Legal Citation

with Biblatex

Programming a flexible multi-style style

<ruby>蟬<rt>せみ</rt></ruby>

'Cicada'

10-May-20

Abstract

LAWCITE – A biblatex style intended for legal referencing, providing *(a)* a citation command (`\lawcite`) sensitive to different legal citation styles (even within the one document), where the styles are defined as sets of *key-value* pairs, *(b)* low-level citation commands for flexibility of use in circumstances not covered (or coverable) by `\lawcite` and *(c)* , introducing an extendable method for citing when using uniquely-specific styling requirements.

Splitidx is used to create the Table of Cases.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Table of Cases

→ References are to page numbers.

→ Duplicated entries are intentional.

Table of Statutes

→ References are to page numbers.

Table of Regulations

→ References are to page numbers.

---

1 Example

Using this document's current lawcite option settings, the `\lawcite` citation command produces this:

> the 'snail in the bottle case'[a]
>
> ---
> [a]*Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562.

Swapping over now (yes, mid-document) to the different option settings of the MLR-style[1], the same `\lawcite` citation command now produces this:

> the 'snail in the bottle case' *Donoghue* v. *Stevenson*[a]
>
> ---
> [a][1932] AC 562.

For a statute,

> The *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW) , s 192I(f), defines a voice print as identification information.

and McGill-style (plus the citeref method, for comparison):

> *Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46 s 515 provides that ...
> *Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46 s 515 provides that ...

2 Getting Started

2.1 Activating

Set the biblatex style or citestyle to lawcite.

`\usepackage[style=lawcite]{biblatex}`

Additional, and more granular, options are available: see section 6.

---

[1]By using the `\lcsetstylemlr` command.

2.2   Workflow

The standard bibliographic/index workflow applies:

- xelatex

- biber

- xelatex (apply bibinfo; do toc, tof, tot)

- splitindex (generate files for the table of cases, table of statutes)

- xelatex (apply ToC, ToS)

- xelatex (settle the page numbers and cross-references)

Splitindex is used for the Table of Cases and Table of Statutes (in actualiy, indices). To apply styling on indices coming from a file *foo*, do:

```
splitindex foo -- -s indexplain.ist -c
```

The index style file (.ist) is defined as rather plain: just dots, with page numbers separated by commas, and page ranges using double dash (enspace, when typeset).

```
delim_0 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\hss
delim_1 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\hss
delim_2 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\hss
delim_n ", "
delim_r "--"
delim_t ""
encap_prefix ""
encap_suffix ""
```

3   Typesetting Legal Citations with Biblatex

BIBLATEX, a package in the free TeX typesetting distribution, allows fully-fledged programmable content and format for both bibliographies and citations. Everything is text-based. A text-file bibliographic database, typically named with a `.bib` filename extension, contains

the items that will be extracted and formatted when the `\cite{…}` command and its relatives are used in the main `.tex` text file that is compiled into a PDF document. BIBLATEX comes with a generous serving of built-in standard bibliographic styles and has the flexibility of allowing the user to define new styles or modify existing ones.

There already exists a package, BL-OSCOLA, that adds a legal flavour to this mix, and it does a very good job in terms of formatting and referencing suitable for the (common law) jurisdictions that use the style guide put out by the University of Oxford's Faculty of Law – *OSCOLA: Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities*.

This paper describes a method for extending a style's coverage to all jurisdictions (and for cross-jurisdictional matters in comparative law), by defining a citation style which is controlled by sets of *key=value* options, the options governing the formatting and layout of each of the pertinent elements of a legal citation. A set of options would then constitute the choices of a particular legal style guide, such as McGill, AGLC, OSCOLA, and so on.

4 The Elements of a Legal Citation – Cases

Firstly, an introduction to the elements of a legal citation – let's look at the parts of a case name and reference, using the 'snail in the bottle case' as an example, laid out in Table 1. ← This is a cite.

The whole purpose of a case citation is to help the reader quickly locate the relevant law report and, to this end, abbreviations and a structured layout have settled into place over time. With consistency, the eye may range over the text unhindered by time-eating novelties.

$$Case \quad = \quad Case\ name \quad + \quad Law\ Report\ location$$

With a case, there is its name, and the location where to find the report: the case's name and address, so to speak. For printed law reports, the location is the volume and page of the relevant law report series (and there can be multiple series reporting the same case). Independent of the layout styles of particular publishing houses, the Me-

		the 'snail in the bottle case'		

Donoghue v Stevenson [1932] AC 562

	Case	
Case name	Case reference

Donoghue v Stevenson [1932] AC 562

Party identifier	Party separator	Party identifier
Donoghue	*v*	*Stevenson*

Volume identifier	Report series	Page number
[1932]	AC	562

1932	year of publication
AC	Reports of Appeal Cases to the House of Lords and Privy Council
v	versus: *read*: 'and'

🔍

Donoghue v Stevenson [1932] AC 562

←The cite.

Table 1: Anatomy of a (civil) case name

dium Neutral Citation (MNC) method of *year + court + case number* is commonly used, with paragraph numbers instead of page numbers.

The full citation (*Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562) is made up of a case name ("casename") and a case reference ("caseref"). This report is a printed report.

The casename, *Donoghue v Stevenson*[2], is made up of the names of the parties, in italics, separated by an abbreviated "versus".

The surnames of the parties, if they are individuals, are usually sufficient to distinguish different cases from each other.

As to the separator between the party names, some legal citation

---

[2]The "v" is pronounced "and", because it is a civil case, as opposed to a criminal matter, where the "v" is pronounced "against".

for shipping the goods arrived. He referred to and commented upon the following cases :—*Phillpotts* v. *Evans*, 5 M. & W. 475 ; *Ripley* v. *M'Clure*, 4 Exch. 345 ; *Hochster* v. *De la Tour*, 2 Ellis & B. 678 ; *Avery* v. *Bowden*, 5 Ellis & B. 714 (in error, 6 Ellis & B. 953) ; *Esposito* v. *Bowden*, 4 Ellis & B. 963 (in error, 7 Ellis & B. 763). [Crompton, J., referred to *Emmens* v. *Elderton*, 4 House of Lords Cases, 624, 13 C. B. 495.]

The following cases were cited : *Langstaffe* v. *Taylor* (14 Ves. 263). *Plenderleath* v. *Fraser* (3 V. & B. 174). *Crossley* v. *Parker* (1 Jac. & W. 460).

Figure 1: vdot examples

styles retain the older convention (illustrated in Figure 1), of typesetting the "v" as upright (because it is not a name), and with an abbreviation dot. Ink-saving publishers have generally dispensed with the dot, and, if the "v" is considered as part of the title of the report along with the party names, it easily becomes "*v*".

The caseref, [1932] AC 562, is made up of a volume number (the year), the abbreviation for the report series, and the first page number of the report. The square brackets around the year indicate that the year is essential in locating the correct volume on the law library shelves.

Let us now look at a law report (shown in Table 2) where, for the caseref, the printed volumes are numbered sequentially starting from 1 and the year, although informative, is not essential. To indicate this, the year is placed in round brackets (parentheses).

