# GEDCOM Specification

## Future Direction

### Based on an Underlying Data Model

# *DRAFT*

This is not an official standard. It is presented for the purpose of fostering discussion toward the future direction of genealogical data communication. Comments and suggestions are encouraged.

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# Introduction

GEDCOM was developed by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) to provide a flexible, uniform format for exchanging computerized genealogical data. GEDCOM is an acronym for **GE**nealogical **D**ata **Com**munication. Its purpose is to provide an effective format for sharing of genealogical information.

## Purpose and Content of *The GEDCOM Standard*

*The GEDCOM Standard* is a technical document written for computer programmers, system developers, and technically sophisticated users. Since the GEDCOM forms defined by this document will become a standard to be used by Family History Department's software systems to exchange genealogical information about individuals, families, events, information sources, and so forth, we offer this document to developers of genealogical systems who would like to provide data exchange with the Family History Department's Family Search Systems.

This document describes GEDCOM at three different levels. The lower level is known as the ***GEDCOM data format***. Chapter 1 is about the GEDCOM data format and discusses the syntax and identification of structured information in general, but it does not deal with the meaning of any particular kind of data. This chapter, therefore, is useful for storing any type of structured data, not just genealogical data

Chapter 2 gives a **graphical representation** or model of genealogical data.

A ***GEDCOM Form*** defines the content and meaning of a specific type of data. Chapter 3 describes a GEDCOM form suitable for exchanging genealogical data, based on the model in Chapter 2.

This document is available on the Internet at:

**ftp://gedcom.org/pub/genealogy**

# Chapter 1
# GEDCOM Data Format

## Introduction

This chapter describes the rules for developing the syntax of the GEDCOM format, without respects to the meaning of the data. Chapter 3 describes the GEDCOM form that gives meaning to genealogical data being exchanged between systems developed by the Family History Department.

The generic data representation defined in this chapter may be used to represent any form of structured information using a sequential stream of characters, not just genealogical data.

## Concepts

A GEDCOM transmission represents a database in the form of a sequential stream of records. A record is represented as a sequence of tagged, variable-length lines, arranged in a hierarchy beginning with a level zero (0). A line contains a hierarchical level number, a tag, and an optional field value. The GEDCOM line is terminated by a carriage return, a line feed character, or any combination of these.

For example, the following might be contained in a geographic GEDCOM file:

```
0 State=S5
    1 Name=California
    1 Population=9,435,000
    1 City
        2 Name=Los Angeles
        2 Population=4,843,000
0 State=S38
    1 Name=Oregon
    . . .
```

In the second line, the level number is "1", the tag is "Name" and the field value is "California".

> **Note:**
> Indentation is used in GEDCOM examples in this document to emphasize the hierarchical nature of the GEDCOM data format. The lines in a GEDCOM file are not "indented",that is, the level number starts in the first character of a GEDCOM line.

In most data processing files or databases, the meaning of a field within a record depends on its position, and an explicit or implicit file definition stored elsewhere. For example, in an Individual Record, the first field may be understood to be the Record Identification Number, the next the Surname, the next the Given Names, etc. In GEDCOM a field is on a line by itself, and the tag or hierarchy of tags preceding it "define" its meaning. In the example above it can be seen that "Los Angeles" and "4,843,000" are the name and population of a city in the state of "California." The data in a GEDCOM record are "self defining" in the sense that if one knows the meaning of the tags, the meaning of the data is known without any external record definition.

Tags allow a field to occur any number of times within a record, including zero times. They also allow the use of unknown or new fields to be included in the GEDCOM data without introducing incompatibility, because the receiving system will ignore data which it does not understand.

The hierarchical relationships are indicated by a level number. Subordinate lines have a higher level number. The hierarchy allows a line to have sub-lines, which in turn may have their own sub-lines, and so forth. A line and its sub-lines constitute a context or enclosure, that is, a cluster of information pertaining directly to the same thing. This hierarchical arrangement corresponds with the natural hierarchy found in most structured information.

A series of one or more lines constitutes a record. The beginning of a new record is indicated by a *line whose level number is 0 (zero).*

In addition to hierarchical relationships, GEDCOM defines the inter-record relationships that allow a record to be logically related to other records. These relationships are represented by a descriptive hierarchy of tags and a subordinate Ref tag whose field value is the record identification number of the referenced record. This is analogous to a "foreign key" in relational database terminology. The Ref tag is always subordinate to a Tag which specifies the record type being pointed to. For example:

```
0  Country
     1 RecordNbr=C23
     1 Name=United States of America
     1 Language=English

0  Country
     1 RecordNbr=C21
     1 Name=Canada
     1 Language=English
     1 Language=French
. . .
0 State
     1 RecordNbr=S22
     1 Country
          2 Ref=C23
     1 Name=California
     1 Population=9,435,000
     1 City
          2 Name= Los Angeles
          2 Population=4,843,000

0 State
     1 RecordNbr=S45
     1 Country
          2 Ref=C23
     1 Name=Oregon
     . . .
0 Province=P43
     1 Country=C21
```

1 Name=Quebec
. . .

The **record identification number** is the field value of the level 1 tag RecordNbr. In the above examples record identification number of the first country record would be C23. The record identification number of the first state record, in this case, would be S22. Within the first state record is a Ref tag whose field value becomes the **pointer** to the record identification number of the referenced record.. Because the Ref tag is subordinate to a **Country** tag we know that the link is to a country record, in this case C23, whose name is the **United States of America**.

A GEDCOM transmission consists of a sequence of logical records, each of which consists of a sequence of **GEDCOM lines**, all contained in a sequential file or stream of characters. The following rules pertain to the **GEDCOM line**:

! Longer fields can be broken into shorter GEDCOM lines by using a subordinate **Cont** tag. The text from a Cont tag is concatenated to the text from the previous tag, without saving the previous line's carriage return or line terminator. If a carriage return is needed in a text field, it should be specified with the HTML <BR> tag (see Appendix C, Using HTML tags in GEDCOM, p 103). If a text field is broken at a blank, the blank should be at the beginning of the next Cont field value, not at the end of the line. This is because programs commonly trim trailing blanks. Consider the following example:

```
0 Note
  1 RecordNbr=N098
  1 Text
    2 Cont=This is the first paragraph of my text.<BR><BR>This is
    2 Cont= the second paragraph.
```

This would give:

This is the first paragraph of my text.

This is the second paragraph.

Notice the blank following the "=" on the Cont line. It provides the blank between "is" and "the" in the second paragraph.

! Level numbers must be between 0 to 9 and must not contain leading zeroes, for example, level one must be 1, not 01.

! The beginning of a new logical record is designated by a line whose **level** number is 0 (zero).

! **Record Identification Number** values identify each logical GEDCOM record. It is the field value of the GEDCOM line whose tag is **RecordNbr.**

! A **pointer** to a record (the **record identification number** of the **target** record) is always the value of a GEDCOM line whose tag is **Ref**. The understanding of the pointer type, like any GEDCOM line, is indicated by the context within which the Ref tag appears. The immediate parent tag of the **Ref** tag is the same tag name as the structure tag (level 0 tag) name of the record being pointed to.

- Level numbers start in the first position of a GEDCOM line; GEDCOM lines have no leading white space.

  **Note:** In this documentation's examples, indentation of GEDCOM code may be used to improve clarity and understanding.

- Each new level number must be no higher than the previous line plus 1.

- Logical GEDCOM record sizes should be constrained so that they will fit in a memory buffer of less than 32K. GEDCOM files containing records sizes greater than 32K run the risk of not being able to be loaded in some programs.

- The length of the GEDCOM TAG is a maximum of 31 characters, with the first 15 characters being unique.

- The total length of a GEDCOM line, including, level number, tag, field value, delimiters, and terminator must not exceed 255 characters.

- The record ID has a maximum length of 12 characters and must be unique within a record type.

- Pointers to records imply that the record pointed to actually exists within the transmission, unless the pointers is a standard URL address pointing to a public accessible database.

## Grammar

This section defines the grammar for the GEDCOM format. The grammar is a set of rules that specify the character sequences that are valid for creating GEDCOM lines. The character sequences are described in terms of various combinations of elements (variables and/or constants). Each element in the definition is separated by a plus sign (+) signifying that both elements are required. When there is a choice of different elements that can be used, the set of alternatives are listed between opening and closing square brackets ([ ]), with each choice separated by a vertical bar ([alternative_1 | alternative_2]). Braces ({}) indicate optional elements.

A **gedcom line** has the following syntax:

**level + space + tag + {equal sign + [field value | record ID]} + terminator**

Examples:

The following are examples of valid GEDCOM lines:

```
0 Individual
   1RecordNbr=1234
   . . .
   1 Age=13y
   . . .
   1 Child
      2 Family
```

```
            3 Ref=F4321
    . . .
0 Note
    1 RecordNbr=N334
    1 Text
        2 Cont=Example of a note which is continued on the next GEDCOM line.
        2 Cont=  This line should be connected to the previous line, with no carriage return.
```

The first line has a **level** number 0, and an Individual **tag**

The second line has an  and a **Record Identification Number** (RecordNbr) of 1234.

The third line has a **level** number 1, an Age **tag**, and a **value** of 13y.

The fourth through the sixth lines show a link to a child's family record. The fourth line has a **level** number 1, and a Child **tag** which indicates the context of the link. The fifth line has a **level** number 2, with a Family **tag** which indicates the record type being referenced by the subordinate Ref tag. The sixth line has a **level** number 3, with the **Ref tag** and a Family **Record Identification Number** (pointer) of F1234.

The seventh through ninth line represent a Note record whose **Record Identification Number** is N334 and whose subordinate **Text** and **Cont**inue lines represent the body of the note text.

## GEDCOM Line Element Description:

**Level**

One digit, (0-9). Digits are the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, (ASCII codes 0x30-0x39).

The **level** number works the same way as the level of indentation in an indented outline, where indented lines provide detail about the item under which they are indented. A line at any level L is enclosed by and pertains directly to the *nearest preceding line* at level L-1. The Level L may increase by 1 at most. Level numbers must not contain leading zeroes, for example level one must be (1), not (01).

The enclosed subordinate lines at level L are said to be in the context of the enclosing superior line at level L-1. The interpretation of a **tag** must be in the context of the **tag**s of the enclosing line(s) rather than just the tag by itself. Take the following record about an individual's birth and death dates, for example:

```
0 Individual
    1 RecordNbr=I456
    1 Name=Frank /Jones/
    1 Birth
        2 Date=12 MAY 1920
    1 Death
        2 Date=1960
```

In this example, the expression Date=12 MAY 1920 is interpreted within the Individual. Birth context, representing the individual's birth date. The second date line, Date=1960, is in the Individual.Death context. The complete meaning of DATE depends on the context.

**tag**

A character string of alphanumeric characters. Alphanumeric characters are A-Z (0x41-0x5A), a-z (0x61-07A), 0-9 (0x30-0x39) and underscore (0x5F).

The **tag** represents the meaning of its **value** within the context of the enclosing lines, and contributes to the meaning of enclosed subordinate lines. The presence of a tag together with a field value represents an assertion which the submitter wishes to communicate to a receiver. A tag with no field value does not represent an assertion, but is used to add to the context meaning of subordinate lines. If a tag is absent, no assertion is made, that is, no information is submitted. Information of a negative nature (such as knowing positively an event did not occur) is handled through the definition of a tag and accompanying values that assert the information explicitly. It is not represented by absence of a tag. For example, the absence of a known marriage event does not necessarily mean a couple was never married. If it is known that the couple was never legally married, "Not married" would be entered in the Marital Status field (MaritalStat tag). There are departures from this philosophy in some less critical areas where a default is clearly stated. For example, if a record is missing a RecStatCd tag (Record Status Code field), the record is assumed to be Active, rather than Logically Deleted, or whatever. This prevents needless repetition where one state is very common.

Tags can be up to 31 characters long, and must be unique within the first 15 characters.

Valid combinations of specific **tag**s, and **values** are constrained by the GEDCOM form defined for representing a given kind of information. (See the chapter titled Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form starting on page 21)

**value**

A character string of any characters except control characters (0x00-0x1F) and the delete character (0x7F).

The **value** within the context of a tag hierarchy of **gedcom line**s represents one piece of information and corresponds to the value of a field in traditional database or file terminology.

A **value** is one of the possible values allowed in the context of the **tag**. The combination of the **tag**, the **value**, and the hierarchical context of the supporting **gedcom line**s provides the understanding of the value. Valid values are defined by a specific GEDCOM form, which represents a particular type of data. (See the chapter titled Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form starting on page 21)

Values are generally not encoded in binary or other abbreviation schemes for reducing space requirements, and they are generally constrained to be understandable by a typical user without decoding. This is intended to reduce the decoding burden on the receiving software. Compression of GEDCOM files should only be done when there is agreement by both sender and receiver as to which compression/decompression methods or systems are available to both. The use of ZIP files is the most commonly accepted means of compression for the exchange of data.

**record ID (record identification number)**

A **record ID** is the value of the **RecodrNbr** tag It is the identification value for that record, and must be unique within a record type.

A **record ID** is a string of any 8 bit ASCII characters except control characters (0x00-0x1F), and the delete character (0x7F).

When a **record ID** is used with a **Ref** tag, it acts as a reference to another record, and its value is the record ID of the record being referenced. The understanding of a link is obtained from the context of the Link tag.

For example:

```
0 Country
    1 RecordNbr=C23
    1 Name=United States of America
    1 Language=English
. . .
0 State
    1 RecordNbr=S22
    1 Country
        2 Ref=C23
    1 Name=California
    1 Population=9,435,000
    1 City
        2 Name=Los Angeles
        2 Population=4,843,000
    . . .
```

The field value of the **Ref** tag under State and Country, represents a reference to a Country and must be the **record ID** of a Country record. A **Ref** is used instead of duplicating the same information in many records.

An expanded traversal of a record tree includes following all the links to related records to some depth, and splicing those records (logically) into the resultant expanded tree. *Links* may refer to either records which have not yet appeared in the transmission (forward reference) or to records that have already appeared earlier in the transmission (backward reference). Theoretically, a receiving system should be prepared to follow links to find **any** needed **value** in a manner that is transparent to the logic of the subsystem that is looking for specific **tag**s.

Normally, a system receiving a GEDCOM transmission will assign new record ID's to the incoming records as they are added to its database to avoid conflicts with the record ID's of records already in the database. However, the record ID's from the GEDCOM transmission may be retained elsewhere in the receiving system for use in identifying a record under discussion when communicating with the sender (in the Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form of Chapter 3, this is handled by the External Database Reference Record, p. 32). The sender should use the record ID used by his software for the record ID in the GEDCOM transmission, so that communication using the record ID is meaningful. This use of the record ID in communicating between systems implies that record ID's

remain stable. That is, they are not reassigned when a database is reorganized or reloaded, and record ID's of deleted records are not reused.

**terminator**

The terminator delimits the variable-length field value and signals the end of the GEDCOM line. The valid terminator characters are:

[carriage return | line feed | carriage return + line feed | line feed + carriage return ]

# Chapter 2
# Genealogical Information Model

## Introduction

The data model in this chapter is intended to cover all the data structures needed for genealogical research, lineage-linked record management, and ordinance submission. It is, therefore, quite extensive. The **Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form** in Chapter 3 is based on this model.

In order to make the model more understandable, it has been broken into five groups of objects, as listed below, which are shown on separate pages.

