

Personal Ancestral File®
GEDCOM Specifications

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Prepared by the Family History Department of
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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1. Introduction

This document details the implementation of GEDCOM (Genealogical Data Communications) in Personal Ancestral File® (PAF) Releases 2.0 through 2.2. The information in this document is not the GEDCOM standard; it only describes the Personal Ancestral File implementation. A working knowledge of the GEDCOM format is required in order to understand how this document relates GEDCOM and Personal Ancestral File.

This document is necessary because many essential details about data structure and the use of tags in GEDCOM are specific to the implementation. In addition, the PAF 2.1 and 2.2 implementations differ from the PAF 2.0 implementation. PAF 2.0 was developed while the GEDCOM standard was still being refined. PAF Release 2.1 and 2.2 conform to the GEDCOM standards formally approved by the Family History Department in October 1987 (GEDCOM Release 3.0) and August 1989 (GEDCOM Release 4.0).

In PAF 2.0 the software that performs GEDCOM conversions is called GEDCOM. In PAF 2.1 and 2.2 the software that performs GEDCOM conversions is called GIE (Genealogical Information Exchange).

2. Data Structure

2.1. GEDCOM File Specifications

In this document, the term *file* refers to a PAF GEDCOM data file, which is a complete, self-contained unit. It contains no references to external data (other than user-defined references to external data in an individual's notes, which do not affect PAF file integrity). The term *record* refers to a level zero GEDCOM line and its subordinate lines. *Line* refers to a single GEDCOM unit containing a level, tag, terminator, and optional value and cross-reference identifier fields.

The PAF GEDCOM file is organized into individual and family records. Information about an individual is stored in an Individual record. Items that do not have their own field may be recorded in free-form note lines.

Individuals are tied together into family groups through Family records. Parents and children in a family are identified through pointers in the Individual and Family records. In Personal Ancestral File release 2.1 and 2.2 all pointers are bidirectional. This means that individual records point to the families in which they are members and family records point to all members of the family.

PAF does not use birth dates to determine the order of children in a family. Order is determined by the order of data entry. As a family is entered, the program assumes children are entered from oldest to youngest. The PAF Modify Family Structure function allows the sibling order to be changed if children were not entered in the proper order. The PAF GEDCOM program uses the order of children entered in the Family Records program.

A GEDCOM data file prepared by or accepted by the Personal Ancestral File software contains the records listed below.

- Header Record. Identifies the beginning of a GEDCOM transmission. Contains information indicating the source and destination of the transmission.
- Submitter Record (part of the header record in PAF 2.0). Identifies the submitter and describes the data in the file.
- Submission Record (not in PAF 2.0). Identifies the type of submission.

- Individual Record. Contains information about an individual. Corresponds to an Individual record in the PAF Family Records file.
- Family Record. Contains information about a marriage and pointers to the individuals who comprise a family. Corresponds to a Family record in the PAF Family Records file.
- Trailer Record. Identifies the end of a GEDCOM transmission.

There can be only one Header record in a file. It must be the first record. Likewise, there can be only one Trailer record in a file. It must be the last record.

There may be any number of Individual and Family records in a file. The Individual records (each with its notes, if any) should precede the Family records in the GEDCOM file.

The only characters recognized in a PAF GEDCOM file are ASCII 13 (carriage return) ASCII 10 (line feed) and ASCII 32 through 127 (the printable characters). Characters from 128 to 255 should not normally be used because PAF cannot recognize them (the GEDCOM standard uses characters from 128 to 255 from the ANSEL character set). If characters greater than 127 occur in a GEDCOM file, they will be handled as described in section 2.7, "GEDCOM Features Not Supported by PAF."

2.2. GEDCOM File Naming Conventions

The following file-naming conventions have been developed to handle the situation where an entire GEDCOM file does not fit on one diskette. They were designed for use on personal computers where the operating systems do not yet handle files that span multiple volumes.

2.2.1. MS-DOS, CPM, Apple II, Ancestral File

The first file in the set is named FILENAME.GED where FILENAME can be a one- to eight-character name containing alphabetic or numeric characters. If the entire GEDCOM transmission does not fit on the first diskette, it will be continued on the second diskette in a file named FILENAME.G00. If the transmission does not end on the second diskette, it will be continued on the third diskette in a file named FILENAME.G01. This can continue up to FILENAME.G99. The FILENAME always remains the same; the extension is the sequence indicator. If all the individual files are linked in the proper sequence, they will form one large file.

In PAF 2.0 for MS-DOS machines, a bug exists that causes the first byte of each continuation file to be a null byte (0). This does not affect GEDCOM conversions because characters less than ASCII blank are ignored (except for line terminators).

2.2.2. Apple Macintosh

The first file in the set is a standard Macintosh file name of from one to 27 characters. If the entire GEDCOM transmission does not fit on the first diskette, it will be continued on the second diskette in a file of the same name but with (00) added to the end. If the transmission does not end on the second diskette, it will be continued on the third diskette in a file with the same name as the original but with (01) added to the end. This can continue up to 99. The filename always remains the same; the two-digit number in parentheses is the sequence indicator. If all the individual files are linked in the proper sequence, they will form one large file.

2.3. GEDCOM Record Specifications

A GEDCOM record consists of a level zero GEDCOM line and all of its subordinate lines. Each record must have the level zero line but need not contain every subordinate line. Each data element field from the source record should be in a separate GEDCOM line. The number at the beginning of the line is the GEDCOM level for that data element. The four-character mnemonic following the space after the level number (for example, BURI for burial) is the GEDCOM tag for that piece of data.

2.4. GEDCOM Line Specifications

Subordinate GEDCOM lines may occur in any order following their master level zero GEDCOM line. The two exceptions are: (1) children in a family must appear in their order in the family and (2) the SEX tag must be before the FAMS tag.

In GEDCOM data from PAF, the maximum level number that will appear is level 3. However, PAF uses a signed integer to represent levels, which allows for a level number up to 32K. The GEDCOM standard does not include any limit for level numbers.

All level zero lines with the Individual Identifier (INDI), the Family Identifier (FAM), or the Submitter Identifier (SUBM) tags have a Cross-Reference Identifier. For normal PAF GEDCOM files, the data in the Cross-Reference Identifier is the PAF database RIN or MRIN of the record the data came from. On GEDCOM files created for Temple Names submissions or Ancestral File submissions, the Cross-Reference Identifier is the PAF database RIN or MRIN followed by a dash followed by the submission number.

No more than one pointer is allowed in a GEDCOM line's value field. In this document, GEDCOM lines that include the word *pointer* must contain a single pointer in the value field. No other lines may have a pointer. No other data may be included in the value field of a line designated as having a pointer value.

Cross-Reference Identifiers and Pointers may not be more than 15 characters long or contain an ASCII "at" sign (@). Cross-Reference Identifiers in a file must be unique.

- | All Pointers in a GEDCOM file must point to a Cross-Reference Identifier within the file. If the object of a pointer does not exist, Personal Ancestral File will ignore the pointer.

The "terminator" method of indicating line length is used for PAF GEDCOM. "Terminator" is a carriage return (ASCII 13 decimal). MS-DOS versions of PAF GEDCOM insert a line feed (ASCII 10 decimal) following the carriage return when a file is created, but the line feed is ignored when the GEDCOM file is converted to PAF format.

