used to identify information about an individual: the names of friends, neighbors, or associates of the individual.
ATLA	ATLAS	Used to identify data: the name of a bound collection of maps, tables, charts, or plates.
AUTH	AUTHOR	Used to identify information about an individual: the name of the individual who created or compiled an item.
BAPL	BAPTISM_LDS	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: the ordinance of immersing an individual in water for the remission of sins, performed by the priesthood authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
BAPM	BAPTISM	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: the Christian act signifying spiritual rebirth and admittance of a recipient to the Christian community through the ritual use of water; traditionally called "christening."
BARM	BAR_MITZVAH	Used to identify an event: the ceremony held when a Jewish boy reaches age 13.
BASM	BAS_MITZVAH	Used to identify an event: the ceremony held when a Jewish girl reaches age 13, also known as Bat Mitzvah.
BATC	BATCH	Used to identify data: a group of records processed together.
BEN	B_ENTRIES_FLAG	Used to identify an event: re-keying of data for verification (meaning this event has taken place).
BENT	B_ENTRY	Used to identify an event: the re-keying of data for verification.

Tag	Name	Definition
BIC	BORN_IN_THE_ COVENANT	Used to identify an event: birth in the covenant made by parents when they are married in the temple. An infant born in the covenant is automatically sealed to its parents at birth.
BIRT	BIRTH	Used to identify the event of entering into life.
BLES	BLESSLING	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: the ordinance of bestowing or invoking divine will, concern, care, intercession, affirmation, guidance, direction, healing, etc.
BLSL	BLESSING_LDS	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: the ordinance of blessing and naming a child, performed by the priesthood authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
BOOK	BOOK	Used to identify data: a type of published material used as a source for genealogical information.
BRID	BRIDE	Used to identify an individual: a woman who is to be married.
BURI	BURIAL	Used to identify an event: the event of disposing of the mortal remains of a deceased person.
BYTE	BYTE	Used to identify computer data: an automated character such as an alpha, numeric, or special character.
CALN	CALL_NUMBER	Used to identify data: the number a repository uses to identify its individual holdings.
CANC	CANCELLATION_ OF_SEALING	Used to identify an event: the nullifying of a sealing ordinance by the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, requested by one or both parties to the sealing.
CAUS	CAUSE	Used to identify the reason an event took place.

Tag	Name	Definition
CDAT	COMPLETION_DATE	Used to identify an event: the date the processing of data was completed.
CEME	CEMETERY	Used to identify a place: the name of the cemetery where an individual is buried.
CENS	CENSUS	Used to identify an event: a periodic count of the population for a designated locality, such as the U.S. census or the British census.
CHAN	CHANGES	Used to identify data: corrections or modifications that have been or will be made.
CHAR	CHARACTER	Used to identify computer program data: the indicator of the character set to be used for an entire transmission.
CHEC	CHECK_SUM	Used to identify computer program data: a mathematical procedure used to help verify the accuracy of data.
CHEK	CHECK_BY	Used to identify an individual: the name of the examiner of a batch of extracted records.
CHIL	CHILD	Used to identify an individual: natural, adopted, or sealed offspring of a father and a mother.
CHR	CHRISTENING	Used to identify an event: the non-LDS ceremony of baptizing and naming a child.
CIFF	CHILD_IN_FAMILY_ FAMILY_RECORD_ FILE_NUMBER	Used to identify computer program data: the number in Ancestral File™ that identifies a child in a family, indicating the family he or she is a child in.
CITA	CITATION	Used to identify a source: the recorded source of information used for genealogical purposes.

Tag	Name	Definition
CITY	CITY	Used to identify a place: an incorporated municipal unit.
CIVI	CIVIL_CONDITION	Used to identify census data: the marital status of an individual as listed in a census.
CIVL	CIVIL	Used to identify legal data: a reference to the way citizens of a city, county, state, or country interact one with another.
CLEA	CLEARED	Used to identify control data: a term indicating the approved status of an individual record used to request proxy temple ordinances.
CLRK	CLERK	Used to identify an individual: the person who recorded an event.
CNTR	CONTRIBUTOR	Used to identify an individual: the name of the person who submitted information for the resource files.
CO	COUNTY	Used to identify a place: a local administrative unit or a territorial division in some countries.
CODE	CODE	Used to identify control data: a symbolic method of representing data.
CODI	CODICIL	Used to identify legal data: an addition, change, or amendment to a will.
COFN	RESEARCH_ COORDINATOR_ INDIVIDUAL_ RECORD_FILE_ NUMBER	Used to identify computer program data: the individual record file number of the person who wishes to be designated as the coordinator of research for specified ancestral lines.
COLO	COLOR	Used to identify census data: a code indicating the color of an individual, as listed in some U.S. census records.

Tag	Name	Definition
COMM	COMMENT	Used to identify additional information about an item or subject.
COMP	COMPUTER_ IDENTIFICATION	Used to identify a computer: a name or code for the type of computer that produced a disk received via GEDCOM.
COND	CONDITION	Used to identify data: one value (in a set of values) assigned to one item.
CONE	CONFIDENTIAL_ CODE	Used to identify a control code: a code indicating that information can be accessed only by authorized individuals. This code may also refer to a field or an entire record.
CONF	CONFIRMATION	Used to identify an event: a Christian rite conferring the gift of the Holy Ghost and, among protestants, full church membership.
CONL	CONFIRMATION_LDS	Used to identify an event: the ordinance by which a person receives the gift of the Holy Ghost and becomes a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
CONT	CONTNUATION	Used to identify data: an indicator that additional information follows. The plus sign (+) may be used, instead of the CONT tag, at the beginning of a line without a level number designation.
COON	RESEARCH_ COORDINATION_ FLAG	Used as a control tag in an individual's record: points to information stating that the individual wishes to be designated as the coordinator for research on specified ancestral lines.
COOR	COORDINATOR	Used to identify the name of an individual: the member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who oversees the extraction program in a stake.
CORP	CORPORATE_NAME	Used to identify a name: the corporate name listed as the main entry on a bibliographic record.

Tag	Name	Definition
CORR	CORRECTION	Used to identify data: a modification or update of an existing record or field.
COST	COST	Used to identify data: the tag that identifies the amount to be charged for completed work.
COUN	COUNT	Used to identify data: the number of items in a batch.
COUP	COUPLE	Used to identify a relationship: a husband and wife.
COUR	COURT	Used to identify legal data: the designation of the type of official assembly that transacts judicial (legal) business.
COVE	COVERAGE	Used to identify data: the percentage of population covered by a source for a given location and time period, such as a census, atlas, or gazetteer.
CREA	CREATION	Used to identify an event: the process of giving data form and meaning.
CRFN	CONTRIBUTOR_ RECORD_FILE_ NUMBER	Used to identify computer program data: a number identifying the person who submitted data.
CRIM	CRIMINAL	Used to identify legal data: a type of court; an act that is forbidden, or the omission of an act that is commanded, by a public law.
CTRY	COUNTRY	Used to identify a place: the part of a locality that identifies the highest level of jurisdiction it belongs to.
DATA	DATA	Used to identify computer data: stored automated information.
DATE	DATE	Used to identify a date: the time period of an event.