**Core Genealogical Data (p. 16)**

**Bibliographic Data (p. 17)**

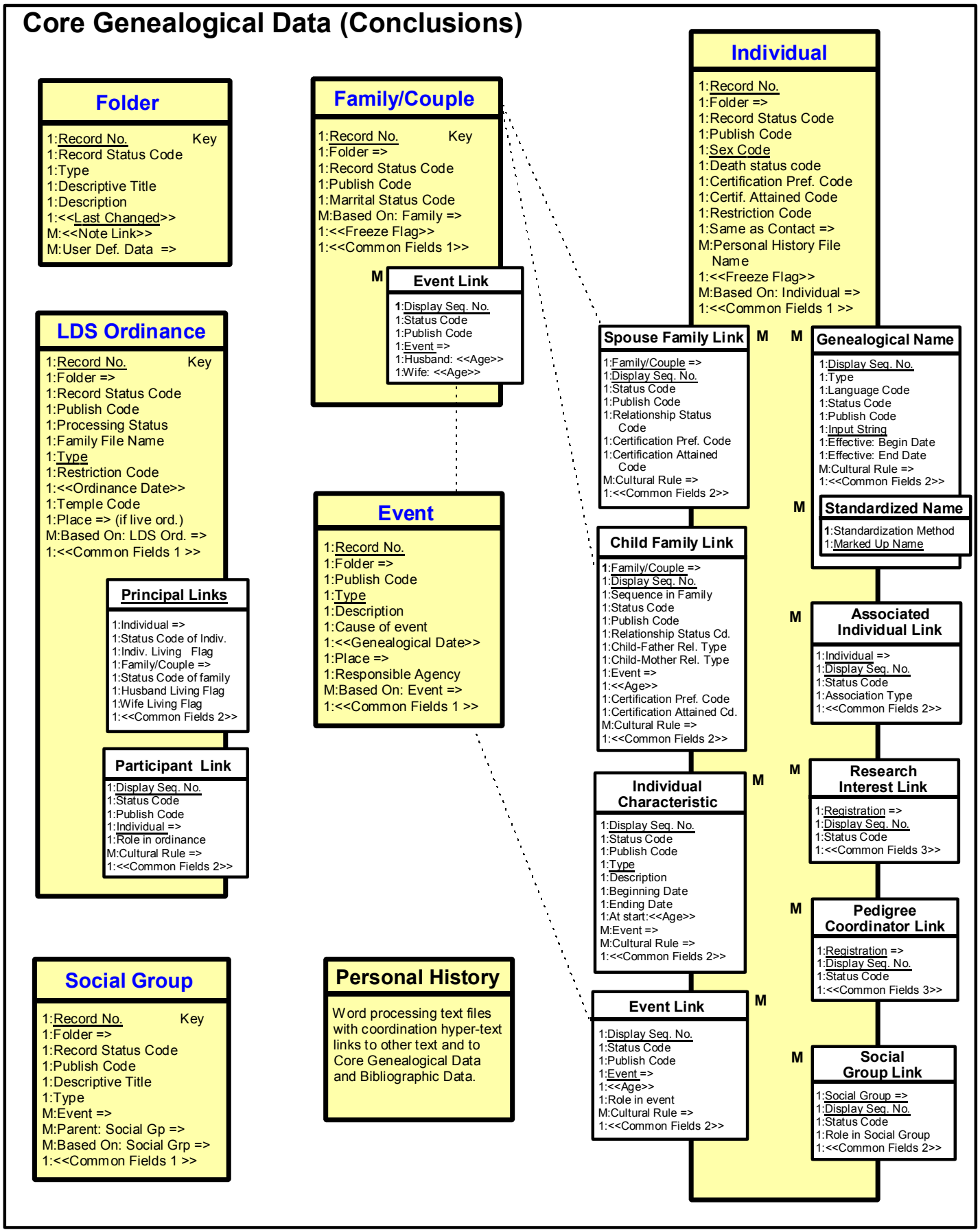
**Work Coordination Data (p. 18)**

**Support Data (p. 19)**

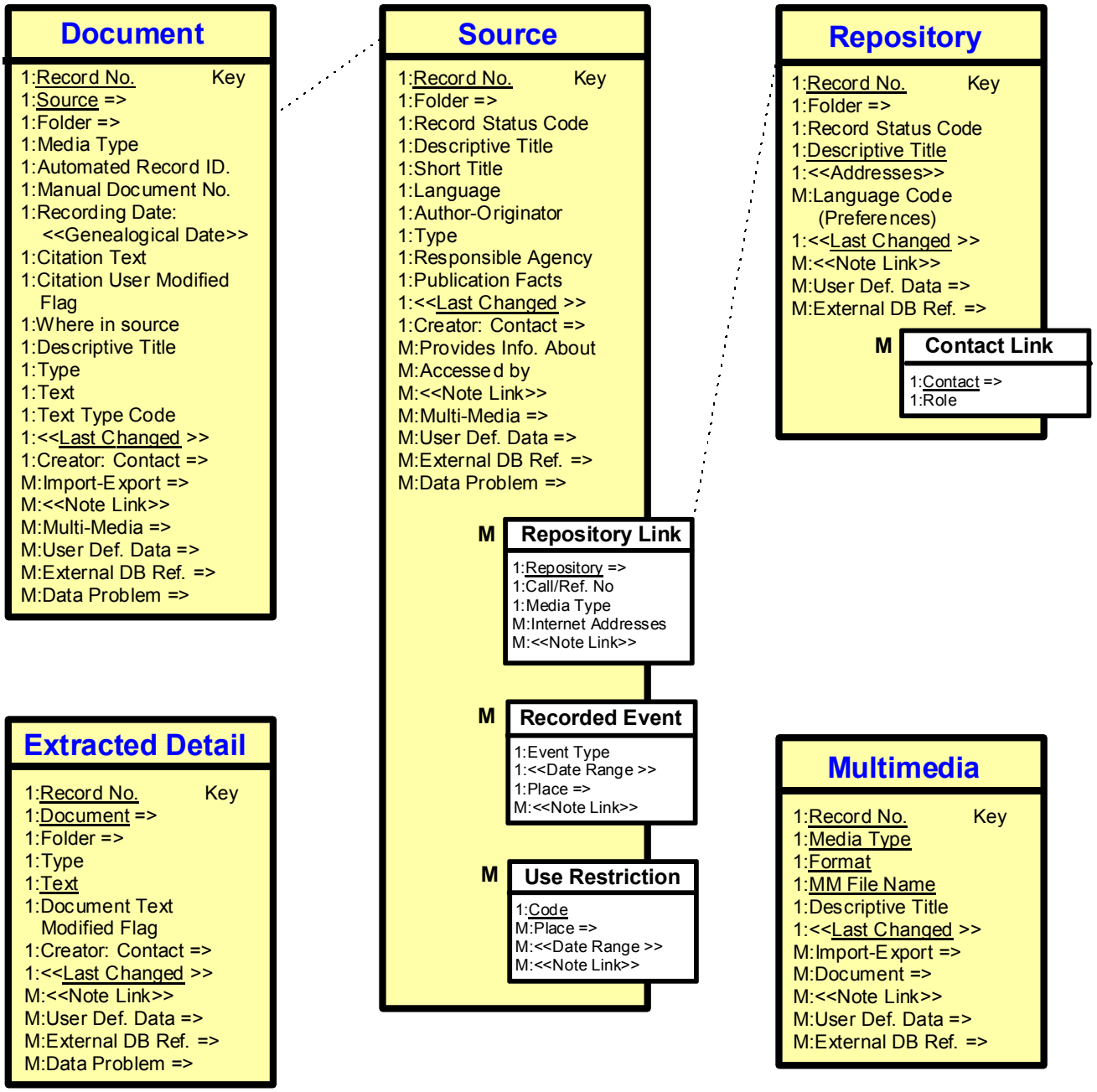
**System Data (p. 20)**

A particular genealogical system would implement only those parts of the model which serve its objectives and are suitable for its users.

# Core Genealogical Data (Conclusions)



# Bibliographic Data (Evidence)




## Commonly Used Structures

**Genealogical Date**
1:Normalized Date
1:Input String
1:Calendar Code
1:Language Code

**Age**
1: Normalized Age
1: Input String

**Last Changed**
1:System Date
1:System Time

**Note Link**
1:Note =>
1:Display Seq. No.

When set, a Freeze Flag holds any value(s) associated with a Display Seq. No. of "0" constant. It may only be set or changed by a Pedigree Coordinator.

**Freeze Flag**
1:Status Code
1:Freeze Flag
1:Pedigree Coor. Contact =>
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>

A set of data that applies to a variety of structures.

**Common Fields 1**
1:<<Last Changed >>
M:Import-Export =>
1:Confidence Level
M:Document =>
M:Extracted Detail =>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
1: Creator: Contact =>
M:Cultural Rule =>
M:Multi-Media =>
M:External DB Ref. =>
M:Data Problem =>

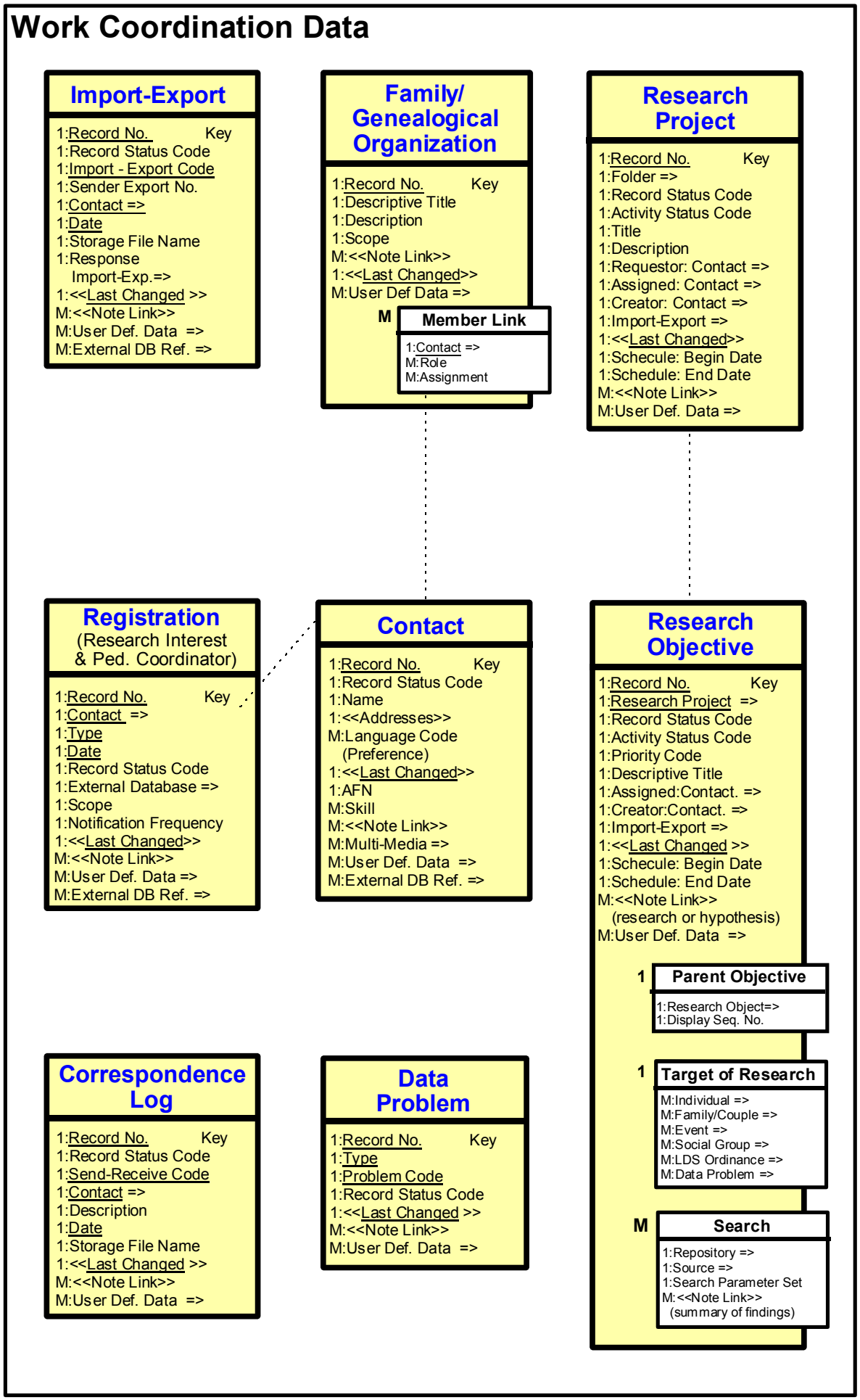
A set of data that applies to a variety of structures.

**Common Fields 2**
1:<<Last Changed >>
M:Import-Export =>
1:Confidence Level
M:Document =>
M:Extracted Detail =>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:Data Problem =>

A set of data that applies to a variety of structures.

**Common Fields 3**
1:<<Last Changed >>
M:Import-Export =>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>

# Work Coordination Data



# Support Data

## Cultural Rule or Assumption

1:Record No. Key
1:Descriptive Title
1:Description
M:Entity Code
M:Subject Authority Set
M:Search keyword
1:<<Last Changed >>
1:Creator: Contact =>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>

M **Place Link**
1:Place =>
1:Effective: Beg. Date
1:Effective: End Date

## Place
(Local Authority)

1:Record No. Key
1:Record Status Code
1:Input String
1:Language Code
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>

M **Standardized Place**
1:Standardization Rule
1:Marked Up Name

## Edit Check Value
(Local Authority)

1:Type Key
1:Name Piece (unique)
1:Record Status Code
M:User Def. Data =>

## Historic Condition

1:Record No. Key
1:Nested Display Seq. No.
1:Type
1:Descriptive Title
1:Description
M:Subject Authority Set
M:Search Keyword
1:Effective: Begin Date
1:Effective: End Date
M:Place=>
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>

## Historic Event

1:Record No. Key
1:Nested Display Seq. No.
1:Type
1:Descriptive Title
1:Description
M:Subject Authority Set
M:Search Keyword
1:Effective: Begin Date
1:Effective: End Date
M:Place =>
M:Surname Authority Code
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>

## Note

1:Record No. Key
1:Record Status Code
1:Type
1:Text
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:Import-Export =>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>
1: Creator: Contact =>

# Addresses

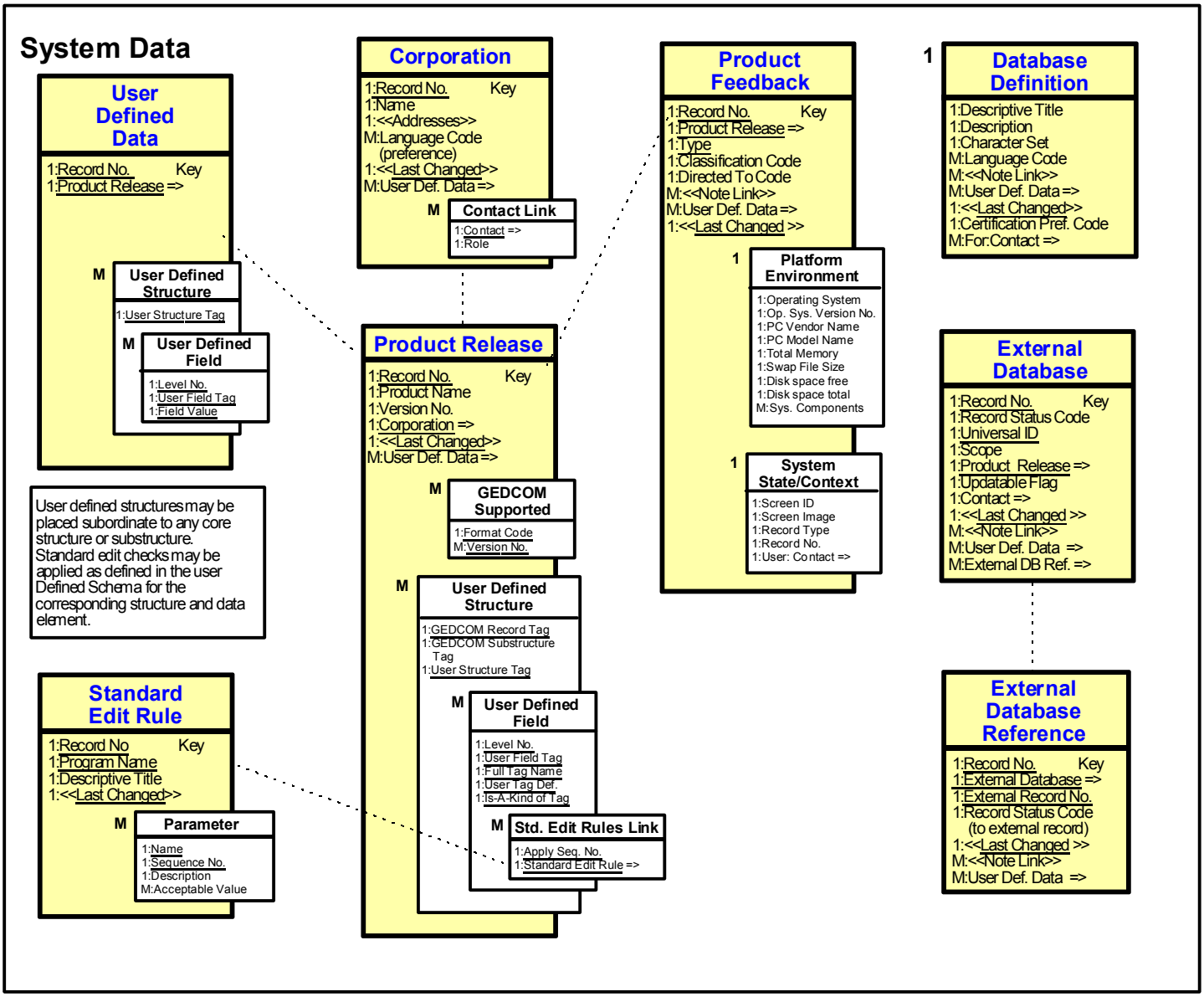
M **Mailing Address**
1:Name
1:Line 1
1:Line 2
1:Line 3
1:Line 4
1:City Name
1:State Name
1:Postal Code
1:Country Name
M:<<Note Link>>

M **Fax Number**
1:Name
1:Phone Number
1:Routing Information
M:<<Note Link>>

M **E-Mail Address**
1:Name
1:Address Line
1:Routing Information
M:<<Note Link>>

M **Internet Address**
1:Name
1:Universal Resource Locator (URL)
M:<<Note Link>>

M **Phone Number**
1:Phone Number
1:<<Note Link>>


System Data
User Defined Data
1:Record No. Key
1:Product Release =>
M
User Defined Structure
1:User Structure Tag
M
User Defined Field
1:Level No.
1:User Field Tag
1:Field Value
User defined structures may be placed subordinate to any core structure or substructure. Standard edit checks may be applied as defined in the user Defined Schema for the corresponding structure and data element.
Standard Edit Rule
1:Record No Key
1:Program Name
1:Descriptive Title
1:<<Last Changed>>
M
Parameter
1:Name
1:Sequence No.
1:Description
M:Acceptable Value
Corporation
1:Record No. Key
1:Name
1:<<Addresses>>
M:Language Code (preference)
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M
Contact Link
1:Contact =>
1:Role
Product Release
1:Record No. Key
1:Product Name
1:Version No.
1:Corporation =>
1:<<Last Changed>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M
GEDCOM Supported
1:Format Code
M:Version No.
M
User Defined Structure
1:GEDCOM Record Tag
1:GEDCOM Substructure Tag
1:User Structure Tag
M
User Defined Field
1:Level No.
1:User Field Tag
1:Full Tag Name
1:User Tag Def.
1:Is-A-Kind of Tag
M
Std. Edit Rules Link
1:Apply Seq. No.
1:Standard Edit Rule =>
Product Feedback
1:Record No. Key
1:Product Release =>
1:Type
1:Classification Code
1:Directed To Code
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
1:<<Last Changed >>
1
Platform Environment
1:Operating System
1:Op. Sys. Version No.
1:PC Vendor Name
1:PC Model Name
1:Total Memory
1:Swap File Size
1:Disk space free
1:Disk space total
M:Sys. Components
1
System State/Context
1:Screen ID
1:Screen Image
1:Record Type
1:Record No.
1:User: Contact =>
1
Database Definition
1:Descriptive Title
1:Description
1:Character Set
M:Language Code
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
1:<<Last Changed>>
1:Certification Pref. Code
M:For:Contact =>
External Database
1:Record No. Key
1:Record Status Code
1:Universal ID
1:Scope
1:Product Release =>
1:Updatable Flag
1:Contact =>
1:<<Last Changed >>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
M:External DB Ref. =>
External Database Reference
1:Record No. Key
1:External Database =>
1:External Record No.
1:Record Status Code (to external record)
1:<<Last Changed >>
M:<<Note Link>>
M:User Def. Data =>
Legend
Cardinality (1 = 0:1 or 1:1 if name is underlined)
(M = 0:M or 1:M if name is underlined)
M
Name
1:Data Element
1:<<Structure>>
M:Data Element =>
Structure (name at top, required if underlined)
Single-valued data element (required if underlined)
Structure included here, but defined elsewhere
Pointer to a record
Shaded structures are records with Record No's.
Unshaded structures are substructures of records.

# Chapter 3
# Genealogical Information Model

## Introduction

The intent of the **Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM form** described in this chapter is to facilitate:

- The faithful transfer of data with the structure and meaning of the Genealogical Information Model described in Chapter 2.

In particular, this GEDCOM form supports:

- The transfer of selected genealogical data from one system to another (**Genealogical Information Transfer** GEDCOM file),
- The unloading and reloading of the entire contents of genealogical databases (**Genealogical Database Transfer** GEDCOM file)

The need to unload and transfer the entire contents of a genealogical database requires a GEDCOM form that includes all the structure and content of the Genealogical Information Model of Chapter 2. This gives a very comprehensive GEDCOM form. It should be understood that:

- **It is very unlikely that any single genealogical system will implement all structures and values** defined in this GEDCOM form.
- The defining of this extensive GEDCOM form **does not imply that all, or any particular part of it will be implemented or supported by systems of the Family History Department** of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In general, a Genealogical Database Transfer file will use more of the defined structures and data elements, and in a more complex manner, than a Genealogical Information Transfer file. For example, a Genealogical Database Transfer might contain many Import-Export records, describing all submissions which have been made both to and from the database. A Genealogical Information Transfer file would normally have only one Import-Export record describing itself as a submission. A Genealogical Database Transfer would likely contain local authority Place records (used for validating the entry of place names), but a Genealogical Information Transfer file would not normally contain such records. **When reading the Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form definition, this dual usage must be kept in mind if it is to be understood**. Referring to the complete model in Chapter 2 at times will likely be helpful in understanding the larger picture when reading this chapter.

In this chapter, the tag, and pointer combinations used in the Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form are defined. The tag values are described in Chapter 4.

## Organization

The basic description of the **Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form's grammar** is presented in the following sections:

- “Symbols” (page 22)

- “Conventions” (page 23)
- “File Structure” (page 25)
- "Record Structures" (page 26)
- "Reusable Substructures" (page 56)

The definitions of the field values in this form are contained in Chapter 4, and the definition of the tags are contained in Chapter 5.

## Symbols

**n <<double angle bracket>>**

Indicates a GEDCOM structure pattern is to be substituted in place of the enclosing double angle brackets. The substituted structure pattern can be a record structure or a substructure. If a substructure may occur at a various levels, it is defined with relative level numbers (numbers preceded by a + sign). In this case, when the substructure is substituted, the integer, n, preceding the double_angle brackets is added to each of the relative level numbers. For example, the substructure:

```
Last Changed
    +0 LastChngd
        +1 SysDate=<Date>
        +1 SysTime=<Time>
```

can be referenced as follows:

```
0 Corp
    1 RecordNbr=<Record#>
    1 Name=<Name>
    . . .
    1 <<Last Changed>>
```

Expanded, this gives:

```
0 Corp
    1 RecordNbr=<Record#>
    1 Name=<Name>
    . . .
    1 LastChngd
        2 SysDate=<Date>
        2 SysTime=<Time>
```

For record structures or substructures with absolute level numbers, the integer, n, in front of the double angle brackets is included to clarify the level at which the structure sits, and is discarded upon substitution.

