

Aspects and Degrees of Relationship and the Method of their Notation

The relationship is the connection of all the members of the male and female gender, occurring from one common ancestor, although not everyone carried by their name or pro-rank (Svod Zakonov [Code of Laws], vol. X, part I, article 196). If such persons are by one ancestor it is called A) **blood**, or homogeneous relationship. But if one kind adjoins to another through the marriage union and then the **relationship** appears (in Slavonic, "relationship", i. e. the foreign becomes close), or diverse relationship. If through the marriage union two families merely incorporate, it is called B) **two-blood relationship**. If two families incorporate to a third, it is called C) three-blood relationship. Except the physical relationship, as known (see p. 1096 above), is still a spiritual relationship, (see likewise, pp. 1099-1101). The affinity of relationship is defined by lines and degrees¹.

A) **Blood relationship**. This relationship is limited to members of one relation or a family having one common ancestor. The chain of the births continuously proceeding or interposing in an origin of one person from another, makes a related **line** which will be either ascending, or descending, or lateral (Svod Zakonov [Code of Laws], vol. X , part 1, article 200).

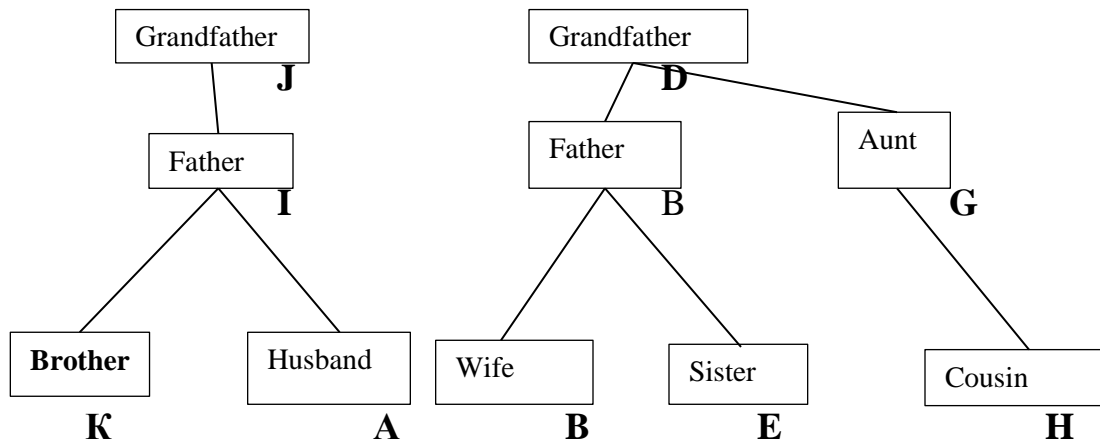
Ascending line		Descending line	
<p>The ascending line is made by degrees or from birth, going from the Grandfather given person to his father, grandfather and so forth to his ancestors (- article 202).</p>	<pre> graph BT A[A] --> F[Father] F --> G[Grandfather] G --> GG[Great grandfather] </pre>	<p>The descending line is made by degrees or from birth, stretching from the given person to his son, grandson and so forth to his descendants (- article 201).</p>	<pre> graph TD A[A] --> S[Son] S --> G[Grandson] G --> GG[Great grandson] </pre>

Three Lateral lines are indicated in the Svod Zakonov [Code of Laws]

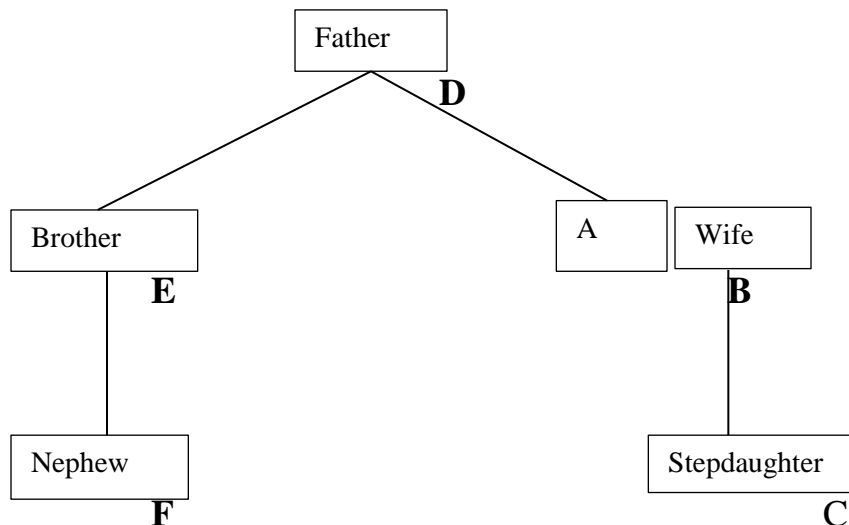
First Lateral		Second Lateral		Third Lateral	
<p>First lateral line proceeds from 1st ascending degrees, i. e. from the father and mother of the given person, and is stretched to the brother or his sister and then to the nephew and so forth. (- article 205)</p>		<p>Second lateral line proceeds from 2nd ascending degrees, i. e. from the grandfather and grandmother of the given person, and is stretched to the uncle of the given person, from him to the cousin brother and so forth. (- 206).</p>		<p>Third lateral line proceeds from 3rd ascending degrees, i. e. from the great-grandfather and great grandmother and is stretched to the descendants (- article 207) that is to the cousin uncle and so forth.</p>	

B. Two-blood Relationship. In such a relationship the given person is with blood relatives of his wife or the wife with blood relatives of the husband, but equally the blood relatives of the husband with the blood relatives of the wife, so that in the circle of these related relationships are two ancestors.

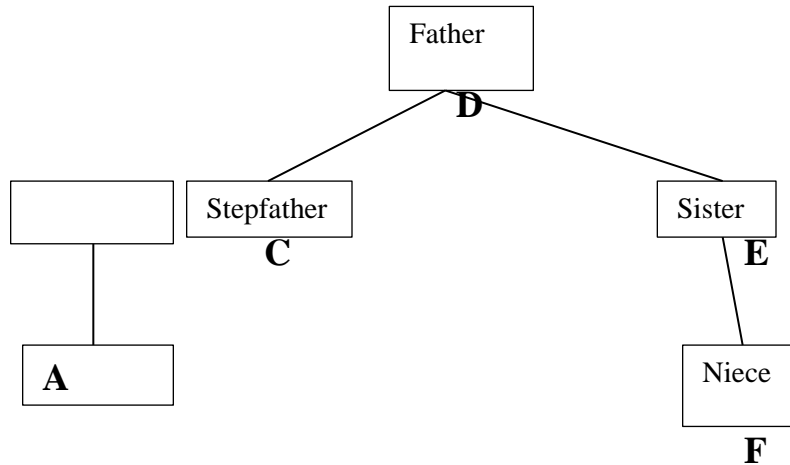
Examples: a) Two-blood relationship will be between itself, for example, on the one hand, the husband **A** and, on the other hand: a) his wife (**B**) sister (**E**), b) her aunt (**G**), c) her cousin (**H**) and so forth, but similarly, on the one hand, the wife (**B**), and, on the other hand: a) her husband brother (**K**), b) father (**I**), the grandfather (**J**) and the other relatives of the husband; two-blood relationship between blood relatives of the husband and the wife will also be exactly: between **J** and **G**, between **K** and **E** between **I** and so forth



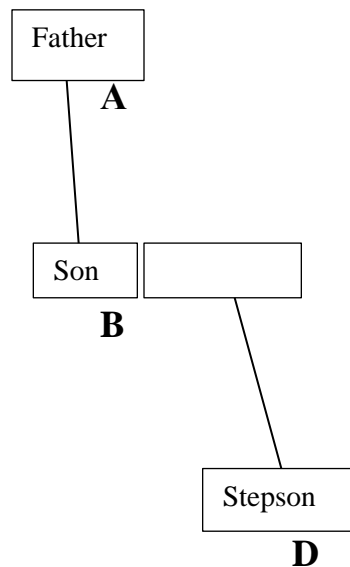
b) Precisely likewise in two-blooded relationship are found between himself **A** (marrying widow **B**) with his step-daughter (**C**), but equally father (**D**), nephew (**F**) or the brother (**E**) of given person (**A**) in relation to this same step-daughter (**C**) and so forth.



c) Or: **A** and his stepfather (**C**), the father of his stepfather (**D**), the sister of the stepfather (**E**), niece (**F**) and so forth.

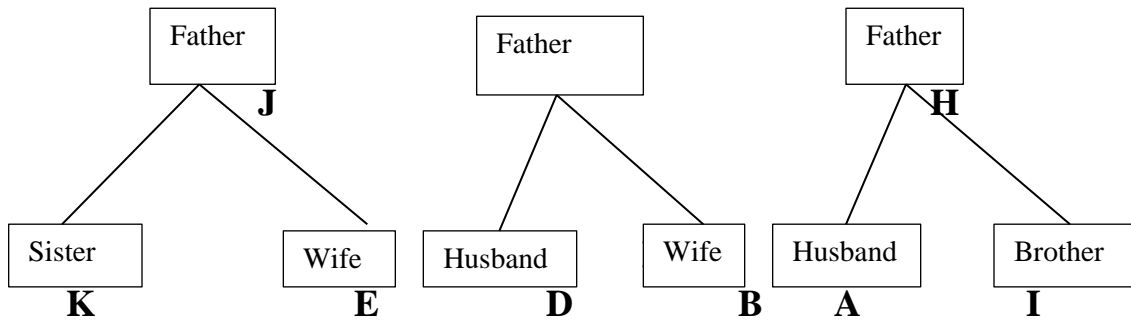


d) Or: **A** and the stepson (**D**) his son (**B**), the daughter of this stepson, her and so forth.

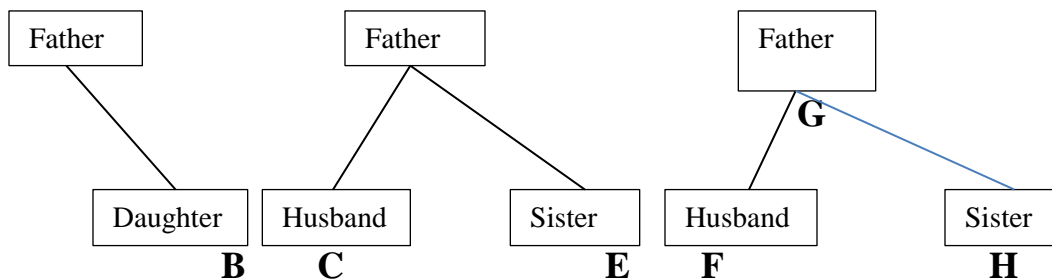


C) Three-blooded relationship. This relationship is formed by the joining of three births by means of marriage unions. Such a relationship consists of the husband and two-blooded relations of his wives or wife and two-blood relations of her husband, is also exactly blood relatives of one and two-blood relations of the other spouse. Examples: a) if he is married to **B**, has the brother-in-law (**D**), married to (**E**), then between **A** and his wife (**E**) (i. e. **A**) the brother-in-law (**D**), but is equally between blood relatives **A**, for example, his father (**H**), brother (**I**) and so forth, and his two-blooded relations (i. e. **A**) wives (**B**), for example by the father (**J**), three-

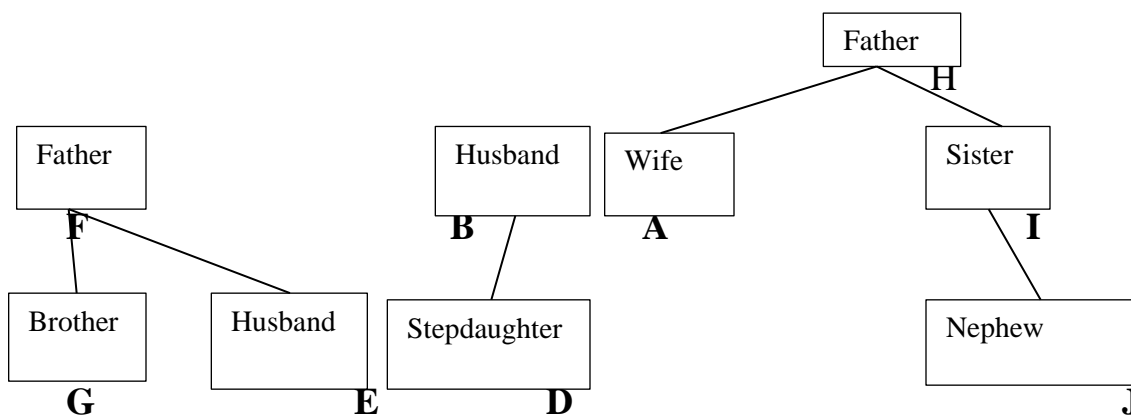
blooded relationship is also had by the father (**I**), the wives of his brother-in-law, her sister (**K**) and so forth has a three-blooded relationship.



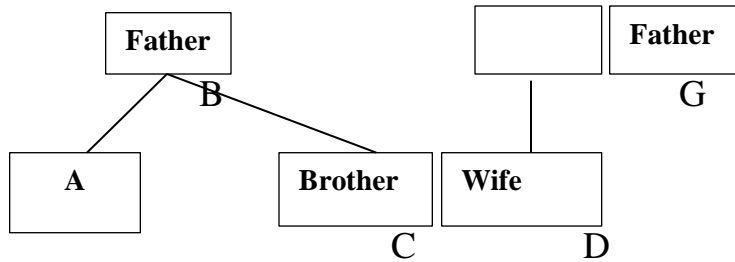
b) The same relationship will be between **A** and by husband (**F**) sisters (**E**) son-in-law (**C**), but is equally between **A** and **G**, **A** and **H**.



c) If **A** would marry widow **B** who had from a previous marriage a daughter (**D**), who has married (**E**), then between **A** (i. e. by the stepmother) and by the husband (**E**) her stepdaughters (**D**), but equally between blood relatives **A** for example, **H**, **I**, **J**) and blood relatives **F** (for example, **F** and **G**) there is a three-blood relationship. In the three-blood relationship to **A** and by her blood relatives there will be the husband of her daughter stepdaughters and blood relatives of this husband and so forth.



Between A and his (i. e. A) stepfather (G) wife (D) the brother (C) is a three-blood relationship.



f) To prove that three blood relationship will be: between the given person and the husband of the niece of his son-in-law and so forth; between the given person and the stepfather of the father of his wife or the stepfather of the grandfather of his wife and so forth; between the given person and the stepfather of the wife of his nephew, the grand nephew, the uncle and so forth; between the given person and the husband of the stepdaughter of his brother, the nephew, the first cousin and so forth.

Method of determining the degrees. The affinity of related relations in all kinds of relationship is defined by number of degrees; but the number of degrees depends on the number of births, interposing in an origin by the given person from the other, with which the relationship degree is found. It is better to use for this purpose drawings and to calculate each time the number of lines between the small squares. So, for example, between A and his father B (see drawing on p. 1175) is one line, i. e. one birth, hence A in relation to his father is found in the first degree of relationship; between A and his grandfather C are two lines, hence there are 2 degrees of relationship; between A and his great-grandfather D are three lines, hence between them are 3 degrees; between K and K' (i. e. between the son and the daughter B are two lines, hence between them are 2 degrees; between A and M (i. e. between the given person and his granduncle are four lines, therefore, they find themselves in the fourth degree, and so forth

There are some **common positions**, which are necessary to accept and observe, as infallible rules, in the calculation of degrees of relationship:

1) the husband and the wife make one flesh; therefore it is not necessary to separate degree of relationship between them, and in the relation to other relatives the husband and the wife are always considered in one degree, i. e. in the relation to the parents of the husband by the amount of degrees the wife is considered, as their family daughter, in the relation to the brothers and sisters of the husband his wife is accepted as their family sister, and, on the contrary, the husband is precisely also considered in relation to the relatives of the wife (see pp. 1094-1095 above). Sons and daughters are always considered in the first degree to their father and mother, how many they would be, instead of so, in order that, for example, the fifth son

after birth was considered in the fifth degree; because in the calculation of degrees of relationship only those births are accepted, which interposed in origin of the given persons from a known ancestor, instead of all those births, which preceded this origin even on lateral lines. Therefore:

2) Blood brothers and sisters always are placed in the second degree to each other, as many of them were.

3) Children of one father but different mothers, or from one mother but different fathers, are considered as family among themselves (see note 2 on p. 1095).

4) Persons born of a female line are considered of the same order and in the same degrees as on the man's line. The way of calculation of degrees in all kinds of relationship is identical (Prakticheskoe izlozhenie tserkovno-grazhdanzki postanovlenij [Practical declarations of church-civil rulings], pp. 117 - 118).

On the basis of what was said, **in consanguinity**: in a descending line the son occupies the first degree in relation to the father and mother because in origin from them the son was interposed by one birth; the grandson is the second, the great-grandson is third and so forth; in an ascending line the father occupies the first degree, the second is the grandfather, with the third is the great-grandfather and so forth; in line of the lateral degree precisely are also considered by births, beginning from the given person and going back to the common ancestor, but from him passing by descending line to that relative with whom the relationship degree is found; then it is necessary to combine the number of births going from the given person to the common ancestor and from the ancestor to the mentioned relative; the total sum of births will show the degree in which the given person is to that relative, in relation to whom she was found. So for example, in order to find out how many degrees are between my son and my nephew (i. e. between cousins) it is necessary to go from me to my father, as to the general ancestor (degree 2), but from the father to the nephew (also degree

2); having combined number of the births going from my son to my father, with number of the births, going from the father to the nephew, we get 4; hence my son to my nephew is found to be in the 4th degree.

