
Special Focus: Headnotes, Footnotes, Endnotes. Reflections on the Margins of the Literary Text: Corresponding editors: Patrick O'Donnell and Heide Ziegler. Patrick O'Donnell and Heide Ziegler: Introduction: Headnotes, Footnotes, Endnotes. Reflections on the Margins of the Literary Text. I Undermining Authority, Power, and Dominance. Stephen Rachman: Poe, Annotation, and the Other. Timo Mätäjäveli: Headnotes and Endnotes in the African American Sonnet. John Morán González: Páginas en blanco, Footnotes, and the Authority of the Archive in Junot Díaz's The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao. II Diluting Endnotes and footnotes in MLA format are indicated in-text by superscript Arabic numbers after the punctuation of the phrase or clause to which the note refers: Some have argued that such an investigation would be fruitless.6. Scholars have argued for years that this claim has no basis,7 so we would do well to ignore it. Note that when a long dash appears in the text, the footnote/endnote number appears before the dash: For years, scholars have failed to address this point,8 a fact that suggests their cowardice more than their carelessness. Do not use asterisks (*), angle brackets (>), or ot Using footnotes or endnotes involves placing a superscript number at the end of a sentence with information (paraphrase, quotation or data) that you wish to cite. The superscript numbers should generally be placed at the end of the sentence to which they refer.Â Check with your professors to see which style they prefer. What do I Include in the Footnote or Endnote? The format for a footnote or endnote varies depending on whether it refers to a book, article, or online source. There are some key characteristics common to all footnotes and endnotes: The footnote/endnote begins with the same superscript number as the one that appears in the paper and is followed by a period.