Tag	Name	Definition
DAU	DAUGHTER	Used to identify an individual and a relationship: a female child, identified as a "daughter" of the parents listed on family records.
DCHR	DISK_ CHRACTERISTICS	Used to identify computer data: the designation of the size and capacity of a disk used by the receiving system.
DEAT	DEATH	Used to identify an event: the event terminating mortal life.
DESC	DESCENDANT	Used to identify an individual: an individual who is descended from another individual, such as the child of a parent or the grandchild of a grandparent.
DESI	DESCENDANT_ INTEREST_LEVEL	Used to identify information about an individual: the indicator of the information submitter's level of interest in performing additional research to identify descendants.
DEST	DESTINATION	Used to identify a place: where data will be stored.
DIR	DIRECTION	Used to identify computer program data: The direction of a computer search, forward or backward, in a file.
DISC	DISC	Used to identify computer data: the word referring to CD-ROM compact disc read-only memory.
DISK	DISK_IDENTIFICATION	Used to identify computer data: a number assigned to a disk when it is received via GEDCOM, used for identification.
DIV	DIVORCE	Used to identify an event: a civil action dissolving a marriage. A civil divorce does not terminate a temple sealing.
DIVF	DIVORCE_FILING	Used to identify an event: the filing, by a marriage partner, of a request for divorce.

Tag	Name	Definition
DOCS	DOCUMENT_ SOURCE_CODE	Used to identify a source: the type of source that data came from.
DUP	DUPLICATE	Used to identify data: the recurrence of the same data or information about the same person.
DWEL	DWELLING	Used to identify a place: place of residence.
EDUC	EDUCATION	Used to identify information about an individual: where, when, and how long the individual went to school or college.
EMIG	EMIGRATION	Used to identify an event: the act of leaving a homeland with the intent of locating elsewhere.
EMPL	EMPLOYMENT	Used to identify information about an individual: the entry of an individual into a profession.
END	END	Used to identify an event: a termination.
ENDL	ENDOWMENT_LDS	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: one of the essential temple ordinances of the LDS Church required for exaltation.
ENGA	ENGAGEMENT_OF_ MARRIAGE	Used to identify an event: the agreement between two people to become married.
ENTR	ENTRY	Used to identify data: a name or label accompanied by genealogical identifiers that are entered into the computer and given an "entry number."
ENUM	ENUMERATION_ DISTRICT	Used to identify a place: a division within an area for a census enumeration.
ENUR	ENUMERATOR	Used to identify an individual: the person accumulating census information.

Tag	Name	Definition
EOF	END_OF_FILE	Used to identify computer data: an indicator that there are no more records in the file.
EVAL	EVALUATION	Used to identify control data: an indication that a record has been evaluated.
EVEN	EVENT	Used to identify an event for an individual: a recorded happening related to, or part of, an individual's life.
EXCE	EXCEPTION	Used to identify data: data that is beyond the ordinary.
EXCO	EXCOMMUNICATION	Used to identify an event: the recorded event that terminates church membership.
EXEC	EXECUTOR	Used to identify an individual: the person appointed by a testator to execute his or her will.
EXPL	EXPLANATION	Used to identify data: a note giving detail concerning a specific item.
EXTD	EXTENDED_ RELATIVES	Used to identify information for an individual: refers to an individual's relatives who are not in the immediate family.
EXTR	EXTRACTOR	Used to identify an individual: the person who transcribes genealogical information from a record into a standard format for inclusion in a computer file.
FAM	FAMILY	Used to identify a family: a husband and wife and their children, if any.
FAMC	FAMILY_CHILD	Used to identify a family relationship: a family in which an individual appears as child.

Tag	Name	Definition
FAMF	FAMILY_FILE	Used to identify computer data: records of individuals for whom temple work has been requested, for which the family will provide proxies.
FAMO	FAMILY_ ORGANIZATION	Used to identify one or more families: a group of people who are doing genealogical research for a given family, for a particular time period and locality.
FAMP	FAMILY_PARENT	Used to identify a family relationship: a family in which an individual appears as a parent.
FAMR	FAMILY_ REPRESENTATIVE	Used to identify a relationship: any individual who is a designated representative for a family.
FAMS	FAMILY_SPOUSE	Used to identify a family relationship: a family in which an individual appears as a spouse.
FATH	FATHER	Used to identify a family relationship: a male parent.
FCOM	FIRST_COMMUNION	Used to identify an event: the ceremony in which a child receives for the first time the sacrament of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.
FEMA	FEMALE	Used to identify an individual: a woman or girl.
FGR	FAMILY_GROUP_ RECORD	Used to identify genealogical data: a record that shows a family group consisting of a husband, wife, and children, if any.
FHC	FAMILY_HISTORY_ CENTER	Used to identify a place: a research resource center previously known as a branch library.
FILE	FILE	Used to-identify data: a storage place that is ordered and arranged for preservation and reference.

Tag	Name	Definition
FILM	FILM_NUMBER	Used to identify a source: an assigned, unique number used to identify film.
FLAG	FLAG	Used to identify a control code: an indicator in a record, used for a route or a process.
FOFN	FAMILY_ ORGANIZATION_ FILE_NUMBER	Used to identify a control code: an assigned, unique number used to identify a family organization.
FOLI	FOLIO	Used to identify a source: the name or indicator of a reference.
FONL	FILE_ONLY	Used to identify a control code: a flag indicating that a record contains a Family Group Record submitted for use in the four-generation program, or donated to the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for use in genealogical research.
FORE	FORENAME	Used to identify a name: a first name or given name.
FORG	FAMILY_ ORGANIZATION	Used to identify information about a family: a group relatives that genealogical research.
FOST	FOSTER	Used to identify a relationship: the indicator of a sealing of a child to foster parents.
FRAM	FRAME	Used to identify a source: one picture in a series of pictures on a roll of microfilm.
FRFN	FAMILY_RECORD_ FILE_NUMBER	Used to identify computer data: the record file number that identifies a family record.
FROM	FROM	Used to identify data: indicates the phrase "See from" followed by the source referred to.