Family relations on lines by straight and lateral lines may be presented in such view ²⁾	Three times removed	Twice removed	Family			Twice removed	Three times removed
			Great-great-grandfather E				
		Great-grand-mother U'	Great-grandfather D			Great-grandfather Φ	
	Grandmother V'	Grandmother M'	Grandfather C			Grandfather M	Grandfather V
	Aunt W'	Aunt N'	Aunt J'	Father B	Uncle J	Uncle N	Uncle W
	Sister X'	Sister O'	Sister K'	A	Brother K	Brother O	Brother X
	Niece Y'	Niece P'	Niece L'	Son E	Nephew L	Nephew P	Nephew Y
	Grand-daughter Z'	Grand-daughter R'	Grandson G			Grandson R	Grandson Z
	Greatgrand-daughter B'	Greatgrand-daughter S'	Great-grandson H			Great-grandson S	Great-grandson B
	Greatgreat-grand-daughter Bl'	Greatgreat-grand-daughter T'	Great-great-grandson I			Great-great-grandson T	Great-great-grandson Bl

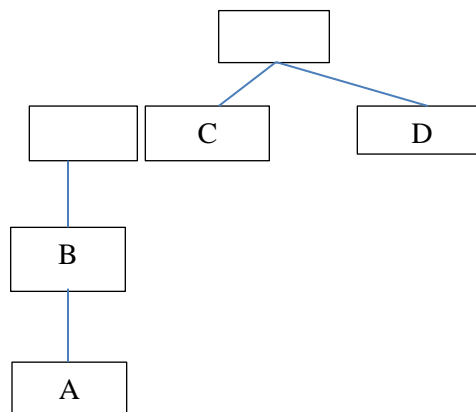
Following the above-stated rule of the determination of degrees of relationship, it is not difficult to see under the given table that two family brothers (A and K) is in the second degree, an uncle and nephew (A and L) is in the third, cousins (A and O) is in the fourth, the son of the cousin brother (P) is in the fifth degree. Precisely likewise between A and R is 4 degrees, between F and Z is 7, between P' and P is 6, between R' and S is 7. How many degrees are between H and R? G and J? X and X'? J and O'? V and V'? S and L'? A and Z'? What relatives in relation to A under the given table will be in 4th degree? What in the 5th degree? What in the 7th degree?

By the amount of degrees between the given persons and their family: the grandfather, the great-grandfather, the grandson, the brother, the uncle and so forth, it is quickly possible, without the aid of charts, to determine the amount of degrees between given persons and each of the same name of twice and three times removed relatives, increasing the first (i. e. between family) amount of degrees for the twice removed by two and for three times removed by four: for example, my blood grandfather in the second degree to me, hence twice removed (2+2) in the fourth, three times removed (2+4) in the sixth; my blood nephew in the third degree, hence

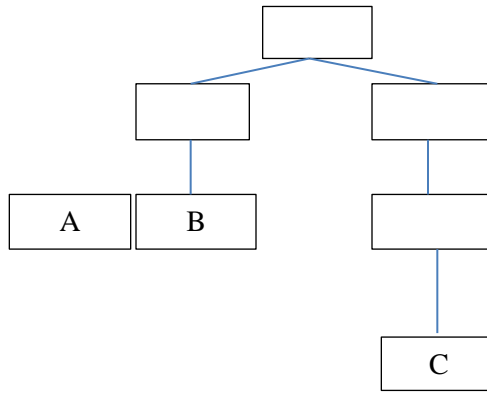
twice removed (3+2) in the fifth, three times removed (3+4) in the seventh; the blood brother in the second degree, hence three times removed (2+4) in the sixth and so forth.

In the relationship twice removed degrees it may be found either 1) between one of spouses and blood relatives of the other, or 2) between blood relatives of both spouses. In the first case relatives of one spouse lay in the relation to another in the same degree, as though they were blood of his relatives, in as much as the husband and the wife make one flesh in marriage, namely: the father-in-law and the mother-in-law are to the son-in-law in the first degree, as his own parents (merely, of course, in a two-blooded relationship); brothers and sisters of the wife (brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law) are in the second degree, as blood brothers and sisters (and also, of course, in two-blooded relationship) and so forth. Receptions for counting of degrees of relationship in this case are the same as in a homogeneous relationship. When relationship degree between blood relatives of both spouses is found then it is necessary to determine: a) in what degree the relative of the husband belongs to him and b) in what degree the relative of the wife, in the relation to which the degree is determined, will be distant from her (wife); then the amount of degrees from this and the other side combine together; the total sum will show in what degree the relative of the husband and the relative of the wife will be distant from each other. Thus, between the given persons and his father-in-law (according to the 1st chart on p. 1173, between A and C) is one degree; between the given persons and his sister-in-law (see *ibid.*, A and E) are two degrees; between the brother of the husband and the sisters of the wife (between K and E) are four degrees and so forth.

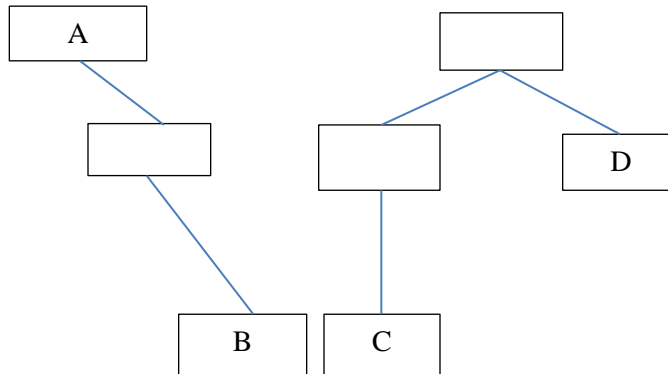
How many degrees in a twice removed relationship between me (A) and sister (D) stepmothers (C) my father (B)?
 - Between A and D are four lines, i. e. four degrees in a twice removed relationship.



