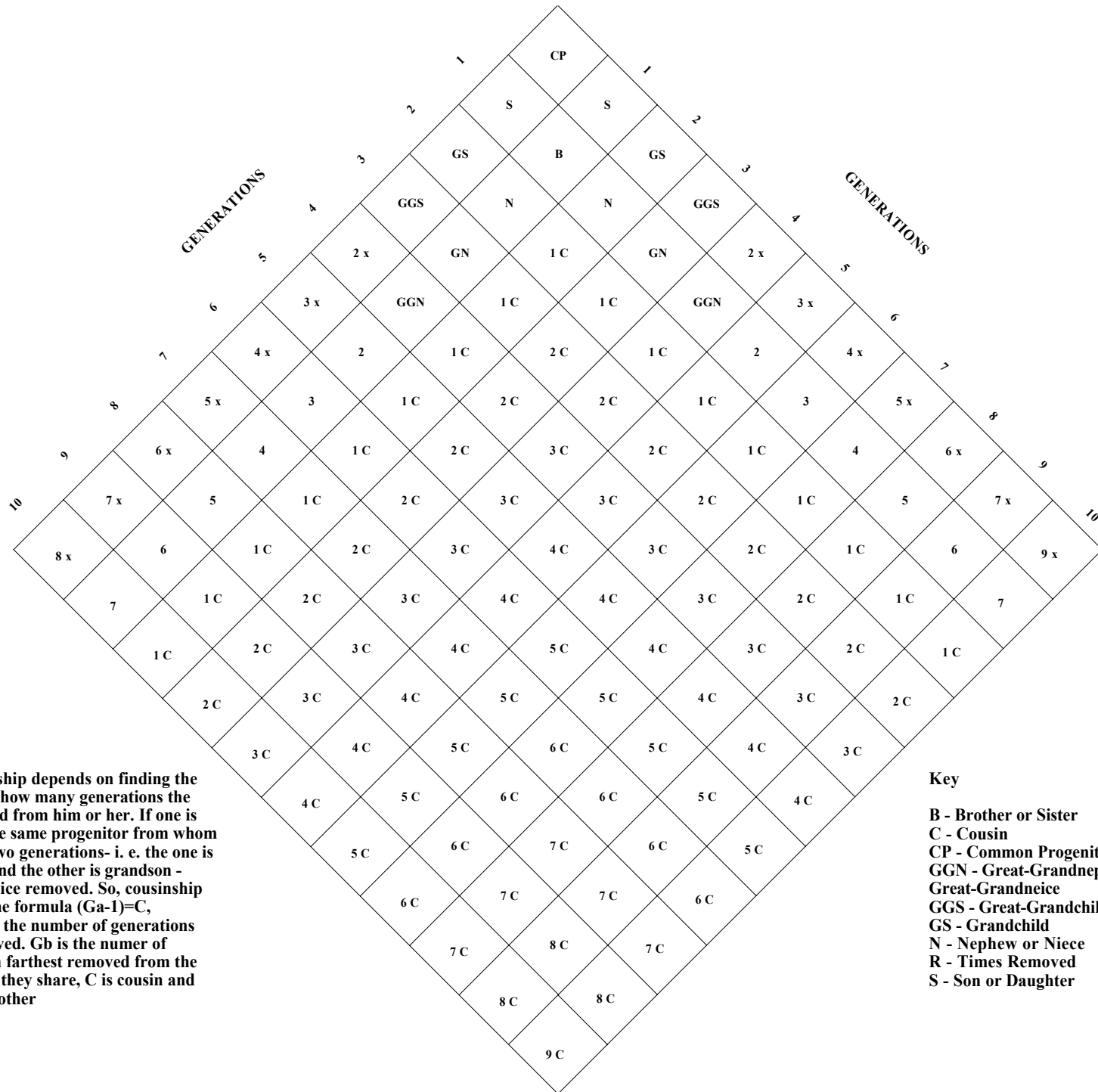


COUSINS



COUSINS

Determination of cousinship depends on finding the common progenitor and how many generations the two relatives are removed from him or her. If one is four generations from the same progenitor from whom another is removed by two generations- i. e. the one is a great-great-grandson and the other is grandson - they are first cousins, twice removed. So, cousinship may be determined by the formula $(Ga-1)=C$, $(Gb-Ga)=R$, where Ga is the number of generations of the person least removed. Gb is the number of generations of the person farthest removed from the common progenitor that they share, C is cousin and R is removed from each other

Key

- B - Brother or Sister
- C - Cousin
- CP - Common Progenitor
- GGN - Great-Grandnephew or Great-Grandniece
- GGS - Great-Grandchild
- GS - Grandchild
- N - Nephew or Niece
- R - Times Removed
- S - Son or Daughter