Records
Submission
Manual
Korean Supplement

How to Submit Names for Temple Ordinances

RECORDS SUBMISSION MANUAL

KOREAN SUPPLEMENT

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Instructions for submitting

Records from Korean Sources

for Temple Ordinance Work

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of

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RECORDS SUBMISSION MANUAL

KOREAN SUPPLEMENT

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

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1. FOR KOREAN RECORDS

The following instructions should be followed by those preparing family
records of (A) Koreans who were born in Korea or (B) native-born Koreans
having dual citizenship. These instructions may also have application
to Koreans born outside Korea if their records are written in Korean.

To obtain instructions on any item not covered in this supplement, or
for guidance on special problems, write to the Genealogical Department,
50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah   84150.

2. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of every member of the Church to have valid
temple ordinance work performed for their direct ancestors and for
the immediate families of their direct ancestors. This includes the
families of their parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, second-
great-grandparents, and so on, as far as their pedigree extends within
the acceptable limits outlined herein.

Every member may also submit names for the descendants of the brothers
and sisters of direct ancestors. (See Par. 10 "Rights of Privacy,"
and Section 2, Par. 8.)

The completeness and accuracy of all records submitted to the Genealogical
Department is the direct responsibility of the persons or families who are
submitting the information. Since the validity of the temple ordinances
depends upon the correct and unique identification of each individual
listed on the submitted record, all persons engaged in this important work
are encouraged to be diligent, to study proper genealogical research
techniques, to strive for accuracy in record work, to consult with relatives
and members of the families, to seek needed facts by research, and to
carefully recheck all records submitted.

3. TEMPLE ORDINANCES

The ceremonial work in the temples comprises:

A.   Baptism, specifically baptism for the dead.

B.   Ordination and Endowments.

C.   Marriage ceremonies.

D.   Other sealing ordinances.

Each of these ceremonies or ordinances may be performed either for the living who receive the ordinances themselves, or for the dead, who are each represented by a living individual acting as proxy.

4.   IMPORTANT THINGS TO LEARN

Before commencing genealogical work, a person should learn something of the basic information needed in research work, such as:

A.   Korean history and geography (ancient and modern).

B.   Korean and Chinese calendar and cyclical dating system, dynasties and rulers.

The following books are very helpful:

韓國姓氏大觀． 萬姓大同譜． 韓國史（年表）．

大漢韓辭典． 韓國故事大典． 國史大事典．

5.   SEEKING INFORMATION   國朝榜目．   萬姓族譜（韓國）．

The following are typical records which may be checked in the preliminary search for genealogical information about one's progenitors.

A.   Obtain a copy of the official government household registration (Ho-juk-tung-pon 戶籍謄本), to establish correct names and lineages.

B.   Obtain a copy of the family genealogy (Kasung 家乘 or Ka-po 家譜 and the Chok-po 族譜).

C.   Obtain immigration records (if a person immigrated to another country).

D.   See the example on page 5 for some of the types of information which might be found in a clan genealogy. (Examples are fictitious.)

6.   PLACES WHERE RECORDS ARE LOCATED

Local city offices (市廳), Clan genealogical record repositories, and public libraries.

宗親會．   市立圖書館．

7.   SUBMITTING RECORDS

A.   Records for deceased relatives of Church members must be submitted on the Family Group Record form (either the English form or the Korean form) to the Genealogical Department for processing before temple work can be done. These records are checked to avoid duplication, and to ensure compliance with required standards. Acceptable records are cleared, prepared on special forms, and forwarded to the temples for ordinance work.

B. Records involving the deceased parents, spouse, or children of a living member of the Church may be taken directly to the temple.

C. Living persons must be present at the temple with their records for the performance of their own endowment or sealing.

D. Children born after their parents have been sealed are "Born In The Covenant," and do not need to be sealed to their parents. In such cases, write the English letters BIC in the space for "sealing children to parents."

E. If more than six generations of ancestral records are submitted at one time, a pedigree chart should be included with the record, showing direct lines beginning with the patron. It is only necessary to submit a pedigree chart the first time.

Example:
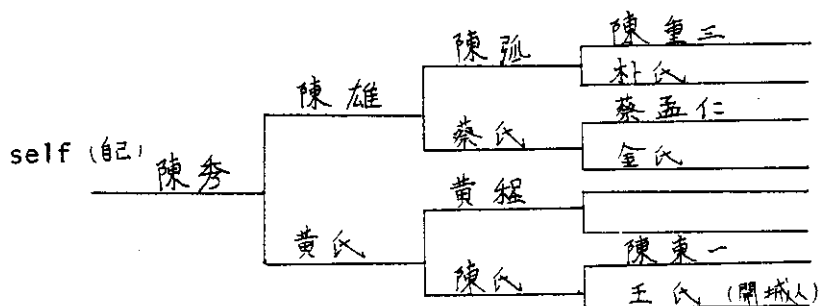
F. Temple ordinance work will be performed only for individuals born after the year A.D. 200, unless special permission is obtained from the First Presidency of the Church through the Genealogical Department.

G. The Genealogical Department maintains a special "Confidential Section" responsible for the care of any records submitted which contain information of a confidential nature. Patrons who have such information in their records may, if they desire, request that certain Family Group Record forms be placed in the Confidential File.

8. GENEALOGICAL FORMS EXAMINERS

The Family Group Record forms should be examined and initialed by ward or district genealogical forms examiners before the forms are mailed to the Genealogical Department. If there are no examiners in the area where the patron resides, the records should be sent directly to the Genealogical Department. In such case, attach a note of explanation. Enter the stake or mission name in the designated space on the family group record form.

9. ## MINIMUM STANDARDS OF IDENTIFICATION

Before names are submitted for temple ordinance work, certain minimum
information must be obtained about each person to avoid mistaking him
(or her) for any other person. The following basic information is
required for each person on the Family Group Record form to make it
acceptable for temple processing:

A. A correct and complete name (or be identified as a child or as a
    spouse of an acceptably identified Husband).

B. A birth date, either actual, calculated or approximated. (See Sec. 3)

C. A correct place of birth, or it must be reasonably possible to establish
    the actual place of birth, residence, or place of origin from facts
    given in source documents.

D. If the actual date and place of birth are unknown, the name of the
    person's parent(s) must be known.

E. A specific relationship to the person submitting the record (family
    representative). The following categories are acceptable.

    (1) Direct lineage
    (2) Collateral (cousin) lineage
    (3) Spouse of a bloodline relative
    (4) Legally adopted relative

10. ## RIGHTS OF PRIVACY LAWS

"Rights of Privacy" are the legal rights of an individual to be protected
against public display of his own personal records. This would include
the right of an individual who requests that no temple work be performed
for himself or for his near relatives.