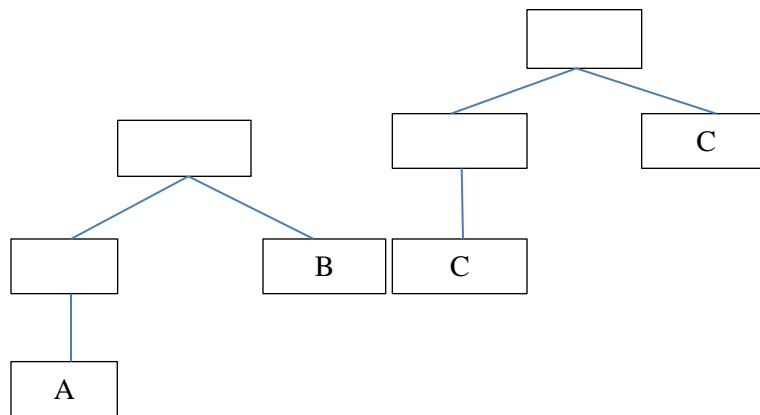
Between me (A) and the twice removed niece (C) of my wife (B) are five degrees of twice removed relationship.



Between me (A) and the aunt (D) of the wife (C) of my grandson (B) are five degrees of twice removed relationship.



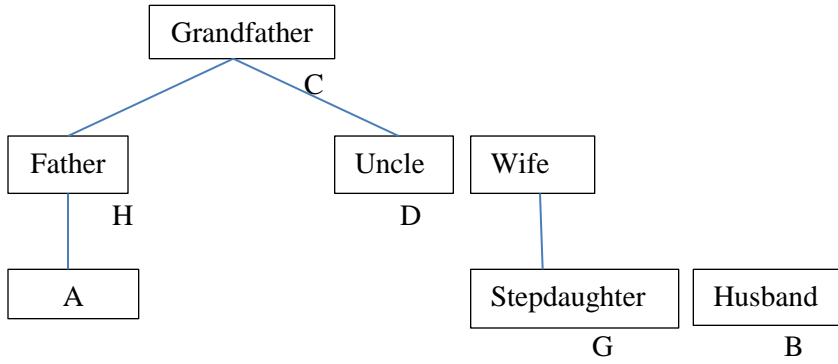
The nephew (A) of wife (B) mine (C) and my aunt (D) is found in the 6th degree of twice removed relationship.



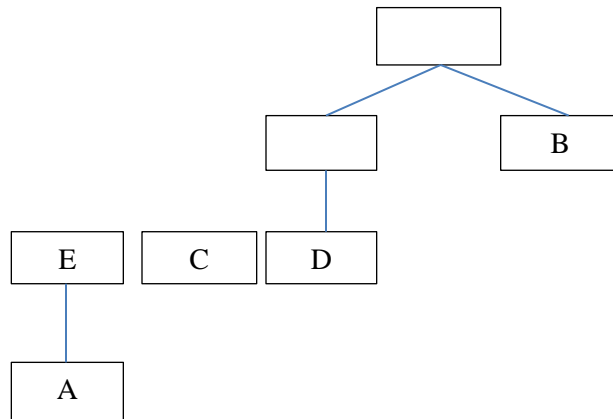
In a thrice removed relationship, happening from ties within marriage unions of three origins or families, the degrees of family relations are considered in the same way as in twice removed relationship, i. e. again likewise are developed in a total sum of the amount of degrees

in which the given person to stand from the main person, within which is incorporated between itself in the relationship, - and this total sum determines their degree of mutual family relations.

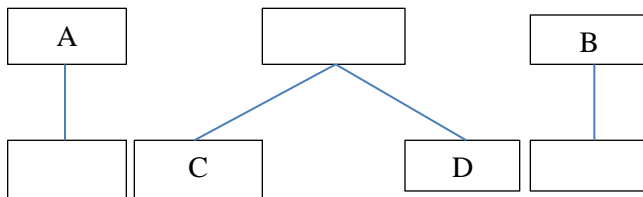
Between a niece (A) and husband (B) stepdaughter (G) of her uncle (D) four degrees of thrice removed relationship; between B and H are three, between C and B are two, between D and B are one degree of the same relationship.



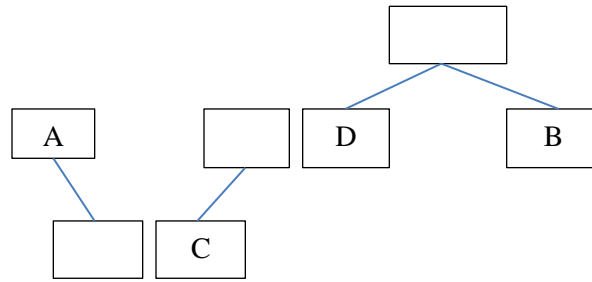
My (C) stepdaughter (A) by the first wife (E) and the second wife (D) of the grandfather (B) are in the 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



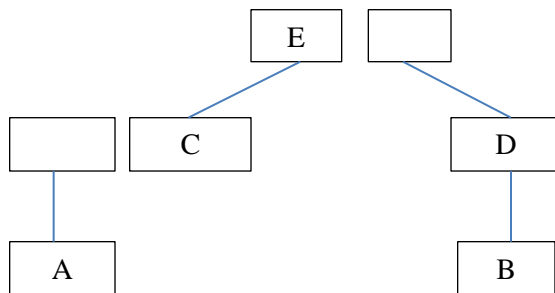
My (C) father-in-law (A) and the mother-in-law (B) of my brother (D) are in the 4th degree of thrice removed relationship.



