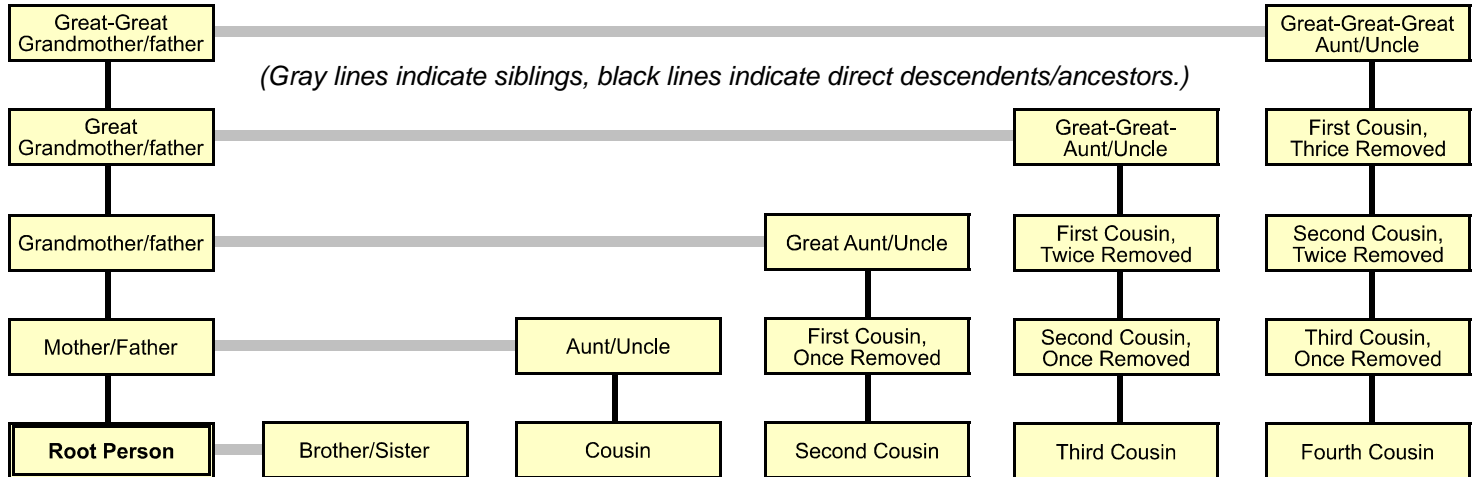


How Are We Related?



It is possible that many of the names published in *Legacies* are names you have never heard of before, but none of those receiving this newsletter are more distant than third cousins.

To determine how two people are related, use the above chart. Here's how it works:

1. Place Person 1 (for example, yourself) as the "Root Person."
2. Determine the generation at which an ancestor of Person 1 and an ancestor of Person 2 were siblings.
3. Follow the black lines up to the common generation (the two siblings), follow the gray line across to the sibling, then follow the sibling's black line down to Person 2's generation.

The box describes Person 2's relationship to Person 1.

For example, if your great-grandfather was Wenzel Bittner and you wanted to know how you were related to John Bittner's grandson, here's how you would find the relationship:

1. You know that Wenzel and John were brothers three generations before you. Follow the black line up three generations (to Great-Grandmother/father) from the "Root Person."
2. Follow the gray line across to the sibling's box (Great-Great Aunt/Uncle).
3. Follow the black line down two generations to John's grandson. The two people are **second cousins, once removed**.

Tips:

- If Person 2 is of a later generation than Person 1, make Person 2 the "Root Person."
- The following descendent titles correspond to ancestor titles shown in the chart:

Aunt/Uncle → Niece/Nephew
 Great Aunt/Uncle → Grandniece/nephew
 Great-Great Aunt/Uncle → Great-Grandniece/Nephew

(Example: If Person 2 is a great aunt of Person 1, then Person 1 is a grandniece or grandnephew of Person 2.)

Simple Rule for Parallel Generations:

If your common ancestor is:	You are:
Father/mother	Brother/sister
Grandfather/grandmother	Cousins
Great-grandfather/mother	Second cousins
Great-great-grandfather/mother	Third cousins
Great-great-great-grandfather/mother	Fourth cousins