

NOMINATE REPORTS

*Fiona MacDowall and
Robin Gardner, ALL Co-editors*



In the English common law tradition, the term ‘nominate reports’ refers to reported judgments prior to the establishment of the Independent Council of Law Reporting in 1865.

Where do these reports fit into the history of law reporting? Who wrote these reports? Why are they still used in courts today? And, perhaps most important to librarians, how do we interpret the citations and find the ‘nominates’?

This article looks at nominate reports from England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Canada and the United States.

Part A – The History of Law Reporting

1. Before the Nominate Reports – Law Reporting in a Nutshell

Lee Peoples notes that ‘[w]hile case law is essential to the English system, case reporting has been undertaken in a careless and haphazard fashion.’¹

Plea rolls commenced in the twelfth century and recorded the outcome of a particular case without any discussion of the issues or the reasons given for a decision.

Year Books and abridgements containing summaries of discussions in court first appeared in the thirteenth century. While this article will not discuss the Plea Rolls or Abridgements (topics for another article ...), we very briefly describe the role of the Year Books.

1.1. The Year Books

The first reported law cases appeared in the Mediaeval *Year Books*, the earliest example of which dates from about 1268. The *Year Books* are available in an 11 volume printed set, which covers the period to about 1535 and is generally arranged chronologically by regnal year. During this period, there was little enacted legislation or codified law in England. Instead, the system of law was primarily based on custom or tradition, that is customary law. In the courts, jurors (who were members of the community) decided the outcome of cases on the basis of what was fair, given the expectations of the community. Lawyers and judges were mostly concerned with matters of jurisdiction and pleading. It was the role of the judges to determine if the right court had been chosen to hear the case, and if the issues to be put before the jury were in a proper form:

1 Lee Faircloth Peoples, ‘Controlling the Common Law: A Comparative Analysis of No-Citation Rules and Publication Practices in England and the United States’ (2007) 17(2) *Indiana International & Comparative Law Review* 307, 311.

Given the competition among legal fora, and later among the different benches within the king's court (ie. exchequer, common pleas, king's bench, and chancery), the most important question to be decided was often whether the matter was properly before the court at all. When it was, the job of the lawyers and judges was to ensure that the pleadings properly specified the issues to be submitted to the jury. Once that was done, the matter was simply handed to the jury, "who were expected to do substantial justice." Thus, the substantive decisions in the common law courts were made on the same basis as they were under customary law; the jury, who were members of the community, decided what was fair to the parties given the expectations that could be drawn from custom.²

With this being the focus of the courts, the *Year Books* recorded these arguments of pleading and procedure, rather than decisions on points of law. Often the names of barristers, judges and sometimes even parties to the proceedings were omitted from the reports. There was a long-held misapprehension that the *Year Books* were written by appointed law reporters and 'authorised' by the Crown. However, there is little evidence to support this.³ Overall, the *Year Books* are often of little use to the modern-day lawyer.⁴

In the late 1500s, there were some critical changes in legal practice throughout Europe, which lead to

an explicit commitment to improved procedures, above all written rather than oral. ... In England, the old customary law applied by the central courts at Westminster was too firmly entrenched to be lightly overthrown, but even here the development of written pleadings and new, speedier remedies had a transforming effect.⁵

One of the outcomes of these changes was that 'the Queen's judges began to provide opinions on agreed facts, or upon actual facts, after a jury trial, rather than before a trial, and this in turn led to a greater focus on the actual decision of the judge, and their reasons.'⁶ This then led to the format of judgments that we are more familiar with today; 'a statement of facts, the pleading, the argument and decision.'⁷

2. The Nominate Reports

Although today we usually find nominate reports in bound sets of law reports, they are not a seamless and comprehensive set of reports. Rather, they are 'the haphazard, privately produced,

2 John Hasnas, 'Hayek, the Common Law, and Fluid Drive' (2004) 1 *NYU Journal of Law and Liberty* 79, 91.
 3 See John Baker, 'Law Reporting in England 1550-1650' (2017) 45(3) *International Journal of Legal Information* 209-218, 211.
 4 Editor's note: This may be in part due to the fact that they were written in 'Law French' and difficult to read. See the entry in *Info sans Frontiers* in this issue of *ALL* on the Boston University School of Law's *Year Books* site, which provides English translations.
 5 Andrew DE Lewis, 'Common law', *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Encyclopedia entry) <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/common-law/Early-statute-law>>.
 6 Dominic O'Sullivan, 'The Nominate Reports (1535-1865)' (2014) *Queensland Legal Yearbook* 90-112, 90 <<https://media.sclqld.org.au/documents/publications/queensland-legal-yearbook/2014/queensland-legal-yearbook.pdf>>.
 7 *Ibid.*

printed reports of decisions in the Royal Courts of Justice in England and Wales.⁸ The type of reports known today as ‘nominate’ or ‘nominative’ reports emerged in approximately 1535 and continued until the establishment of the Incorporated Council for Law Reporting, in 1865. Nominate reports are so called because they are referred to by the name of the person who wrote the reports, and they existed for several centuries, covering the periods of Shakespeare and Henry VIII. Hilary Mantel’s *Wolf Hall* trilogy provides an evocative representation of the state of law in England in the 1500s.⁹

In this period, lawyers were not educated at university, but rather learnt their trade ‘on the job’:

[T]he training of English lawyers centred on the Inns of Court in West London (sometimes called the ‘Third University’ of England). The universities (Oxford and Cambridge) only taught canon law and Roman law, not the English common law (or English statute-law). Those attending the Inns were mostly sons of the gentry. The young men lived at the Inns, where they ate, slept and worked. During the day they would attend court, where they would listen to argument from experienced barristers. The student would take notes in their ‘common place book’, including notes of cases, which they would write up in their chambers in the Inns of Court at night time.¹⁰

Judges, barristers and other court officials also kept their own notes of cases ‘to keep abreast of the law, given the absence of any regular printed reports’.¹¹ For instance,

A lawyer would preserve in his common-place book notes of cases cited by him in an argument, and this would be followed by a memorandum of the case in which they were used. He would also add, from time to time, other cases which he happened to hear or notes of which were shown to him by his professional brethren. If he subsequently attained a judicial station he would of course take notes of the cases argued before him, and, very likely, of cases cited in argument with which he was not already familiar. Such notes were prepared for personal use and without any thought of publication. Their subsequent publication was almost always posthumous.¹²

The decisions of the Court were recorded in the Plea Rolls: ‘Plea rolls commenced in the twelfth century and recorded the outcome of a particular case without any discussion of the issues of the reasons given for a decision.’¹³ However, there was no other written account of the argument and reasons for the decision, therefore these manuscript notes of cases ‘circulated freely’.¹⁴

8 Ibid 90.

9 For a legal theory perspective on the *Wolf Hall* trilogy, see David Kenny, ‘The Human Pared Away: Hilary Mantel’s Thomas Cromwell as an Archetype of Legal Pragmatism’ (2020) *Law & Literature* (advance article, published 21 August 2020).

10 O’Sullivan {n 6} 93.

11 Ibid 91.

12 PW Young and AA Gomez, ‘The Status of Law Reports Produced in England Prior to 1865’ (2013) 87 *Australian Law Journal* 844, 844.

13 John Furlong, ‘Needles and Haystacks: Legal Information Sources in Ireland’ (2001) 29(2) *International Journal of Legal Information* 435-450.

14 O’Sullivan {n 6} 94.

One of the first people to formally publish a book of these case notes was Edmund Plowden. Plowden was an active lawyer in the Middle Temple from 1538 and had written ‘exquisite and elaborate’ case notes, for his own use. The preface of his book, *The Commentaries, or Reports of Edmund Plowden ... Containing Divers Cases upon Matters of Law, Argued and Adjudged in the Several Reigns of King Edward VI, Queen Mary, King and Queen Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth*, records why he allowed his manuscripts to be printed:

The preface states that Plowden found that copies of his reports were circulating and that a printer was about to start publishing them, and out of concern that they would be misreported, he gave his reports to the publisher Totell, who published a first volume in 1571.¹⁵

Plowden was a law reporter in the modern sense of the word. His reports ‘[set] out the facts, the pleadings, the argument, the decision and the reasons (and all with great care and skill).’¹⁶

As printing presses became more widespread and accessible, and as publishers saw the commercial value of printing law reports, more case notes were published. And after 1650, in the wake of the English Civil War, printing restrictions were lifted and a requirement was imposed that all reports should be written in English, rather than Law French, as had previously been the case: ‘This saw an explosion in the production of printed legal literature, including law reports, by publishers wishing to turn a profit.’¹⁷ In fact, after the middle of the 18th century, young barristers would ‘take notes of cases to sell to a law printer, in order to make money, or to raise their profile in the hope of attracting work’.¹⁸

The reports were very popular, not only because this was the only way that lawyers and judges could trace the law, but also, there was very little other legal literature produced at that time.

While law reporting started for practical and individual reasons (that is, it was not mandated by the Crown, the courts or the government), this also meant there was no regulation or control over this type of reporting. There was no systematic method of reporting cases. The law reporters only reported on cases that they were involved in, or that they had heard, so there was no consistent coverage across all courts. Also, the same case could be reported on by two or more reporters, resulting in very differing versions:

In William Blackstone’s *Commentaries* in 1765, he said that the problem was that the task of law reporting was ‘executed by many private and contemporary hands, who, sometimes through haste and inaccuracy, sometimes through mistake and want of skill, have published very crude and imperfect (perhaps contradictory) accounts of one and the same determination’.¹⁹

15 Ibid 97.

16 Ibid 95.

17 Ibid 101.

18 Ibid 92.

19 Roger Derrington, ‘The Modern Authorised Law Reports and Their Digests’ (2014) *Queensland Legal Yearbook* 113, 115 <<https://media.sclqld.org.au/documents/publications/queensland-legal-yearbook/2014/queensland-legal-yearbook.pdf>>.

Some reports were not published until years after they were heard, and in some cases, after the death of the author. Not only did this mean that points of law were not conveyed for a long time, but also that the case notes were not always correctly deciphered, as they would often including abbreviations and comments that only the author could understand:

The reliability of these reports was often seriously affected by the fact that after the compiler's death some servant stole them and sold them to a publisher. However, whether in the possession of a thief or an executor, the manuscript in the compiler's handwriting had to be deciphered, and this was rarely an easy task. Without the compiler's revision of his own work, the final product often suffered.²⁰

An example of such a report series is *Eight centuries of reports: or, eight hundred cases solemnly adjudged in the Exchequer-Chamber, or, upon writs of error. Published originally in French and Latin, by Judge Jenkins. Carefully translated by Theodore Barlow of the Middle-Temple, Esq; With a large Table of the Principal Matters*. Three editions were published between 1734 and 1777. This set of 800 reports is a collection compiled by Judge David Jenkins (1582-1663)²¹ and published in this form many years after his death. This volume is now simply called, in the convention of nominate reports, **Jenkins** (and abbreviated as *Jenk.*). Judge Jenkins collected the reports from centuries of decisions, back to the time of the *Year Books*, and included what he considered significant or leading cases by venerable English judges such as Judge Littleton (1422-1481), Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634) and Sir Henry Hobart (1560-1625), several of whom published their own sets of reports. Jenkins states in the Preface that

[w]hen I had spent much time and pains in considering how I might do most service to all who study the laws of *England*; I could think of nothing more useful than to collect all the scattered resolutions which had been made on the most mature deliberation, and with consummate judgment, by all the judges of *England*, or, which is equal, by the greater part of them; and to publish them, so collected, in one middling volume.²²

This volume reproduces reports of cases from other sources, including other nominate reports, and from centuries before Jenkins' own time, so the date of the case is usually quite different to the date of the publication of the nominate report volume/s.