'The luxuriant growth of this legislative jungle …'

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13, 29 (Bray CJ)

		Case		
	Case name	Case reference	Pinpoint	

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13, 29 (Bray CJ)

Party identifier	Party separator	Party identifier
City of Marion	*v*	*Becker*

Year	Volume	Report series	Start page	Pinpoint	Who
(1973)	6	SASR	13,	29	(Bray CJ)

1973	year of decision
6	volume six in the series
SASR	South Australian State Reports
v	versus: *read*: 'and'

🔍
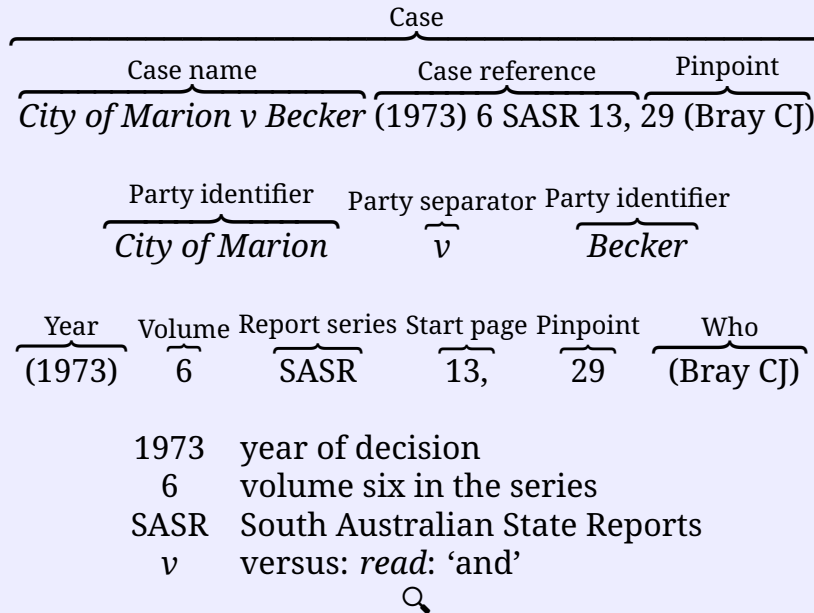
City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13, 29 (Bray CJ)

Table 2: Anatomy of a (civil) case name, II

"… a 1973 decision reported in volume six of the South Australian State Reports, beginning at page thirteen …" gives (1973) 6 SASR 13.

```
@case{becker,
  partya = {City of Marion},
  partyb = {Becker},
  caseshortname = {Becker},
  reportyear={1973},
  reportvolume = {6},
  reportseries = {SASR},
  reportpage = {13},
}
```

A video tape is a document

Cassie v Koumans [2007] NSWSC 481

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{\textit{Cassie v Koumans}}_{\text{Case name}} \; \underbrace{\text{[2007] NSWSC 481}}_{\text{Case reference}}}_{\text{Case}}$$

$$\underbrace{\textit{Cassie}}_{\text{Party identifier}} \; \underbrace{v}_{\text{Party separator}} \; \underbrace{\textit{Koumans}}_{\text{Party identifier}}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{[2007]}}_{\text{Decision year}} \; \underbrace{\text{NSWSC}}_{\text{Court}} \; \underbrace{481}_{\text{Case number}}$$

2007	year of decision
NSWSC	New South Wales Supreme Court
481	case number in the year
v	versus: *read*: 'and'

🔍
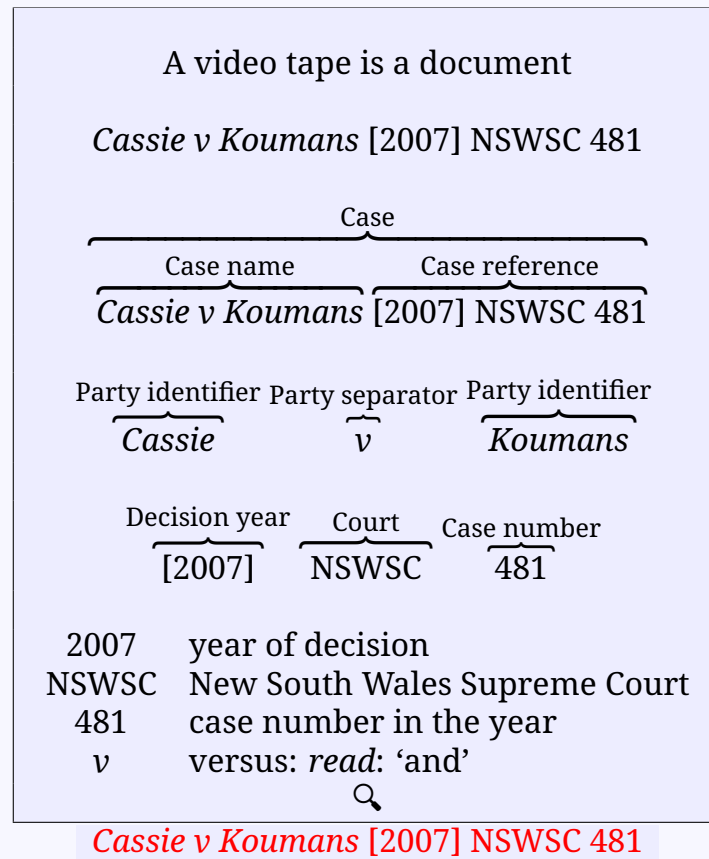
Table 3: Medium Neutral Citation

Table 3 shows an example of a medium-neutral citation, consisting of a year, a court or tribunal name in abbreviated form, and a case number. Citations of the text in the judgment are via paragraph number (in square brackets, in this particular style).

```
@case{cassie,
  partya = {Cassie},
  partyb = {Koumans},
  caseshortname = {Cassie},
  caseyear = {2007},
  courtname = {NSWSC},
  casenumber = {481},
}
```
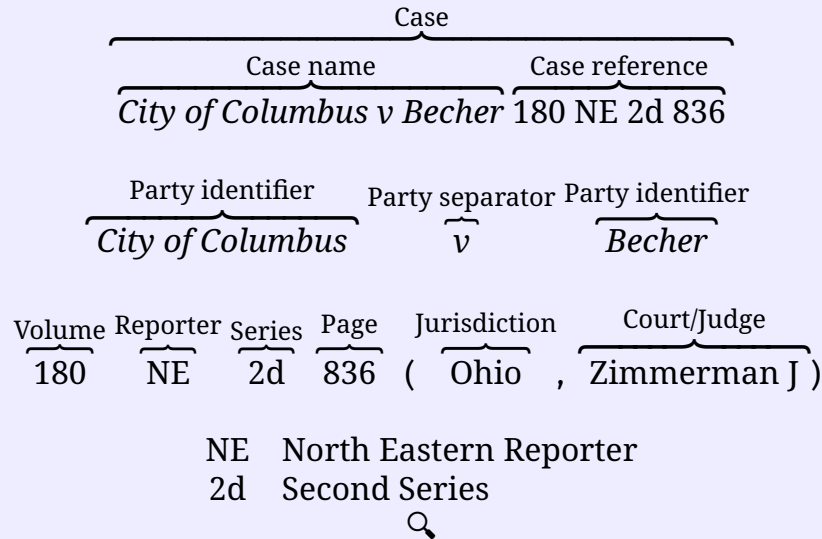
Table 4: *US*-style citation

US case citation (Table 4) has a preference for additional informative material at the end, in round brackets.

```
@case{columbus,
partya = {City of
Columbus},
partyb = {Becher},
caseshortname =
{Becher},
icaseyear = {1962},
note = {Ohio SC,
1962},
}
```

```
@case{columbussr,
reportvolume =
{173},
reportseries =
{Ohio St},
reportpage = {197},
crossref =
{columbus},
}
```

```
@case{columbusne,
reportvolume =
{180},
reportseriesseries
= {2d},
reportpage = {836},
crossref =
{columbus},
}
```

> **"Receives"** It is not necessary that the agent receives the benefit or reward as an agent.
>
> *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053
>
> $$\overbrace{\underbrace{R\ v\ Morgan}_{\text{Case name}}\ \underbrace{\text{[1970] 3 All ER 1053}}_{\text{Case reference}}}^{\text{Case}}$$
>
> $$\underbrace{R}_{\text{Party identifier}}\quad\underbrace{v}_{\text{Party separator}}\quad\underbrace{Morgan}_{\text{Party identifier}}$$
>
> $$\underbrace{\text{[1970]}}_{\text{Year}}\quad\underbrace{3}_{\text{Vol in year}}\quad\underbrace{\text{All ER}}_{\text{Report series}}\quad\underbrace{1053}_{\text{Page}}$$
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | *R* | Rex/Regina: *read*: 'The Crown' |
> | *v* | versus: *read*: 'against' |
> | All ER | All England and Wales Law Reports |
>
> 🔍
>
> *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053

Table 5: Anatomy of a (criminal) case name

Table 5 shows an example of a year-based volume-naming system when there are multiple volumes within the year.

```
@case{rmorgan,
  partya = {R},
  partyb = {Morgan},
  caseshortname = {Morgan},
  reportyear={1970},
  reportvolume = {3},
  volyearneeded = {true},
  reportseries = {All ER},
  reportpage = {1053},
}
```

5 Bibentries

To control the formatting of citations, the lowest level of detail across all the legal citation guides as a group is the beginning point: example – whether the 'v' in the case name has an abbreviation dot or not. This means, in turn, that a usual case name is three units instead of one: party A, separator, partyB. The *title* of the standard bibentry types is not granular enough (unless we do some parsing).