**<Single angle bracket>**

Indicates the name of the appropriate value for this GEDCOM line—<Value Name>. The specific definition of the values are found in alphabetical order in Chapter 4. See the sample structures above for examples of single angle bracket use.

**{braces}**

Indicates the minimum to maximum occurrences allowed for this structure or line - {Minimum:Maximum}. Note that minimum and maximum occurrence limits are defined relative to the enclosing superior line. This means that a required line (minimum = 1) *is not required if the optional enclosing superior line is not present.* Similarly, a line occurring only once (maximum = 1) may occur multiple times as long as each occurs only once under its own multiple-occurring superior line.

**[Square brackets]**
Indicates a choice of one or more options - [Choice 1 | Choice 2].

**| vertical bar |**
Separates the multiple choices (see above).

**Record Association (Linking)**
The association between two related records is shown by the linkage notation:

```
n RecTag
    n+1 Ref=<Record Type:Record#>
```

Here "RecTag" is the 0 level tag of the Record Type being referenced. The context which contains the Ref indicates the nature of the association. The value "Record Type:Record#" is the record number of the associated record. For example, in the Import-Export record definition we have:

```
0  ImExPort
    1 RecordNbr=<Record#>
    1 ImExPortCd=<Import Export Code>
    1 Contact
        2 Ref=<Contact:Record#>
    . . .
```

An instance of this, with its associated Contact record might be:

```
0  ImExPort
    1 RecordNbr=23523
    1 ImExPortCd=S
    1 Contact
        2 Ref=89765
    . . .
0 Contact=89765
    1 Name=Sam Jones
    . . .
```

## Conventions

**!** The order in which GEDCOM lines are written to a GEDCOM file is controlled by the context and level number. When the lines are of equal level number but have a different tag name then the order is not significant. The occurrence of equal level numbers and equal tags within the same context imply that multiple opinions or multiple values of the data exist. The significance of the order in these cases is interpreted as the submitter's preference.

**!** For those cases where order is significant, a Display Sequence Number is part of the structure. By convention, a Display Sequence of "0" is reserved for "popular or preferred" representations of the data, i.e., shorter, every-day versions of names, places, or other data. By convention, a Display Sequence of "1" is reserved for the "best-view or first-view" form of names, places, or other data that

would be displayed as the default values in screen displays and print-outs when a single occurrence of the data value is required. All other Display Sequence numbers (i.e., 2 through n) represent the preferred display order.

It is assumed that applications using this version of the GEDCOM standard support the General Purpose Genealogical Information Object Model, or extensions thereof, and can accommodate multiple occurrence of fields and structures where defined. Those not supporting this standard should use the standards specified in previous versions of GEDCOM.

**!** Conflicting event dates and places should be represented by placing them in separate event structures with appropriate source citations rather than by placing them under the same enclosing event.

**!** In entering text, when some of the original text is unreadable, it may be represented by ellipses "…". For example, "The Jones family settled in Scot … , Arizona."

## File Structure

The following lists the record types which can be included in a Genealogy Information Model Form GEDCOM file, and their cardinalities. The order of records is not important, except that the Header record must be first, and the Trailer record last.

## Record Structures

The following describes the structures of the Genealogical Information Model form records. The structure definitions are followed by comments which explain the intended meaning and purpose of each record type. These comments include information about record types with which the record under discussion can be associated. Not all associated record types are mentioned for each record type, but only those which help understand the record type being discussed. For example, almost all records can be related to Note records. But this is not generally mentioned, because it does not clarify the meaning or purpose of most record types.

**Header**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Header /* Information about this GEDCOM transmission */ | | |
| 1 TransInfo | {1:1} | |
| 2 SndExportNo=<Sender Export Number> | {1:1} | p. 76 |
| 2 Date=<Date> /* Creation date */ | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 3 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 2 GEDCOM | {1:1} | |
| 3 Form=<GEDCOM Form> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 3 Version=<Version Number> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 CharSet | {1:1} | |
| 3 Name=<Character Set> | {1:1} | p. 61 |
| 3 CodePg=<Code Page> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 2 CalndrCd=<Calendar Code> /* Default calendar*/ | {1:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 TransSource /* Info. about the source of this GEDCOM file */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 Sender | {1:1} | |
| 3 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 4 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 ProdRelse /* Product that produced this GEDCOM file.*/ | {1:1} | |
| 3 ProdCd=<Product Code> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 3 ProdName=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 3 Version=<Version Number> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 3 Corp | {1:1} | |
| 4 Ref=<Corporation:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 ExternalDb /* Info. about source database */ | {0:1} | |
| 3 UnivrslID=<Database Universal ID> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 3 UpdatablFlg=<Updatable Flag> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 1 TransDest /* Info. about the intended destination of this GEDCOM file */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 Receiver | {0:1} | |
| 3 Contact | {0:1} | |
| 4 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 ProdCd=<Product Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Note | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Text> | {1:M} | p. 77 |

- The Header record describes the GEDCOM file of which it is a part. It must be the first record in the file.

**Contact**

0 Contact

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Name=<Name /Surname/> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 <<Addresses>> | {0:1} | p. 56 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:M} | p. 67 |
| 1 SkillCd=<Skill Code> | {0:M} | p. 76 |
| 1 AFN=<Ancestral File Number> /* Personal AFN of this contact */ | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- A Contact is a contemporary person who may need to be contacted for some reason. The information is kept current, and is not meant to be historical.
- A person in a genealogical context is stored in an Individual Record. It may contain information about past residences, but generally does not contain information needed to contact the person.
- An Individual record may have a Ref to the a Contact record for the same person (in the SameAs tag).

**Corporation**

0 Corp

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 Contact | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 Role=<Role in Organization> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| 1 <<Addresses>> | {0:1} | p. 56 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:M} | p. 67 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- The Corporation record contains information about a company associated with one or more Product Release Records for genealogical products.

**Correspondence Log**

0 CorspdLog

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 SendRecvCd=<Send Receive Code> | {1:1} | p. 76 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Date=<Date> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 StorgFileNm=<Storage File Name> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Used for keeping a record of correspondence. It is not linked with other record types.

**Cultural Rule or Assumption**

0 CultrlRule

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 Place | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 2 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 EntityCd=<Entity Code> /* Record or substructure to which rule applies*/ | {0:M} | p. 64 |
| 1 Subject=<Subject Authority Set> | {0:M} | p. 77 |
| 1 SrchKeyword=<Search Keyword> | {0:M} | p. 76 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Genealogical events and individual characteristics at various times and places are influenced by customs, practices, and conditions of their culture. This effects the interpretation of recorded information and the assumptions made about probable genealogical events when there is no or little known information. For example, a birth year can be estimated by knowing the date of a religious ceremony which normally involves a child of 12 years old. This in turn can aid in searching for more direct documentation on the birth. The Cultural Rules and Assumptions records store information about these matters.
- Events, Individuals, Families, LDS Ordinances, and Social groups are associated with Cultural Rule or Assumption records to clarify how conclusions about them were reached.

**Database Definition**

0 DtaBasDefn

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 Client /* Database/Project for this person(s) */ | {0:M} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:M} | p. 67 |
| 1 CharSet | {0:1} | |
| 2 Name=<Character Set> | {0:1} | p. 61 |
| 2 CodePg=<Code Page> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 CertPrefCd=<Certification Preferred Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- A Database Definition record stores information on the characteristics, users, and purpose of a genealogical database.
- A genealogical database is a collection of related genealogical records which have a unifying purpose or scope, and is largely self contained. A database may be the genealogy of a particular family or individual. A single genealogical system may contain multiple databases.
- A database contains only one Database Definition record, which contains information about that database. If a GEDCOM file contains a Database Definition record, it describes the database from which it was extracted or unloaded.
- Database Definition records are not linked to with any other records.

**Data Problem**

0 DataProb

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Type=<Data Problem Type> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 ProblemCd=<Data Problem Code> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- If an error is detected when data is entered, information about the error is stored in a Data Problem record.
- Data Problem records can be associated with both records and substructures of Individual, Family-Couple, LDS-Ordinance, Event, Social Group, Source, Document, and Extracted Detail records.

**Document**

0 Document

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Type=<Document Type> | {0:1} | p. 64 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Extract | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Text> | {1:M} | p. 77 |
| 2 Type=<Extracted Text Type> | {0:1} | p. 66 |
| 1 MediaType=<Media Type> | {0:1} | p. 68 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Citation | {1:1} | |
| 2 Source | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Source:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 52 |
| 2 Where=<Where Within Source> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 Text=<Citation Text> | {0:1} | p. 61 |
| 2 UsrModFlg=<Citation User Modified Flag> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 Recrdng /* Recording Info */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 <<Genealogical Date>> | {0:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 AutoRecID=<Automated Record ID> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 ManlDocNbr= <Manual Document Number> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- The Document record is meant to represent a document or recorded unit of information which can be cited as evidence of genealogical information.
- Examples of a Document are: a birth certificate, a birth record from a parish register, the record of a household from a census, and a few paragraphs from a book containing information about a particular family or event.
- A Document is generally a part of a larger Source, such as: an archive of birth certificates, a parish register, a particular census, or a book. The Source, in turn, can be found in one or more locations, or Repositories.

**Edit Check Value**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 EditChckVal | | |
| 1 NamePc=<Name Piece> /* Unique name piece spelling */ | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 Type=<Edit Check Value Type> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- The Edit Check Value records contain personal name pieces, place name pieces, and any other values which are to be checked at the time of entry.
- Edit Check Value records do not have any direct associations to other record types.

**Event**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Event | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Type=<Event Type> | {1:1} | p. 65 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 <<Genealogical Date>> | {0:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 Place | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 1 Cause=<Cause of Event> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 RespAgncy=<Responsible Agency> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Document | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 1 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Based On>> | {0:M} | p. 56 |

- Event records generally store information about events involving individuals and families, which have genealogical significance.
- The LDS ordinances of baptism, endowment, and sealing are not stored in Event records, but in LDS Ordinance records. Other LDS ordinances and events are stored in Event records.
- Event records are referenced primarily by Individual, Family-Couple and Social Group records, and the associations between them. An example of a “reference” by an “association”; an adoption Event may be referenced by a Child Family Link (which associates an Individual with a Family).
- An Event record can reference Document records and Extracted Detail records as evidence of the Event.

**External Database**

0 ExternalDb

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 UnivrslID=<Database Universal ID> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 Scope | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Scope> | {1:M} | p. 75 |
| 1 Contact | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 ProdRelse | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Product Release:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 47 |
| 1 UpdatablFlg=<Updatable Flag> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 1 RecStatCd=< Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- An External Database record contains information about a database other than the current database.
- External Database Reference records are linked to the External Database record for the database to which they refer.
- Registration records are linked to the External Database record for the database(s) for which a Pedigree Coordinator is responsible.
- The Header record (in the Sender section) of a Genealogical Information Transfer File points to an External Database record. This External Database record should describe the database from which the data in the file was extracted.

**External Database Reference**

0 ExtrnlDbRef

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ExternalDb /* External Database*/ | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 ExtRecNbr=<Record Number in External Database> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- An External Database Reference record holds the record number by which a record in the current database is known in another database. It allows communication with another database in terms of its own record numbers.
- The use of External Database References works consistently only if the external database:
  - Does not renumber records
  - Does not reuse record numbers
  - Keeps an history of merged record numbers and to where they were merged
- Most record types can be linked to External Database Reference records

**Extracted Detail**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 ExtrctdDetl | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Type=<Extracted Detail Type> | {0:1} | p. 66 |
| 1 Document | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 Text | {1:M} | p. 77 |
| 2 Cont=<Text> | {1:M} | p. 77 |
| 2 DocTxtMod=<Document Text Modified Flag> | {0:1} | p. 64 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- An Extracted Detail record represents a segment, or a relatively small part, of the information contained in a Document. It is generally used as evidence for one or a small number of closely related genealogical conclusions, such as, the date and place of a birth.
- The Individual, Family-Couple, Event, LDS Ordinance, and Social Group records and their relationships can reference Extracted Detail records.

**Family-Couple**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Family | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 MaritalStat=<Marital Status> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 1 Event /* Marriage/Couple Defining Event */ | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Event:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 Husband | {0:1} | |
| 3 Age | {0:1} | |
| 4 NormAge=<Normalized Age> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 4 InputString=<Age Input String> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 2 Wife | {0:1} | |
| 3 Age | {0:1} | |
| 3 NormAge=<Normalized Age> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 InputString=<Age Input String> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 1 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Freeze Flag>> | {0:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Document | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 1 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Based On>> | {0:M} | p. 56 |

- Family-Couple records hold information about Families which are based on a marriage, or unmarried Couples who have children.
- Family-Couple records are associated with the Individual records of their parents/spouses and children.

**Family-Genealogy Organization**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 FamGenOrg | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 Scope | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Scope> | {1:M} | p. 75 |
| 1 Member | {0:M} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 Role=<Role in Organization> | {0:M} | p. 75 |
| 2 Assignmt=<Scope> | {0:M} | p. 75 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Family-Genealogy Organization records are associated with the Contact records of their members.

**Folder**

0 Folder

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 Type=<Folder Type> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Folders are used to subdivide a genealogical database into smaller working units. Their main intent is to allow work in different stages of refinement to be kept some what separated. The data in various folders would, hopefully, in time be merged into a "best data" folder. There may be more than one "best data" folder for different areas of the same genealogical database, such as, different family lines.
- Individual, Family-Couple, Event, LDS Ordinance, and Social Group records can be linked to Folders records ("kept in Folders").

**Historic Condition**

0 HistCondtn

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Type=<Historic Condition Type> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 NestedSeq=<Nested Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 Place | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 1 DateRange | {0:1} | |
| 2 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 2 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 Subject=<Subject Authority Set> | {0:M} | p. 77 |
| 1 SrchKeyword=<Search Keyword> | {0:M} | p. 76 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Historic Condition records hold information about conditions which may influence genealogical research methods or approaches, or which add understanding or interest to genealogical information.
- They are not directly associated with any other type of record.

**Historic Event**

0 HistEvent

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Type=<Historic Event Type> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 NestedSeq=<Nested Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 Place | {1:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 1 DateRange | {0:1} | |
| 2 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 2 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 Surname=<Name Authority Code> | {0:M} | p. 69 |
| 1 Subject=<Subject Authority Set> | {0:M} | p. 77 |
| 1 SrchKeyword=<Search Keyword> | {0:M} | p. 76 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Historic Event records hold information about events which may influence genealogical research methods or approaches, or which add understanding or interest to genealogical information.
- They are not directly associated with any other type of record.

**Import-Export**

0 ImExPort

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ImExPortCd=<Import-Export Code> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 SndExportNo=<Sender Export Number> | {0:1} | p. 76 |
| 1 Date=<Date> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 StorgFileNm=<Storage File Name> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 1 Response /* Response import */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 ImExPort | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- An Import-Export record contains information about a transfer of data from another database to the current database, or to another database from the current database.
- Most record types can reference Import-Export records. These references show the database(s) from which a record has come and/or to which it has been sent.
- An accurate account of records sent and received can only be kept if duplicate records are merged into a new record (merged forward), the original records are kept intact, and old and new records are linked (BasedOn link).
- The Header record (in the Sender section) of a Genealogical Information Transfer File points to an Import-Export record. This Import-Export record should describe the transfer file in terms of the sender. For example, the Contact is the person sending the file, not the intended recipient.

**Individual**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Individual | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| <<Genealogical Name>> | {0:M} | p. 40 |
| 1 SexCd=<Sex Code> | {1:1} | p. 76 |
| 1 DeathStatus=<Death Status> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| <<Spouse Family Link>> | {0:M} | p. 43 |
| <<Child Family Link>> | {0:M} | p. 39 |
| <<Event Link>> | {0:M} | p. 39 |
| 1 PersHistFile=<Storage File Name> /* Personal History File*/ | {0:M} | p. 77 |
| <<Individual Characteristic>> | {0:M} | p. 41 |
| <<Associated Individual Link>> | {0:M} | p. 38 |
| <<Social Group Link>> | {0:M} | p. 42 |
| <<Research Interest Link>> | {0:M} | p. 42 |
| <<Pedigree Coordinator Link>> | {0:M} | p. 41 |
| 1 SameAs | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CertAtndCd=<Certification Attained Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 CertPrefCd=<Certification Preferred Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 RestrictCD=<Restriction Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Freeze Flag>> | {0:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Document | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 1 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Based On>> | {0:M} | p. 56 |

- An Individual record holds information about a person in a genealogical context. Information needed to contact a contemporary person is found in a Contact Record. An Individual record can be linked to a Contact record for the same person (SameAs tag).
- The primary associations of Individuals are with Families, Events, LDS Ordinances, other Individuals, and Social Groups.
- Individual records can reference Document records and Extracted Detail records as evidence.
- Individual records can also be associated with Registration records to indicate they are part of a Research Interest or are the responsibility of Pedigree Coordinator.

**Individual Record Substructures**

Associated Individual Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 AssocIndiv | | |
| 2 Individual | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Individual:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 37 |
| 2 Type=<Association Type> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- The Associated Individual Link substructure documents associations and relationships between Individuals other than the spouse and parent/child relationships. For example, it may be known that John Henry is the uncle of Jane Jarman, but the intervening links are not known. That could be recorded using the Associated Individual Link substructure.
- This substructure is found only in Individual records.

Child Family Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Child | | |
| 2 Family | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Family-Couple:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 Event | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Event:Record#>  /* Birth Defining Event */ | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 3 Age | {0:1} | |
| 4 NormAge=<Normalized Age> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 4 InputString=<Age Input String> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 2 ParentRelshp | {0:1} | |
| 3 Father=<Parent Child Relationship> | {0:1} | p. 72 |
| 3 Mother=<Parent Child Relationship> | {0:1} | p. 72 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 RelshpStat=<Relationship Status> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 2 SeqInFam=<Sequence of this Child in Family> | {0:1} | p. 76 |
| 2 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 2 CertAtndCd=<Certification Attained Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 CertPrefCd=<Certification Preferred Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- Links an Individual to a Family in which he is a child. Used in Individual records.

Event Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Event | | |
| 2 Ref=<Event:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 2 Role=<Role in Event> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 2 Flag=<Principal Flag> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 Age | {0:1} | |
| 3 NormAge=<Normalized Age> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 InputString=<Age Input String> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- Links Individuals to significant events. Used only in Individual records.
- An Individual Event Link should not be used to refer to an event establishes marital status for the individual. The Individual record should be linked to a Family-Couple record, which is then linked to a marriage related event. (Marriage, engagement, divorce, annulment, banns, etc.)
- An Individual Event Link should not be used to refer to an event which places the individual in a family. The Individual record should be linked to the Family-Couple record through a Child Family Link, and the Family Child Link should be linked to the event. (Birth, adoption, etc.)

Genealogical Name

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 GenName | | |
| 2 InputString=<Name /Surname/> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 2 Type=<Name Type> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 2 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 2 StandardName | {0:M} | |
| 3 StandMethod=<Standardization Method> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 3 NameMarkUp=<Name Markup> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 2 DateRange | {0:1} | |
| 3 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- The Genealogical Name substructure is used only in Individual records for personal names. It handles the data needed for validating, standardizing, documenting, and dealing with personal names, and the use of different names at different times and places.