2.5. GEDCOM Tags

All GEDCOM tags used by PAF are defined in the GEDCOM tag dictionary. PAF and Ancestral File will send only the abbreviated tags (4 characters or less). The GIE program will support tags up to 20 characters in length. However, GIE will recognize only the PAF tags (as shown later in this document in the PAF 2.1 and 2.2 GEDCOM format). Any other tags will be ignored and the lines containing such unrecognizable tags will be put into the listing file.

2.6. GEDCOM Value Formats

The value portion of a GEDCOM line can be up to 256 characters long. However, PAF will never send more than 80 characters in the value field, and this only for notes or note continuations. Values longer than 80 characters may not be imported correctly to PAF.

2.6.1. Name Format

This section tells how names are formatted in PAF GEDCOM. This format is not the same as the PAF database storage format. It conforms to the GEDCOM standard for name formats, with additions to handle special cases.

In PAF GEDCOM, an individual's full name is stored as a string. Compound name pieces are connected by an underscore (ASCII 95 decimal). The surname is delimited by forward slashes. Systems that store name pieces separately may use multiple spaces within the name string to indicate that an intermediate name piece was blank in the source. This significance of spaces is used in PAF, but it is optional for other systems.

When PAF encounters a forward slash in a name piece, it converts it to a backslash in the GEDCOM file to distinguish it from the forward slashes surrounding surnames. When converting from GEDCOM back to PAF the backward slash is converted to a forward slash.

Examples of names recorded in this format are:

Mary_Jane Elizabeth Dorothy/Jones/	"Mary Jane" came from one name field in the source.
John. Quentin/Van_Doe/	Two spaces after first given name shows the second given name field was blank.
Thomas Anthony /Smith/	Space before the surname shows third given name field was blank.
Samuel /Johnson/	Three spaces between the given name and the surname indicate the second and third given name fields were blank.

2.6.2. Date Format

2.6.2.1. PAF 2.0 GEDCOM

This section shows how dates are formatted in PAF 2.0 GEDCOM.

Dates are either standard or dual year. In addition, an ABOUT; BEFORE, or AFTER designation may be appended to a formatted date. In some cases a special code word may be put into a date field in place of an actual date. Each of the categories is formatted according to the following specifications.

- Standard Dates. These dates are recorded as YYYYMMDD where YYYY is the year, MM is the number of the month, and DD is the day. Years prior to 1000 AD and months and days less than 10 must include a leading zero. Dates prior to 0 AD cannot be recorded using this form.

If parts of the date (year, month, day) are not known, the unknown portions are indicated with zeroes.

Examples of standard dates are: 19840705
18541000 (day unknown)
17650000 (month and day unknown)

- Dual Year Dates. Dual dates are recorded as DYYYY/YYYYMMDD. The leading uppercase *D* indicates this is a dual date. The second year following the slash is not abbreviated. Years prior to 1000 AD and months and days less than 10 must include the required leading zeroes.

If parts of the date (year, month, day) are not known, the unknown portions are indicated with zeroes.

An example of a date in this format is: D1725/17260221

- ABOUT, BEFORE and AFTER dates may be indicated with either a standard date or a dual date by following the date with an *A* (about), *B* (before), or *F* (after/following).

Examples are: 19321006A
18600000B
19470400F

- Other Special Codes. PAF provides for certain special code words to be used in a date field instead of an actual date. With the exception of the first example below, these codes pertain to LDS ordinance date fields. Therefore they each have a very specific meaning and use. The leading *N* indicates a nonstandard date in the GEDCOM file. This *N* is not stored in the Family Records database.

Examples: NSEENOTES
NSUBMITTED
NCLEARED
NUNCLEARED
NCOMPLETED
NCANCELLED
NSTILLBORN
NINFANT
NDNS/CAN
NBIC
NCHILD

2.6.2.2. PAF 2.1 and 2.2 GEDCOM

PAF 2.1 and 2.2 date formats conform to the GEDCOM standard for dates. Special strings (SUBMITTED, BIC, etc.) in date fields are supported.

Examples: 2 OCT 1955
OCT 1955
1955
ABT 1955
ABT 1900/1910
4 JAN 1700/1701
BEF 4 JAN 1700/1701
AFT 2 JUN 1800
SEENOTES

2.6.3. Place Format

Place formats conform to the GEDCOM standard for places (see "Standard for GEDCOM Data Value Formats" in the GEDCOM Standard Documents). There are no spaces following commas that separate the pieces of the place.

2.7. GEDCOM Features Not Supported by PAF

There are several features of GEDCOM that are not supported by PAF:

- The method for specifying continuation that relies on a plus sign (+) in the first column of the line. PAF always uses and expects continuation to be specified by using a CONT tag. The use of the plus sign was intended to preserve columnar text format in GEDCOM. PAF accomplishes the same thing via the more acceptable CONT tag.
- PAF does not recognize any of the GEDCOM escape sequences:

Character set change: @#Caaa@ where *aaa* is the character set id (GEDCOM 3.0)
@#Cname@ where *name* is the character set name (GEDCOM 4.0)

Length (binary data): @#Ln@ where *n* is the length

Calendar: @#Dname@ where *name* is the calendar name (GEDCOM 4.0)

PAF treats these escape sequences as cross-reference pointers (because they begin and end with @).

- PAF assumes that all GEDCOM files use the ANSEL character set unless another character set is specified in the transmission header. PAF itself cannot support foreign language or special characters (ASCII characters with the eighth (high order) bit set). When PAF receives a character with the eighth bit set, processing occurs based on the character set specified in the header as described below.

In all cases, if a GEDCOM line has any character with the eighth bit set, that line will appear in the listing file created by the GEDCOM to PAF conversion process. When the conversion is complete a message will be displayed indicating that the GEDCOM file contained foreign language characters that were replaced or deleted.

In the following tables, the first character shown is the actual character in the character set (if a space is shown, it may simply be because the printer could not print that character) and the second character is what the GIE program converts it to for PAF.

ANSEL

	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	
0					.		.	.	0
1			È L	ll	l		.	.	1
2			Ø	ø	ø		.	.	2
3			Đ D	đ d	©		^	.	3
4					#		-	.	4
5			Æ	æ	¿?		-	=	5
6			Œ	œ	¡!		-	-	6
7			'	'			.	.	7
8			.	ı			-	.	8
9			ı	£			.	.	9
A			®				.	.	A
B			±						B
C			Ó	o					C
D			U	u					D
E							.	.	E
F							.	.	F

If the character is hex E0 or above (a nonspacing diacritic), it will be removed from the data. If the character is hex 80 to DF and is not one of the replaceable characters shown in the table above, it will be replaced with an asterisk (*).

IBMPC

	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	
0	Ç C	É E	á a		Ł	ł	∞	≡	0
1	ü u	æ	í i		ł	ł	β	±	1
2	é e	Æ	ó o		ł	ł	Γ	≥	2
3	â a	ô o	ú u		ł	ł	π	≤	3
4	ä a	ö o	ñ n	ł	-	ł	Σ	∫	4
5	à a	ò o	Ñ N	ł	ł	ł	σ	∫	5
6	â a	û u	ª	ł	ł	ł	μ	+	6
7	ç c	ù u	º	ł	ł	ł	τ	÷	7
8	ê e	ÿ y	¿?	ł	ł	ł	Φ	°	8
9	ë e	Ö O	ı	ł	ł	ł		.	9
A	è e	Û U	ı	ł	ł	ł	Ω	√	A
B	ï i	ç		ł	ł	ł	δ	°	B
C	î i	£		ł	ł	ł	∞	°	C
D	ì i	¥	¡!	ł	ł	ł	Ø	°	D
E	Ä A	ƒ	«	ł	ł	ł	ε	■	E
F	Å A	f	»	ł	ł	ł	∩		F

If the character is hex 80 or above and is not one of the replaceable characters shown in the table above, it will be replaced with an asterisk (*).