So, what bib entry types do we need in the `.bib` file?

```
@case{
...
}

@statute{
...
}
```

The @case bibentry type should hold medium neutral citation data, and/or printed law report data.

A complicating factor is parallel reports of the same case: technically, each report is a separate publication (and so would be in its own bibentry). BIBLATEX's `crossref` mechanism of data field inheritance allows parent-child relationships between bibentries to be set up, so that all the child entries (reports) inherit from the parent (the case; in particular, the case name).

> ⓘNOTE:
> This parent-child method has implications for what gets sent to the Table of Cases, since one index item is actually an amalgam of data from multiple (cited) child entries, both their own fields and inherited fields.
>
> - Never cite a parent
> - Cite either one child consistently, or cite all children every time
>
> There are also implications for how to do multi-case parallel report citations.

```
Gitlow v New York, , 268 US 652, 45 SCt 625  .......
Gitlow v New York, 268 US 652 ...................
Gitlow v New York, 268 US 652, 45 SCt 625  ........
Gitlow v New York, 45 SCt 625  ...................
```

Figure 2: For parent-child keys, each unique citation combination results in a separate entry in the Table of Cases. Cite all the children, every time, to get a single entry. Here, the first entry is parent, child1, child2 (*parent has no caseref*); the second and fourth entries are only one child each; and the third, and desired form, is both children.

- Put each group of related child keys into their own citation command

It turns out that one citation command cannot (easily) do all things for all combinations.

The @statute bibentry type is more straightfoward: really, just a title and year in most cases is sufficient.

Both bibentry types will need some additional data (such as short-name) for extra usability.

Note that database entries that look like medium neutral citations (like [1823] EngR 1) are stored in the .bib file, and therefore processed by the citations commands, as if they were MNCs, but they will not have internal paragraph numbers or page numbers.

bib file   so the bibentry in the `.bib` file will look like:

```
@case{keyabc,
  partya = {ABC},
  partyb = {XYZ},
  courtname = {XYZCA},
  casenumber = {456},
  caseyear = {2020},
  reportvolume = {3},
  volyearneeded = {true},
  reportseries = {WLR},
  reportpage = {123},
}
```

... and the citation commands:

```
\lawcite{}
\lcinline{}
\lcinlinenn{}
\lcfoot{}
```

... and the component citation commands:

```
\lawcitetitle{}
\lawciteref{}
\lcrefnn{}
\lcnote{}
\lcshorttitle{}
\lcnickname{}
```
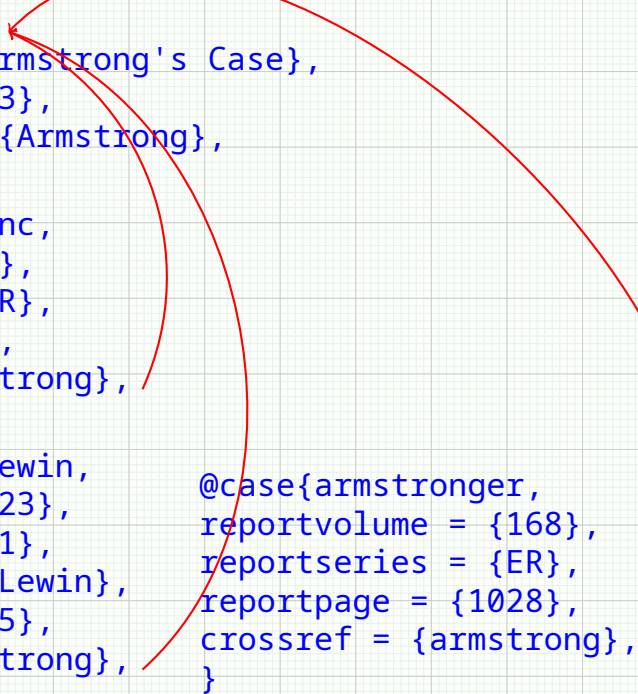
☞ | *ABC v XYZ** [2016] XYZCA 456; [2020] 3 WLR 123 |

for parent-children, the bibentries in the `.bib` file will look like: <mark>parallel reports</mark>

```
@case{armstrong,
partya = {Adam Armstrong's Case},
icaseyear = {1823},
caseshortname = {Armstrong},
}
@case{armstrongmnc,
caseyear = {1823},
courtname = {EngR},
casenumber = {1},
crossref = {armstrong},
}
@case{armstronglewin,
reportyear = {1823},
reportvolume = {1},
reportseries = {Lewin},
reportpage = {245},
crossref = {armstrong},
}
```

```
@case{armstronger,
reportvolume = {168},
reportseries = {ER},
reportpage = {1028},
crossref = {armstrong},
}
```

... and the citation commands:

```
\lcinlinerr{}
```
☞ | *Adam Armstrong's Case* [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245; 168 ER 1028

```
\lcinlinennrr{}
\lcfootrr{}
```

... and the component citation commands:

```
\lawcitetitlerr{}
\lawciteref{}
\lcrefnnrr{}
\lcnoterr{}
\lcshorttitlerr{}
\lcnicknamerr{}
```

5.1   dbx, bbx, cbx, lbx files

Now, to define the biblatex style (let's call it `lawcite`) that will take that bibentry information and process it.[3]

Firstly, a `lawcite.dbx` datamodel file to make those bibentry fields known to biblatex. Let's make all the fields literals, for the moment. ==**dbx** file==

```
\DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field, datatype=literal]{
% case fields
  partya,
  partyb,
  partysep,
  caseyear, %will be a date
  reportvolume,
  volyearneeded, %will be a boolean
  reportseries,
  reportpage,
  courtname,
  casenumber,
}
\DeclareLanguageMapping{english}{english-lawcite}


\endinput
```

Secondly, a `lawcite.bbx` bibliography file to *(a)* handle the bibliography formatting, *(b)* define and handle package options being passed in, and *(c)* define and use various utility macros where appropriate. Note that bibliographies are not really used in legal work (judgments, professional advice, law review articles, legal essays, and so forth), but some legal style guides do get around to specifying (to varying degrees) how a bibliography, when used, should be laid out and formatted. ==**bbx** file==

In the `.bbx` file, we formally define the new style:

---

[3]The following will just give a general idea of the behind-the-scenes technical structure of the citation mechanism. Examine the actual files for the full details.

```
\ProvidesFile{lawcite.bbx}[2020/04/11 v1.0
        biblatex bibliography style]
```

and, since legal references are a subset of the authortitle styles (the author being implicit), we can inherit one of those as a base:

```
\RequireBibliographyStyle{ext-authortitle-ibid}
```

Some toggles to keep track of choices: Is the party separator italic? is it dotted? Are the party names italic?:

```
%%%%%%%%
\newtoggle{partysepitalic}
\toggletrue{partysepitalic}
%
\newtoggle{partysepdotted}
\togglefalse{partysepdotted}
%
\newtoggle{partynamesitalic}
\toggletrue{partynamesitalic}
% ...
```

Name and set the corresponding user options:

```
%
\DeclareBibliographyOption[boolean]{party-names-italic}[true]{%
\ifstrequal{#1}{true}
{\toggletrue{partynamesitalic}}
{\togglefalse{partynamesitalic}}%
}
%
\DeclareBibliographyOption[boolean]{party-separator-italic}[true]{%
\ifstrequal{#1}{true}
{\toggletrue{partysepitalic}}
{\togglefalse{partysepitalic}}
}
%
\DeclareBibliographyOption[boolean]{party-separator-dotted}[false]{%
\ifstrequal{#1}{true}
```

```
{\toggletrue{partysepdotted}}
{\togglefalse{partysepdotted}}
} ...
```

Define the bibliography driver for the @case bibentry type. From here on, bibmacros will be used extensively for convenience.

```
%
\DeclareBibliographyDriver{case}{%
\usebibmacro{begentry}
\usebibmacro{getcasenameref}
\usebibmacro{finentry}
}
```

Define a sorting templates for cases:

```
\DeclareSortingTemplate{casesort}{
\sort{
\field{partya}
}
\sort{
\field{partyb}
}
\sort{
\field{caseyear}
}
\sort{
\field{reportvolume}
}
\sort{
\field{casenumber}
}
\sort{
\field{reportseries}
}
\sort{
\field{reportpage}
}
}
```