Individual Characteristic

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 IndivCharstc | | |
| 2 Type=<Characteristic Type> | {1:1} | p. 61 |
| 2 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 3 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 2 DateRange | {0:1} | |
| 3 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 2 AgeAtStart | {0:1} | |
| 3 NormAge=<Normalized Age> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 InputString=<Age Input String> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 2 Event | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Event:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- The Individual Characteristic substructure is used only in Individual records. It enables the recording of characteristics or attributes of a person which may clarify his identity, aid in research or add interest.

Pedigree Coordinator Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 PedgreCoord | | |
| 2 Regstratn | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Registration:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 48 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Links an Individual record to the registration and person (Contact) who is the Pedigree Coordinator for this record.

Research Interest Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 ResrchInt | | |
| 2 Regstratn | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Registration:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 48 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Links an Individual record to a registration and person (Contact) who has a Research Interest in this record.

Social Group Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 SocialGrp | | |
| 2 Ref=<Social Group:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 51 |
| 2 Role=<Role in Social Group> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- Records the membership of an Individual in a Social Group.

Spouse Family Link

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Spouse | {0:M} | |
| 2 Family | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Family-Couple:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 64 |
| 2 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 2 CertAtndCd=<Certification Attained Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 CertPrefCd=<Certification Preferred Code> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 RelshpStat=<Relationship Status> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 2 Document | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 2 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |

- Associates an Individual with a Family in which the individual is a spouse.

**LDS Ordinance**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 LDSOrd | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Type=<Ordinance Type> | {1:1} | p. 72 |
| 1 Date=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 1 TempleCd=<Temple Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 1 Principals | {1:1} | |
| 2 Individual | {0:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Individual:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 37 |
| 3 Living=<Living Flag> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 3 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 Family | {0:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Family:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 3 Living | {0:1} | |
| 4 Husband=<Living Flag> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 4 Wife=<Living Flag> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 3 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 2 ImExPort | {0:M} | |

3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> {1:1} p. 36
2 Document {0:M}
3 Ref=<Document:Record#> {1:1} p. 29
2 ExtrctdDetl {0:M}
3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> {1:1} p. 33
2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> {0:1} p. 62
2 <<Note Link>> {0:M} p. 57
2 UsrDefnDta {0:M}
3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> {1:1} p. 53
2 DataProb {0:M}
3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> {1:1} p. 29
1 Participant /* Non-Principal Participants */ {0:M}
2 Individual {1:1}
3 Ref=<Individual:Record#> {1:1} p. 37
2 PublshCd=<Publish Code> {0:1} p. 73
2 StatCd=<Status Code> {0:1} p. 77
2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> {1:1} p. 64
2 Role=<Role in Ordinance> {0:1} p. 75
2 <<Last Changed>> {1:1} p. 57
2 ImExPort {0:M}
3 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> {1:1} p. 36
2 Document {0:M}
3 Ref=<Document:Record#> {1:1} p. 29
2 ExtrctdDetl {0:M}
3 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> {1:1} p. 33
2 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> {0:1} p. 62
2 <<Note Link>> {0:M} p. 57
2 UsrDefnDta {0:M}
3 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> {1:1} p. 53
2 DataProb {0:M}
3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> {1:1} p. 29
1 Place {0:1}
2 Ref=<Place:Record#> {1:1} p. 46
1 RestrictCD=<Restriction Code> {0:1} p. 74
1 ProcessStat=<Ordinance Processing Status> {0:1} p. 72
1 FamFileNm=<Family File Name> {0:1} p. 66
1 PublshCd=<Publish Code> {0:1} p. 73
1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> {0:1} p. 74
1 <<Last Changed>> {1:1} p. 57
1 ImExPort {0:M}
2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> {1:1} p. 36
1 Document {0:M}
2 Ref=<Document:Record#> {1:1} p. 29
1 ExtrctdDetl {0:M}
2 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> {1:1} p. 33
1 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> {0:1} p. 62
1 <<Note Link>> {0:M} p. 57
1 UsrDefnDta {0:M}
2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> {1:1} p. 53

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Based On>> | {0:M} | p. 56 |

- LDS Ordinance records contain information about baptisms, endowments, and sealings in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Other LDS events and ordinances, such as blessings and ordinations, can be recorded in Event records.

- LDS Ordinances are associated with Individuals and Families, and can reference Document and Extracted Detail records as evidence.

**Multimedia**

0 MultiMedia

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Type=<Media Type> | {1:1} | p. 68 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Format=<Multimedia Format> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 File=<Storage File Name> | {1:1} | p. 77 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Document | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Multimedia records store information about multimedia files and sources which may be of interest or contain pertinent genealogical information.
- Multimedia can be associated with Individuals, Families, Events, LDS Ordinances, Contacts, Documents, Sources, and Social Groups,

**Note**

0 Note

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Type=<Note Type> | {1:1} | p. 71 |
| 1 Text | {1:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Text> | {1:M} | p. 77 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Note records are used to store information which cannot be recorded in the disciplined and structured format of narrowly defined fields. This would include information about basic data items which cannot be reduced to the precise values allowed in a field, comments, observations, instructions, warnings, thoughts, future research possibilities, and so forth.
- Notes are very pervasive, and can be referenced from almost any type of record and from associations between records (for example, the Child link between an Individual and a Family can reference a Note). Record types which do not reference notes are: Cultural Rule or Assumption, Note, User Defined Data, Product Release, Standard Edit Rule, and Corporation.

**Place**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Place | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 InputString=<Place Name Input String> | {1:1} | p. 72 |
| 1 StandardName | {0:M} | |
| 2 StandMethod=<Standardization Method> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 NameMarkUp=<Name Markup> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- The Place records keep information on historic or genealogical places. It is not used in contemporary address for such things as Contacts, Corporations, Repositories, etc.
- The Place Name records act as a local authority for places name entry. That is, a user must verify the entry of place name not found in these records, then a new record is created for the name entered. This reduces clerical errors in place name entry.
- Place records are referenced by Event, LDS Ordinance, Individual (Name context), Cultural Rule or Assumption, Historic Event, and Historic Condition records. They are also referenced by Source records in the contexts of where User Restrictions apply, and where Events recorded in the Source took place.

**Product Feedback**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 ProdFeedBk | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ProdRelse | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Product Release:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 47 |
| 1 Class=<Feedback Class> | {0:1} | p. 66 |
| 1 Type=<Feedback Type> | {1:1} | p. 66 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 DirectToCd=<Directed To Code> | {0:1} | p. 64 |
| 1 PlatfrmEnv | {0:1} | |
| 2 OperSys /* Operating System */ | {0:1} | |
| 3 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 3 Version=<Version Number> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 PC | {0:1} | |
| 3 Vendor=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 3 Model=<Model Number> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 2 Memory=<Total Amount of Memory> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 SwapFileSz=<Swap File Size> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 DiskSpace | {0:1} | |
| 3 Free=<Free Disk Space> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 3 Total=<Total Disk Space> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 SysCompnt=<Name> | {0:M} | p. 69 |
| 1 SysContext | {0:1} | |
| 2 Screen | {0:1} | |
| 3 ID=<Screen ID> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| 3 Image=<Storage File Name> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 2 Record | {0:1} | |
| 3 Type=<Record Type> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 3 ID=<Record#> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 2 User | {0:1} | |
| 3 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 4 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- The Product Feedback records store data on comments, suggestions, enhancement requests, problem reports, etc. from users of a product.
- A Product Feedback record can be associated with the user that submitted the feedback (Contact record) and the Product Release involved.

**Product Release**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 ProdRelse | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ProdName=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 Version=<Version Number> | {0:1} | p. 78 |
| 1 Corp | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Corporation:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 GEDCOM /* GEDCOM versions supported */ | {0:M} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Form=<GEDCOM Form> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 2 Version=<Version Number> | {1:M} | p. 78 |
| 1 UsrStruct /* User defined structure */ | {0:M} | |
| 2 GEDRecTag=<Record Type> | {1:1} | p. 74 |
| 2 GEDStrTag =<GEDCOM Substructure Tag> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 2 UsrStrTag =<User Defined Structure Tag> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 UsrField /* User defined field */ | {1:M} | |
| 3 UsrTag=<User Defined Short Tag Name> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 3 UsrFulTag=<User Defined Full Tag Name> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 3 LevelNbr=<Level Number> | {1:1} | p. 68 |
| 3 UsrTagDefn=<User Tag Definition> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 3 IsKind=<Is a Kind of Tag> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| 3 EditRule /* Standard Edit Rule to Apply */ | {0:M} | |
| 4 Seq=<Apply Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 60 |
| 4 Ref=<Standard Edit Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- A Product Release record contains information about a specific release of a genealogical product, including descriptions of any extensions to the Genealogical Information Model GEDCOM Form (User Defined Data) which it supports.
- It's primary associations are with the Corporation which owns it, and Product Feedback.
- The User Defined Structure of a Product Release record can reference a GEDCOM Record Tag (level 0 tag) and a GEDCOM Substructure Tag (level 1 tag). This means a user structure can be defined subordinate to a record or a level 1 tag within a record. User defined structures cannot be defined at lower levels.

**Registration**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Regstratn | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Type=<Registration Type> | {1:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 ExternalD | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 Scope=<Scope> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| 1 NotifctnFreq=<Notification Frequency> | {0:1} | p. 72 |
| 1 Date=<Date> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- A Registration records contain information about a person's (Contact's) Research Interests, and about Pedigree Coordinators.

- Its primary associations are with Contact and External Database records.

**Repository**

0 Repository

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {1:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Contact | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> /* Organizational Contact */ | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 2 Role=<Role in Organization> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| 1 <<Addresses>> | {0:1} | p. 56 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:M} | p. 67 |
| 1 RecStatCd =<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- Repository records have information about the places where genealogical Sources are kept. Examples: Los Angeles City Library, The Home of Samuel Parker (repository of the John Parker family Bible), Fort Wayne City Cemetery (repository of headstones and cemetery records).
- Source records reference Repository records to show the locations where they may be found.

**Research Objective**

0 ResrchObj

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ResrchProj | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Research Project:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 50 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 ActivityStat=<Activity Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 1 Priority=<Priority Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Assigned | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Schedule | {0:1} | |
| 2 BgnDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 EndDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 ResrchTargt /* Target of Research */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 Individual | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Individual:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 37 |
| 2 Family | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Family:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 2 Event | {0:M} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Ref=<Event:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 2 SocialGrp | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Social Group:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 51 |
| 2 LDSOrd | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<LDS Ordinance:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 43 |
| 2 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 Search | {0:M} | |
| 2 Repository | {0:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Repository:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 49 |
| 2 Source | {0:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Source:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 52 |
| 2 Parameters=<Search Parameter Set> | {0.1} | p. 76 |
| 2 Findings /* Summary of Findings */ | {0:1} | |
| 3 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 ParentObj | {0:1} | |
| 2 ResrchObj | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Research Objective:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 49 |
| 2 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {0:1} | p. 64 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Hypothesis | {0:M} | |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- Research Objectives are used to focus meaningful research.
- They can be associated with the people involved in defining and pursuing them (Contacts), and the entities which are the object of the research (Individuals, Families, Events, Social Groups, and LDS Ordinances.)
- They are associated with a Research Project, and to one another in a hierarchy which breaks them into smaller parts.

**Research Project**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 ResrchProj | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 1 ActivityStat=<Activity Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| 1 Requestor | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Assigned | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 Schedule | {0:1} | |
| 2 BgnDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 EndDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> /* Task notes */ | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- A Research Project is associated with Research Objectives with which define its activity.
- A Research Project can, also, be associated with the people involved (Contacts).

**Social Group**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 SocialGrp | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Type=<Social Group Type> | {0:1} | p. 76 |
| 1 Event | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Event:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 31 |
| 1 ParentGrp | {0:M} | |
| Ref=<Social Group:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 51 |
| 1 PublshCd=<Publish Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 RecStatCd=<Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 ImExPort | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Import-Export:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 36 |
| 1 Document | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Document:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 ExtrctdDetl | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Extracted Detail:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 33 |
| 1 ConfidLvl=<Confidence Level> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 CultrlRule | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Cultural Rule:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 28 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 <<Based On>> | {0:M} | p. 56 |

- Social Groups such as neighborhoods, clubs, professional organizations, etc. can be useful as a source of information about people and in identifying individuals.
- Social Groups can be associated with their members (Individuals), and with other Social Groups.

**Source**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Source | | |
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 Folder | {0:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Folder:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 35 |
| 1 Type=<Source Type> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 ShortTitle=<Short Title> | {0:1} | p. 76 |
| 1 Author=<Author/Originator> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| 1 Repository | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Repository:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 49 |
| 2 CallNbr=<Call/Ref Number> | {0:1} | p. 60 |
| 2 MediaType=<Media Type> | {0:1} | p. 68 |
| 2 Internet <Internet Address> | {0:M} | p. 67 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 RecrdEvents /* Events recorded in source */ | {0:M} | |
| 2 EventTyp=<Event Type> | {1:1} | p. 65 |
| 2 DateRange | {0:M} | |
| 3 BgnDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 3 EndDte=<Normalized Date> | {0:1} | p. 70 |
| 2 Place | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 ProvInfoAbt=<Topic> /* Provides Information About*/ | {0:M} | p. 77 |
| 1 AccessedBy=<Access By> | {0:M} | p. 59 |
| 1 UseRestrctn /* Use Restriction */ | {0:M} | |
| 2 Code=<Use Restriction Code> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 Place | {0:M} | |
| 3 Ref=<Place:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 46 |
| 2 DateRange | {0:M} | |
| 3 BgnDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 3 EndDte=<Date> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 RespAgncy=<Responsible Agency> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 PublFacts | {0:1} | |
| 2 Cont=<Publication Facts> | {1:M} | p. 73 |
| 1 Creator | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact | {1:1} | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| 1 DataProb | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Data Problem:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 29 |
| 1 MultiMedia | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<Multimedia:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| 1 RecStatCd= <Record Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 74 |
| 1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| 1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |
| 1 ExtrnlDbRef | {0:M} | |
| 2 Ref=<External Database Reference:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 32 |

- A Source is a collection of information with genealogical significance, such as, a book, a parish register, a headstone, etc.
- A Document is generally a part of a source with a limited, specific scope, such as, a birth certificate, a few pages of a book about a particular family, a marriage entry in a parish register, etc.
- The primary associations of a Sources are with Documents it contains, Repositories which contain it, and Research Tasks which use it.

**Standard Edit Rule**

0 EditRule

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ProgName=<Name> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 1 Title=<Descriptive Title> | {0:1} | p. 63 |
| 1 Parameter | {0:M} | |
| 2 Name=<Name> | {1:1} | p. 69 |
| 2 Descr | {0:1} | |
| 3 Cont=<Description> | {1:M} | p. 63 |
| 2 Seq=<Sequence Number> | {1:1} | p. 76 |
| 2 AccepblVal=<Acceptable Value> | {0:M} | p. 59 |
| 1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |

- If a value in User Defined Data is of a standard type, such as a date, it could be edited by an existing standard edit routine. The Standard Edit Rule records store information about standard edit routines.
- Standard Edit Rule records are referenced by the User Defined Structure portions of Product Release records to indicate values which can be edited with these Edit Rules.

**User Defined Data**

0 UsrDefnDta

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 RecordNbr=<Record#> | {1:1} | p. 73 |
| 1 ProdRelse | {1:1} | |
| 2 Ref=<Product Release:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 47 |
| 1 UsrStruct /* User defined structure */ | {1:M} | |
| 2 UsrStrTag =<User Defined Structure Tag> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 2 UsrField /* User defined field */ | {1:M} | |
| 3 LevelNbr=<Level Number> | {1:1} | p. 68 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 UsrTag=<User Defined Short Tag Name> | {1:1} | p. 78 |
| 3 UsrFldVal | {1:1} | |
| 4 Cont=<User Field Value> | {1:M} | p. 78 |

- User Defined Data is data in structures which are extensions to the Genealogical Information Model Form, or structures which are not supported by the current system.
- A User Defined Data record contains a single value from a structure extension. The full structure of tags which define the context of the value is obtained from the referenced Product Release record and by matching the values in User Defined Structure and Field Tags in the two records.
- A system which receives data outside the structure which it supports can use the User Defined Data mechanism to store and retain the data. If the Product Release record specifies a Standard Edit Rule for the value, it may edit it. It may also supply a user interface for viewing and/or printing the data in its tag structure context. The User Tag Definitions from the Product Release record can be used to make these more meaningful.

**Trailer**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Trailer | | |
| 1 RecordCnts /* Record Counts */ | {0:1} | |
| 2 Contact=<Count of Contact records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Corp=<Count of Corporation records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 CorspdLog=<Count of Correspondence Log records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 CultrlRule=<Count of Cultural Rule or Assumption records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 DtaBasDefn=<Count of Database Definition records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 DataProb=<Count of Data Problem records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Document=<Count of Document records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 EditChckVal=<Count of Edit Check Value records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Event=<Count of Event records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ExternalDb=<Count of External Database records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ExtrnlDbRef=<Count of External Database Reference records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ExtrctdDetl=<Count of Extracted Detail records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Family=<Count of Family-Couple records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 FamGenOrg=<Count of Family-Genealogy Organization records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Folder=<Count of Folder records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 HistCondtn=<Count of Historic Condition records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 HistEvent=<Count of Historic Event records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ImExPort=<Count of Import-Export records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Individual=<Count of Individual records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 LDSOrd=<Count of LDS Ordinance records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 MultiMedia=<Count of Multimedia records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Note=<Count of Note records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Place=<Count of Place records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ProdFeedBk=<Count of Product Feedback records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ProdRelse=<Count of Product Release records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Regstratn=<Count of Registration records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Repository=<Count of Repository records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ResrchObj=<Count of Research Objective records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 ResrchProj=<Count of Research Project records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 SocialGrp=<Count of Social Group records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| 2 Source=<Count of Source records> | {0:1} | p. 62 |

2 EditRule=<Count of Standard Edit Rules records> {0:1} p. 62
2 UsrDefnDta=<Count of User Defined Data records> {0:1} p. 62

- The Trailer record contains counts which can be used to ensure the completeness of the data received in a transfer file, and to estimate the resources needed to process the data.

## Reusable Substructures

**Addresses**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +0 Addresses | | |
| +1 MailAddr | {0:M} | |
| +2 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 AddrLn=<Address Line 1> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| +2 AddrLn=<Address Line 2> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| +2 AddrLn=<Address Line 3> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| +2 AddrLn=<Address Line 4> | {0:1} | p. 59 |
| +2 City=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 State=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 PostalCd=<Postal Code> | {0:1} | p. 73 |
| +2 Country=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 Phone | {0:M} | |
| +2 Phone=<Phone Number> | {0:1} | p. 72 |
| +2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 E-Mail | {0:M} | |
| +2 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 AddrLn=<E-mail Address> | {0:1} | p. 64 |
| +2 RoutngInfo=<Routing Information> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| +2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 Fax | {0:M} | |
| +2 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 Phone=<Phone Number> | {0:1} | p. 72 |
| +2 RoutngInfo=<Routing Information> | {0:1} | p. 75 |
| +2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 Internet | {0:M} | |
| +2 Name=<Name> | {0:1} | p. 69 |
| +2 AddrLn=<Internet Address> | {0:1} | p. 67 |
| +2 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |

- The Correspondence substructure contains contemporary addresses and phone number information. It includes all the common ways of contacting a person or institution.
- This substructure is used for people (Contacts), Corporations, and Repositories.

**Based On**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +0 BasedOn | | |
| +1 Ref=<Record#> /* Record of the same type */ | {1:1} | p. 73 |

- When records which represent the same thing are merged, the original records and a history of how they were merged can be kept by:
  - Merging the duplicate records into a new record,
  - Keeping the old duplicate records,
  - Linking the new record to the duplicate records from which it was derived.