As noted above, this is the case with many nominate reports – they often report cases not seen first hand, and are based primarily on reports by others, often from hundreds of years earlier. They are often a compilation of what the compiler considers as leading cases of 'practical utility'.

20 Young and Gomez (n 12) 845.

21 Judge Jenkins was convicted of treason and imprisoned for 15 years. He spent much of this time compiling his 800 reports, and writes eloquently in his Preface that 'I have also compiled a book of reports ... after the example of those famous men, *Fitzherbert* and *Lord Broke*, and have brought them down to our times; and have made observations upon all the year-books of our laws, and upon the rules of law: so that the studious reader by their assistance may safely steer through the straits of the law without any danger of striking upon the rocks of error. Amidst the sound of drums and trumpets, surrounded with an odious multitude of *Barbarians*, broken with old age and confinement in prisons, where my fellow subjects grown wild with rage detained me for fifteen years together, I bestowed many watchful hours upon this performance'. David Jenkins, *Eight Centuries of Reports* (Worrall, London, 1734), vi.

22 Jenkins, (n 21) iii.

In 1617, there was an attempt to institute ‘official’ law reporting, by employing professional reporters, appointed and paid for by the Crown. Francis Bacon, as Attorney-general, proposed the idea to King James I:

At some point he wrote to the king expressing the hope that:

[H]is majesty may be pleased to restore the ancient use of reporters, which in former times were persons of great learning which did attend the courts at Westminster, and did carefully and faithfully receive [sic] the rules and judicial resolutions given the king’s courts, and had stipends of the crown for the same: which worthy institution by neglect of time hath been discontinued. It is true that this hath been supplied somewhat of later times by the industry of voluntaries, as chiefly by the worthy endeavours of the Lord Dyer and the Lord Coke. But great judges are unfit persons to be reporters, for they have either too little leisure or too much authority – as may well appear by those two books, whereof that of my Lord Dyer is but a kind of notebook, and those of my Lord Coke’s hold too much *de proprio*.²³

We can see here that the belief that the *Year Books* had been written by official reporters still persisted, although this does not appear to have been the case (as mentioned above). Bacon had an acrimonious relationship with Lord Coke. Not only did Bacon lose his fiancée to the wealthier Coke²⁴, but Bacon criticised Coke for embellishing and extending his law reports, and eventually persuaded the King to have him dismissed as Chief Justice.²⁵ With only two official law reporters appointed to report on all cases in all courts at Westminster, and paid a meagrely wage, the endeavour did not last long²⁶, and once again, law reporting fell back to private practitioners to publish their own case notes.

In the late 1700s, there was another attempt at formalising ‘authorised’ reporting, whereby courts would only accept certain nominate reports:

They were the reports of the authorised reporters, sometimes referred to as the ‘Children of Privilege’, because their reports enjoyed the privilege of ‘exclusive citation’ in the courts in which they were appointed. They were known to and approved of by the judges of the court, they were given free access to the papers needed for the preparation of the reports, and the judges often revised the reports of their judgments. Usually, there were two authorised reporters in each court and they would check each other’s work. When it became necessary for a reporter to be replaced, the replacement would have to be approved by the reporter who was departing and by the judge of the relevant court. The reporters were relatively well paid, and consequently this work was undertaken by the better lawyers of the day.²⁷

23 Baker (n 3) 216.

24 Gareth H Jones, ‘Sir Edward Coke’, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Encyclopedia entry) <<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Edward-Coke>>.

25 Baker (n 3) 215.

26 Ibid 218.

27 Derrington (n 19) 115.

However, even under these circumstances, the reporting process was slow and expensive, and so eventually ceased.²⁸

As the years progressed, litigation in the Courts increased and the number of different nominate reports expanded. This made it increasingly difficult for the legal profession to have clear knowledge of the law as it developed. This was also affected by the long delay in publishing reports, with no obligation on reporters to report within a particular time frame, and any sense of continuity in reporting: 'if a reporter died, as he would usually be a few years behind in his reports, it would be the result that a couple of years of decisions would simply not be reported'.²⁹ Also, on the commercial side, poor quality reports were cheaper to publish than the 'authorised' ones, and publishers often randomly included additional cases to bolster the physical size of the volumes, with little or no added value.³⁰

Again, it was not the government, the parliament or the Crown who resolved this issue, but rather the practitioners who had the most need of authoritative, consistent and regular law reporting. After numerous reports, submissions and suggestions for a government-controlled law reporting body that came to nothing, in 1865, the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting (ICLR) was established, to be managed by the Bar and supported by judges.³¹

3. Nominate Reports in Other Jurisdictions

Several other common law jurisdictions followed the nominate tradition of the English reports. In Scotland, individual lawyers wrote and published reports from the Court of Session and appeals to the House of Lords, and these reports were cited by the names of the principal reporters until 1906.³² In Ireland, a number of lawyers published cases, although they seemed to be focused on one court only and there was only one reporter at a time, which indicates some kind of organisation.³³

In the United States, law reports in both the federal and state jurisdictions also began as 'nominate' reports:

The reporters who arranged for their publication functioned as individual proprietors, seeking recompense from the sale of their volumes to the bar and the general public. Although the early reports were issued with Court approval and there is evidence that William Cranch, the second reporter, had an appointment from the Supreme Court as its reporter, that position did not become official until 1817 when Congress authorized the Court to appoint a reporter, with an annual salary.³⁴

28 O'Sullivan (n 6) 109.

29 Derrington (n 19) 116.

30 Ibid 118.

31 Derrington (n 19) 120.

32 Kenneth Reid and Reinhard Zimmerman, *A history of private law in Scotland* (Oxford University Press, 2000), lvii.

33 Charles Carroll Soule, *Lawyer's Reference Manual of Law Books and Citations* (Boston, 1883).

34 Morris L Cohen and Sharon Hamby O'Connor, *A Guide to the Early Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States* (1995) 2.

According to Peoples:

Early American court decisions were not published. American lawyers and judges relied upon English cases as precedent. After the Revolutionary war, the need for uniquely American jurisprudence led to the publication of the first volume of American decisions in 1789. In sharp contrast to the oral tradition followed in England, American judges have almost always produced their own written opinions; however, many early American reporters followed the English tradition of reporting from their notes and observations instead of reprinting the written opinion of the court. By the start of the twentieth century, reporters' duties shifted to merely obtaining written opinions produced by the court and publishing them. In contrast to the UK, official reporters were appointed at the federal and state levels in the United States as early as 1821.³⁵

In Canada, while the report series took the form of nominate reports, the Law Society of Upper Canada initiated the reporting of King's Bench cases and funded the reporters' salaries.³⁶

In Australia, several nominate series are still known today, mostly produced by eminent and respected lawyers of the two largest colonies, New South Wales and Victoria:

- Legge's Supreme Court Cases (1825-1862)
- Knox's New South Wales Supreme Court Reports (1873-1877)
- Dowling's Select cases (1828-1844)
- Wyatt & Webb's reports (1861-1863)
- Wyatt, Webb and a'Beckett's Reports (1864-1869)

None of the Australian nominate series lasted long, as most jurisdictions moved towards a centralised system, forming councils of law reporting, often based on the ICLR model.

4. Using Nominate Reports Today

In spite of the issues of accuracy and reliability of nominate reports discussed above, many judgments from this period are still cited today. A survey of six-volume sequences of four sets of modern Australian authorised law reports (2010-2012) found that 723 historic cases were cited and 295 of those were from the period 1500-1864 (the period of the nominate reports): this 'demonstrates that modern Australian courts continue to obtain useful guidance from caselaw which is more than a century old'.³⁷

As librarians, we can be asked to find cases from the nominate reports period. Sometimes it can be difficult to identify and locate these reports, especially when it is something we may not have to do often. The next part of this article will look at how to interpret citations and find nominate reports.

35 Peoples (n 1) 317-18.

36 Christopher Moore, *The Law Society of Upper Canada and Ontario's Lawyers, 1797-1997* (University of Toronto Press, 1997) 67.

37 John McKenna, 'The Modern Use of Legal History' (2014) *Queensland Legal Yearbook* 74-89, 76 <<https://media.sclqld.org.au/documents/publications/queensland-legal-yearbook/2014/queensland-legal-yearbook.pdf>>.

Part B – Finding Nominate Reports

5. Lists of Nominate Reports

Various publications print lists of all the nominate reports in a particular jurisdiction. One book that lists all nominates in England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, the ‘colonies’ and the United States is John William Wallace, *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882).

Some libraries, such as the High Court of Australia, are lucky enough to have access to many individual nominate report series in both print and online. However, if you do not have access to such collections, individual nominate reports are often difficult to find.

6. Reprinting of Nominate Reports

Many individual nominate report series have been conveniently collected together and reprinted as sets in, for example, the well known *English Reports*. Such reprinted sets are more readily available in many libraries in print and also online.



Moore's Reports. Photography by Simon Blight, High Court of Australia Library

7. Deciphering a citation

Firstly, you need to work out the title of the report series you are looking for.

Example: you are asked to find *Bell v Jutting* 1 Moo C.P. 155

Nominate reports almost invariably use abbreviated titles, and often two or more abbreviations for the same title. So how do you find out what ‘Moo C.P.’ is?

A good way to identify alternative abbreviations for the nominate reports of all jurisdictions is to use the freely available Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations at <http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/>. Use the ‘Search by Abbreviation’ box to find the full title. In our simple example, ‘Moo C.P.’ is *Moore’s Common Pleas Reports*.

