Criminal Conversations

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List of Abbreviations

In an interdisciplinary text of this nature, it has been decided to avoid abbreviations as far as possible, since well-known acronyms to one discipline may not always be more widely familiar. However, the following should be noted, including the designation of judges, in the footnotes mainly, by their judicial rank—hence Lush J means Mr. Justice Lush.

CCR Court for Crown Cases Reserved
CJ Chief Justice
Dtr daughter
GBH Grievous Bodily Harm
Gent Gentleman
HO Home Office
J Justice
Jn Junior
LRO Lancashire Records Office
LB Lord Baron
LCB Lord Chief Baron
LCJ Lord Chief Justice
LJ Lord Justice
MCL Manchester Central Library
MP Member of Parliament
NSPCC National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
OBSP Old Bailey Sessions Papers
PP Parliamentary Papers
PRO Public Records Office (Kew)

Notes on Sources Used

Much use of newspapers has been made, including those given in the appendix.
A number of the references are available via the SOLON database, at http://solon.law.mmu.ac.uk.

Notes on Legal Terminology

*Actus reus* refers to the physical elements of an offense, that is, criminal conduct. *Mens rea* refers to the mental elements of an offense, that is, criminal intention.

Deciphering Case Citations for Nonlawyers

Annually, some 2,500 English court cases are fully reported in a variety of law report series, usually where a particular point of law is clarified or interpreted. Every law report has its own mode of citation which includes the abbreviation of the law report series, the year the case was reported, the volume number where appropriate, and the number of the page where the report starts. Hence [1995] 1 All ER 513 refers to the case of *R v Somerset County Council, ex parte Fewings* which can be found in volume 1 of *The All England Reports* for 1995 starting at page 513. The citation will not, however, identify which court the case was heard in. Official reports such as *QB—Queen’s Bench Division* do, but equally *AC—Appeal Cases* do not!

Readers will notice in the Table of Cases that sometimes parentheses and sometimes brackets are used in the original citation. This is because the English legal convention is that parentheses are used when a series of Law Report is referred to by volume and number. Brackets are used when the particular series is referenced by year of publication.

From 2001 a form of neutral citation has been used by the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, and the Administrative Court with a unique number being allocated to each judgment of these courts as in *R v A* [2001] UKHL 25—the 25th numbered judgment of the year 2001 in the House of Lords.

Pre-1865 citations can be particularly disconcerting as there was a proliferation of law reports series during that period. Most of the major series have been gathered together and reprinted to form the *The English Reports* and *The Revised Reports*, for example, (1853) 1 EL & BL 435 refers to the case of *R v Dugdale* reported in the report series of Ellis & Blackburn 1851–1858. Many Victorian criminal cases can also be found in *Cox CC - Cox’s Criminal Cases*. An index for all the abbreviations used can be found in Donald Raistrick, *Index to Legal Citations and Abbreviations*, 2nd ed. (London: Bowker-Saur, 1993).