  This process, called "merging forward", uses the BasedOn Link substructure links the old records to the new record.

**Freeze Flag**

+0 FreezFlg

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +1 Flag=<Freeze Flag> | {1:1} | p. 67 |
| +1 Contact /* Pedigree Coordinator */ | {0:1} | |
| +2 Ref=<Contact:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 27 |
| +1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 StatCd=<Status Code> | {0:1} | p. 77 |
| +1 <<Last Changed>> | {1:1} | p. 57 |
| +1 <<Note Link>> | {0:M} | p. 57 |
| +1 UsrDefnDta | {0:M} | |
| +2 Ref=<User Defined Data:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 53 |

- The Freeze Flag substructure is used to prevent data from being changed without the permission of the responsible Contact. Freezing data is necessary in areas which are being changed excessively, such as areas of controversy or areas of prominent ancestry of interest to a large number of people. It might also be used for such things as separating a family's genealogy into areas for which different people are responsible.

**Genealogical Date**

+0 GenDate

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +1 NormDte=<Normalized Date> | {1:1} | p. 70 |
| +1 InputString=<Date Input String> | {0:1} | p. 62 |
| +1 CalndrCd=<Calendar Code> | {1:1} | p. 60 |
| +1 LangCd=<Language Code> | {1:1} | p. 67 |

- A Genealogy Date substructure is used for genealogically significant dates, where any ambiguities, and possibilities for error need to be visible. It preserves the original data, calendar and language used, as well as the standard, normalized date which has been derived.

**Last Changed**

+0 LastChngd

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +1 Date=<Date> | {1:1} | p. 62 |
| +1 Time=<Time> | {1:1} | p. 77 |

- Records the data and time that a record, or substructure was Last Changed. This substructure is found in almost all records and significant substructures.

**Note Link**

+0 Note

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| +1 Ref=<Note:Record#> | {1:1} | p. 45 |
| +1 Seq=<Display Sequence Number> | {0:1} | p. 64 |

- Links records, associations, and substructures to Notes relevant to them. It is used in many places.

# Chapter 4
# Field Definitions

## Introduction

This chapter contains the field definitions for all the GEDCOM forms defined in this document.

Field lengths show the minimum recommended length of field values within a database that is constrained to fixed length fields.

GEDCOM lines are limited to 255 characters, including level numbers, tags, blanks and ='s. Since tags are of various lengths, field lengths should not exceed 235 characters. However, subordinate **Cont**inuation tags can be used to expand a logical field beyond this limit.

## Field Definitions

**Acceptable Value** {Length=15}

An acceptable value for a parameter for a specific program.

**Access By** {Length=30}

Specifies types of information used to order or index a source for accessing. For example, a registry of births might be arranged chronologically by hospital, and have an index by full name. Then one value of Accessed By would be "Date, Hospital" another would be "Surname, Given Names" Multiple levels or ordering in the same access method should be separated by commas.

**Activity Status Code** {Length=1}

A code indicating the current status of action on an item of research.

U = Unassigned
S = Assigned
P = Accepted
A = Active
C = Completed

**Address Line 1** {Length=60}
**Address Line 2**
**Address Line 3**
**Address Line 4**

The lines of an mailing address other than name, city, state (or equivalent), country and postal code. They might include street name and number, apartment number, floor number, department, P. O. Box, etc.

**Age Input String** {Length=30}

The character string as originally entered for an age.

**Ancestral File Number** {Length=12}

A unique, permanent identification number of an individual contained in the Family History Department's Ancestral File.

**Apply Sequence Number** {Length=2}

When a User Defined Field is edited by multiple Standard Edit Rules, this field controls the order in which the edit rules are applied. Values are 1 through 99, with the lower numbers being applied first.

**Association Type** {Length=30}

Used to describe an association or relationship between two people other than the direct links of ancestry. Examples: Godfather, Close friend, Business associate, Second cousin, Legal guardian.

**Author/Originator** {Length=235}

The person, agency, or entity which created the source. For a published work, this could be the author, compiler, transcriber, abstractor, or editor. For an unpublished source, this may be an individual, a government agency, church organization, or private organization, etc.

**Automated Record ID** {Length=12}

The record or ID number of a document within an automated source.

**Calendar Code** {Length=4}

The calendar used to interpret the date entered in the Date Input String. Also needed to reconstruct the Date Input String if it is not kept.

GREG = Gregorian
JULN = Julian
HEBR = Hebrew
FREN = French

Other calendar codes will be added as needed.

The default value of calendar code is GREG.

**Call/Ref Number** {Length=120}

An identification or reference code used to file and retrieve items in a repository.

**Cause of Event** {Length=90}

That which precipitated an event. This is used in to a death event to show cause of death, as might be listed on a death certificate.

**Certification Attained Code** {Length=2}

A certification code indicates the strength of evidence, or completeness of research, for a conclusion. The valid certification codes are:

(Codes and meaning to be supplied by users.)

The Certification Attained Code indicates a level of certification actually attained by an Individual record or relationship.

**Certification Preferred Code**

See Certification Attained Code above for the meaning and values of a certification code.
The Certification Preferred Code specifies the maximum level of certification a user cares to reach. This can be specified for a specific Individual or relationship. It can, also, be specified for the Database as a whole.

**Character Set** {Length=10}

Character set used in this GEDCOM file:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASCII7 | = | ASCII character set using only codes 0-127 (7 bit ASCII) |
| ASCII | = | ASCII character set. The code page number used can be specified in a subordinate CodePg tag. |
| ANSEL | = | ANSEL character set |
| UNICODE | = | UNICODE character set |
| ANSI | = | ANSI character set. The code page number used can be specified in a subordinate CodePg tag. |

The defining of these codes for the GEDCOM standard does **not** imply that all genealogy systems will accept data in all these formats. It allows the creator of a GEDCOM file to state the character set used in the file, and the receiving system to easily determine whether or not it can read it. Currently, the most commonly used character set for exchanging genealogical data is ANSEL (ASCII7 is a subset of ANSEL). In time, UNICODE may become more common.

**Characteristic Type** {Length=40}

Individual Characteristic types should be concise, but descriptive. Use customary, and/or natural types to facilitate searching. Examples: Physical Description, Title, Military Rank, Education, Residence, Occupation.

The Description field contains the details of the characteristic. A Physical Description characteristic might have a Description field which contains several items, such as, "Brown hair, blue eyes, 5' 8" tall." A Residence characteristic Description field might contain a partial (city, state) or full (street address, city, state) address. A Residence characteristic is meant to hold historical information, and is not meant for making contact with a person. An Individual record can point to a Contact record through the SameAs tag value. The Contact record contains the current information needed to contact an person.

**Citation Text** {Length=235}

A formatted citation. For example:

> Harvey Rachlin, *The Kennedy's, A Chronological History*
> (New York, NY: Ballantine Books, 1986), page 43

In a GEDCOM file the formatting of the citation (italics, bolding, new lines, etc.) is recorded using imbedded HTML tags. (See Appendix C, Using HTML Tags in GEDCOM, p. 103.)

The formatted citation may be generated by the system using the Source's Title, Author, and Publication Facts, and the Document's Where in Source. In this case, the system may have Styles associated with the Source Type to format the citation appropriately. There may be user defined Styles to accommodate user preferences. The user defined styles could, also, be associated with system Source Types or with user defined Source Types.

Because of the great variety of sources, and preferences in citation style and content, the system may allow the user to directly edit the Citation Text generated by the system, and it may, also, allow the user to enter complete citation text without system assistance. However, once a user directly edits a citation, the Citation User Modified Flag is turned on to prevent the system from automatically regenerating the citation to reflect changes made to the Source or Document fields.

A system might have a "coach" to guide a user through the variations of entering the data which generate a citation, and the direct editing options.

**Citation User Modified Flag** {Length=1}

A flag to prevent the system from automatically regenerating a citation once it has been directly edited by the user.

Y = The citation has been modified by the user.

**Code Page** {Length=4}

An ASCII or ANSI code page number.

**Confidence Level** {Length=3}

An integer from 0 through 100. The value is to be interpreted as a probability percentage. For example a value of 50 is interpreted as a probability of 50%. The Confidence Level is the estimated probability that the data in a record or data group is correct.

A Confidence Level of 0 can be used as a "False Flag." That is, a record or data group with a Confidence Level of 0 contains only data which is known to be false.

**Count of xxx Records** {Length=7}

The number of records of type "xxx" included in this GEDCOM file.

**Database Universal ID** {Length=12}

An unique identification code for a specific genealogical database. It is used to keep track of record numbers of common records across multiple databases. This allows communication about common records in terms of the actual record numbers of the database receiving the information, providing that the receiving system has not renumbered its records. The ID is a 12 character randomly generated string of the characters 0-9 and A-Z (uppercase), supplied by the database itself. If two databases are found to have the same ID, a new ID would have to be generated for one of them.

**Data Problem Code** {Length=}

(To be defined by users)

**Data Problem Type** {Length=}

(To be defined by users)

**Date** {Length=11}

Gregorian date of the form day, month, and year. This is used for modern dates as opposed to historical/genealogical dates. For example:

23 Oct 1956

**Date Input String** {Length=35}

The character string entered by the user for a date. It should be entered in a uniform manner suitable for the language, calendar and customs of the user. For example, in English speaking countries, the format:

23 MAR 1845

is commonly used for entering genealogical dates.

Partial dates and the modifiers explained in the definition of **Normalized Date** can be used, such as,
ABT 23 MAR 1845, and
JAN 1792.

Where a date is one of two possibilities, a slash (/) has often been used to indicate "or". For example,
12/13 MAR 1876
means the 12th or 13th of Mar 1876. The slash is sometimes seen in dates when the adoption of the Gregorian calendar caused the first day of the year to change, such as,
24 Feb 1611/12.

If the Normalized Date is a simple translation of the Date Input String, the Date Input String need not be stored. For example, if "Abt Mar 1936" is entered, it would be normalized to "ABT 193603". The original string need not be kept, since no information is lost in the translation. However, if "A few days before 26 Jun 1845" is normalized to "Bet 16 Jun 1845 and 26 Jun 1845" or "Abt 26 June 1845", the original Date Input String should be preserved.

**Death Status** {Length=15}

Allows the death status of an individual to be recorded even when information about associated events is not known. The following may be used:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deceased | = | It is known that the individual is dead. |
| Child | = | The individual died before the age of 8 years. |
| Infant | = | The individual died before the age of 1 year. |
| Stillborn | = | The individual died just prior, at, or near birth. |

An Event record should be used to establish the status when possible.

**Description** {Length=235}

A description of a person, place, thing, characteristic, event, etc. While a Descriptive Title should identify something as concisely as possible, the Description is more extensive and complete. If more than 235 characters are needed for an adequate description, the **Descr** tag can be followed by subordinate **Cont** tags to continue the description.

HTML tags may be imbedded to cause new lines, <BR>, or add emphasis. (See Appendix C, Using HTML Tags in GEDCOM, p. 103)

**Descriptive Title** {Length=235}

Descriptive Title is used where an item may or may not have a concise, formal name, and hence, may have to be identified by a more length description. Examples,

- Letter from Jane Smith to Tom Jones dated 12 Mar 1870
- Library of Congress

For a *published* work, a book for example, it might have a title plus the title of the series of which the book is a part. A magazine article might have a title plus the title of the magazine, and its date.

For An *unpublished* work, such as:

- A letter might include the date, the sender, and the receiver.
- A transaction between a buyer and seller might have their names and the transaction date.
- A family Bible containing genealogical information might have past and present owners and a physical description of the book.

! A personal interview would cite the informant and interviewer.

HTML tags may be imbedded to cause new lines, <BR>, or add emphasis. (See Appendix C, Using HTML Tags in GEDCOM, p. 103)

**Directed To Code** {Length=6}
Identification code of the person currently responsible for handling a problem, user feedback, etc.

**Display Sequence Number** {Length=4}
Specifies the order in which multiple occurring items are to be listed.

**Document Text Modified Flag** {Length=1}
A flag indicating that the text in a Document record has been modified since the Extracted Detail associated with this flag was taken from it.

Y = Text in Document record has been modified since the detail was extracted.

**Document Type** {Length=40}
Document types should be concise, but descriptive. Use legally correct, customary, and/or natural types to facilitate searching. Examples: Census Entry, Birth Certificate, Parish Register Birth Entry, Personal Letter, Headstone.

**Duration** {Length=12}
A number that indicates a length of time in years, months, and/or days. Acceptable formats are:

[ < | > | <NULL> ] [ YYy MMm DDDd | YYy | MMm | DDDd | YYy MMm | YYy DDDd | Mmm DDDd ]

Where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| > | = | greater than indicated duration |
| < | = | less than indicated duration |
| y | = | a label indicating years |
| m | = | a label indicating months |
| d | = | a label indicating days |
| YY | = | number of full years |
| MM | = | number of full months |
| DDD | = | number of days |

Any labels must come after their corresponding number, for example; 4y 8m 10d.

**Edit Check Value Type** {Length=1}
Indicates the type of data being checked for correct entry:

Personal = Personal Name Piece
Place = Place Name Piece

**E-mail Address** {Length=40}
Unique ID of an E-mail box.

**Entity Code** {Length=15}
The lowest level tag name of a record type (level 0). For example:

Family (Family-Couple record, p. 33 ),

**Event Type** {Length=20}

The following event types should be used whenever possible with the exact spelling given. This will facilitate data exchange. In the Event record, the Descr tag can be used to further clarify the event. For a Marriage event type, a Descr of "Tribal Custom" might be used. For religious events, such as baptisms or blessings, the religious denomination can be included in the Descr tag. The event description should use the same words and phrases, and be in the same language when possible, as was used by the recorder of the event.

For an event for which there is no appropriate type listed below, use a Type which is concise, but descriptive, which is legally correct and/or commonly used.

| Type | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Adoption | Creation of a child-parent relationship that does not exist biologically. |
| Annulment | Declaration of a marriage being void from the beginning (never existed). |
| Birth | Entry into life. |
| Baptism | Baptism (not LDS), performed in infancy or later. |
| Bar Mitzvah | Ceremony held when a Jewish boy reaches age 13. |
| Bas Mitzvah | Ceremony held when a Jewish girl reaches age 13. |
| Blessing | Bestowal of divine care or intercession. Sometimes given in connection with a naming ceremony. |
| Burial | Proper disposal of the mortal remains of a deceased person. |
| Census | Periodic count of the population for a designated locality, such as a national or state Census. |
| Christening | Baptism and/or naming of a child (not LDS). |
| Christening-Adult | Baptism and/or naming of an adult person (not LDS). |
| Confirmation | Conferral of the gift of the Holy Ghost and, among Protestants, full church membership (not LDS). |
| Cremation | Disposal of the remains of a person's body by fire. |
| Death | Termination of mortal life. |
| Divorce | Dissolution of a marriage through civil action |
| Divorce Filed | Filing for a divorce by a spouse. |
| Engagement | Recording or announcing an agreement between two people to become married. |
| Emigration | Leaving one's homeland with the intent of residing elsewhere. |
| First Communion | First sharing of the Lord's supper as part of church worship. |
| Graduation | Awarding of educational diplomas or degrees to individuals. The level of education should be specified in the event description. |
| Immigration | Entering into a new locality with the intent of residing there. |
| Naturalization | Granting citizenship. |
| Ordination | Conferral of authority to act in religious matters. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Marriage | Creation of a family unit of a man and a woman as husband and wife by legal, common-law or customary means. |
| Marriage Bann | Official public notice given that two people intend to marry. |
| Marriage Contract | Recording of a formal agreement of marriage, including the prenuptial agreement in which marriage partners reach agreement about the property rights of one or both, and/or securing property to their children. |
| Marriage Licence | Obtaining a legal license to marry. |
| Marriage Settlement | Creation of an agreement between two people contemplating marriage, at which time they agree to release or modify property rights that would otherwise arise from the marriage. |
| Retirement | Exiting an occupational relationship with an employer after a qualifying time period. |
| Probate | Determination of the validity of a will. May indicate several related court activities over several dates. |
| Will | The signing of a will while the person is alive. A will is a legal document by which a person disposes of his or her estate after death. (The execution of a will is entered under the Probate event.) |

**Extracted Detail Type** {Length=1}

R = Relationships
I = Individual
E = Events

**Extracted Text Type** {Length=1}

T = Transcript, a complete, verbatim copy of the document.
E = Extract, a verbatim copy of part of the document.
A = Abstract, a reworded summarization of the document content.

**Family File Name** {Length=120}

Name under which family names for ordinances are stored in the temple's family file.

**Feedback Class** {Length=20}

The Feedback Class is used to organize user feedback on a product. The classes of feedback are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| User Interface | Function | Operation | Compatibility |
| Usability | Operating System | Support | Upgrade |
| Installation | Documentation | Packaging | System Requirements |

**Feedback Type** {Length=15}

The Feedback Type specifies the nature of the user feedback for a product. The types of feedback are:

Complement
Error
Enhancement
Performance
Complaint
Limitation

**Folder Type** {Length=1}

Specifies the purpose of a folder.

0 = Best data
1 = Research data
2 = Data imported from another database

**Free Disk Space** {Length=6}

The amount of free space on the primary hard drive of a personal computer, in megabytes.

**Freeze Flag** {Length=1}

Prevents an Individual or Family-Couple record, and their associations, from being changed without the approval of the responsible Contact.

Y = The record and its associations cannot be changed without approval.

**GEDCOM Form** {Length=25}

This document defines the four GEDCOM forms listed (there are others in use):

Genealogical Information Transfer
Transaction
Genealogical Database Transfer

**GEDCOM Substructure Tag** {Length=15}

The level 1 tag name of a record substructure to which a user defined structure has been added.

**Historic Condition Type** {Length=50}
**Historic Event Type** {Length=50}

Historic event and condition types should be concise, but descriptive. Use customary, and/or natural types to facilitate searching. Examples: Flood, War, Famine, Signing of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

**Import-Export Code** {Length=1}

Indicates whether a GEDCOM file is an import to or an export from the current database.

I = Import
E = Export

**Internet Address** {Length=50}

The Universal Resource Locator (URL) of an Internet resource.

**Is a Kind of Tag** {Length=15}

A tag name from a standard GEDCOM Form. Indicates that the values of the User Defined Tag being described in this context are to be processed in the same manner as the values of the referenced standard tag. For example, if the Is a Kind of Tag value is Date, then the values for the User Defined Tag should be edited as dates. A value of Place indicates the User Defined Tag values should be checked with the Place Authority System.

**Language Code** {Length=15}

The full names of languages are used, rather than cryptic codes, to avoid confusion. However, these names are codes in the sense that the exact spelling given below must be used. This facilitates the

exchange of data between systems. For languages not included in the following list, use the English spelling of the language name as the language code.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afrikaans | Dogri | Italian | Mewari | Serb |
| Albanian | Dutch | Japanese | Navaho | Serbo_Croa |
| Amharic | English | Kannada | Nepali | Slovak |
| Anglo-Saxon | Esperanto | Khmer | Norwegian | Slovene |
| Arabic | Estonian | Konkani | Oriya | Spanish |
| Armenian | Faroese | Korean | Pahari | Swedish |
| Assamese | Finnish | Lahnda | Pali | Tagalog |
| Belorusian | French | Lao | Panjabi | Tamil |
| Bengali | Georgian | Latvian | Persian | Telugu |
| Braj | German | Lithuanian | Polish | Thai |
| Bulgarian | Greek | Macedonian | Portuguese | Tibetan |
| Burmese | Gujarati | Maithili | Prakrit | Turkish |
| Cantonese | Hawaiian | Malayalam | Pusto | Ukrainian |
| Catalan | Hebrew | Malayalam | Rajasthani | Urdu |
| Catalan-Spn | Hindi | Mandrin | Romanian | Vietnamese |
| Church-Slavic | Hungarian | Manipuri | Russian | Wendic |
| Czech | Icelandic | Marathi | Sanskrit | Yiddish |
| Danish | Indonesian | | | |

**Level Number** {Length=1}

A GEDCOM level number (0 through 9). Used to specify the level number of a field in a User Defined Structure. (See the definition of User Defined Structure below.)

