

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