The Genealogical Department assumes that any patron submitting names of
persons other than direct ancestors has obtained approval from the nearest
living relative of the deceased before submitting records of persons born
within the last ninety-five years.

11. ## ROYALTY

Family Group Records pertaining to members of the Royal households (i.e.
the Kings, their wives, children and grandchildren) should not be submitted
unless written permission has been obtained from the Genealogical Department.
Because of the complexities involved, these records require special study
and verification. Church members who have ancestry in the Royal households
may submit pedigree charts, together with complete source information,
showing their connections to such Royal families.

Example: Clan genealogy

1. Clan and Branch title and family name.
2. Generation.
3. Given Name.
4. Other given name (adult).
5. Year of birth and death and burial place.
6. Wife's clan and family name, wife's father's name.
7. Wife's birth and death year.
8. Son of No. 3.
9. Daughter of No. 3 and her husband's name.
10. Family seat of the husband of No. 9, his father's name, and the eldest son and the 2nd son of No. 9 and No. 10.
11. Son of the brother of No. 9, his 2nd given name; his 1st given name, his other adult name, and other vital statistics.
12. Adopted son of No. 11; name of his natural father, 舊墳 , and other vital statistics.
13. See page no. 7; this means the record of this person is continued.
14. 2nd son of 5th Generation had no descendants.
15. 2nd son of No. 12; he was adopted out to his uncle.
16. A daughter of No. 11, and her husband.
17. A son of No. 16.

SECTION 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

* * * *

1. ## FAMILY GROUP RECORD FORM

   Records submitted for temple ordinance work for the dead must be prepared on the Family Group Record form. Use the standard English form or the Korean form prepared by the Genealogical Department. (See sample form at the end of this guide.)

   The patron should keep a copy of each record form submitted in case the original might become lost in the mail.

2. ## STANDARD RECORDING POLICY

   Enter all information on the family group record form exactly as it appears in the family clan genealogy. Any discrepancy in the records should be noted on the form under "Necessary Explanations."

   Write all the names in Han-ja (漢字), and then in Han-gul (한글) for sound. All other information may be written in Han-ja (漢字) only.

   Each family group record form shall be used for ONE FAMILY only -- one husband and wife, and the children of that couple. Prepare another form for each additional marriage of the husband or wife, and record children born to these other unions on the form with their own parents.

3. ## ROMANIZATION OF INFORMATION

   It is not necessary to romanize the information on the family group record form. However, the names of persons must be romanized (for sound) before the record can be sent to the temples. Those patrons who have knowledge and ability are encouraged to assist with this task by romanizing their own records. (Any method of romanization is acceptable.) 아 / 안 도/ 다 가이 /

4. ## PERSON SUBMITTING THE RECORD (Family Representative)

   A. The "person submitting the record" (formerly called the "Family Representative") must be a member of the Church. This person may be a male or a female.

   B. The name and complete mailing address of the person submitting the record should be entered in the designated space. (See example family group record form.) If the patron moves, please send a change of address.

5. TEMPLE FILE OR FAMILY FILE

Place instructions under "Necessary Explanations" with each group of records submitted to indicate whether the ordinances are to be performed (a) by temple patrons or (b) by the family. Please allow 60 days time for records processing.

A. "Temple File." Names may be placed in the temple file and the ordinance work will be performed by church members under direction of temple officials.

B. "Family File." Family members will perform the ordinances within 60 days. A request may be made to hold your records in the Family File at the temple you designate if the names of persons being submitted are:
   (1) Direct ancestors
   (2) Children of direct ancestors
   (3) Descendants of great-grandparents

C. Records submitted for a special temple excursion are held in the "Family File" until the date of the excursion if arrangements are made in advance by church officials. Indicate on the record forms which temple and the planned date of the excursion.

6. RECORDING RELATIONSHIP

Establish your own lineage connection between the civil or household registration records (Ho-juk-tung-pon 戶籍謄本), and the main family lineage as found in the family register or clan genealogy.

The relationship of the person submitting the record to the husband and the wife on each Family Group Record form should be entered in the spaces designate

Example:

RELATION TO HUSBAND 남편과 가족 대표와의 관계	RELATION TO WIFE 아내와 가족 대표와의 관계
g son 孫子	g son 孫子

This chart gives the terms for male relationship. Female relationships are the same; substitute the female terms "daughter," "g dau," etc. If patron is unable to determine relationship, submit a complete pedigree chart for use during processing of the records.
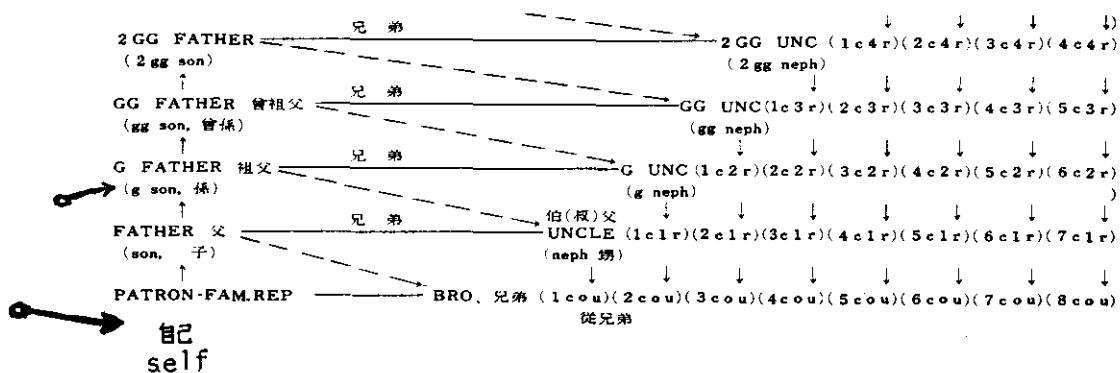
7. DESIGNATE DIRECT ANCESTOR

If a child appearing on a submitted family group record form is a direct ancestor of the person submitting the record, enter "X" by the name in the space designated for recording the sex of such child.

Example:

SEX 성별 性別 남 男 여 女	CHILDREN 子女名생사 간에 생년월일 순으로 쓸 것 List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (Capitalized) GIVEN NAMES (姓) (대문자로 쓸 것) (名)
¹ 男	蔡 士 元 채 사 원
⭢ X M	CHAY, Sa-won

8. COLLATERAL (COUSIN) LINEAGE

Our first responsibility is to seek for records of our direct ancestors. It is also permissible (but not required) to seek out records and submit names of our cousins within the limitations outlined below.

