

12-1-1958

Key to Purpose Signals Used in Footnote Citations

Follow this and additional works at: <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umlr>

Recommended Citation

Key to Purpose Signals Used in Footnote Citations, 13 U. Miami L. Rev. Iss. 2 (1958)

Available at: <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umlr/vol13/iss2/16>

This Back Matter is brought to you for free and open access by Institutional Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in University of Miami Law Review by an authorized administrator of Institutional Repository. For more information, please contact library@law.miami.edu.

KEY TO PURPOSE SIGNALS USED IN FOOTNOTE CITATIONS

Signals preceding citations:

No signal preceding a case citation indicates that the case is cited for a holding exactly in point.

See: In its signal sense indicates the basic source material on which the author relies to support his own opinion or conclusion of law or fact; in its non-signal sense indicates supplemental source material and may be found as "see also."

Accord: Indicates a holding that, although it may be factually distinguishable, substantially upholds the proposition stated in text.

Cf.: Indicates a case parallel to the proposition for which it is cited but which involves facts materially different. A greater distinction is indicated by *cf.* than by *accord*.

Contra: Indicates a square holding in opposition to the statement in text, or to the preceding cases cited.

But see: Indicates a holding that casts doubt upon the proposition in text, or upon the preceding cases cited.

But cf.: Indicates a decision suggesting an opposite result, although on materially different facts; it is to be compared with or distinguished from the point under discussion.

Signals following citations:

Dictum: Indicates that the case is cited for a statement therein that was not essential to the holding.

Semble: Indicates that the holding in the case is not clear.

When applicable these signals are used with noncase citations.

*Adapted from A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION (9th ed. 1955)
with the permission of The Harvard Law Review Association.*