

Subsequent Note

11. Louisiana, Spanish Judicial Records, doc. 1777-03-13-01, Rex v. Cesario, for testimony of Margarita, 17 March 1777.

FILM SERIES, NOT CONSECUTIVELY NUMBERED

If the FHL film series above were consecutively numbered, you might want to record the beginning and ending numbers. When the series is not consecutively numbered, as with the 239 rolls of the Spanish Judicial Records, your Source List Entry might cite the specific roll you used or, if you used multiple rolls, it might simply state the number of rolls in the series.

Online Databases & Indexes **Source List Entry**

South Carolina. “Criminal Journals, 1769–1776.” Database. *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*. <http://www.archiveindex.sc.gov/> : 2009.

First Reference Note

1. South Carolina, “Criminal Journals, 1769–1776,” database, *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archiveindex.sc.gov/> : accessed 15 July 2009), entry for King v. John Smith, Stealing Negroes, 1769.

Subsequent Note

11. South Carolina, “Criminal Journals, 1769–1776,” entry for King v. Smith, Stealing Negroes, 1769.

CITING A COMMON NAME

When citing a database entry for a common name, you should include enough detail to identify the specific case.

CITING NATURE OF CASE

When citing court cases, it is usually not necessary to identify the charges, unless the detail is needed to identify an entry for a man with a common name.

8.39 Courts: State (or Provincial) Appellate Cases

See also QuickCheck Model *for* ORIGINAL RECORDS: STATE-LEVEL: APPEALS COURT...

When a case is appealed from a local court to a district, state, provincial, or federal court, the file generated at the local level is transmitted to the higher court, where it is assigned a new docket number or case number. The case name may also be reversed. For example, a case might originate locally as John Brown v. Sam Smith. If the case was decided in favor of Brown, then Smith appealed, the

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name of the new case before the appellate court would be Sam Smith v. John Brown. Your citation to the appellate case should carry the label and the case number used in the appellate court, not the label and number of the original case at the local level.

Source List Entry

Maryland. Court of Appeals Judgments. MSA no. S381-4, accession no. 683-6. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

Nova Scotia. Supreme Court. Case Files, 1930. Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management, Halifax.

First Reference Note

1. Maryland, Court of Appeals Judgments, Book 33: 1–10, Joseph Ruppert v. City of Baltimore, April 1865; MSA no. S381-4, accession no. 683-6; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

2. Nova Scotia, Supreme Court Case Files, no. D159 (1930), Charles Albert White v. Mae Ada White, divorce; RG 39, Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management, Halifax.

Subsequent Note

11. Maryland, Court of Appeals Judgments, Book 33: 1–10, Ruppert v. City of Baltimore, April 1865.

12. Nova Scotia, Supreme Court case files, no. D159 (1930), Charles Albert White v. Mae Ada White, divorce.

Online Databases & Indexes

Source List Entry

“Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database.” *Missouri Secretary of State*. <http://www/sos.mo.gov/archive/judiciary/supremecourt>: 2009.

First Reference Note

1. “Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database,” *Missouri Secretary of State* (<http://www/sos.mo.gov/archive/judiciary/supremecourt>: accessed 15 July 2009), entry for George A. Christmann et al. v. Aurora Charleville, 1865; citing “location 15B/6/6, box 533, folder 8,” Missouri State Archives.

Subsequent Note

11. “Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database,” entry for Christmann v. Charleville, 1865.

8.40 Governors’ Papers

The official papers of state or colonial governors typically offer appointment and commission records, correspondence, memoranda, and petitions on an endless variety of subjects. Citing them will vary according to two main factors: