

# Footnotes in Documents

Footnotes are a standard feature of academic and professional writing<sup>1</sup>. They provide additional context without interrupting the main text flow.

The history of footnotes dates back to the invention of the printing press<sup>2</sup>, and they remain essential in modern publishing<sup>3</sup>. Different style guides have varying rules for their usage.

This paragraph has no footnotes. It exists to add body text and verify that normal paragraphs render correctly between paragraphs that contain footnote references.

In scientific writing, footnotes serve a different purpose than in humanities<sup>4</sup>. Scientists typically prefer endnotes or inline citations, while historians and literary scholars often use extensive footnotes to discuss sources and provide commentary.

Legal documents frequently use footnotes for case citations and statutory references<sup>5</sup>. The footnote numbering restarts in some styles and continues in others.

This final paragraph tests that footnote rendering works correctly when multiple footnotes accumulate at the bottom of the page<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a simple footnote providing additional context about the statement above.

<sup>2</sup> Gutenberg's movable type press, invented around 1440, revolutionized the dissemination of knowledge.

<sup>3</sup> See *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition, for comprehensive footnote formatting guidelines.

<sup>4</sup> Notable exceptions include the *Nature* journal family, which uses a numbered reference system that functions similarly to footnotes.

<sup>5</sup> For example, *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), established the principle of judicial review.

<sup>6</sup> Final footnote. When many footnotes appear on one page, Word allocates space at the bottom and reduces the body text area accordingly.