

TURABIAN DOCUMENTATION

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Footnotes / Endnotes

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According to Fruchtman, Thomas Paine was hailed as a champion of individual liberties in England after the publication of Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*.¹

Use a new number each time you present a new quote or paraphrase, even if you use only one or two sources. Notes are arranged in numerical order at the bottom of each page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes). See below for an example of endnotes. Footnotes would look the same.

	Endnotes
Book	1. Jack Fruchtman Jr., <i>Thomas Paine: Apostle of Freedom</i> (New York: Four Walls Eight Windows, 1994), 64.
Preceding work, same page	2. Ibid.
Preceding work, different page	3. Ibid., 81.
Magazine article	4. Stuart Andrews, "Paine's American Pamphlets," <i>History Today</i> , July 1981, 7-11 [online]; available from Academic Search Premier database http://www.epnet.com ; accessed 9 October 2002.
Another reference to Fruchtman's book	5. Fruchtman, <i>Thomas Paine: Apostle of Freedom</i> , 125.
Online encyclopedia article	6. "Paine, Thomas" in <i>Encyclopædia Britannica Online</i> ; available from http://search.eb.com/ ; accessed 9 October 2002.
Book with an editor	7. Jack Goldstone, ed., <i>Who's Who in Political Revolutions</i> (Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1999), 119-120.
Web document (with author)	8. Thomas Paine, <i>Rights of Man</i> , 1792 [online]; available from U.S. History.org http://www.ushistory.org ; accessed 9 October 2002.
Work within a larger work	9. George Spater, "American Revolutionary, 1774-89," in <i>Citizen of the World: Essays on Thomas Paine</i> , ed. Ian Dyke (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988), 37.
Journal article with two authors	10. Carla H. Hay and Jay E. Smith, "Thomas Paine and the Religion of Nature," <i>Historian</i> 58 (Spring 1996): 642.