Tag	Name	Definition
FSUB	FORM_SUBDIVISION	Used to identify a source: a form subdivision translated into a designated language.
FUNC	FUNCTION	Used to identify control data: an indicator of how the data is to be acted upon.
GENE	GENEALOGY	Used to identify a source: a source for genealogical information (about ancestors and descendants and their families).
GIVN	GIVEN_NAME	Used to identify a name: the name or names, excluding the surname, used to identify a person.
GNRL	GENERAL	Used to identify a source: a reference to a collection of documents in a Citation that refers to the entire family listed.
GRAD	GRADUATION	Used to identify an event: the awarding of an educational diploma or degree to an individual.
GROO	GROOM	Used to identify an individual: a man who is to be married.
GSC	GENEALOGICAL_ SERVICE_CENTER	Used to identify a place: a unit of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that provides genealogical services to a geographical area.
GUAR	GUARDIAN	Used to identify an individual: the person who has legal custody-of children.
HAML	HAMLET	Used to identify a place: a small village.
HAND	HANDICAP	Used to identify data: a physical or mental disability.
HDOF	HEAD_OF_FAMILY	Used to identify an individual: the person designated as the leader of the family or "head of household."

Tag	Name	Definition
HDOH	HEAD_OF_ HOUSEHOLD	Used to identify an individual: the person listed as "head of household" on a census form.
HEAD	HEADER	Used to identify computer data: indicates the record that identifies the beginning of a computer transmission.
HEAL	HEALTH	Used to identify information about an individual: physical condition (sickness, health, etc.) at the time of an event.
HEIR	HEIR	Used to identify information about an individual: indicates the name of a person who inherited or is entitled to inherit an estate.
HEIL	HEIR_LDS	Used to identify information about an individual: indicates the name of the individual (an oldest son) who was designated an heir on early temple records for The Church of Jesus Christ Of Latter-day Saints.
HEPR	HEIR_OR_PROXY	Used to identify information about an individual: indicates the name of a living person who was designated (on an early temple record of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) as the heir of a family, or as the proxy in a temple ordinance.
HIST	HISTORY	Used to identify a Source: recorded events, in story form, that tell of people, lives, places, things, or existence.
HUSB	HUSBAND	Used to identify an individual and a relationship: a man who is married, or a position on a Family Group Record.
IBRZ	INDIVIDUAL_ BROWSE	Used to identify computer program data: a search for a specific individual.
ID	IDENTIFICATION	Used to identify information: that which provides identification.

Tag	Name	Definition
ILLE	ILLEGITIMATE	Used to identify an individual: indicates a person born out of wedlock.
ILLU	ILLUSTRATED	Used to identify a source: indicates that a publication includes pictures or maps.
IMMI	IMMIGRATION	Used to identify an event: the act of entering into a new locality with the intent of living there.
INDE	INDEX	Used to identify information: a list of items, usually ordered alphabetically or numerically, that refer to more detailed information.
INDI	INDIVIDUAL	Used to identify an individual: one person.
INFA	INFANT	Used to identify an individual: a person in the earliest years of childhood; also a person under legal age.
INFL	INFACT_LDS	Used to identify an individual: a child who died before reaching age eight.
INFO	INFORMATION	Used to identify information: facts or data about a person, thing, or action, which has genealogical meaning.
INFT	INFORMANT	Used to identify an individual or role: the individual who reported the event.
INST	INSTANCE_OF	Used to identify an individual or a role: indicates the name of a person who requested LDS (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) temple ordinances for a deceased relative listed in early LDS temple records.
IRFN	INDIVIDUAL_ RECORD_FILE_ NUMBER	Used to identify computer data: the record file number that identifies an individual record.
ITEM	ITEM	Used to identify information: one unit of a group.

Tag	Name	Definition
LANG	LANGUAGE	Used to identify control data: the name of the language used in a record.
LAST	LAST_UPDATE	Used to identify control data: refers to information indicating when a record was created, or when information was added or corrected.
LATI	LATITUDE	Used to identify a place: the measured angular, curved distance north or south of the equator.
LDAT	LOG_IN_DATE	Used to identify control data: the date an item was received.
LENG	LENGTH	Used to identify computer data: a reference to the number of 8-bit bytes in a line, a record, or a transmission.
LINE	LINE	Used to identify control or computer data: refers to the count of the total number of lines in a GEDCOM transmission (including the line containing this tag).
LINK	LINKAGE	Used to identify a relationship: indicates a direct family relationship.
LIVE	LIVING_INDICATOR	Used to identify an individual: means that an ordinance indicated on a record was done for, or by, an individual during his or her lifetime.
LOC	LOCALITY_KEY	Used to identify computer data: the locality authority key.
LOCA	LOCALITY	Used to identify a place: a specific geographic area.
LOCC	LOCALITY_CALL	Used to identify a place: the locality portion of a call number.

Tag	Name	Definition
LOCD	LOCALITY_DIRECT	Used to identify a place: the locality in a direct-order-the locality entry record.
LOCE	LOCALITY_ENTRY	Used to identify a place: the locality entry record.
LOCG	LOCALITY_ GENERAL	Used to identify a place: indicates the explanatory reference note for a general locality.
LOCH	LOCALITY_HIGH	Used to identify a place: the highest order of a jurisdiction, such as the name of a country.
LOCI	LOCALITY_ INFORMATION	Used to identify a place: indicates the locality information note.
LOCL	LOCALITY_LOW	Used to identify a place: the lowest order of a jurisdiction, such as the name of a city or a parish.
LOCM	LOCALITY_MIDDLE	Used to identify a place: the middle locality of a jurisdiction, such as the name of a state or country.
LOCN	LOCALITY_COUNTY	Used to identify a place: the county level of a jurisdiction.
LOCO	LOCALITY_ COUNTRY	Used to identify a place: the country level or state level of a jurisdiction.
LOCQ	LOCALITY_DIREF	Used to identify a place: the locality in a direct-order-reference record.
LOCR	LOCALITY_ REFERENCE	Used to identify a place: the locality-reference record.
LOCS	LOCALITY_SEE	Used to identify a place: the "see reference" referring to a locality.

Tag	Name	Definition
LOCU	LOCALITY_USE	Used to identify a place: indicates that a locality and subject accompany a usage message.
LOCX	LOCALITY_SCOPE	Used to identify a place: a reference to the locality-usage-and-scope note.
LONG	LONGITUDE	Used to identify a place: the measured angular, curved distance east or west of the prime meridian at Greenwich, England.
LSF	LOCALITY_SUBJECT	Used to identify a source: a reference to the locality subject name (in English).
LVG	LIVING	Used to identify information about an individual: indicates that there is no death date or other indication of death for a person born less than 110 years ago.
MAID	MAIDEN	Used to identify a name: the maiden name--the woman's surname before marriage.
MALE	MALE	Used to identify an individual: a boy or man.
MAP	MAP	Used to identify a place: a drawing or other representation that shows all or part of an area of the earth.
MARB	MARRIAGE_BANN	Used to identify an event: a public notice given three separate times (in church or some other public place) that two people intend to marry.
MARC	MARRIAGE_ CONTRACT	Used to identify an event: the formal agreement of marriage, including the prenuptial agreement in which marriage partners reach agreement about the property rights of one or both, securing property to their children.
MARD	MARRIED	Used to identify an event: the legal joining of a man and woman to become spouses and a family.