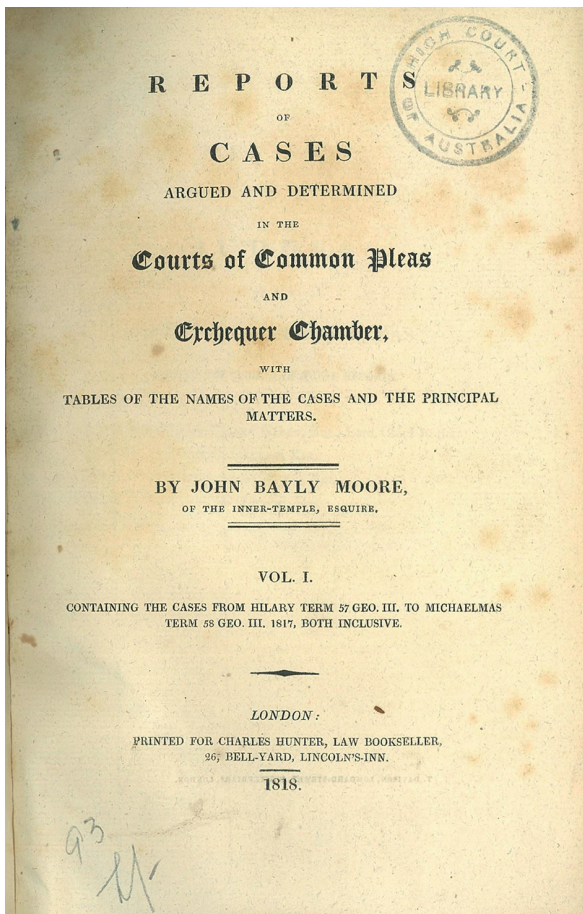
You can also do the reverse in the Cardiff Index and use the ‘Search by Title’ search box to add the full name to find abbreviations – for example, a search on ‘Moore’ finds the abbreviations used in

the various nominate reports by reporters called Moore and provides preferred and alternative abbreviations. The ‘Moo’ we want is *Moore’s Common Pleas Reports*.

Although this is the name the report series is commonly known by, the full title of the report series is *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber with Tables of the Names of the Cases and Principal Matters*, as shown in the photo below. In a catalogue search, you may find the series using the commonly known *Moore’s Common Pleas Reports*, or the longer title, or both.

Even more comprehensive coverage of the abbreviations is the print book by Donald Raistrick, *Index to Legal Citations and Abbreviations* (Sweet & Maxwell, 4th ed, 2013)³⁸ which includes all possible permutations of abbreviations.

If you don’t have access to the individual nominate reports series, the next step is to see if it has been published in one of the reprinted sets, such as the *English Reports*.



Photography by Simon Blight,
High Court of Australia Library

³⁸ Editor’s note: We showcase this book in the ‘Shelf Awareness’ column in this issue of the *ALL*.

8. English Nominate Reports

A comprehensive and authoritative list of all English nominate reports is found in Wallace.³⁹

Many of these individual nominates have been collected together and reprinted as sets, the principal of which are the well known *English Reports* and the perhaps lesser known *Revised Reports*.

8.1. The English Reports

Abbreviation: ER

Over 100,000 cases in 275 separate sets of nominate reports were reproduced as the *English Reports*.⁴⁰ This 176 volume set plus two volumes of indexes were published between 1900 and 1932 by Stevens and Sons in London, and William Green & Sons in Edinburgh. It contains cases decided between 1220 and June 1873.



Volumes of English Reports. Photography by Simon Blight, High Court of Australia Library

39 John William Wallace, 'A Chronological List of English Reports in the Different Courts after the American Revolution, AD 1776' in *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882) 525-546.

40 According to the Publisher's Preface to the Index of Cases volume of the *English Reports* (pages vii-viii), sole credit for the gargantuan task of compiling the *English Reports* 'must be given to the late Mr Charles Edward Green, Law Publisher, Edinburgh, who died in 1920, and so did not live to see the fruition of this great venture'.

A parallel citation looks like: *Shelley's Case* (1794) 3 Dy 373; 73 ER 838.

Arrangement: The *English Reports* as published are not arranged chronologically or by nominate report series – they are arranged by court and cover the period indicated in parentheses:

- vols 1-11: House of Lords (1694-1865)
- vols 12-20: Privy Council (including Indian Appeals) (1809-1873)
- vols 21-47: Chancery (including Collateral Reports) (1557-1865)
- vol 48-55: Rolls Court (1829-1865)
- vol 56-71: Vice Chancellors' Courts (1815-1865)
- vol 72-122: King's Bench (1378-1865)
- vol 123-144: Common Pleas (1486-1865)
- vol 145-160: Exchequer (1220-1865)
- vol 161-167: Ecclesiastical (1752-1857), Admiralty (1776-1840), and Probate and Divorce (1858-1865)
- vol 168-169: Crown cases (1743-1865)
- vol 170-176: Nisi Prius (1688-1867)
- 177-178: Index volumes

The index volumes comprise:

- a) A very useful Index Chart that lists the nominate reports alphabetically and cross-references the particular nominate report to a volume in the *English Reports*. **We reproduce this chart at the end of this article as Appendix A because it is not readily available on open access.**
- b) An Index of Cases, arranged alphabetically. Note that some cases do not have names – for example cases in *Benloe* (vol 73 ER). These are arranged in the Index under 'Term Cases – unnamed'. Note also that there are often several variant spellings of a party name in the different nominate reports – so *Astree* is also found as *Astrey* and *Astry*. It is only listed once in the Index. The Index often lists the same case reported in different reports – for example *Lake's Case* is reported in *Leonard*, *Littleton* and *Price*. It is often useful to look at all reports of the decision, which can vary wildly.

Each volume also has its own index and this also lists anonymous cases.

Within each volume of the *English Reports*, you will see two sets of page numbering: the original numbering from the nominate report, as well as page numbers for the *English Reports* themselves. For example, *The Marquis of Winchester's Case* from 1583 was first published in volume 3 of what is now known as *Coke's Reports* (abbreviated as *Co Rep*)⁴¹ beginning at page 1a. It is reproduced

41 This third volume was edited and published in 1826 with the title 'The THIRD PART of the REPORTS of SIR EDWARD COKE, Knt., Her Majesty's Attorney-General, of divers RESOLUTIONS and JUDGMENTS given with great deliberation, by the most reverend Judges and Sages of the Law, of CASES and MATTERS IN LAW which were never Resolved or Adjudged before: and the REASONS and CAUSES of the said Resolutions and Judgments, during the most happy Reign of the Most Illustrious and Renowned Queen Elizabeth, the Fountain of all Justice, and Life of the Law. With NOTES and REFERENCES, by JOHN HENRY THOMAS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1826'.

in volume 76 of the *English Reports*, beginning at page 621. So the top of the second page of the reports looks thus:



622 is the *English Report* pagination, and 1b is the *Co Rep* pagination. Within the *English Report* report, page numbers of the nominate report are included throughout in bold type in square brackets.

8.1.1. Finding the English Reports

The *English Reports* are available in print in many large law libraries, such as those in universities and courts. The full set is also available online in the following databases:

1. HeinOnline – subscription database. The English Reports are located in the ‘Selden Society Publications and the History of Early English Law’ collection, within a collection called ‘English Reports’. Please be aware that this ‘English Reports’ collection in HeinOnline does not mean THE *English Reports*, but is simply the title of a collection of cases from England. You need to click on the ‘**English Reports, Full Reprint (1220-1867)**’ tab within the English Reports collection. Confusing!
The big advantage of the HeinOnline collection is that it contains PDF replicas of the printed *English Reports*, and includes the Indexes, which are invaluable finding aids.
2. Justis VLex – subscription database.
3. CommonLII – freely available database at <http://www.commonlii.org/uk/cases/EngR/>.

Justis and CommonLII arrange the *English Reports* quite differently to the original print and HeinOnline replicas. They are arranged by year of decision (ie: not the year of the publication of the nominate report). So the *English Report* volumes (and the sets of nominate reports they contain) are scattered throughout this collection, particularly if the nominate reports cover a large timeframe. For example, *Jenkins* covers 1220-1623.

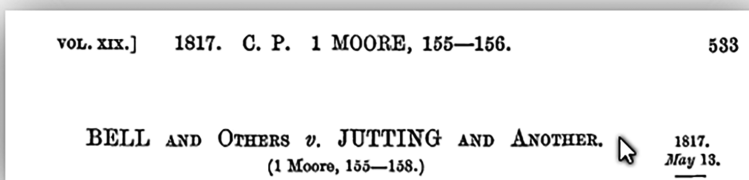
This arrangement is useful IF you know the year of the decision. The databases can be searched by party name or nominate report or *English Report* citation, but given the variant spellings of names and that many cases are unnamed, this is of limited use unless you have an exact citation. Even then citations vary. Most importantly, neither of these databases include the Index Chart or Index of Cases, which are crucial finding aids. While it is very useful to have the *English Reports* freely available on CommonLII, access to the Indexes makes finding cases so much easier. So we advise that if you have access to the *English Reports* on HeinOnline, use this database. If you only have access to the *English Reports* on CommonLII, use the Index Chart we have included at the end of this article, but this is still of limited use without access to the full Index of Cases.

8.2. The Revised Reports

Abbreviation: RR

The full title of the *Revised Reports* is *Revised Reports: Being a Republication of Such Cases in the English Courts of Common Law and Equity, from the Year 1785, as Are Still of Practical Utility*. This series was published between 1891 and 1917 and only includes cases decided between 1785 and 1866. This 149 volume set includes many nominate reports that are not reprinted in the *English Reports*.

A parallel citation looks like *Bell v Jutting* (1817) 1 Moo C.P. 155; 29 RR 533



Arrangement: The *Revised Reports* are arranged chronologically. Some nominate reports span many years of cases, so may be spread throughout several volumes of the *Revised Reports*.



Volumes of Revised Reports. Photography by Simon Blight, High Court of Australia Library

8.2.1. Finding the Revised Reports

The *Revised Reports* are not as readily available in print in libraries as the *English Reports* and are not freely available online. They are reproduced on HeinOnline in the ‘Revised Reports, Statutes, and Cases’ collection within the *Selden Society Publications and the History of Early English Law* collection. Click on the ‘R’ and then scroll to *Revised Reports*. Included are extensive indexes, which contain not only three volumes of indexes of cases covering 1785-1816, 1785-1826 and 1785-1945, but abbreviations and forms of citation used in the Reports.

There are two volumes of separate Index-Digests, arranged alphabetically by subject, and a volume of Tables, containing a complete list of cases in all 149 volumes, arranged alphabetically by party name and providing cross reference from the nominate report citations to the *Revised Report* citations.

There are also Tables of Comparative Reference in many of the volumes: these list alphabetically the nominate reports and in which volumes of the *Revised Reports* they are reprinted. **We have reproduced the Table from volume 149 at the end of this article as Appendix B.**

8.3. Deciphering a citation and finding other nominate report versions

Example:

Shelley’s Case, cited as (1220-1623) Jenk 249; 145 E.R. 176 (B).

This appears in the *English Reports* on CommonLII as a case from 1220, which appears to be clearly incorrect. ‘Jenk’ is *Jenkins*, covering the period 1220-1623. (B) refers to its position on page 176 – it is the second report on this page.

The heading for this case on page 249 Jenk / 176 ER is:

Case XL., 21 El. 1 Co. 88, *Shelley’s Case*. Dyer, 373. Common Recovery, Estates,
Discent, Relation. 1 Co 93b
[S.C 1 Co. Rep. 88(b); 76 E. R. 199 (with note)]

Deciphering the citation

- Case XL is the case number in *Jenk*.
- 21 El is the regnal year ie: the 21st year of the reign of Elizabeth I, which is 1579. This is the year the case was decided in the King’s Bench.
- Dyer 373 refers to the case being also reported in another nominate report volume by *Dyer* – also abbreviated as *Dy*. The case is in vol 3 of *Dyer*, at page 373 b.
- ‘Common Recovery, Estates, Discent, Relation’ refers to the subject matter of the case. It is on recovery in relation to a lease.
- 1 Co 93b is a reference to a report of a subsequent case between the same parties in *Coke* ie: 1 Co. Rep 93b; 76 ER 206. This case is known as *Wolfe v Shelley* and was heard in the Trinity Term of 23 Eliz ie: 1581.
- 1 Co. 88 is a citation to *Shelley’s Case* as reported by *Coke* ie: 1 Co Rep 88; 76 ER 199.

Finding other reports of this case

Apart from the reports noted in the *Jenk* report ie: *Coke* and *Dyer*, the Index of Cases on HeinOnline lists another nominate report: *Moore (Kings Bench)* (Moo KB 137; 72 ER 490). This report is in Law French and appears to be reporting on the later case reported in 1 Co Rep 93b.

It is very worthwhile to explore the various reports on the same case. For example, the report of *Shelley's Case* by *Jenkins* and *Dyer* are very brief. The reports by *Coke* are lengthy, detailed and scholarly.

Finding the full title of an abbreviation

The Index Chart appended to this article lists the most common and preferred abbreviations of the nominate reports republished in the *English Reports*, but these vary and there can be many abbreviations used. As noted above, the freely available online Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations at <http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/> is a useful tool. Raistrick's *Index to Legal Citations and Abbreviations* (Sweet & Maxwell, 4th ed, 2013) includes all possible permutations of abbreviations and also very usefully notes which volume of the *English Reports* or *Revised Reports* contains the nominate report volumes. For example, looking up 'Moo.' tells you that this is the abbreviation of *Francis Moore's King's Bench Reports*, and that they are in volume 72 of the *English Reports* (ERs), and the abbreviation of *J.B Moore's Common Pleas Reports*, contained in volumes 19-29 of the *Revised Reports* (RRs).

9. Scottish Nominate Reports

A comprehensive and authoritative list of all Scottish nominate reports is found in Wallace.⁴² Some Scottish nominate reports are available on Westlaw UK – for example *Dunlop*. The reports are not PDF replicas of the original reports. Many Scottish nominate reports have, like their English nominates, been republished in series that include several nominate report series. These series are:

9.1. Scots Revised Reports: Court of Session

The *Scots Revised Reports: Court of Session* was published in three series between 1900 and 1906 and incorporates Scottish nominate reports published between 1821 and 1873.

- The First series (1900-1901) comprises 6 volumes containing *Shaw* vols 1-16 (1821-1838)
- The Second series (1901-1905) comprises 13 volumes containing *Dunlop* vols 1-24 (1838-1862). The full title is *Dunlop, Bell & Murray's Reports, Second Series Session Cases*, and the preferred abbreviation is D.
- The Third series (1902-1906) comprises 11 volumes containing *Macpherson* vols 1-11 (1862-1873).

⁴² John William Wallace, 'A Chronological List of Reports in the Scotch Courts' in *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882) 552-555.

9.2. Scots Revised Reports: House of Lords Series

This set of 10 volumes was published between 1898 and 1900 and incorporates Scottish nominate reports of appeals to the House of Lords published between 1707 and 1865.

- Vol 1 (1707-1797) contains:
 - *Robertson's Reports* (Robertson) 1 volume 1709-1727
 - *Paton's Scotch Appeals, House of Lords* (Paton) volumes I, II and III 1726-1797
- Vol 2 (1797-1821) contains *Paton's Scotch Appeals, House of Lords* (Paton) volumes IV, V and VI 1797-1821
- Vol 3 (1813-1821) contains:
 - *Dow's House of Lords Cases* (Dow) volumes I-VI 1812-1818
 - *Bligh's House of Lords Reports* (Bligh) volumes I-III 1819-1821
- Vol 4 (1821-1827) contains:
 - *Shaw's Scotch Appeal Cases* (Shaw) volumes I-II 1821-1824
 - *Wilson & Shaw's Appeal Cases, House of Lords* (WS) volumes I and II 1825-1827
- Vol 5 contains *Wilson & Shaw's Appeal Cases, House of Lords* (WS) volumes III, IV and V 1828-1831
- Vol 6 contains:
 - *Wilson & Shaw's Appeal Cases, House of Lords* (WS) volumes VI and VII 1832-1834
 - *Shaw & Maclean's Scotch Appeal Cases* (SM) volumes I and II 1835-1837
- Vol 7 contains:
 - *Shaw & Maclean's Scotch Appeal Cases* (SM) volume III 1838
 - *Maclean & Robinson's Appeal Cases* (MacRob) 1 volume 1839
 - *Robinson's Scotch Appeal Cases* (Rob) volumes I & II 1840-1841
- Vol 8 contains *Bell's House of Lords Appeal Cases* (Bell) volumes I-VI 1842-1849
- Vol 9 contains:
 - *Bell's House of Lords Appeal Cases* (Bell) volume VII 1850
 - *Macqueen's Scotch Appeal Cases* (Macqueen) volumes I and II 1850-1857
- Vol 10 contains *Macqueen's Scotch Appeal Cases* (Macqueen) volumes III and IV 1857-1865.

9.2.1. Finding the Scots Revised Reports

Some libraries have both sets of the *Scots Revised Reports* in print. HeinOnline has the full set of both the Court of Session and House of Lords Series– available as PDF replicas of the original *Scots Revised Reports*. These are located in the 'Scottish Legal History: Featuring Publications of the Stair Society' collection.

BAILII's freely available Historic Scottish Law Reports <https://www.bailii.org/scot/cases/HSLR.html> includes many nominate reports, including many that have been reprinted in the *Scots Revised Reports*:

- some, but not all of the nominate report decisions republished in the Court of Session *Revised Reports* – for example *Shaw's Session Cases* ('Shaw') only contains cases from volumes 13 and 16.
- All the nominate report decisions republished in the House of Lords *Revised Reports*.

Note however, that the BAILII versions are not taken from the *Scots Revised Reports* – they cite only to the nominate reports themselves. The BAILII reports are not arranged in volumes as in the *Scots Revised Reports*: they are arranged by court and then by year of decision. Many are in html only and are not PDF replicas or either the original nominate or *Scots Revised Reports* versions.

The individual cases are also discoverable in normal case searches.

Note that apart from the nominate reports that are reproduced in the *Scots Revised Reports*, BAILLI's database of historic Scottish law reports is predominantly devised from Morison's Dictionary of Decisions (Court of Session) 1540-1808. BAILLI thus includes nominate report series, such as *Paterson's Scotch Appeals* (Paterson) Vols 1-2 1851-1873, that are not contained in the *Scots Revised Reports*.

10. Irish Nominate Reports

The reports we now call nominate reports were published between 1766 and 1859.

Between 1838 and 1866, report series such as *Irish Equity and Irish Law* (1838-1850) and *Irish Common Law and Irish Chancery* (1850-1866) emerged, overlapping with the nominate reports.

Finally, in 1866, reports from Irish courts began being published under the authority of the newly created Council of Law Reporting in Ireland, now the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for Ireland.

A comprehensive and authoritative list of the Irish nominate reports is found in Wallace.⁴³ A useful and also quite comprehensive list is also freely available on the Family Search Ireland Law Libraries webpage⁴⁴ (a little surprising, as this is a genealogy site, not a legal site). This webpage lists all Irish reports (nominate and others) and also handy indexes to the reports. The reports are arranged by both Wallace and the webpage by court. Within these headings the reports are listed by name of reporter – for example *Drury and Walsh*.

- Appeals and Writs of Error: covering the years 1784-1796
- Chancery: covering the years 1766-1791; 1802-1846; and 1850-1859
- Circuit Courts: covering the years 1837-1846
- Common Law Court: covering the years 1604-1612; 1827-1831; and 1850-1879
- Crown Court: covering the years 1767; and 1822-1840
- Ecclesiastical courts: covering the years 1608-1843
- Exchequer and Common Pleas: covering the years 1792-1793; 1817; 1830-1842; 1858-1859; and 1868-1869
- King's/Queen's Bench: covering the years 1604-1612; 1786-1788; 1793-1795; 1798-1834; 1838-1842; and 1846-1848

43 John William Wallace, 'A Chronological List of Reports in the Irish Courts' in *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882) 547-551.

44 <https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ireland_Law_Libraries>.

10.1. Finding Irish nominate reports

Unlike their English and Scottish counterparts, Irish nominate reports have *not* been republished in conveniently accessible sets. They are thus scattered throughout print and online collections.

Most reports listed on the Family Search Ireland Law Libraries page⁴⁵ indicate Irish law library print holdings, and also links to any that are freely available in full text on Google Books. A search of TROVE will find print holdings in Australian libraries.

11. Canadian Nominate Reports

The early Canadian reports were modelled on English reports. There were several nominate report series from Upper Canada (now Ontario), Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as nominate reports covering individual courts or types of cases such as Chancery / Equity, from the early 1800s until 1880. The earliest in Upper Canada (now Ontario) was *Taylor's King's Bench Reports* (1823-1827), but by the mid-1800s Upper Canada had moved to law reports that were specific to the court or type of case and not the reporter – for example the *King's Bench Reports*. In Lower Canada, the only nominate report series is *Stuart's Lower Canada Reports* K.B. 1810-1834.

A comprehensive and authoritative list of all Canadian nominate reports is contained in Wallace.⁴⁶

Canadian nominate reports have not been collected and reprinted into sets, so to find print reports, catalogues need to be searched for the nominate report title – for example *Taylor's King's Bench Reports* (or its alternative titles: *Upper Canada King's Bench Reports (Taylor)* or *Taylor's Upper Canada King's Bench Reports*; or its full title: *Reports of cases decided in the Court of King's Bench, of Upper Canada. By Thomas Taylor ... Containing the cases determined from Trinity term 4 Geo. IV., to Trinity term 8 Geo. IV. [1823-1827]; with a table of the names of cases argued, and digest of the principal matters*).

Some of Canada's nominate reports are available in full text online on open access on the Osgoode Hall Law School's digital commons site. See the full list of reports at <https://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/lawreports/>. Complete sets of full text nominate reports on this site include *Taylor's Upper Canada King's Bench Reports* 1824-1828, *Draper's Upper Canada King's Bench Reports* 1829-1831, *Grant's Upper Canada Chancery Cases* 1849-1882 and *Hodgins' Election Cases* 1871-1878.

12. United States Nominative Reports

The early Supreme Court Reports were named like the UK nominate reports, but are more commonly called nominative reports. These reports were named for the clerk who compiled them. U.S. Reports at both the federal and state levels include the content from these nominative reporters.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ John William Wallace, 'A Chronological List of English Reports in the Different Courts after the American Revolution, AD 1776' in *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882) 556-558.