Thirdly, in the citation driver file, `lawcite.cbx`, where most of <mark>**cbx** file</mark>
the work will be done, we name the citation style and inherit from a
pre-existing one:

```
\ProvidesFile{lawcite.cbx}[2020-04-11 v1.0
    biblatex citation lawcite style]
\RequireCitationStyle{ext-authortitle-ibid}
```

Set the formatting of the fields according to the options:

```
% fieldformats: case
\DeclareFieldFormat{partya}
{\iftoggle{partynamesitalic}
{\mkbibemph{#1}}{#1}}

\DeclareFieldFormat{partyb}
{\iftoggle{partynamesitalic}
{\mkbibemph{#1}}{#1}}

\DeclareFieldFormat{partysep}{#1}
{\iftoggle{partysepitalic}
{\mkbibemph{#1}{\iftoggle{partysepdotted}
{\adddot}{}}}{#1{\iftoggle{partysepdotted}
{\adddot}{}}}}

...
```

Some bibmacros:
Note that, if partysep is not a field in the bibentry, it will default to
the bibstring `versus`, abbreviation `v`.

```
% bibmacros

%=========== partysep
\newbibmacro{getpartysep}{%
\iffieldundef{partysep}{%
\iftoggle{partysepitalic}%
{\mkbibemph{\bibstring{versus}}}%
{\bibstring{versus}}%
```

```
\iftoggle{partysepdotted}{\adddot}{}%
}%
{%
\iftoggle{partysepitalic}%
{\mkbibemph{\printfield{partysep}}}%
{\printfield{partysep}}%
\iftoggle{partysepdotted}{\adddot}{}%
}%
}

%======= casename
\newbibmacro{getcasename}{%
\printfield{partya}%
\iffieldundef{partyb}{}%
{\addspace\usebibmacro{getpartysep}\addspace%
\printfield{partyb}}}%

......

%===== casenameref
\newbibmacro{getcasenameref}{%
\ifboolexpr{%
test {\ifcitation}
and
test {\ifciteibid}
}%
{ibid\addspace}{%
\usebibmacro{getcasename}%
\addspace\usebibmacro{getcaseref}
}%ifciteibid false
} ...
```

Now, at last, the citation driver.
A citation driver command's structure is:

```
\DeclareCiteCommand{xxx}%
{prenote}
{loop; key1, key2, ..., keyn}
```

```
{delimiter for multiple keys}
{postnote}
```

Given that the citation can split into two, the prenote and postnote need to stay with the head and tail, and so are moved into the *loop* parameter, and then a case statement is applied.

```
%============= lawcite
\DeclareCiteCommand{lawcite}%
%%caseallabove      reftypemode}{1}}{}
%%caseabovebelow  reftypemode}{2}}{}
%%caseallbelow      reftypemode}{3}}{}
%%casetitleonly     reftypemode}{4}}{}
%%caserefonly       reftypemode}{5}}{}
%@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ prenote
{%
\ifcase\thereftypemode \or%
\usebibmacro{prenote}%inline
\or% prenote goes in the footnote for this
%variation, along with the case ref.
\or% prenote is already in the footnote
\fi%
}%
%@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ item
{%
\ifcase\thereftypemode%
\or\usebibmacro{getcasenameref}%
\or\usebibmacro{getcasename}\footnote{%
\usebibmacro{prenote}\usebibmacro{getcaseref}\usebibmacro{postnote}}%
\or\unspace\footnote{\usebibmacro{prenote}%
\usebibmacro{getcasenameref}\usebibmacro{postnote}}%
\fi%
%
}%end item
%@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ delim
{}%
%@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ postnote
{%
```

```
\ifcase\thereftypemode \or%
\usebibmacro{postnote}% inline
\or% postnote is already in the footnote
\or% postnote is already in the footnote
\fi%
}
```

And lastly, a language file, `english-lawcite.lbx`, containing bib-string constants: **lbx** file

```
\ProvidesFile{english-lawcite.lbx}[2019/04/09
        english with additions for legal citations]
\InheritBibliographyExtras{english}
\NewBibliographyString{versus}
\DeclareBibliographyStrings{%
   inherit   = {english},
   versus = {{versus}{v}},
  }
\endinput
```

5.2 Citing

Text`\lawcite[a prenote][at \mkbibbrackets{45}]{keyabc}` produces:

Text[4].

Some cites[5]: *(a)* 'The luxuriant growth of this legislative jungle …'[6]. *(b)* "Dogs will howl and cats will yowl"[7]. *(c)* A video tape is a document[8]. *(d)* **"Receives"** It is not necessary that the agent receives the

---

[4]a prenote *ABC v XYZ** [2016] XYZCA 456; [2020] 3 WLR 123, at [45].

[5]Chosen randomly: *Becker* (sarcasm) and *Becher* (verse) from the section on humour in Butt, *Legal Usage*, p. 295, *Cassie* from Butt, *Legal Usage*, p. 187, on what a "document" is, and *Morgan* from Howie and Johnson, *Annotated Criminal Legislation New South Wales*, para [8-s 249B.5], p 1070, commenting on *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW), s 249B(1), Corrupt commissions or rewards: "If any agent corruptly receives …" etc.

[6]*City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13, 29 (Bray CJ).

[7]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836.

[8]*Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481.

"Every idea is an incitement."

> Table 6: Holmes J, in *Gitlow v New York* 268 US 652, 673; 45 SCt 625. (1925)

benefit or reward as an agent[9].

> It is a fundamental principle, long established, that the freedom of speech and of the press which is secured by the Constitution, does not confer an absolute right to speak or publish, without responsibility, whatever one may choose, or an unrestricted and unbridled license that gives immunity for every possible use of language and prevents the punishment of those who abuse this freedom. 2 Story on the Constitution, 5th ed., § 1580, p. 634 – *Gitlow v New York* 268 US 652, 666; 45 SCt 625. (1925).

"Certi nomi sono citati da tutti"[10] Some names are cited by everybody.

The term 'common law' is defined by what it is not[11].

Curia Regis	common law	not statute law
	common law	not equity
	common law	not local law
	common law	not admiralty, probate, etc

6 Package Options

Options are processed in sequence, in the order of their appearance in the `\usepackage[...]{biblatex}` statement, so where there is any overlap, the latter setting will be in effect.

---

[9]*R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053.

[10]Umberto Eco. *Come si fa una tesi di laurea. Le materie umanistiche.* 15th ed. Bompiani, 2004, pp. 110–111.

[11]Bishop, *The First Book of the Law*, section 41.

6.1 Case options

`party-names-italic=`   default: **true**
    Sets whether the party names are formatted as italic or as current document format.

`party-separator-italic=`   default: **true**
    Sets whether the separator for the party names (default: v) is formatted as italic or as current document format.

`party-separator-dotted=`   default: **false**
    Sets whether the party separator is dotted (v.) or undotted (v).

`mnc-brackets=`   default: **true**
    Sets whether the caseyear in a Medium Neutral Citation is printed with square brackets, or with just the bare year.

`casename-comma=`   default: **false**
    Sets whether the casename is followed by a comma plus space instead of just a space.

`multi-comma-sep=`   default: **false**
    Sets whether multicites are delimited with a comma plus space instead of semicolon plus space.

`print-toc-tos=`   default: **true**
    Sets whether the Table of Cases and the Table of Statutes is printed or not. The ToC and ToS are actually indexes, and this setting switches the index format to one-column mode for the ToC and ToS.

`caseref-in-toc=`   default: **true**
    Sets whether to print the caseref in the Table of Cases, or not. If true, child entries of a case will print as separate index items (that is, the case name will be repeated). If false, only the casename and the case year (the `icaseyear` field, for parent-child sets) appear in the ToC.

6.2 Table of Cases options

`comma-in-index=` default: **true**
    Sets whether or not, in the Tables of Cases, a comma is added after the case name for readability.

6.3 Statute options

`show-statute-jurisdiction=` default: **false**
    Sets whether or not the statute's jurisdiction, if it exists, should be printed.

6.4 Table of Statutes/Regulations options

`regulations-as-tor=` default: **true**
    Sets whether to print regulations in a separate Table of Regulations (when *true*) or include them in the Table of Statutes (when *false*). Regulations are currently identified via the citeref field of an @statute bibentry pointing to a regulations formatter, or the keywords field containing the 'regulations' keyword: *Test Regs 2020* (NSW).