Tag	Name	Definition
MARL	MARRIAGE_LICENSE	Used to identify data about an event: indicates the legal license to marry.
MARR	MARRIAGE	Used to identify an event: the legal joining of a man and a woman to become spouses and a family.
MARS	MARRIAGE_ SETTLEMENT	Used to identify an event: the agreement between two people to contemplate marriage, at which time they agree to release or modify property rights that would otherwise arise from the marriage.
MARY	MARRIED_IN_YEAR	Used to identify census data: indicates whether a couple was married during the census year.
MESS	MESSAGE	Used to identify information: a series of characters ordered in a way that conveys meaningful information to a receiver.
MICR	MICROFORM_ NUMBER	Used to identify Control data: the number that identifies a microform.
MILI	MILITARY	Used to identify information: the name of a branch of the armed forces.
MINR	MINOR	Used to identify an individual: a person under legal age, usually age 21 for males and age 18 for females.
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS	Used to identify information: refers to information that is not in designated GEDCOM categories.
MONT	MONTH	Used to identify a date: a measure of time corresponding closely to the moon's revolution; a division of a calendar year.
MOTH	MOTHER	Used to identify an individual and a relationship: a female parent.

Tag	Name	Definition
MTD	MONTH_TO_DATE	Used to identify control data: a monthly count of work accomplished.
NAME	NAME	Used to identify a name: a word or combination of words used to identify an individual, an item, or a place.
NAMR	NAME_RELIGIOUS	Used to identify a name: ' the given name used in association with one's religious obligations.
NAMS	NAME_SAKE	Used to identify a name and an individual: the individual a person is named after to perpetuate the individual's name.
NATU	NATURALIZATION	Used to identify an event: the act of obtaining citizenship.
NFCI	NON-FILING_ CHARACTER_ INDICATOR	Used to identify a control code: indicates the number of characters in a parent value that will not be used for filing.
NOTE	NOTE	Used to identify information: comments or additional information about a specific event or person.
NOTI	NOTIFICATION	Used to identify control data: a report created by the Family History Department to inform the patron of action taken on names submitted for temple work.
NULL	NULLIFY	Used to identify an event: indicates a nullified stated by the First Presidency as never having been in force.
NUMB	NUMBER	Used to identify information: a unit (one or more numeric digits) that can be counted and used to represent persons, places, or things.
NUMP	NUMBER_OF_PAGES	Used to identify information: the approximate number of pages that will print for a print job.

Tag	Name	Definition
NXTB	NEXT_BUFFER	Used to identify computer program data: indicates that the receiver of information is to obtain the next buffer (temporary storage area).
OBJ	OBJECT	Used to identify computer program data: an executable machine code; the subject of a search.
OCCU	OCCUPATION	Used to identify an individual: the individual's type of work or profession.
OFFI	OFFICIATOR	Used to identify an individual or a role: the name of the person who acted as voice in performing an ordinance.
OLD	OLD	Used to identify information: a previously assigned identifier, defined by what it is subordinate to, such as an old Family History Library call number.
OPER	OPERATOR	Used to identify an individual: a person who uses a computer System.
ORDI	ORDINANCE	Used to identify an event: a religious ceremony.
ORDL	ORDINATION_LDS	Used to identify an event: the receiving of the Melchizedek Priesthood as part of the temple ordinances.
ORDN	ORDINATION	Used to identify an event: the receiving of authority to act in religious matters.
ORG	ORGANIZATION	Used to identify a name: the designation for a group or society providing data to the Family History Department through the Cooperative Indexing Program.
ORPH	ORPHAN	Used to identify an individual: a child who is left without parents.
OTHE	OTHER	Used to identify information: something different from or in addition to.

Tag	Name	Definition
OUT	OUT_OF_SEQUENCE	Used to identify a control code: indicates an entry not recorded in its proper place or sequence in a file.
OVER	OVERRIDE	Used to identify a control code: indicates that a prior record or decision is to be set aside.
PACK	PACKET_NUMBER	Used to identify control data: identifies the individual home portion of data from a FREP site.
PAGE	PAGE	Used to identify a source: the number used to identify the page of a form used for the submission of genealogical data.
PARE	PARENT	Used to identify an individual or a relationship: the mother or father of a child.
PARI	PARISH	Used to identify a place: a subdivision of a county in
PART	PART	England; parts of other localities in other countries, such as a parish in Louisiana or Canada.
PASL	PASSENGER_LIST	Used to identify control data: a batch part number.
PATC	PATRONYMIC_FLAG	Used to identify a source: the book or document in which an individual was recorded, by name, as being on a ship, or other type of transportation.
PATR	PATRON	Used to identify control data: indicates that the surname of an individual was derived from a progenitor's given name.
PBRZ	PARENT_BROWSE	Used to identify an individual: a person who uses facilities or services of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for genealogical purposes.

Tag	Name	Definition
PED	PEDIGREE	Used to identify relationships: an individual's direct ancestors or ancestral lineage.
PEDC	PEDIGREE_CHART	Used to identify a source: a form that shows the direct lineage of a person-the individual, his or her parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc.; includes names and sometimes dates, places, and events.
PENS	PENSION	Used to identify information about an individual: the fixed sum paid regularly to a person who is dismissed or retired from service or employment.
PERS	PERSONAL	Used to identify information about an individual: the ownership of property by an individual.
PHON	PHONE_NUMBER	Used to identify information: a unique set of numbers assigned to a given telephone.
PID	PERSONAL_ IDENTIFICATION	Used for identification: a number used to identify a person.
PIFF	PARENT_IN_FAMILY_ FAMILY_RECORD_ FILE_NUMBER	Used to identify computer data: the record file number of the parents in a family listed in Ancestral
PLAC	PLACE	Used to identify a place: the location of an event.
POLY	POLYGAMOUS	Used to identify genealogical data: indicates two or more women sealed to one man; a time-only marriage of a woman to a man who already had a living spouse.
PORT	PORT	Used to identify a place: - the name of the place where people embarked or debarked from a ship.
POST	POSTAL_CODE	Used to identify a place: a code (such as a zip code) used by a postal service to designate an area.

Tag	Name	Definition
POVE	POVERTY	Used to identify information about an individual: indicates an individual who was listed in poverty records.
PREF	PREFIX	Used to identify information: a name, title, or designation that precedes the information it describes or otherwise identifies.
PRES	PRESUMED CANCELLATION	Used to identify an event: an assumed cancellation of a woman's first sealing if, during life, she is sealed to more than one man and then dies.
PREV	PREVIOUS	Used to identify control data: refers to that which occurred prior to the data in question.
PRIN	PRINCIPAL	Used to identify an individual: the person for whom a record was created.
PRIO	PRIORITY	Used to identify control data: indicates a preferential rating.
PRNT	PRINTOUT_CALL_ NUMBER	Used to identify a source: the library identification number for a computer-generated printout.
PROB	PROBATE	Used to identify legal data: a judicial determination of the validity of a will.
PROP	PROPERTIES	Used to identify information: indicates areas of land or other possessions of a designated family or individual.
PROT	PROTOTYPE	Used to identify computer program data: a compilation of the information or facts a typical source type provides.
PROV	PROVIDED	Used to identify information: indicates facts and information found in a source.

