

Description

The following charts describe the lineage and family information for the Frank and Eugenie Hales family. Also, the lineage and family information for the Cline and Larsen families are shown at the end of this section. The lineage is contained on a series of pedigree charts. Family group sheets describe each family identified on the pedigree charts.

The family group sheets are arranged in alphabetical surname order. The pedigree charts are filed using a perpetual numbering system of my design. This perpetual numbering system allows the addition of later pedigree charts to the collection without having to renumber old charts.

While it is not necessary to understand the numbering system used, a discussion of it follows for the serious genealogist. Skip this discussion if technical things are not of interest and go right to the pedigree charts and family group sheets.

The perpetual pedigree chart numbering system.

Ancestors double with each generation. Each individual has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and this number doubling continues until there are sixteen progenitors at the right side of each pedigree chart. The decimal numbering system of zero through nine does not accurately describe ancestor doubling. Binary notation as used in computer languages more nearly describes ancestral lines. The hexadecimal method of representing binary numbers identifies sixteen

numbers and forms the basis for the perpetual numbering system used in this book.

Pedigree Chart Numbers

There are three numbering sequences on a pedigree chart: a unique chart number, thirty-one person numbers and sixteen continuation numbers. The chart number of the next chart is formed by appending a continuation number to the chart number. This is possible because each of the sixteen continuation numbers can be represented by a single hexadecimal character.

Hexadecimal Notation

Hexadecimal notation allows a single character representation of the numbers from zero through fifteen or a total of sixteen numbers counting the zero. These single characters are used as continuation numbers. Also, when appended with chart numbers, the resultant character forms the subsequent chart number.

Person Number	Continuation Number	Binary Number	=====
16	0	0000	
17	1	0001	
18	2	0010	
19	3	0011	
20	4	0100	
21	5	0101	
22	6	0110	
23	7	0111	
24	8	1000	

25	9	1001
26	A	1010
27	B	1011
28	C	1100
29	D	1101
30	E	1110
31	F	1111

The above chart matches the sixteen person numbers with the hexadecimal continuation number. It also shows the binary equivalent of the hexadecimal continuation number. Using the binary equivalent an ancestral line can be traced through the pedigree chart in the following manner.

A zero "0" is used to represent a male (or father) and a one "1" is used to represent a female (or mother). Hence the binary notation of "0000" for person number sixteen indicates that there are four males in this line or from person number one to person number sixteen the ancestral line is through the father's father's father's father. A binary notation of "1011" would indicate that this line was female, male, female, female or the mother's father's mother's mother. Therefore, if this system is used, the chart number also indicates the ancestral line.

Continuing from one chart to another

The first pedigree chart is always a master pedigree chart. Every other pedigree chart is keyed to it. The first chart is numbered to identify the family (usually a 1).

Subsequent pedigree chart numbers are formed by appending a continuation number to the chart number (The chart number that you are on plus one of the

continuation numbers on the right side -- from 0 through F). In this book the continuation chart numbers are already formed.

After conversion of each chart number into its binary equivalent, it can be seen that the ancestral line of a person on chart number 14B5 is:

1 = Family identifier

4 = 0100 = father, mother, father, father

B = 1011 = mother, father, mother, mother

5 = 0101 = father, mother, father, mother

Any ancestral line can now be determined in the same manner.