

# CONVENIENT SHORTHAND: THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LANGUAGE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY

H. JEFFERSON POWELL<sup>\*</sup>  
BENJAMIN J. PRIESTER<sup>\*\*</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

Recent Supreme Court decisions have dramatically underscored the significance of the states as vital entities within the United States constitutional system. The Court has repeatedly protected the states' political and legal integrity against congressional conscription<sup>1</sup> and federal court litigation.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the Court has broadened the effective range of state autonomy through its revival of content-based limitations on the scope of Congress's delegated powers.<sup>3</sup> This recent wave of federalism has generated opinions that often seem to turn on

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<sup>\*</sup> Professor of Law, Duke University; B.A., St. David's University College, University of Wales; A.M., Duke University; M.Div., Yale Divinity School; J.D., Yale Law School; Ph.D., Duke University

<sup>\*\*</sup> Law Clerk to the Honorable Susan H. Black, United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, 1999–2000; A.B., Harvard College; J.D., Duke University.

1. See *Printz v. United States*, 521 U.S. 898 (1997) (holding unconstitutional temporary provisions of federal law imposing certain duties on local law enforcement officials); *New York v. United States*, 505 U.S. 144 (1992) (holding unconstitutional a provision of federal law requiring state legislatures to take certain actions under specified circumstances).

2. See *Idaho v. Coeur d'Alene Tribe*, 521 U.S. 261 (1997) (holding federal-court action to quiet title to land claimed by a state barred by state sovereign immunity); *Seminole Tribe v. Florida*, 517 U.S. 44 (1996) (holding unconstitutional federal statute subjecting state to federal-court action). As *Seminole Tribe* demonstrates, there is a direct link between federalism-based limits on the Article III courts and similar limitations on Congress.

3. See *City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U.S. 507 (1997) (holding that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act exceeded Congress's power under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment); *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995) (holding the Gun-Free School Zones Act exceeded Congress's power under the Commerce Clause).

what it means to ascribe "sovereignty" to the states. As the Court said in one of the most recent decisions, *Alden v. Maine*.<sup>4</sup>

Congress has vast power but not all power. When Congress legislates in matters affecting the States, it may not treat those sovereign entities as mere prefectures or corporations. Congress . . . must respect the sovereignty of the States.<sup>5</sup>

The problem with this principle of respect for state sovereignty is that its meaning is not self-evident. The states plainly are not "sovereigns" as that term is used in international law, or even in the domestic sphere. As the Court acknowledged, the Constitution rests on a "premise of sovereignty in both the central Government and the separate States."<sup>6</sup> The language of state sovereignty may be convenient shorthand, as the *Alden* Court said, for the expression "Eleventh Amendment immunity,"<sup>7</sup> but unless we are clear about what such shorthand denotes, the terminology is of little analytical value.

This essay is an effort to outline what a modern Supreme Court justice might mean when using the terms "sovereign" and "sovereignty" in an opinion discussing the role and powers of the states under the federal Constitution. Because a justice writing an opinion is engaged in law, not political theory or historical scholarship, the most obvious background to his or her decisions about terminology are earlier opinions of the Court. The second part of this essay reports the results of this attempt to examine and make sense of the Court's use of the language of state sovereignty from the 1790s to the present. The Court seems to employ the terms in a number of ways, not all of which are easy to relate to one another. The consequence is that general assertions about "state sovereignty" are without clear meaning.

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4. 119 S. Ct. 2240 (1999) (holding a state court action against a state authorized by Congress pursuant to the Commerce Clause barred by state sovereign immunity).

5. *Id.* at 2268.

6. *Id.*

7. *See id.* at 2246.

## LANGUAGE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY

As *Chisholm v. Georgia*<sup>8</sup> demonstrates, the justices of the Supreme Court have discussed the sovereignty of the states from the beginning. An analysis of the Court's use of state sovereignty language from 1789 to the present is therefore appropriate.<sup>9</sup> What emerge are two trends in the Court's use of this language that are particularly interesting. First, the ways in which the Court has used the language of state sovereignty can be categorized, even over a period of two hundred years, into several broad classifications and more, smaller subcategories. Second, the frequency of state sovereignty discussions in the Court's opinions over time follows a remarkable pattern of ebb and flow that seems to reflect the societal and judicial tenor of the development of American history.

A. *The Categories of State Sovereignty Discourse*

Despite the centrality of federalism to the American political landscape,<sup>10</sup> the Court has never provided a precise definition of "state sovereignty." In fact, the Court has failed even to use the idea or language of "state sovereignty" in a consistent way in its opinions. Nevertheless, there are certain broad patterns in the Court's employment of the language that can be meaningfully represented by the categories enumerated below. The description of each category explains the uses it represents, and includes subcategories where that is necessary to bring out nuances in the Court's usage. In addition, there are illustrative examples from the Court's opinions for each category.

We should note what is probably obvious: any use of a category scheme of this sort is necessarily imperfect. Unless the reader examines the opinions themselves, which the ap-

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8. 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419 (1793).

9. Search conducted on Lexis-Nexis, in the GENFED library, US file, in July 1997. We examined 2300 cases, categorizing about 1300 as relevant to our inquiry. Of course, the results of our search are not perfect or exact, but we believe our results show enough depth and breadth to provide enough value to merit their use in this article. The search results were updated in January 1999 to include all cases decided in 1998.

10. See *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549, 568-83 (1995) (Kennedy, J., concurring).

pendix to this essay is intended to facilitate, he or she is dependent on our integrity and our judgment. Even if the reader assumes that we have done the work honestly, it is as a practical matter certain that some of our judgments about categorizing individual uses would seem erroneous. In our view, however, the sheer volume of references that we catalogued provides reason to believe that individual errors on our part would not invalidate our overall findings.

### 1. Sovereignty as the Government's Dominion

The first category of state sovereignty language used by the Court is an adaptation of the historical concept of sovereignty in the British government. The sovereign, be it Crown or King-in-Parliament, was the supreme authority in the body politic; as the unitary "Leviathan"<sup>11</sup> or the government institutions of the "Commonwealth,"<sup>12</sup> it spoke for and ruled over the entire nation. This power of dominion over the people and the nation had three important aspects: control over territory and the persons living there, immunity against challenges to authority, and a legitimation of leadership. These three aspects of British sovereignty were carried over into the language of state sovereignty by the Court.

It is natural that control of *territory* is an aspect of state sovereignty, since political power cannot exist without resources and persons over which authority is exercised. The Court has frequently applied this classic understanding of territorial sovereignty to the states. For example, states have power over the land, navigable waters, real property, wild animals, and persons within their territory; this kind of sovereignty is also what is transferred from Congress to the new State government when a United States Territory is admitted to the Union. Consider the language used by the Court in *Arizona v. California*:<sup>13</sup> "A justiciable controversy is presented only if Arizona, as a sovereign state, or her citizens, whom she rep-

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11. See generally THOMAS HOBBS, *LEVIATHAN* (London, George Routledge & Sons 1886) (1651).

12. See JOHN LOCKE, *TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT* 143-48 (Peter Laslett ed., Cambridge Univ. Press 1988) (1690).

13. 298 U.S. 558 (1936).

resents, have present rights in the unappropriated water of the river."<sup>14</sup>

The Court's opinion in *Florida Department of State v. Treasure Salvors, Inc.*<sup>15</sup> provides a more recent example of the territorial connotation of sovereignty: "The contracts permitted Treasure Salvors 'to conduct underwater salvage from and upon certain submerged sovereignty lands of and belonging to the State of Florida.'"<sup>16</sup> Finally, in *Hoboken v. Pennsylvania Railroad*,<sup>17</sup> the Court described an easement of access to navigable waters as a

public right [that] is entirely distinct in its essential qualities from the title of the State in lands under tidewaters. The former inheres in the State in its sovereign capacity. The latter is strictly proprietary. . . .

. . . .

. . . [E]very previous right of the State of New Jersey [in the land conveyed], whether proprietary or sovereign, is transferred or extinguished, except such sovereign rights as the State may lawfully exercise over all other private property.<sup>18</sup>

Contrary to the reasoning of the majority in *Chisholm*, the Supreme Court has long viewed the states as possessing *immunity from compulsory jurisdiction* as part of their sovereign status. The principle of the immunity of the sovereign means that a state cannot be sued by individuals, whether its own citizens or not, unless it has given its consent (as most states have done in their Tort Claims Acts). "All [cases] recognize that the State, as a sovereign, is not subject to suit; that the State cannot be enjoined; and that the State's officers, when sued, cannot be restrained from enforcing the State's laws or be held liable for the consequences flowing from obedience to the State's commands."<sup>19</sup> The Court also reads the Eleventh Amendment's (ostensibly much narrower) focus on federal di-

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14. *Id.* at 567.

15. 458 U.S. 670 (1982) (plurality opinion).

16. *Id.* at 674 (citation omitted).

17. 124 U.S. 656 (1888).

18. *Id.* at 681-91.

19. *Hopkins v. Clemson Agric. C.*, 221 U.S. 636, 644 (1911).

versity jurisdiction in the light of this notion of state sovereignty. "The [Eleventh] Amendment's . . . greater significance lies in its affirmation that the fundamental principle of sovereign immunity limits the grant of judicial authority in Art. III."<sup>20</sup> Finally, under the *Sovereign Acts Doctrine*, a court will not read a waiver of sovereign immunity into the terms of a contract unless the "surrender[] of sovereign authority . . . appear[s] in unmistakable terms."<sup>21</sup> The analogous principle of statutory construction requires courts to presume that the sovereign has not limited its own power, unless there is an explicit provision doing so.<sup>22</sup>

The American justification for this category of state sovereignty language lies not in divine right, but rests on the theory of *popular sovereignty*. The federal government draws its authority from "We the People of the United States," who ratified the Constitution. Because the states are not merely administrative creations of the federal government, however, they too must have a source of legitimation for their authority. The Court has consistently and emphatically held that the source of the sovereignty of the states is the same as that of the federal government: the people of the state, by the state constitution, create and sustain the state government to represent them.

[T]he people of the several States are absolutely and unconditionally sovereign within their respective territories. . . .

. . . .

. . . [T]he people of a State may, by the form of government they adopt, confer on their public servants and representatives all the powers and rights of sovereignty which they themselves possess; or may restrict them within such limits as may be deemed best and safest for the public interest.<sup>23</sup>

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20. *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 98 (1984).

21. *United States v. Winstar*, 518 U.S. 839, 860 (1996); *see also* *Wisconsin & Mich. Ry. Co. v. Powers*, 191 U.S. 379, 386–87 (1903).

22. *See, e.g., United States v. United Mine Workers*, 330 U.S. 258, 272 (1947) ("There is an old and well-known rule that statutes which in general terms divest pre-existing rights or privileges will not be applied to the sovereign without express words to that effect.").

23. *Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. v. DeBolt*, 57 U.S. (16 How.) 416, 428–29 (1853).

## 2. Sovereignty as the Power of Superior Legislation

The second category of state sovereignty discourse is derived from the international relations meaning of sovereignty—that of political independence. A government is sovereign when it answers to no superior government—when it enjoys an unfettered capacity of choice with respect to policy and practice. The states obviously are not sovereigns in the true international law sense: the Constitution accords virtually plenary authority over international relations to the federal government, and within its constitutional scope the federal government—including the judicial branch—has superior authority over state action.

The Court nonetheless sometimes employs sovereignty language to signal the states' freedom from superior authority in certain areas. It most often invokes sovereignty in this sense with respect to three areas of legislative competence. First, states have the power of *taxation* to raise revenues from those under their authority. Perhaps the most often quoted example of state sovereignty language falls into this category: "All subjects over which the sovereign power of a State extends, are objects of taxation; but those over which it does not extend, are, upon the soundest principles, exempt from taxation. This proposition may almost be pronounced self-evident."<sup>24</sup> Second, states may charter *corporations* under their laws. "It would be a strange anomaly to hold that a State, having chartered a corporation to make use of certain franchises, could not in the exercise of its sovereignty inquire how these franchises had been employed . . ."<sup>25</sup> Third, states must create the *election districts* from which the state and federal representatives of the people are chosen. "The States have traditionally guarded their sovereign districting prerogatives jealously . . ."<sup>26</sup> "[T]he inherently political process of redistricting is as much at the core of state sovereignty as any other."<sup>27</sup>

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24. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316, 429 (1819).

25. *Wilson v. United States*, 221 U.S. 361, 384 (1911).

26. *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 985 (1996).

27. *Id.* at 1012 n.9 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

### 3. Sovereignty as the State-Federal Distribution of Power

The third category of the Court's state sovereignty language reflects the division of political power between the state and federal governments under the Constitution. In effect, both levels of government possess some powers in both categories (1) and (2) above; the realm of possible powers of government can be held exclusively by one, concurrently by both, prohibited to one, or barred from either. In a wide range of areas of governmental power, to say the state is "sovereign" expresses these relationships with the federal government in a substantive way, expressing the state-federal separation of powers that the Court views as a safeguard for liberty.<sup>28</sup>

As a matter of hornbook federal constitutional law, the powers possessed by the states include all those not delegated to the federal government or prohibited to the states by the Constitution. Therefore, the Court occasionally talks of the *reserved sovereignty* of the states to express a constitutional presumption of state retention of power.<sup>29</sup> The Commerce Clause "remains in the Constitution as a grant of power to Congress to control commerce and as a diminution *pro tanto* of absolute state sovereignty over the same subject matter."<sup>30</sup> Until Congress speaks, however:

The power of the State to discriminate between her own domestic corporations and those of other States, desirous of transacting business within her jurisdiction, is clearly established . . . . As to the nature or degree of discrimination, it belongs to the State to determine, subject only to such limitations on her sovereignty as may be found in the fundamental law of the Union.<sup>31</sup>

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28. See *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 759 (1991) (Blackmun, J., dissenting) ("[F]ederalism secures to citizens the liberties that derive from the diffusion of sovereign power.").

29. Compare our category of the *principle of dual sovereignty*, *infra* at section 5, which encompasses references to the general existence of divided levels of government. By contrast, *reserved sovereignty* refers to the distribution of specific powers by the Constitution.

30. *Carter v. Virginia*, 321 U.S. 131, 137 (1944).

31. *Ducat v. Chicago*, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 410, 415 (1870).



Some powers are held concurrently by the state and federal governments. A good example is the principle of *dual sovereignty in criminal justice*. As both the state and federal governments are sovereign legislators, both may punish crimes against their laws. Consequently, the prohibition on double jeopardy is not violated when the same conduct violates the laws of more than one sovereign.<sup>32</sup> As the Court noted in *Screws v. United States*,<sup>33</sup> “[t]he instances where ‘an act denounced as a crime by both national and state sovereignties’ may be punished by each without violation of the double jeopardy provision of the Fifth Amendment are common.”<sup>34</sup> It is important to recognize the significance of a government being a “sovereign” in such a situation. A mere municipality is not a dual sovereign for the purposes of double jeopardy: “[P]etitioner could not lawfully be tried both by the municipal government and by the State of Florida. In this context a ‘dual sovereignty’ theory is an anachronism, and the second trial constituted double jeopardy violative of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments . . . .”<sup>35</sup>

The Constitution also places limits on the sovereignty of the states. In some areas of legislation, there is federal supremacy. When a federal law is properly within the scope of federal authority, *preemption* occurs, rendering any state law within that scope overridden by the federal one. One example of preemption as it pertains to sovereignty can be found in *Robb v. Connolly*<sup>36</sup> in which the Court held that a state prisoner’s habeas corpus petition was beyond the scope of the state’s jurisdiction:

While the sovereignty of the State within its territorial limits to a certain extent was conceded, that sovereignty, the court adjudged, was so limited and restricted by the supreme law of the land, that the sphere of action appropriated to the United States [with a federal court writ of habeas corpus for a state prisoner is] entirely beyond the reach

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32. A typical example is the application of federal civil rights laws to hate crimes or police brutality, as a supplement to or substitute for state criminal or civil law responses to such conduct.

33. 325 U.S. 91 (1945).

34. *Id.* at 108 n.10 (plurality opinion) (quoting *United States v. Lanza*, 260 U.S. 377, 382 (1922)).

35. *Waller v. Florida*, 397 U.S. 387, 395 (1970) (Brennan, J., concurring).

36. 111 U.S. 624 (1884).

of the judicial process issued by a State judge or a State court . . . .<sup>37</sup>

By comparison, the *Privileges and Immunities Clauses* restrict the legislative power of the states at their source, limiting the range of state legislative choices from the beginning. "The primary purpose of this clause . . . was to help fuse into one Nation a collection of independent, sovereign States. It was designed to insure to a citizen of State A who ventures into State B the same privileges which the citizens of State B enjoy."<sup>38</sup>

The Court sometimes discusses state sovereignty by comparison or in historical perspective. The most common comparison is between the state-federal sovereignty relationship and the interaction between the federal, state, and *Native American sovereigns*. Unlike the state-federal relationship, in which the Constitution governs the distribution of power, relations with Native Americans were historically considered to be governed by treaties and territory-status agreements and other concepts of international law, rather than by domestic constitutional structures. Nevertheless, the sovereignty language used is quite similar to state sovereignty discourse:

Indians share in the territorial and political sovereignty of the United States. The retained sovereignty of the tribe is but a recognition of certain additional authority the tribes maintain over Indians who consent to be tribal members. Indians like all other citizens share allegiance to the overriding sovereign, the United States.<sup>39</sup>

In addition, the Court occasionally analyzes the arguments about the *historical position of the states* as true international sovereigns when trying to understand the modern distribution of state and federal power.

Texas occupied towards the United States the position of an independent sovereignty. Its citizens were determined by its laws, and they prescribed the manner in which aliens might become citizens.

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37. *Id.* at 631.

38. *Toomer v. Witsell*, 334 U.S. 385, 395 (1948).

39. *Duro v. Reina*, 495 U.S. 676, 693 (1990).

The United States admitted Texas as one of the States of the Union with its population as it stood. Those who were citizens of the State became citizens of the United States . . . .<sup>40</sup>

#### 4. Sovereignty as the State-State Distribution of Power

The relationships among the several states, each equal to the others in political status, provide the fourth category of the Court's state sovereignty discussions. The states must have cooperative interactions and successful methods of dispute resolution if they are to function together in governing the American people at the local level.

The Court's language of sovereignty in these cases takes many forms. The Court calls for *comity* between sovereigns when states must interact. For example, the Court has noted that:

[A]s a corollary of the recognized power of a government thus to deal with its own citizen by a decree which would be operative within its own borders, irrespective of any extra-territorial efficacy, it follows that the right of another sovereignty exists, under principles of comity, to give to a decree so rendered such efficacy as to that government may seem to be justified by its conceptions of duty and public policy.<sup>41</sup>

When cooperation breaks down, the Court's *original jurisdiction* provides the forum for lawsuits between sovereigns to be settled peacefully. "The model case for invocation of this Court's original jurisdiction is a dispute between States of such seriousness that it would amount to *casus belli* if the States were fully sovereign."<sup>42</sup> The Constitution, however, limits any such state-state cooperation by way of the *Compact Clause*, which forbids interstate agreements without the approval of Congress.<sup>43</sup> The Compact Clause "adapts to our Union of sovereign states the age-old treaty-making power of independent sovereign nations."<sup>44</sup> "It is a power inherent in sovereignty

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40. *Contzen v. United States*, 179 U.S. 191, 195 (1900).

41. *Haddock v. Haddock*, 201 U.S. 562, 570 (1906).

42. *Texas v. New Mexico*, 462 U.S. 554, 571 n.18 (1983).

43. See U.S. CONST. art. I, § 10, cl. 3.

44. *West Virginia ex. rel. Dyer v. Sims*, 341 U.S. 22, 31 (1951).

limited only to the extent that congressional consent is required."<sup>45</sup>

The most common problem, however, is state-state interaction in judicial matters. In matters of *judicial jurisdiction*, the Court itself has set forth rules for defining the criminal law, the reach of long-arm statutes, state court primacy in interpreting state law, and interjurisdictional cooperation.<sup>46</sup> *Philips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*<sup>47</sup> provides an example of this sort of common law rule making: "There is simply no demonstration here that the Kansas Supreme Court's [choice of law] decision has impaired the legitimate interests of any other states or infringed on their sovereignty in the slightest."<sup>48</sup> Another example of jurisdictional issues, which arise between states, can be found in the seminal jurisdictional case, *Pennoyer v. Neff*:<sup>49</sup>

[E]very State possesses exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty over persons and property within its territory . . . .

. . . .

So the State, through its tribunals, may subject property situated within its limits owned by non-residents to the payment of the demand of its own citizens against them; and the exercise of this jurisdiction in no respect infringes upon the sovereignty of the State where the owners are domiciled.<sup>50</sup>

In addition, the *Full Faith and Credit Clause* provides a constitutional rule of recognition for judicial proceedings among the states.<sup>51</sup> "The Full Faith and Credit Clause . . . substituted a

45. *Id.* at 35 (Jackson, J., concurring).

46. *See, e.g.*, *Kolender v. Lawson*, 461 U.S. 352 (1983) (holding a state criminal statute unconstitutionally vague); *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286 (1980) (applying minimum contacts analysis to find a lack of personal jurisdiction over a defendant); *Darr v. Burford*, 339 U.S. 200, 204 (1950) (stating that comity requires deferral of federal habeas corpus review until state courts have had an opportunity to correct a constitutional violation); *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310 (1945) (holding that personal jurisdiction is satisfied when a defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the forum state); *Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938) (stating that a federal court in a diversity action must interpret and apply state substantive law).

47. 472 U.S. 797 (1985).

48. *Id.* at 836 (Stevens, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part).

49. 95 U.S. 714 (1877).

50. *Id.* at 722-23.

51. *See* U.S. CONST. art. IV, § 1.

command for the earlier principles of comity and thus basically altered the status of the States as independent sovereigns.”<sup>52</sup>  
In fact:

The very purpose of the full faith and credit clause was to alter the status of the several states as independent foreign sovereignties, each free to ignore obligations created under the laws or by the judicial proceedings of the others, and to make them integral parts of a single nation throughout which a remedy upon a just obligation might be demanded as of right, irrespective of the state of its origin.<sup>53</sup>

### 5. Sovereignty as a Rhetorical Tool

The final category of state sovereignty discourse in the Court's opinions is the rhetorical use of the word “sovereignty,” without a substantive usage of the term. Like many adjectives in legal writing, using “sovereignty” in this fashion only makes the argument sound stronger, but does not actually increase its persuasiveness. These applications of state sovereignty language are numerous and varied, and all equally colorful and analytically meaningless.

The most common rhetorical use of sovereignty is to buttress the impact of a statement about a state or its activities. In some uses, which we have called *emphatic adjectives*, “sovereign” merely means “government,” or is entirely superfluous—leaving out the word “sovereign” would not alter the statement's meaning, only its impact. Consider the following example: “[T]he Illinois ‘sexually dangerous person’ proceeding may only be triggered by a criminal incident; may only be initiated by the sovereign State’s prosecuting authorities . . . .”<sup>54</sup> Again, in the following quote, the term “sovereign” is largely superfluous: “[N]either the Bill of Rights nor the laws of sovereign States create the liberty which the Due Process Clause protects.”<sup>55</sup>

In other uses, what is normally denominated merely as *state action* is called an action of the “sovereign.” In the assessment of a drainage tax, the Court has said that the state

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52. *Estin v. Estin*, 334 U.S. 541, 546 (1948).

53. *Milwaukee County v. M.E. White Co.*, 296 U.S. 268, 276–77 (1935).

54. *Allen v. Illinois*, 478 U.S. 364, 379 (1986) (Stevens, J., dissenting).

55. *Meachum v. Fano*, 427 U.S. 215, 230 (1976) (Stevens, J., dissenting).

“is exercising sovereign power, and can, of course, direct or authorize the work to be done in such a way and compensation made on such terms as in its discretion may seem best.”<sup>56</sup> Another example of the use of “sovereign” as a synonym for state action is as follows: “Federal intrusions into state criminal trials frustrate both the State’s sovereign power to punish offenders and their good-faith attempts to honor constitutional rights.”<sup>57</sup>

In addition to using state sovereignty language to emphasize a particular point, the Court also invokes state sovereignty to describe the general principles of our constitutional structure. For the most part, references to a *principle of dual sovereignty* are colorful ways of saying that federalism exists. For example:

Commerce is a unit and does not regard state lines, and while, under the Constitution, interstate and intrastate commerce are ordinarily subject to regulation by different sovereignties, yet when they are so intermingled together that the supreme authority, the Nation, cannot exercise complete effective control over interstate commerce without incidental regulation of intrastate commerce, such incidental regulation is not an invasion of state authority . . . .<sup>58</sup>

Both federal and state action are considered actions of sovereigns in the following quote: “[B]usinesses necessarily [are] subject to the dual sovereignty of the government of the Nation and the State in which they reside;’ when regulations promulgated by the sovereigns conflict, federal law necessarily controls.”<sup>59</sup> The Court also occasionally refers to the states’ *quasi-sovereignty*, a term that, like all “quasi-” terms in the law, simply begs the question.

Quasi-sovereign interests stand apart . . . . They are not sovereign interests, proprietary interests, or private interests pursued by the state as a nominal party. They consist of a set of interests that the State has in the well-being of its

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56. *New Orleans v. Warner*, 175 U.S. 120, 136 (1899) (citation omitted).

57. *Engle v. Isaac*, 456 U.S. 107, 128 (1982).

58. *Railroad Comm’n v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.*, 257 U.S. 563, 588 (1922).

59. *FERC v. Mississippi*, 456 U.S. 742, 767 (1982) (second alteration in original) (quoting *National League of Cities v. Usery*, 426 U.S. 833, 845 (1976)).

populace. Formulated so broadly, the concept risks being too vague to survive the standing requirements of Art. III: A quasi-sovereign interest must be sufficiently concrete to create an actual controversy between the State and the defendant.<sup>60</sup>

The emptiest rhetorical uses of state sovereignty language are, somewhat ironically, sometimes difficult to distinguish from the most analytically meaningful—those situations in which the language refers to an account of the constitutional structure of federalism that might have important and consistent implications if it were accepted. The Court invokes the *principle of state sovereignty*, yet often all that is meant is that state governments are important institutions whose interests should not be trampled upon lightly by the federal government (as opposed to municipalities or territories, to whom such deference is not due). We are told, for example, that there is an “equal necessity, under our system of government, to preserve the power of the States within their sovereignties as to prevent the power from intrusive exercise within the National sovereignty.”<sup>61</sup> This statement tells the reader precisely nothing about the constitutional extent of the states’ inviolate “power . . . within their sovereignties.” Similar language may, however, reflect or refer to analytically useful accounts of the constitutional law of federalism. When the Court in *Bell v. New Jersey*<sup>62</sup> informs us that although “New Jersey . . . urges that the imposition of liability for misused funds interferes with state sovereignty, in violation of the Tenth Amendment,” it “cannot agree” because “[r]equiring States to honor the obligations voluntarily assumed as a condition of federal funding before recognizing their ownership of funds simply does not intrude on their sovereignty.”<sup>63</sup> The Court arguably identifies the power to accept or reject nonconstitutional federal obligations as part of what it means to call the states “sovereign.”

These categories of rhetorical uses of the word sovereignty may seem to cut close to the substantive categories laid out in sections (1) to (4) above. A few contrasts may make the distinc-

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60. *Alfred L. Snapp & Son, Inc. v. Puerto Rico*, 458 U.S. 592, 602 (1982).

61. *South Covington & Cincinnati St. Ry. v. Kentucky*, 252 U.S. 399, 404 (1920).

62. 461 U.S. 773 (1983).

63. *Id.* at 790.

tions more clear. For instance, writing that “Jesse Helms is the senior Senator from the sovereign state of North Carolina” uses “sovereign” an emphatic adjective because the word sovereignty contributes virtually nothing beyond the fact that North Carolina is one of the fifty states, *ergo* it has some attributes of sovereignty, none of which are raised. On the other hand, saying that “the competing claims in the boundary dispute between the sovereign states of North Carolina and Tennessee” implicates the dominion (territorial) and state-state (original jurisdiction) categories. Likewise, the statement that “Congress should not step on the toes of the sovereign states” is an invocation of the principle of state sovereignty, but it only puts forward a position that all but the most radical nationalist would accept. It is another thing entirely to say that “Congress has intruded upon state sovereignty because this corporations regulations act goes beyond the scope of its interstate commerce powers,” because the legislation (corporations) and state-federal (reserved sovereignty, preemption) categories are apparent. At any rate, even if our distinctions may seem fuzzy to the reader, we have tried our best to remain internally consistent in our applications.

### *B. Patterns of State Sovereignty Discourse Over Time*

The patterns of the Supreme Court’s use of state sovereignty language are at once both unsurprising and immensely interesting. The distribution of references to state sovereignty among our five categories reveals some intriguing results. Even more fascinating, however, were the historical trends revealed when we examined the frequency of references to state sovereignty across the years. These historical trends may help explain why the meaning of “state sovereignty” has remained so obscure, even after over 200 years of Supreme Court opinions.

Before proceeding, some introductory information may prove helpful. The total number of cases we found applicable and categorized, from 1792 to 1997, was 1280. These cases contained a total of 1692 different uses of state sovereignty language, as measured by our categories or subcategories. For example, a case containing multiple uses of one meaning of state sovereignty was counted as a single reference to that category of usage. Other cases used several different meanings



of state sovereignty. Such cases were counted multiple times, once for each different category of usage found in the opinion. Over time, the Court has averaged 6.19 cases per year in which a reference to state sovereignty is made, with an average of 8.17 discrete references per year to our various categories of meaning. The years with the most state sovereignty references are: 1982 (40), 1985 and 1976 (28), 1981 (27), and 1983 (26), and 1890 (24).

The distribution of the total number of uses of state sovereignty language among our various categories is of some interest by itself. Slightly more than half of the references to state sovereignty made by the Court fall into our four substantive categories, while the remainder are in the fifth category, rhetorical use. All legal writing, including Supreme Court opinions, must be persuasive to be effective, so it is not at all surprising that the justices would make rhetorical use of state sovereignty language quite often to try to increase the impact of their words. Table 1 displays our findings by category. Chart 1 displays Table 1 in graphical form; Chart 2 separates out the subcategories with significant references of their own right.

*TABLE 1. Distribution of References*

<u>Category</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Total (ap- prox. %)</u>
Dominion	402	24
Legislation	165	10
State-Federal	258	15
State-State	139	8
Rhetoric	728	43
Total	1692	100

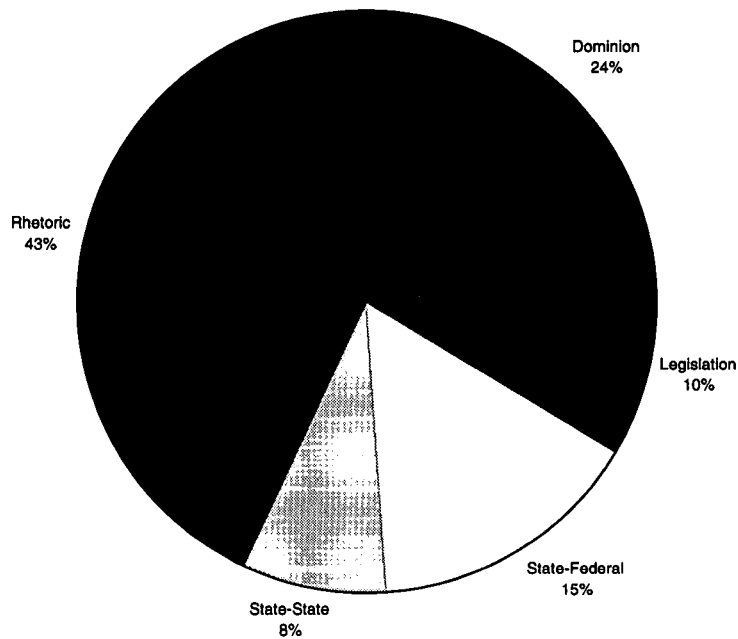


Chart 1. Graphical Depiction of Distribution of References.

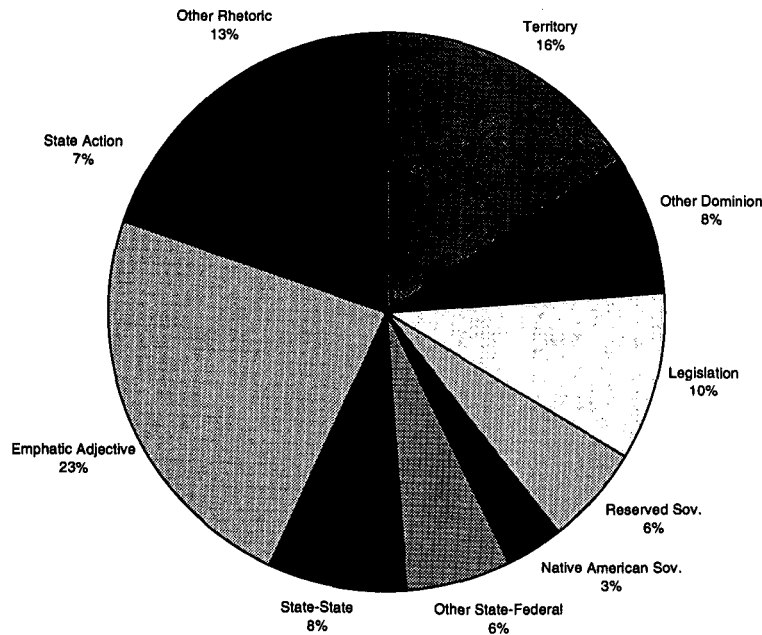


Chart 2. Graphical Depiction of Distribution of Subcategories.