MACINTOSH

	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	
0	Ä A	ê e	†	∞	¿ ?	--	‡		0
1	Å A	ë e	•	±	¡ !	—		Ò O	1
2	Ç C	í i	¢	≤	¬	“ ”	„	Ú U	2
3	É E	ì i	£	≥	√	” ”	”	Û U	3
4	Ñ N	î i	§	¥	f	‘ ’	‰	Ü U	4
5	Ö O	ï i	•	μ	=	‘ ’	Â A	ı i	5
6	Û U	ñ n	¶	∂	Δ	+	Ê E	ˆ ^	6
7	á a	ó o	β	Σ	« <	∅	Á A	˜ ~	7
8	à a	ò o	®	Π	» >	ÿ y	È E	-	8
9	â a	ô o	©	π	...	ÿ Y	È E	˘	9
A	ã a	õ o	™		spc	//	Í I	·	A
B	ä a	ö o	‘ ’	•	À A	□	Î I	•	B
C	å a	ú u	“ ”	°	Ã A	<<	Ï I	˙	C
D	ç c	ù u	≠	Ω	Õ O	>>	Ì I	˚	D
E	é e	û u	Æ	æ	Œ	fi	Ó O	.	E
F	è e	ü u	Ø	ø	œ	fl	Ô O		F
	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	

If the character is hex 80 or above and is not one of the replaceable characters shown in the table above, it will be replaced with an asterisk (*).

ANSI (Microsoft Windows character set)

	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	
0				•	À A	Ð D	à a	ƒ d	0
1			¡ !	±	Á A	Ñ N	á a	ñ n	1
2			¢		Â A	Ò O	â a	ò o	2
3			£		Ã A	Ó O	ã a	ó o	3
4			¤	•	Ä A	Ô O	ä a	ô o	4
5			¥	μ	Å A	Õ O	å a	õ o	5
6			¦	¶	Æ	Ö O	æ	ö o	6
7			§	·	Ç C		ç c		7
8			¨	°	È E	Ø	è e	ø	8
9			©	±	É E	Ù U	é e	ù u	9
A			ª	²	Ê E	Ú U	ê e	ú u	A
B			«	»	Ë E	Û U	ë e	û u	B
C			¬	´	Ì I	Ü U	ì i	ü u	C
D			—		Í I	Ý	í i	ý	D
E			®		Î I		î i		E
F			ˆ	¿ ?	Ï I	β	ï i	ÿ y	F
	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	EO	F0	

If the character is hex 80 or above and is not one of the replaceable characters shown in the table above, it will be replaced with an asterisk (*).

3. PAF Release 2.1 and 2.2 GEDCOM Format

In the following format descriptions, items in parentheses have a level and tag but no value.

3.1. Header Record

The Header record identifies the source system, the destination system, and the date on which the record was created.

- 0 HEAD - (Header Record Identifier)
- 1 SOUR - Source System Identifier
Values: "PAF 2.1", "PAF 2.2", etc. (depending on software release)
- 1 DEST - Destination System Identifier
Values: "ANSTFILE" is Ancestral File
"NPS" is Names Processing System (LDS Temple)
"PAF" is Personal Ancestral File or another genealogy program
"TRS" is Temple Recording System (cleared for LDS temple ordinances)
- 1 DATE - Date of GEDCOM File creation
- 1 CHAR - Character set (Note: if this tag does not appear, ANSEL is assumed)
Values: "ANSEL" is the ANSI extended Latin alphabet
"IBMPC" is the original IBM PC character set
"MACINTOSH" is the Macintosh character set
"ANSI" is the Microsoft Windows 2.x character set
- 1 FILE - Name of GEDCOM File
Value: see section on file naming conventions

3.2. Submitter Record

The Submitter record identifies the individual who is submitting the GEDCOM file to the destination system.

- 0 @S1@ SUBM - Submitter Record Identifier. Future versions may have several SUBM records, so future versions may have cross-reference identifiers.
- 1 NAME - Submitter's Name
- 1 ADDR - Submitter's Address 1
- 2 CONT - Submitter's Address 2
- 2 CONT - Submitter's Address 3
- 1 PHON - Submitter's Phone Number
- 1 STAL - (LDS Stake) (Only on Ancestral File and Temple Submissions in release 2.1)
- 2 NAME - Submitter's Stake Name
- 2 NUMB - Submitter's Stake Number
- 1 COMM - Submitter's Comments (Only on PAF GEDCOM files)
- 2 CONT - Submitter's Comments Continued (several lines of comments may be included in the record)

3.3. Submission Record

The Submission record identifies the submission type--indicating whether the file is going to the Ancestral File or Temple Names Processing.

- 0 SUBN - (Submission) (Only on Ancestral File and Temple Submissions)
- 1 TYPE - Submission Type. Possible values are:
Marriage (Temple Only)
Individual (Temple or Ancestral File)
Family (Temple or Ancestral File)

Ancestor (Ancestral File only)

Descendant (Ancestral File only)

All (Ancestral File only) (Release 2.2 only)

Marriage Special (Temple Only) (Release 2.1 only)

Individual Special (Temple Only) (Release 2.1 only)

Family Special (Temple Only) (Release 2.1 only)

If the word *Special* is part of the submission type, then a COMM tag will follow which describes the special circumstances.

- 1 COMM - Submitter's Comments for Special Processing submissions (Release 2.1 only) (Temple Only)
 2 CONT - Submitter's Comments for Special Processing submission Continued (several lines of comments may be included in the record with one CONT line for each comment.) (Release 2.1 only)
 1 INDI - A cross-reference (@I#@) to the beginning individual in an Ancestor, Descendant or Individual submission.
 1 FAM - A cross-reference (@F#@) to the base family in a Marriage or a Family submission.
 1 EVAL - An individual or family in the submission needs manual evaluation at Church headquarters. (Release 2.1 only)

Possible values are:

- P1500 At least one of the dates in this submission is prior to 1500 AD.
 NOSURNAME At least one individual in this submission is missing a surname.
 WIFESEALED The wife was sealed to a different man during her lifetime.
 DIFFSURNAME At least one child has a different surname than the husband.
 DIV/CANC At least one of the marriages in this submission contains a divorce or sealing cancellation.
 CANC/UNC/DNS At least one of the ordinances in this submission contains one of the terms *CANCELLED*, *UNCLEARED*, or *DNS*.

- 1 SUBM - (Submitter Information) (Release 2.2 only) (Temple Only)
 2 NAME - Submitter's Name
 2 ADDR - Submitter's Address 1
 3 CONT - Submitter's Address 2
 3 CONT - Submitter's Address 3
 2 PHON - Submitter's Phone Number
 1 FAMF - The name of the Family File to which the submission is to be sent. If this field is in the GEDCOM file, the submission is a Family File submission, otherwise it is a Temple File submission. (Temple Only)
 1 TEMP - Temple to which the Family File submission is to be sent. (Temple Only)
 1 BAPL - Patron will perform a baptism for each qualifying individual in this submission. (Temple Only)
 Value: "Y"
 1 ENDL - Patron will perform an endowment for each qualifying individual in this submission. (Temple Only)
 Value: "Y"
 1 SLGC - Patron will perform sealings for each qualifying individual in this submission. (Temple Only)
 Value: "Y"
 1 SLGS - Patron will perform sealings for each qualifying marriage in this submission. (Temple Only)
 Value: "Y"

3.4. Individual Record

The Individual record contains personal information about an individual; it corresponds to an individual record from the PAF Family Records file.

