Introduction to EndNote X8/X9
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Part 1: Introduction

What is EndNote?

EndNote is a reference management software package which is used to manage bibliographies and references when writing assignments, dissertations, theses and articles. The software is available for both PC and Mac, and there is a web version which you can use anywhere.

EndNote allows you to:
- Store all the references that you find during your research. They can be exported automatically from most databases, or entered manually.
- Store PDF files, pictures, graphs, tables, etc.
- Add citations to your work and create bibliographies in any output style (e.g. APA, Chicago, MLA and Vancouver). There are over 6,000 styles to choose from.
Part 2: The EndNote Library

An introduction to EndNote libraries

- Your EndNote references are stored in a database called a Library. EndNote libraries have the file extension .enl.
  This is the file you open.

- Each Library has a corresponding folder with the extension .Data. This folder will have the same name as the Library, and it is where images, PDF files, etc. are stored. If you move, copy, rename or delete a Library remember to do the same with its corresponding .Data folder.

- There is no limit to the number of references you can store in a Library, although it is recommended that you do not exceed 100,000 to maintain efficient performance of the database.

- Although the software allows you to create as many Libraries as you wish, it is strongly recommended that you keep all your references in just one Library. This way you will know where to find them, and will not create duplicate records in other Libraries.

- Within your Library you can create Groups (or subsets) to help you organise your references. See Part 4, pp. 25-29, for information about creating and using Groups.

- References can be transferred easily between EndNote X8/X9 and EndNote Online, so you may choose to use the full software when you are University and the Web version when you are at home. It is highly recommended that you use EndNote Online to back up your EndNote references. You can also use EndNote Online to share references and work collaboratively with others. Please see p. 46 for information about EndNote Sync.

- Each EndNote record stores the information required to reference it in a bibliography. Other information, to help you with your research, such as keywords, notes, abstracts and URLs can be stored in a record as well. You can also attach PDF files and images to EndNote records, and you can annotate PDFs with highlights and your own comments.

- EndNote X8/X9 allows you to share your entire EndNote library with up to one hundred people (who are using EndNote X7, X8, or X9), no matter where they are located or what organisation they are affiliated with, and everyone can add to, annotate and use the library at the same time. If you are working as part of a research team and wish to use this service, please see the advice at: http://endnote.com/product-details/library-sharing
Library overview

Go to File then New to make a new library, or Open to open an existing library.

Click the Question Mark icon to go to EndNote Help.

The EndNote Library screen is split into three panes: a Reference List pane, a Groups pane, and a Tab pane.

The Reference List Pane.
This shows a list of all your references, each displayed as a single line. You can sort the references by clicking on a column heading.

The Groups Pane.
These are subsets (or folders) of references saved for easy retrieval. Click on the title of a group to see its contents displayed in the Reference List pane.

The Tabs Pane.
This includes tabs to three commonly used functions – Reference, Preview and Attached PDF.
Reference overview

To see all the details for a reference you can either use the Reference tab, or double-click on it in the Reference List pane.

Each reference has its own unique number. EndNote uses these numbers for formatting, and they cannot be changed.

The font and size should both be set as Plain, unless you need a special style for a character. You do NOT need to set italics or bold; EndNote will do this for you.

When you are typing in numbers, for example, for pages or volumes, you do not need to type v. or pp. before them – just the numbers.

As well as the fields that are required to format your bibliography, EndNote provides a number of fields for your own use, for example, to write your own research notes, and attach files and images. How you use these fields is your own choice.

When you have finished editing a record, click the small [X] close button. This will save any changes you have made to it.

Use the Options button to hide or display empty fields in the record, and display the Ratings tool.

When you are typing in numbers, for example, for pages or volumes, you do not need to type v. or pp. before them – just the numbers.

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Research Notes
URL
https://link.springer.com/content/pdf

File Attachments
Goto-2012-Large-billed-crows-Corvus-macrorhynchos-have-retrospective-but-not-prospective-memory.pdf

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EndNote has some features to help with your information management. To help you keep track of your workload you can mark records when you have read them, and also assign a rating to remind yourself how useful you found the paper.

**Recently Added** is a temporary group showing recent additions to your library.

Click the status button to mark when you have read an article.

The paperclip indicates that a file has been attached to the record.

Use the Rating tool to mark how useful you have found a paper. You can either click here to assign stars, or do this in the Rating field within the open record.

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### Creating your own EndNote library

1. Go to the **File** menu and select **New**.
2. Open your F: drive, and give your library a new name if you wish. Note that it must be saved as **EndNote Library (*.enl)**.
3. Click **Save**. Your new Library will have been created and will open automatically.
Importing a Term List for journal titles

Depending on the subject area you are working in you may wish to import a Journal Term List into your EndNote Library before you start saving any references.

If you are working in fields such as Medicine and Biosciences, some referencing styles require you to use officially recognised abbreviations for journal titles and other styles want full journal titles – and the databases you are retrieving records from may use full titles or abbreviated titles. A Journal Term List will give you the flexibility to use either form of title.

Choose the subject list you want (Medical is the most comprehensive) then click Open.

The list of journal titles and their corresponding abbreviations will imported into EndNote.
Part 3: Adding References to Your Library

When you search databases to find journal articles, books and other information it is usually possible to import the records you find directly into EndNote. This has the advantage of allowing you to import references accurately without having to re-type all the information yourself.