Even more interesting, however, are the historical trends that appear in the Court's use of state sovereignty language. The first major trend is the number of references per year. Chart 3 displays this data.

Periods of dramatic increase in the number of references per year appear from 1840–60, 1890–1915, and 1974–present. Periods of dramatic decrease occur from 1860–67 and 1940–72. As the reader will immediately recognize, the Court's linguistic behavior unsurprisingly reflect the ebb and flow of the Court's, or rather the justices', politics. The pre-Civil War Taney Court (1837–60) and the turn of the century Fuller Court (1888–1910) were dominated by justices whose substantive moral and political commitments made resistance to a nationalistic interpretation of the Constitution often (but not always) congenial, while 1974 is a serviceable starting point for the increasingly

successful effort of Justice (now Chief Justice) Rehnquist to rehabilitate federalism as a legally enforced limit on national power. Conversely, it is hardly surprising that the Civil War and its immediate aftermath discouraged judicial invocation of the very language that the Confederacy invoked to justify secession, and the interval between 1940 and 1972 is almost exactly the era in which a strong majority of the justices endorsed New Deal nationalism ("The [tenth] amendment states but a truism . . ."<sup>64</sup>). If future appointments to the Court should create a new nationalistic majority, it is reasonable to expect that references to state sovereignty will diminish substantially from the current Court's rate.

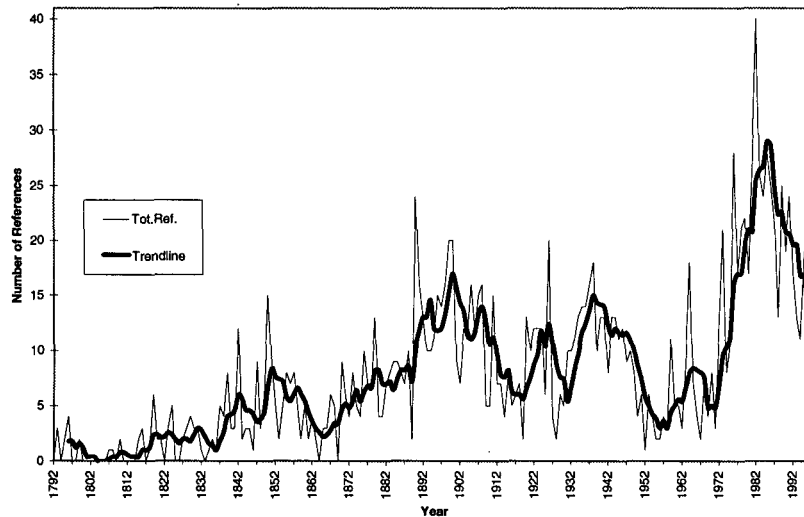


Chart 3. Number of Sovereignty References versus Year.

The information on the number of state sovereignty references per year is interesting, but it may not be significant without a comparison to the number of total cases decided by the Court each year. We defined total cases decided as those cases decided by the Court for which an opinion was written, because only opinions, and not summary dispositions, have the textual length necessary to include usage of state sovereignty

64. *United States v. Darby*, 312 U.S. 100, 124 (1941).

language.<sup>65</sup> Compiling this data on total number of opinions per year allowed us to compare the number of cases disposed of in which state sovereignty discourse could have been used to the number that actually did so. The number of total cases per year reveals some interesting trends. Chart 4 displays this data.

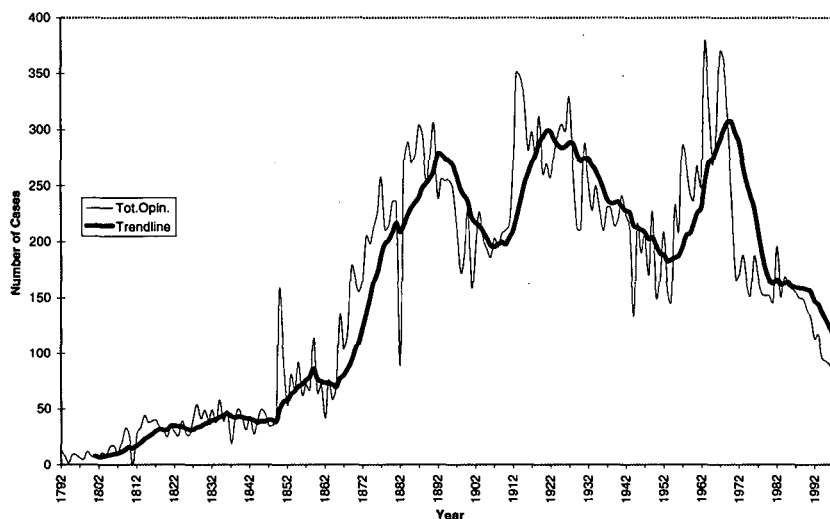


Chart 4. Number of Cases with State Sovereignty References versus Year.

The number of cases decided by opinions grew almost exponentially from the 1790s to 1885, then levelled off from 1885–1970. In 1970, however, the number of opinions written gradually began decreasing each year, a trend that has continued to the present. This fact, of course, makes the upsurge in references to state sovereignty in the post-1973 period even more impressive.

The data on state sovereignty cases and references, and on the total cases decided by an opinion each year gave us the in-

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65. Search conducted on Westlaw in August 1997; updated in January 1999. This search retrieved all opinions written each year, either by a Justice or those issued per curiam.

formation to analyze the most interesting comparison: the number of sovereignty cases as a percentage of the total cases decided each year. Chart 5 displays these results.

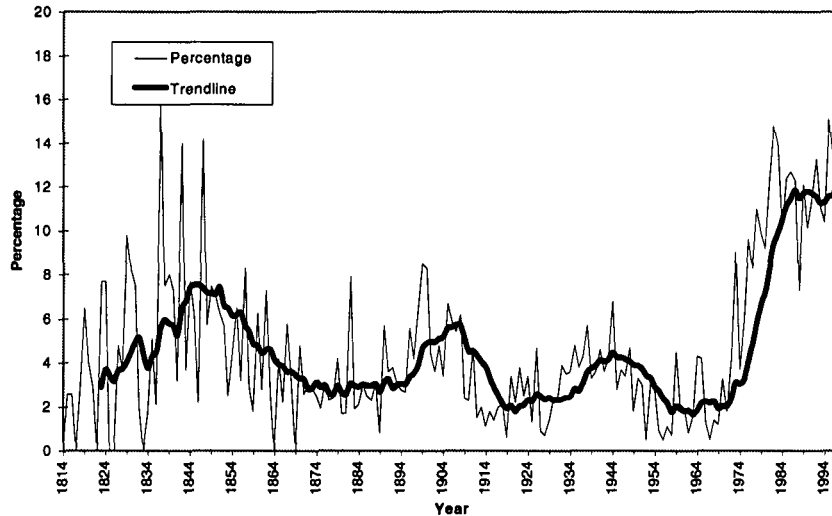


Chart 5. Sovereignty Cases as a Percentage of Total Cases versus Year.

In general, the number of cases each year in which any form of state sovereignty language is used by the Court hovers around 4% of total cases. However, two periods of much higher frequency are readily apparent. They are 1840–55 and 1975–present. Once again, the apparent explanation for these highest frequency periods of state sovereignty discourse is unsurprising, but informative. The Taney Court's use of this language declines only when a majority of the justices began to act on the conviction that national judicial power could bring a satisfactory—in other words, pro-slavery—resolution to sectional conflict over the institution's preservation and extension. The later period is, as we already noted, the era in which the absolute number of references to state sovereignty climbs as a result of the efforts of Chief Justice Rehnquist and

others. The upsurge in the absolute figure combines with the sharp decline in the total number of opinions filed to provide striking testimony to their success in reversing the New Deal's substantial abandonment of state sovereignty language.

#### CONCLUSION

Several conclusions emerge from our inquiry into the Court's use of the language of "state sovereignty." Much of the time the Court is unmistakably using the term without giving it any clear meaning at all: the two most obviously rhetorical subcategories, emphatic adjectives and sovereignty as a synonym for state action, together make up 30% of the total references. In addition, much of the time the Court is unmistakably using the language in ways that have content, but nonetheless have little practical analytical significance. References to state sovereignty that have in view the states' territorial nature, or their legislative jurisdiction to tax or create corporations and election districts—between them 25% of the total—tell us little or nothing about how to resolve actual disputes over when the national government may or may not constitutionally override state territorial authority or displace state legislative choices. Finally, the Court has not hewn to any consistent analytical predictability for when it will adopt its use of state sovereignty talk. The frequency and vigor with which the Court's opinions have invoked the sovereignty of the states have waxed and waned in response to outside circumstances and changes in personnel. Neither the more nationalistic justices nor their opponents can invoke a continuous judicial tradition of rejecting or accepting notions of state sovereignty. If their linguistic behavior is to be believed, the most interesting fact about the justices' views on state sovereignty has been their failure to create and bequeath a lasting consensus about the meaning of the term.

The language of state sovereignty does not embody a coherent, historically accepted concept of the states' role in the federal system. To recognize this fact, as we believe it to be, is not at all to deny the importance of federalism issues. Nor does it lead to nationalistic conclusions about disputed matters. The point is, rather, one of intellectual clarity and decisional integrity. Questions about the immunity of states from federal-court actions, or the authority of Congress to impose duties on

state officials, or the power of the states to impose term limits on federal officeholders, cannot be resolved by reference to a global concept of "state sovereignty" because no such concept has ever secured long-term adherence. Strong nationalists fear, reasonably enough, that the ambiguous language of state sovereignty obscures the real issues and interests that the Court should address in federalism cases. But invocations of the sovereignty of the states ought to be equally unpalatable to those who believe that the Constitution accords federalism vigorous legal protection. A constitutional law of federalism that can survive the next round of nationalistic appointments to the Court will need reason and not just rhetoric. The siren song of state sovereignty simply is a diversion from the true task of finding the correct resolution of the particular constitutional or federalism issues that arise and, as Chief Justice Marshall wrote long ago, "will probably continue to arise, as long as our system shall exist."<sup>66</sup>

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66. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316, 405 (1819).



## APPENDIX

### Notes on the Appendix

The cases with citations are listed by year, followed by the category or categories of state sovereignty language (laid out in Part II.A.) which appear in the case.

The categories of state sovereignty language are abbreviated as follows:

TY	territory
SIS	state sovereign immunity generally
SIE	state sovereign immunity under the Eleventh Amendment
SAD	sovereign acts doctrine
POP	popular sovereignty
TAX	taxation
CORP	corporations
DIST	election districts
RS	reserved sovereignty
DSC	dual sovereignty in criminal justice
PRE	preemption
PIC	Privileges and Immunities Clauses
NA	Native American sovereignty
HIST	historical uses of sovereignty
COM	comity
OJ	original jurisdiction
CCL	Compact Clause
JJ	judicial jurisdiction
FFC	Full Faith & Credit Clause
EA	emphatic adjectives
SA	state action
DSP	principle of dual sovereignty
QS	quasi-sovereignty
SSP	principle of state sovereignty

Abbreviations of case names follow Table 6 in *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (16th ed. 1996), with some additional abbreviations that do not impede clarity. Procedural phrases in case names have for the most part been omitted.

1998

Calderon v. Coleman, 525 U.S. 141	EA
United States v. Balsys, 524 U.S. 666	DSC
Wisconsin Dep't of Corr. v. Schact, 524 U.S. 381	SIE
Pennsylvania Bd. of Probation & Parole v. Scott, 524 U.S. 357	DSC
Pennsylvania Dep't of Corr. v. Yeskey, 524 U.S. 206	SSP
Hopkins v. Reeves, 524 U.S. 88	EA
New Mexico v. Reed, 524 U.S. 151	EA
New Jersey v. New York, 523 U.S. 767	TY
Kiowa Tribe v. Manufacturing Tech., Inc., 523 U.S. 751	NA, SIE
Montana v. Crow Tribe of Indians, 523 U.S. 696	NA
Calderon v. Thompson, 523 U.S. 538	EA
United States v. Estate of Romani, 523 U.S. 517	EA
California v. Deep Sea Research, Inc., 523 U.S. 491	TY, SIE
Ohio Adult Parole Auth. v. Woodard, 523 U.S. 272	EA
Lewis v. United States, 523 U.S. 155	DSC
Bogan v. Scott-Harris, 523 U.S. 44	SIS
South Dakota v. Yankton Sioux Tribe, 522 U.S. 329	NA, TY
Baker v. General Motors Corp., 522 U.S. 222	FFC
Chicago v. International Coll. of Surgeons, 522 U.S. 156	EA
Foster v. Love, 522 U.S. 67	EA

1997

Printz v. United States, 521 U.S. 898	DSP, RS, SSP
Vacco v. Quill, 521 U.S. 793	EA
Washington v. Glucksberg, 521 U.S. 702	EA
Lawyer v. Department of Justice, 521 U.S. 567	EA, DIST, HIST
Idaho v. Coeur d'Alene Tribe, 521 U.S. 261	TY, NA, SIE
Richardson v. McKnight, 521 U.S. 399	SA
United States v. Alaska, 521 U.S. 1	TY
O'Dell v. Netherland, 521 U.S. 151	SA
McMillan v. Monroe County, 520 U.S. 781	EA, SIS
Arkansas v. Farm Credit Servs., 520 U.S. 821	PRE, TAX
Camps Newfound/Owatonna, Inc. v. Town of Harrison, 520 U.S. 564	EA
Strate v. A-1 Contractors, 520 U.S. 438	NA
Chandler v. Miller, 520 U.S. 305	SA
Arizonans for Official English v. Arizona, 520 U.S. 43	EA
Regents of the Univ. v. Doe, 519 U.S. 425	EA, SIS

1996

United States v. Winstar Corp., 518 U.S. 839	EA, SAD
Board of County Comm'rs v. Umbehr, 518 U.S. 668	EA
United States v. Virginia, 518 U.S. 515	EA
Medtronic, Inc. v. Lohr, 518 U.S. 470	PRE
Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899	EA
Bush v. Vera, 517 U.S. 952	DIST
Quackenbush v. Allstate Ins. Co., 517 U.S. 706	JJ
BMW of N. Am. v. Gore, 517 U.S. 559	COM
Lonchar v. Thomas, 517 U.S. 314	EA
Seminole Tribe v. Florida, 517 U.S. 44	SIE
Morse v. Republican Party, 517 U.S. 186	SA
Fulton Corp. v. Faulkner, 516 U.S. 325	EA

1995

Louisiana v. Mississippi, 516 U.S. 22	TY, OJ
Rosenberger v. University of Va., 515 U.S. 819	EA
Capitol Sq. Rev. & Advisory Bd. v. Pinette, 515 U.S. 753	EA
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Chickasaw Nation, 515 U.S. 450	NA, COM
Missouri v. Jenkins, 515 U.S. 70	SSP, EA
Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, 515 U.S. 200	EA
Nebraska v. Wyoming, 515 U.S. 1	OJ, QS
United States Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton, 514 U.S. 779	RS, HIST
City of Edmonds v. Oxford House, 514 U.S. 725	EA
United States v. Lopez, 514 U.S. 549	EA
McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Comm'n, 514 U.S. 334	POP
United States v. National Treas. Empl'ys Union, 513 U.S. 454	EA
O'Neal v. McAninch, 513 U.S. 432	JJ
Jacobs v. Scott, 513 U.S. 1067	EA

1994

Reich v. Collins, 513 U.S. 106	SIE
Hess v. Port Auth. Trans-Hudson Corp., 513 U.S. 30	SIE, CCL
Holder v. Hall, 512 U.S. 874	EA
McFarland v. Scott, 512 U.S. 849	EA
Consolidated Rail Corp. v. Gottshall, 512 U.S. 532	EA
Department of Tax'n v. Milhelm Attea, 512 U.S. 61	NA
O'Melveny & Myers v. Federal Deposit Ins. Corp., 512 U.S. 79	EA
Department of Revenue v. Kurth Ranch, 511 U.S. 767	DSC

BFP v. Resolution Trust Corp., 511 U.S. 531	EA
Department of Revenue v. ACF Indus., 510 U.S. 332	TAX

1993

United States v. Dixon, 509 U.S. 688	DSC
Harper v. Virginia Dep't of Tax'n, 509 U.S. 86	TAX
South Dakota v. Bourland, 508 U.S. 679	NA
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Sac & Fox Nation, 508 U.S. 114	NA
United States v. Idaho, 508 U.S. 1	PRE
United States v. California, 507 U.S. 746	TAX
Withrow v. Williams, 507 U.S. 680	EA
Brecht v. Abrahamson, 507 U.S. 619	EA
Nebraska v. Wyoming, 507 U.S. 584	EA
United States v. Texas, 507 U.S. 529	SIS
Delaware v. New York, 507 U.S. 490	SA
Itel Containers Int'l Corp. v. Huddleston, 507 U.S. 60	TAX
Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Auth. v. Metcalf & Eddy, 506 U.S. 139	SIE