At the federal Supreme Court level, the nominative reports are published as part of the official *United States Reports* volumes 1-90. They were published between 1790 and 1876, and cover the period 1754-1875. After 1874, the reports of cases in the US Supreme Court were officially entitled *United States Reports* rather than the name of the reporter, and although a reporter continued to be named on the title page, the series is no longer known by this name. The nominative reports comprise:

- Dallas – volumes I-IV, years covered 1754-1806 (US Reports volumes 1-4)
- Cranch – volumes I-IX, years covered 1801-1815 (US Reports volumes 5-13)
- Wheaton – volumes I-XII, years covered 1816-1827 (US Reports volumes 14-25)
- Peters – volumes I-XVI, years covered 1827-1842 (US Reports volumes 26-41)
- Howard – volumes I-XXIV, years covered 1843-1860 (US Reports volumes 42-65)
- Black – volumes I-II, years covered 1861-1862 (US Reports volumes 66-67)
- Wallace – volumes I-XXIII, years covered 1863-1874 (US Reports volumes 68-90)
- United States Supreme Court Reports (Otto)⁴⁷ – volumes I-XVII, years covered 1875-1882 (US Reports volumes)

A parallel citation would look like *Matthews v Zane's Lessee* 9 US (5 Cranch) 92 (1809). Note that the pagination for both *Cranch* and the US Reports is the same because these reports are not republished.

12.1. Finding US Supreme Court nominative reports

The early reports are available online on:

- HeinOnline, in the US Supreme Court Library > Official Reports > US Reports collection
- Open access in the Library of Congress US Reports collection at <https://www.loc.gov/collections/united-states-reports/>

To see a chronological list of reports, select 'Date (oldest first)' in the *Select* box.

Both HeinOnline and the Library of Congress contain PDF replicas of the original reports.

A handy tool to translate a citation from a nominate report to a volume of the US Reports is available at <https://www.mass.gov/guides/early-us-reports-citation-conversion>.

For other federal level nominative reports, see a comprehensive list in Wallace.⁴⁸

47 The first reporter of the official United States Reports is William T Otto, who reported 17 volumes of cases, from 1875 to 1882. Otto is not usually included in the nominative reports – we have included this series because it has its own numbered volumes. After Otto, the reports are only numbered by US Report number.

48 John William Wallace, 'American Reports' in *Reporters Arranged & Characterized with Incidental Remarks* (Soule and Bugbee, 4th ed, 1882) 562-570.

12.2. Finding State nominative reports

Many state nominative reports have been reprinted as part of the state's official report series, such as the *Alabama Reports*.⁴⁹

A comprehensive and authoritative list of all US State nominate reports is contained in Wallace.⁵⁰

13. Citing nominate reports in AGLC compliant style

The Australian Guide to Legal Citation (AGLC) rarely allows for the use of parallel citations (ie: two or more citations to the same case) but in the case of citing nominate reports, AGLC not only permits the use of parallel citations, it prescribes the use. To cite nominate reports, always use parallel citations where possible. Most readers do not have access to the original reports and must rely on the reproductions in, for example, the *English Reports*, so it is necessary to provide this additional citation in order to find the report.

A parallel citation from the English nominate reports will look like: ***Down v Hopkins* (1524) 4 Co Rep 29; 76 ER 954** (volume 4 in *Coke*, page 29; volume 76 in the *English Reports*, page 954). AGLC prescribes the use of the *English Reports* in preference to the *Revised Reports* – see rule 24.1.3 in AGLC4.

49 We have compiled a complete list of US state nominative reports and the state report series volumes containing them. We will include this list in the next issue of the *ALL*.

50 Wallace (n 48) 570-591.

Appendix A

English Nominate Reports and where to find them in the *English Reports*
Index Chart (taken from volume 177 of the *English Reports*)

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Acton, 1 & 2	Acton or Act.	1809-1811	12	P.C.
Addams, 1-3	Add.	1822-1826	162	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Adolphus & Ellis, 1	Ad. & E.	1834-1840	110	K.B.
Adolphus & Ellis, 10-12	Ad. & E.	1834-1840	113	K.B.
Adolphus & Ellis, 2-5	Ad. & E.	1834-1840	111	K.B.
Adolphus & Ellis, 6-9	Ad. & E.	1834-1840	112	K.B.
Aleyn	Al.	1646-1649	82	K.B.
Ambler	Amb.	1737-1784	27	Ch.
Anderson, 1 & 2	And.	1534-1605	123	C.P.
Andrews	Andr.	1738-1739	95	K.B.
Anstruther, 1-3	Anst.	1792-1797	145	Ex.
Atkyns, 1-3	Atk.	1736-1755	26	Ch.
Barnardiston, Chancery	Barn. C.	1740-1741	27	Ch.
Barnardiston, K.B., 1 & 2	Barn. K.B.	1726-1735	94	K.B.
Barnes	Barnes.	1732-1760	94	K.B.
Barnewall & Adolphus, 1 & 2	B. & Ad./ Barn. & Adol.	1830-1834	109	K.B.
Barnewall & Adolphus, 3-5	B. & Ad./ Barn. & Adol.	1830-1834	110	K.B.
Barnewall & Alderson, 1-5	B. & A./ Barn. & Ald.	1817-1822	106	K.B.

⁵¹ Note that this is not necessarily the period of cases covered. So for example, a case decided in 1220 can be reported in a nominate report covering the period 1572-1616.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Barnewall & Cresswell, 1-4	B. & C./ Barn. & Cress.	1822-1830	107	K.B.
Barnewall & Cresswell, 5-8	B. & C./ Barn. & Cress.	1822-1830	108	K.B.
Barnewall & Cresswell, 9-10	B. & C./ Barn. & Cress.	1822-1830	109	K.B.
Beavan, 1 & 2	Beav.	1838-1866	48	Rolls.
Beavan, 13-17	Beav.	1838-1866	51	Rolls.
Beavan, 18-22	Beav.	1838-1866	52	Rolls.
Beavan, 23-26	Beav.	1838-1866	53	Rolls.
Beavan, 27-31	Beav.	1838-1866	54	Rolls.
Beavan, 3-7	Beav.	1838-1866	49	Rolls.
Beavan, 32-36	Beav.	1838-1866	55	Rolls.
Beavan, 8-12	Beav.	1838-1866	50	Rolls.
Bell	Bell.	1858-1860	169	Crown.
Bellewe	Bel.	1378-1400	72	K.B.
Benloe	Benl.	1531-1628	73	K.B.
Benloe & Dalison	Ben. & D.	1486-1580	123	C.P.
Best & Smith, 1 & 2	B. & S.	1861-1865	121	K.B.
Best & Smith, 3-6	B. & S.	1861-1865	122	K.B.
Bingham, 1-6	Bing.	1822-1834	130	C.P.
Bingham, 2-5	Bing. N.C.	1834-1840	132	C.P.
Bingham, 7-10	Bing.	1822-1834	131	C.P.
Bingham, N.C., 1	Bing. N.C.	1834-1840	131	C.P.
Bingham, N.C., 6	Bing. N.C.	1834-1840	133	C.P.
Blackstone, H., 1 & 2	Bl. H.	1788-1796	126	C.P.
Blackstone, W., 1 & 2	Bl. W./Black. W.	1746-1780	96	K.B.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Bligh, 1-4	Bli.	1819-1821	4	H.L.
Blight, New Series, 1-3	Bli. N.S.	1827-1837	4	H.L.
Blight, New Series, 10 & 11	Bli. N.S.	1827-1837	6	H.L.
Blight, New Series, 4-9	Bli. N.S.	1827-1937	5	H.L.
Bosanquet & Puller, 1 & 2	B. & P., or Bos. & Pul.	1796-1804	126	C.P.
Bosanquet & Puller, 1 & 2	B. & P., or Bos. & Pul.	1796-1804	127	C.P.
Bosanquet & Puller, N.R., 1 & 2	B. & P. N.R. or Bos. & Pul. N.R.	1804-1807	127	C.P.
Bridgman, Sir J.	Bridg. J.	1613-1621	123	C.P.
Bridgman, Sir O.	Bridg. O.	1660-1667	124	C.P.
Broderip & Bingham, 1-3	Br. & B.	1819-1822	129	C.P.
Brook's New Cases	B.N.C.	1515-1558	73	K.B.
Brown's Chancery Cases (by Belt), 1	Bro. C.C.	1778-1794	28	Ch.
Brown's Chancery Cases (by Belt), 2-4	Bro. C.C.	1778-1794	29	Ch.
Brown's Parliament Cases, 1-3	Bro. P.C.	1702-1800	1	H.L.
Brown's Parliament Cases, 4-6	Bro. P.C.	1702-1800	2	H.L.
Brown's Parliament Cases, 7 & 8	Bro. P.C.	1702-1800	3	H.L.
Browning & Lushington	Br. & Lush.	1863-1865	167	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Brownlow & Goldsborough, 1 & 2	Brownl.	1569-1624	123	C.P.
Bulstrode, 1 & 2	Bulst.	1610-1625	80	K.B.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Bulstrode, 3	Bulst.	1610-1625	81	K.B.
Bunbury	Bunb.	1713-1741	145	Ex.
Burrell	Burrell.	1584-1774	167	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Burrow, 1-3	Burr.	1757-1771	97	K.B.
Burrow, 4 & 5	Burr.	1757-1771	98	K.B.
C. Robinson, 1-6	C.Rob.	1798-1808	165	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Calthorpe	Calth.	1600-1618	80	K.B.
Campbell, 1-3	Camp.	1808-1816	170	N.P.
Campbell, 4	Camp.	1808-1816	171	N.P.
Carrington & Kirwan, 1	Car. & K.	1843-1850	174	N.P.
Carrington & Kirwan, 2, 3	Car. & K.	1843-1850	175	N.P.
Carrington & Marshman	Car. & M.	1840-1842	174	N.P.
Carrington & Payne, 1	Car. & P.	1823-1841	171	N.P.
Carrington & Payne, 2-6	Car. & P.	1823-1841	172	N.P.
Carrington & Payne, 7-9	Car. & P.	1823-1841	173	N.P.
Carter	Cart.	1664-1676	124	C.P.
Carthew	Carth.	1686-1701	90	K.B.
Cary	Cary.	1557-1604	21	Ch.
Cases in Chancery, 1-3	Ch. Ca. or Chan. Cas.	1660-1698	22	Ch.
Cases temp. Hardwicke	Cas. t. Hard./ Cas. t. H.	1733-1738	95	K.B.
Cases temp. Talbot	Cases. t. Talb.	1733-1738	25	Ch.
Choyce Cases in Chancery	Choyce Cases.	1557-1606	21	Ch.
Clark & Finnelly, 1-3	Cl. & Fin.	1831-1846	6	H.L.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Clark & Finnely, 4-7	Cl. & Fin.	1831-1846	7	H.L.
Clark & Finnely, 8-12	Cl. & Fin.	1831-1846	8	H.L.
Clark's House of Lords Cases. See House of Lords Cases.				
Coke, 1-4	Rep. or Co. Rep.	1572-1616	76	K.B.
Coke, 5-13	Rep. or Co. Rep.	1572-1616	77	K.B.
Colles	Colles.	1697-1713	1	H.L.
Collyer, 1 & 2	Coll. or Coll. C.C.	1844-1845	63	V.C.
Comberbach	Comb.	1685-1699	90	K.B.
Common Bench, 1 & 2	C.B.	1845-1856	135	C.P.
Common Bench, 10-13	C.B.	1845-1856	138	C.P.
Common Bench, 14-16	C.B.	1845-1856	139	C.P.
Common Bench, 3-6	C.B.	1845-1856	136	C.P.
Common Bench, 7-9	C.B.	1845-1856	137	C.P.
Common Bench, New Series, 1-4	C.B. N.S.	1857-1866	140	C.P.
Common Bench, New Series, 13-16	C.B. N.S.	1857-1866	143	C.P.
Common Bench, New Series, 17-20	C.B. N.S.	1857-1866	144	C.P.
Common Bench, New Series, 5-8	C.B. N.S.	1857-1866	141	C.P.
Common Bench, New Series, 9-12	C.B. N.S.	1857-1866	142	C.P.
Comyns, 1 & 2	Com.	1695-1741	92	K.B.
Cooke	Cooke.	1706-1747	125	C.P.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Cooper C. P. or Cooper's Practice Cases	C. P. Coop. or Coop. Pr. Ca.	1837-1838	47	Ch.
Cooper, G.	G. Coop.	1815	35	Ch.
Cooper, temp. Brougham	Coop. t. Br.	1833-1834	47	Ch.
Cooper, temp. Cottenham, 1 & 2	Coop. t. Cott.	1846-1848	47	Ch.
Cowper, 1 & 2	Cowp.	1774-1778	98	K.B.
Cox, 1	Cox.	1783-1796	29	Ch.
Cox, 2	Cox.	1783-1796	30	Ch.
Craig & Phillips	Cr. & Ph.	1840-1841	41	Ch.
Croke, Car.	Cro. Car.	1625-1641	79	K.B.
Croke, Eliz.	Cro. Eliz.	1582-1603	78	K.B.
Croke, Jac.	Cro. Jac.	1603-1625	79	K.B.
Crompton & Jervis, 1	Cr. & J.	1830-1832	148	Ex.
Crompton & Jervis, 2	Cr. & J.	1830-1832	149	Ex.
Crompton & Meeson, 1 & 2	Cr. & M.	1832-1834	149	Ex.
Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe, 1	Cr. M. & R.	1834-1835	149	Ex.
Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe, 2	Cr. M. & R.	1834-1835	150	Ex.
Cunningham	Cun.	1734-1736	94	K.B.
Curteis, 1-3	Curt.	1834-1844	163	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Daniell	Dan.	1817-1823	159	Ex. (Eq.)
Davis (Ireland)	Dav.	1604-1612	80	K.B.
De Gex & Jones, 1-3	De G. & J.	1857-1859	44	Ch.
De Gex & Jones, 4	De G. & J.	1857-1859	45	Ch.
De Gex & Smale, 1	De G. & Sm.	1846-1852	63	V.C.

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
De Gex & Smale, 2-5	De G. & Sm.	1846-1852	64	V.C.
De Gex, Fisher & Jones, 1-4	De G. F. & J.	1859-1862	45	Ch.
De Gex, Jones & Smith, 1-4	De G. J. & S.	1862-1866	46	Ch.
De Gex, M'Naghten & Gordon, 1 & 2	De G. M. & G.	1851-1857	42	Ch.
De Gex, M'Naghten & Gordon, 3-6	De G. M. & G.	1851-1857	43	Ch.
De Gex, M'Naghten & Gordon, 7 & 8	De G. M. & G.	1851-1857	44	Ch.
Deane & Swabey	Deane.	1855-1857	164	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Dearsly	Dears.	1852-1856	169	Crown.
Dearsly & Bell	Dears. & Bell.	1856-1858	169	Crown.
Denison, 1-2	Den.	1844-1852	169	Crown.
Dickens	Dick.	1559-1798	21	Ch.
Dodson, 1 & 2	Dods.	1811-1822	165	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Donnelly	Donn. Eq.	1836-1837	47	Ch.
Douglas, 1-4	Doug. Dougl.	1778-1785	99	K.B.
Dow & Clark, 1 & 2	Dow & Cl.	1827-1832	6	H.L.
Dow, 1-6	Dow.	1812-1818	3	H.L.
Dowling & Ryland	Dowl. & Ry. N.P.	1822-1823	171	N.P.
Drewry & Smale, 1 & 2	Drew & Sm. or Dr. & Sm.	1860-1865	62	V.C.
Drewry, 1-3	Drew.	1852-1859	61	V.C.
Drewry, 4	Drew.	1852-1859	62	V.C.
Dyer, 1-3	Dy.	1513-1582	73	K.B.
East, 1-6	East.	1801-1812	102	K.B.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
East, 12-16	East.	1801-1812	104	K.B.
East, 7-11	East.	1801-1812	103	K.B.
Eden, 1 & 2	Eden.	1757-1766	28	Ch.
Edwards	Edw.	1808-1812	165	Ch./ Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Ellis & Blackburn, 1-3	El. & Bl.	1851-1858	118	K.B.
Ellis & Blackburn, 4-7	El. & Bl.	1851-1858	119	K.B.
Ellis & Blackburn, 8	El. & Bl.	1851-1858	120	K.B.
Ellis & Ellis, 1	El. & El.	1858-1861	120	K.B.
Ellis & Ellis, 2 & 3	El. & El.	1858-1861	121	K.B.
Ellis, Blackburn & Ellis	El. Bl. & El.	1858	120	K.B.
Eq. Cases Abridged, 1	Eq. Ca. Abr.	1667-1744	21	Ch.
Eq. Cases Abridged, 2	Eq. Ca. Abr.	1667-1744	22	Ch.
Espinasse, 1-6	Esp.	1793-1807	170	N.P.
Exchequer Reports Welsby, Hurlstone & Gordon, 1-4	Exch.	1847-1856	154	Ex.
Exchequer Reports Welsby, Hurlstone & Gordon, 5-8	Exch.	1847-1856	155	Ex.
Exchequer Reports Welsby, Hurlstone & Gordon, 9-11	Exch.	1847-1856	156	Ex.
Fitzgibbon	Fitzg.	1728-1733	94	K.B.
Forrest	Forr.	1800-1801	145	Ex.
Fortescue	Fort.	1695-1738	92	K.B.
Foster	Fost.	1743-1761	168	Crown.
Foster & Finlason, 1-2	F. & F.	1858-1867	175	N.P.
Foster & Finlason, 3-4	F. & F.	1858-1867	176	N.P.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Freeman, Chancery	Freem. Chy. or 2 Freem.	1660-1706	22	Ch.
Freeman, K.B.	Freem. K. B. or 1 Freem.	1670-1704	89	K.B.
Giffard, 1	Giff.	1857-1865	65	V.C.
Giffard, 2-5	Giff.	1857-1865	66	V.C.
Gilbert	Gilb. Rep.	1705-1727	25	Ch.
Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity	Gilb. Cas.	1713-1715	93	K.B.
Godbolt	Godb.	1575-1638	78	K.B.
Gouldsbrough	Gould.	1586-1602	75	K.B.
Gow	Gow.	1818-1820	171	N.P.
Haggard (Admiralty), 1-3	Hagg.	1822-1838	166	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Haggard (Consistory), 1 & 2	Hag. Con.	1752-1821	161	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Haggard (Ecclesiastical), 1-4	Hagg. Ecc.	1827-1833	162	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Hall & Twells, 1 & 2	H. & Tw.	1849-1850	47	Ch.
Hardres	Hardres or Hardr.	1655-1669	145	Ex.
Hardwicke, Cases temp.	Cas. t. Hard./ Cas. t. H	1733-1738	95	K.B.
Hare, 1	Hare.	1841-1853	66	V.C.
Hare, 2-6	Hare.	1841-1853	67	V.C.
Hare, 7-11	Hare.	1841-1853	68	V.C.
Hay & Marriott	Hay & M.	1776-1779	165	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Hemming & Miller, 1 & 2	H. & M.	1862-1865	71	V.C.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Hetley	Het.	1627-1632	124	C.P.
Hobart	Hob.	1603-1625	80	K.B.
Holt	Holt.	1815-1817	171	N.P.
Holt, Equity, 1 & 2	Holt, Eq.	1845	71	V.C.
Holt, K.B.	Holt, K.B.	1688-1711	90	K.B.
House of Lords Cases, 1 & 2	H.L.C.	1847-1866	9	H.L.
House of Lords Cases, 3-6	H.L.C.	1847-1866	10	H.L.
House of Lords Cases, 7-11	H.L.C.	1847-1866	11	H.L.
Hurlstone & Coltman, 1	H. & C.	1862-1866	158	Ex.
Hurlstone & Coltman, 2-3	H. & C.	1862-1866	159	Ex.
Hurlstone & Norman, 1	H. & N.	1856-1862	156	Ex.
Hurlstone & Norman, 2-3	H. & N.	1856-1862	157	Ex.
Hurlstone & Norman, 6-7	H. & N.	1856-1862	158	Ex.
Hutton	Hut.	1612-1639	123	C.P.
Jacob	Jac.	1821-1822	37	Ch.
Jacob & Walker, 1 & 2	Jac. & W.	1819-1821	37	Ch.
Jenkins	Jenk.	1220-1623	145	Ex.
Johnson	Johns.	1859	70	V.C.
Johnson & Hemming, 1 & 2	J. & H.	1860-1862	70	V.C.
Jones, T.	Jones, T.	1667-1685	84	K.B.
Jones, W.	Jones, W.	1620-1641	82	K.B.
Kay	Kay.	1853-1854	69	V.C.
Kay & Johnson, 1-3	K. & J.	1854-1858	69	V.C.
Kay & Johnson, 4	K. & J.	1854-1858	70	V.C.
Keble, 1	Keb.	1661-1679	83	K.B.
Keble, 2 & 3	Keb.	1661-1679	84	K.B.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Keen, 1 & 2	Keen.	1836-1838	48	Rolls.
Keilway	Keil.	1496-1531	72	K.B.
Kelyng	Kel. J.	1662-1669	84	K.B.
Kelynge, W.	Kel. W.	1730-1732	25	Ch.
Kenyon, 1-3	Keny.	1753-1759	96	K.B.
Knapp, 1-3	Knapp.	1829-1836	12	P.C.
Lane	Lane.	1605-1611	145	Ex.
Latch	Latch.	1625-1628	82	K.B.
Leach, 1-2	Leach.	1730-1815	168	Crown.
Lee, 1 & 2	Lee.	1752-1758	161	Ecc.Adm./ P. & D.
Leigh & Cave	Le. & Ca.	1861-1865	169	Crown.
Leonard, 1-4	Leo.	1540-1615	74	K.B.
Levinz, 1-3	Lev.	1660-1697	83	K.B.
Lewin's Crown Cases on the Northern Circuit, 1-2	Lewin.	1822-1838	168	Crown.
Ley	Ley.	1608-1629	80	K.B.
Lilly-Assize	Lilly Ass.	1688-1693	170	N.P.
Littleton	Lit.	1626-1632	120	C.P.
Lofft	Lofft.	1772-1774	98	K.B.
Lushington	Lush.	1859-1862	167	Ecc.Adm./ P. & D.
Lutwyche 1 & 2	Lut.	1682-1704	125	C.P.
M'Cleland	M'Cle.	1824	148	Ex.
M'Cleland & Younge	M'Cle. & Yo.	1824-1825	148	Ex.
M'Naghten & Gordon, 1	Mac. & G.	1849-1851	41	Ch.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
M'Naghten & Gordon, 2 & 3	Mac. & G.	1849-1851	42	Ch.
Maclean & Robinson	Macl. & R.	1839	9	H.L.
Maddock, 1-6	Madd.	1815-1822	56	V.C.
Manning & Granger, 1-3	Man. & G.	1840-1844	133	C.P.
Manning & Granger, 4-6	Man. & G.	1840-1844	134	C.P.
Manning & Granger, 7	Man. & G.	1840-1844	135	C.P.
March, New Cases	March, N.R.	1639-1642	82	K.B.
Maule & Selwyn, 1-6	M. & S./ Mau. & Sel.	1813-1817	105	K.B.
Meeson & Welsby, 1-4	M. & W.	1836-1847	150	Ex.
Meeson & Welsby, 13-16	M. & W.	1836-1847	153	Ex.
Meeson & Welsby, 5-8	M. & W.	1836-1847	151	Ex.
Meeson & Welsby, 9-12	M. & W.	1836-1847	152	Ex.
Merivale, 1 & 2	Mer.	1815-1817	35	Ch.
Merivale, 3	Mer.	1815-1817	36	Ch.
Modern, 1 & 2	Mod.	1669-1732	86	K.B.
Modern, 3-7	Mod.	1669-1732	87	K.B.
Modern, 8-12	Mod.	1669-1732	88	K.B.
Moody & Malkin	M. & M.	1827-1830	173	N.P.
Moody & Robinson, 1-2	M. & Rob.	1831-1844	174	N.P.
Moody, 1	Mood.	1824-1844	168	Crown.
Moody, 2	Mood.	1824-1844	169	Crown.
Moore's Indian Appeals, 1-5	Moo. Ind. App.	1836-1872	18	P.C.
Moore's Indian Appeals, 11-14	Moo. Ind. App.	1836-1872	20	P.C.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Moore's Indian Appeals, 6-10	Moo. Ind. App.	1836-1872	19	P.C.
Moore, King's Bench	Moo. K.B.	1519-1621	72	K.B.
Moore, Privy Council, 1 & 2	Moo. P.C.	1836-1862	12	P.C.
Moore, Privy Council, 13-15	Moo. P.C.	1836-1862	15	P.C.
Moore, Privy Council, 3-7	Moo. P.C.	1836-1862	13	P.C.
Moore, Privy Council, 8-12	Moo. P.C.	1835-1862	14	P.C.
Moore, Privy New Series 3-6	Moo. P.C./N.S.	1862-1873	16	P.C.
Moore, Privy New Series, 1 & 2	Moo. P.C./N.S.	1862-1873	15	P.C.
Moore, Privy New Series, 7-9	Moo. P.C/N.S.	1862-1873	17	P.C.
Mosely	Mos.	1726-1731	25	Ch.
Mylne & Craig, 1-3	My. & Cr.	1835-1840	40	Ch.
Mylne & Craig, 4 & 5	My. & Cr.	1835-1840	41	Ch.
Mylne & Keen, 1 & 2	My. & K.	1832-1835	39	Ch.
Mylne & Keen, 3	My. & K.	1832-1835	40	Ch.
Nelson	Nels.	1625-1693	21	Ch.
Nelson	Nels.	1625-1693	21	Ch.
Noy	Noy.	1559-1649	74	K.B.
Owen	Ow.	1556-1615	74	K.B.
Palmer	Palm.	1619-1629	81	K.B.
Parker	Park.	1743-1767	145	Ex.
Peake	Peake.	1790-1812	170	N.P.
Peake, Additional Cases	Peake Add. Cas.		170	
Peere Williams, 1-3	P. Wms.	1695-1735	24	Ch.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Phillimore, 1-3	Phill. Ecc.	1809-1821	161	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Phillips, 1 & 2	Ph.	1841-1849	41	Ch.
Plowden, 1 & 2	Pl. Com.	1550-1580	75	K.B.
Pollexfen	Pollex.	1669-1685	86	K.B.
Popham	Pop.	1592-1627	79	K.B.
Precedents in Chancery (T. Finch)	Prec. Ch. or Fin. T.	1680-1722	24	Ch.
Price, 1	Price.	1814-1824	145	Ex.
Price, 2-8	Price.	1814-1824	146	Ex.
Price, 9-13	Price.	1814-1824	147	Ex.
Queen's Bench, 1	Q.B.	1841-1852	113	K.B.
Queen's Bench, 10-13	Q.B.	1841-1852	116	K.B.
Queen's Bench, 14-17	Q.B.	1841-1852	117	K.B.
Queen's Bench, 18	Q.B.	1841-1852	118	K.B.
Queen's Bench, 2-5	Q.B.	1841-1852	114	K.B.
Queen's Bench, 6-9	Q.B.	1841-1852	115	K.B.
Raymond, Lord, 1	Raym. Ld.	1694-1732	91	K.B.
Raymond, Lord, 2 & 3	Raym. Ld.	1694-1732	92	K.B.
Raymond, Sir T.	Raym. T.	1660-1684	83	K.B.
Reports in Chancery	Rep. Ch. or Chan. Rep.	1615-1710	21	Ch.
Reports, temp. Finch	Rep. t. Finch or Fin. H.	1673-1681	23	Ch.
Ridgeway, temp. Hardwicke	Ridg. T.H.	1744-1746	27	Ch.
Robertson, 1 & 2	Rob. Ecc.	1844-1853	163	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Rolle, 1 & 2	Rolle.	1614-1625	81	K.B.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Russell & Mylne, 1 & 2	Russ. & My.	1829-1831	39	Ch.
Russell & Ryan	Russ. & Ry.	1799-1823	168	Crown.
Russell, 1-5	Russ.	1823-1829	38	Ch.
Ryan & Moody	Ry. & Mood.	1823-1826	171	N.P.
Salkeld, 1-3	Salk.	1689-1712	91	K.B.
Saunders (see Williams' Saunders)				
Saville	Sav.	1580-1594	123	C.P.
Sayer	Say.	1751-1756	96	K.B.
Select Cases, temp. King	Sal. Ca. T. King.	1724-1734	25	Ch.
Session Cases	Sess. Cas.	1710-1748	93	K.B.
Shower, H. L.	Show. P.C. or Shower.	1694-1699	1	H.L.
Shower, K.B., 1 & 2	Shower, K.B.	1678-1695	89	K.B.
Siderfin, 1 & 2	Sid.	1657-1670	82	K.B.
Simons & Stuart, 1 & 2	S. & S. or Sim. & St.	1822-1826	57	V.C.
Simons (New Series), 1 & 2	Sim. (N.S.)	1850-1852	61	V.C.
Simons, 1-3	Sim.	1826-1849	57	V.C.
Simons, 13-17	Sim.	1826-1849	60	V.C.
Simons, 4-7	Sim.	1826-1849	58	V.C.
Simons, 8-12	Sim.	1826-1849	59	V.C.
Skinner	Skin.	1681-1698	90	K.B.
Smale & Giffard, 1-3	Sm. & G.	1852-1857	65	V.C.
Spinks' Prize Cases	Sp. P.C.	1854-1856	164	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Spinks, 1 & 2	Sp. Ecc. & Ad.	1853-1855	164	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Starkie, 1-3	Stark.	1815-1822	171	N.P.
Strange, 1 & 2	Str.	1716-1749	93	K.B.
Style	Sty.	1646-1655	82	K.B.
Swabey	Swab.	1855-1859	166	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Swabey & Tristram, 1-4	Sw. & Tr.	1858-1865	164	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
Swanston, 1-3	Swans.	1818-1819	36	Ch.
Talbot (Cases. temp.)	Cas. t. Talbot.	1734-1738	25	Ch.
Tamlyn	Taml.	1829-1830	48	Rolls.
Taunton, 1 & 2	Taunt.	1808-1819	127	C.P.
Taunton, 3-6	Taunt.	1808-1819	128	C.P.
Taunton, 7 & 8	Taunt.	1808-1819	129	C.P.
Term Reports, 1	T.R.	1785-1800	99	K.B.
Term Reports, 2-4	T.R.	1785-1800	100	K.B.
Term Reports, 5-8	T.R.	1785-1800	101	K.B.
Tothill	Toth.	1559-1646	21	Ch.
Turner & Russell	Turn. & R.	1822-1824	37	Ch.
Vaughan	Vaugh.	1665-1674	124	C.P.
Ventris, 1 & 2	Vent.	1668-1688	86	K.B.
Vernon, 1 & 2	Vern.	1681-1719	23	Ch.
Vesey & Beames, 1-3	Ves. & Bea.	1812-1814	35	Ch.
Vesey Junior, 1-3	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves.	1789-1817	30	Ch.
Vesey, Junior, 12-16	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves.	1789-1817	33	Ch.
Vesey, Junior, 17-19	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves.	1789-1817	34	Ch.