**Living Flag** {Length=1}

A flag used to indicate a living LDS ordinance as opposed to an ordinance performed by proxy.

**Manual Document Number** {Length=12}

The ID number of a document within a source which is not computerized.

**Marital Status** {Length=15}

Allows the marital status of a couple to be recorded even when information about associated events is not known, or when the status is not defined by an event. The following may be used:

Married
Not married
Common law
Divorced
Annulled

If the marital status is of a type determined by an event, an Event record should be used to establish the status when possible. For example, a status of married, divorced, annulled, or engaged should be established by an Event record.

**Media Type** {Length=25}

Type of media on which a document, record, source of information, or multimedia object is stored. Media types should be taken from the list below. Use the exact spelling given to ensures compatibility

in data exchange. If an appropriate media type is not in the list, use customary, and natural types, with the English spelling.

(List to be supplied by smart people.)

**Model Number** {Length=20}

The manufacturer's model number of a piece of equipment

**Multimedia Format** {Length=1}

Indicates the format of the multimedia data. This allows processors to determine whether they can process the data object. The following are possible values:

bmp, gif, jpeg, ole, pcx, tiff, wav.

**Name** {Length=60}

The name of a person, organization, place, product, etc. as used in common communication. It is not checked against name or place authorities, and is not standardized.

**Name /Surname/** {Length=120}

The name of a individual as entered by the user. It should be entered as normally written, except the surname, if known, is enclosed between two slash (/) characters. (Early versions of Personal Ancestral File ® and other products did not use the trailing slash when the surname was the last element of the name.) The order of the name parts should be the order that the person would, by custom of their culture, have used when giving it to a recorder. If part of name is illegible, that part is indicated by an ellipsis (...). Capitalize the name of in the conventional manner—capitalize the first letter of each part and lowercase the other letters, unless conventional usage is otherwise. For example: McMurray.

**Name Authority Code** {Length=50}

A standardized version of all the variations of a name (supplied by the Name Authority System). It allows the identification of all people who have essentially the same name regardless of the variations used.

**Name Mark Up** {Length=120}

A standardized name with XML mark up to indicate its structure. (such as, personal or place name).

**Name Piece** {Length=50}

One of the parts of a personal or place name. Such as, the surname, the given name, the name prefix, or the name suffix.

**Name Type** {Length=50}

Type of personal name.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Birth | = | Name at time and place of birth |
| Aka | = | A name, without legal status, used in addition to other name(s) |
| Alias | = | An assumed name without legal status |
| Nickname | = | A familiar name |
| Immigration | = | Name used in a country of immigration |
| Legal | = | Legally changed name |

**Nested Display Sequence Number** {Length=20}

A sequence number of the form n.n...n, for example, 5.10.3.2. When Historic Conditions and Events are listed (possibly intermixed), they are placed in the order of their Nested Display Sequence Number, with the left-hand piece ("pieces" delimited by periods) being the most significant, and each piece's significance diminishing moving to the right. An indented list may be formed by adding a tab for each additional piece of a nested sequence number. An item with the number 5.10.3.2 could be preceded by three more tabs than an item with number 5. An item with nested sequence number of only one piece, say 5, may or may not be preceded by tab(s), depending on the surrounding context and desired indentation.

**Normalized Age** {Length=35}

A number that indicates the age of an individual in years, months, and days in one of the following formats:

YYy MMMm DDDd
YYy
MMMm
DDDd
YYy MMMm
YYy DDDd
MMMm DDDd

where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| y | = | a label indicating years |
| m | = | a label indicating months |
| d | = | a label indicating days |
| YY | = | number of full years |
| MMM | = | number of months |
| DDD | = | number of days |

The following modifiers may be used in normalized ages:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abt | = | About, indicating some degree of uncertainty concerning the age. |
| < | = | Less than the stated age. date. |
| > | = | Greater than the stated age. |
| Bet...and... | = | Between, indicating the age is between the two given ages. |

In some systems, “CHILD” and “INFANT” have been used to indicate ages less than 8 years and 1 year respectively. The normalized age should contain the known information in one of the standard formats above, such as 5 years old, <8 years old, or whatever. Based on that, the system may enter “CHILD” in an ordinance as an explanation of why an ordinance need not be done. However, since there is no clear way to state that a child was stillborn using the age formats, “STILLBORN” is allowed as valid value in Normalized Age.

Any labels must come after its corresponding number, for example;
4y 8m 10d.

**Normalized Date** {Length=35}

A normalized date has the basic form of:

yyyymmdd, or yyyymm, or yyyy,

where,

yyyy = Year, padded with leading 0's if necessary for four digits,

mm = Month number, padded with a leading 0 for single digit months,
dd = Day number, padded with at leading 0 for single digit days.

For example, 8 Mar 890 would be stored as 08900308.

The year, month, and day numbers are to be according to the **Gregorian** calendar, projected backward for dates prior to its invention. (For areas which used the Julian calendar, this can give up to an 11 day discrepancy between the recorded and normalized date.)

Storing a normalized date allows a system to display the date in the calendar, language, and order which is most suitable for the user.

The following modifiers can be used in normalized dates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abt | = | About, indicating some degree of uncertainty concerning the date. A date for which only the year, or year and month, is known should be written as yyyy or yyyymm respectively rather than using Abt.<br>Example: Abt 19540525. |
| Bef | = | Before, indicating the actual date is before the given date. |
| Aft | = | After, indicating the actual date is after the given date. |
| Bet...and... | = | Between, indicating the actual date is between the two given dates. This way of expressing uncertainty is preferable to others such as Abt, Est, Cal, etc, because it clearly quantifies the degree of uncertainty.<br>Example: Bet 19560224 and 19560317. |
| Est | = | Estimated. A date which is estimated based on an event which normally occurs at a particular age. (Est implies an Abt).<br>Example: if a Bar Mitzvah is held on 15 June 1845, the birth of the individual might be estimated to be June 1832. This would be recorded as “Est 183206". |
| Cal | = | Calculated. A date which can be calculated from the information given, such as a date and age. (Cal implies Abt.)<br>Example: if a marriage occurred “on 23 Mar 1842, shortly after the groom turned 20", the groom’s birth date could be calculated to be Feb 1822 and be recorded as “Cal 182202". |
| Int | = | Interpreted. A date which requires some interpretation of the information available. (Int implies Abt.) |
| Or | = | Used when there are a few specific dates which may be the date for an event. Example, if a source records a date as 12 July in 190? where the last digit is not quite legible, but can be seen to be either a 3 or an 8, then it could be recorded as “ 19030712 or 19080712". |
| ? | = | Used when part of the date is unknown. (A date such as “190807" implies “190807??”, but should be recorded as “190807".)<br>Example: if a document has been damaged, and the month cannot be read, it might be recorded as “1908??12". |

**Note Type** {Length=10}

The Note Type is used to control the distribution of notes:

Public = Include in exported data and reports, unless specifically excluded.
Private = Do not include in exported data and reports, unless specifically requested.

**Notification Frequency** {Length=3}

The number of days between scheduled notifications of changes to data. Used to schedule notification of data changes to those registered as Pedigree Coordinators and those who have registered a Research Interest.

**Ordinance Type** {Length=18}

Type of LDS Ordinance:

- B = Baptism
- E = Endowment
- S = Sealing to Spouse
- P = Sealing to Parents

**Ordinance Processing Status** {Length=15}

Indicates the level of completion of an ordinance, or reason why an ordinance should not be performed. Only values from the following lists are valid.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Qualified | = | Ordinance qualifies for submission for temple work. |
| Submitted | = | Ordinance has been submitted. |
| Cleared | = | Ordinance request has been cleared for temple work. |
| Uncleared | = | An ordinance which was previously cleared is no longer cleared. |
| Completed | = | Ordinance has been completed. |
| Rejected | = | Ordinance request was not cleared for temple work. |
| Not Done | = | The ordinance has not been performed. When there is evidence, perhaps misinterpreted, that erroneously indicates the ordinance has been done, this allows a way to state that it has **not** been done. |
| BIC | = | The individual was born in the covenant, and the ordinance of sealing to parents is not required. |
| DNS | = | Do not seal. A patron or pedigree coordinator has specified that a sealing ordinance is not to be performed. |
| Cancelled | = | A couple's LDS sealing has been cancelled. |

**Parent Child Relationship** {Length=10}

A code used to indicate the type of parent child relationship.

- Biological
- Adoptive
- Foster
- Guardian

The default value is biological.

**Phone Number** {Length=25}

A unique number assigned to access a specific telephone.

**Place Name Input String** {Length=120}

The jurisdictional name of the place where the event took place. Jurisdictions are separated by commas, for example, "Cove, Cache, Utah, USA." The Place Name Authority Set is the standardized version of the place name. However, this field preserves the place name as originally entered to preserve modifiers, comments, or information misinterpreted by the authority system.

**Postal Code** {Length=}

The ZIP or postal code used by the various postal systems in the handling of mail.

**Principal Flag** {Length=1}

The Principal Flag in the link between an Individual and an Event specifies that the individual is a central figure of the event. For example in a birth, the newborn is the principal. Parents, medical personal, etc. are not. In a wedding, the bride and groom are the principals. This flag marks Events which change the status of a person, and tend to be of greatest significance.

Y = The individual was a principal in the event.

**Priority Code** {Length=1}

An integer from 1 to 5 indicating a level of importance. 1 is the highest priority.

**Product Code** {Length=20}

An short, abbreviated product name used to identify a software product, such as PAF.

**Proxy Flag** {Length=1}

Indicates whether or not a participant was represented by a proxy in an ordinance.

Y = The individual was represented by a proxy.

**Publish Code** {Length=1}

A classification of material used to control its distribution to other people or databases.

Null = Include in all distributions of material for which this material is appropriate.

1 - 5 = Material for limited, controlled distribution. When a publish code level is specified in extracting material, all appropriate material with a with publish code of blank, or with a value less than or equal are included.

**Publication Facts** {Length=235}

When and where the Source was created. For published works, this includes information such as the city of publication, name of the publisher, and year of publication.

For an unpublished work, it includes the date the record was created and the place where it was created. For example, the county and state of residence of a person making a declaration for a pension or the city and state of residence of the writer of a letter.

**Record#** {Length=12}

The identification number of a record. Used not only to uniquely identify of a record, but as a means of linking records. One record references another by storing its Record#. Record numbers must be unique within a record type. That is, two Individual records cannot have the same Record#, but a Family record could have the same Record# number as an Individual record. A Record# may contain any combination of the characters 0 - 9 and A-Z (upper case).

**Record Number in External Database** {Length=12}

The record number by which a common record is known in another database (External Database). It is used to inform the users of other databases of changes to common records using the record identifications known to them. The other databases may be updated either manually or automatically.

**Record Status Code** {Length=1}

The status of a record. Valid values are:

A = Active
D = Logically deleted
M = Merged forward

A record which has been merged forward is superseded by the record into which it is merged. It is keep for research and validation purposes. The records from which a composite record was derived, by merging forward, can be found through the Based On pointers in the composite record.

A record which has no value for Record Status Code is assumed to be Active.

**Record Type** {Length=15}

The 0 level tag name for a type of record. Used in referencing or discussing a specific type of record. As an example, Family-Genealogy Organization records have a level 0 tag of FamGenOrg.

**Registration Type** {Length=1}

R = Research Interest
P = Pedigree Coordinator

**Relationship Status** {Length=15}

Provides a way to state that a family relationship is uncertain.

Challenged = Someone is questioning the validity of the relationship
Disproved = The relationship was believed to be valid, but has now been disproved.
Pending = There appears to be a relationship, but it has not yet been verified

**Responsible Agency** {Length=120}

The organization, institution, corporation, person, or other entity that has authority or control in the associated context. For example, a church that administered rites or events, or an organization responsible for creating and/or archiving records.

**Restriction Code** {Length=1}

Used to flag Individuals known not to exist or for whom no ordinances are to be performed, and to flag specific Ordinances which are not to be performed..

X = This individual does not exist
N = No ordinances are to be performed for this Individual, or this specific Ordinance is not to be performed.

**Role in Database Use** {Length=35}

An individual's function in the use of a database, such as, project leader, client, or research assistant.

**Role in Event** {Length=35}

The role of an individual participating in an event. In a birth the recorded participants might have roles of infant, mother, father and doctor.

Role names used should be concise, but descriptive, legally correct and commonly used.

The Role in Event is part of the link between an Individual and an Event record. Unfortunately, for some important events in which a person is the principal, their is not a common term for his role

which is descriptive, concise, and commonly understood. For instance, in a christening, the roles of witness, minister, etc. are concise and clear. But the role name for the person being christened is more difficult. If an individual is the central person in an event, and there is not an appropriate name for his role, "principal" may be used. The role of a principal in an event is generally clear from nature of the event.

The events of greatest significance in genealogy have to do with birth, death and marriage. Only death is an individual event. A marriage is linked to a Family-Couple record and a birth is linked to a Child Family Link. These need no Event in Role value because the roles are clear from the context. The following standard role should be used for the principal in death related events:

| Role | Events |
|---|---|
| Deceased | Any event which can be used to substantiate the individual's death. Examples: death, burial, will reading. |

**Role in Ordinance** {Length=25}

The role of an individual participant in an ordinance. For example, in a sealing the recorded participants might have roles of parent, witness, proxy, and officiator.

the roles for the principals in Individual LDS ordinances are:

| Role | Event |
|---|---|
| Candidate | Baptism. |
| Recipient | Endowment. |

Role are not specified for principals in sealing ordinances, since their roles are clear from the context.

**Role in Organization** {Length=35}

An individual's position or function in an organization. For example, Vice President of Finance, Human Resources Programmer Analyst, etc.

**Role in Social Group** {Length=35}

An individual's position or function in a social group. For example, President, Member, Resident (in a Neighborhood), Head of Household, Tribal Leader.

**Routing Information** {Length=200}

Additional information needed to deliver a message to the recipient after it has arrived at the Fax machine, E-mail box, etc.

**Scope** {Length=235}

A statement of the areas and bounds of interest, responsibility, or assignment of an individual, organization, or database. Subordinate **Cont** tags can be used to extend the length of the scope statement.

**Screen ID** {Length=60}

The title of a screen. Usually at the top center of a screen. Used to focus the discussion of a product. For example, a user who had a suggestion for a better screen layout would use the Screen ID to refer to the screen he wants improved.

**Search Keyword** {Length=20}

A word commonly associated with the contents of a record which can be used for fast searches for records of that type.

**Search Parameter Set** {Length=235}

Description (free form text) of the values and conditions used in a search.

**Send Receive Code** {Length=1}

Indicates whether a logged piece of correspondence was sent or received.

S = Sent
R = Received

**Sender Export Number** {Length=12}

An identification number, assigned by the sending system, used to identify a specific GEDCOM transmission. It is useful in discussing or exchanging information related to a GEDCOM transmission. It could be the record number of the Import-Export record for the transmission in the sending system.

**Sequence Number** {Length=2}

Counting number used to order items.

**Sequence of this Child in Family** {Length=2}

Used to specify the sequence of children in a family when one or more birth dates are unknown.

**Sequence/Keyword** {Length=12}

A program may accept either positional or keyword parameters. If positional, this field is the sequence number of the parameter. If the parameter is a keyword parameter, this is its keyword.

**Sex Code** {Length=1}

F = Female
M = Male
U = Unknown (Used to indicate that the sex code wasn't mistakenly omitted, but that the sources available do not give the gender or it is illegible.)

**Short Title** {Length=35}

Shortened Descriptive Title used primarily for conserving space on reports.

**Skill Code** {Length=25}

A code indicating a skill or talent of an individual which may be useful or of interest. The name of the skill is used, rather than a cryptic code, to avoid confusion. However, this field is a code in the sense that the exact spelling given in the list below must be used to facilitate exchange of data between systems. If a skill which is not listed below must be entered, use a concise, descriptive, commonly used English name which will be widely recognized.

(To be supplied by users.)

**Social Group Type** {Length=25}

Social group types should be concise, but descriptive. Use customary, and/or natural types to facilitate searching. Examples: neighborhood, fraternity, ladies club, literary society, etc.

**Source Type** {Length=40}

Source types should be concise, but descriptive. Use legally correct, customary, and/or natural types to facilitate searching. Examples: Census, Registry of Births, Book, Family Bible, Federal Court Records.

**Standardization Method** {Length=60}

The descriptive name of a method used to standardize data, such as a name. Examples might be Soundex, Pinyin Romanized, English phonetic (with the particular phonics alphabet used), Katakana, LDS Personal Name Authority System Ver 3.4 (fictitious), etc.

**Status Code** {Length=1}

The status of substructure. Valid values are:

A = Active
D = Logically deleted

A substructure which has no value for Status Code is assumed to be Active.

**Storage File Name** {Length=90}

A complete local or remote file reference to the auxiliary data to be linked to the GEDCOM context. Remote reference would include a network address where the multimedia data may be obtained.

Examples: C:\HISTORY\SMITH.DOC
WWW.SMITHGEN.ORG/HISTORY/SMITH.DOC

**Subject Authority Set** {Length=120}

Subject code sets from the Subject Authority System. These are the standardized subjects which are used in libraries.

**Swap File Size** {Length=4}

Swap file size of a personal computer, in megabytes.

**Temple Code** {Length=5}

Abbreviation of the name of an LDS temple (See Appendix B, p. 102 )

**Text** {Length=235}

A string of any characters except the control characters (0x00-0x1F) and the delete character (0x7F).

**Time** {Length=12}

The time of a specific event, usually a computer-timed event, in the format:

hh:mm:ss.fs

where:

hh = hours on a 24-hour clock
mm = minutes
ss = seconds (optional)
fs = decimal fraction of a second (optional)

**Topic** {Length=60}

A topic of interest about which a source provides information. Topics specified should be concise, but descriptive. They should use natural and customary terms in order to enhance the effectiveness of

keyword searches. Examples: Union Soldiers from New Jersey; Jones and Smith Families in New England, 1845 - 1895.

**Total Amount of Memory** {Length=4}
The total amount of memory (Conventional, extended, and expanded) on a personal computer in megabytes.

**Total Disk Space** {Length=6}
The capacity of the primary hard drive on a personal computer, in megabytes.

**Updatable Flag** {Length=1}
Indicates whether or not another database can be updated with transactions from the current database.
Y = The external database can be updated

**Use Restriction Code** {Length=?}
Indicates restrictions placed on the use of a source.
(Codes to be supplied by the user.)

**User Defined Full Tag Name** {Length=25}
The full name of a tag in a User Defined Structure

**User Defined Short Tag Name** {Length=12}
The short name of a tag in a User Defined Structure.

**User Defined Structure Tag** {Length=15}
The tag name of the first level of a user defined GEDCOM structure which is added to the GEDCOM forms defined in this document.

**User Field Value** {Length=235}
The actual data value for a specific instance of a user defined tag.

**User Tag Definition** {Length=200}
A concise statement of the meaning of a User Defined Field Tag.

**Version Number** {Length=15}
An identifier that represents the version level assigned to the associated product or standard. Such as, the **3.0** in PAF Version 3.0 or the **5.5** in GEDCOM Version 5.5. It is defined and changed by the creators of the product.

**Where Within Source** {Length=235}
Specific location within the source referenced. For a published work, this could include the volume of a multi-volume work and the page number(s). For a periodical, it could include volume, issue, and page numbers. For a newspaper, it could include a section and page number. For an unpublished source, this could be a sheet number, page number, frame number, etc. A census record might have a line number or dwelling and family numbers in addition to the page number.

# Chapter 5
# Tag Definitions

## Introduction

This chapter is a glossary of the tags used in the GEDCOM Forms defined in this document. To ensure all transmitted information in a genealogical GEDCOM file is uniformly identified the standardized tags cannot be placed in any other context than shown in Chapter 3. It is legal to extend the context of the form, but only by using user-defined tags, which must begin with an underscore. This will not violate the Genealogical GEDCOM standard unless the context for the grammar of the Lineage-Linked GEDCOM Form is violated. The use of the underscore in the user tag name is to signal a non-standard construct is being used. The use if a leading underscore in user defined tags will prevent future conflicts with tags that may be standardized in subsequent GEDCOM releases.

## Tag Definitions

This section provides the definitions of the standardized GEDCOM tags and shows their formal name inside of the {braces}. The formal names are not used in place of the tag. Full understanding must come from the context in which the tag is used.

**AccepblVal {Acceptable Value}**
A valid value of a program parameter.

**AccessedBy {Access By}**
A types of information used to order or index a source for accessing.

**ActivityStat {Activity Status Code}**
A code indicating the activity status of an item of research.

**AddrLn {Address Line}**
A line of an address.

**AFN {Ancestral File Number}**
A unique, permanent identification number of an individual contained in the Family History Department's Ancestral File.

**Age {Age}**
The age of an Individual at the time of an event.

**AgeAtStart {Age at Start}**
Age of an Individual at the start of an Individual Characteristic, such as, age when promoted to Major General.

**Assigned {Assigned}**
A person assigned perform to a task or objective.

**Assignmt {Assignment}**
A person's assignment in an organization.

**AssocIndiv {Associated Individual}**
An individual that is associated with the current individual other than through spouse and parent/child relationships. For example, an uncle or a close friend.

**Author {Author/Originator}**
The person, agency, or entity which created a source.

**AuthrtyClasfctn {Authority Classification}**
A set of fields returned by a name authority system which fully describes a standardized name.

**AutoRecID {Automated Record ID}**
The code used to identify a specific record on a computerized system.

**BasedOn {Based On}**
An association between records of like type indicating that one was derived from (or was based on) others. For example, if it is found that two Individual records represent the same person, the data from both might be merged into a single record, and it would be linked to the two records from which it was derived.

**BgnDte {Beginning Date}**
The beginning date of a period of time (date range).

**CallNbr {Call/Ref Number}**
An identification or reference code used to file and retrieve an item in repository.

**CalndrCd {Calendar Code}**
A code indicating the calendar to be used to interpret the meaning of a Date Input String.

**Cause {Cause}**
That which precipitated an event.

**CertAtndCd {Certification Attained Code}**
Indication of the level of certification which has been reached for a specific record.

**CertPrefCd {Certification Preferred Code}**
Indication of the level of certification a user wants to reach for the contents of a database generally, or for a specific record.

**CharSet {Character Set}**
Character set used in a GEDCOM transmission or a database.

**Child {Child}**
A child in a family.

**ChildIndiv {Child or Individual}**
In an LDS ordinance, used for information about a child in a sealing to parents or about an individual in and individual ordinance, such as a baptism.

**Citation {Citation}**
A reference to a source and where in the source relevant information can be found.

**City {City}**
City name.

**Class {Class}**
A code which classifies an item.

**Client {Client}**
A person (Contact) for which a research project is being performed.

**Code {Code}**
An alphanumeric string used as a short identifier of an object, class, type, etc.

**CodePg {Code Page}**
An ASCII or ANSI code page number.

**ConfidLvl {Confidence Level}**
The Confidence Level is the estimated probability that the data in a record or data group is correct.

**Contact {Contact}**
A contemporary person who may need to be contacted.

**Cont {Continuation}**
Text data which continues the text from the previous tag.

The text from a Cont tag is concatenated to the text from the previous tag, without saving the previous line's carriage return or line terminator. If a carriage return is needed in a text field, it should be specified with the HTML <BR> tag (see Appendix C, Using HTML tags in GEDCOM, p 103). If a text field is broken at a blank, the blank should be at the beginning of the next Cont field value, not at the end of the line. This is because programs commonly trim trailing blanks. Consider the following example:

```
2 Note
  3 Cont=This is the first paragraph of my text.<BR><BR>This is
  3 Cont= the second paragraph.
```

This would give:

This is the first paragraph of my text.

This is the second paragraph.

Notice the blank following the "=" on the Cont line. It provides the blank between "is" and "the" in the second paragraph.

**Corp {Corporation}**
A corporation or company.

**CorspdLog {Correspondence Log}**
Record of correspondence.

**Country {Country}**
A country name.

**Creator {Creator}**
The person (Contact) who created the current record.

**CultrlRule {Cultural Rule or Assumption}**
A cultural norm, law, practice, custom, etc. which has genealogical significance.

**DataProb {Data Problem}**
A problem with entered data, usually found by an edit routine or authority system.

**Date {Date}**
A date.

**DateRange {Date Range}**
A period of time indicated by beginning and ending dates, or a beginning data and a duration of time.

**DeathStatus {Death Status}**
Allows the death status of an individual to be recorded when information about associated events is not known

**Descr {Description}**
A complete description of a person, place, thing, characteristic, event, etc.

**DirectToCd {Directed To Code}**
Identification code of a person currently responsible for handling a problem, user feedback, etc.

**DiskSpace {Disk Space**
Information on a personal computer's hard disk space.

**Document {Document}**
A document or recorded unit of information which can be cited as evidence of genealogical information. Examples: a birth certificate, a birth record from a parish register, the record of a household from a census, and a few paragraphs from a book containing information about a particular family or event.

**DtaBasDefn {DataBase Definition}**
Information about the current database, or the source database for a GEDCOM file.

**E-Mail {E-Mail}**
An electronic mail box.

**EditRule {Standard Edit Rule}**
A standard edit routine for a common type of data, such as a date edit.

**EndDte {Ending Date}**
The ending date of a period of time (date range).

**EntityCd {Entity Code}**
The level 0 tag of a record structure, used to indicate a record type.

**Event {Event}**
An event which has genealogical significance. This does not include the LDS Ordinances of baptism, endowment, and sealings.

**ExternalDb {External Database}**
A database other than the current database.

**Extract {Extract}**
Text which is extracted or abstracted from a document. It is stored in a Document record and parts of it may be referenced in Extracted Detail records for documentation of a genealogical conclusion.

**ExtrctdDetl {Extracted Detail}**
Extracted Detail is a relatively small part of the text contained in a Document, which is used as evidence for one or a small number of closely related genealogical conclusions.

**ExtRecNbr {Record Number in External Database}**
The record number by which a common record is known in another database (External Database).

**ExtrnlDbRef {External Database Reference}**
The record number by which a record in the current database is known in another database.

**FamFileNm {Family File Name}**
The name of a file for ordinance work to be done by a specific family.

**FamGenOrg {Family-Genealogical Organization}**
A family organization or genealogical organization.

**Family {Family}**
A married couple with or without children, or an unmarried couple with children.

**Father {Father}**
The father of a child.

**Fax {Facsimile Address**}
Address of an individual through a facsimile machine.

**File {File}**
A computer file.

**Flag {Flag}**
A value used to control processing.

**Folder {Folder}**
A Folders is a "container" for subdividing a genealogical database into smaller working units, which may represent different origins of data, different levels of refinement, different lines of research, etc.

**Form {Form}**
A GEDCOM form name.

**Format {Format}**
The order and meaning of stored data, or storage format of multimedia material.

**Free {Free}**
Amount of a resource which is not in use.

**FreezFlg {Freeze Flag}**
A flag used to prevent an Individual or Family-Couple record, and its associations, from being changed without the approval of the responsible Contact.

**GEDCOM {GEDCOM}**
Information about the GEDCOM used in a GEDCOM transmission or the GEDCOM capabilities of a product release.

**GEDRecTag {GEDCOM Record Tag}**
The record (level 0) tag of a record type to which a user defined GEDCOM structure has been added.

**GEDStrTag {GEDCOM Substructure Tag}**
The lowest level tag of a GEDCOM substructure to which a user defined GEDCOM structure has been added.

**GenName {Genealogical Name}**
A substructure of the Individual record which preserve an Individual's name as found in genealogical records, and the format and content of a standardized version of the name.

**Header {Header}**
Information pertaining to an entire GEDCOM transmission.

**HistCondtn {Historic Condition}**
An historic condition which may influence genealogical research methods or approaches, or which adds understanding or interest to genealogical information.

**HistEvent {Historic Event}**
An historic event which may influence genealogical research methods or approaches, or which adds understanding or interest to genealogical information.

**Husband {Husband}**
The male spouse in a family.

**Hypothesis {Hypothesis}**
A tentative statement that merits further research.

**ID {Identification Code}**
An alphanumeric ID code.

**Image {Image}**
A file containing a graphic image.

**ImExPort {Import-Export}**
A GEDCOM import or export file.

**ImExPortCd {Import-Export Code}**
A code indicating whether a transmission is an import or export as seen from the current system.

**Individual {Individual}**
A person in a genealogical context.

**IndivCharstc {Individual Characteristic}**
A characteristic of an Individual which helps identify him or adds interest. Examples: Physical Description, Title, Military Rank, Education, Residence, Occupation.

**InputString {Input String}**
Data as it was originally input. Used to preserve information as it was before any interpretation or processed by the software system.

**Internet {Internet Address}**
An Internet address in URL (Universal Resource Locator) format.

**IsKind {Is a Kind of Tag}**
Specifies that the values in a tag in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM is the same type of data as found in a standard GEDCOM tag and may be edited and handled in the same manner.

**LangCd {Language Code}**
A code representing a language.

**LastChngd {Last Changed}**
The data and time when a record was last changed.

**LDSOrd {LDS Ordinance}**
An LDS baptism, endowment, spouse sealing, or parent/child sealing.

**LevelNbr {Level Number}**
The level number of a GEDCOM tag.

**Living {Living}**
A flags used to indicate a living LDS ordinance as opposed to an ordinance by proxy.

**MailAddr {Mailing Address}**
Address for mailing hardcopy material through postal services.

**ManlDocNbr {Manual Document Number}**
The ID number of a document within a source which is not computerized.

**MaritalStat {Marital Status}**
Allows the recording of a couple's marital status when it is of a type not determined by an event, or the details of the event are not known.

**MediaType {Media Type}**
Type of media on which a document, record, source of information, or multimedia object is stored.

**Member {Member}**
A member of an organization.

**Memory {Memory}**
The amount of main memory on a personal computer.

**Model {Model}**
The model name of a personal computer.

**Mother {Mother}**
The mother of a child.

**MultiMedia {Multimedia}**
A multimedia object.

**Name {Name}**
A name used to help identify an individual, organization, place, or other item.

**NameMarkUp {Name Mark Up}**
A standardized name with XML markup to indicate its structure (such as, personal or place name).

**NestedSeq {Nested Display Sequence Number}**
A multilevel sequence number of the form n.n...n (5.10.3.2) used to list items in an indented, ordered manner.

**Note {Note}**
Textual information which explains, clarifies, adds interest, improves understanding, etc.

**NotifctnFreq {Notification Frequency}**
The frequency of notification, to Pedigree Coordinator and users with registered interests, of changes in data of common interest.

**NormAge {Normalized age}**
A person's age in a standard form.

**NormDte {Normalized Date}**
A date in a standard form.

**OperSys {Operating System}**
Information about an operating system. Used primarily to record information about the operating system upon which a reported software problem occurred.

**ProcessStat {Processing Status}**
Information about the processing of an LDS ordinance.

**Parameter {Parameter}**
A value passed to a program to control its actions.

**ParentGrp {Parent Group}**
A group which has a subordinate group.

**ParentObj {Parent Research Objective}**
The parent Research Objective of a Research Objective which is one of its components.

**ParentRelshp {Parent-Child Relationship}**
The relationship between a parent and a child, such as, biological or adopted.

**Participant {Participant}**
A participant in an LDS ordinance or event other than the principle(s).

**PC {Personal Computer}**
Information about a personal computer. Used primarily for recording information a bout a personal computer on which a reported problem occurred.

**PedgreCoord {Individual Pedigree Coordinator Link}**
The association of an Individual with the Registration of the Contact who is the Pedigree Coordinator for this Individual.

**PersHistFile {Personal History File}**
A file containing the personal history of an individual.

**Phone {Phone}**
A telephone or telephone number.

**Place {Place}**
A geographic location.

**PlatfrmEnv {Platform-Environment}**
Information about a computer system, operating system, hardware, etc. Used primarily for recording the environment in which a problem with a software product occurred.

**PostalCd {Postal Code}**
The ZIP or postal code used by the various postal systems in the handling of mail.

**Priority {Priority Code}**
A code indicating a level of importance.

**Principals {Principals}**
The person or persons for which an ordinance is performed. For example, in an endowment the principal is the person being endowed. In a spouse sealing the principals are the husband and wife. In a parent/child sealing, the principals are the husband, wife, and child.

**ProblemCd {Problem Code}**
A code indicating a type or classification of a problem.

**ProdCd {Product Code}**
A short, abbreviation of the name of a product used to identify it.

**ProdFeedBk {Product Feedback}**
A comment, suggestion, enhancement request, problem report, etc. from a user of a product.

**ProdRelse {Product Release}**
A specific release of a software product.

**ProgName {Program Name}**
A name of a program.

**ProvInfoAbt {Provides Information About}**
A topic about which a Source provides information.

**ProxyFlg {Proxy Flag}**
A code indicating whether or not a participant was represented by a proxy in an LDS Ordinance.

**PublFacts {Publication Facts}**
When and where a Source was published or created.

**PublshCd {Publish Code}**
A classification of material used to control its distribution to other people or databases.

**Receiver {Receiver}**
The person who is the intended receiver of a GEDCOM transmission.

**Record {Record}**
A specific record in a computer file.

**RecordCnts {Record Counts}**
Counts of records, by type, in a GEDCOM transmission.

**RecordNbr {Record Identification Number}**

The identification number of a record. Used not only to uniquely identify of a record, but as a means of linking records.

**RecrdEvents {Recorded Events}**
A description of the events, with time range and place, which are contained in a Source.

**RecrdngDte {Recording Date}**
The date on which information was recorded.

**RecStatCd {Record Status Code}**
A code indicating the status of a record in the database.

**Ref {Reference}**
The record number of a record associated with or "referenced" by the current record.

**Regstratn {Registration}**
The recording of the responsibility of a Pedigree Coordinator or of a person's the research interests

**RelshpStat {Relationship Status}**
Provides a way to state that a family relationship is uncertain.

**Repository {Repository}**
A places where a genealogical Source or Sources are kept.

**ResrchInt {Research Interest Link}**
An association between the an Individual and the Registration of a Contact who has a research interest in the Individual.

**ResrchObj {Research Objective}**
A desired result used to guide meaningful research.

**ResrchProj {Research Project}**
A Research Project.

**ResrchTargt {Research Target}**
The entities which are objects of research, such as specific Individuals, Families, Events, etc.

**RespAgncy {Responsible Agency}**
An entity that has authority or control in the associated context.

**Response {Response}**
A GEDCOM file import which is in response to a previous export.

**RestrictCD {Restriction Code}**
A code used to flag Individuals known not to exist or for whom no ordinances are to be performed, and to flag specific Ordinances which are not to be performed.

**Role {Role}**
The role of a person in an organization, event, ordinance, activity, etc.

**RoutngInfo {Routing Information}**
Additional information needed to deliver a message to the recipient after it has arrived at the Fax machine, E-mail box, etc.

**SameAs {Same As}**
A another record which represents the same entity as is represented by the current record.

**Schedule {Schedule}**
A period of time planned for completing an activity.

**Scope {Scope}**
A statement of the areas and bounds of interest, responsibility, or assignment of an individual, organization, or database.

**Screen {Screen}**
A screen in a software product. Used to discuss problems, enhancements, etc. of a product.

**Search {Search}**
The search of a specific Source for a specific purpose.

**Sender {Sender}**
The person sending a GEDCOM transmission.

**SendRecvCd {Send Receive Code}**
A code indicating whether a piece of correspondence was sent or received.

**Seq {Sequence Number}**
A non-negative integer used to order items.

**SeqInFam {Sequence of this Child in Family}**
The sequence number of a child in a family.

**SexCd {Sex Code}**
A code indicating the gender of a person.

**ShortTitle {Short Title}**
An abbreviated title which is used to conserve space on reports.

**SkillCd {Skill Code}**
A code which represents a skill or talent.

**SndExportNo {Sender Export Number}**
A number which identifies a specific GEDCOM transmission.

**SocialGrp {Social Group}**
A group of people, except a family.

**SonCnt {Count of Sons}**
The number of male children in a family.

**Source {Source}**
A collection of information with genealogical significance, such as, a book, a parish register, a headstone, etc.

**Spouse {Spouse}**
One of the participants in a Family-Couple relationship, whether formally married or not.

**SrchKeyword {Search Keyword}**
A word commonly associated with the contents of a record which can be used for fast searches for records of that type.

**StandardName {Standardized Name}**
A name which has been standardized by applying an established standardization method.

**StandMethod {Standardization Method}**
The descriptive name of a method used to standardize data, such as a name.

**State {State}**
Name of state, or equivalent jurisdiction.

**Status {Status}**
Status of an entity, relationship, attribute, process, etc., whose meaning and acceptable values are determined by the context.

**StorgFileNm {Storage File Name}**
A complete local or remote reference to a computer file.

**Subject {Subject Authority Set}**
A standardized set of subjects as used in library catalogs.

**Surname {Surname}**
A person's family name.

**SwapFileSz {Swap File Size}**
The size of a Windows 3.x swap file.

**SysCompnt {System Component}**
A software component of a product. Used to narrow the focus of discussion. For example, a user may report a problem with the Date Export component of a family history program.

**SysContext {System Context}**
The context of a software problem, enhancement suggestion, etc.

**TempleCd {Temple Code}**
A code which specifies an LDS temple.

**Text {Text}**
Textual value, which may contain HTML tags.

**Time {Time}**
The time of a specific event, usually a computer-timed event.

**Title {Title}**
Descriptive title. Either a formal title or, if no formal title exists, a brief description which identifies an organization, source, event, or object of any sort.

**Total {Total}**
Total amount of a resource.

**Trailer {Trailer}**
The Trailer record of a GEDCOM transmission, containing record and generation counts for information and auditing.

**TransDest {Transmission Destination}**
Information about the intended destination of a GEDCOM transmission.

**TransInfo {Transmission Information}**
General information about a GEDCOM transmission.

**TransSource {Transmission Source}**
Information about the source of a GEDCOM transmission.

**Type {Type}**
A code indicating a type or class within a type of record or structure.

**UnivrslID {Universal Database ID}**
Unique identification code for a genealogical database

**UpdatablFlg {Updatable Flag}**
Indication of whether or not an external database will accept update transactions.

**User {User}**
A user of a software product.

**UseRestrctn {Use Restriction}**
A restriction on the use of a Source.

**UsrDefnDta {User Defined Data}**
Data contained in user extensions to the GEDCOM structures defined in this document. The definition of structures for user defined extensions is in Product Release records.

**UsrField {User Defined Field}**
A field in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM.

**UsrFldVal {User Defined Field Value}**
The value from a specific instance of a User Defined Field.

**UsrFulTag {User Full Tag Name}**
The full name of a tag in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM.

**UsrModFlg**
A flag indicating that a text field generated by the system has been modified by the user and cannot, therefore, be regenerated by the system.