1992

Mississippi v. Louisiana, 506 U.S. 73	OJ, TY
Cipollone v. Liggett Group, 505 U.S. 504	PRE
Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333	EA
Wright v. West, 505 U.S. 277	EA
New York v. United States, 505 U.S. 144	SSP
Georgia v. McCollum, 505 U.S. 42	EA
Ankenbrandt v. Richards, 504 U.S. 689	TY
Evans v. United States, 504 U.S. 255	RS, PRE
Keeney v. Tamayo-Reyes, 504 U.S. 1	EA
United States Dep't of Energy v. Ohio, 503 U.S. 607	PRE
United States v. Alaska, 503 U.S. 569	TY
Arkansas v. Oklahoma, 503 U.S. 91	TY
Paschal v. Didrickson, 502 U.S. 1081	SIE
County of Yakima v. Confederated Tribes & Bands, 502 U.S. 251	NA
<i>In re</i> Blodgett, 502 U.S. 236	EA

1991

Hilton v. South Carolina Pub. Ry. Comm'n, 502 U.S. 197	SIE, RS, PRE
Hafer v. Melo, 502 U.S. 21	SIE
Barnes v. E-Systems, Inc., 501 U.S. 1301	SIE
Blatchford v. Native Village, 501 U.S. 775	SIE, NA
Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722	DSP, SA, POP
Gregory v. Ashcroft, 501 U.S. 452	DSP, RS, SA
Metropolitan Wash. Airports Auth. v. Citizens for Abatement of Aircraft Noise, 501 U.S. 252	EA
Illinois v. Kentucky, 500 U.S. 380	TY
Lankford v. Idaho, 500 U.S. 110	SA
McClesky v. Zant, 499 U.S. 467	SA
City of Columbia v. Omni Outdoor Advert., Inc., 499 U.S. 365	SSP, EA, SA
Equal Empl. Opp. Comm'n v. Arabian Am. Oil Co., 499 U.S. 244	EA
Salve Regina College v. Russell, 499 U.S. 225	EA
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Potawatomi Indian Tribe, 498 U.S. 505	NA
Dennis v. Higgins, 498 U.S. 439	DSP

1990

Georgia v. South Carolina, 497 U.S. 376	TY
Perpich v. Department of Defense, 496 U.S. 334	DSP
Howlett v. Rose, 496 U.S. 356	SIS
McKesson Corp. v. Division of Alcoholic Bev. & Tobacco, 496 U.S. 18	SIS
Duro v. Reina, 495 U.S. 676	NA
Pennsylvania Dep't of Pub. Welfare v. Davenport, 495 U.S. 552	EA, JJ
Burnham v. Superior Ct., 495 U.S. 604	TY
North Dakota v. United States, 495 U.S. 423	EA
Port Auth. Trans-Hudson Corp. v. Feeney, 495 U.S. 299	SIS, CCL
Ngiraingas v. Sanchez, 495 U.S. 182	POP, SIS
Missouri v. Jenkins, 495 U.S. 33	EA
Yellow Freight Sys. v. Donnelly, 494 U.S. 820	DSP
United States Dep't of Labor v. Triplett, 494 U.S. 715	EA
Tafflin v. Levitt, 493 U.S. 455	DSP, JJ, EA

1989

Brendale v. Confederated Tribes & Bands, 492 U.S. 408	TY, NA
Duckworth v. Eagan, 492 U.S. 195	SSP
Murray v. Giarratano, 492 U.S. 1	SA
Hoffman v. Connecticut Dep't of Income Maint., 492 U.S. 96	SIS, SIE
Missouri v. Jenkins, 491 U.S. 274	SIE, SIS
New Orleans Pub. Service, Inc. v. Council of New Orleans, 491 U.S. 350	EA
Pennsylvania v. Union Gas Co., 491 U.S. 1	SSP, RS, SIS
Dellmuth v. Muth, 491 U.S. 223	SIE
Will v. Michigan Dep't of State Police, 491 U.S. 58	EA, SSP
Asarco Inc. v. Kadish, 490 U.S. 605	EA
Cotton Petroleum Corp. v. New Mexico, 490 U.S. 163	TAX, NA
Pueblo of Acoma v. Padilla, 490 U.S. 1029	NA
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians v. Holyfield, 490 U.S. 30	NA
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Graham, 489 U.S. 838	NA
Davis v. Michigan Dep't of Treas., 489 U.S. 839	TAX
New York City Bd. of Estimate v. Morris, 489 U.S. 688	EA
Harris v. Reed, 489 U.S. 255	JJ
City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co., 488 U.S. 469	EA

1988

Louisiana v. Mississippi, 488 U.S. 990	OJ
NCAA v. Tarkanian, 488 U.S. 179	EA
Pennsylvania v. Bruder, 488 U.S. 9	EA
Thompson v. Oklahoma, 487 U.S. 815	EA
Kadrmas v. Dickinson Pub. Schs., 487 U.S. 450	EA
Sun Oil Co. v. Wortman, 486 U.S. 474	FFC
Goodyear Atomic Corp. v. Miller, 486 U.S. 174	DSP
Patrick v. Burget, 486 U.S. 94	SA
City of New York v. FCC, 486 U.S. 57	PRE
South Carolina v. Baker, 485 U.S. 505	TAX, SIS, EA
Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Mississippi, 484 U.S. 469	TY

1987

Nollan v. California Coastal Comm'n, 483 U.S. 825	TY
Welch v. Texas Dep't of Hwys. & Pub. Transp., 483 U.S. 468	SIE, DSP
American Trucking Ass'n v. Scheiner, 483 U.S. 266	EA
South Dakota v. Dole, 483 U.S. 203	DSP

Tyler Pipe Indus. v. Washington State Dep't of Revenue, 483 U.S. 232	TAX
Puerto Rico v. Branstad, 483 U.S. 219	JJ
California v. Superior Ct., 482 U.S. 400	EA
First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. County of Los Angeles, 482 U.S. 304	EA
Texas v. New Mexico, 482 U.S. 124	OJ, CCL
Utah Div. of State Lands v. United States, 482 U.S. 193	TY
United States v. Cherokee Nation, 480 U.S. 700	NA, TY
Amoco Prod. Co. v. Village of Gambel, 480 U.S. 531	NA
Keystone Bituminous Coal Ass'n v. DeBenedictis, 480 U.S. 470	SA
California v. Cabazon Band, 480 U.S. 202	NA
Iowa Mut. Ins. Co. v. La Plante, 480 U.S. 9	NA, EA
City of Pleasant Grove v. United States, 479 U.S. 462	DSP
International Paper Co. v. Ouellette, 479 U.S. 481	EA
324 Liquor Corp v. Duffy, 479 U.S. 335	SSP
West Virginia v. United States, 479 U.S. 305	SIS

1986

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. v. Durham County, 479 U.S. 130	DSP
Kelly v. Robinson, 479 U.S. 36	RS
Allen v. Illinois, 478 U.S. 364	EA
Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109	DIST
Ford v. Wainwright, 477 U.S. 399	EA
Kuhlmann v. Wilson, 477 U.S. 436	JJ
Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478	JJ
Maine v. Taylor, 477 U.S. 131	EA
Offshore Logistics, Inc. v. Tallentire, 477 U.S. 207	TY
Bowen v. Public Agencies, 477 U.S. 41	SSP
Three Affiliated Tribes v. Wold Eng'g, 476 U.S. 877	SIS, NA, QS
Bowen v. American Hosp. Ass'n, 476 U.S. 610	DSP
Louisiana Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. FCC, 476 U.S. 355	PRE
Evans v. Jeff D., 475 U.S. 717	SIS
Del v. Van Arsdall, 475 U.S. 673	SSP, EA, DSP, POP
Exxon Corp. v. Hunt, 475 U.S. 355	EA
Fisher v. City of Berkeley, 475 U.S. 260	DSP, EA
United States v. Maine, 475 U.S. 89	TY
Daniels v. Williams, 474 U.S. 327	SIS

1985

Green v. Mansour, 474 U.S. 64	SIE
Heath v. Alabama, 474 U.S. 82	DSC
California State Bd. of Equalization v. Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, 474 U.S. 9	NA
Mitsubishi Motors v. Soler Chrysler-Plymouth, 473 U.S. 614	EA
United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667	EA
School Dist. v. Ball, 473 U.S. 373	EA
Oklahoma v. Arkansas, 473 U.S. 610	TY
Atascadero State Hosp. v. Scanlon, 473 U.S. 234	SIS
Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts, 472 U.S. 797	JJ, FFC
Superintendent v. Hill, 472 U.S. 445	EA
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Pueblo of Santa Ana, 472 U.S. 237	TY
Northeast Bancorp v. Board of Governors of Fed. Reserve Sys., 472 U.S. 159	CCL
Montana v. Blackfeet Tribe, 471 U.S. 759	NA
National Farmers Union Ins. Co. v. Crow Tribe of Indians, 471 U.S. 845	NA
Town of Hallie v. City of Eau Claire, 471 U.S. 34	SSP
Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conf. v. United States, 471 U.S. 48	SA, SIS
Supreme Ct. v. Piper, 470 U.S. 274	PIC, EA
Heath v. Alabama, 470 U.S. 1026	DSC
United States v. Louisiana, 470 U.S. 93	TY
Garcia v. San Antonio Metro. Trans. Auth., 469 U.S. 528	SSP, EA, SA, QD, DSP, RS

1984

Borchardt v. United States, 469 U.S. 937	DSC
National Farmers Union Ins. Co. v. Crow Tribe of Indians, 468 U.S. 1315	NA
Hudson v. Palmer, 468 U.S. 517	SIS
FCC v. League of Women Voters, 468 U.S. 364	EA
Bacchus Imports Ltd. v. Dias, 468 U.S. 263	TY
Franchise Tax Bd. v. United States Postal Serv., 467 U.S. 512	TAX, SIS
South-Central Timber Dev. v. Wunnicke, 467 U.S. 82	EA
Escondido Mut. Water Co. v. La Jolla Band of Mission Indians, 466 U.S. 765	NA
Hoover v. Ronwin, 466 U.S. 558	EA, SSP, SA



Summa Corp. v. California, 466 U.S. 198	EA
Keeton v. Hustler Mag., Inc., 465 U.S. 770	EA
Lynch v. Donnelly, 465 U.S. 668	EA
South Carolina v. Regan, 465 U.S. 367	OJ, TAX
Solem v. Bartlett, 465 U.S. 463	TY
Dixson v. United States, 465 U.S. 482	EA
United Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council v. Mayor & Council, 465 U.S. 208	HIST, FFC
Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman, 465 U.S. 89	SIE, JJ

1983

Hawaii Hous. Auth. v. Midkiff, 463 U.S. 1323	JJ
Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S. 1032	EA
American Bank & Trust Co. v. Dallas County, 463 U.S. 855	TAX
Rice v. Rehner, 463 U.S. 713	NA
Lehr v. Robertson, 463 U.S. 248	EA
Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725	EA
Mennonite Bd. of Missions v. Adams, 462 U.S. 791	TAX
Supreme Ct. v. Consumers Union, Inc., 462 U.S. 1137	JJ
Texas v. New Mexico, 462 U.S. 554	OJ
New Mexico v. Mescalero Apache Tribe, 462 U.S. 324	NA, PRE
Bell v. United States, 462 U.S. 356	DSC
Maggio v. Fulford, 462 U.S. 111	EA
Bell v. New Jersey, 461 U.S. 773	SSP, DSP
Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424	SIS
Smith v. Wade, 461 U.S. 30	DSP
Arizona v. California, 460 U.S. 605	SIE
Equal Empl. Opp. Comm'n v. Wyoming, 460 U.S. 226	EA, SA
White v. Massachusetts Council of Constr. Empl'rs, 460 U.S. 204	SSP, TAX
Jefferson County Pharm. Ass'n. v. Abbott Labs, 460 U.S. 150	SA, EA
Hewitt v. Helms, 459 U.S. 460	EA
South Dakota v. Neville, 459 U.S. 553	EA

1982

Colorado v. New Mexico, 459 U.S. 176	TY
Illinois v. Gates, 459 U.S. 1028	EA
City of Polson v. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, 459 U.S. 977	NA, QS
Sporhase v. Nebraska, 458 U.S. 941	QS
Ramah Navajo Sch. Bd., Inc. v. Bureau of Revenue, 458 U.S. 832	NA, TAX
Florida Dep't of State v. Treasure Salvors, Inc., 458 U.S. 670	TY
Alfred L. Snapp & Son v. Puerto Rico, 458 U.S. 592	QS, DSP, EA
Washington v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1, 458 U.S. 457	POP, EA
Northern Pipeline Constr. Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. 50	TY
South Dakota v. Nebraska, 458 U.S. 276	TY
Board of Educ. v. Pico, 457 U.S. 853	EA
Blue Shield v. McCready, 457 U.S. 465	QS
Patsy v. Board of Regents, 457 U.S. 496	SIS
California v. United States, 457 U.S. 273	TY
Zobel v. Williams, 457 U.S. 55	EA
Cory v. White, 457 U.S. 85	SIE
Rodriguez v. Popular Democratic Party, 457 U.S. 1	EA
Federal Energy Reg. Comm'n v. Mississippi, 456 U.S. 742	SSP, DSP, EA, SA
Insurance Corp. v. Compagnie des Bauxites, 456 U.S. 694	JJ
Engle v. Isaac, 456 U.S. 107	EA
United States v. New Mexico, 455 U.S. 720	DSP, TAX
United Transp. Union v. Long Island R.R., 455 U.S. 678	SA
Underwriters Nat'l Assur. Co. v. North Carolina Life & Accident & Health Ins. Guar. Ass'n, 455 U.S. 691	EA
Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509	JJ
Railway Labor Executive's Ass'n v. Gibbons, 455 U.S. 457	EA
Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe, 455 U.S. 130	NA, EA
Community Comm. Co. v. City of Boulder, 455 U.S. 40	EA, SA
Cabell v. Chavez-Salido, 454 U.S. 432	EA
Van Emmerik v. Janklow, 454 U.S. 1131	SIS

1981

Fair Assessment in Real Estate Ass'n v. McNary, 454 U.S. 100	SSP
California v. West Virginia, 454 U.S. 1027	OJ
Graddick v. Newman, 453 U.S. 928	EA
Gulf Offshore Co. v. Mobil Oil Corp., 453 U.S. 473	TY
Connecticut Bd. of Pardons v. Dumschat, 452 U.S. 458	EA
California v. Arizona, 452 U.S. 431	TY
Hodel v. Virginia Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass'n, 452 U.S. 264	DSP, EA
Minnick v. California Dep't of Corr., 452 U.S. 105	EA
Maryland v. Louisiana, 451 U.S. 725	OJ, SSP, TAX, COM, QS
Webb v. Webb, 451 U.S. 493	EA, FFC
Ball v. James, 451 U.S. 355	EA
City of Milwaukee v. Illinois, 451 U.S. 304	EA, QS
Arizona v. Manypenny, 451 U.S. 232	JJ, EA
San Diego Gas & Elec. Co. v. City of San Diego, 450 U.S. 621	EA
Montana v. United States, 450 U.S. 544	NA, TY
Florida Dep't of Health & Rehabilitative Servs. v. Florida Nursing Home Ass'n, 450 U.S. 147	SIE
Minnesota v. Clover Leaf Creamery, 449 U.S. 456	EA
Cuyler v. Adams, 449 U.S. 433	DSP
Allstate Ins. Co. v. Hague, 449 U.S. 302	FFC

1980

White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker, 448 U.S. 136	NA
Thomas v. Washington Gas Light Co., 448 U.S. 261	FFC
Maine v. Thiboutot, 448 U.S. 1	SSP
Maher v. Gagne, 448 U.S. 122	SSP
Beck v. Alabama, 447 U.S. 625	SA
Reeves, Inc. v. Stake, 447 U.S. 429	EA
Washington v. Confederated Tribes, 447 U.S. 134	NA, TAX
Pruneyard Shopping Center v. Robins, 447 U.S. 74	EA
Andrus v. Utah, 446 U.S. 500	TY
City of Rome v. United States, 446 U.S. 156	RS
Owen v. City of Independence, 445 U.S. 622	SIS
Rummel v. Estelle, 445 U.S. 263	EA
California Retail Liquor Dealers Ass'n v. Midcal Aluminum Inc., 445 U.S. 97	EA
World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson, 444 U.S. 286	DSP, COM, JJ

1979

Washington v. Washington State Commer. Pass. Fishing Vessel Ass'n, 443 U.S. 658	NA
Leroy v. Great W. United Corp., 443 U.S. 173	EA
Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe, 442 U.S. 653	EA, NA
Torres v. Puerto Rico, 442 U.S. 465	EA
County Ct. v. Allen, 442 U.S. 140	DSP, EA
Japan Line Ltd. v. County of Los Angeles, 441 U.S. 434	SSP
Hughes v. Oklahoma, 441 U.S. 322	TY
Leo Sheep Co. v. United States, 440 U.S. 668	EA
New Jersey v. Portash, 440 U.S. 450	DSC
Quern v. Jordan, 440 U.S. 332	SIS, DSP, SSP
Lake Country Estates v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, 440 U.S. 391	SIE
Nevada v. Hall, 440 U.S. 410	JJ, SIS, COM, TAX
Washington v. Yakima Indian Nation, 439 U.S. 463	NA
Leis v. Flynt, 439 U.S. 438	EA

1978

California v. United States, 438 U.S. 645	TY
Allied Structural Steel Co. v. Spannaus, 438 U.S. 234	EA
Berry v. Doles, 438 U.S. 190	SSP
Hutto v. Finney, 437 U.S. 678	SIE
California v. Texas, 437 U.S. 601	OJ
Monell v. Department of Social Servs., 436 U.S. 658	RS, DSC
Baldwin v. Fish & Game Comm'n, 436 U.S. 371	PIC
Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49	NA
Flagg Bros. v. Brooks, 436 U.S. 149	EA, SA
City of Lafayette v. Louisiana Power & Light, 435 U.S. 389	SA, DSP
Massachusetts v. United States, 435 U.S. 444	TAX
United States v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. 313	NA, DSC
Ray v. Atlantic Richfield Co., 435 U.S. 151	SIE
United States v. Board of Comm'rs, 435 U.S. 110	EA
Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 191	NA
United States Steel Corp. v. Multistate Tax Comm'n, 434 U.S. 452	CCL
Zablocki v. Redhail, 434 U.S. 374	EA

1977

Rinaldi v. United States, 434 U.S. 22	DSC
Bates v. State Bar, 433 U.S. 350	SA

Shaffer v. Heitner, 433 U.S. 186	JJ
Puyallup Tribe, Inc. v. Department of Game, 433 U.S. 165	NA
Trainor v. Hernandez, 431 U.S. 434	EA, SA
Douglas v. Seacoast Prods. Inc., 431 U.S. 265	TY
United States Trust Co. v. New Jersey, 431 U.S. 1	EA, SA
Trimble v. Gordon, 430 U.S. 762	RS
United States v. Antelope, 430 U.S. 641	NA
Ingraham v. White, 430 U.S. 651	SIS
Jones v. Rath Packing Co., 430 U.S. 519	SSP
Gardner v. Florida, 430 U.S. 349	SA
United States v. County of Fresno, 429 U.S. 452	TAX, DSP
Oregon v. Corvallis Sand & Gravel Co., 429 U.S. 363	TY

1976

Cantor v. Detroit Edison Co., 428 U.S. 579	EA, SA
United States v. Janis, 428 U.S. 433	DSP, DSC
Fitzpatrick v. Bitzer, 427 U.S. 445	SIE
Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215	EA
Hughes v. Alexandria Scrap Corp., 426 U.S. 794	SSP
National League of Cities v. Usery, 426 U.S. 833	EA, SA, DSP, SSP, RS
Aldinger v. Howard, 427 U.S. 1	SIS
City of Eastlake v. Forest City Enters., Inc., 426 U.S. 668	POP
Examining Bd. of Eng'rs, Archs., & Survs. v. Flores de Otero, 426 U.S. 572	EA
Pennsylvania v. New Jersey, 426 U.S. 660	QS, JJ, OJ
Kleppe v. New Mexico, 426 U.S. 529	SSP, TY
Bryan v. Itasca County, 426 U.S. 373	EA
New Hampshire v. Maine, 434 U.S. 1	TY
Moe v. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, 425 U.S. 463	NA
Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693	SIS
Fisher v. District Ct. of Sixteenth Judicial Dist., 424 U.S. 382	NA
Great Atl. & Pac. Tea Co. v. Cottrell, 424 U.S. 366	COM, RS
De Canas v. Bica, 424 U.S. 351	PRE

1975

United States v. Moore, 423 U.S. 77	EA
Yeomans v. Kentucky, 423 U.S. 983	SIS
United States v. Alaska, 422 U.S. 184	TY

United Housing Found. v. Forman, 421 U.S. 837	SIS
Goldfarb v. Virginia State Bar, 421 U.S. 773	SA
Fry v. United States, 421 U.S. 542	PRE, RS, EA
Colonial Pipeline Co. v. Traigle, 421 U.S. 100	EA
United States v. Maine, 420 U.S. 515	TY
Sosna v. Iowa, 419 U.S. 393	SIS

1974

Jackson v. Metropolitan Edison Co., 419 U.S. 345	SA
Milliken v. Bradley, 418 U.S. 717	HIST
Calero-Toledo v. Pearson Yacht Leasing Co., 416 U.S. 663	DSP, EA
Edelman v. Jordan, 415 U.S. 651	SIS, SIE
Mississippi v. Arkansas, 415 U.S. 289	OJ
Oneida Indian Nation v. County of Oneida, 414 U.S. 661	TY

1973

Bonelli Cattle Co. v. Arizona, 414 U.S. 313	TY
Merrill Lynch v. Ware, 414 U.S. 117	DSP
Waller v. Florida, 414 U.S. 945	DSC
Gaffney v. Cummings, 412 U.S. 735	EA
United States v. Little Lake Misere Land Co., 412 U.S. 580	DSP
Goldstein v. California, 412 U.S. 735	RS
United States v. State Tax Comm'n, 412 U.S. 363	TY
United States v. Mason, 412 U.S. 391	NA
Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218	SIS
Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475	JJ
Georgia v. United States, 411 U.S. 526	EA
Employees of Dep't of Pub. Health & Welfare v. Department of Pub. Health, 411 U.S. 279	SIS, RS, DSP, PRE
McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164	TY, NA
Ohio v. Kentucky, 410 U.S. 641	TY
Braden v. Thirtieth Judicial Circuit Ct., 410 U.S. 484	COM
Lehnhausen v. Lake Shore Auto Parts Co., 410 U.S. 356	EA
Robinson v. Neil, 409 U.S. 505	DSC

1972

Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. 238	EA, POP
Mitchum v. Foster, 407 U.S. 225	SSP
Moose Lodge No. 107 v. Irvis, 407 U.S. 163	EA

Kastigar v. United States, 406 U.S. 441	JJ, COM, DSC
Weber v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co., 406 U.S. 164	EA
Illinois v. City of Milwaukee, 406 U.S. 91	QS, TY
Hawaii v. Standard Oil Co., 405 U.S. 251	QS, EA

1971

Labine v. Vincent, 401 U.S. 532	EA
Ohio v. Wyandotte Chems. Corp., 401 U.S. 493	EA
Piccirillo v. New York, 400 U.S. 548	JJ

1970

Oregon v. Mitchell, 400 U.S. 112	RS
Gunn v. University Comm. to End the War in Vietnam, 399 U.S. 383	EA
Williams v. Florida, 399 U.S. 78	JJ
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Eng'rs, 398 U.S. 281	RS
Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144	EA
Dickey v. Florida, 398 U.S. 30	JJ
Choctaw Nation v. Oklahoma, 397 U.S. 620	NA
Waller v. Florida, 397 U.S. 387	DSC

1969

Powell v. McCormack, 395 U.S. 486	EA
Allen v. State Bd. of Elections, 393 U.S. 544	RS
United States v. Louisiana, 394 U.S. 11	TY
Smith v. Hooley, 393 U.S. 374	DSC

1968

Kelley v. United States, 393 U.S. 963	EA
Maryland v. Wirtz, 392 U.S. 183	SIS, SA, SSP
Puyallup Tribe v. Department of Game, 391 U.S. 392	TY
Menominee Tribe v. United States, 391 U.S. 404	TY
Avery v. Midland County, 390 U.S. 474	DIST

1967

Zwickler v. Koota, 389 U.S. 241	JJ
Sailors v. Board of Educ., 387 U.S. 105	EA

1966

City of Greenwood v. Peacock, 384 U.S. 808	EA
United States v. Price, 383 U.S. 787	EA
Stevens v. Marks, 383 U.S. 234	DSC
Rosenblatt v. Baer, 383 U.S. 75	JJ

1965

United States v. California, 381 U.S. 139	TY
Maryland v. United States, 381 U.S. 41	SIS
Dombrowski v. Pfister, 380 U.S. 479	EA
United States v. Mississippi, 380 U.S. 128	EA
Texas v. New Jersey, 379 U.S. 674	EA
City of El Paso v. Simmons, 379 U.S. 497	EA, RS

1964

Hamm v. City of Rock Hill, 379 U.S. 306	JJ
Garrison v. Louisiana, 379 U.S. 64	SSP, RS
Bell v. Maryland, 378 U.S. 226	EA
Malloy v. Hogan, 378 U.S. 1	DSC
Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533	RS, DIST
Roman v. Sincock, 377 U.S. 695	EA, RS
Lucas v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assem., 377 U.S. 713	EA
Murphy v. Waterfront Comm'n, 378 U.S. 52	DSC
General Motors Corp. v. Washington, 377 U.S. 436	TAX
Hostetter v. Idlewild Bon Voyage Liquor Corp., 377 U.S. 324	TY
Hudson Distribs. Inc. v. Eli Lilly & Co. 377 U.S. 386	EA
Parden v. Terminal Ry., 377 U.S. 184	SIS
Wesberry v. Sanders, 376 U.S. 1	RS
Polar Ice Cream & Creamery Co. v. Andrews, 375 U.S. 361	TAX, DSP

1963

Durfee v. Duke, 375 U.S. 106	PRE, TY
United States v. Muniz, 374 U.S. 150	SIS
Arizona v. California, 373 U.S. 546	SSP, TY
Gibson v. Florida Legislative Investig. Comm., 372 U.S. 539	EA
Gray v. Sanders, 372 U.S. 368	EA
Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391	JJ, COM

1962

Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186	EA, TY
Benz v. New York State Thruway Auth., 369 U.S. 147	SIS



1961

Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643	JJ
Poe v. Ullman, 367 U.S. 497	EA
Kossick v. United Fruit Co., 365 U.S. 731	JJ
Wilson v. Schnettler, 365 U.S. 381	JJ
Carbo v. United States, 364 U.S. 611	JJ

1960

Kimm v. Rosenberg, 363 U.S. 405	EA
United States v. Grand River Dam Auth., 363 U.S. 229	TY
United States v. Louisiana, 363 U.S. 1	TY
Huron Portland Cement Co. v. City of Detroit, 362 U.S. 440	EA
Florida Lime & Avocado Growers, Inc. v. Jacobsen, 362 U.S. 73	JJ

1959

Farmers Educ. & Coop. Union v. Wday, Inc., 360 U.S. 525	DSP
Louisiana Power & Light v. City of Thibodaux, 360 U.S. 25	EA
County of Allegheny v. Frank Mashuda Co., 360 U.S. 185	EA
Martin v. Creasy, 360 U.S. 219	JJ
Harrison v. NAACP, 360 U.S. 167	JJ
Abbate v. United States, 359 U.S. 187	DSC
Bartkus v. Illinois, 359 U.S. 121	DSC
Sims v. United States, 359 U.S. 108	EA
New York v. O'Neill, 359 U.S. 1	EA
The Tungus v. Skovgaard, 358 U.S. 588	TY
Allied Stores, Inc. v. Bowers, 358 U.S. 522	EA

1958

City of Tacoma v. Taxpayers of Tacoma, 357 U.S. 320	EA
City of Detroit v. Murray Corp., 355 U.S. 489	TAX, EA

1957

Williams v. Simons, 355 U.S. 49	EA
Roth v. United States, 354 U.S. 476	RS
California v. Taylor, 353 U.S. 553	EA, SSP

1956

Offutt Housing Co. v. County of Sarpy, 351 U.S. 253	TAX, SIS
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1955

Williams v. Georgia, 349 U.S. 375	JJ
Carroll v. Lanza, 349 U.S. 408	EA

1954

Alabama v. Texas, 347 U.S. 272	TY
Federal Power Comm'n v. Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 347 U.S. 239	TY
Kern-Limerick, Inc. v. Scurlock, 347 U.S. 110	EA
Irvine v. California, 347 U.S. 128	EA

1953

Esso Standard Oil Co. v. Evans, 345 U.S. 495	TAX, SIS
Terry v. Adams, 345 U.S. 461	EA
New Jersey v. New York, 345 U.S. 369	SA
Dameron v. Brodhead, 345 U.S. 322	TAX
Bode v. Barrett, 344 U.S. 583	TAX

1952

Georgia R.R. & Banking Co. v. Redwine, 342 U.S. 299	SA
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1951

Hughes v. Fetter, 341 U.S. 609	HIST
Breard v. Alexandria, 341 U.S. 622	EA
Standard Oil Co. v. New Jersey, 341 U.S. 428	JJ
West Virginia v. Sims, 341 U.S. 22	TY, CCL
Specter Motor Serv., Inc. v. O'Connor, 340 U.S. 602	TAX

1950

United States v. Texas, 339 U.S. 707	SSP, DSP, TY
Darr v. Burford, 339 U.S. 200	DSC

1949

Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp., 337 U.S. 682	TAX, SIS
National Mut. Ins. Co. v. Tidewater Transfer Co., 337 U.S. 582	EA
Stainback v. Mo Hock Ke Lok Po, 336 U.S. 368	DSP, EA, JJ
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Texas Co., 336 U.S. 342	DSP, TAX

1948

MacDougall v. Green, 335 U.S. 281	EA, RS
Wade v. Mayo, 334 U.S. 672	DSC, JJ
Sherrer v. Sherrer, 334 U.S. 343	FFC, HIST, EA
Toomer v. Witsell, 334 U.S. 385	PIC
Estin v. Estin, 334 U.S. 541	FFC
Takahashi v. Fish & Game Comm'n, 334 U.S. 410	TY
Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co v. Moore, 333 U.S. 541	TY
Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan, 333 U.S. 28	EA

1947

United States v. California, 332 U.S. 19	TY
Order of United Commercial Travelers v. Wolfe, 331 U.S. 586	FFC
Greenough v. Tax Assessors, 331 U.S. 486	TAX
Angel v. Bullington, 330 U.S. 183	DSP, JJ
Oklahoma v. United States Civil Serv. Comm'n, 330 U.S. 127	EA, SSP
United Pub. Workers v. Mitchell, 330 U.S. 75	RS
Louisiana v. Resweber, 329 U.S. 459	DSC

1946

United States v. Carmack, 329 U.S. 230	EA, SSP
United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 329 U.S. 40	EA
United States v. Causby, 328 U.S. 256	TY
First Iowa Hydro-Elec. Coop. v. Federal Power Comm'n, 328 U.S. 152	DSP
S.R.A., Inc. v. Minnesota, 327 U.S. 558	TY
Hulbert v. Twin Falls County, 327 U.S. 103	SSP
New York v. United States, 326 U.S. 572	QS, TAX, DSP, RS, EA

1945

East N.Y. Sav. Bank v. Hahn, 326 U.S. 230	RS
Nebraska v. Wyoming, 325 U.S. 589	TY, QS
Hill v. Florida, 325 U.S. 538	EA
Screws v. United States, 325 U.S. 91	DSC, EA
Georgia v. Pennsylvania R.R., 324 U.S. 439	OJ, QS, EA
Ford Motor Co. v. Department of Treas., 323 U.S. 459	SIS, SIE

1944

Kansas v. Missouri, 322 U.S. 654	TY
International Harvester Co. v. Wisconsin Dep't of Tax'n, 322 U.S. 435	TAX
Feldman v. United States, 322 U.S. 487	DSC
Keefe v. Clark, 322 U.S. 393	EA
International Harvester Co. v. Department of Treas., 322 U.S. 340	TY, TAX
Northwest Airlines, Inc. v. Minnesota, 322 U.S. 292	TAX, TY
Ashcraft v. Tennessee, 322 U.S. 143	EA, JJ
Great N. Life Ins. Co. v. Read, 322 U.S. 47	EA, SIS
Carter v. Virginia, 321 U.S. 131	RS

1943

Magnolia Petroleum Co. v. Hunt, 320 U.S. 430	FFC, EA
Colorado v. Kansas, 320 U.S. 383	TY, QS
Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. United States, 319 U.S. 598	NA
Mayo v. United States, 319 U.S. 441	TAX
United States v. Powelson, 319 U.S. 266	EA
Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105	HIST
Pacific Coast Dairy, Inc. v. Department of Agric., 318 U.S. 285	TY
C.J. Hendry Co. v. Moore, 318 U.S. 133	DSP
Parker v. Brown, 317 U.S. 341	EA, RS, TY