A.   Records of collateral (cousin) lineages may be submitted for any relative who has a relationship of 1st cousin, 2nd cousin, 3rd cousin, and 4th cousin, in any degree.

B.   Records of collateral (cousin) lineages greater than fifth cousin (in any degree) should only be submitted if the record gives actual dates of birth or death taken from source documents.   Rights of privacy requirements must be met.   (See Section I, Par. 10.)

9. ADOPTIONS AND HEIRSHIP

Any and all adoptions of every kind (whether child, marriage, heirship, or any other type known and recognized) must be fully explained on the family group record form.

A.   Enter in "Necessary Explanations" all known information, including dates, names of the adoptive parents, and names of the natural parents.

B.   When an adoption results in a change of name, the new name (given or surname) shall precede the former name(s) on the family group record form.

10. NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

Enter an explanation of any unusual situation, such as twins, or changes of names of persons or places.

If the space on the front of the form is insufficient, continue on the back of the form.   Use the mark (�֎) to indicate that additional information appears on the reverse side.

11. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In the space for "Sources of Information" enter a complete but brief list of all sources of information.   (See example on page 16.)

12. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Any special situation not mentioned in this manual should be explained in detail.   The Genealogical Department will evaluate each situation on the basis of the information supplied.

RECORDING NAMES, DATES AND PLACES

1. RECORDING NAMES OF PERSONS

The names of persons should be entered in the spaces provided on the family group record form, exactly as they appear in the original source documents. Write all names in Han-ja (漢字), and then in Han-gul (한글) for proper pronounciation.

A. HUSBAND: Enter the main name at the left side of the space, and leave room for the romanization at the right.

Example:

HUSB 남편 男便	姓 名	蔡 時 昌　채시창．		CHAE, Shi-chang

Spaces are provided on the form for the husband's other names. If known, these should be written in the space or under "Necessary Explanations," in Han-ja (漢字) only.

Example:

남편의 다른 이름	(諱) 聖友	(字) 建	(号) 水村

Throughout a person's life he may have received several different names including: Original given name (初名), adult name (字), honorable name (諱), pen name (号), elegant or literary name (藝名), religious name (法諱名), posthumous name (諡号).

Enter the names of his parents.

If the husband had more than one wife, enter their names in the space provided. Number the wives in their proper sequence.

B. WIFE: Enter the maiden name at the left side of the space, and leave room for romanization at the right. If she has other names, enter them in the space designated.

Enter the names of her parents.

If the wife had other husbands, enter their names in the space provided. Number the husbands in their proper sequence.

The name of the wife may not be found in some records. If it is not possible to learn the wife's given name or the surname of her family, and if the husband had only <u>one</u> wife, she may be entered as "Mrs." followed by the husband's name.

Example:

1.

WIFE 부인 夫人	姓 名	金享淑 김형숙	KIM, Hyong-suk

2.

WIFE 부인 夫人	姓 名	金時昌夫人		CHAE, Mrs. Shi-chang

If the name of the father or mother of the husband or wife
is unknown, the space should be left blank.

C.   CHILDREN: Enter the names of all children in the order of
their birth. The line space is divided. Enter the main name
(in han-ja and han-gul) in the top space, and leave the bottom
portion of the space for romanization.

Enter the names of the spouses of the children in the space
provided. If any of the children had more than one spouse,
enter the 2nd and other spouses in the space at the bottom of
the form for "Other Marriages of Children."

If the given name of any child is unknown and cannot be learned
after diligent research, such a child may be entered on the
family group record form without a given name. Designate the
sex of the child. (See example Family Group Record form.)

2.   CHILDREN WHO DIED YOUNG

Children who died before eight years of age do not need baptism and
endowments performed in their behalf, but they do need to be sealed
to their parents. Enter the dates of death, when known, for all
children who died young. If the source document indicates the child
died as an infant, or if the record indicates the child died young,
but no name was given and no other information is given, it should
be called "infant." Write this in the space "When died." If the
source document provides a given name for a child who died young,
but does not state the age, the child may be considered to be over
eight years of age.

Example:

3.   STILLBORN CHILD

A stillborn child is defined as one who was born dead. No temple
ordinance work needs to be performed for such children.

Stillborn children should be recorded in the normal chronological
order of birth. Write the word "stillborn" (sa'san 死産) in the
space for the temple ordinance dates. The date of birth, if known
should be entered in the proper space.

Example:

4. DESIGNATION OF SEX

The sex of each child listed on the family group record form should be entered in the space provided. (Use the letter M for male and F for female.) If the sex is unknown and not stated in a source document, place a question mark (?) in the space for sex.

5. OCCUPATIONS, PROFESSIONS, TITLES

If the husband had a special occupation, profession, or title, it should be written in parenthesis following his name

Example:

| HUSB 남편 男便 | 姓名 朴孟仁 박명(매)인 | PAK, Myong-in (大將) |

6. CLAN NAMES (FAMILY SEAT 本貫.)

The name of the permanent residence (本籍) and/or the "family seat" (本貫) of the person on the record should be entered in the space provided.

Example:

| WIFE 부인 婦人 | 姓名 | (本貫 또는 (本籍) (金海) |

| OF FIRST MARRIAGE 最初 結婚 年 月 日 | 사망 死亡 WHEN DIED 年 月 日 |
| TO WHOM 배우자 配偶者 | |

FAMILY SEAT OF HUSBAND
남편(男便)의 본관(本貫)또는 본적(本籍)
平康蔡氏

白氏 (永原)

7. MANCHU, MONGOL, JAPANESE, OR OTHER NON-KOREAN NAMES

If the names are also written in the old Manchu or Mongol script or in Japanese, the pronunciation in Han-gul should be included.

Example:

| HUSB 남편 男便 | 姓 名 蔡敬子 채경자 (日本) 사이 게이고 |

8. DIFFERENCES IN CHARACTERS

Occasionally, a source document may give a character for a personal or place name which is neither the standard dictionary form nor is it a standard alternate or abbreviated form. To avoid a mis-identification of the character, write the name on the family group record form just as it is found in the source document, and place the standard dictionary version (when noted) in brackets beside the original.

Example:

| HUSB 남편 男便 | 姓 名 朴幸 (䛌) |

9. RECORDING DATES OF EVENTS

    A.   Birth, marriage, and death dates for all persons on the family group record form shall be entered in the spaces provided.

        (1)   A date of birth, either actual, registered, calculated, or approximated, is required for each person on the record form.

        (2)   The marriage date should be entered when known, but is not required.

        (3)   A date of burial or cremation may be used in place of a death date when the date of death cannot be found.