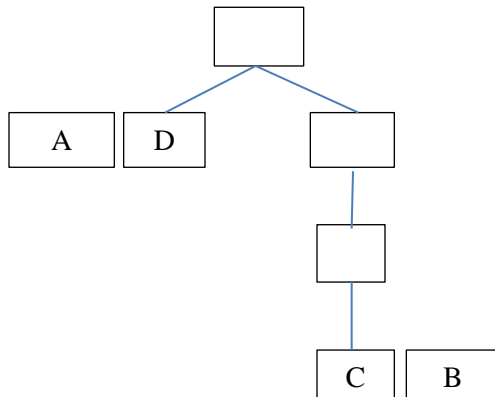
My (C) father-in-law (A) and my sister (B) of stepmother (D) is in the 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



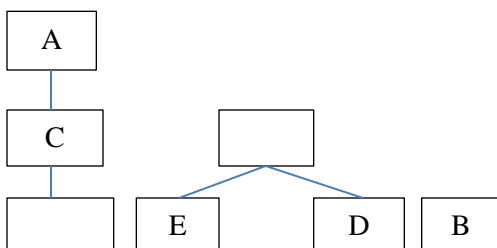
The stepdaughter (A) of me (C) and the son (B) of the stepson (D) of my father (E) are in the 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



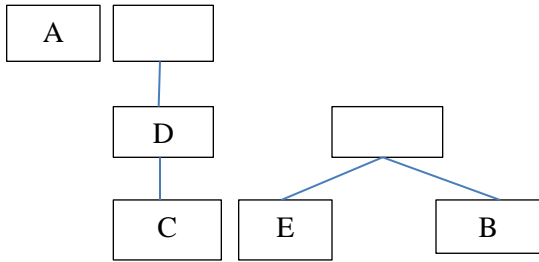
I (A) and the wife (B) of the twice removed grandson (C) of my wife (D) are in 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



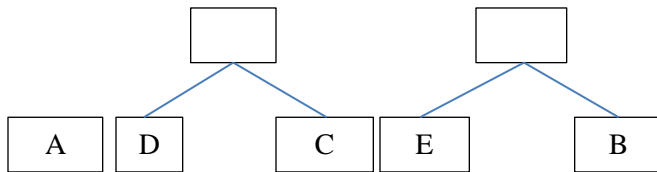
My father (A) and the wife (B) of the brother (D) of my son-in-law (E) are in the 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



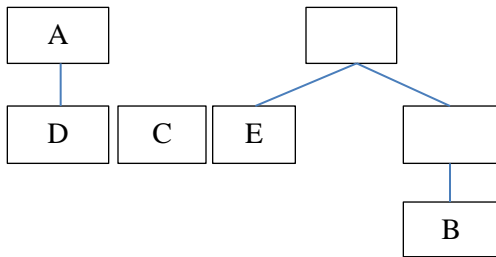
The stepfather (A) of my (C) father (D) and the sister (B) of my wife (E) are in the 4th degree of the thrice removed relationship.



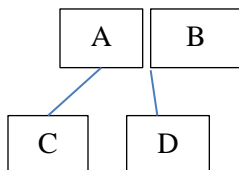
The husband (A) of my (C) sister (D) and the sister (B) of my wife (E) are in 4th degree of thrice removed relationship.



Mother (A) of my (C) first wife (D) and the nephew (B) of my second wife (E) are in the 4th degree of thrice removed relationship.

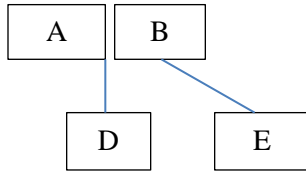


Half brothers and sisters. An example: the Widower A, having from a previous marriage son C, entered into a new marriage with B, and from this marriage was born the daughter D. Between the half brother C and sister D are two degrees of blood relationship. Between the stepmother B and her stepson C are- one degree of twice removed relationship.



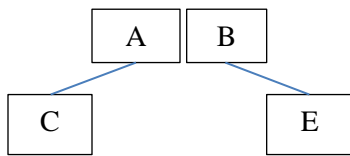
Stepbrothers and sisters. An example: the Widower A married with the widow B, who had from a previous marriage daughter E, but from marriage A with B was born the daughter D. Between by uterine sisters D and E are two

degrees of blood relationship. Between the stepfather A and his stepdaughter E are one degree of twice removed relationship.



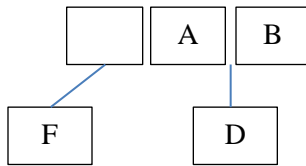
Stepbrothers and sisters. Examples: a) the Widower A, having: from a previous marriage a son C, entered a new marriage with widow B, who from her previous marriage had daughter E.

Between blood brother C and sister E are two degrees of twice removed relationship. Between the stepfather A and his stepdaughter E, but also between the stepmother B and her stepson C is one degree of twice removed relationship.



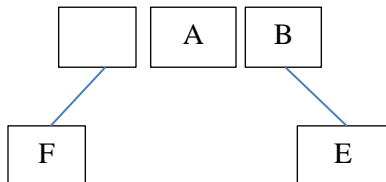
b) Widower A, who had from a previous marriage with a widow stepson F, entered a new marriage with B, and from this marriage was born the daughter D.

Between blood brother F and sister D are two degrees of twice removed relationship. Between the stepmother B and her stepson F are one degree of thrice removed relationship.



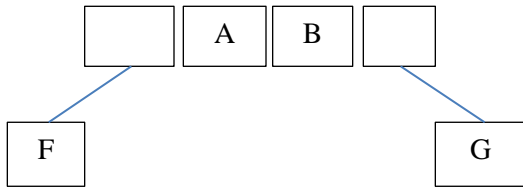
c) The Widower A, who from a previous marriage with a widow had stepson F, entered a new marriage with widow B, who had from her previous marriage a daughter E.

Between blood brother F and sister E are two degrees of thrice removed relationship. Between the stepfather A and his stepson F, but also with stepdaughter E, are one degree of twice removed relative; between the stepmother B and stepson F are one degree of thrice removed relationship.



d) The Widower A, who had from a previous marriage with a widow stepson F, entered into a new marriage with widow B, who had from her previous marriage stepdaughter G.

Between blood brother F and sister G are two degrees of quadruple relationship. Between the stepfather A and stepdaughter G, but equally between the stepmother B and stepson F are one degree of thrice removed relationship; between the stepfather A and stepson F, but equally between the stepmother B and stepdaughter G are one degree of twice removed relationship.



Consanguineous, uterine and blood brothers and sisters. Example: the Widower A, who had from a previous marriage with widower K stepson F and the son C, entered into a new marriage with widow B, who had from her previous marriage with widower L stepdaughter G and daughter E, but from the marriage of widower A and widow B was born daughter D

Between itself consists: I) the consanguineous: a) brother C and sister D (children of father A), b) sisters E and G (children of father L), but also

II) born of same mother: a) sisters D and E (children of mother B), b) brothers C and F (children of mother K), are in the second degree of blood relationship.

