Ahnentafel

The Ahnentafel genealogy numbering system

The Ahnentafel genealogy numbering system is for easily numbering your direct biological ancestors in a chart or listing as well as, in modern times, in paper or digital files and folders.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahnentafel or short link* https://gene.mn/**lugiN** [< the 1st character of the 5-character code is a capital 'i']

GENERALIS, 147 22. AbauusPaternis 4. i parte Autopaterna (Francif-(23 Abauiapatorna 4. à parte Aula paterna (Margareta.) MATERNI loanna terna 4. aparte Aula materna (N. flis

Cologne, Germany 1590

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eytzinger_-_Thesaurus_principum.jpg or short link* https://gene.mn/**fKAyH**

The 'initial' or 'root' person in the listing or chart is 1. If the initial people are a set of full siblings, they can all be considered as 1.

By the simplest definition, each biological father is 2x the child and each biological mother is the father+1 or 2x+1 of the child. So every father is even and mother is odd and every pair of even and successive odd are the parents of the child. For example, the parents of 4 are the pair 8 and 9, whether having been married or not.

So with the starting person (or siblings) as 1, the numbers assigned to ancestors in each generation (shown here to the 10th generation) are as follows:

<u>Gen I</u>: initial person as 1. <u>Gen II</u>: parents are 2 and 3. <u>Gen III</u>: grandparents are 4, 5 and 6, 7. <u>Gen IV</u>: great-grandparents are 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 13, 14, 15 or 8-15. <u>Gen V</u>: great-great-grandparents are 16-31. <u>Gen VI</u>: great-great-great-grandparents, called 3x great- or 3rd great-grandparents as a standard abbreviation, are 32-63.

Each successive generation into the past uses the next numerical abbreviation.

<u>Gen VII</u>: 4x great- or 4th great-grandparents are 64-127.

<u>Gen VIII</u>: 5x great- or 5th great-grandparents are 128-255.

<u>Gen IX</u>: 6x great- or 6th great-grandparents are 256-511.

<u>Gen X</u>: 7x great- or 7th great-grandparents are 512-1023.

Therefore, the direct paternal Y-chromosome line of ancestors (father's father's father...) is 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. or 2^{n} .

The direct maternal line of ancestors (mother's mother's mother...) is 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 127, etc. or $2^n - 1$.

See http://genealogy.mn/gregory-s-isola/



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