- 0 @I#@ INDI - Individual Record Identifier. The cross-reference identifier will contain the Record Identification Number (RIN) from the PAF data base.
- 1 NAME - Name
- 1 TITL - Titles this person may have been known by.
- 1 SEX - Sex
Values: "M", "F"
- 1 REFN - ID Number assigned by patron to this individual.
- 1 BIRT - (Birth)
- 2 DATE - Birth Date
- 2 PLAC - Birth Place
- 1 CHR - (Christening)
- 2 DATE - Christening Date
- 2 PLAC - Christening Place
- 1 DEAT - (Death)
- 2 DATE - Death Date (On Temple Submissions this field may contain "DECEASED")
- 2 PLAC - Death Place
- 1 BURI - (Burial)
- 2 DATE - Burial Date
- 2 PLAC - Burial Place
- 1 BAPL - LDS Baptism. This may have no value, or it may have the following values:
CHILD
INFANT
STILLBORN
SEENOTES
CLEARED
UNCLEARED
SUBMITTED
COMPLETED
- 2 DATE - LDS Baptism Date
- 2 TEMP - LDS Baptism Temple Code
- 2 QUAL - Baptism Qualified Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
Value: "Y"
Ordinance Clearance software will change this to one of the following:
"N" - not cleared for temple work (name found in IGI)
"C" - cleared for temple work (name not found in IGI)
- 1 ENDL - LDS Endowment. This may have no value, or it may have the following values:
CHILD
INFANT
STILLBORN
SEENOTES
CLEARED
UNCLEARED
SUBMITTED
COMPLETED
- 2 DATE - LDS Endowment Date
- 2 TEMP - LDS Endowment Temple Code
- 2 QUAL - Endowment Qualified Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
Value: "Y"
Ordinance Clearance software will change this to one of the following:
"N" - not cleared for temple work (name found in IGI)
"C" - cleared for temple work (name not found in IGI)

- 1 SLGC - Child-to-Parent Sealing. This should only appear under an individual if this individual is not linked to a family as a child; otherwise it should appear under the CHIL tag in the FAM record. This may have no value, or it may have the following values:
- BIC
 - STILLBORN
 - CLEARED
 - UNCLEARED
 - DNS
 - SEENOTES
 - SUBMITTED
 - COMPLETED
- 2 DATE - Child-to-Parent Sealing Date
- 2 TEMP - Child-to-Parent Sealing Temple Code
- 2 QUAL - Child-to-Parent Sealing Qualified Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
Value: "Y"
- | Ordinance Clearance software will change this to one of the following:
- | "N" - not cleared for temple work (name found in IGI)
- | "C" - cleared for temple work (name not found in IGI)
- | 1 FLAG - Flag. (Only on Temple Submissions) (Release 2.1 only)
Possible values:
- MOM>52 This individual's mother was older than 52 at the time of this individual's birth.
 - MOM<13 This individual's mother was less than age 13 at the time of this individual's birth.
 - BIR>DDTH10 This individual was born more than 10 months after his father's death.
 - SIBLING>9 This individual was born within 9 months of one of his siblings.
- 1 FAMS - Cross-reference pointer to the family in which this individual is a spouse. (This field may be repeated several times if the individual is a spouse in more than one family.)
- 1 FAMC - Cross-reference pointer to the family in which this individual is a child.
- 1 SUBM - Cross-reference pointer to the submitter record for this individual. In this version it will always be @S1@. (Only on Temple Submissions)
- 2 REL - Submitter's Relationship to this individual.
- 1 DEST - Destination Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
Values: "GNT", "FE"
- 1 NOTE - Individual Note Pad (There may be several notes.)
- 2 CONT - Individual Note Pad continued (A note may have several lines of CONTs.)

3.5. Family Record

The Family record contains information about a marriage and pointers to the individuals who comprise this family; it corresponds to a family record from a PAF Family Records file.

- 0 @F#@ FAM - Family Record Identifier. The cross-reference identifier will contain the Marriage Record Identification Number (MRIN) from the PAF data base.
- 1 HUSB - Cross-reference pointer to the husband's individual record.
- 1 WIFE - Cross-reference pointer to the wife's individual record.
- 1 CHIL - Cross-reference pointer to a child's individual record. (There may be several CHIL records.)
- 2 SLGC - Child-to-Parent Sealing. This may have no value, or it may have the following values:

- BIC
 STILLBORN
 CLEARED
 UNCLEARED
 DNS
 SEENOTES
 SUBMITTED
 COMPLETED
- 3 DATE - Child-to-Parent Sealing Date
 3 TEMP - Child-to-Parent Sealing Temple Code
 3 QUAL - Child-to-Parent Sealing Qualified Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
 Value: "Y"
 Ordinance Clearance software will change this to one of the following:
 "N" - not cleared for temple work (name found in IGI)
 "C" - cleared for temple work (name not found in IGI)
- 1 MARR - (Marriage)
 2 DATE - Marriage Date
 2 PLAC - Marriage Place
 1 SLGS - Sealing-to-Spouse. This may have no value, or it may have the following values:
 CLEARED
 UNCLEARED
 DNS
 DNS/CAN
 SEENOTES
 SUBMITTED
 COMPLETED
 CANCELLED
- 2 DATE - Sealing-to-Spouse Date
 2 TEMP - Sealing-to-Spouse Temple Code
 2 QUAL - Sealing-to-Spouse Qualified Flag (Only on Temple Submissions)
 Value: "Y"
 Ordinance Clearance software will change this to one of the following:
 "N" - not cleared for temple work (name found in IGI)
 "C" - cleared for temple work (name not found in IGI)
- 1 DIV - Divorce Flag
 Values: "Y", "N"
- 1 DEST - Destination (Only on Temple Submissions)
 Values: "GNT", "FE"
- 1 FLAG - Flag (Only on Temple Submissions) (Release 2.1 only)
 Possible values:
 SAMESURNAME The wife in this family has the same surname (maiden name) as the husband.
 SPOUSE<16 One (or both) of the spouses in this family was less than age 16 at the time of marriage.
- 1 SUBM - Submitter cross-reference pointer. In this version it will always be @S1@. (Only on Temple Submissions)
 2 REL - Submitter's Relationship to the Husband or Wife.

3.6. Trailer Record

The Trailer record indicates the end of the GEDCOM file.