III) step relatives: a) brother F and sister D, b) brother C and sister E, c) sisters D and G are in the second degree of twice removed relationship;

IV) step relatives: a) brother F and sister E, b) brother C and sister G are in the second degree of thrice removed relationship;

V) stepbrother F and sister G are in the second degree quadruple removed relationship.

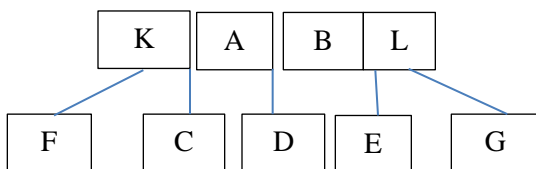
VI) A is the blood father C and D, stepfather in the twice removed relationship F and E and the stepfather in three removed relative G.

VII) B is the blood mother D and E, stepmother in the twice removed relationship C and G and the stepmother in the thrice removed relationship F.

VIII) K is the blood mother F and C, the stepmother in the twice removed relationship D, the stepmother in the thrice removed relationship E and the stepmother in quadruple removed relationship G.

IX) L is the blood father E and G, the stepfather in the twice removed relationship D, the stepfather in the thrice removed relationship C and stepfather in the quadruple removed relationship F.

Each stepfather and each stepmother in the relation to each stepson or stepdaughter, as well as the blood father or mother to their son or daughter consist in the first degree.



The definition of the ancient (in the Rudder) and now common **related names:**

The prashchur is the father of the great-great-grandfather.

The great strii is the granduncle.

The great tyotka is grandmother twice removed.

The strii is the paternal uncle.

Uets is the maternal uncle.

The lesser strii is the uncle twice removed, otherwise the first cousin of the father or mother.

The lesser tyotka is the aunt twice removed, otherwise the first cousin of the father or mother.

Bratanich is the nephew who is the son of the brother.

Bratanka is the niece who is the daughter of the brother.

Sestrichishch is the nephew who the son of the sister.

Sestrichna (sestrenitsa) is the niece who is the daughter of the sister.

The first striiniye brothers and sisters or the first child to the brother of the child are first cousin brothers and sisters.

The second striiniye or second cousin brothers and sisters, or the second to the brother of the child are second cousin brothers and sisters;

Children of the brother and sister thrice removed are second cousin nephews and nieces.

Grandsons striiniye are the first cousin nephew and niece.

The stepfather is the husband of the mother.

The stepmother is the wife of the father.

The stepson (paserb) is the son of the husband from his former wife, or the son of the wife from her former husband.

The stepdaughter is the daughter of the husband from the former wife, or the daughter of the wife from her former husband.

Consanguineous, uterine stepbrothers and sisters - see note 2 on p. 1095.

The father-in-law (svekor) is the father of the husband.

The mother-in-law (svekrov) is the mother of the husband.

The father-in-law (test) is the father of the wife.

The mother-in-law (teshcha) is the mother of the wife.

The son-in-law or brother-in-law (ziat) is the husband of the daughter, but it also is accepted to call him the sister's husband.

The daughter-in-law (nevestka or snokha) is the wife of the son, and it is also accepted to call the wife of the brother a daughter-in-law.

The brother-in-law (dever) is the brother of the husband.

The sister-in-law (zolovkz or svest) is the sister of the husband.

The brother-in-law (shurin or shvager) is the brother of the wife.

The sister-in-law (svoiachenitsa) is the sister of the wife.

Matchmakers (svatia, svati, and svakhi) are the parents of the husband and the wife among themselves.

Iatvov (iatrovitsa) is the wife of the brother-in-law (the wife of the muzhnivago brother).

The brother-in-law (svoiak) is the husband of the sister-in-law (the husband of the wife's sister).

List of some degrees of relationship:

A. In the relationship twice removed.

The first degree: between the father and the daughter-in-law (wife of his son), but also between the son-in-law and wife's mother; between the stepfather and stepdaughter; between the stepmother and the stepson.

The second degree: between the father and mother-in-law of the son or the mother-in-law of the daughter; between mother and the father-in-law of the son or the father-in-law of the daughter; between the stepfather and the daughter of the stepson or the stepdaughter, but also between stepfather and the son of the stepson or stepdaughter; between the father and the stepdaughter of the son or the daughter; between the grandfather and the wife of the grandson; between the son-in-law and the sister-in-law; between the brother-in-law and the daughter-in-law.

The third degree: between the father and the sister-in-law of his son or the sister-in-law of his daughter; between mother and the brother-in-law of her son or the brother-in-law of her daughter; between the father-in-law and the sister of the son-in-law or between the mother-in-law and the brother of the son-in-law; between the brother and the mother-in-law of his sister; between the stepfather and grandson of the stepson or the stepdaughter; between the grandson and the stepson of the grandfather and grandmother; between the father and the daughter of the stepdaughter or the stepson of his son; between the grandson and the mother-in-law of the grandfather or the mother-in-law of the grandmother; between the grandfather and stepdaughter of the grandson; between grandsons and stepdaughters of the grandfather; between the grandfather and mother-in-law of the grandson or mother-in-law of the grandsons; between the father-in-law and the grandmother of the son-in-law; between the father-in-law and the grandmother of his daughter-in-law; between the stepson and the sister of the stepfather or the stepmother; between the given persons and the stepdaughter of the brother or the sister; between the nephew and the wife of the uncle; between the given persons and the aunt of their wives or the wife of his nephew.