    B.   Dates should be entered on the form in characters (Han-ja 漢字) just as they are found in the original source document. Arabic numerals may be used when writing dates in Chinese.

    C.   Calculating Birth Dates

        A calculated date is one that has been computed from the recorded age of an individual at some specific date. For example, if the record indicates a person died in 1876, age 70 years, his birth year may be calculated as 1807.

    D.   Approximating Birth Dates

        (1)   An approximated birth date is one which has been reasonably assumed, based on other information known about the person, his family, or his lineage.

             When the actual date of birth is unknown an acceptable date may sometimes be obtained by approximation. Only the year of birth is approximated.

             For example:

             The year a person took the Civil Service examination or received a degree is known. Although no age is given, enter this fact under "Necessary Explanations." A birth date may then be approximated from this fact. The date of birth of a person's spouse or parents will give a clue to the approximate year of the person's birth.

        (2)   If requested, approximations of birth dates will be made by the Genealogical Department.

        (3)   APPROXIMATED BIRTH DATES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR LIVING PERSONS.

    E.   A date of death or burial, or proof of death is required if the deceased person was born within the last 110 years. An individual born more than 110 years ago may be considered to be dead even though a date of death cannot be learned.

F. A period of one year must elapse after the date of death before temple ordinances may be requested.

10. RECORDING PLACES

A. The places of birth, marriage (if known), and death (or burial) of the husband and wife, and the places of birth of the children listed on the family group record form should be entered in the spaces designated.

B. The place names: town, village, county, province, and country, may be written in Han-ja (漢字). (Si, Myun or Li, Kun, Do.)

C. If the original record source does not give the names of all these places, enter only what the record shows.

D. If the original source record does not indicate where the person was born, use the name of the "family seat" (本貫本籍), or the place where the person lived. Such places should be preceded by the word of (出身). (See example form, page 16.)

Example:

PLACE 장場 소所	of (出身)　楊州郡　京畿道　韓國

E. If the place name for the period of time of the record entry cannot be determined, the present place name may be used, when known, but this fact should be noted under "Necessary Explanations."

F. If the place of marriage or place of death are unknown and cannot be learned, leave the space blank.

G. Ditto marks may be used only to indicate that the place is exactly the same as the name on the previous line. (See example form, page 16.)

Beginning year of each dynasty

(新羅)		(新羅)		(高麗)		(高麗)		(李朝)	
奈解	196	惠恭	765	太祖	936	忠肅	1314	太祖	1392
助賁	230	宣德	780	惠宗	944	忠惠	1331	定宗	1399
沾解	247	元聖	785	定宗	946	忠肅	1333	太宗	1401
味鄒	262	昭聖	799	光宗	950	忠惠	1340	世宗	1419
儒禮	284	哀莊	800	景宗	976	忠穆	1345	文宗	1451
基臨	298	憲德	809	成宗	982	忠定	1349	瑞宗	1453
訖解	310	興德	826	穆宗	998	恭愍	1352	世祖	1455
奈勿	356	僖康	836	顯宗	1010	禑王	1375	睿宗	1469
實聖	402	閔哀	838	德宗	1032	昌王	1389	成宗	1470
訥祇	417	神武	839	靖宗	1035	恭讓	1390	燕山君	1495
慈悲	458	文聖	840	文宗	1047			中宗	1506
炤知	479	憲安	857	順宗	1083			仁宗	1545
智證	500	景文	861	宣宗	1084			明宗	1546
法興	514	憲康	875	獻宗	1095			宣祖	1568
眞興	540	定康	886	肅宗	1096			光海君	1609
眞智	576	眞聖	887	睿宗	1106			仁祖	1625
眞平	579	孝恭	897	仁宗	1123			孝宗	1650
善德	632	神德	912	毅宗	1147			顯宗	1660
眞德	647	景明	917	明宗	1171			肅宗	1675
武烈	655	景哀	924	神宗	1198			景宗	1721
文烈	661	敬順	927	熙宗	1205			英祖	1725
神文	681			康宗	1212			正祖	1777
孝昭	692			高宗	1214			純祖	1801
聖德	702			元宗	1260			憲宗	1835
孝成	737			忠烈	1275			哲宗	1850
景德	742			忠宣	1309			高宗	1864
								純宗	1907