6.5 Citation options

`lawrefstyle=` default: **caseallbelow**
    A choice list determining whether the citation with `\lawcite{}` prints the citation fully inline (with casename and caseref), fully as a footnote, or with casename inline and caseref as footnote. Intended for (single) citation use in law reviews and legal essays.
    The choices are:

caseallabove both casename and caseref are inline

caseabovebelow casename is inline and caseref is in the footnote

caseallbelow both casename and caseref are in the footnote

casetitleonly casename appears inline, with pre- and postnote, if any

caserefonly (for future use)

For the first three choices, the prenote of a (single) citation appears with the casename, and the postnote appears with the caseref.

`lawcitestyle=`   default: **mlr**
A choice list which sets options as a group consistent with a legal citation style guide. For example, the setting, `mlr` (for *Modern Law Review*), is defined from the option-setting perspective as:

```
party-names-italic=true,
party-separator-italic=false,
party-separator-dotted=true,
lawrefstyle=caseabovebelow,
print-toc-tos=false,
```

The built-in choices for lawcitestyle are:

default an AGLC-like style

mlr *Modern Law Review* style

mcgill McGill style

7   Style-setting commands

These commands can set or reset a style (or style component) mid-document.

7.1   Style switching commands

`\lcsetstyledefault`
Set the lawcite style to default citation style. If no lawcite style is specified by the package options or by the other setstyle commands, then the default style is active.

`\lcsetstylemlr`
  Set the lawcite style to *Modern Law Review* citation style.

`\lcsetstylemcgill`
  Set the lawcite style to McGill citation style.

7.2 Style component low-level commands

`\setpartysepitalicon`
`\setpartysepitalicoff`
  Sets whether the party separator string is italic or not.

`\setpartysepdottedon`
`\setpartysepdottedoff`
  Sets whether the party separator string is dotted or not.

`\setpartynamesitalicon`
`\setpartynamesitalicoff`
  Sets whether the party names are italic or not.

`\setmncbracketson`
`\setmncbracketsoff`
  Sets whether the Medium Neutral Citation year is enclosed in square
brackets or not.

`\setprintlegtocon`
`\setprintlegtocoff`
  Sets whether or not to print the Table of Cases.

`\setrefintocon`
`\setrefintocoff`
  Sets whether to send the caseref to the index, or just the year: *on*
= caseref goes to the index; *off* = the year (specifically, the `caseyear`
field, or the `icaseyear` field of a parent key) goes to the index instead.

`\setallabove`
`\setabovebelow`

`\setallbelow`
`\settitleonly`

Set the referencing style used by `\lawcite` to: – fully inline ('allabove'); – casename inline and caseref footnoted ('abovebelow'); – fully in the footnote ('allbelow'); or just the casename inline ('titleonly').

`\setstatjurison`
`\setstatjurisoff`

Sets whether the statute's jurisdiction is printed or not.

`\setcasenamecommaon`
`\setcasenamecommaoff`

Sets whether a comma follows the casename or not.

`\setmulticitecommaon`
`\setmulticitecommaoff`

Sets whether multicites are separated by comma plus space; otherwise, the default delimiter (semicolon plus space) is used.

7.3   Delimiters

`\lcnamerefcommadelim`

The delimiter (comma plus space) following the casename when the casename-comma option is true.

`\statutetitleyeardelim`

The delimiter between the statute's title and year, defined as a space.

`\statutejurisdictiondelim`

The delimiter before the statute's jurisdiction, defined as a space.

7.4   Miscellaneous commands

`\setlcinlinecolour{}`

Set the colour of `\lcinline`'s `getcasenameref` (which may be multiple keys).

`\setlcinlinerrcolour{}`
Set the colour of `\lcinlinerr`'s first cite key's `getcasenameref` .

`\setlcinlinerrcoloursc{}`
Set the colour of `\lcinlinerr`'s second and subsequent cite key's `getcaseref` .

`\lcsetdemoon`
Set demo mode on (e.g., coloured cites).

`\lcsetdemooff`
Set demo mode off.

8   Bibmacros

Besides `sendtocaseindex` and `rrindex` for creating the Table of Cases, the following bibmacros (named *get**) are defined by the package.

8.1   Bibmacros for Cases

@case bibentry type:

partya

partysep ┄┄▶ getpartysep ⟶ getcasename

partyb

caseyear ⟶ getcaseyear

courtname ⟶ getcourtname ⟶ getcaseref ⟶ getcasenameref

casenumber ⟶ getcasenumber

reportyear ⟶ getreportyear

volyearneeded

reportvolume ⟶ getreportvolume ⟶ getreportref

reportseries ⟶ getreportseries

reportpage ⟶ getreportpage

note ⟶ getnote
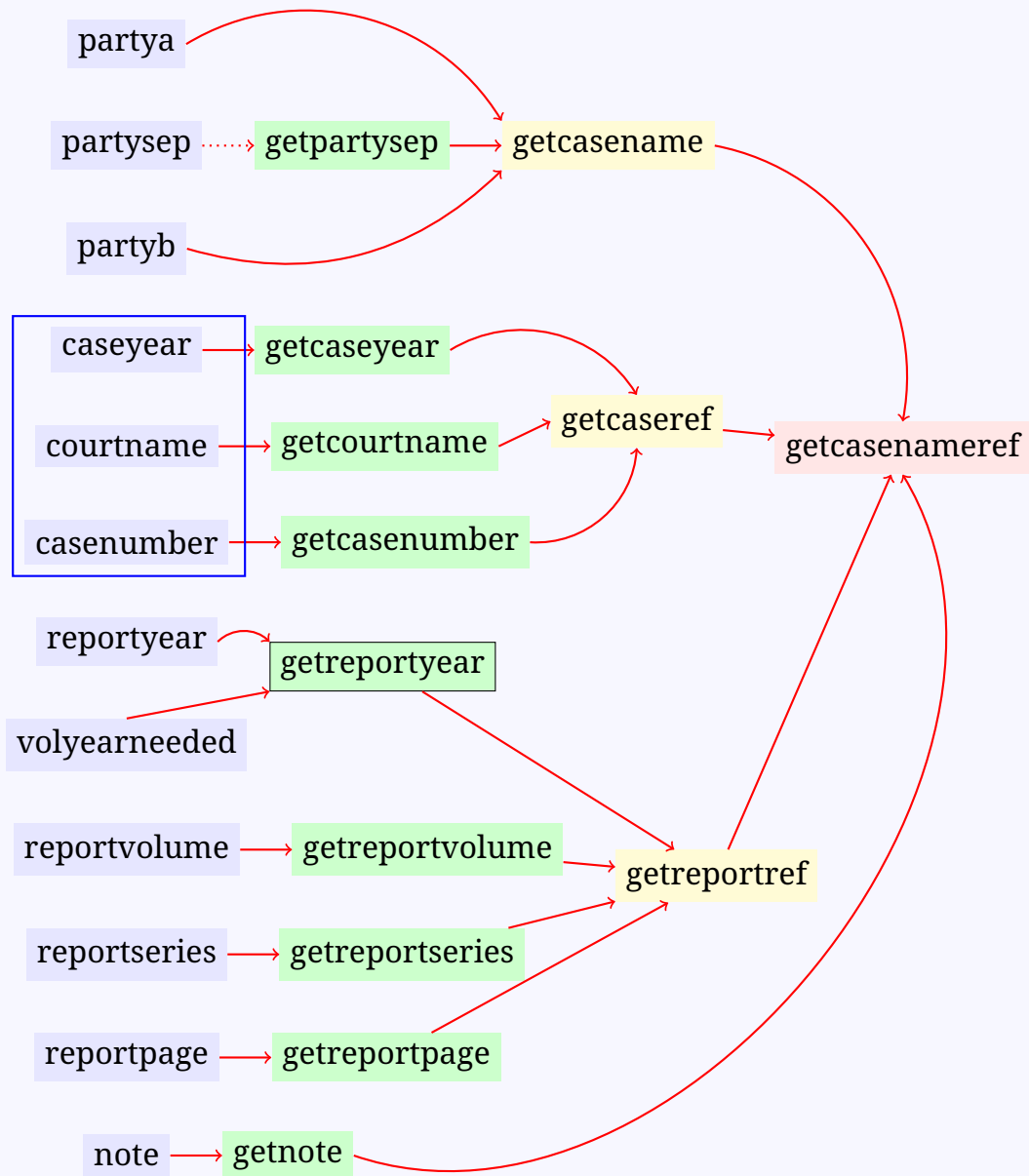
Additional fields:

caseshortname $\longrightarrow$ getcaseshortname

casenickname $\longrightarrow$ getcasenickname

8.2   Bibmacros for Statutes

@statute bibentry type:

statutetitle $\longrightarrow$ getstatutetitle

statutetitleyear

getstatutename $\longrightarrow$ getstatutenameref

statutejurisdiction $\longrightarrow$ getstatutejurisdiction
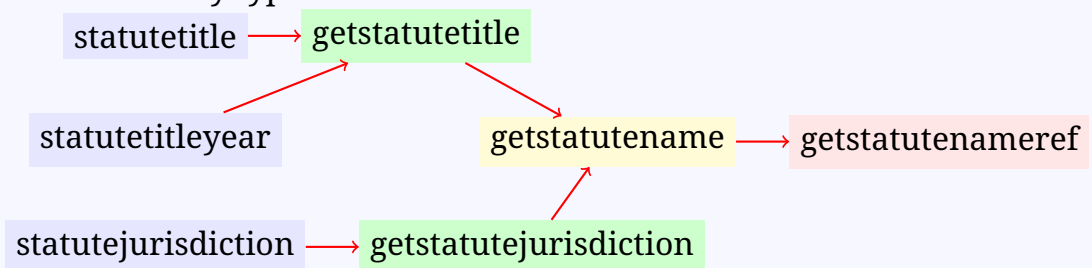
8.3   Bibmacros for Law Journals

@article bibentry type:

author → getljarticleauthor

title → getljarticletitle

subtitle

year → getljarticleyear → getljarticle

volume → getljarticlevolume

journaltitle → getljarticlejournaltitle

pages → getljarticlepage

related → related

9   Citation Commands

9.1   The \lawcite Command

The `\lawcite` command is style-sensitive.

With current settings, `\lawcite` produces: (d.1)

Code:

```
Text\lawcite{becker}\\
Text\lawcite{columbusne}
```

Result:

Text[a]
Text[b]

   [a]*City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13.
   [b]*City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836.

*

Swapping to mlr style: (d.2)

Code:

```
\lcsetstylemlr
\lawcite{becker}\\
\lawcite{columbusne}
\lcsetstyledefault
```

Result:

City of Marion v. *Becker*[a]
City of Columbus v. *Becher*[b]

   [a](1973) 6 SASR 13.
   [b] 180 NE 2d 836.

*

Multiple keys are handled in 'abovebelow' mode: (d.3)

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{2}
\lawcite{becker,rmorgan}
```

Result:

City of Marion v Becker[a]; *R v Morgan*[b]

   [a](1973) 6 SASR 13.
   [b][1970] 3 All ER 1053.

*

Multiple keys in 'allabove' mode are also typeset correctly: (d.4)

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{1}
\lawcite{becker,rmorgan}
```

Result:

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053

*

However, multiple keys in 'allbelow' mode are not handled well - use \lcfoot instead (see example d.18): (d.5)*

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{3}
Text\lawcite{becker,rmorgan}
```

Result:

Text[a; b]
_____
[a]*City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13.
[b]. *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053.

*

Parallel reports 'allabove' - use \lcinlinerr instead (see example d.16): (d.6)*

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{1}
\lawcite{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

City of Columbus v Becher 173 Ohio St 197; *City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836

*

Parallel reports 'abovebelow' - only usable if refferring to the re-

ports as individual items: (d.7)*

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{2}
\lawcite{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

City of Columbus v Becher[a]; *City of Columbus v Becher[b]*

———————
[a] 173 Ohio St 197.
[b] 180 NE 2d 836.

*

Parallel reports 'allbelow' - use `\lcfootrr` instead (see example d.18): (d.8)*

Code:

```
\setcounter{reftypemode}{3}
Text\lawcite{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

Text[a; b]

———————
[a]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197.
[b]. *City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836.

*

Statutes: (d.9)

Code:

```
\lawcite{crimnsw}
```

Result:

Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)

*

9.2 Cases

9.2.1 Citing a Component

Citing the case name only: (d.10)

Code: Result:

```
\lawcitetitle{becker}\\
\lawcititlerr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

City of Marion v Becker
City of Columbus v Becher

*

Citing the case reference only: (d.11)

Code: Result:

```
\lawciteref{becker}\\
\lawciteref{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

(1973) 6 SASR 13
173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836

*

Citing the case reference, without the note: (d.12)

Code: Result:

```
\lcrefnn{becker}\\
\lcrefnnrr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

(1973) 6 SASR 13
173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836

*

Citing the note only: (d.13)

Code: Result:

```
\lcnote{becker}\\
\lcnoterr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

(Ohio SC, 1962)

*

Citing the case shortname only: (d.14)

Code:

```
\lcshorttitle{becker}\\
\lcshorttitlerr{columbussr,
columbusne}\\
\lcshorttitlerr{gitlowus,
gitlowsc}
```

Result:

> *Becker*
> *Becher*
> *Gitlow*

*

9.2.2 Single-cite, multi-keys

Citing unrelated keys inline: (d.15)

Code:

```
\lcinline{becker,cassie}\\
\lcinline{columbusne,
gitlowus}
```

Result:

> *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481
> *City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836; *Gitlow v New York* 268 US 652. (1925)

*

Citing child keys inline: (d.16)

Code:

```
\lcinlinerr{alexandermnc,
alexandercp,alexanderer}\\
\lcinlinerr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

> *Alexander v Brown* [1823] EngR 5; (1823-1825) 1 C & P 288; 171 ER 1199. (A)
> *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836. (Ohio SC, 1962)

*

41

Citing inline, without the note: (d.17)

Code:

```
\lcinlinenn{becker}\\
\lcinlinennrr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13
City of Columbus v Becher 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836

*

Citing the case as a footnote: (d.18)

Code:

```
Text\lcfoot[See][both on
topic]{becker,cassie}\\
Text\lcfootrr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

Text[a]
Text[b]

_____

[a]See *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, both on topic.
[b]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836.

*

9.2.3 Multicite commands: single cite and multicite: multi-keys

Citing unrelated multiple keys inline: (d.19)

Code:

```
\lawcitesinline{becker,
rmorgan,cassie}\\
\lawcitesinline{columbusne,
alexandermnc}
```

Result:

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481
City of Columbus v Becher 180 NE 2d 836; *Alexander v Brown* [1823] EngR 5

Citing unrelated multiple keys, with multicites, inline: (d.20)

Code:

```
\lawcitesinline[\nopp 15]{
becker}[\nopp 1055]{rmorgan
}[\mkbibbrackets{21}]{cassie
}\\
\lawcitesinline[\nopp 838]{
columbusne}[\nopp 1201]{
alexanderer}
```

Result:

City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13, 15; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, 1055; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, [21] *City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836, 838 (Ohio SC, 1962); *Alexander v Brown* 171 ER 1199, 1201 (A)

*

Citing child multi-keys inline: (d.21)

Code:

```
\lawcitesinlinerr[See also
][]{armstrongmnc,
armstronglewin,armstronger
}\\
\lawcitesinlinerr{columbussr
, columbusne}
```

Result:

See also *Adam Armstrong's Case* [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245; 168 ER 1028 *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836. (Ohio SC, 1962)

*

Citing child multi-keys inline, with multicites: (d.22)

Code:

```
\lawcitesinlinerr(See also)
(){armstrongmnc}[\nopp 247]{
armstronglewin}[\nopp 1029]{
armstronger}\\
\lawcitesinlinerr[\nopp
200]{columbussr}[\nopp 838]{
columbusne}
```

Result:

See also *Adam Armstrong's Case* [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245, 247; 168 ER 1028, 1029 *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, 200; 180 NE 2d 836, 838 (Ohio SC, 1962)

*

Citing unrelated multiple keys in the footnote: (d.23)

Code:

```
Text\lawcitesfoot[See also][
all examining the matter]{
becker,cassie,rmorgan}\\
Text\lawcitesfoot{columbusne
,armstrongmnc}
```

Result:

Text[a]
Text[b]

──────────
[a]See also *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, all examining the matter.
[b]*City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836; *Adam Armstrong's Case* [1823] EngR 1.

*

Citing unrelated multiple keys, with multicites, in the footnote: (d.24)

Code:

```
Text\lawcitesfoot(See also)(
all examining the matter)[\
nopp 21]{becker}[\
mkbibbrackets{15}]{cassie}[\
nopp 1055]{rmorgan}\\
Text\lawcitesfoot[\nopp
838]{columbusne}[\nopp 247]{
armstronglewin}
```

Result:

Text[a]
Text[b]
_____
[a]See also *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13, 21; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, [15]; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, 1055, all examining the matter.
[b]*City of Columbus v Becher* 180 NE 2d 836, 838; *Adam Armstrong's Case* (1823) 1 Lewin 245, 247.

*

Citing child multi-keys, with multicites, in the footnote: (d.25)

Code:

```
Text\lawcitesfootrr[\nopp
198]{columbussr}[\nopp 838]{
columbusne}
```

Result:

Text[a]
_____
[a]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, 198; 180 NE 2d 836, 838.

*

45

9.2.4 Demo Mode

Demo mode on:

Code:

```
\lcsetdemoon
\lcinlinerr{columbussr,
columbusne}\\
\lcinline{becker,cassie}\\
Text\lcfootrr{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

Result:

City of Columbus v Becher 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836. (Ohio SC, 1962)
City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481
Text[a]

[a]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836.

*

Demo mode off:

Code:

```
\lcsetdemooff
\lcinlinerr{columbussr,
columbusne}\\
\lcinline{becker,cassie}\\
Text\lcfootrr{columbussr,
columbusne}
\lcsetdemoon
```

Result:

City of Columbus v Becher 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836. (Ohio SC, 1962)
City of Marion v Becker (1973) 6 SASR 13; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481
Text[a]

[a]*City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836.

*

9.3 Statutes

The \lawcite command (see example d.9) does generic statute citation.

46

It can also do specific-style formatting as provided by the `citeref={}` mechanism, such as this old Alberta regulation about elevating devices:

Code:

```
\lawcite{canregalta}
```

Result:

Alta Reg 62/2009

where `\lawcite` is acting as a despatcher to a case statement of the type `\iffieldequalstr{citeref}{altareg}` and the bibentry looks like this:

```
@statute{canregalta,
citeref = {altareg},
year = {2009},
regnum = {62},
}
```

*

Maple Products Regulations, CRC, c 289 , s 9 (1955): "Maple syrup shall be packed as required by this Part [=Part II – Packing] as a condition to application or use of a grade name in respect of that syrup."

Helper macros for use in the postnote are provided to make referring to bibstrings (section, sections) easier.

Postnote Macro	Typesets as
\lcsec{9}	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289 , s 9
\lcsecyr{9}{1955}	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289 , s 9 (1955)
\lcssec{9-10}	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289 , ss 9-10
\lcssecyr{9-10}{1955}	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289 , ss 9-10 (1955)
no pinpoint	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289

The formats of Canadian regulations are pre-defined in the package[12]. An @statute bibentry with the `citeref={crcreg}` field will be sent by `\lawcite` to the appropriate Canadian regulation citation

---

[12]According to AGLC3 style advice.

formatter for CRC regulations, `altareg` will go to Alta Reg, and so on.

Citeref values for Canadian regulations:

...reg	Example of format (from AGLC3)
crc	*Maple Products Regulations*, CRC, c 289
sor	*Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations*, SOR/98-580
alta	Alta Reg 62/2009
bc	BC Reg 278/2008
man	Man Reg 351/87
nb	NB Reg 2006-23
nfld	Nfld Reg 19/97
nlr	NLR 4/9
nwt	NWT Reg 26-2008
ns	NS Reg 235/2007
nu	Nu Reg 99-40
o	O Reg 361/8
pei	PEI Reg EC2002-249
qc	OC 764-97, 25 June 1997, GOQ 1997.II.2737
sask	Sask Reg 444/67
yoic	YOIC Reg 1995/87

The bibentry data fields required by the various Canadian regulation types are:

crc	title	chapter				
sor	title		year	regnum		
alta			year	regnum		
bc			year	regnum		
man			year	regnum		
nb			year	regnum		
nfld			year	regnum		
nlr			year	regnum		
nwt			year	regnum		
ns			year	regnum		
nu			year	regnum		
o			year	regnum		
pei			year	regnum		
qc			year	regnum	fulldate	gazette
sask			year	regnum		
yoic			year	regnum		

Australian regulations look like statutes and can be cited like them.

*

"In the Canadian jurisdictions, *Copyright Act*, RSC 1985, c C-42, s 25 and *Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46, s 515 and *Escheats Act*, RSO 1980, c 142 apply."

For Canadian statutes, the citeref value is `canleg` and requires title, chapter and svjy (statute volume, jurisdiction, year) fields in the bibentry:

canleg	title	svjy	chapter

```
@statute{canleg,
citeref = {canleg},
title = {Copyright Act},
chapter = {C-42},
svjy = {RSC 1985},
}
```

10 Multicite Usage

This section illustrates the use of multicite commands for cases, in particular, how the prenote(s) and postnote(s) work.

Multicite commands can do a single cite of a group of one or more keys, with a prenote and a postnote bracketing the group:

$$e\ C_1;\ C_2;\ C_3,\ o$$

Alternatively, a multicite command can do multicites, placing a prenote and postnote around each key in the group:

$$e_a\ C_1,\ o_a;\ e_b\ C_2,\ o_b;\ e_c\ C_3,\ o_c$$

The synax is different for each method.
The multicite commands are:

\lawcitesinline, for inline unrelated reports

\lawcitesinlinerr, for inline reports of the same case

\lawcitesfoot, for footnote unrelated reports

\lawcitesfootrr, for footnote reports of the same case

10.1 Multiple Keys

10.1.1 Separate Cases

A string of authorities can be cited in one citation, as a block, with a prenote and postnote around the whole lot, or multi-cited with individual prenotes and postnotes.

The citation command retrieves casenameref for each key in the citation.

$$C_a\ \ C_b\ \ C_c$$
$$\downarrow\ \ \downarrow\ \ \downarrow$$
$$r_1\ \ r_2\ \ r_3$$

⬤ multiciting: different cases, single cite:
\lawcitesinline

output:

> prenoteA *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13; *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, postnoteB

syntax:

> \lawcitesinline[prenoteA][postnoteB]{becker,columbussr,
> cassie,rmorgan}

*

● multiciting: different cases, multi-cites:
\lawcitesinline

output:

> prenoteA *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13, postnoteB; prenoteC *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, postnoteD (Ohio SC, 1962); prenoteE *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, postnoteF; prenoteG *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, postnoteH

syntax:

> \lawcitesinline[prenoteA][postnoteB]{becker}[prenoteC][
> postnoteD]{columbussr}[prenoteE][postnoteF]{cassie}[
> prenoteG][postnoteH]{rmorgan}

Use \setlcinlinecolour{green} to:

output:

> prenoteA *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13, postnoteB; prenoteC *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, postnoteD (Ohio SC, 1962); prenoteE *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, postnoteF; pre-

noteG *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, postnoteH

syntax:

> \lawcitesinline[prenoteA][postnoteB]{becker}[prenoteC][
> postnoteD]{columbussr}[prenoteE][postnoteF]{cassie}[
> prenoteG][postnoteH]{rmorgan}

<div align="center">*</div>

10.1.2   One Case: Parent-Child Keys with `crossref`

With one case and multiple reports, the casename only needs to be shown once, followed by a string of case references.

This is handled by using a parent key with two or more child keys, each child key being one law report.