1942

Williams v. North Carolina, 317 U.S. 287	FFC
Jones v. Opelika, 316 U.S. 584	EA
Faitoute Iron & Steel Co. v. City of Asbury Park, 316 U.S. 502	EA
State Tax Comm'n v. Aldrich, 316 U.S. 174	TAX
Graves v. Schmidlapp, 315 U.S. 657	TAX
Carpenter's & Joiner's Union v. Ritter's Café, 315 U.S. 722	EA
Allen-Bradley Local No. 1111 v. Wisconsin Empl. Rels. Bd., 315 U.S. 740	SSP
United States v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203	EA

1941

Pink v. A.A.A. Hwy. Express, 314 U.S. 201	FFC
Bridges v. California, 314 U.S. 252	DSP
American Sur. Co. v. Bethlehem Nat'l Bank, 314 U.S. 314	EA

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. v. Frank, 314 U.S. 360	FFC
Toucey v. New York Life Ins. Co., 314 U.S. 118	SSP
Alabama v. King & Boozer, 314 U.S. 1	TAX
Oklahoma v. Guy F. Atkinson Co., 313 U.S. 508	TY
Union Pac. R.R. v. United States, 313 U.S. 450	EA
Skiriotes v. Florida, 313 U.S. 69	RS, TY
American Fed'n of Labor v. Swing, 312 U.S. 321	JJ
Superior Bath House Co. v. McCarroll, 312 U.S. 176	TY, TAX

1940

Wisconsin v. J.C. Penney Co., 311 U.S. 435	EA, SA, TAX
United States v. Appalachian Elec. Power Co., 311 U.S. 377	SSP
Arkansas v. Tennessee, 310 U.S. 563	TY, QS
Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader, 310 U.S. 469	EA
United States v. United States Fid. & Guar. Co., 309 U.S. 506	NA
Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83	TAX, PIC
James Stewart & Co. v. Sadrakula, 309 U.S. 94	TY, JJ
Avery v. Alabama, 308 U.S. 444	DSP

1939

Ford Motor Co. v. Beauchamp, 308 U.S. 331	TAX
Neirbo Co. v. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., 308 U.S. 165	CORP
American Toll Bridge Co. v. Railroad Comm'n of Cal., 307 U.S. 486	TAX
Newark Fire Ins. Co. v. State Bd. of Tax Appeals, 307 U.S. 313	CORP, TAX
Curry v. McCanless, 307 U.S. 357	TAX
Pacific Empl'rs Ins. Co. v. Indiana Accident Comm'n, 306 U.S. 493	RS, FFC
Minnesota v. United States, 305 U.S. 382	TY, SA

1938

Collins v. Yosemite Park & Curry Co., 304 U.S. 518	TY
Oklahoma v. Cook, 304 U.S. 387	QS
Helvering v. Gerhardt, 304 U.S. 405	TAX, DSP
J.D. Adams Mfg. Co. v. Storen, 304 U.S. 307	TAX
Hinderlinder v. La Plata River & Cherry Creek Ditch Co., 304 U.S. 92	CCL, QS

United States v. Bekins, 304 U.S. 27	EA, SA, SSP, SIS
New York Rapid Transit Corp. v City of N.Y., 303 U.S. 573	POP
Helvering v. Therrell, 303 U.S. 218	TAX
Connecticut Gen. Life Ins. Co. v. Johnson, 303 U.S. 77	TAX
Indiana v. Brand, 303 U.S. 95	EA
Atkinson v. State Tax Comm'n, 303 U.S. 20	TY
McCart v. Indianapolis Water Co., 302 U.S. 419	EA
United States v. McGowan, 302 U.S. 535	TY

1937

Nardone v. United States, 302 U.S. 379	EA
Puerto Rico v. Shell Co., 302 U.S. 253	QS
James v. Dravo Constr. Co., 302 U.S. 134	TY, TAX
Texas v. Donoghue, 302 U.S. 284	JJ, DSP
Chicago Title & Trust Co. v. 4136 Wilcox Bldg. Corp., 302 U.S. 120	CORP
Hale v. State Bd. of Assess. & Review, 302 U.S. 95	TAX
Carmichael v. Southern Coal & Coke Co., 301 U.S. 495	EA, SA
Steward Mach. Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548	QS, DSP, EA, TAX
West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish, 300 U.S. 379	EA
Brush v. Commissioner, 300 U.S. 352	TY

1936

United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., 299 U.S. 304	HIST
Wyoming v. Colorado, 298 U.S. 573	OJ, TY, QS
Ashton v. Cameron County Water Improvement Dist., 298 U.S. 513	TAX, RS, SSP
Arizona v. California, 298 U.S. 558	TY
Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238	QS
Treigle v. Acme Homestead Ass'n, 297 U.S. 189	CORP
United States v. California, 297 U.S. 175	EA, SIS
United States v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1	RS, EA

1935

Milwaukee County v. M.E. White Co., 296 U.S. 268	FFC
Hopkins Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Cleary, 296 U.S. 315	CORP, EA, QS
Borax Consol. v. Los Angeles, 296 U.S. 10	TY
New Jersey v. Delaware, 295 U.S. 694	TY
Senior v. Braden, 295 U.S. 422	TAX

United States v. West Virginia, 295 U.S. 463	TY
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. v. Florida, 295 U.S. 301	EA
United States v. Oregon, 295 U.S. 1	TY
Norman v. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 294 U.S. 240	SA, RS
Perry v. United States, 294 U.S. 330	EA
Domenech v. National City Bank, 294 U.S. 199	TAX

1934

Helvering v. Powers, 293 U.S. 214	EA
Principality of Monaco v. Mississippi, 292 U.S. 313	SIS, EA, SSP
Ohio v. Helvering, 292 U.S. 360	TAX, QS
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. v. Seattle, 291 U.S. 619	EA
Chase Nat'l Bank v. City of Norwalk, 291 U.S. 431	SA
Nebbia v. New York, 291 U.S. 502	EA
New Jersey v. Delaware, 291 U.S. 361	TY
Vermont v. New Hampshire, 290 U.S. 579	TY
Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398	POP, RS

1933

Yarborough v. Yarborough, 290 U.S. 202	EA
Missouri v. Fiske, 290 U.S. 18	SIS
Vermont v. New Hampshire, 289 U.S. 593	EA, TY
Tait v. West Md. Ry., 289 U.S. 620	TAX
O'Donoghue v. United States, 289 U.S. 516	TY, JJ
Williams v. United States, 289 U.S. 553	SIS
<i>Ex parte</i> La Prade, 289 U.S. 444	EA
Burnet v. A.T. Jergins Trust, 288 U.S. 508	SIS
New York v. Irving Trust Co., 288 U.S. 329	SSP

1932

Wyoming v. Colorado, 286 U.S. 494	QS, TY
McCormick & Co. v. Brown, 286 U.S. 131	SA
Lawrence v. State Tax Comm'n, 286 U.S. 276	TAX
Nixon v. Condon, 286 U.S. 73	EA
Smiley v. Holm, 285 U.S. 355	EA
Pacific Co. v. Johnson, 285 U.S. 480	TAX
Burnet v. Coronado Oil & Gas Co., 285 U.S. 393	TAX
Matthews v. Rodgers, 284 U.S. 521	DSP
Transit Comm'n v. United States, 284 U.S. 360	EA

1931

Smith v. Cahoon, 283 U.S. 553	SA
Indian Motorcycle Co. v. United States, 283 U.S. 570	TAX

Arizona v. California, 283 U.S. 423	QS, TY, CCL
New Jersey v. New York, 283 U.S. 336	QS
Susquehanna Power Co. v. State Tax Comm'n, 283 U.S. 291	TAX
Coolidge v. Long, 282 U.S. 582	TAX
Alabama v. United States, 282 U.S. 502	DSP, RS

1930

Surplus Trading Co. v. Cook, 281 U.S. 647	TY
Ohio Oil Co. v. Conway, 281 U.S. 146	EA
Carley & Hamilton v. Snook, 281 U.S. 66	TAX
Moore v. Mitchell, 281 U.S. 18	JJ
New Jersey Bell Tel. Co. v. State Bd. of Taxes & Assess., 280 U.S. 338	TAX

1929

Bromley v. McCaughn, 280 U.S. 124	TAX
County of Spokane v. United States, 279 U.S. 80	SSP, TAX
Wisconsin v. Illinois, 278 U.S. 367	TY, QS, OJ

1928

Foser-Fountain Packing Co. v. Haydel, 278 U.S. 1	TY
<i>Ex parte</i> Collins, 277 U.S. 565	EA

1927

Fairmont Creamery Co. v. Minnesota, 275 U.S. 70	SIS
Fox River Paper Co. v. Railroad Comm'n, 274 U.S. 651	TY
Florida v. Mellon, 273 U.S. 12	TAX, QS

1926

Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. v. Doughton, 272 U.S. 567	SA, EA
Van Oster v. Kansas, 272 U.S. 465	DSC
United States v. New York Cent. R.R., 272 U.S. 457	EA
Oklahoma v. Texas, 272 U.S. 21	TY
Massachusetts v. New York, 271 U.S. 636	TY
Old Colony Trust Co. v. City of Seattle, 271 U.S. 426	SIS, SIE
Appleby v. City of N.Y., 271 U.S. 364	TY, SA
Massachusetts v. New York, 271 U.S. 65	TY, EA
United States v. Minnesota, 270 U.S. 181	TY
Michigan v. Wisconsin, 270 U.S. 295	TY, QS
United States v. Holt State Bank, 270 U.S. 49	TY
Metcalf & Eddy v. Mitchell, 269 U.S. 514	TAX, DSP



Bramwell v. United States Fid. & Guar. Co., 269 U. S. 483	EA
New Jersey v. Sargent, 269 U.S. 328	TY

1925

United States v. Tyler, 269 U.S. 13	TY
Frick v. Pennsylvania, 268 U.S. 473	TAX, DSP
Colorado v. Toll, 268 U.S. 228	QS, TY
New Mexico v. Colorado, 267 U.S. 30	TY

1924

Sanitary Dist. v. United States, 266 U.S. 405	TY, RS
Chicago Great W. Ry. v. Kendall, 266 U.S. 94	TAX
Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47	TAX
Missouri v. Duncan, 265 U.S. 17	PRE
Rodman v. Pothier, 264 U.S. 399	TY
Georgia v. City of Chattanooga, 264 U.S. 472	EA
Sperry Oil & Gas Co. v. Chisholm, 264 U.S. 488	PRE
First Nat'l Bank v. Missouri, 263 U.S. 640	CORP, DSP
North Dakota v. Minnesota, 263 U.S. 583	TY
LaCoste v. Department of Conserv., 263 U.S. 545	TY

1923

North Dakota v. Minnesota, 263 U.S. 365	QS, SA
Terrace v. Thompson, 263 U.S. 197	EA
Pennsylvania v. West Virginia, 262 U.S. 553	OJ, TY
Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U.S. 447	EA, RS, DSP, QS
City of Trenton v. New Jersey, 262 U.S. 182	EA
Adkins v. Children's Hosp., 261 U.S. 525	EA
United States v. Oklahoma, 261 U.S. 253	EA

1922

United States v. Lanza, 260 U.S. 377	DSC
Brewer-Elliott Oil & Gas Co. v. U.S., 260 U.S. 77	TY
Child Labor Tax Case, 259 U.S. 20	DSP, TAX
Hill v. Wallace, 259 U.S. 44	TAX, SSP
Ponzi v. Fessenden, 258 U.S. 254	DSC
Irwin v. Wright, 258 U.S. 219	TAX
Territory of Alaska v. Troy, 258 U.S. 101	EA
Terral v. Burke Constr. Co., 257 U.S. 529	SA

Commissioners of Rd. Improv. Dist. v. St. Louis S.W. Ry., 257 U.S. 547	EA
Railroad Comm'n v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 257 U.S. 563	DSP

1921

Truax v. Corrigan, 257 U.S. 312	QS
<i>Ex parte</i> New York, 256 U.S. 503	RS, EA, DSP
<i>Ex parte</i> New York, 256 U.S. 490	EA, SSP
Oklahoma v. Texas, 256 U.S. 70	EA, TY
Ownbey v. Morgan, 256 U.S. 94	EA
United States v. Coronado Beach Co., 255 U.S. 472	TY

1920

Marshall v. New York, 254 U.S. 380	TAX, EA, SA
United States v. Wheeler, 254 U.S. 281	RS
Gilbert v. Minnesota, 254 U.S. 325	DSC
National Prohibition Case, 253 U.S. 350	DSP
Cream of Wheat Co. v. County of Grand Forks, 253 U.S. 325	CORP
Missouri v. Holland, 252 U.S. 416	QS, TY, DSP
South Covington & Cincinnati State Ry. v. Kentucky, 252 U.S. 399	SSP
Shaffer v. Carter, 252 U.S. 37	TAX
Duhne v. New Jersey, 251 U.S. 311	EA

1919

Louisville & Nashville R.R. v. Western Union. Tel. Co., 250 U.S. 363	SSP
City of Pawhuska v. Pawhuska Oil & Gas Co., 250 U.S. 394	EA

1918

Alaska Pac. Fisheries v. United States, 248 U.S. 78	TY
Ruddy v. Rossi, 248 U.S. 104	TY
Virginia v. West Virginia, 246 U.S. 565	RS, SIS
Cissna v. Tennessee, 246 U.S. 289	TY
Johnson v. Lankford, 245 U.S. 541	SIS
Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co v. Ohio, 245 U.S. 574	EA

1917

First Nat'l Bank v. Fellows, 244 U.S. 416	EA
Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. v. Reynolds, 244 U.S. 574	SA
Adams v. Tanner, 244 U.S. 590	EA
Bond v. Hume, 243 U.S. 15	COM
New York Cent. R.R. v. White, 243 U.S. 188	EA
Mountain Timber Co. v. Washington, 243 U.S. 219	EA

1916

Cissna v. Tennessee, 242 U.S. 195	JJ, COM
Seton Hall College v. Village of S. Orange, 242 U.S. 100	TAX
New York v. Becker, 241 U.S. 556	TY
Hanover Star Milling Co. v. Metcalf, 240 U.S. 403	SA

1915

Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co. v. Railroad Comm'n, 238 U.S. 174	EA
Virginia v. West Virginia, 238 U.S. 202	EA
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills v. Menefee, 237 U.S. 189	CORP, JJ
Burdick v. United States, 236 U.S. 79	EA
Yost v. Dallas County, 236 U.S. 50	EA, SA
Lankford v. Platte Iron Works, 235 U.S. 461	EA

1914

Carondelet Canal & Navig. Co. v. Louisiana, 233 U.S. 362	SIS
Carlesi v. New York, 233 U.S. 51	EA
Wisconsin v. Frear, 231 U.S. 616	SSP
Trimble v. City of Seattle, 231 U.S. 683	TAX

1913

Citizens' Tel. Co. v. Fuller, 229 U.S. 322	TAX
Railroad Comm'n v. Texas & Pac. Ry., 229 U.S. 336	SA
Singer Sewing Mach. Co. v. Benedict, 229 U.S. 481	TAX
McDermott v. Wisconsin, 228 U.S. 115	EA
Donnelly v. United States, 228 U.S. 243	TY
Scott v. Lattig, 227 U.S. 229	TY
Marshall Dental Mfg. Co. v. Iowa, 226 U.S. 460	TY

1912

Williams v. City of Talladega, 226 U.S. 404	TAX
The Vessel Abby Dodge v. United States, 223 U.S. 166	TY, EA

City of Cincinnati v. Louisville & Nashville R.R., 223 U.S. 390	TY
Mondou v. New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R., 223 U.S. 1	DSP, RS, SSP

1911

Coyle v. Smith, 221 U.S. 559	RS, SSP
Hopkins v. Clemson Agric. C., 221 U.S. 636	SIS
Light v. United States, 220 U.S. 523	TY
Wilson v. United States, 221 U.S. 361	CORP, DSP
<i>Ex parte</i> Oklahoma, 220 U.S. 191	SA
Oklahoma v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., 220 U.S. 277	TY
Oklahoma v. Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe Ry., 220 U.S. 290	SA
Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 220 U.S. 107	TAX, DSP, CORP
Virginia v. West Virginia, 220 U.S. 1	EA, COM
Kentucky Union Co. v. Kentucky, 219 U.S. 140	EA, TY

1910

Arkansas S. Ry. v. Louisiana & Ark. Ry., 218 U.S. 431	TAX
Rickey Land & Cattle Co. v. Miller & Lux, 218 U.S. 258	EA
Maryland v. West Virginia, 217 U.S. 577	TY
Pickett v. United States, 216 U.S. 456	DSC
Maryland v. West Virginia, 217 U.S. 1	TY

1909

McGivra & Bressler v. Ross, 215 U.S. 70	TY
Murray v. Wilson Distilling Co., 213 U.S. 151	EA
Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Co. v. Boise City, 213 U.S. 276	JJ
Louisville & Nashville R.R. v. Central Stockyards Co., 212 U.S. 132	SA
Palmer v. Texas, 212 U.S. 118	JJ

1908

Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 78	PIC
Brown v. Estate of Fletcher, 210 U.S. 82	TY
Central R.R. v. Jersey City, 209 U.S. 473	TY, CCL
Thompson v. Kentucky, 209 U.S. 340	DSP
Hudson County Water Co. v. McCarter, 209 U.S. 349	QS, SA
<i>Ex parte</i> Young, 209 U.S. 123	SA, DSP
General Oil Co. v. Crain, 209 U.S. 211	SIS

Dick v. United States, 208 U.S. 340	DSP
Disconto Gesellschaft v. Umbreit, 208 U.S. 570	COM, JJ
Loewe v. Lawlor, 208 U.S. 274	EA
Adair v. United States, 208 U.S. 161	SA
Howard v. Illinois Central R.R., 207 U.S. 463	EA

1907

Old Dominion S.S. Co. v. Gilmore, 207 U.S. 398	SA
Chambers v. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 207 U.S. 142	PIC
Tilt v. Kelsey, 207 U.S. 43	TAX
Virginia v. West Virginia, 206 U.S. 290	EA
Kansas v. Colorado, 206 U.S. 46	RS, DSP, TY, SSP
Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co., 206 U.S. 230	QS, COM
Chanler v. Kelsey, 205 U.S. 466	TAX
Kawanakoa v. Polyblank, 205 U.S. 349	SIS
Kansas v. United States, 204 U.S. 331	SIS
Coffey v. County of Harlan, 204 U.S. 659	SA
Walker v. McLoud, 204 U.S. 302	EA

1906

Pettibone v. Nichols, 203 U.S. 192	RS
City of Monterey v. Jacks, 203 U.S. 360	TY
Missouri v. Illinois, 202 U.S. 598	EA
Hodges v. United States, 203 U.S. 1	PIC
Louisiana v. Mississippi, 202 U.S. 58	TY
Haddock v. Haddock, 201 U.S. 562	COM
Michigan Cent. R.R. v. Powers, 201 U.S. 245	TAX
Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43	DSP
Blair v. City of Chicago, 201 U.S. 400	CORP
Louisiana v. Mississippi, 202 U.S. 1	TY
Missouri v. Illinois, 200 U.S. 496	OJ, TY

1905

South Carolina v. United States, 199 U.S. 437	SA
Jack v. Kansas, 199 U.S. 372	SA
Union Refrigerator Transit Co. v. Kentucky, 199 U.S. 194	TY
New York v. New York State Bd. of Tax Comm'rs, 199 U.S. 1	SIS, TAX
United States v. Winans, 198 U.S. 371	TY
Lochner v. New York, 198 U.S. 45	SSP
Beavers v. Haubert, 198 U.S. 77	EA
<i>In re Heff</i> , 197 U.S. 488	SA, DSC

Greer County v. Texas, 197 U.S. 207	TY
Clyatt v. United States, 197 U.S. 207	PRE, RS
Corry v. City of Baltimore, 196 U.S. 466	JJ
City of Worcester v. Worcester Consol. State Ry., 196 U.S. 539	CORP
Madisonville Traction Co. v. St. Bernard Mining Co., 196 U.S. 239	SA

1904

Missouri v. Nebraska, 196 U.S. 23	TY
Western Union Tel. Co. v. Pennsylvania R.R., 195 U.S. 540	DSP, RS
Schick v. United States, 195 U.S. 65	SA
Beavers v. Henkel, 194 U.S. 73	SA
Wedding v. Meyler, 192 U.S. 573	TY
Leigh v. Green, 193 U.S. 79	TAX
South Dakota v. North Carolina, 192 U.S. 286	SA, SIS, SIE, RS

1903

Wisconsin & Mich. Ry. v. Powers, 191 U.S. 379	SAD
Kean v. Calumet Canal & Improv. Co., 190 U.S. 452	TY, EA
United States v. Mission Rock Co., 189 U.S. 391	TY
Champion v. Ames, 188 U.S. 321	RS
Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Co. v. Kentucky, 188 U.S. 385	TAX
United States v. Rickert, 188 U.S. 432	TAX
United States v. Lynah, 188 U.S. 445	TY
Waggoner v. Flack, 188 U.S. 595	SAD
Indiana Mfg. Co. v. Koehne, 188 U.S. 681	EA
Hale v. Allinson, 188 U.S. 56	EA
Mobile Transp. Co. v. Mobile, 187 U.S. 479	TY

1902

Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock, 187 U.S. 294	EA
Iowa v. Rood, 187 U.S. 87	TY
Bird v. United States, 187 U.S. 118	TY
New Orleans Waterworks Co. v. Louisiana, 185 U.S. 336	EA
Washington v. Northern Sec. Co., 185 U.S. 254	EA
United States v. Borchering, 185 U.S. 223	JJ
Kansas v. Colorado, 185 U.S. 125	TY

1901

Pinney v. Nelson, 183 U.S. 144	CORP
DeLima v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 1	RS, DSP
Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244	TY, RS
Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Publishing Co., 181 U.S. 92	EA
Atherton v. Atherton, 181 U.S. 155	EA
Freeport Water Co. v. Freeport City, 180 U.S. 587	SA
Missouri v. Illinois, 180 U.S. 208	TY

1900

Workman v. New York City, 179 U.S. 552	JJ
Contzen v. United States, 179 U.S. 191	EA, HIST
Stearns v. Minnesota, 179 U.S. 223	DSP
Austin v. Tennessee, 179 U.S. 343	RS
Clarke v. Clarke, 178 U.S. 186	JJ
Plummer v. Coler, 178 U.S. 115	DSP
Murdock v. Ward, 178 U.S. 139	TAX
Smith v. Reeves, 178 U.S. 436	SIS
Leovy v. United States, 177 U.S. 621	TY
Overby v. Gordon, 177 U.S. 214	JJ
Houston & Tex. Cent. R.R. v. Texas, 177 U.S. 66	SA
Waters-Pierce Oil Co. v. Texas, 177 U.S. 28	CORP
Illinois Cent. R.R. v. Chicago, 176 U.S. 646	EA
Adirondack Ry. v. New York, 176 U.S. 335	SA
Roller v. Holly, 176 U.S. 398	TY
Weyerhauser v. Minnesota, 176 U.S. 550	SA
Maxwell v. Dow, 176 U.S. 581	PIC
Louisiana v. Texas, 176 U.S. 1	TY
Bollin v. Nebraska, 176 U.S. 83	TY

1899

Addyston Pipe & Steel Co. v. United States, 175 U.S. 211	EA
Simms v. Simms, 175 U.S. 162	SA
New Orleans v. Warner, 175 U.S. 120	SA
Scudder v. Comptroller of N.Y., 175 U.S. 32	TY
Ainsa v. New Mexico & Ariz. R.R., 175 U.S. 76	TY
San Diego Land & Town Co. v. National City, 174 U.S. 739	EA
Richmond v. Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 174 U.S. 761	EA
Stephens v. Cherokee Nation, 174 U.S. 445	EA
Morris v. United States, 174 U.S. 196	HIST, TY
Lake Shore & Mich. S. Ry. v. Smith, 173 U.S. 684	SA

Guthrie Nat'l Bank v. Guthrie, 173 U.S. 528	EA
Cooper v. Newell, 173 U.S. 555	JJ, FFC
Henderson Bridge Co. v. Henderson City, 173 U.S. 592	TAX
Dewey v. Des Moines, 173 U.S. 193	TAX
Covington v. Kentucky, 173 U.S. 231	CORP, SA
Fitts v. McGhee, 172 U.S. 516	RS, SIE

1898

Blake v. McClung, 172 U.S. 239	PIC, TY
Walla Walla City v. Walla Walla Water Co., 172 U.S. 1	SA
King v. Mullins, 171 U.S. 404	TY
Hayes v. United States, 170 U.S. 637	TY
Vance v. W.A. Vandercook Co., 170 U.S. 438	EA
Plaquemines Tropical Fruit Co. v. Henderson, 170 U.S. 511	JJ
Magoun v. Illinois Trust & Sav. Bank, 170 U.S. 283	SA, TY
Barrow S.S. Co. v. Kane, 170 U.S. 100	CORP
United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649	RS, TY, HIST
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. Ry. v. Haber, 169 U.S. 613	EA, DSP
United States v. Louisville, 169 U.S. 249	CORP

1897

St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. v. St. Paul Water Comm'rs, 168 U.S. 349	POP, TY, HIST, RS,
Douglas v. Kentucky, 168 U.S. 488	EA
St. Joseph & Grand Island R.R. v. Steele, 167 U.S. 659	CORP
Wabash R.R. v. Defiance, 167 U.S. 88	EA
Adams Express Co. v. Ohio State Auditor, 166 U.S. 185	SSP, TAX, PIC
Allgeyer v. Louisiana, 165 U.S. 578	EA
Adams Express Co. v. Ohio State Auditor, 165 U.S. 194	DSP
Robertson v. Baldwin, 165 U.S. 275	JJ
Scott v. Donald, 165 U.S. 58	SA

1896

Covington & Lexington Turnpike Rd. Co. v. Sandford, 164 U.S. 578	SAD
Ward v. Race Horse, 163 U.S. 504	TY
United States v. Perkins, 163 U.S. 625	EA
Talton v. Mayes, 163 U.S. 376	NA
Seneca Nation v. Christy, 162 U.S. 283	TY
Pearsall v. Great N. Ry., 161 U.S. 646	HIST
Brown v. Walker, 161 U.S. 591	DSC



Central Pac. R.R. v. California, 162 U.S. 91	TY, TAX
Ball v. Halsell, 161 U.S. 72	SIS
Baltzer v. North Carolina, 161 U.S. 240	EA
Hamilton v. Brown, 161 U.S. 256	TY
Geer v. Connecticut, 161 U.S. 519	TY
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. v. James, 161 U.S. 545	CORP
Eldridge v. Trezevant, 160 U.S. 452	TY

1895

<i>In re</i> Debs, 158 U.S. 564	DSP, RS, SA
Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601	CORP
Roberts v. Northern Pac. R.R., 158 U.S. 1	EA
Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 157 U.S. 429	TAX, DSP
California v. Southern Pac. Ry., 157 U.S. 229	TY
United States v. E.C. Knight Co., 156 U.S. 1	PRE
Sparf & Hansen v. United States, 156 U.S. 51	TY, SA

1894

United States v. Illinois Cent. R.R., 154 U.S. 225	TY
Metcalf v. Watertown, 153 U.S. 671	SA
Mann v. Tacoma Land Co., 153 U.S. 273	TY
Wharton v. Wise, 153 U.S. 155	HIST, TY
Shively v. Bowlby, 152 U.S. 1	TY, POP
Iowa v. Illinois, 151 U.S. 238	OJ, TY
Angle v. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry., 151 U.S. 1	EA

1893

United States v. Rodgers, 150 U.S. 249	TY
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. v. Baugh, 149 U.S. 368	DSP, RS, SA
Virginia v. Tennessee, 148 U.S. 503	TY
Lascelles v. Georgia, 148 U.S. 537	EA
Bauserman v. Blunt, 147 U.S. 647	JJ
St. Louis v. Western Union Tel. Co., 148 U.S. 92	TAX
Pettibone v. United States, 148 U.S. 197	DSC
Shoemaker v. United States, 147 U.S. 282	TY

1892

Huntington v. Attrill, 146 U.S. 657	SA, JJ
Illinois Cent. R.R. v. Illinois, 146 U.S. 387	TY
McPherson v. Blacker, 146 U.S. 1	EA, SSP, POP

Shaw v. Quincy Mining Co., 145 U.S. 444	CORP
Logan v. United States, 144 U.S. 263	RS
Wilson v. Seligman, 144 U.S. 41	TY
United States v. Texas, 143 U.S. 621	TY, RS
Field v. Clark, 143 U.S. 649	EA
Boyd v. Nebraska, 143 U.S. 135	POP, NA

1891

Knight v. United States Land Ass'n, 142 U.S. 161	TY
New Orleans v. New Orleans Water Works Co., 142 U.S. 79	EA
<i>In re Rahrer</i> , 140 U.S. 545	DSP, EA, SSP
<i>In re Garnett</i> , 141 U.S. 1	HIST, TY
Hardin v. Jordan, 140 U.S. 371	TY
Talbott v. Silver Bow County, 139 U.S. 438	RS, DSP
Manchester v. Massachusetts, 139 U.S. 240	EA, TY
Cressey v. Meyer, 138 U.S. 525	EA
San Francisco City & County v. LeRoy, 138 U.S. 656	TY
St. Louis v. Rutz, 138 U.S. 226	TY
Packer v. Bird, 137 U.S. 661	TY

1890

Grover & Baker Sewing Mach. Co. v. Radcliffe, 137 U.S. 287	JJ
Cherokee Nation v. Southern Kan. Ry., 135 U.S. 641	NA, EA
Late Corp. of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints v. United States, 136 U.S. 1	EA, SA
Cornell Univ. v. Fiske, 136 U.S. 152	EA
Nashua & Lowell R.R. v. Boston & Lowell R.R., 136 U.S. 356	CORP
Indiana v. Kentucky, 136 U.S. 479	TY
<i>In re Burrus</i> , 136 U.S. 586	SA, JJ
Leisy v. Hardin, 135 U.S. 100	SA
<i>In re Neagle</i> , 135 U.S. 1	EA, DSP, JJ
Arndt v. Griggs, 134 U.S. 316	JJ, TY
Louisiana v. Steele, 134 U.S. 230	TAX
Hans v. Louisiana, 134 U.S. 1	RS, SIS
Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U.S. 258	EA
Christian v. Atlantic & N.C. R.R., 133 U.S. 233	EA
Cole v. Cunningham, 133 U.S. 107	JJ, COM
Miller v. Texas & Pac. Ry., 132 U.S. 662	EA

1889

Botiller v. Dominguez, 130 U.S. 238	TY
Oregon Ry. & Navig. Co. v. Oregonian Ry., 130 U.S. 1	CORP

1888

Mahon v. Justice, 127 U.S. 700	RS, TY
United States v. Louisiana, 127 U.S. 182	TY
Willamette Iron Bridge Co. v. Hatch, 125 U.S. 1	TY
Tompkins v. Little Rock & Fort Smith Ry., 125 U.S. 109	EA
Pembina Consol. Silver Mining & Milling Co. v. Pennsylvania, 125 U.S. 181	RS
Maynard v. Hill, 125 U.S. 190	EA
Bowman v. Chicago & N.W. Ry., 125 U.S. 465	DSP
Hoboken v. Pennsylvania R.R., 124 U.S. 656	TY
Sabariego v. Maverick, 124 U.S. 261	SA

1887

<i>In re Ayers</i> , 123 U.S. 443	EA
Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U.S. 623	EA
United States v. Morant, 123 U.S. 335	RS
Sands v. Manistee River Improv. Co., 123 U.S. 288	SSP
Coffee v. Groover, 123 U.S. 1	TY
Seibert v. Lewis, 122 U.S. 284	PIC
United States v. Pacific R.R., 120 U.S. 227	SIS

1886

Huse v. Glover, 119 U.S. 543	TY
New Orleans v. Houston, 119 U.S. 265	SA
Philadelphia Fire Ass'n v. New York, 119 U.S. 110	RS, CORP
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. Ry. v. Illinois, 118 U.S. 557	SA
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. Ry. v. Dennis, 116 U.S. 665	SAD
Van Brocklin v. Tennessee, 117 U.S. 151	TAX
The Cherokee Trust Funds, 117 U.S. 288	NA

1885

Hanley v. Donoghue, 116 U.S. 1	DSP, RS
Northern Pac. Ry. v. Traill County, 115 U.S. 600	TAX
New Orleans Gas Co. v. Louisiana Light Co., 115 U.S. 650	SA
Fort Leavenworth R.R. v. Lowe, 114 U.S. 525	TY
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. McGlinn, 114 U.S. 542	TY
Marye v. Parsons, 114 U.S. 325	SA

Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania, 114 U.S. 196	TAX
Cardwell v. American Bridge Co., 113 U.S. 205	TY

1884

Memphis & Little Rock R.R. v. Railroad Comm'rs, 112 U.S. 609	CORP
Robb v. Connolly, 111 U.S. 624	TY, JJ, PRE
Butcher's Union S'l'house & Livestock Lending Co. v. Crescent City Livestock Lending & S'l'house Co., 111 U.S. 746	EA
Covell v. Heyman, 111 U.S. 176	DSC
Legal Tender Case, 110 U.S. 421	RS, DSP
Spring Valley Water Works v. Schottler, 110 U.S. 347	SA