Nominate Reports

Nominate Report	Abbreviation	Period covered by the nominate report series (approx.) ⁵¹	Volume in the English Reports	English Reports series
Vesey, Junior, 4-6	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves	1789-1817	31	Ch.
Vesey, Junior, 7-11	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves.	1789-1817	32	Ch.
Vesey, Junior, Supplement by Hovenden, 1 & 2	Ves. jun. after vol. 2. Ves.	1789-1817	34	Ch.
Vesey, Senior, 1	Ves. sen.	1746-1756	27	Ch.
Vesey, Senior, 2	Ves. sen.	1746-1756	28	Ch.
Vesey, Senior, Supplement by Belt	Ves. sen.	1746-1756	28	Ch.
W. Robinson, 1-3	W. Rob.	1838-1850	166	Ecc. Adm./ P. & D.
West	West.	1839-1841	9	H.L.
West, temp. Hardwicke	West, t. Hard.	1736-1739	25	Ch.
Wightwick	Wight.	1810-1811	145	Ex.
Willes	Willes.	1737-1760	125	C.P.
Williams' Saunders, 1 & 2	Wms. Saund.	1666-1673	85	K.B.
Wilmot	Wilm.	1757-1770	97	K.B.
Wilson	Wils. Ex.	1805-1817	159	Ex. (Eq.)
Wilson, Chancery, 1 & 2	Wils. Ch.	1818-1819	37	Ch.
Wilson, K.B., 1-3	Wils. K.B.	1742-1774	95	K.B.
Winch	Winch.	1621-1625	124	C.P.
Yelverton	Yel.	1603-1613	80	K.B.
Younge	You.	1830-1832	159	Ex. (Eq.)
Younge & Collyer C.C., 1	Y. & C.C.C.	1841-1843	62	V.C.
Younge & Collyer C.C., 2	Y. & C.C.C.	1841-1843	63	V.C.
Younge & Collyer, 1-4	Y. & C. Ex.	1834-1842	160	Ex. (Eq.)
Younge & Jervis, 1-3	Y. & J.	1826-1830	148	Ex.