Tag	Name	Definition
PROX	PROXY	Used to identify an individual or a role: the name of the living individual who participated in an event (such as a religious ordinance) in behalf of someone else.
PRTR	PRINTER_ IDENTIFICATION	Used to identify computer program data: a numerical identifier of the printer to be used.
PRVB	PREVIOUS_BUFFER	Used to identify computer program data: indicates data that goes (or went) to the previous buffer (a temporary storage area).
PSUB	PATRON_SUBJECT	Used to identify a source: indicates a patron subject or non-controlled term.
PUBL	PUBLICATION	Used to identify a source: indicates that an item has been published.
PUBR	PUBLISHER	Used to identify information: indicates the name of the company or individual who published a work.
PVMG	PREVIOUS_ MARRIAGE	Used to identify an event: a marriage that took place prior to another marriage for the same individual.
PVRL	PARISH_AND_VITAL_ RECORDS_LIST	Used to identify a source: the source that lists parish and vital records.
QUAL	QUALIFIED	Used to identify control data: indicates that data is limited or modified for access.
QUAY	QUALITY_OF_DATA	Used to identify information: indicates that data has been assessed for reliability of information.
RACE	RACE	Used to identify genealogical data: indicates a family, tribe, people, or nation belonging to the same stock or racial division of mankind.

Tag	Name	Definition
RANG	RANGE	Used to identify computer program data: indicates the range of data, such as *from A to E*, contained in a computer program.
RARS	RECEIVING AND ROUTING SYSTEM	Used to identify computer program data: initials used for the Routing And Receiving System.
RATI	RATIFICATION_AND_ RECONFIRMATION	Used to identify an event: indicates the approval of a religious ordinance received by an individual in life, for which there is an incomplete or missing date. (When a baptism performed in life has an incomplete or missing date, a proxy baptism is performed for the individual and the endowment received in life is reconfirmed; any sealings received in life are also ratified). Also indicates that any ordinance performed out of sequence is ratified.
REAL	REAL	Used to identify information: indicates the ownership of land or ground by an individual.
REBA	REBAPTISM	Used to identify an event that is an ordinance: a second baptism for the same individual.
RECD	RECEIVED	Used to identify control data: indicates that data or information was received.
RECO	RECORDER	Used to identify an individual or a role: the person responsible for recording information on the official temple record.
RECR	RECORD	Used to identify data: a collection of related data elements.
REFN	REFERENCE_ NUMBER	Used to identify information: a number used to identify an item for reference purposes.
REGD	REGISTRATION_ DISTRICT	Used to identify a place: a geographical area designated for a specified purpose, Such as voting for public officials.

Tag	Name	Definition
REGI	REGION	Used to identify a place: a geographical division of a place or business.
REJE	REJECTION	Used to identify control data: indicates items of information that are not acceptable and are returned.
REL	RELATIONSHIP	Used to identify relationships: indicates kinship.
RELI	RELIGION	Used to identify information: indicates a religious denomination to which a record applies.
REMA	REMARKS	Used to identify information: additional observations or comments.
REPO	REPOSITORY	Used to identify a place: the name of an institution that has a specified item in its collection(s).
REQD	REQUIRED	Used to identify control data: indicates information or facts needed to use a source.
REQU	REQUEST	Used to identify control data: requesting something as a favor or privilege.
RES	RESTRICTION	Used to identify control data: indicates a contractual agreement that limits the use of certain holdings.
RESE	RESEAL	Used to identify an event: indicates a second authorization and act of sealing.
RESI	RESIDENCE	Used to identify a place: the place where an individual or family actually lives or has lived.
RESN	RESTRICTION_CODE	Used to identify control data: an alpha or numerical identifier of the type of limitations that control the use of a particular holding (genealogical item).

Tag	Name	Definition
REST	RESTORATION	Used to identify an event: restoring priesthood ordinances and temple blessings to an individual who had been excommunicated.
RETI	RETIREMENT	Used to identify an event: the exit of an individual from a profession.
RFN	RECORD_FILE NUMBER	Used to identify computer data: a number assigned to a record that uniquely identifies it.
SBID	SUBMISSION_ IDENTIFICATION	Used to identify data: a number used to identify records sent by patrons to be used in resource files.
SCHO	SCHOOL_IN_YEAR	Used to identify census data: refers to a question on a census, asking for the schools an individual attended during the Census year.
SEAR	SEALING RESTRICTION	Used to identify control data: indicates that the First Presidency has stated that a given man and woman may not be sealed to each other.
SELF	SELF	Used to identify control data: indicates an ordinance received by a living individual for himself or herself.
SEQU	SEQUENCE	Used to identify information: the order in which data or information occurs.
SERI	SERIAL_NUMBER	Used to identify data: alphanumeric characters used to identify individual computers or other equipment.
SERS	SERIES	Used to identify a source: designates the name of the series in which a given work is a part.
SERV	SERVICE	Used to identify information: the type of work performed or given.

Tag	Name	Definition
SEX	SEX_CODE	Used to identify an individual: indicates the sex of an individual-male or female.
SHEE	SHEET_NUMBER	Used to identify control data: a number assigned to patron-submitted forms.
SHIP	SHIP	Used to identify genealogical data: the name of a seagoing vessel.
SIBL	SIBLING	Used to identify an individual or a relationship: a brother or sister of an individual.
SIS	SIS_FLAG	Used to identify control data: a Special Information
SLGC	SEALING_CHILD	Services indicator of restricted information.
SLGP	SEALING_PARTENT	Used to identify an event: indicates the temple ordinance linking a child to his or her parents through priesthood authority, with the child as the principal.
SLGS	SEALING_SPOUSE	Used to identify an event: indicates a temple ordinance linking a child to parents through priesthood authority, with the parent as the principal (includes BC).
SON	SON	Used to identify an event: indicates the temple ordinance of linking a woman to a man through priesthood authority.
SORT	SORT	Used to identify an individual or a relationship: a male child, described by a relationship to parents.
SOUR	SOURCE	Used to identify control data: indicates a sorting field or alternative filing field.