0 TRLR - (Trailer)

3.7. Sample PAF 2.1 and 2.2 GEDCOM File

The following is an example of a GEDCOM file created by PAF 2.1 destined for another PAF user. The GEDCOM file created by PAF 2.2 would be similar. The indenting that is shown is simply for readability and would not appear in the file or on the computer screen.

```
0 HEAD
  1 SOUR PAF 2.1
  1 DEST PAF
  1 DATE 13 JAN 1988
0 SUBM
  1 NAME Steven M. Cannon
  1 ADDR 7328 Zana Lane
    2 CONT Magna, Utah
    2 CONT 84044
  1 PHON (801) 250-8449
  1 COMM This is an example of a PAF 2.1 GEDCOM file.
    2 CONT It contains totally fictitious data.
0 @I1@ INDI
  1 NAME John Quentin /Doe/
  1 TITL Jr.
  1 SEX M
  1 BIRT
    2 DATE 2 OCT 1955
    2 PLAC Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah
  1 CHR
    2 DATE 6 NOV 1955
    2 PLAC Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah
  1 DEAT
    2 DATE 9 APR 2025
    2 PLAC Provo,Utah,Utah
  1 BURI
    2 DATE 10 APR 2025
    2 PLAC Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah
  1 BAPL
    2 DATE 30 OCT 1963
  1 ENDL
    2 DATE 15 SEP 1974
    2 TEMP SL
  1 REFN A1B2c3d4e5
  1 NOTE SOURCE: Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates; Family Bible
  1 FAMS @F1@
  1 FAMS @F3@
  1 FAMC @F2@
0 @I2@ INDI
  1 NAME Jane /Newby/
  1 SEX F
  1 BIRT
    2 DATE 5 AUG 1959
    2 PLAC Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah
```

- Date range

Example: *From 1904 to 1905*

- Feast date

Example: *2 days after Easter, 1690*

- Date before A.D. 1000

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

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

How to Record Places (Localities)

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

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

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

Follow these three steps to record the names of places:

1. Place the actual name of the place or locality in the same line as the PLAC tag, after the space that immediately follows the tag.
2. List the jurisdictions in order of increasing size, smallest first. The number of jurisdictions varies, depending on the source.
 - If an intermediate jurisdiction is known to exist, but its name cannot be determined, indicate its absence by using adjacent commas. For example, a city and state may be given, but not a county.

Example: *Green,, New York*

2 DATE 5 AUG 1978
 2 PLAC Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah
 1 SLGS
 2 DATE 5 AUG 1978
 2 TEMP SL
 1 CANC
 2 DATE 6 AUG 1978
 0 @F2@ FAM
 1 HUSB @I4@
 1 WIFE @I5@
 1 CHIL @I1@
 2 SLGC BIC
 1 CHIL @I6@
 2 SLGC
 3 DATE 4 JUN 1987
 3 TEMP PV
 0 @F3@ FAM
 1 HUSB @I1@
 1 WIFE @I7@
 0 TRLR

Notes:

- | - FAMS can appear multiple times under INDI. This allows for a person to be a spouse in more than one family. The order of an individual's spouses will be the same as the order of the FAMS tags.
- | - The PAF database allows an individual to be a child in only one family. GEDCOM allows for FAMC appearing more than once under INDI. When the PAF GIE program converts such data, the individual will be saved in only one family.
- | - SLGC can appear under INDI only if that individual is not a child in any family in the transmission. Normally, SLGC should appear under CHIL under FAM. This exception ensures that all PAF data is preserved during conversion to and from GEDCOM.
- | - All children in a family appear indented under the FAM tag and appear in the order that they were born.
- | - Personal Ancestral File expects all pointers to be bidirectional even though the GEDCOM standard may not require this.

4. PAF Release 2.0 GEDCOM Format

In the following format descriptions, items in parentheses have a level and tag but no value.

4.1. Header Record (2.0 Format)

The Header record identifies the submitter and describes the submitted data.

0 HEAD - (Header Record Identifier)
 1 SUBM - (Submitter)
 2 NAME - Submitter's Name

2 ADDR - Submitter's Address 1
 2 CONT - Submitter's Address 2
 2 CONT - Submitter's Address 3
 2 PHON - Submitter's Phone Number
 2 COMM - Submitter's Comments (There may be several of these records.)
 2 CONT - Submitter's Comments Continued (There may be several for each COMM.)
 1 SYST - (System)
 2 SOUR - Source System Identifier
 Value: "PAF"
 2 DEST - Destination System Identifier
 Value: "PAF"
 1 CHEC - Checksum

4.2. Individual Record (2.0 Format)

The Individual record contains personal information about an individual; it corresponds to an individual record from the PAF Family Records File.

0 @#@INDI - Individual Record Identifier. The cross-reference identifier contains the RIN number of the individual in the PAF data base.

1 SEX - Sex
 Values: "M", "F"
 1 NAME - Name
 1 TITL - Titles this person may have been known by
 1 RFN - ID Number assigned by Patron
 1 BIRT - (Birth)
 2 DATE - Birth Date
 2 PLAC - Birthplace
 1 CHRI - (Christening)
 2 DATE - Christening Date
 2 PLAC - Christening Place
 1 DEAT - (Death)
 2 DATE - Death Date
 2 PLAC - Death Place
 1 BURI - (Burial)
 2 DATE - Burial Date
 2 PLAC - Burial Place
 1 BAPT - (LDS Baptism)
 2 DATE - LDS Baptism Date
 2 TEMP - LDS Baptism Temple Code
 1 ENDO - (LDS Endowment)
 2 DATE - LDS Endowment Date
 2 TEMP - LDS Endowment Temple Code
 1 SEAL - (Sealing)
 2 DATE - LDS Sealing-to-Parents Date
 2 TEMP - LDS Sealing-to-Parents Temple Code
 1 PARE - (Parents)
 2 RFN - Cross-reference pointer to the family record where this person is a child.
 1 FAMI - (Family)
 2 RFN - Cross-reference pointer to the family record where this person is a spouse.
 1 SIBL - (Sibling)
 2 OLD - Cross-reference pointer to the next older sibling's individual record.

- 1 NOTE - Note Pad (There may be several of these in an individual record.)
- 1 CONT - Note Pad Continued (There may be several of these for each NOTE in an individual record.)
- 1 CHEC - Checksum

4.3. Family Record (2.0 Format)

The Family record contains information about a marriage and pointers to the individuals who comprise this family. It corresponds exactly to a family record from a PAF Family Records file.

- 0 @#@FAMI - Family Record Identifier. The cross-reference identifier is the MRIN from the Family Records data base.
- 1 HUSB - (Husband)
- 2 RFN - Cross-reference pointer to the husband's individual record
- 2 OTHE - Cross-reference pointer to the husband's next family record
- 1 WIFE - (Wife)
- 2 RFN - Cross-reference pointer to the wife's individual record
- 2 OTHE - Cross-reference pointer to the wife's next family record
- 1 CHIL - (Child)
- 2 YOUN - Cross-reference pointer to the youngest child's individual record
- 1 MARR - (Marriage)
- 2 DATE - Marriage Date
- 2 PLAC - Marriage Place
- 1 SEAL - (Sealing)
- 2 DATE - LDS Wife-to-Husband Sealing Date
- 2 TEMP - LDS Wife-to-Husband Sealing Temple Code
- 1 DIVO - Divorce Flag
Values: "N", "Y"
- 1 CHEC - Checksum

4.4. End-of-File Record (2.0 Format)

The End-of-File record indicates the end of the GEDCOM file.

- 0 EOF - (End of File)

5. Known Bugs in PAF 2.0 and 2.1 GEDCOM Programs

The following are known bugs in the PAF 2.0 GEDCOM program:

- When an "at" sign (@) occurs in data (in a name, title, place, temple code, ID No., or notes) it is not converted in GEDCOM to a double "at" sign (@@). This can cause anomalies because the @ is treated as the beginning of a GEDCOM pointer. Everything between two single "at" signs will be lost.
- For MS-DOS machines when creating a GEDCOM file that spans more than one diskette, the first byte of each continuation file will be a null byte (0). This does not affect the conversion of GEDCOM data back to Family Records because characters less than ASCII blank are ignored (except for line terminators).