THE 60 YEAR CYCLE

No.	干支	한글	Name											
1.	甲子	갑 자	Kap Cha	1264	1324	1384	1444	1504	1564	1624	1684	1744	1804	1864
2.	乙丑	을 축	Ul Ch'uk	1265	1325	1385	1445	1505	1565	1625	1685	1745	1805	1865
3.	丙寅	병 인	Pyong In	1266	1326	1386	1446	1506	1566	1626	1686	1746	1806	1866
4.	丁卯	정 묘	Chong Myo	1267	1327	1387	1447	1507	1567	1627	1687	1747	1807	1867
5.	戊辰	무 진	Mu Chin	1268	1328	1388	1448	1508	1568	1628	1688	1748	1808	1868
6.	己巳	기 사	Ki Sa	1269	1329	1389	1449	1509	1569	1629	1689	1749	1809	1869
7.	庚午	경 오	Kyong O	1270	1330	1390	1450	1510	1570	1630	1690	1750	1810	1870
8.	辛未	신 미	Sin Mi	1271	1331	1391	1451	1511	1571	1631	1691	1751	1811	1871
9.	壬申	임 신	Im Sin	1272	1332	1392	1452	1512	1572	1632	1692	1752	1812	1872
10.	癸酉	계 유	Kye Yu	1273	1333	1393	1453	1513	1573	1633	1693	1753	1813	1873
11.	甲戌	갑 술	Kap Sul	1274	1334	1394	1454	1514	1574	1634	1694	1754	1814	1874
12.	乙亥	을 해	Ul Hae	1275	1335	1395	1455	1515	1575	1635	1695	1755	1815	1875
13.	丙子	병 자	Pyong Cha	1276	1336	1396	1456	1516	1576	1636	1696	1756	1816	1876
14.	丁丑	정 축	Chong Ch'uk	1277	1337	1397	1457	1517	1577	1637	1697	1757	1817	1877
15.	戊寅	무 인	Mu In	1278	1338	1398	1458	1518	1578	1638	1698	1758	1818	1878
16.	己卯	기 묘	Ki Myo	1279	1339	1399	1459	1519	1579	1639	1699	1759	1819	1879
17.	庚辰	경 진	Kyong Chin	1280	1340	1400	1460	1520	1580	1640	1700	1760	1820	1880
18.	辛巳	신 사	Sin Sa	1281	1341	1401	1461	1521	1581	1641	1701	1761	1821	1881
19.	壬午	임 오	Im O	1282	1342	1402	1462	1522	1582	1642	1702	1762	1822	1882
20.	癸未	계 미	Kye Mi	1283	1343	1403	1463	1523	1583	1643	1703	1763	1823	1883
21.	甲申	갑 신	Kap Sin	1284	1344	1404	1464	1524	1584	1644	1704	1764	1824	1884
22.	乙酉	을 유	Ul Yu	1285	1345	1405	1465	1525	1585	1645	1705	1765	1825	1885
23.	丙戌	병 술	Pyong Sul	1286	1346	1406	1466	1526	1586	1646	1706	1766	1826	1886
24.	丁亥	정 해	Chong Hae	1287	1347	1407	1467	1527	1587	1647	1707	1767	1827	1887
25.	戊子	무 자	Mu Cha	1288	1348	1408	1468	1528	1588	1648	1708	1768	1828	1888
26.	己丑	기 축	Ki Ch'uk	1289	1349	1409	1469	1529	1589	1649	1709	1769	1829	1889
27.	庚寅	경 인	Kyong In	1290	1350	1410	1470	1530	1590	1650	1710	1770	1830	1890
28.	辛卯	신 묘	Sin Myo	1291	1351	1411	1471	1531	1591	1651	1711	1771	1831	1891
29.	壬辰	임 진	Im Chin	1292	1352	1412	1472	1532	1592	1652	1712	1772	1832	1892
30.	癸巳	계 사	Kye Sa	1293	1353	1413	1473	1533	1593	1653	1713	1773	1833	1893
31.	甲午	갑 오	Kap O	1294	1354	1414	1474	1534	1594	1654	1714	1774	1834	1894
32.	乙未	을 미	Ul Mi	1295	1355	1415	1475	1535	1595	1655	1715	1775	1835	1895
33.	丙申	병 신	Pyong Sin	1296	1356	1416	1476	1536	1596	1656	1716	1776	1836	1896
34.	丁酉	정 유	Chong Yu	1297	1357	1417	1477	1537	1597	1657	1717	1777	1837	1897
35.	戊戌	무 술	Mu Sul	1298	1358	1418	1478	1538	1598	1658	1718	1778	1838	1898
36.	己亥	기 해	Ki Hae	1299	1359	1419	1479	1539	1599	1659	1719	1779	1839	1899
37.	庚子	경 자	Kyong Cha	1300	1360	1420	1480	1540	1600	1660	1720	1780	1840	1900
38.	辛丑	신 축	Sin Ch'uk	1301	1361	1421	1481	1541	1601	1661	1721	1781	1841	1901
39.	壬寅	임 인	Im In	1302	1362	1422	1482	1542	1602	1662	1722	1782	1842	1902
40.	癸卯	계 묘	Kye Myo	1303	1363	1423	1483	1543	1603	1663	1723	1783	1843	1903
41.	甲辰	갑 진	Kap Chin	1304	1364	1424	1484	1544	1604	1664	1724	1784	1844	1904
42.	乙巳	을 사	Ul Sa	1305	1365	1425	1485	1545	1605	1665	1725	1785	1845	1905
43.	丙午	병 오	Pyong O	1306	1366	1426	1486	1546	1606	1666	1726	1786	1846	1906
44.	丁未	정 미	Chong Mi	1307	1367	1427	1487	1547	1607	1667	1727	1787	1847	1907
45.	戊申	무 신	Mu Sin	1308	1368	1428	1488	1548	1608	1668	1728	1788	1848	1908
46.	己酉	기 유	Ki Yu	1309	1369	1429	1489	1549	1609	1669	1729	1789	1849	1909
47.	庚戌	경 술	Kyong Sul	1310	1370	1430	1490	1550	1610	1670	1730	1790	1850	1910
48.	辛亥	신 해	Sin Hae	1311	1371	1431	1491	1551	1611	1671	1731	1791	1851	1911
49.	壬子	임 자	Im Cha	1312	1372	1432	1492	1552	1612	1672	1732	1792	1852	1912
50.	癸丑	계 축	Kye Ch'uk	1313	1373	1433	1493	1553	1613	1673	1733	1793	1853	1913
51.	甲寅	갑 인	Kap In	1314	1374	1434	1494	1554	1614	1674	1734	1794	1854	1914
52.	乙卯	을 묘	Ul Myo	1315	1375	1435	1495	1555	1615	1675	1735	1795	1855	1915
53.	丙辰	병 진	Pyong Chin	1316	1376	1436	1496	1556	1616	1676	1736	1796	1856	1916
54.	丁巳	정 사	Chong Sa	1317	1377	1437	1497	1557	1617	1677	1737	1797	1857	1917
55.	戊午	무 오	Mu O	1318	1378	1438	1498	1558	1618	1678	1738	1798	1858	1918
56.	己未	기 미	Ki Mi	1319	1379	1439	1499	1559	1619	1679	1739	1799	1859	1919
57.	庚申	경 신	Kyong Sin	1320	1380	1440	1500	1560	1620	1680	1740	1800	1860	1920
58.	辛酉	신 유	Sin Yu	1321	1381	1441	1501	1561	1621	1681	1741	1801	1861	1921
59.	壬戌	임 술	Im Sul	1322	1382	1442	1502	1562	1622	1682	1742	1802	1862	1922
60.	癸亥	계 해	Kye Hae	1323	1383	1443	1503	1563	1623	1683	1743	1803	1863	1923

FAMILY GROUP RECORD					

HUSB 남편 男便 姓名 蔡順錫 채순식 CHAY, Sun-sok　남편의 다른 이름 (號) 聖友 (字) 建 (號) 水村

HUSBAND 남편 男便	姓名 蔡順錫
WIFE 부인 婦人	姓名 白氏

BORN 출생 出生 1699月1825 乙酉 (陰)　PLACE 장소 場所 韓國 全羅南道 羅州郡　Korea

MARR 결혼 結婚

DIED 사망 死亡 10월2日1898 戊戌 (陰)　韓國 慶尙北道 慶州郡　Korea

EXAMINERS	STAKE OR MISSION	WARD OR BRANCH
1. E.S.	HON.	
2. 金士元	FOUR GEN. FILE YES ☐ NO ☐	DATE SENT TO G.S. 2日5月1975

HUSBAND'S FATHER 남편父親 성명姓名 蔡春成 채춘성 CHAY, Chun-song　**HUSBAND'S MOTHER 모친(母親) 성명(姓名)** 金氏 김씨 KIM, Miss (金海人)

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES 남편의 다른 부인 성명 (1) 文氏 (南平人) MUN, Miss