Tag	Name	Definition
SPEC	SPECIAL_ ATTENTION	Used to identify control data: refers to sealing records stating that sensitive information exists.
SPEI	SPECIFIC	Used to identify a source: indicates that part of a citation concerns a specific item used for documentation of a unique event within the general citation.
SPEP	SPECIAL_ PROCESSING	Used to identify control data: indicates that an official temple record is to be printed with no ordinance updates.
SPLI	SPLIT_FLAG	Used to identify a control code: indicates that either all or some temple ordinances are to be performed for an individual.
SPOU	SPOUSE	Used to identify an individual and a relationship: the person to whom an individual is married.
SPUR	SPURIOUS_RECORDS	Used to identify a control code: indicates fictitious persons (or related information) listed on a temple record, for whom temple ordinances have been performed.
SREF	SEE_REFERENCE	Used to identify a source: a reference that points from a patron term to a controlled term.
STAC	STATISTICS	Used to identify information: refers to entries in a collection of numeric counts or quantitative data.
STAE	STATE	Used to identify a place: a geographical division of a larger land area, such as a state within the United States.
STAL	STAKE_LDS	Used to identify a place: indicates an identification number or a name assigned by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to one of its stakes-a specific geographic division of Church membership.
STAT	STATUS	Used to identify a control code: indicates the current processing Status of a record used to request temple ordinances.

Tag	Name	Definition
STDN	STANDARD_NAME	Used to identify name data: refers to the standard spelling of a name (not the actual spelling).
STIL	STILLBORN	Used to identify an event: indicates a child who was dead at birth or who died before christening.
SUB	SUBORDINATE	Used to identify control data: indicates a dependent part of a primary field, record, or batch.
SUBJ	SUBJECT	Used to identify a source: indicates that a subject has been translated into another, designated language.
SUBM	SUBMITTER	Used to identify an individual: one who contributes genealogical data to a file or transfers it from one file to another.
SUBN	SUBMISSION	Used to identify a source: refers to genealogical information that is contributed or transferred to the Family History Department.
SURN	SURNAME	Used to identify a name: an individual's last name or family name(s).
SURO	SURNAME_ ORGANIZATION	Used to identify a group of people: individuals who are doing research on a designated surname, for a given time period or locality.
SYMB	SYMBOL	Used to identify computer program data: a special character associated with source information and/or the name of an individual (the meaning of the character is indicated by its use).
SYST	SYSTEM	Used to identify computer program data: refers to an orderly arrangement or procedure.
TAPE	TAPE	Used to identify a computer data medium: a computer-generated magnetic medium on which data is recorded.

Tag	Name	Definition
TASK	TASK	Used to identify computer program data: a basic unit of work.
TEMP	TEMPLE	Used to identify a place: the name or code that represents the name of a temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
TEXT	TEXT	Used to identify source data: the exact wording in an original source document.
TIME	TIME	Used to identify data for an event: a designation of the hour and sometimes minutes that.an event took place.
TIMP	TIME_PERIOD	Used to identify a date: the span of years designating when an event occurred.
TITL	TITLE	Used to identify an individual: a descriptive, general name or formal designation used for an individual, in addition to the individual's given and surnames.
TMPL	TEMPLATE	Used to identify computer data: an identifier of the type of pattern used to format data.
TOR	TEMPLE_ ORIGINATED_ RECORD	Used to identify a source: indicates that the information on a temple record was created and entered at a temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
TOWC	TOWN/TOWNSHIP	Used to identify a place: indicates census information that describes where a family lived when the census was taken.
TOWN	TOWN	Used to identify a place: a governmental or geographical jurisdiction.
TRAK	TRACKING_SYSTEM	Used to identify computer program data: the identifier of the method used to trace the flow of data.

Tag	Name	Definition
TRAN	TRANSMISSION	Used to identify data: information sent to another computer file via magnetic or electronic media.
TRAS	TRANSCRIPTION	Used to identify information: indicates that data is a written copy of the original text.
TRLR	TRAILER	Used to identify computer program data: indicates the record used to identify the end of a GEDCOM transmission.
TWP	TOWNSHIP	Used to identify a place: a smaller section of a geographic area within a larger geographic division.
TYPE	TYPE	Used to identify control data: a set of attributes or characteristics used to associate people or things.
UDER	UDE_RECORD	Used to identify computer program data: indicates the beginning of a new record in UDE.
UNIF	UNIFORM_TITLE	Used to identify a source: the standard title (created or approved-by common consensus) of a work, used when multiple titles are possible or commonly used.
UPDA	UPDATE	Used to identify control data: indicates that additional information has been added.
VALU	VALUE	Used to identify information: the estimated monetary worth of property at the time of a census.
VERI	VERIFY	Used to identify computer program data: indicates the procedure necessary for ensuring accuracy.
VITA	VITALS	Used to identify genealogical data: the items of information commonly known as vital statistics, such as births, marriages, and deaths.

Tag	Name	Definition
VOID	VOID	Used to identify control data: indicates that a record is void or invalid.
VOIL	VOID_LIVING	Used to identify an event: indicates that a record was voided because proxy work was done for a living individual.
VOLU	VOLUME	Used to identify a source: a designation for a book within a set of books, a source of information.
WAC	WAC	Used to identify an event: indicates the temple initiatory ordinances of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
WARD	WARD	Used to identify a place: a geographical designation of a smaller unit within a city, often used for voting purposes.
WARL	WARD_LDS	Used to identify a place: the unit identification number or name assigned to a ward by Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; an ecclesiastical, geographic unit under the direction of one bishop Of the Church.
WIDO	WIDOW	Used to identify an individual: refers to a person who was married and whose spouse has died (used for both the widow and the widower).
WIFE	WIFE	Used to identify an individual and a relationship: a woman who is married; a position on a Family Group Record.
WILL	WILL	Used to identify legal data: a legal document by which a person disposes of his or her estate, to take effect after death.
WITN	WITNESS	Used to identify an individual and a rote: the recorded name of a person who attested that he or she saw an event take place.

Tag	Name	Definition
YEAR	YEAR	Used to identify a date: the 12-month cycle of the Gregorian calendar of 365 or 366, beginning with January and ending with December, described by a four-character number.
YOUN	YOUNGEST_CHILD'S_ INDIVIDUAL RECORD_POINTER	Used to identify computer control data: the record file number of the youngest child in a family.
YTD	YEAR_TO_DATE	Used to identify control data: indicates a yearly count, up to a particular month within a year.
$ADD	(same as tag)	Used to identify computer program control data: a GEDCOM command to add data to a file.
$DELETE	(same as tag)	Used to identify computer program control data: a GEDCOM command to delete data from a file.
$EOD	(same as tag)	Used to identify computer program control data: a GEDCOM command signifying the end of data.
$QUERY	(same as tag)	Used to identify computer program control data: a GEDCOM command specifying a request for data.
$UPDATE	(same as tag)	Used to identify computer program control data: a

GEDCOM Tag Types

There are several types of GEDCOM tags. These types are based on what the tags identify in transmissions. The following list is organized alphabetically according to these types. The tags for each type also appear alphabetically (by the abbreviation that constitutes the tag), followed by the tag name. (For definitions of the tags, see the preceding list.)

