

## Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace

### CITING MULTIPLE PUBLISHERS

The 1789–1873 series of *U.S. Statutes at Large* was published across three decades and had multiple publishers. Rather than cite all, you need only say “various publishers” in square editorial brackets.

### 13.13 Session Laws: State

*See also* QuickCheck Model for STATUTES: STATE

State-level session laws may have an individual compiler, or the state itself may be the official compiler. In the latter case, you might name the state in the Author Field of your citation or you might simply leave that field blank, as demonstrated below. When no compiler is named, as below, the state is assumed to be the compiler by default.

The “chapter” number referenced in compiled statutes such as this is the “chapter” within a particular law, not a section of the book.

#### **Source List Entry**

*Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, Passed at the Third Session of the First General Assembly Begun [23 November 1802]*. Chillicothe: N. Willis, 1803.

#### **First Reference Note**

1. *Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, Passed at the Third Session of the First General Assembly Begun [23 November 1802]* (Chillicothe: N. Willis, 1803), pp. 60–72, chap. 4, “An Act Levying a tax on land.”

#### **Subsequent Note**

11. *Laws of the Territory of... Ohio* [1802], pp. 60–72, chap. 4.

### SHORTENING OVERLONG TITLES

The above volume spells out the day, month, and year on which the session started. In your Full Reference Note, you may shorten overlong *subtitles* of this ilk by writing the date conventionally and placing that alteration in square editorial brackets, as shown above.

### 13.14 Statutes: International & Regnal

In regions governed by monarchies (including the colonial U.S.), laws are frequently cited by regnal year. For example:

1 Anne Stat. 8, c. 18, 126–27.

This format would be read as

- Year 1 of the reign of Britain’s Queen Anne

- Statutes, vol. 8
- chapter 18, pages 126–27

As an alternative, you might cite bound and published statutes following Book: Basic Format, similar to the Ohio example at 13.13.

**Source List Entry**

Great Britain. *The Statutes of the Realm*. 11 volumes. London: G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1810–24.

**First Reference Note**

1. Great Britain, *The Statutes of the Realm*, 11 vols. (London: G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1810–24), 8: 126–27, chap. 18, “An Act for the more effectual preventing [of] the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up [of] the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom” (1701).

**Subsequent Note**

11. Great Britain, *Statutes of the Realm*, 8 (1701): 126–27.

## (Slip Laws)

### 13.15 Slip Laws vs. Session Laws

Slip-law citations are typically used for modern laws. Bound codes or statutes are more often cited for historic laws.

### 13.16 Slip Laws: Federal

See QuickCheck Model for SLIP LAW: FEDERAL

Federal slip laws carry numbers that represent (*a*) the congress, and (*b*) the ordinal number of the passed legislation. In the example below, “94–43” represents the 43rd piece of legislation passed by the 94th Congress and signed into law by the president. The slip-law number does *not* match either the House or Senate bill that proposed that law.

Printed shortly after passage, a slip law is typically a pamphlet, and it remains a historical document in its own right.

**Source List Entry**

United States. Congress. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*. Public Law 94–43.

**First Reference Note**

1. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*, Public Law 94–43.

**Subsequent Note**

11. *National Cemetery Systems Act of 1973*, Public Law 94–43.