1883

Memphis Gas-Light Co. v. Taxing Dist., 109 U.S. 398	SAD
Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3	JJ, SSP, POP
<i>In re</i> Devoe Mfg. Co., 108 U.S. 401	TY
Clark v. Barnard, 108 U.S. 436	EA
New Hampshire v. Louisiana, 108 U.S. 76	RS, SA

1882

Mills County v. Railroad Cos., 107 U.S. 557	TY
Escanaba Co. v. Chicago, 107 U.S. 678	TY
Transportation Co. v. Parkersburg, 107 U.S. 691	RS
Louisiana v. Jumel, 107 U.S. 711	SA
Antoni v. Greenhow, 107 U.S. 769	SA
United States v. Erie Ry., 106 U.S. 327	TAX
St. Clair v. Cox, 106 U.S. 350	CORP

1881

Bridge Co. v. United States, 105 U.S. 470	TY
Railroad Co. v. Koontz, 104 U.S. 5	CORP
Nevada Bank v. Sedgwick, 104 U.S. 111	TAX
Bonaparte v. Tax Court, 104 U.S. 592	TAX

1880

Railroad Co. v. Commissioners, 103 U.S. 1	EA
Relfe v. Rundle, 103 U.S. 222	EA
Neal v. Delaware, 103 U.S. 370	DSP
Barrett v. Holmes, 102 U.S. 651	TAX

1879

Christian Union v. Yount, 101 U.S. 352	TY
Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U.S. 814	SA
Tennessee v. Davis, 100 U.S. 257	RS, SSP
Virginia v. Rives, 100 U.S. 313	EA
<i>Ex parte</i> Virginia, 100 U.S. 339	EA, DSP
<i>Ex parte</i> Siebold, 100 U.S. 371	DSP, RS, PRE
<i>Ex parte</i> Clarke, 100 U.S. 399	COM
Kirtland v. Hotchkiss, 100 U.S. 491	TAX
Newton v. Commissioners, 100 U.S. 548	EA

1878

Transportation Co. v. Wheeling, 99 U.S. 273	EA, TAX
Boom Co. v. Patterson, 98 U.S. 403	SA
United States v. Thompson, 98 U.S. 486	EA
Keith v. Clark, 97 U.S. 454	HIST
Coleman v. Tennessee, 97 U.S. 509	DSC, EA

1877

Pensacola Tel. Co. v. Western Union Tel. Co., 96 U.S. 1	SSP
Wisconsin v. Duluth, 96 U.S. 379	EA
Murray v. Charleston, 96 U.S. 432	EA
Packet Co. v. Keokuk, 95 U.S. 80	EA
Hall v. DeCuir, 95 U.S. 485	EA
Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U.S. 714	JJ, TY, EA

1876

United States v. Fox., 94 U.S. 315	EA, RS
Barney v. Keokuk, 94 U.S. 324	RS, TY, POP
McCready v. Virginia, 94 U.S. 391	TY
Doyle v. Continental Ins. Co., 94 U.S. 535	EA
South Carolina v. Georgia, 93 U.S. 4	RS
Clafin v. Houseman, 93 U.S. 130	DSP
Morgan v. Louisiana, 93 U.S. 217	EA

1875

United States v. Reese, 92 U.S. 214	FFC
Henderson v. Mayor, 92 U.S. 259	SA
United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542	HIST
Kohl v. United States, 91 U.S. 367	SA

1874

County of St. Clair v. Lovington, 90 U.S. (23 Wall.) 46	TY
Secombe v. Railroad Co., 90 U.S. (23 Wall.) 108	CORP
Tucker v. Ferguson, 89 U.S. (22 Wall.) 527	RS
<i>In re</i> The Lottawanna, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 558	DSP
New Orleans v. Steamship Co., 87 U.S. (20 Wall.) 387	EA

1873

Pacific R.R. v. Maguire, 87 U.S. (20 Wall.) 36	TAX
North Mo. R.R. v. Maguire, 87 U.S. (20 Wall.) 46	TAX, POP
United States v. Herron, 87 U.S. (20 Wall.) 251	SAD
Heine v. Levee Comm'rs, 86 U.S. (19 Wall.) 655	SA
Railroad Co. v. Peniston, 85 U.S. (18 Wall.) 5	TAX
Weber v. Board of Harbor Comm'rs, 85 U.S. (18 Wall.) 57	TY

1872

Holden v. Joy, 84 U.S. (17 Wall.) 211	EA
Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36	PIC
Humphrey v. Pegues, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 244	TAX
Taylor v. Taintor, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 366	EA
Case of the State Freight Tax, 82 U.S. (15 Wall.) 232	TAX

1871

Wilmington R.R. v. Reid, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 264	SAD
Salt Co. v. East Saginaw, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 373	EA
Tarble's Case, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 397	PRE, RS, DSP
Osborn v. Nicholson, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 654	EA

1870

State Tonnage Tax Cases, 79 U.S. (12 Wall.) 204	TAX
Ward v. Maryland, 79 U.S. (12 Wall.) 418	TAX
Legal Tender Cases, 79 U.S. (12 Wall.) 457	DSP, RS
Virginia v. West Virginia, 78 U.S. (11 Wall.) 39	TY
Collector v. Day, 78 U.S. (11 Wall.) 113	TAX
Missouri v. Kentucky, 78 U.S. (10 Wall.) 395	SA
United States v. Hodson, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 395	EA
Ducat v. Chicago, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 410	RS

1869

*none*

1868

Woodruff v. Parham, 75 U.S. (8 Wall.) 123	TAX, HIST
Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 75 U.S. (8 Wall.) 533	TAX
Girard v. Philadelphia, 74 U.S. (7 Wall.) 1	EA
Texas v. White, 74 U.S. (7 Wall.) 700	HIST

1867

Crandall v. Nevada, 73 U.S. (7 Wall.) 35	TAX
Georgia v. Stanton, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 50	TY
Mumford v. Wardell, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 423	TY
Society for Sav. v. Coite, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 594	TAX
Provident Inst. v. Massachusetts, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 611	TAX
Hamilton Co. v. Massachusetts, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 632	TAX

1866

The Kan. Indians, 72 U.S. (5 Wall.) 737	SA
The N.Y. Indians, 72 U.S. (5 Wall.) 761	TY
Cummings v. Missouri, 71 U.S. (4 Wall.) 277	RS

1865

The Binghamton Bridge, 70 U.S. (3 Wall.) 51	SAD
Van Allen v. The Assessors, 70 U.S. (3 Wall.) 573	TAX
Gilman v. Philadelphia, 70 U.S. (3 Wall.) 713	TY

1864

*none*

1863

The Bridge Proprietors v. Hoboken Co., 68 U.S. (1 Wall.) 116	EA
Baldwin v. Hale, 68 U.S. (1 Wall.) 223	JJ

1862

Gilman v. City of Sheboygan, 67 U.S. (2 Black) 510	SAD
New York v. Commissioners of Taxes for N.Y., 67 U.S. (2 Black) 620	TAX
The Brig Amy Warwick, 67 U.S. (2 Black) 635	DSP, HIST

1861

Ohio & Miss. R.R. v. Wheeler, 66 U.S. (1 Black) 286	CORP
The Steamer St. Lawrence, 66 U.S. (1 Black) 522	DSP

1860

Jones v. Soulard, 65 U.S. (24 How.) 41	TY
Kentucky v. Dennison, 65 U.S. (24 How.) 66	RS, HIST
Suydam v. Williamson, 65 U.S. (24 How.) 427	TY
Freeman v. Howe, 65 U.S. (24 How.) 450	JJ

1859

Morewood v. Enequist, 64 U.S. (23 How.) 491	JJ
Sinnot v. Davenport, 63 U.S. (23 How.) 227	EA

1858

New York v. Dibble, 62 U.S. (21 How.) 366	TY, NA
Ableman v. Booth, 62 U.S. (21 How.) 506	JJ, DSP, RS

1857

Withers v. Buckley, 61 U.S. (20 How.) 84	DSP, SSP, TY
Jackson v. The Steamboat Magnolia, 61 U.S. (20 How.) 296	TY
Beers v. Arkansas, 61 U.S. (How. 20) 527	SIS
President & Dirs. v. Arkansas, 61 U.S. (How. 20) 530	EA
Irvine v. Marshall, 61 U.S. (How. 20) 558	TY
Taylor v. Carryl, 61 U.S. (How. 20) 583	JJ

1856

Fellows v. Blacksmith, 60 U.S. (How. 19) 366	TY
Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. (How. 19) 393	TY, POP, HIST, RS, EA, DSP

1855

Smith v. Maryland., 59 U.S. (18 How.) 71	TY
Cooper v. Roberts, 59 U.S. (18 How.) 173	SSP
<i>Ex parte</i> Wells, 59 U.S. (18 How.) 307	DSC
Dodge v. Woolsey, 59 U.S. (18 How.) 331	EA, PRE, POP
South v. Maryland., 59 U.S. (18 How.) 396	TY
Pennsylvania v. Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co., 59 U.S. (18 How.) 421	TY



1854

Pontain v. Ravenel, 58 U.S. (17 How.) 369	CORP
City of Boston v. Lecraw, 58 U.S. (17 How.) 426	TY
Florida v. Georgia, 58 U.S. (17 How.) 478	TY, OJ, EA

1853

Marshall v. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 57 U.S. (17 How.) 314	EA
Piqua Branch v. Knoop, 57 U.S. (16 How.) 369	EA, TAX
Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. v. DeBolt, 57 U.S. (16 How.) 416	POP
Curran v. Arkansas, 56 U.S. (15 How.) 304	EA
Den v. Association of the Jersey Co., 56 U.S. (15 How.) 426	EA

1852

Moore v. Illinois, 55 U.S. (14 How.) 13	RS, DSP
Kennett v. Chambers, 55 U.S. (14 How.) 38	EA, HIST
Rundle v. Delaware & Raritan Canal Co., 55 U.S. (14 How.) 80	TY

1851

Darrington v. Branch of the Bank, 54 U.S. (13 How.) 12	EA
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R. v. Louisa R.R., 54 U.S. (13 How.) 71	EA
Howard v. Ingersoll, 54 U.S. (13 How.) 381	EA, SSP, TY
Pennsylvania v. Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co., 54 U.S. (13 How.) 518	EA, TY
Neilson v. Lagow, 53 U.S. (12 How.) 98	SA
Cooley v. Board of Wardens, 53 U.S. (How. 12) 299	SA

1850

Loftin Cotton v. United States, 52 U.S. (11 How.) 229	DSC
Woodruff v. Trapnall, 51 U.S. (10 How.) 190	EA, SSP, SA
Butler v. Pennsylvania, 51 U.S. (10 How.) 402	EA
Wheeler v. Smith, 50 (9 How.) U.S. 55	EA
Davis v. Police Jury, 50 U.S. (9 How.) 280	TY, SA
Goodtitle v. Kibbe, 50 U.S. (9 How.) 471	TY
Nathan v. Louisiana, 49 U.S. (How. 8) 73	TAX
Mager v. Grima, 49 U.S. (8 How.) 490	TY

1849

Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. (7 How.) 1	EA, POP
Smith v. Turner, 48 U.S. (7 How.) 283	RS, DSP, TY
Missouri v. Iowa, 48 U.S. (7 How.) 660	TY

1848

Planters' Bank v. Sharp, 47 U.S. (6 How.) 301	EA
West River Bridge Co. v. Dix, 47 U.S. (6 How.) 507	SA, RS

1847

Cook v. Moffat, 46 U.S. (5 How.) 295	DSP, COM
Scott v. Jones, 46 U.S. (5 How.) 343	SA, TY
United States v. Bank of the United States, 46 U.S. (5 How.) 382	EA
Fox v. Ohio, 46 U.S. (5 How.) 410	DSP, RS
Thurlow v. Massachusetts, 46 U.S. (5 How.) 504	SSP, EA, DSP

1846

Rhode Island. v. Massachusetts, 45 U.S. (4 How.) 591	TY
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1845

Searight v. Stokes, 44 U.S. (3 How.) 151	SA
Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S. (3 How.) 212	TY
Maryland v. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 44 U.S. (3 How.) 534	SA

1844

McNutt v. Bland, (2 How.) 43 U.S. 9	EA
Vidal v. Mayor, 43 U.S. (2 How.) 127	SA
Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston R.R. v. Letson, 43 U.S. (2 How.) 497	SA

1843

Nelson v. Carland, 42 U.S. (1 How.) 256	EA, RS
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1842

Mayor v. Eslava, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 234	TY
Mayor v. Hallett, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 261	TY
Armstrong v. Treasurer of Athens City, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 281	EA
Martin v. Lessee of Waddell, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 367	POP, EA

Dobbins v. Commissioners of Erie County, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 435	RS, PRE, TAX
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 539	EA, SA, RS, DSP

1841

Groves v. Slaughter, 40 U.S. (15 Pet.) 449	SA, POP, TY
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1840

Suydam v. Broadnax, 39 U.S. (14 Pet.) 67	EA
Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 39 U.S. (14 Pet.) 210	TY
Holmes v. Jennison, 39 U.S. (14 Pet.) 540	EA

1839

Van Ness v. Bank of the United States, 38 U.S. (13 Pet.) 17	DSP
M'Elmoyle v. Cohen, 38 U.S. (13 Pet.) 312	TY
Bagnell v. Broderick, 38 U.S. (13 Pet.) 436	EA
Bank of Augusta v. Earle, 38 U.S. (13 Pet.) 519	EA, COM, SA, RS, SIS

1838

Bank of the United States v. Daniel, 37 U.S. (12 Pet.) 32	EA
Kendall v. United States, 37 U.S. (12 Pet.) 524	RS
Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 37 U.S. (12 Pet.) 657	EA, TY

1837

Mayor v. Miln, 36 U.S. (11 Pet.) 102	SA
Briscoe v. Bank of Ky., 36 U.S. (11 Pet.) 257	EA, SIS
Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 36 U.S. (11 Pet.) 420	SA, EA

1836

Mayor v. United States, 35 U.S. (10 Pet.) 662	TY
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1835

Mayor v. De Armas, 34 U.S. (9 Pet.) 224	EA
Beers v. Haughton, 34 U.S. (9 Pet.) 329	EA

1834

Wheaton v. Peters, 33 U.S. (8 Pet.) 591	EA
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1833*none*1832

United States v. State Bank, 31 U.S. (6 Pet.) 29	PRE
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1831

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 1	NA
United States v. Tingey, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 115	SSP
Hawkins v. Barney's Lessee, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 457	TY

1830

Providence Bank v. Billings, 29 U.S. (4 Pet.) 514	EA
United States v. Preston, 28 U.S. (3 Pet.) 57	EA
Inglis v. Sailor's Snug Harbor, 28 U.S. (3 Pet.) 99	EA
Shanks v. DuPont, 28 U.S. (3 Pet.) 242	EA

1829

Bank of Ky. v. Wister, 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 318	SIS
Weston v. Charleston, 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 449	EA
Buckner v. Finley & Van Lear, 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 586	DSP
Wilkinson v. Leland, 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 627	TY

1828

Sundry African Slaves v. Madrazo, 26 U.S. (1 Pet.) 110	JJ, SIS
American Ins. Co. v. 356 Bales of Cotton, 26 U.S. (1 Pet.) 511	EA

1827

Brown v. Maryland, 25 U.S. (12 Wheat.) 419	RS
Ogden v. Saunders, 25 U.S. (12 Wheat.) 213	EA

1825-26*none*1824

Gibbons v. Ogden, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 1	EA, RS, DSP
Kirk v. Smith, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 241	EA
Osborn v. Bank of the United States, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 738	SIS

1823

Green v. Biddle, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 1	EA, TY, SSP
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1822*none*1821

Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264	SIS, RS
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1820

Houston v. Moore, 18 U.S. (5 Wheat.) 1	RS, SA
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1819

Sturges v. Crowninshield, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 122	DSP
M'Culloch v. Maryland, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316	DSP, EA, TAX, TY, CORP

1818

Burton's Lessee v. Williams, 16 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 529	TY
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1817*none*1816

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 304	RS, EA, SSP
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1815

Town of Pawlet v. Clark, 13 U.S. (9 Cranch) 292	EA, TY
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1811-14*none*1810

Fletcher v. Peck, 10 U.S. (6 Cranch) 87	HIST, TY
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1809*none*1808

M'Ilvaine v. Coxe's Lessee, 8 U.S. (4 Cranch) 209	TY
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1807

Hudson v. Guestier, 8 U.S. (4 Cranch) 293	JJ
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1800-06*none*1799

New York v. Connecticut, 4 U.S. (4 Dall.) 1	TY
Fowler v. Lindsey, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) 411	TY

1797-98*none*1796

Ware v. Hylton, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) 199	EA, SSP, DSP, RS
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1795

Penhallow v. Doane's Adm'rs, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) 54	RS, HIST
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1794*none*1793

Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419	EA, RS, SIS
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1792*none*