NAME (& ADDRESS) OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD 기록 제출자의 주소와 성명(記錄 提出者 住所 姓名) 가족 대표명(家族 代表名)
PAK, Bok-hee
1042 Ilima Drive
Honolulu, Hawaii　96817

WIFE 부인 婦人 姓名 (2) 白氏 백씨 PAEK, Miss　(本貫 또는 (本鄕)) (水原人)

BORN 출생 出生 (約) 1841　PLACE 장소 場所 (出身) 韓國 慶尙北道 慶州郡　Korea

DIED 사망 死亡 1898 戊戌　" " " " "

RELATION TO HUSBAND 남편과 가족 대표와의 관계	RELATION TO WIFE 아내와 가족 대표와의 관계
ggson	ggson

WIFE'S FATHER 부인父親 성명姓名 白尚俊 PAEK, Sang-jun　婦人의 祖父의 이름 希春　婦人의 曾祖父의 이름 榮　**WIFE'S MOTHER 모친(母親) 성명(姓名)** 韓氏 한씨 HAN, Miss (淸州人)

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS 부인의 다른 남편 성명

	BAPTIZED (Date) 침례 일자	ENDOWED (Date) 엔다우먼트 일자	SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND 남편에게인봉된 자녀 인봉 (일자, 신전)
남편			
부인			

SEX 남녀 男女	CHILDREN Last Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (Capitalized) GIVEN NAMES 子女名 書寫 간에 生年月日 順으로 쓸 것 (대문자로 쓸 것) (名)	WHEN BORN 출생 出生 年 月 日	WHERE BORN 출생지 (出生地) 국명 도道 군郡 시市	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE 최초 結婚 年月日 TO WHOM 배우자 配偶者	WHEN DIED 사망 死亡 年 月 日	SEALED (Date & Temple) CHILDREN TO PARENTS 부모에게인봉된 자녀 인봉 (일자, 신전)
1 男 M ××	蔡高年 채고년 (연) CHAY, Ko-yon	高宗3年 (陰) 19日8月1866	韓國 京畿道 開城郡 Korea	(1) 陳氏 (文祖) 光 (晉州人)	2 Feb 1936年	
2 男 M	蔡氏 (君) CHAY, Mr.	(約) 1869	"		1884 甲申	
3 女 F	蔡氏 (孃) CHAY, Miss	(約) 1872	"		( )	
4 男 M	蔡時昌 채시창 CHAY, Shi-chang	乙亥 1874	韓國 忠淸南道 大德郡		4日6月1902	
5 女 F	蔡春子 CHAY, Chun-ja	(約) 1878	"	朴元 (竹山人)	( )	
6 ?	蔡 CHAY,	(約) 1880	" " "		死産	
7 M	蔡 CHAY,	(約) 1882	"		幼兒 ( )	child　child

SOURCES OF INFORMATION 자료(資料)의 근거(根據)　**FAMILY SEAT OF HUSBAND 남편(男便)의 본관(本貫) 또는 본적(本籍) 平康人**
平康蔡氏族譜中祖監擧公七世 蔡洪流
韓國姓氏大觀 (著) 崔德敎 (發行) ×

OTHER MARRIAGES OF CHILDREN 자녀(子女)의 재혼(再婚)
孜 #1 高年 다른夫人 (2) 黃氏 (江原人)

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS 필요(必要)한 설명(說明)
男便의 다른이름 尙信

LOCK NO. PFG5D023KO

KOREAN RECORDS SOURCES

There are excellent genealogical records in Korea. Family registers,
clan genealogies, family and ancestral cemetery records, civil service
rosters, land records, and Buddhist temple records are available.

Before commencing research, it is necessary to obtain a copy of ones
own government family register (Ho-juk-tung-pon 戶籍謄本). Persons
living in Korea may write direct to the local city office where the
family lived, and request a complete copy of the official family record.
Be sure to include the necessary fee when writing for the record. Those
who do not live in Korea should contact a relative who does live there
and enlist their help in obtaining a copy of the family record. Follow
the procedure outlined above.

RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

The Genealogical Department is carrying out an extensive program of
microfilming Korean records. Items already accessioned include a large
quantity of surnames, Chok-po 族譜 , Pang-mok 榜目 , family cemetery
records 墓碑銘, and land records 家資(帖).

Patrons may research these records at the main library in Salt Lake City,
or may arrange to have copies of desired films sent to a Branch Library.

NOTE: These records are catalogued with the titles in English. The
true name in Korean (Han-ja 漢字) is also included on the cards in
the catalogue file. The titles are romanized using the McCune-Reischauer
system. It is suggested that any patron searching the records should
check the alphabetical listings under both possible sounds of a letter.

Example:	For	ㄱ . ㅋ	look under both	G and K
	For	ㅂ . ㅍ	look under both	B and P
	For	ㅈ . ㅊ	look under both	J and Ch
	For	ㄷ . ㅌ	look under both	D and T

*   *   *   *   *   *

Romanization	Hanja
AEN	思
AH	阿
AHN	安
BAHNG	方
BAE	裵 (裴)
BOK	卜
BYUN	下
CHAH	車
CHAY	蔡
CHI	池
CHIN	秦
CHO	曹 (曺)
CHOE	崔
CHON	全
CHU	周
CHUN	田
HA	夏
HAH	河
HAM	咸
HAN	韓
HAN	漢
HONG	洪
HUH	許
HWANG	黃

Romanization	Hanja
HYUN	玄
IM	任
JANG	張
JAHNG	蔣 (將)
JHO	肖
JIHN	珍
JIN	陳
JO	趙
JONG	鄭
JUHNG	丁
JYU	珠 (朱)
KAHNG	姜
KANG	康
KAP	甲
KEE	奇
KEEL	吉 (吉)
KEH	桂
KIM	金
KO	高
KOHNG	公
KONG	孔
KU	具 (具)
KUHM	琴
KUK	鞠

Romanization	Hanja
KWAK	郭
KWAN	權
LYAM	廉 (廉)
LYU	劉 (劉)
MA	馬
MIN	閔
MOON	文 (文)
MUN	門
NA , LA	羅 (羅)
NAM	南
NO , LO	盧
NOH	魯
OCK	玉
PAEK	白
PAK	朴
PYUN	邊
SEEN	辛
SHEEN	愼 (愼)
SHIM	沈
SHIN	申
SO	蘇
SON	孫
SONG	宋
SUH	徐

Romanization	Hanja
SUHK	普
SUHL	薛
SUHN	宣
SUHNG	成
TAE	太
UHM	嚴
WANG	玉
WI	魏
WO	吳
WU	禹
WUHN	元
YAHNG	楊
YEE	伊
YI	李
YIM	林
YO	呂
YOU	俞 (俞)
YUN	尹 (尹)
YANG	梁 (梁)
YU	柳
YU	庾

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR KOREAN AMERICANS

The following books, which may be of interest to Korean Americans, are in the collection of the Family History Library. Some do not print out in the FHLC fiche catalog, but can be located through a search on the computer. Some words and names are abbreviated here. Ask a reference person for help.