The following are known bugs in the PAF 2.1 GIE program:

- All individual records must appear before the family records in which they are members.
- When importing a name with more than three given names, the fourth given name is placed in the surname field and the surname is lost.
- Blank NOTE lines cause error messages and bad conversion of notes.

6. Differences between PAF 2.0, 2.1, and 2.2 Formats

PAF 2.1 and 2.2 formats conform to the GEDCOM standard approved in October 1987. The changes in GEDCOM format between PAF 2.0 and subsequent releases are as follows:

- a. In order to make all cross-reference identifiers unique within the transmission, an *I* is added to individual records and an *F* to family records as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
@I@	@I1@
@1@	@F1@

- b. There is now a space between the cross-reference identifier and the tag as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
0 @1@INDI	0 @I1@ INDI

- c. The submitter information now occurs starting at GEDCOM level zero rather than indented at level one under the HEAD tag. The submitter information also has a cross-reference identifier as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 SUBM	0 @S1@ SUBM

- d. Date fields associated with the DATE tag are now in the standard PAF format rather than in the all-numeric format as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
2 DATE 19551002	2 DATE 2 OCT 1955

- e. Continuation tags (CONT) are now indented one level higher than the tag they are continuing rather than being at the same level as the tag. For example:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 NOTE ...	1 NOTE ...
1 CONT ...	2 CONT ...
1 CONT ...	2 CONT ...

- f. Rather than using two levels (and two tags) to represent certain cross-reference pointers, they are now represented with only one tag. These are as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 HUSB	1 HUSB @I1@
2 RFN @1@	
2 OTHE @1@	
<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 WIFE	1 WIFE @I1@
2 RFN @1@	
2 OTHE @1@	
<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 CHIL	1 CHIL @I1@
2 YOUN @1@	
<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 FAMI	1 FAMS @F1@
2 RFN @1@	
<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 PARE	1 FAMC @F1@
2 RFN @1@	

- g. Under the HEAD tag, SYST is no longer used. Also, the current system date, the software release ID, and the GEDCOM file name are now part of the GEDCOM header. For example:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 format</u>	<u>2.2 format</u>
0 HEAD	0 HEAD	0 HEAD
1 SYST	1 SOUR PAF 2.1	1 SOUR PAF 2.2
2 SOUR PAF	1 DEST PAF	1 DEST PAF
2 DEST PAF	1 DATE 7 DEC 1987	1 DATE 7 Dec 1989
	1 FILE steve.ged	1 FILE steve.ged

- h. Children are no longer chained from the family record to individuals and then to other individuals. All children appear under the family. Also, the child to parent sealing information appears indented under the CHIL tag in the family information rather than indented under the individual information (unless the individual does not appear as a child in a family in which case the sealing information--SLGC--appears indented under the individual). For example:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
0 @1@INDI	0 @I1@ INDI
1 SEAL	0 @I2@ INDI
0 @2@INDI	0 @F1@ FAM
1 SIBL	1 CHIL @I1@
2 OLD @1@	2 SLGC
0 @1@FAMI	1 CHIL @I2@
1 CHIL	
2 YOUN @2@	

- i. Other marriages for an individual are no longer chained from marriage to marriage. All an individual's marriages now appear as references in the individual record. For example:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
0 @1@INDI	0 @I1@ INDI
1 FAMI	1 FAMS @F1@
2 RFN @1@	1 FAMS @F2@
0 @2@INDI	0 @I2@ INDI
1 FAMI	1 FAMS @F1@
2 RFN @1@	0 @I3@ INDI
0 @3@INDI	1 FAMS @F2@
1 FAMI	0 @F1@ FAM
2 RFN @2@	1 HUSB @I1@
0 @1@FAMI	1 WIFE @I2@
1 HUSB	0 @F2@ FAM
2 RFN @1@	1 HUSB @I1@
2 OTHE @2@	1 WIFE @I3@
1 WIFE	
2 RFN @2@	
0 @2@FAMI	
1 HUSB	
2 RFN @1@	
1 WIFE	
2 RFN @3@	

- j. Special strings used in ordinance date fields are now placed as a value to the ordinance tag rather than as a value in the DATE tag as shown in the following example:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>
1 BAPT	1 BAPL BIC
2 DATE NBIC	

- k. Other tag names or usages have been changed as follows:

<u>2.0 format</u>	<u>2.1 and 2.2 format</u>	<u>description</u>
CHRI	CHR	christening
BAPT	BAPL	LDS baptism
ENDO	ENDL	LDS endowment
RFN	REFN	ID No. field
FAMI	FAM	family
DIVO	DIV	divorce
EOF	TRLR	trailer
STAK	STAL	LDS stake
SEAL (INDI)	SLGC	child-to-parent sealing
SEAL (FAMI)	SLGS	sealing to spouse

- l. PAF 2.0 does not handle "at" signs (@) correctly. In PAF 2.1 and 2.2 the "at" sign (@) is doubled (@@) to indicate the presence of that character as opposed to the beginning of a pointer.
- m. The checksum lines (CHEC) are no longer included as part of the GEDCOM file. They were not used by PAF or Ancestral File and were just taking up space.

7: Ancestral File GEDCOM Format

- | This section of the document describes the GEDCOM data that is output from the on-line Ancestral File™.
- | The Ancestral File on Compact Disc may or may not be different.

GEDCOM output from the on-line Ancestral File™ can be either in PAF 2.0 or PAF 2.1 format. The 2.1 format is preferable and is the only format described here. The 2.0 format is provided for those individuals who have older programs that support only the 2.0 format (i.e., Apple II and CP/M versions of PAF 2.0).

In the following format descriptions, items in parentheses have a level and tag but no value.

7.1. Header Record (Ancestral File)

The Header record contains information identifying the source system, the destination system, and the date on which the record was created.

- 0 HEAD - (Header Record Identifier)
- 1 SOUR - Source System Identifier
Value: "ANSTFILE"
- 1 DEST - Destination System Identifier
Value: "DISKETTE"

7.2. Individual Record (Ancestral File)

The Individual record contains personal information about an individual; it corresponds to an individual record from the Ancestral File data base.

- 0 @AFN@ INDI - (Individual Record Identifier). The cross-reference identifier will contain the Ancestral File Number from the Ancestral File data base.
- 1 NAME - Name
- 1 TITL - Titles this person may have been known by
- 1 SEX - Sex
Values: "M", "F"
- | 1 AFN - Ancestral File Number from the Ancestral File data base
- 1 BIRT - (Birth)
- 2 DATE - Birth Date
- 2 PLAC - Birthplace
- 1 CHR - (Christening)
- 2 DATE - Christening Date
- 2 PLAC - Christening Place
- 1 DEAT - (Death)
- 2 DATE - Death Date
- 2 PLAC - Death Place
- 1 BUR - (Burial)
- 2 DATE - Burial Date
- 2 PLAC - Burial Place
- 1 BAPL - LDS Baptism
- 1 ENDL - LDS Endowment
- 1 FAMC - Cross-reference pointer to the family in which this individual is a child.