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Census Data	CIVI	CIVIL_CONDITION
	COLO	COLOR
	MARY	MARRIED_IN_YEAR
	SCHO	SCHOOL_IN_YEAR
Computer and Computer Program	AFN	ANCESTRAL_FILE_NUMBER
	BYTE	BYTE
	CHAR	CHARACTER
	CHEC	CHECK_SUM_
	CIFF	CHILD_IN_FAMILY_FAMILY_RECORD_FILE_NUMBER
	COFN	RESEARCH_COORDINATOR_IRFN
	COMP	COMPUTER_ID
	CRFN	CONTRIBUTOR_RFN
	DATA	DATA
	DCHR	DISK_CHARACTERISTICS
	DISK	DISK_ID
	DIR	DIRECTION
	EOF	END_OF_FILE
	FAMF	FAMILY_FILE
	HEAD	HEADER
	IBRZ	INDIVIDUAL_BROWSE
	IRFN	INDIVIDUAL_RECORD_FILE_NUMBER
	LENG	LENGTH
	LOC	LOCALITY_AUTHORITY_KEY_(KFOI)
	NXTB	NEXT_BUFFER
	OBJ	OBJECT
	PBRZ	PARENT_BROWSE
	PIFF	PARENT_IN_FAMILY_FRFN
	PROT	PROTOTYPE
	PRTR	PRINTER_ID
	PRVB	PREVIOUS_BUFFER
	RANG	RANGE
	RARS	RECEIVING AND ROUTING SYSTEM
	RFN	RECORD_FILE_NUMBER

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Computer and Computer Program (cont'd)	SYMB	SYMBOL
	SYST	SYSTEM
	TAPE	TAPE
	TASK	TASK
	TMPL	TEMPLATE
	TRAK	TRACKNG_SYSTEM
	TRLR	TRAILER
	UDER	UDE RECORD
	VERI	VERIFY
	YOUN	YOUNGEST_CHILDS_INDIVIDUAL_RECORD_POINTER
	$ADD	$ADD
	$DELETE	$DELETE
	$EOD	$EOD
	$QUERY	$QUERY
	$UPDATE	$UPDATE
Control	19D	DUPLICATE_OVERRIDE
	ABY	ABEYANCE
	ACTI	ACTION_CODE
	ALPH	ALPHA_CODE
	CLEA	CLEARÉD
	CODE	CODE
	CONE	CONFIDENTIAL_CODE
	COON	RESEARCH_COORDNATION FLAG
	EVAL	EVALUATION
	FLAG	FLAG
	FOFN	FAMILY ORGANIZATION NUMBER
	FONL	FILE ONLY
	FUNC	FUNCTION
	LANG	LANGUAGE
	LAST	LAST UPDATE
	LDAT	LOG_IN_DATE
	I-NE	LINE
	MICR	MICROFORM_NUMBER
	MTD	MONTH_TO_DATE
	NFCI	NON-FILING_CHARACTER_INDICATOR
	NOTI	NOTIFICATION
	OUT	OUT_OF_SEQUENCE
	OVER	OVERRIDE
	PACK	PACKET_NUMBER
	PART	PART
	PATC	PATRONYMIC_FLAG
	PREV	PREVIOUS
	PRIO	PRIORITY

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Control (cont'd)	QUAL	QUALIFIED
	RECD	RECEIVED
	REJE	REJECTION
	REQD	REQUIRED
	REQU	REQUEST
	RES	RESTRICTION
	RESN	RESTRICTION_CODE
	SEAR	SEALING_RESTRICTION
	SELF	SELF
	SHEE	SHEET_NUMBER
	SIS	SIS_FLAG
	SORT	SOATING_FIELD_OR_ALTERNATIVE _ FILING_ FIELD
	SPEC	SPECIAL_ATTENTION
	SPEP	SPECIAL_PROCESSING
	SPLI	SPLIT_FLAG
	SPUR	SPURIOUS_RECORDS
	STAT	STATUS
	SUB	SUBORDNATE
	TYPE	TYPE
	UPDA	UPDATE
	VOID	VOID
	YTD	YEAR_TO_DATE
Data	ABBR	ABBREVIATION
	ATLA	ATLAS
	BATC	BATCH
	BOOK	BOOK
	CALN	CALL_MEMBER
	CHAN	CHANGES
	COND	CONDITION
	CONT	CONTINUATION
	CORR	CORRECTION
	COST	COST
	COUN	COUNT
	COVE	COVERAGE
	DUP	DUPLICATE
	ENTR	ENTRY
	EXCE	EXCEPTION
	EXPL	EXPLANATION
	FILE	FILE
	FROM	SEE_FROM_REFERENCE
	HAND	HANDICAP
	RECR	RECORD
	SBID	SUBMISSION_ID

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Data (cont'd)	SERI	SERIAL_NUMBER
	TRAN	TRANSMISSION
Date	DATE	DATE
	MONT	MONTH
	TIME	TIME_PERIOD
	YEAR	YEAR
Event	ADOP	ADOPTION
	AENT	A_ENTRIES
	ANUL	ANNULMENT_OF_MARRIAGE
	BAPL	BAPTISM_LDS
	BAPM	BAPTISM
	BARM	BAR_MITZVAH
	BASM	BAS_MITZVAH
	BENT	B_ENTRIES
	BEN	SENTRY_FLAG
	BIC	BORN_IN_THE_COVENANT
	BIRT	BIRT
	BLES	BLESSING
	BLSL	BLESSING_LDS
	BURI	BURIAL
	CANC	CANCELLATION_OF_SEALING
	CAUS	CAUSE
	CDAT	COMPLETION_DATE
	CENS	CENSUS
	CHR	CHRISTENING
	CONF	CONFIRMATION
	CONL	CONFIRMATION_LDS
	CREA	CREATION
	DEAT	DEATH
	DIV	DIVORCE
	DIVF	DIVORCE-FILING
	EMIG	EMIGRATION
	END	END
	ENDL	ENDOWMENT LDS
	ENGA	ENGAGEMENT_OF_MARRIAGE
	EVEN	EVENT
	EXCO	EXCOMMUNICATION
	FCOM	FIRST COMMUNION
	GRAD	GRADUATION
	IMMI	IMMIGRATION
	MARB	MARRIAGE_BANN
	MARC	MARRIAGE_CONTRACT

