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

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
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**

**First Reference Note**

**Subsequent Note**

**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**

**First Reference Note**

**Subsequent Note**