1 FAMS - Cross-reference pointer to the family in which this individual is a spouse. (This field may be repeated several times if the individual is a spouse in more than one family.)

For end-of-line individuals, the following will be the format for the Individual record:

0 @EOL#@ INDI - Individual Record Identifier
 1 NAME - Name
 1 FAMS - Cross-reference pointer to the family in which this individual is a spouse.

7.3. Family Record (Ancestral File)

The Family record contains information about a marriage and pointers to the individuals who comprise this family; it corresponds to a family record from the Ancestral File data base.

0 @FRFN@ FAM - Family Record Identifier. The cross-reference identifier will contain the FRFN from the Ancestral File data base.
 1 HUSB - Cross-reference pointer to the husband's individual record
 1 WIFE - Cross-reference pointer to the wife's individual record
 1 CHIL - Cross-reference pointer to a child's individual record (There may be several CHIL records.)
 2 SLGC - Child-to-Parent Sealing
 1 MARR - (Marriage)
 2 DATE - Marriage Date
 2 PLAC - Marriage Place
 1 SLGS - Sealing-to-Spouse
 1 DIV - Divorce Flag
 Values: "Y", "N"
 1 CANC - Cancellation of LDS Sealing Flag
 Values: "Y", "N"

For end-of-line individuals the following will be the format for the Family record:

0 @FAM#@ FAM - Family Record Identifier
 1 HUSB - Cross-reference pointer to the husband's individual record
 1 WIFE - Cross-reference pointer to the wife's individual record
 1 CHIL - Cross-reference pointer to a child's individual record (There may be several CHIL records.)

7.4. Trailer Record (Ancestral File)

The Trailer record indicates the end of the GEDCOM file.

0 TRLR - (Trailer)

7.5. Sample Ancestral File GEDCOM File

The following is an example of a GEDCOM file created by Ancestral File. The indenting that is shown is simply for readability and will not appear in the file or on the computer screen.

```
| 0 HEAD
|   1 SOUR ANSTFILE
|   1 DEST DISKETTE
```

| 0 @1JMXKV@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1JMXKV
| 1 NAME Mary Ann/SMITH/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 9 Aug 1853
| 2 PLAC Crossing The Plains
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 28 Feb 1891
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 1 Mar 1891
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 BAPL 3 Nov 1978
| 1 ENDL 25 Jul 1871
| 1 FAMS @4SGRD@
| 0 @1V58CB@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58CB
| 1 NAME William Benjamin/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 12 Nov 1875
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 20 Dec 1926
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 24 Dec 1926
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BAPL 4 Dec 1883
| 1 ENDL 16 Sep 1902 SG
| 1 FAMC @4SGRD@
| 1 FAMS @FAM2@
| 0 @1V58DH@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58DH
| 1 NAME Sarah Jane/AYERS/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 11 Nov 1877
| 2 PLAC Orderville, Kane, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 6 May 1963
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 13 May 1963
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 BAPL 1887
| 1 ENDL 16 Sep 1902 SG
| 1 FAMS @FAM2@
| 0 @1V58H1@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58H1
| 1 NAME William/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M

| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 29 Jul 1815
| 2 PLAC Wilcan, Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 12 Nov 1907
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 14 Nov 1907
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 BAPL 1 Mar 1842
| 1 ENDL 5 Nov 1859
| 1 FAMS @4SGRD@
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 0 @1V58MP@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58MP
| 1 NAME Elizabeth Ann/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 6 Apr 1873
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Wshngt, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 28 Dec 1938
| 1 BAPL 4 Jun 1881
| 1 ENDL 1 Apr 1891 SG
| 1 FAMC @4SGRD@
| 1 FAMS @FAM1@
| 0 @1V58NV@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58NV
| 1 NAME John Sixtus/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 28 Oct 1877
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 26 Jun 1955
| 2 PLAC St. George, Washington, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 30 Jun 1955
| 2 PLAC Hurricane, Washington, UT
| 1 BAPL 25 Jan 1886
| 1 ENDL 16 Sep 1902
| 1 FAMC @4SGRD@
| 1 FAMS @FAM3@
| 0 @1V58P2@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58P2
| 1 NAME Joseph Ezekiel/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 23 Oct 1879
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 13 Dec 1935
| 2 PLAC St. George, Washington, UT

| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 16 Dec 1935
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BAPL Nov 1887
| 1 ENDL 26 Mar 1902
| 1 FAMC @4SGRD@
| 1 FAMS @FAM4@
| 0 @1V58Q7@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1V58Q7
| 1 NAME Emma Jane/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 25 Aug 1881
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Wshngt, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 14 Aug 1883
| 1 BAPL CHILD
| 1 ENDL CHILD
| 1 FAMC @4SGRD@
| 0 @1WM14N@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1WM14N
| 1 NAME Julia Minerva/SANDERS/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 22 Feb 1879
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 8 Mar 1949
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 11 Mar 1949
| 2 PLAC Hurricane, Washington, UT
| 1 BAPL 6 Jun 1889
| 1 ENDL 16 Sep 1902
| 1 FAMS @FAM3@
| 0 @1WM15T@ INDI
| 1 AFN 1WM15T
| 1 NAME Margaret Irene/SANDERS/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 6 Oct 1880
| 2 PLAC Virgin, Washington, UT
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 7 Jan 1959
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 10 Jan 1959
| 2 PLAC Cedar City, Iron, UT
| 1 BAPL 6 Jun 1889
| 1 ENDL 26 Mar 1902
| 1 FAMS @FAM4@
| 0 @2Z72NH@ INDI
| 1 AFN 2Z72NH

| 1 NAME Jane/LIVINGSTON/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE ABT 1805
| 2 PLAC Of Seyside, Fifeshire, Scotland
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 14 Apr 1862
| 2 PLAC Mill Creek, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City Cem., Salt Lake City, Slk, UT
| 1 BAPL 18 Sep 1849
| 1 ENDL 1 Apr 1856
| 1 FAMS @FAM9@
| 0 @3LDXGT@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXGT
| 1 NAME James/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 1771
| 2 PLAC Tumbre, Lancashire, England
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 16 Jan 1841
| 2 PLAC Great Belton, Lancashire, England
| 1 BAPL 20 Nov 1877
| 1 ENDL 21 Nov 1877
| 1 FAMC @FAM6@
| 1 FAMS @NMH43@
| 0 @3LDXH1@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXH1
| 1 NAME Elizabeth/SCHOOLER/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 6 Sep 1785
| 2 PLAC Cumberland, Rewfrew, Scotland
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 2 Sep 1859
| 2 PLAC Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 BURI
| 2 DATE 6 Sep 1859
| 1 BAPL 20 Nov 1877
| 1 ENDL 21 Nov 1877
| 1 FAMC @FAM7@
| 1 FAMS @NMH43@
| 0 @3LDXKC@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXKC
| 1 NAME Mary/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 1806
| 2 PLAC Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 0 @3LDXLJ@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXLJ

| 1 NAME Margaret/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 1808
| 2 PLAC Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 ENDL 23 Nov 1877
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 1 FAMS @FAM8@
| 0 @3LDXMP@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXMP
| 1 NAME James/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 1810
| 2 PLAC Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 BAPL FONT SL
| 1 ENDL 21 Nov 1877 SG
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 0 @3LDXNV@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXNV
| 1 NAME John/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 19 Nov 1812
| 2 PLAC Little Bolton, Lancs., England
| 1 CHR
| 2 DATE 6 Dec 1812
| 2 PLAC St. Peter Bolton Le Moors, Lancs., England
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 25 Dec 1882
| 2 PLAC East Mill Creek, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 BURI
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City Cem., Salt Lake City, Slk, UT
| 1 BAPL 14 May 1849 27 Oct 1875
| 1 ENDL 1 Apr 1856
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 1 FAMS @FAM9@
| 0 @3LDXP2@ INDI
| 1 AFN 3LDXP2
| 1 NAME Anna/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX F
| 1 BIRT
| 2 DATE 1817
| 2 PLAC Bolton, Lancashire, England
| 1 DEAT
| 2 DATE 1827
| 1 FAMC @NMH43@
| 0 @EOL1@ INDI
| 1 AFN EOL1
| 1 NAME John Davis/SPENDLOVE/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 FAMS @FAM1@
| 0 @EOL2@ INDI

| 1 AFN EOL2
| 1 NAME James/HASLAM/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 FAMS @FAM6@
| 0 @EOL3@ INDI
| 1 AFN EOL3
| 1 NAME William/SCHOOLER/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 FAMS @FAM7@
| 0 @EOL4@ INDI
| 1 AFN EOL4
| 1 NAME Mary//
| 1 SEX F
| 1 FAMS @FAM7@
| 0 @EOL5@ INDI
| 1 AFN EOL5
| 1 NAME Israel/ROGERS/
| 1 SEX M
| 1 FAMS @FAM8@
| 0 @FAM1@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @EOL1@
| 1 WIFE @1V58MP@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 1 Apr 1891
| 0 @FAM2@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @1V58CB@
| 1 WIFE @1V58DH@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 17 Jul 1902
| 2 PLAC Fillmore, Millard, UT
| 1 SLGS 16 Sep 1902 SG
| 0 @FAM3@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @1V58NV@
| 1 WIFE @1WM14N@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 16 Sep 1902
| 2 PLAC St. George, Washington, UT
| 1 SLGS 16 Sep 1902 SG
| 0 @FAM4@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @1V58P2@
| 1 WIFE @1WM15T@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 26 Mar 1902
| 2 PLAC St. George, Washington, UT
| 1 SLGS 26 Mar 1902 SG
| 0 @4SGRD@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @1V58H1@
| 1 WIFE @1JMXXV@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 25 Jul 1871
| 2 PLAC Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT
| 1 SLGS 25 Jul 1871 EH
| 1 CHIL @1V58MP@

```
| 2 SLGC BIC
| 1 CHIL @1V58CB@
| 2 SLGC BIC
| 1 CHIL @1V58NV@
| 2 SLGC BIC
| 1 CHIL @1V58P2@
| 2 SLGC BIC
| 1 CHIL @1V58Q7@
| 2 SLGC BIC
| 0 @FAM6@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @EOL2@
| 1 CHIL @3LDXGT@
| 0 @FAM7@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @EOL3@
| 1 WIFE @EOL4@
| 1 CHIL @3LDXH1@
| 0 @FAM8@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @EOL5@
| 1 WIFE @3LDXLJ@
| 0 @FAM9@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @3LDXNV@
| 1 WIFE @2Z72NH@
| 1 SLGS 1 Apr 1856 EH
| 0 @NMH43@ FAM
| 1 HUSB @3LDXGT@
| 1 WIFE @3LDXH1@
| 1 MARR
| 2 DATE 23 Jan 1802
| 2 PLAC Belton, Lancashire, England
| 1 SLGS 22 Nov 1877
| 1 CHIL @3LDXKC@
| 2 SLGC 17 Jun 1883
| 1 CHIL @3LDXLJ@
| 2 SLGC 17 Jun 1883
| 1 CHIL @3LDXMP@
| 2 SLGC 17 Jun 1883
| 1 CHIL @3LDXNV@
| 2 SLGC 17 Jun 1883 07 Aug 1975 OG
| 1 CHIL @1V58H1@
| 1 CHIL @3LDXP2@
| 0 TRLR
```

8. PAF Conversion of GEDCOM Files

When the GIE program reads a GEDCOM file to add the GEDCOM data to PAF data, it looks at the SOUR system in the Header record to make certain adjustments to the processing. If the source is not PAF, the GIE program assumes that the GEDCOM data conforms to the PAF 2.1 and 2.2 (Standard) specification. Other genealogical computer programs that create GEDCOM files for importing to PAF could use their own source system identifier (for example, ROOTSII).

PAF does not look at the destination field in the Header record. However, other Family History Department systems will look for ANSTFILE and NPS.

When GIE finds a repetition of a tag at the same level, it takes the last occurrence of the tag and stores it in the data base. For example,

```
0 INDI
1 BIRT
2 DATE 2 OCT 1955
1 BIRT
2 DATE ABT 1955
```

The last occurrence of the birth date information will be put in the data base (ABT 1955). This is contrary to the recommended method of using the first occurrence unless a higher priority can be determined from other information included (i.e., SOURces, etc.).

The following special cases are treated on GEDCOM data received from the Ancestral File (SOUR ANSTFILE).

- a. Ancestral File does not require a specific format for event dates, so some event dates will not be accepted by PAF. In those cases, the date line of the GEDCOM file will appear in the GEDCOM listing file created by the GIE program when converting GEDCOM to Family Records data.
- b. Ordinance date fields do not have DATE and TEMP as subordinate fields. The date (and optionally temple code) appears as a value to the ordinance tag itself as follows:

```
BAPL 12 NOV 1900 SG
ENDL 14 DEC 1959
SLGC 9 JUN 1948 MT
SLGS 5 AUG 1978 SL
```

The PAF conversion from GEDCOM to Family Records recognizes that the GEDCOM file came from Ancestral File and takes the following action:

If the last word of the ordinance field does not contain all digits and is five characters or less in length, it will be placed in the Family Records temple field for that ordinance. That word will then be removed from the string and the remaining date portion will be added to the corresponding Family Records date field (if possible). You can use the listing file to determine what should be done with the data that PAF could not accept (you may want to add the data to the notes for the individual).

- c. In most cases, the cross-reference identifier for an individual is the Ancestral File RFN. The PAF 2.1 GIE program takes that cross-reference identifier and places it in the PAF ID No. field. A cross-reference identifier that begins with *EOL* is not an Ancestral File AFN and will be dropped. PAF 2.2 expects the Ancestral File Number to be in a separate field with an AFN tag.
- d. Ancestral File GEDCOM family data (FAM) may have a tag CANC subordinate to it which is cancellation of sealing. If so, *CANCELLED* will be placed in the PAF marriage sealing date field for that marriage (which might overwrite a sealing date on a SLGS tag).
- e. In Ancestral File, places are a maximum of 90 characters. In PAF, places are up to four sixteen-character pieces. The conversion from Ancestral File to Personal Ancestral File will take the first four pieces (as separated by commas) but only up to sixteen characters per name piece.
- f. In Ancestral File, names are a maximum of 90 characters. In PAF, names are limited to three given names of sixteen characters each, a surname of sixteen characters, and a title of sixteen characters.

The conversion from Ancestral File to Personal Ancestral File will take the first three name pieces (as separated by blanks) as the given name(s) and take the surname from between the slashes with a maximum of sixteen characters per name piece. For PAF the title must appear as a separate tag.

- g. *PS* appearing in an Ancestral File ordinance date field will be converted to *SUBMITTED* in PAF.