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Type	Tag	Tag Name
Individual	ADMI	ADMINISTRATOR
	AGE	AGE
	AGEF	AGE_FEMALE
	AGEM	AGE_MALE
	ALIA	ALIAS
	ANCE	ANCESTOR
	ANCI	ANCESTOR_INTEREST_LEVEL
	ASSI	ASSISTANT
	ASSO	ASSOCIATES
	AUTH	AUTHOR
	BRID	BRIDE
	CHEK	CHECK BY
	CHIL	CHILD
	CLRK	CLERK
	CONT	CONTRIBUTOR
	COOR	COORDINATOR
	DAU	DAUGHTER
	DESC	DESCENDANT
	DESI	DESCENDANT_INTEREST_LEVEL
	EDUC	EDUCATION
	EMPL	EMPLOYMENT
	EMUR	ENUMERATOR
	EXEC	EXECUTOR
	EXTD	EXTENDED_RELATIVES
	EXTR	EXTRACTOR
	FEMA	FEMALE
	GROO	GROOM
	GUAR	GUARDIANSHIP
	HDOF	HEAD_OF_FAMILY
	HDOH	HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD
	HEAL	HEALTH
	HEIR	HEIR
	HEIL	HEIR_LDS
	HEPR	HEIR_OR_PROXY
	HUSB	HUSBAND
	ILLE	ILLEGITIMATE
	INDI	NDIVIDUAL
	INFA	INFANT
	INFL	INFANT_LDS
	LNFT	INFORMANT
	INST	INSTANCE OF
	LIVE	LIVING_INDICATOR
	LVG	LIVING
	MALE	MALE
	MINR	MINOR
	MOTH	MOTHER

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Individual (cont'd)	OCCU	OCCUPATION
	OFFI	OFFICIATOR
	OPER	OPERATOR
	ORPH	ORPHAN
	PARE	PARENT
	PATR	PATRON
	PENS	PENSION
	PERS	PERSONAL
	POVE	POVERTY
	PRIN	PRINCIPAL
	PROX	PROXY
	RECO	RECORDER
	SEX	SEX_CODE
	SIBL	SIBLING
	SON	SON
	SPOU	SPOUSE
	SUBM	SUBMITTER
	TITL	TITLE
	WIDO	WIDOW
	WIFE	WIFE
	WITN	WITNESS
Information	ALSO	SEE_ALSO_FROM_REFERENCE
	AREF	SEE_ALSO_REFERENCE
	ASSD	ASSIGNED
	COMM	COMMENT
	ID	IDENTIFICATION
	NDE	INDEX
	INFO	NFORMATION
	ITEM	ITEM
	MESS	MESSAGE
	MILI	MILITARY
	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
	NOTE	NOTE
	NUMB	NUMBER
	NUMP	NUMBER_OF_PAGES
	OLD	OLD
	OTHE	OTHER
	PHON	PHONE_NUMBER
	PREF	PREFIX
	PROP	PROPERTIES
	PROV	PROVIDED
	PUBR	PUBLISHER
	QUAY	QUALITY_OF_DATA
	REAL	REAL

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Information (cont'd)	REFN	REFERENCE_NUMBER
	RELI	RELIGION
	REMA	REMAKRS
	SEQU	SEQUENCE
	SERV	SERVICE
	STAC	STATISTICS
	TRAS	TRANSCRIPTION
	VALU	VALUE
Legal Data	CIVIL	CNIL
	CODI	CODICIL
	COUR	COURT
	CRIM	CRIMNAL
	PROB	PROBATE
	WILL	WILL
Name Data	ACTN	ACTUAL_NAME
	CORP	CORPORATE_NAME
	FORE	FORENAME
	GIVN	GIVEN NAME
	MAID	MAIDEN
	NAME	NAME
	NAMR	NAME_RELIGIOUS
	NAMS	NAME_SAKE
	ORG	ORGANIZATION
	STDN	STANDARD_NAME
	SURN	SURNAME
Place	ADDR	ADDRESS
	AREA	AREA
	CEME	CEMETERY
	CITY	CITY
	CO	COUNTY
	CTRY	COUNTRY
	DEST	DESTINATION
	DWEL	DWELLING
	ENUM	ENUMERATION_DISTRICT
	FHC	FAMILY_HISTORY_CENTER
	GSC	GENEALOGICAL_SERVICE_CENTER
	HAML	HAMLET
	LATI	LATITUDE
	LOCA	LOCALITY
	LOCC	LOCALITY_PORTION_OF_CALL_NUMBER

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Place (cont'd)	LOCD	LOCALITY_IN_DIRECT_ORDER_ENTRY_RECORD
	LOCE	LOCALITY_ENTRY_RECORD
	LOCG	LOCALITY_GENERAL_NOTE
	LOCH	LOCALITY_HIGH_ORDER_JURISDICTION
	LOCI	LOCALITY_INFORMATION_NOTE
	LOCL	LOCALITY_LOW_ORDER_JURISDICTION
	LOCM	LOCALITY_MIDDLE_JURISDICTIONS
	LOCN	LOCALITY_COUNTY_LEVEL_ONLY
	LOCO	LOCALITY_ONLY
	LOCQ	LOCALITY_IN DIRECT_ORDER_REFERENCE_ RECORD
	LOCR	LOCALITY_REFERENCE_RECORD
	LOCS	LOCALITY_SEE_REFERENCE
	LOCU	LOCALITY_AND_SUBJECT_ACCOMPANYING_A_ USAGE_MESSAGE
	LOCX	USAGE_AND SCOPE_NOTE
	LONG	LONGIUDE
	MAP	MAP
	PARI	PARISH
	PLAC	PLACE
	PORT	PORT
	POST	POSTAL_CODE
	RECD	REGISTIATION_DISTRICT
	REGI	REGION
	REPO	REPOSITORY
	RESI	RESIDENCE
	STAE	STATE
	STAL	STAKE_LDS
	TEMP	TEMPLE
	TOWC	TOWN/TOWNSHIP
	TOWN	TOWN
	TWP	TOWNSHIP
	WARD	WARD
	WARL	WARD_LDS
Relationship	COUP	COUPLE
	FAMR	FAMILY_REPRESENTATIVE
	FOST	FOSTER
	LINK	LINKAGE
	PED	PEDIGREE
	REL	RELATIONSHIP
Source	CITA	CITATION
	DOCS	DOCUMENT_SOURCE_CODE

Type	Tag	Tag Name
Source (cont'd)	FILM	FILM NUMBER
	FOLI	FOLIO
	FRAM	FRAME
	FSUB	FORM_SUBDIVISION_TRANSLATED_INTO_ABOVE_LANGUAGE
	GENE	GENEALOGY
	GNRL	GENERAL
	HIST	HISTORY
	ILLU	ILLUSTRATED
	LSF	LOCALITY_SUBJECT_NAME_(IN_ENGLISH)
	PAGE	PAGE
	PASL	PASSENGER_LIST
	PEDC	PEDIGREE_CHART
	PRNT	PRINTOUT_CALL_NUMBER
	PSUB	PATRON_SUBJECT
	PUBL	PUBLICATION
	PVRL	PARISH_AND_VITAL_RECORDS_LIST
	SERS	SERIES
	SOUR	SOURCE
	SPEI	SPECIFIC
	SREF	SEE REFERENCE
	SUBJ	SUBJECT_TRANSLATED_INTO_A_LANGUAGE
	SUBN	SUBMISSION
	TEXT	TEXT
	TOR	TEMPLE_ORIGINATED_RECORD
	UNIF	UNIFORM_TITLE
	VOLU	VOLUME