**UsrStrTag {User Defined Structure Tag}**
A tag in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM.

**UsrStruct {User Structure}**
A GEDCOM structure defined by user as an extension to the standard GEDCOM.

**UsrTag {User Defined Tag}**
The short name of a tag in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM.

**UsrTagDefn {User Tag Definition}**
The definition of a tag in a user defined extension to standard GEDCOM.

**Vendor {Vendor Name}**
The name of the vendor of a computer product.

**Version {Version}**
Version number of a GEDCOM standard or Product Release.

**Where {Where Within Source}**
The location of information within a source, such as volume, page, and line numbers within a set of books.

**Wife {Wife}**
The female spouse in a family.

# Appendix A
# GEDCOM Example

**Scenario:**

Lee Andrew Monson of 3068 Lindsay Way, Brit, Nevada submitted a GEDCOM file containing the following information, some of which he copied from Reed Allan Monson's tombstone located in section AB plot 31 in Cove Hill Cemetery, Richmond, Cache, Utah, and from the Morning Star newspaper obituaries found in the FHL call number 176,385. Additional known information, which is not this scenario, is included in the example:

> Reed Allan Monson was born 4 Nov 1913 at Smoot, Lincoln, Wyoming and died 26 Jul 1984 at Bountiful, Davis, Utah. He was married, on December 23, 1936 at Cove, Cache, Utah, to Nancy Lee Eskelson Stevens, who was born before November 1916 in Paradise, Cache, Utah and is now dead. She originally had married Larrie Stevens and they had a son, Jay Stahlie Stevens, born 11 Mar 1934, at Pocatello, Bannock, Idaho. Reed later adopted Jay on 20 Mar 1940, at which time his name was changed to Jay Stahlie Monson. After his mother and stepfather died, Jay, a Mormon, submitted a request for his mother and stepfather to be sealed to each other by proxy. This was done on 1 Jul 1990 in the Logan Temple. He was later sealed to them in the Salt Lake Temple on 2 Oct 1994.

**Note:**

The following example contains some formatting to enhance readability which is not valid GEDCOM format. Such formatting is not be included in GEDCOM files. This includes the bolding, indentation, blank lines between records and/or substructures and the headings enclosed in the asterisks.

****** HEADER ******

0 HEAD
1 GEDCOM
2 Form=**Genealogical Information Transfer**
3 Version=
2 CharSet=**ASCII**
3 CodePg=**1250**
2 LangCd=**English**
2 Date=**25 May 1997**
2 Descr
3 Cont= **This GEDCOM file is to illustrate some of the more common genealogical**
3 Cont= **data processed by personal genealogical systems.**
1 TransSource
2 Sender
3 Contact
4 Ref=**CON1**
2 ProdRelse
3 ProdCd=**PAF**
3 ProdName=**Personal Ancestral File**
3 Version=**5.0**
2 ExternalDb
3 UnivrslID=**PAF1234:4567**
3 Updatablflg=**Y**
1 TransDest
2 ProdCd=**ANSTFILE**

****** CONTACTS ******

0 Contact=**CON1**
1 Name=**Lee Andrew/Monson/**
1 Addresses
2 MailAddr
3 Name= **Lee A. Monson**
3 AddrLn=**1243 Lindsay Way**
3 AddrLn=**Brit, MT 68051**
3 City=**Brit**
3 State=**Montana**
3 PostalCd=**68051**
3 Country=**USA**
2 Phone
3 Phone= **(406) 555-1232**

0 Contact=**CON2**
1 NAME **Jay Stahlie/Monson/**
1 Addresses
2 MailAddr
3 Name= **Jay S. Monson**
3 AddrLn=**73 Ashley Street**
3 AddrLn=**Courtney, Utah**
3 AddrLn=**UT 84051**
3 City=**Courtney**
3 State=**Utah**
3 PostalCd=**84051**
3 Country=**USA**
2 Phone
3 Phone= **(801) 395-9648**

****** INDIVIDUALS ******

0 Individual=**I21**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Reed Allan/Monson/**
1 SexCd=**M**
1 Child
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN341**
1 Death
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN342**
1 Death
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN343**
1 Spouse
2 Family
3 Ref=**F45**

0 Individual=**I22**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Nancy Lee/Eskelson/**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Nancy Lee/Stevens/**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Nancy Lee/Monson/**
1 SexCd=**F**
1 Child
2 Event

3 Ref=**EVN351**
1 Death
2 Status=**Deceased**
1 Spouse
2 Family
3 Ref=**F45**
1 Spouse
2 Family
3 Ref=**F40**

0 Individual=**I23**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Jay Stahlie /Eskelson/**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Jay Stahlie/Monson/**
2 Note
3 Ref=**N23**
1 SexCd=**M**
1 Child
2 Family
3 Ref=**F40**
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN361**
1 Child
2 Family
3 Ref=**F45**
2 LDSOrd
3 Ref=**LDS61**
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN362**
2 ParentRelshp
3 Father=**Adopted**
3 Mother=**Biological**
2 Event
3 Ref=**EVN361**
1 SameAs
2 Contact
3 Ref=**CON2**

0 Individual=**I24**
1 GenName
2 InputString=**Larrie/Stevens/**
1 SexCd=**M**
1 Spouse
2 Family
3 Ref=**F40**

****** FAMILIES ******

0 Family=**F40**

0 Family=**F45**
1 LDSOrd
2 Ref=**LDS45**
1 Event
2 Ref=**EVN45-1**

****** EVENTS ******

0 Event=**EVN341**
1 Type=**Birth**
1 Date
2 InputString=4 **Nov 1913**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P641**
1 Document
2 Ref=**D741**

0 Event=**EVN342**
1 Type=**Death**
1 Date
2 InputString=**26 Jul 1984**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P642**
1 Document
2 Ref=**D742**

0 Event=**EVN343**
1 Type=**Burial**
1 Date
2 InputString=**29 Jul 1984**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P643**
1 Document
2 Ref=**D743**

0 Event=**EVN351**
1 Type=**Birth**
1 Date
2 InputString=**BEF Nov 1916**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P651**

0 Event=**EVN361**
1 Type=**Birth**
1 Date
2 InputString=**11 Mar 1935**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P661**

0 Event=**EVN362**
1 Type=**Adoption**
1 Date
2 InputSring=**20 Mar 1940**

0 Event=**EVN45-1**
1 Type=**Marriage**
1 Date
2 InputString=**23 Dec 1936**
1 Place
2 Ref=**P645-1**

****** LDS ORDINANCES ******

0 LDSOrd=**LDS45**
1 Type=**S**
1 Date=**1 Jul 1990**

1 TempleCd=**LOGAN**

0 LDSOrd=**LDS61**
1 Type=**P**
1 Date=**2 Oct 1994**
1 TempleCd=**SLAKE**
1 Living
2 ChildIndiv=**Y**

****** NOTES ******

0 Note=**N23**
1 Type=**Public**
1 Text
2 Cont=**Name changed at time of adoption.**

****** PLACES ******

0 Place=**P641**
1 InputString=**Smoot, Lincoln, Wyoming**

0 Place=**P642**
1 InputString=**Bountiful, Davis, Utah**

0 Place=**P643**
1 InputString=**Cove Hill Cem., Richmond, Cache, Utah**

0 Place=**P645-1**
1 InputString=**Cove, Cache, Utah**

0 Place=**P651**
1 InputString=**Paradise, Cache, Utah**

0 Place=**P661**
1 InputString=**Pocatello, Bannock, Idaho**

****** DOCUMENTS ******

0 Document=**D741**
1 Type=**Birth Certificate**
1 Source
2 Ref=**S841**
2 Where=**Sec. 2, p. 45**

0 Document=**D742**
1 Type=**Obituary**
1 Source
2 Ref=**S842**
2 Where=**Sec. A3, col. 6**

0 Document=**D743**
1 Type=**Tombstone**
1 Source
2 Ref=**S843**
2 Where=**Sec. AB, plot. 31**
1 Extract
2 Cont=**Reed Allan Monson<BR>Born: November 4, 1913<BR>**
2 Cont=**Died: July 26, 1984**

****** SOURCES ******

0 Source=**S841**
1 Title=**Registry of Lincoln County Births**
1 ShortTitle=**Lincoln Birth Registry**
1 Repository
2 Ref=**REP1**
2 CallNbr=**13B-1234.01**
2 MediaType=**Microfilm**
1 RecrdEvents
2 EventTyp=**Birth**
2 DateRange
3 BgnDte=**1910**
3 EndDte=**1930**
2 Place
3 Ref=**P641**
1 RespAgncy=**Wyoming Bureau of Vital Records**

0 Source=**S842**
1 Title=**Morning Star Obituaries**
1 ShortTitle=**Obituaries**
1 Repository
2 Ref=**REP1**
2 CallNbr=**176,385**
2 MediaType=**Microfilm**
1 RecrdEvents
2 Place
3 Ref=**P643**

0 Source=**S843**
1 Type=**Tombstones**
1 Title=**Cove Hill Cemetery**
1 Repository=**R843**

****** REPOSITORIES ******

0 Repository=**R843**
1 Title=**Cove Hill Cemetery**
1 Addresses
2 MailAddr
3 AddrLn=**300 East 300 North**
3 AddrLn=**Richmond, Cache, Utah**

0 Repository=**REP1**
1 Title=**Family History Library**
1 Addresses
2 MailAddr
3 Name=**Family History Library**
3 AddrLn=**35 N West Temple Street**
3 AddrLn=**Salt Lake City, Utah**
3 AddrLn=**UT 84150**

******TRAILER AND COUNTS ******

0 Trailer
1 RecordCnts
2 Contact=**2**
2 Document=**3**
2 Event=**7**
2 Family=**1**

2 Individual=**3**
2 LDSOrd=**2**
2 Note=**1**
2 Place=**6**
2 Source=**2**
2 Repository=**1**

# Appendix B
# LDS Temple Codes

(as of January 1997)

| TEMPLE | ABBREVIATIONS | TEMPLE ABBREVIATIONS |
|---|---|---|
| Alberta Canada | ALBER | AL |
| Albuquerque New Mexico | ALBUQ | — |
| Apia Samoa | APIA | AP |
| Arizona | ARIZO | AZ |
| Atlanta Georgia | ATLAN | AT |
| Billings Montana | BILLI | — |
| Bogota Colombia. | BOGOT | BG |
| Boise Idaho | BOISE | BO |
| Boston Massachusetts | BOSTO | — |
| Bountiful Utah | BOUNT | — |
| Buenos Aires | BAIRE | BA |
| Campinas Brazil | CAMPI | — |
| Chicago Illinois | CHICA | CH |
| Cochabamba Bolivia | COCHA | — |
| Dallas Texas | DALLA | DA |
| Denver Colorado | DENVE | DV |
| Endowment House | EHOUS | EH |
| Frankfurt Germany | FRANK | FR |
| Freiberg Germany | FREIB | FD |
| Guatemala City Guatemala | GUATE | GA |
| Guayaquil Ecuador | GUAYA | GY |
| Hawaii | HAWAI | HA |
| Hong Kong | HKONG | — |
| Idaho Falls Idaho | IFALL | IF |
| Johannesburg South Africa | JOHAN | JO |
| Jordan River Utah | JRIVE | JR |
| Las Vegas Nevada | LVEGA | LV |
| Lima Peru | LIMA | LI |
| Logan Utah | LOGAN | LG |
| London England | LONDO | LD |
| Los Angeles California | LANGE | LA |
| Madrid Spain | MADRI | — |
| Manila Philippines | MANIL | MA |
| Manti, Utah | MANTI | MT |
| Mexico City | MEXIC | MX |
| Monterrey Mexico | MONTE | — |
| Mount Timpanogas Utah | MTIMP | — |
| Nashville Tennessee | NASHV | — |
| Nauvoo Illinois | NAUVO | — |
| New Zealand | NZEAL | NZ |
| New York | NYORK | — |
| Nuku'alofa Tonga | NUKUA | TG |
| Oakland California | OAKLA | OK |
| Ogden Utah | OGDEN | OG |
| Orlando Florida | ORLAN | — |
| Papeete Tahiti | PAPEE | TA |
| Portland Oregon | PORTL | PT |
| President's Office | POFFI | — |
| Preston England | PREST | — |
| Provo Utah | PROVO | PV |
| Recife Brazil | RECIF | — |
| Salt Lake Utah | SLAKE | SL |
| San Diego California | SDIEG | SA |
| Santiago Chile | SANTI | SN |
| Santo Domingo Dom..Rep. | SDOMI | — |
| Sao Paulo Brazil | SPAUL | SP |
| Seattle Washington | SEATT | SE |
| Seoul Korea | SEOUL | SO |
| St. George Utah | SGEOR | SG |
| St. Louis Missouri | SLOUI | — |
| Stockholm Sweden | STOCK | ST |
| Swiss | SWISS | SW |
| Sydney Australia | SYDNE | SD |
| Taipei Taiwan | TAIPE | TP |
| Tokyo Japan | TOKYO | TK |
| Toronto Ontario | TORON | TR |
| Vernal Utah | VERNA | — |
| Washington D. C. | WASHI | WA |

# Appendix C
# Using HTML Tags in GEDCOM

## Introduction

There is a need to format text in fields such as Extracted Text, and Notes. Since the Hierarchical Text Markup Language (HTML) used on the Internet is widely used and understood, it is used for text formatting in GEDCOM.

While a particular product may use as many types of HTML tags as its authors find useful, the following minimum set should be recognized. Tags which a product does not recognize are generally ignored.

## Minimum Set of HTML Tags Used in GEDCOM

**<BR>**
Causes a line break (line-feed, carriage-return).

**<B>, </B>**
Text between these tags is bolded.

**<I>, </I>**
Text between these tags is italicized.

**<U>, </U>**
Text between these tags is underlined.

**<P>, </P>**
Text between these tags is formatted as a paragraph.

**<BLOCKQUOTE>, </BLOCKQOUTE>**
Text between these tags is formatted as an indented paragraph.

**<CENTER>, </CENTER>**
Text between these tags is centered.

## Example

In the following GEDCOM:

```
0 Document=DOC1234
    1 Title=A Short History of the Samuel Stephens Family
    1 ExtractdTxt
        2 Cont=<B>The Stephens Family In Essex County</B><P>The earliest known Stephens
        2 Cont= in Essex County is <I>John Henry Stephens</I>. The only record of him is the
        2 Cont= following tombstone inscription:</P><BLOCKQUOTE>Here lies our father<BR>
        2 Cont=John Henry Stephens<BR>Born August 3 1845<BR>Died July 10 1910<BR>May
```

2 Cont= he rest in peace</BLOCKQUOTE>

the Extracted Text might display as follows:

**The Stephens Family In Essex County**

The earliest known Stephens in Essex Count is *John Henry Stephens*. The only record of him is the following tombstone inscription:

> Here lies our father
> John Henry Stephens
> Born August 3 1845
> Died July 10 1910
> May he rest in peace

# Appendix D
# Using Character Sets in GEDCOM

# Appendix E
# ANSEL Character Set

The following tables show the spacing and non-spacing diacritic characters that are contained in the ANSEL set required by the languages supported by GEDCOM 5. This table was added to give help to those receiving the GEDCOM standard on disk. *The graphic characters shown are not always accurate, however the name of the diacritic and the decimal equivalent should agree with the ANSEL standard.*

- C/R column refers to the column and row of the American National Standard Z39.47-1985 table showing the ANSEL character graphic and its 8 bit binary representation.

- wpcode column shows the Wordperfect (code page and character number, for example 1,2) chosen as the closest representation of the diacritic as shown in Wordperfect 5.1 Appendix P.

- Dec column shows to the decimal equivalent for that diacritic as is used in the ANSEL character set. The hexadecimal equivalent is obtained from converting the C/R column in to a to character hexadecimal number, for example 14/10 converts to EA hex or 234 dec.

- Name column gives the english name of the diacritic.

- example of use column shows an example of words using this diacritic. For the non-spacing diacritic, this mark appears before the character in which it should be superimposed.

**ANSEL Non-spacing graphic characters**
8-bit characters (required for languages supported)

| C/R | wpcode | Dec | Graphic | Name | example of use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14/1 | 1,0 | 225 | ◌̀ | grave accent | règle |
| 14/2 | 1,6 | 226 | ◌́ | acute accent | está |
| 14/3 | 1,3 | 227 | ◌̂ | circumflex accent | même |
| 14/4 | 1,2 | 228 | ◌̃ | tilde | niño |
| 14/5 | 1,8 | 229 | ◌̄ | macron | gājējs |
| 14/6 | 1,22 | 230 | ◌̆ | breve | altă |
| 14/7 | 1,15 | 231 | ◌̇ | dot above | żaba |
| 14/8 | 1,7 | 232 | ◌̈ | umlaut (diaeresis) | öppna |
| 14/9 | 1,19 | 233 | ◌̌ | hacek | vždy |
| 14/10 | 1,14 | 234 | ◌̊ | circle above (angstrom) | hår |
| 14/13 | 1,10 | 237 | ◌̓ | high comma, off center | rozdel'ovac |
| 14/14 | 1,16 | 238 | ◌̋ | double acute accent | időszaki |
| 15/0 | 2,15 | 240 | ◌̧ | cedilla | ça |
| 15/1 | 2,17 | 241 | ◌̨ | right hook | vietą |
| 15/6 | 2,7 | 246 | ◌̲ | underscore | s̲amar |
| 15/7 | 2,16 | 247 | ◌̩ | left hook | darziņa |
| 15/14 | 1,9 | 254 | ◌̔ | high comma, centered | gėotermika |

**ANSEL Spacing graphic characters**
8-bit

| C/R | wpcode | Dec | Graphic | Name | example of use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/1 | 1,152 | 161 | Ł | slash L—uppercase | Łódż |
| 10/2 | 1,80 | 162 | Ø | slash O—uppercase | Øst |
| 10/3 | 1,78 | 163 | Đ | slash D—uppercase | Đuro |
| 10/4 | 1,88 | 164 | Þ | thorn—uppercase | Þann |
| 10/5 | 1,36 | 165 | Æ | ligature AE—uppercase | Ægir |
| 10/6 | 1,166 | 166 | Œ | ligature OE—uppercase | Œuvre |
| 10/7 | 1,6 | 167 | ´ | miagkii znak | fakul´tet |
| 10/8 | 1,1 | 168 | · | middle dot | novel·la |
| 10/14 | 1,11 | 174 | ’ | alif | Un’ yusho |
| 11/0 | 2,11 | 176 | ‘ | ayn | fa‘il |
| 11/1 | 1,153 | 177 | ł | slash l—lowercase | rozbił |
| 11/2 | 1,81 | 178 | ø | slash o—lowercase | høj |
| 11/3 | 1,79 | 179 | đ | slash d—lowercase | đavola |
| 11/4 | 1,89 | 180 | þ | thorn—lowercase | þann |
| 11/5 | 1,37 | 181 | æ | ligature ae—lowercase | skæg |
| 11/6 | 1,167 | 182 | œ | ligature oe—lowercase | œuvre |
| 11/8 | 1,24 | 184 | i | dotless i—lowercase | masali |
| 11/9 | 4,11 | 185 | £ | British pound | £5.00 |
| 11/10 | 1,87-86 | 186 | ð (Đ) | eth | verður |
| 12/3 | 4,23 | 195 | © | copyright mark | ©1993 |
| 12/5 | 4,8 | 197 | ¿ | inverted question mark | ¿Que |
| 12/6 | 4,7 | 198 | ¡ | inverted exclamation mark | ¡Esta |
| 12/15 | 1,23 | 207 | ß | Es Zet | Preußen |

# Appendix F
# GEDCOM Product Registration

# Appendix G
# GEDCOM Packaging