Appendix B

Nominate Reports in the Revised Reports (reproduced from volume 149 of the Revised Reports)

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE REFERENCE.

OLD REPORTS.	REVISED REPORTS.	OLD REPORTS.	REVISED REPORTS.
CASES FROM		CASES FROM	
Adolphus & Ellis 12 vols.	40, 42 to 48, 50, 52 & 54	De Gex, Fisher & Jones 4 vols.	125, 129, 130, 135
Anstruther —3 vols.	3 & 4	De Gex, Jones & Smith —4 vols.	137, 139, 142, 146
Arnold —2 vols.	50	De Gex, Macnaghten & Gordon 8 vols.	91, 95, 98, 102, 104, 106, 109, 114
Bail Court Reports —2 vols.	82	De Gex & Jones —4 vols.	118, 119, 121, 124
Ball & Beatty —2 vols.	12	De Gex & Smale —Vols. 1 to 5	75, 79, 84, 87, 90
Barnewall & Adolphus —5 vols.	35 to 39	Dow —6 vols.	14 to 16 & 18
Barnewall & Alderson —5 vols.	18 to 24	Dow & Clark —2 vols.	35
Barnewall & Cresswell —10 vols.	25 to 34	Dowling —9 vols.	36, 39, 41, 46, 49, 54, 59 & 61
Beavan —36 vols.	49, 50, 52, 55, 59, 63, 64, 68, 73, 76, 83, 85, 88, 92, 96, 99, 104, 105, 109, 111, 113, 116, 119, 122, 126, 131, 132, 135, 138, 140, 145, 147, 148	Dowling, N. S. —2 vols.	63, 65
Best & Smith —10 vols.	124, 127, 129, 136, 141, 147, 148	Dowling & Lowndes —7 vols.	67, 69, 71, 75, 79, 81, 82
Bingham 10 vols.	25, 27 to 31, 33 to 35, 38	Dowling & Ryland's K. B. 9 vols.	24 to 30
Bingham, N.C. 6 vols.	41 to 44, 50 & 54	Dowling & Ryland's N. P.	25
Blackstone, H. —2 vols.	2 & 3	Drewry —4 vols.	94, 100, 106, 113
Bligh —4 vols.	20 to 22	Drewry & Smale —2 vols.	127, 143
Bligh, N. S. —Vols. 1 to 11	30 to 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42 & 51	Drinkwater, C. P.	60
Bosanquet & Fuller —5 vols.	4 to 9	Drury	67
Broderip & Bingham —3 vols.	21 to 24	Drury & Walsh —2 vols.	56
Campbell —4 vols.	10 to 16	Drury & Warren —4 vols.	58, 59, 61, 65
Carrington & Kirwan —3 vols.	70, 80, 88	Durnford & East —8 vols.	1 to 5
Carrington & Marshman	66	East —16 vols.	5 to 14
Carrington & Payne —Vols. 1 to 9	28, 31, 33, 34, 38, 40, 48, 56, 62	Ellis & Blackburn —8 vols.	93, 95, 97, 99, 103, 106, 110, 112
Chitty —2 vols.	22 & 23	Ellis, Blackburn & Ellis —1 vol.	113
Clark & Finnelly —12 vols.	36, 37, 39, 42, 47, 49, 51, 54, 57, 59, 65, 69	Ellis & Ellis —3 vols.	117, 119, 122
Collyer, C. C. —2 vols.	66, 70	Espinasse —6 vols.	5, 6, 8, 9
Common Bench —18 vols.	68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82, 84, 87, 92, 93, 98, 100, 104, 107	Exchequer —Vols. 1 to 11	74, 76, 77, 80, 82, 86, 91, 96, 102, 105
Common Bench, N. S. —20 vols.	107, 109, 111, 114, 116, 120, 121, 125, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 139, 142, 144, 147, 148	Forrest	5
Cooper temp. Brougham	38	Foster & Finlason —4 vols.	115, 121, 130, 142
Cooper, C. F.	46	Gale & Davison —Vols. 1 to 3	55, 57, 62
Cooper, G.	14	Giffard —5 vols.	114, 128, 133, 141, 144
Cooper temp. Cottenham —2 vols.	76	Gow	21
Cox —2 vols.	1 & 2	Haggard's Adm. —3 vols.	33, 35
Craig & Phillips	54	Hall & Twells —2 vols.	84
Crompton & Jervis —2 vols.	35 & 37	Hare —11 vols.	58, 62, 64, 67, 71, 77, 82, 85, 89, 90
Crompton & Meeson —2 vols.	38, 39	Harrison & Wollaston —2 vols.	47
Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe 2 vols.	40, 41	Hemming & Miller —2 vols.	136, 144
Daniell	18	Hodges —3 vols.	42 & 43
Danson & Lloyd	34	Hogan	34
Davison & Merivale	64	Holt	17
		Horn & Hurlstone —Vol. 1	51

Downloaded from search.informit.org/doi/10.3316/agispt.20210907052959. on 05/05/2023 10:20 AM AEST; UTC+10:00. © AUSTRALIAN LAW LIBRARIAN, 2021.

iv TABLE OF COMPARATIVE REFERENCE.

OLD REPORTS.	REVISED REPORTS.	OLD REPORTS.	REVISED REPORTS.
CASES FROM		CASES FROM	
House of Lords Cases—11 vols.	73, 81, 88, 94, 101, 108, 115, 125, 131, 138, 145	Moore, P. C.—15 vols.	43, 46, 50, 59, 70, 79, 83, 97, 105, 110, 117, 124, 132, 134, 137
Hurlstone & Coltman—4 vols.	130, 133, 140, 143	Moore, P. C. N. S.—Vols. 1 to 3	138, 141, 146
Hurlstone & Norman—7 vols.	108, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126	Moore & Payne—5 vols.	29 to 31, 33
Hurlstone & Walmsley	58	Moore & Scott—4 vols.	34, 35, 38
Jacob	23	Murphy & Hurlstone	51
Jacob & Walker—2 vols.	20 to 22	Mylne & Craig—5 vols.	43, 45, 48
Johnson—1 vol.	123	Mylne & Keen—3 vols.	36, 39, 41
Johnson & Hemming—2 vols.	128, 134	Nevile & Manning—6 vols.	38 to 43
Jones & Latouche—3 vols.	68, 69, 72	Nevile & Perry—3 vols.	44 & 45
Jurist—Vols. 1 to 18	49, 55, 58, 62, 65, 67, 69, 72, 77, 81, 84, 85, 89, 93, 95, 97	New Reports—6 vols.	135, 137, 143, 149
Jurist, N. S.—Vols. 1 to 12*	102, 106, 108, 111, 115, 119, 123, 131, 134, 141, 147	Peake—2 vols.	3 & 4
Kay	101	Perry & Davison—4 vols.	48, 50, 52, 54
Kay & Johnson—4 vols.	103, 110, 112, 116	Phillips—2 vols.	65, 78
Keen—2 vols.	44	Price—13 vols.	15 to 27
Knapp—3 vols.	38, 40	Queen's Bench—18 vols.	55, 57, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 88
Law Journal, O. S.—9 vols.	25 to 31, 34	Russell—5 vols.	25 to 29
Law Journal, N. S.—Vols. 1 to 36*	36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 46, 49, 52, 56, 59, 61, 63, 66, 70, 73, 80, 83, 87, 90, 91, 94, 98, 101, 105, 112, 114, 118, 121, 126, 136, 139, 143, 144, 146, 148	Russell & Mylne—2 vols.	32, 34
Law Times, O. S.—34 vols.	89, 103, 109, 117	Russell & Ryan	15
Law Times, N. S.—Vols. 1 to 13	117, 120, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 138, 142, 148, 149	Ryan & Moody	27
Lloyd & Goold, temp. Sugden	46	Schoales & Lefroy—2 vols.	9
Lloyd & Welsby	35	Scott—8 vols.	41 to 44, 50 & 54
Lewndes, Maxwell & Pollock 2 vols.	86	Scott, N. R.—8 vols.	56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66
Macnaghten & Gordon—3 vols.	84, 86, 87	Simons—17 vols.	27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 47, 51, 54, 56, 60, 65, 74, 80, 88
Macqueen, H. L.—4 vols.	149	Simons, N. S.—2 vols.	89
Maddock—6 vols.	15 to 18 & 20 to 23	Simons & Stuart—2 vols.	24 & 25
Manning & Granger 7 vols.	56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66	Smale & Giffard—3 vols.	96, 97, 107
Manning & Ryland—5 vols.	31 to 34	Smith—3 vols.	7 & 8
Marshall—2 vols.	15 & 17	Starkie—3 vols.	18 to 20 & 23
Maule & Selwyn—6 vols.	14 to 18	Swanston—3 vols.	18 & 19
McClelland	28	Tamlyn	31
McClelland & Younge	29	Taunton—8 vols.	9 to 21
Meeson & Welsby—16 vols.	46, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 63, 67, 69, 71, 73	Turner & Russell	23 & 24
Merivale—3 vols.	15 to 17	Tyrwhitt—5 vols.	35, 37 to 40
Moody & Malkin	31	Tyrwhitt & Granger	46
Moody & Robinson—2 vols.	42, 62	Vesey, Jr.—19 vols.	1 to 13
Moore, C. P.—12 vols.	19 to 29	Vesey & Beames—3 vols.	12 & 13

* Only cases decided in 1865 and appeals from earlier reports are taken from these volumes.

Downloaded from search.informit.org/doi/10.3316/agispt.20210907052959. on 05/05/2023 10:20 AM AEST; UTC+10:00. © AUSTRALIAN LAW LIBRARIAN, 2021.

Select Bibliography

Note: We list here publications consulted in the writing of this article, but not cited in the article. All cited works are contained in the footnotes.

Baker, John Hamilton, 'Records, Reports, and the Origins of Case-Law in England' in *Judicial Records, Law Reports, and the Growth of Case Law* (Duncker & Humblot, 1989) 15

Daniel, William Thomas Shave, *History and Origin of the Law Reports: Together with A Compilation Of Various Documents Shewing the Progress and Result of Proceedings Taken for Their Establishment and the Condition of the Reports on the 31st December, 1883* (W Clowes and Sons, 1884)

Surrency, Erwin C, *A History of American Law Publishing* (Oceana Publications, 1990) 46-47

'What are Nominate Reports?', Great Library at the Law Society of Ontario blog (Blog Post 13 September 2018) <<https://greatlibrary.blog/2018/09/13/what-are-nominate-reports/>>