Amerasia journal.
Americans in process : a study of our citizens of Oriental ancestry / William Carlson Smith.
Asians in America : a selected, annotated bibliography.
Come unto Christ. Korean / LDS Church Family History Dept.
Comparative study of Korean immigrants in the United States : a typological approach / Won Moo Hurh.
Dictionary of Asian American history / Hyung-chan Kim.
Encyclopedia of Asian history.
Ethnic America : a history / Thomas Sowell.
From you to your ancestors. Korean / LDS Church Genealogical Dept.
The Korean diaspora : historical and sociological studies of Korean immigration and assimilation in North America.
The Korean frontier in America : immigration to Hawaii, 1896-1910 / Wayne K. Patterson.
Koreans in America / Bong-youn Choy.
Koreans in America / Warren Y. Kim.
The Koreans in America, 1882-1974 : a chronology & fact book / Hyung-chan Kim.
The Koreans in Hawaii : an annotated bibliography / Arthur L. Gardner.
New urban immigrants : the Korean community in New York / Illsoo Kim.
Providing temple ordinances. Korean / LDS Church Family History Dept.
Record submission manual : Korean supplement / LDS Church Genealogical Dept.
Studies in Asian genealogy [Based on 1969 World Conference on Records] / Spencer J. Palmer, ed.
World Conference on Records, 1980 ; v.11: Asian & African fam. & local history.
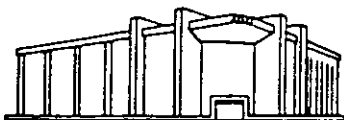
Korea

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

INTRODUCTION

For several years, the Family History Library has been collecting and cataloging Korean records of genealogical value. In 1987, the locality and surname sections of the Korean card catalog were microfilmed and became part of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog. The catalog cards for Korea are contained on seven microfilms (16mm). Please note that the Korean records listed in the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog are NOT listed in the Family History Library Catalog™ on microfiche or on compact disc.

Because the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog was created in 1987, records acquired by the Family History Library since that time are not on the films. If you are at a family history center, you can learn about new acquisitions by sending a Reference Questionnaire to the Family History Library.

This guide provides background information about the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog of Korean records. It also offers suggestions for using the catalog.

HISTORY OF THE KOREAN SECTION OF THE ASIAN MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

Until 1979, most catalog card headings for Korean records were written in English/romanized transcriptions of Korean, using the McCune/Reischauer system of romanization (see the appendix). Most of the descriptions in the body of the cards were recorded with Chinese characters, because the written Korean language uses thousands of Chinese characters. See the following example.

```
KOREA        CHŎNG FAMILY OF OCH'ŎN
Film
792,147
        Chŏng, Ho-in, ed.
            Och'ŏn Chŏng ssi chokpo.
            烏川鄭氏族譜  鄭好仁編  晉州  1649  古
        活字本
        2冊
            2v (on double leaves) gen. tables.
            Genealogy of the Chŏng family of
        Och'ŏn to 1649.

                        16 Aug '74 r 15 Jul '75
        KOR 1 696       Card 1 of 3         CB
```

In 1979, the method used to prepare catalog cards changed. Since that time, all catalog headings have been written in *han'gŭl* (see the appendix). Most descriptions in the body of the cards have been recorded with Korean and Chinese characters. The following example illustrates a catalog card with a heading in *han'gŭl*.

```
KOREA         KOREA, CHŎLLA-NAMDO, CHANGHŬNG-GUN -
Film              CENSUS
719,995
Item 2  Changhŭng-bang, Korea.  Hojŏk.
        Hojŏk.
            戸籍  全羅南道  長興坊  癸巳-甲寅(1714
        -1794)
            (In: Hojŏk.  Korea.  Chŏlla-namdo,
        documents 10-24)
            Household registration.

        PURC 13644            18 Mar '75 r 18 Sep '75
        anal 4 of 4           Card 1 of 2        CY*
```

None of the catalog cards that were created before 1979 have been recataloged. This has created two subdivisions within the Korean section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog—cards with English/romanized headings and cards with *han'gŭl* headings.

Because the pre-1979 records were not recataloged, the English/romanized cards and the native language cards do not list the same records. The cards belonging to each subdivision are maintained on separate microfilms. As you search through the Korean section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog, you will need to check both the English/romanized and the native language microfilms to be sure that you have found all possible records that might pertain to the family or locality you are looking for.

HOW THE CATALOG IS ORGANIZED

Both subdivisions of the card catalog have a locality and a surname section. The headings on the locality cards are often further subdivided according to record type. The record type tells you what kind of information you will find in the entry.

The following example illustrates an English/romanized card with a heading that includes both the locality and record type. The locality is Changhŭng

County, Chŏlla-namdo Province, and the record type is a census record.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│   KOREA, CHŎLLA-NAMDO, CHANGHŬNG-GUN - CENSUS │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Locality Section for English/romanized Cards

The locality section for English/romanized cards organizes entries from large to small geographic areas. Geographic areas for Korea include the entire country, provinces, counties, large cities, and small cities. Cards are filed in the following manner:

- Entries that pertain to the entire country are listed first, under KOREA.

- Entries applying to provinces are listed next. Each province is listed alphabetically.

- Under each province, entries for each county or large city within the province are filed alphabetically.

- Finally, the records for smaller cities and districts are listed alphabetically under the county to which they belong.

On a few older cards, the province was not listed in the heading and the entry was filed directly under the county or city. You must look for records under the province, county, and city to be certain that you have considered all possibilities.

The following chart illustrates these geographic subdivisions.

COUNTRY	PROVINCE	COUNTY or LARGE CITY	SMALL CITY
KOREA			.
KOREA	CHŎLLAPUKTO		
KOREA	CHŎLLAPUKTO	CHŎNJU (large city)	
KOREA	CHŎLLAPUKTO	PUAN'GUN (county)	
KOREA	CHŎLLAPUKTO	PUAN'GUN	(DISTRICT)
KOREA	CHŎLLAPUKTO	PUAN'GUN	(SMALL CITY)

As mentioned previously, locality cards also often designate a record type. For English/romanized cards, if the same locality has catalog cards for more than one record type, the cards are filed alphabetically by the type of record. For example:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│   KOREA, CHŎLLAPUKTO, PUAN'GUN - CENSUS       │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│   KOREA, CHŎLLAPUKTO, PUAN'GUN - GENEALOGY    │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│   KOREA, CHŎLLAPUKTO, PUAN'GUN - HISTORY      │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Locality Section for Native Language Cards

In the locality section for native language cards, all cards are filed under KOREA. The records are not subdivided into smaller localities. However, locality cards are filed by record type according to *han'gŭl* alphabetical order (see the appendix).