The fourth degree: between the given person and the daughter of the stepdaughter of his grandson; between the given person and the grandmother of the stepmother of his mother; between the given person and the stepdaughter of the great-grandfather or the great-grandmother or the blood uncle of this person; between the given person and the daughter of the stepdaughter or the stepson of his grandfather; between the given person and the mother-in-law of the great-grandson or great-grandsons; between the given person and grandmother of the wife of his grandson; between the given person and the aunt of his stepfather or stepmother; between the given person and the wife of his grandfather twice removed or grandmother twice removed of the wife; between the given person and sister twice removed of his wife; between the given person and the mother-in-law of his stepmother or stepfather; between the given person and the sister

of the wife of the grandson; between the given person and the aunt of his daughter-in-law or son-in-law; between the given person and his mother-in-law of the son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

The fifth degree: between the given person and the mother-in-law twice removed of his wife; between the given person and the aunt of the wife of his brother or the husband of his sister; between the given person and the mother-in-law of the husband of his sister or the wife of his brother; between the given person and the female cousin of his stepfather or stepmother; between the given person and the grandson twice removed of his stepmother; between the given person and the grandson of the wife of his uncle or the husband of his aunt.

The sixth degree: between the given person and the sister twice removed of the wife of his grandfather or grandson; between the given person and a niece of the wife of his uncle or aunt of the wife of his nephew.

B. In a relationship thrice removed.

The first degree: between the stepson, the son of the first wife of the stepfather, and second wife of the stepfather; between the father-in-law on the first wife of the given person and his second wife; between the stepfather and the wife of the stepson.

The second degree: between the second husband of my stepmother (after the death of my father) and my daughter; between my father-in-law by my first wife and my stepdaughter by the second wife; between my father and the second wife of my son-in-law (my daughter taken by him after death); between my stepfather and my stepdaughter; between my stepfather and my daughter-in-law (wife of my son); between my stepson by my first wife and my stepdaughter by the second wife; between my son-in-law (the husband of my blood daughter) and my stepdaughter; between my stepfather and my mother-in-law; between the second wife of my son-in-law and my son; between the second husband of my daughter-in-law and my daughter; between my son-in-law and my daughter-in-law.

The third degree: between the second husband of my stepmother (after my father) and my grandson; between my father-in-law by the first wife and the daughter of my stepson or my stepdaughter by the second wife; between the grandfather of my first wife and my stepdaughter by the second wife; between the great-grandfather of my first wife and my second wife; between my stepfather and the daughter of my stepson or my stepdaughter; between the stepfather of my father and my stepdaughter; between my father-in-law by my first wife and the wife of my grandson from my second wife; between the grandfather of my first wife and the wife of my son from my second wife; between the son of my stepson by my first wife and the stepdaughter by the second; between the grandfather of my first wife and the mother of the second; between the husband of my daughter and the stepdaughter of my father; between the stepson of my son and my stepdaughter; between the son of my stepson and the wife of my son; between the stepfather of my father and my mother-in-law; between the father of my stepmother and my mother-in-law; between the grandfather of my wife and my stepmother; between my father-in-law and the stepdaughter of my father; between my second wife and the uncle of my first wife; between the nephew of first my wife and my second wife; between the father-in-law by the first wife and the sister of the second wife; between the husband of my daughter and the wife of my brother; between the husband of my daughter from my first wife and the sister of my second wife; between my son from my first wife and the wife of the brother of my second wife; between my stepfather and the sister of my wife; between my father-in-law and the wife of my brother.

The fourth degree: between the great-grandfather of my first wife and the mother of my second wife; between the grandfather of first my wife and the grandmother of the second; between the grandson of my stepson and the wife of my son; between the great-grandfather of my wife and my stepmother; between the grandfather of my wife and the stepmother of my father; between my second wife and the first cousin of the first wife; between the son of my stepson and the wife of my brother; between the husband of my daughter and the wife of my nephew; between the grandfather of first my wife and the sister of the second; between my stepfather and the aunt of my wife; between my father-in-law by the first wife and the niece of my second wife; between the uncle of my first wife and the mother of the second; between my stepson and the sister of the husband of my daughter; between my stepson and the mother-in-law of my brother;

between the brother of my first wife and the sister of the second; between the husband of my sister and the sister of my wife, and so forth. (See Archpriest J. Skvortsev, *Zapiski po Tserkovnyi [Church] Zakonoved.*, pp. 226-235; Archpriest A. Hojnatsky, *Prakt. Rukovod.*, pp. 17-19).

¹ For descriptive reasons by the notation of degrees of relationship it is accepted to represent related persons in circles or small squares, but their births from each other by hyphens (refer to note 2 on p. 1093). We (in the absence of a font for circles) use one small square.

Our relative names are designated in small squares in abbreviated form: Ots. = Father, D. = Grandfather, D-ia = Uncle, Pr-d = Great-grandfather, Plmnk = Nephew, Plmnts = Niece, Pprvk = Great-great-grandson, Pprvch = Great-great-granddaughter and so forth. Using the text in our accompanying tablet is the designation of related names by means of letters. We beside small squares also put these letters; standing in a small square the **A** means the *given person*.

² Each of the designations placed in small squares, can be replaced by the corresponding other gender (father - mother, grandfather - grandmother, son - daughter and so forth); therefore if, for example, family relations are necessary between brothers or sisters, then it is necessary to take for this purpose K and A or K and K'; For family relations between cousin uncles or aunts of the given person take N and N' and so forth. Generally it is necessary to remember that the number of degrees between, for example, brother and sister is the same as between two brothers or two sisters; as between the uncle and the aunt and between two uncles or two aunts and so forth.

Consequently, together with that, relatives of the female line are considered as the same order as the man's line, - in the given table it would be limited to a premise of relatives of lateral lines with one whatever parties, because for the determination of degrees, for example, between brother and sister instead of that brother the number of lines between K and K', is enough to take twice the lines between K and B; or for determination of the degrees between O' and L is enough to take the lines between O' and C and between C and L; but for the greatest clarity and convenience of the determination of the degrees we place the lateral on either side of a direct line.

Though the given table is also appointed for the determination of degrees between blood relatives, but, with some skill, it can also use during the determination of other kinds of relationship, especially for the determination of degrees between one spouse and the blood relatives of the other.

*S. V. Bulgakov, "Handbook for Church Servers", 2nd ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900) pp. 1172-1180.
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