

Chapter 22

Abbreviations and Reference Section

Page

22.1	Introduction and Surname Abbreviations
22.2	Miscellaneous Abbreviations
22.2	Placename Abbreviations
22.3	How to determine relationship
22.4	Reference Sources

Introduction and Surname Abbreviations

This section covers the various abbreviations that may be found in this book.

You will note that a numbering system or code, is used against each of the 44 spellings listed in the section entitled 'Spelling Variations of the Surname'. This system is used in other sections of this book, principally for ease of identification. It has been found that searching for a particular spelling is more easily accomplished if it is put in numerical form.

1 Jephcott	12 Jephcoate	23 Jefcoatt	*34 Jeffcock
2 Jephcot	13 Jephcoatt	24 Jefcoatte	*35 Jeffcocke
3 Jephcotte	14 Jephcoatte	25 Jeffcut	*36 Jeffcok
4 Jeffcott	15 Jeffcote	26 Jeffcutt	*37 Jefcock
5 Jeffcot	16 Jeffcoat	27 Jeffcutte	*38 Jefcocke
6 Jeffcotte	17 Jeffcoate	28 Jefcut	*39 Jefcok
7 Jefcott	18 Jeffcoatt	29 Jefcutt	*40 Jecock
8 Jefcot	19 Jeffcoatte	30 Jefcutte	*41 Jecocke
9 Jefcotte	20 Jefcote	31 Jephcut	*42 Jevcok
10 Jephcote	21 Jefcoat	32 Jephcutt	*43 Jevcock
11 Jephcoat	22 Jefcoate	33 Jephcutte	*44 Jevcocke

Family codes such as AA, AW, BC, CJ, etc. are explained in section 6. Individuals from each family might be referred to as AA250, AA511, etc. which enables details about that individual to be more easily referred to.

Chapter 11 gives an indication of the frequency of use of these name variant spellings.

Other abbreviations that may be found in this book are shown on the following pages.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations

b	date of birth	mth	mother
bapt	date of baptism or christening	nc	no children from the marriage
bdr	boarder	nei	neice
bur	date of burial	nph	nephew
CRO	Coventry Record Office	PRO	Public Record Office
d	date of death	rel	relative
dau	daughter	s	son
div	divorced	serv	servant
dsp	died without children (decessit sine prole)	SOG	Society of Genealogists
e	date of emigration from England	SNIL	son in law
ft	father	SSIL	sister in law
gd	grand daughter	TJS	The Jephcott Society
gs	grand son	unm	unmarried
GOONS	Guild of One-Name Studies	vis	visitor
GRO	General Record Office	wid	widow
jj	Jess Jephcott the author	widr	widower
JSL	Jephcott Society library	WRMI	Warwickshire Rural Marriage Index
lodg	lodger	WRO	Warwick Record Office
m	date of marriage	=	married to
mar –	married	≠	not married to
		↓	descendants known

Place-name Abbreviations

Some place-name abbreviations are as follows although other abbreviations peculiar to a particular line of research may be shown in other sections of the book:

BIR	Birmingham	NTT	Nottinghamshire
COV	Coventry	OXF	Oxfordshire
FOL	Foleshill	STS	Staffordshire
LEI	Leicester	WAR	Warwickshire
NUN	Nuneaton	WOR	Worcestershire
STO	Stockingford		

County abbreviations are as follows:

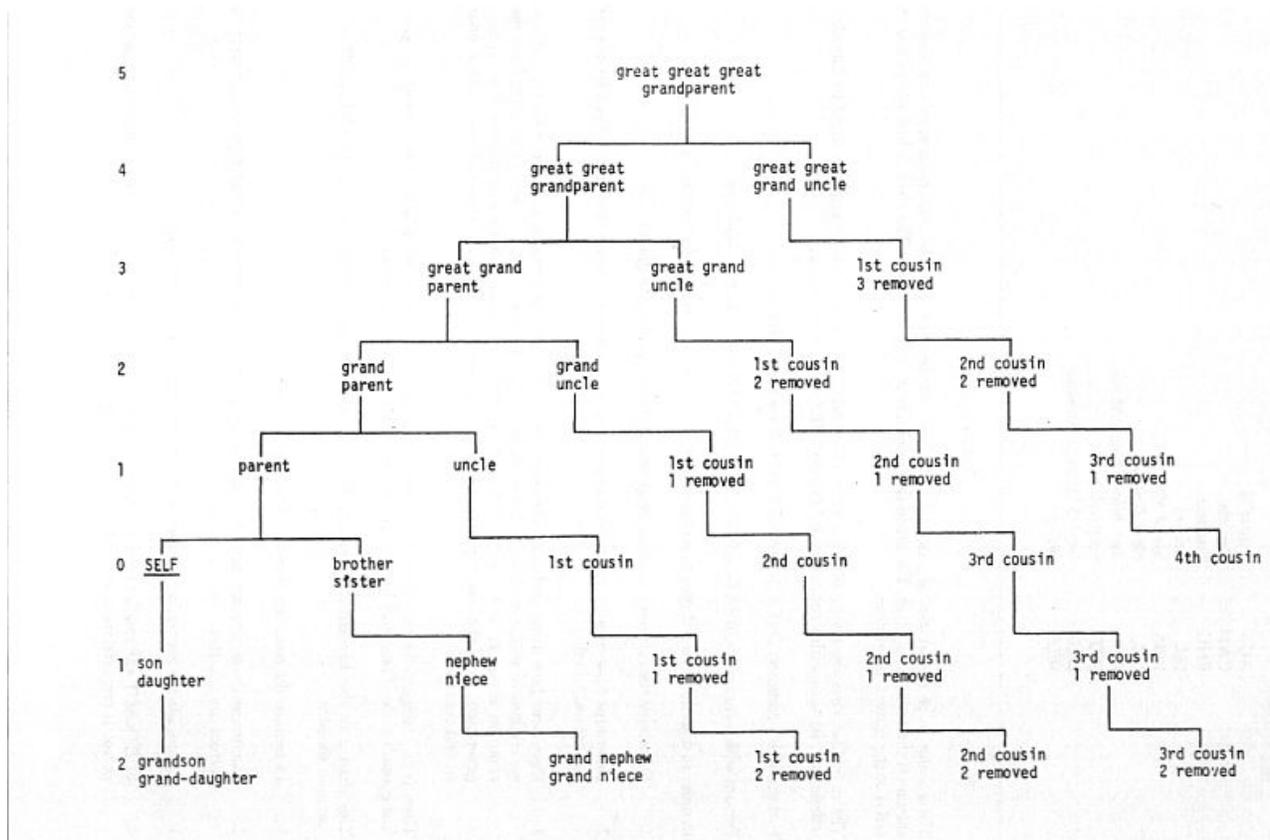
BDF	Bedfordshire
BKM	Buckinghamshire
CAM	Cambridgeshire
DBY	Derbyshire
GLS	Gloucestershire
HRT	Hertfordshire
LEI	Leicestershire
LND	London
NTH	Northamptonshire

Country abbreviations are as follows:

AUS	Australia
CAN	Canada
ENG	England
IRL	Ireland
IOM	Isle of Man
NZ	New Zealand
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SCT	Scotland
USA	United States of America
WLS	Wales

Relationship

There seems to be a great deal of confusion over how one describes the relationship between two persons shown on the same family tree. The broad description is usually 'a cousin'. The chart below allows one to arrive at the correct description.



The chart illustrates the relationship between YOURSELF and a common ancestor. It could be extended indefinitely.

Persons with a common GRANDFATHER are FIRST cousins.

Persons with a common GREAT-GRANDFATHER are SECOND cousins.

Persons with a common GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER are THIRD cousins, etc.

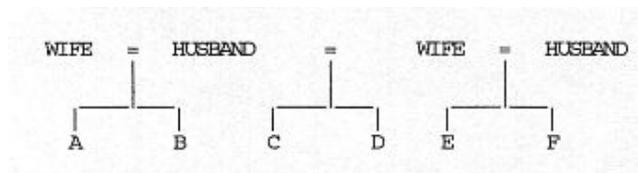
In order to determine your degree of relationship to any other descendant of a common ancestor:-

1. Determine the common ancestor, eg great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather.
2. Determine how many generations you are from this ancestor (you are three generations from your great-grandfather).
3. Determine how many generations the other person is from the common ancestor. If he, too, is three generations from the common ancestor, he is your second cousin. If he is two generations from the common ancestor, he is your first cousin once removed (your father's first cousin). If he is four generations from the common ancestor he is your second cousin once removed (the child of your second cousin).

There is an ambiguity in that 'first cousin once removed' may be either your father's first cousin or your first cousin's child. These may be distinguished by 'ascending' or 'descending'.

This chart may also be used to determine the relationship between ANY TWO DESCENDANTS of a common ancestor.

1. Determine the common ancestor of the two persons.
2. Determine the generation number of the person nearest the ancestor, how many generation steps he is from the ancestor.
3. Determine the generation number of the second person in the same way.
4. SUBTRACT the smaller from the larger number. This determines the number of generations one person is removed from the other, eg $4-2=2$. Go to row 2 in the Table.
5. Now ADD the two generation numbers. This determines the degree of relationship $2+4=6$. Go to column No 6.
6. Find the point where the Row No and the Column No meet and read off the exact relationship. 1st cousin 2 removed.



A & B are HALF brothers (or sisters) to C & D.

E & F are also HALF brothers (or sisters) to C & D.

A & B are STEP brothers (or sisters) to E & F.

Reference Sources used in this Book

A Dictionary of British Surnames P H Reaney

A Dictionary of Surnames Patricia Hanks and Flavia Hodges (Oxford)

Discovering your Family History Don Steel

Naval Records for Genealogists HMSO

The Origin of English Surnames P H Reaney

People Count HMSO

Sir John Jeffcott R M Hague