Surname Section for English/romanized Cards

The surname section for the English/romanized cards lists records by family name, such as the Pak family of Kosŏng. The heading on each card gives the surname and usually the *pon'gwan* (place where the first recorded ancestor lived). For example:

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┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  KOREA        PAK FAMILY OF KOSŎNG                       │
│  Film                                                    │
│  799,467                                                 │
│  Item 2   Pak, Sun-gyu, ed.                              │
│                                                          │
│           固城朴氏世譜 ... 朴成基列撰 ... 原城 旧板朴氏  │
│           世譜所 大正六年(1917) 不分冊寫本              │
│           2冊2卷                                         │
│                                                          │
│              2v (on double leaves) illus., gen. tables.  │
│              Genealogy of the Pak family of Kosŏng       │
│           to 1917.                                       │
│                                  18 Oct 1974      CBQ    │
│           KOR 1 518            Card 1 of 3                │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Cards are filed according to the following rules:

- The English/romanized surnames are filed alphabetically.

- Cards of different families or clans with the same name are filed alphabetically by *pon'gwan*.

- Surnames with no *pon'gwan* are filed alphabetically before those with a *pon'gwan*.

- If there is more than one record for the same surname and *pon'gwan*, the cards are filed alphabetically by the name of the author, editor, or title.

Surname Section for Native Language Cards

Surname cards in Korean with headings written in *han'gŭl* are filed according to the following rules:

- Surnames are filed in standard *han'gŭl* order.
- Cards of different families or clans with the same name are filed by *pon'gwan* in standard *han'gŭl* order.
- Surnames with no *pon'gwan* are filed in standard *han'gŭl* order before those with a *pon'gwan*.
- If there is more than one record for the same surname and *pon'gwan*, the cards are filed in standard *han'gŭl* order by the name of the author, editor, or title.

USING THE CATALOG

Before you begin to search the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog for Korean records, you will need to decide whether you want to look in a geographic area or for a particular surname. If you know the area that your Korean ancestors came from, you may want to check the locality section for that particular area. If you know one or more family names, you may want to look for them in the surname section. As you progress in your research, you will probably use both sections.

To begin your search, do the following:

1. Select the microfilms that contain the locality or surname you are interested in. Be sure to get both the English/romanized and native language microfilms for the locality or surname you want to search. See the following charts to find the film numbers. Note that all *han'gŭl* locality cards are contained on one film, as are all *han'gŭl* surname cards.

Locality Section

ENGLISH/ROMANIZED CARDS:	SEE FILM NUMBER:
KOREA, ANDONGGUN, HAHOEDONG - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS through KOREA, CHŌLLAPUKTO - GENEALOGY	1,208,865*
KOREA, CHŌLLAPUKTO - GENEALOGY through KOREA, KYŌNGSANGNAMDO, CHINYANGGUN - HISTORY	1,208,866
KOREA, KYŌNGSANGNAMDO, CHINYANGGUN - HISTORY through KOREA, YŌNGWALGUN, YŌNGWŌLŪP - HISTORY	1,208,867
ALL *HAN'GŬL* LOCALITY CARDS:	1,208,869

* NOTE: The cards filed under KOREA (film number 1,208,865) were misfiled before filming and are not alphabetically arranged by record type. In addition, about 15% of the cards on this film are not legible.

Surname Section

ENGLISH/ROMANIZED CARDS:	SEE FILM NUMBER:
AN FAMILY OF CHUKSAN through KIM FAMILY OF KANGNŬNG (CHISAGUN BRANCH)	1,208,863
KIM FAMILY OF KANGNŬNG (CHISAGUN BRANCH) through YUN FAMILY OF YANGSAN	1,208,864
ALL *HAN'GŬL* SURNAME CARDS:	1,208,870

2. On the microfilms, find catalog cards with the locality or surname heading that you are looking for. Read the description on the card to see if the record contains information that might help you in your research.

3. If the record described by the catalog card is of interest to you, write down the key information from the card. Note the author, title, complete call number, and a brief description of the information you want to look up. If the film number also lists an item number, be sure to record it. When the microfilm includes more than one record, the item number will help you find the specific record you want.

APPENDIX
Abbreviated McCune-Reischauer Romanization Table

Initial \ Final		ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅇ
		K	N	L	M	P	NG
ㄱ	K	KK	NG	LG	MG	PK	NGG
ㄴ	N	NGN	NN	LL	MN	MN	NGN
ㄷ	T	KT	ND	LT	MD	PT	NGD
ㄹ	(R)	NGN	LL	LL	MN	MN	NGN
ㅁ	M	NGM	NM	LM	MM	MM	NGM
ㅂ	P	KP	NB	LB	MB	PP	NGB
ㅅ	S^2	KS	NS	LS	MS	PS	NGS
ㅇ	$*^1$	G	N	R	M	B	NG
ㅈ	CH	KCH	NJ	LCH	MJ	PCH	NGJ
ㅊ	CH'	KCH'	NCH'	LCH'	MCH'	PCH'	NGCH'
ㅋ	K'	KK'	NK'	LK'	MK'	PK'	NGK'
ㅌ	T'	KT'	NT'	LT'	MT'	PT'	NGT'
ㅍ	P'	KP'	NP'	LP'	MP'	PP'	NGP'
ㅎ	H	KH	NH	RH	MH	PH	NGH

1 A consonant between two vowels is romanized with its initial value except that ㄱ is G, ㄷ is D, ㅂ is B, and ㅈ is J. The surname 이 is romanized YI.

2 쉬 is romanized SHWI, and 시 is romanized SHI.

아 a	오 o	우 u	애 ae	의 ui	예 ye
야 ya	요 yo	이 i	에 e	왜 wae	
오 o	우 u	와 wa	외 oe	웨 we	
요 yo	유 yu	워 wo	위 wi	얘 yae	

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Other Resources Korea

Korean History: A Bibliography
http://www.hawaii.edu/korea/biblio/BiblioOpen.html

Library of Congress Korean Genealogy Resources
http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/asian/korea/resources/korea-genealogy.html

Cyndi's List-Asia and the Pacific Links
http://www.cyndislist.com/asia.htm

North Korea Map
http://geology.com/world/north-korea-satellite-image.shtml

South Korea Map
http://geology.com/world/south-korea-satellite-image.shtml