A parent key (never cited) holds the party names and nothing more, and each child inherits all fields from the parent when the child entry has a `crossref={parentkey},` field. The child keys explicitly store only the caseref, with the casename coming from the parent.

$$C_a \searrow$$
$$\downarrow \quad \searrow$$
$$r_1 \quad r_2 \quad r_3$$

The citation command handles the assembly of the citation by using the `\iffirstcitekey{`**true**`}{`**false**`}` test: the first child retrieves `casenameref`, and the other children retrieve only `caseref`.
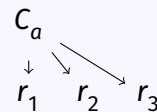
🟢 multiciting: same case, different reports, single cite:
`\lawcitesinlinerr`

output:

prenoteA *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836, postnoteB (Ohio SC, 1962)

syntax:

```
\lawcitesinlinerr[prenoteA][postnoteB]{columbussr,
columbusne}
```

*

● multiciting: same case, different reports, multi-cites:
`\lawcitesinlinerr`

output:

prenoteA *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, postnoteB; prenoteC 180 NE 2d 836, postnoteD (Ohio SC, 1962)

syntax:

```
\lawcitesinlinerr[prenoteA][postnoteB]{columbussr}[
prenoteC][postnoteD]{columbusne}
```

*

English Reports:
The MNC, the nominate report, the English Report:

output:

Adam Armstrong's Case [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245, 246; 168 ER 1028, 1029

syntax:

> \lawcitesinlinerr{armstrongmnc}[\nopp 246]{
> armstronglewin}[\nopp 1029]{armstronger}

Use
`\setlcinlinerrcolour{green}` and
`\setlcinlinerrcoloursc{violet}` to:

output:

Adam Armstrong's Case [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245, 246; 168 ER 1028, 1029

syntax:

> \lawcitesinlinerr{armstrongmnc}[\nopp 246]{
> armstronglewin}[\nopp 1029]{armstronger}

*

Sequencing:
The parent first, the first child first, the second child first:

output:

*Holmes J, in *Gitlow v New York,* 268 US 652, 673; 45 SCt 625. (1925)
Holmes J, in *Gitlow v New York* 268 US 652, 673; 45 SCt 625. (1925)
    *Holmes J, in *Gitlow v New York* 45 SCt 625. (1925)

syntax:

> *\noindent\lawcitesinlinerr(Holmes J, in)(){gitlow}[\
> nopp 673]{gitlowus}{gitlowsc}

```
\noindent\lawcitesinlinerr(Holmes J, in)()[\nopp 673]{
gitlowus}{gitlowsc}

*\noindent\lawcitesinlinerr(Holmes J, in)(){gitlowsc}
```

<div align="center">*</div>

10.1.3   The footnote versions

● footnote multiciting: different cases, single cite:
`\lawcitesfoot`

output:

> Text[a]
> ───────
> [a]prenoteA *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13; *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481; *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, postnoteB.

syntax:

```
Text\lawcitesfoot[prenoteA][postnoteB]{becker,
columbussr,cassie,rmorgan}
```

<div align="center">*</div>

● footnote multiciting: different cases, multi-cites:
`\lawcitesfoot`

output:

Text[a]

---

[a]prenoteA *City of Marion v Becker* (1973) 6 SASR 13, postnoteB; prenoteC *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, postnoteD; prenoteE *Cassie v Koumans* [2007] NSWSC 481, postnoteF; prenoteG *R v Morgan* [1970] 3 All ER 1053, postnoteH.

syntax:

> Text\lawcitesfoot[prenoteA][postnoteB]{becker}[prenoteC][postnoteD]{columbussr}[prenoteE][postnoteF]{cassie}[prenoteG][postnoteH]{rmorgan}

*

🟢 footnote multiciting: same case, different reports, single cite: \lawcitesfootrr

output:

Text[a]

---

[a]prenoteA *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197; 180 NE 2d 836, postnoteB.

syntax:

> Text\lawcitesfootrr[prenoteA][postnoteB]{columbussr, columbusne}

*

🟢 footnote multiciting: same case, different reports, multi-cites: \lawcitesfootrr

output:

Text*a*

----

*a*prenoteA *City of Columbus v Becher* 173 Ohio St 197, postnoteB; prenoteC 180 NE 2d 836, postnoteD.

syntax:

Text\lawcitesfootrr[prenoteA][postnoteB]{columbussr}[prenoteC][postnoteD]{columbusne}

*

English Reports footnote:

output:

Text*a*

----

*a*Adam Armstrong's Case* [1823] EngR 1; (1823) 1 Lewin 245, 246; 168 ER 1028, 1029.

syntax:

Text\lawcitesfootrr{armstrongmnc}[\nopp 246]{armstronglewin}[\nopp 1029]{armstronger}

*

11   Law Journals

Law journals and law reviews are @article bibentries cited with \lj-cite.

syntax:

```
\ljcite{smythsc}
```

output:

> Russell Smyth, *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*, (1999) 21 Adelaide Law Review 51

<div align="center">*</div>

The (formatted) low-level component fields may be accessed via \lclj...{} citation commands.

author	\lcljauthor	Russell Smyth
title	\lcljtitle	*What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*
year	\lcljyear	(1999)
volume	\lcljvolume	21
journaltitle	\lcljjournaltitle	Adelaide Law Review
page	\lcljpage	51

"it has been argued[13] that, stylistically, dissents are often looser than majority judgments."[14]

---

[13] By Lawrence Friedman, Robert Kagan, Bliss Cartwright, Stanton Wheeler, *State Supreme Courts: A Century of Style and Citation*, (1981) 33 Stanford Law Review 773 , 785 (covering 16 state supreme courts in the period 1870-1970), cited by Russell Smyth.

[14] Russell Smyth, *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*, (1999) 21 Adelaide Law Review 51 , 59.

the 'Tasmanian Dam case', *Commonwealth v Tasmania* [1983] HCA 2; (1983) 158 CLR 1,

"the metaphor for free speech developed by Holmes J..., 'a marketplace of ideas', escaped criticism" – Callinan J, in *Dow Jones and Company Inc v Gutnick* [2002] HCA 56, [188]; 210 CLR 575; 194 ALR 433; 77 ALJR 255.

An article: Ewan McKendrick, (1991) 54 Modern Law Review 162. Rev. of *Chitty on Contracts*. 26th ed. Sweet and Maxwell, 1989. *Clerk and Lindsell on Torts*. 16th ed. Sweet and Maxwell, 1989

author	Ewan McKendrick
title	
year	(1991)
volume	54
journaltitle	Modern Law Review
page	162

The *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW) , ch 1, s 2, ss 45-46 and paras 16-28, cls 15-16

References

Bishop, Joel Prentiss. *The First Book of the Law*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1868.

Butt, Peter. *Legal Usage. A Modern Style Guide*. LexisNexis Butterworths, 2018.

Howie, Roderick N and Peter A Johnson. *Annotated Criminal Legislation New South Wales*. 2014-2015. LexisNexis Butterworths, 2015.
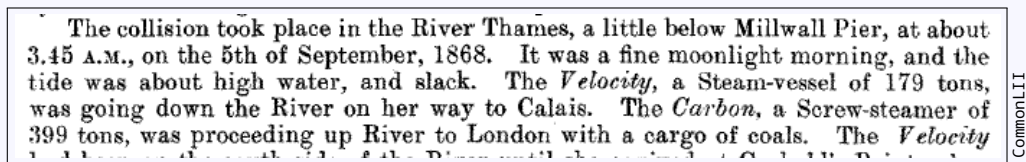
The collision took place in the River Thames, a little below Millwall Pier, at about 3.45 A.M., on the 5th of September, 1868. It was a fine moonlight morning, and the tide was about high water, and slack. The *Velocity*, a Steam-vessel of 179 tons, was going down the River on her way to Calais. The *Carbon*, a Screw-steamer of 399 tons, was proceeding up River to London with a cargo of coals. The *Velocity*

CommonLII

Figure 3: 'a fine moonlight morning' – Lord Chelmsford, The *Velocity* [1869] EngR 53; (1869) 6 Moo PC NS 263, 268; 16 ER 725, 727.

Kerr v Baranow, 2011 SCC 10, [2011] 1 SCR 269
Kerr v Baranow, 2011 SCC 10 at paras 12-29, 36-39, [2011] 1 SCR 269
Kerr v Baranow, 2011 SCC 10 at paras 12-29, 36–39, [2011] 1 SCR 269

Frame v Smith, [1987] 2 SCR 99, 42 DLR (4th) 81
Frame v Smith, [1987] 2 SCR 99, 42 DLR (4th) 81
McLean v Pilon (1978), 7 BCLR 99, 1978 CanLII 237 (SC).
McLean v Pilon (1978), 7 BCLR 99, 1978 CanLII 237. (SC)

—-oooOooo—-