

6 Multiple Bibliographies in a Paper

Sometimes papers need to be written with a bibliography at the end of each chapter, rather than with a single one at the end. There may also be occasions where a paper needs both.

The way that EndNote creates the bibliography means that they are always put at the end of the document, so to get multiple bibliographies there must be multiple documents.

We can solve this problem by using a feature in Word called 'Master and Sub documents'.

Example of Multiple Bibliographies

First the chapters would need to be created as a new documents and the references would be cited in the chapters they relate to, as in an ordinary paper.

The first chapter is called **Coelophysis.doc:-**

Coelophysis

Two distinct forms of *Coelophysis* have been identified (Chang, 2002), robust and slender, which palaeontologists believe were male and female. From fossil evidence, palaeontologists have worked out that *Coelophysis*' legs and feet were long and streamlined, suggesting it was able to run at speed (Herzog and Bruneau, 1999). It had evolved a lighter frame than its ancestors and had no ribs in the back of its torso.

Detailed investigations into its jaw show that it had small teeth. It also had a double hinged lower jaw (Morehouse and Tung, 1993). With this it could saw its food, although it probably ate small animals whole. It may also have been cannibalistic as the fossilised remains of other *Coelophysis* have been found in the gut area.

Chapter Bibliography

CHANG, K. (2002) Oldest Bacteria Fossils? Or Are They Merely Tiny Rock Flaws? *New York Times*.

HERZOG, P. & BRUNEAU, M. (1999) Influence of inertial forces on the acoustic field in cavities. *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences. Série II, Mécanique, physique, chimie, sciences de l'univers, sciences de la terre*, 89, 124-140.

MOREHOUSE, S. I. & TUNG, R. S. (1993) Statistical evidence for early extinction of reptiles due to the K/T event. *Journal of Paleontology*, 17, 198-209.

The second chapter is called **Peteinosauruswas.doc:-**

Peteinosauruswas

Peteinosauruswas was a flying reptile - one of the first known pterosaurs from the Triassic period. From fossil finds palaeontologists know that its ability to fly was already well-developed.

It had a very light-boned skeleton. Its wings consisted of skin stretched between an elongated finger on its hand, and its foot (Whiting et al., 1987). They were attached to the length of its body and thigh. *Peteinosaurus* is one of the earliest vertebrates to show evidence of flying rather than gliding.

It had a long straight tail, up to about 20 cms long, which it used for precise manoeuvring. This was made of vertebrae, strengthened with bone-like fibres.

It had even-sized, sharp, cone-like teeth (Billoski, 1992). It is most likely that it ate insects which it caught on the wing.


Beautifully preserved *Peteinosaurus* fossils were discovered in rocks dating from the Triassic period, near Cene, in the Italian Alps (Goldbaum, 2004). Pterosaurs are largely considered to be close cousins of the dinosaurs, but the absence of transitional forms means this is not entirely certain.

Chapter Bibliography

- BILLOSKI, T. V. (1992) *Introduction to Paleontology 2*, New York, Institutional Press.
 GOLDBAUM, E. (2004) Paleontologists Use Computer to "Morph" Deformed Fossils Back to Their Original Shapes. Buffalo, N.Y., Univ. at Buffalo, SUNY.
 WHITING, J. R., BILLOSKI, T. V. & JONES, V. R. (1987) Herding instincts of cretaceous duck-billed dinosaurs. *Journal of Paleontology*, 75, 112-132.

When the chapters have been saved a new 'Master' document would be created to hold all the chapters. This is called **Dinosaurs.doc** and it must be opened.

To work with 'Master and Subdocuments' the display in Word must be 'Outline View', to set this select 'Outline' from the 'View' menu.

To add the first chapter to the 'Master' document, put the cursor where it needs to be inserted and click on the  'Insert Subdocument' button. Select **Coelophysis.doc** from the file dialogue box and click 'Open'.

Repeat this for the second chapter, using **Peteinosauruswas.doc**.

The 'Master' document will now contain the two chapters with their separate bibliographies.

NB: Do NOT format the bibliography when in the 'Master' document, as this will change the final chapter bibliography into a complete bibliography for the whole document. If chapter bibliographies need updating, do so in the chapter documents themselves. The master document will update automatically when it is opened.

If the 'Master' document requires a complete bibliography at the end in addition to one for each chapter, it must be done in a particular way, else the final chapter bibliography may become the complete bibliography.

To do this a new document needs to be created that can be inserted as a 'subdocument' at the end of the 'Master' document. This will then contain the complete bibliography.

Create the new document and insert some text and a single citation. This citation does not have to be relevant, as it will eventually be deleted. It is required so that EndNote can create a bibliography placeholder in this new document:-


Summary

This has been fun to write and it looks great!

These are the References used in the whole document(Coppens, 1999):-

COPPENS, Y. (1999) *Le genou de Lucy: l'histoire de l'homme et l'histoire de son histoire*, Paris, Éd. O. Jacob.

Save this document and close it.

In the 'Master' document place the cursor at the end and insert the document just created, using the  'Insert Subdocument' button.

Now use the 'Format Bibliography' button to re-format the 'Master' document. This should leave the chapter bibliographies as they are and create the complete bibliography at the end of the 'Master' document.

The dummy citation can now be removed by selecting it and using the 'Remove' option in the 'Edit Citation' dialogue, leaving the final bibliography:-

Summary

This has been fun to write and it looks great!

These are the References used in the whole document:-

BILLOSKI, T. V. (1992) *Introduction to Paleontology 2*, New York, Institutional Press.

CHANG, K. (2002) Oldest Bacteria Fossils? Or Are They Merely Tiny Rock Flaws? *New York Times*.


GOLDBAUM, E. (2004) Paleontologists Use Computer to "Morph" Deformed Fossils Back to Their Original Shapes. Buffalo, N.Y., Univ. at Buffalo, SUNY.


HERZOG, P. & BRUNEAU, M. (1999) Influence of inertial forces on the acoustic field in cavities. *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences. Série II, Mécanique, physique, chimie, sciences de l'univers, sciences de la terre*, 89, 124-140.

MOREHOUSE, S. I. & FUNG, R. S. (1993) Statistical evidence for early extinction of reptiles due to the K/T event. *Journal of Paleontology*, 17, 199-209.

WHITING, J. R., BILLOSKI, T. V. & JONES, V. R. (1987) Herding instincts of cretaceous duck-billed dinosaurs. *Journal of Paleontology*, 75, 112-132.

If the bibliography needs re-formatting it can now be done from anywhere in the 'Master' document, without the final chapter bibliography being corrupted. The in-text citations within the chapters will be re-formatted but chapter bibliographies will **NOT** be re-formatted. If these need updating they must be re-formatted from within the 'subdocuments' themselves.

To update the 'subdocuments', first use the  'Collapse subdocuments' button so they are shown as Hyperlinks, then CTRL+click to open them one at a time and re-format their bibliographies. Make sure to close and save each one.

When the chapters have all been updated, use the  'Expand subdocuments' button in the 'Master' document and the chapters will automatically update.

Finally, re-format the bibliography in the 'Master' document and make sure it is saved.

If a numerical style is used, there will probably be a mismatch between the numbers used for the chapter bibliographies and those in the complete bibliography. This can be avoided by changing the starting number when re-formatting each of the chapter bibliographies, using the 'Format Bibliography' dialogue box:-