Most databases contain a download or export button that will send your search results directly to EndNote, pick the correct import option to start the import process. If you have your EndNote Library open before you start your records will be imported automatically. If you Library is not open EndNote will prompt you to open it.

In a few databases importing records is a two-step process where you save the results of your search into a file, then import that file into your EndNote library using an Import Filter.

Please note that with some databases it is not possible to import references automatically into EndNote. In these cases you will need to either type the information in manually or copy and paste it into the appropriate reference form, following the instructions on pp. 22-23 of this guide.

Note: Before you try to import any records into EndNote you should make sure you have your reference list displayed – like this.

Close any references you have open.
Importing references from PubMed

1. Open your web browser and go to http://www.pubmed.com

2. Type in your keywords and click the Search button.

3. At the results screen, tick the checkboxes next to the records you want.

4. Go to Send to at the top of the page, and select Citation Manager from the menu.

Generate a file for use with external citation management software.

Download 2 citations.

5. Select Create File and open the downloaded file.
Editing records

Sometimes the records you import will have titles all in capital letters. This will create incorrectly formatted references in your bibliography, so you will need to edit these records.

To open a reference double-click on it in the list.

Open the record and highlight the text you wish to correct.

Click the Change Case [Aa] button and make your selection, then click the Close [X] button to save your changes.

As a general rule, article and chapter titles are in sentence case, i.e. capital letter for the first word and proper nouns only.

Book and journal titles usually have a capital letter for all the main words.

Remember to replace capital letters for any proper nouns. The above reference will now be correctly formatted, as such:
Importing the fulltext PDFs

EndNote can locate and import fulltext PDF articles. Select one or more references, a group, or your entire library and have EndNote scan for fulltext available to you. When the fulltext is found, EndNote downloads it and links it to the appropriate reference automatically.

Please note that the success of this facility will depend on which database you got the references from, and whether we have access to the fulltext articles. It will also be more successful when you are using a University-network PC, as the system will recognise that you are entitled to fulltext access.

Go to All References.

Click on one of the items in the Reference List area, so that it is highlighted, then go to the Edit menu and choose Select All (or use the <Ctrl> + A keys). This will highlight all the references in the list.

Click the Find Full Text icon. (If you hover you mouse over the icons these boxes will tell you what they are for.)

EndNote will start searching for the PDFs.
If EndNote cannot find and attach the PDF for you automatically (see pp. 12-13) you can try to find the file yourself, save it, and then attach it to the reference manually.

Click to highlight the item you want, then click the **Open Link** icon. This will return you to the database it came from.

If the PDF is available, save it somewhere you will be able to find it again – for example, your F: drive or Desktop.
When you insert a PDF file or an image, EndNote copies the file and places the copy in a .DATA folder, which is found in the same folder as the main library file. If you move your library to a different computer, remember to always copy the .DATA folder along with the library.

Once you have saved the PDF click the Attach File (paperclip) icon in the Preview Pane.

Browse to where you have the file saved, then click the Open button.

The file will now be attached to the EndNote record, and will display in the Preview Pane. Click on the Open PDF icon to open it full size.

To save your changes, click somewhere else in your Reference Pane, then click Yes when prompted.
Annotating PDFs

EndNote allows you to easily view and annotate the PDFs you have attached to your references. Open the PDF you want to read, using the **Open PDF** icon (see p. 14).

Use these icons to **Save**, **Print** or **Email** the PDF and your annotations.

Use the **Highlight** icon if you wish to highlight any text.

If you would like to write any comments on the PDF click the **Sticky** icon, then click where you would like to write your comment. A balloon will appear. Double-click on it. This will open a box where you can type your comments. When you have finished click the cross in the corner to close the comment box.

To find your notes later use the EndNote Search Panel. You may need to click on the arrows to see it.

Select **PDF Notes** from the menu, then type in words you used in your sticky note.

Click the Search button, and any references with matching PDF notes will be displayed.
Importing PDFs to create new records

EndNote allows you to convert existing collections of PDF files into EndNote records, by extracting DOI information from the PDF files, matching it with data from CrossRef (www.crossref.org) and capturing bibliographic content.

Therefore, to work, the article will need to have the DOI number printed on it somewhere.

What is a DOI?
A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique string of characters used to identify an electronic journal article or (less frequently) an electronic book. Unlike a URL, a DOI is permanent – therefore using a DOI in a bibliographic reference provides a persistent link to the article.

To retrieve an article where you have the DOI, turn it into a URL by preceding the DOI with the following:

http://dx.doi.org/

e.g. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(14)70320-5

Before you start you should save your PDF files into a single folder – this will make the importing quicker.
If you import a PDF that doesn’t have a DOI, or the DOI is incorrect, it will create an EndNote reference that looks like this. The file will be attached to the record, but the only information that has been captured will be the filename, which is used as the title.

If you want to edit the record, alternate between the PDF tab and the Reference tab to copy and paste the information into the appropriate fields – see p. 4 for more information.

Or you might prefer to search for the record again, and import the reference from a database or Google Scholar.
Importing references from Google Scholar

- Open your web browser and go to http://scholar.google.com/
- Enter your search.

Click the Cite link under the reference you want.

Click the EndNote link, then click the Open button.
Because Google Scholar is a free resource you will not get the same amount of information that you would from a subscribed database. However, once you have imported a record from Google Scholar you can ask EndNote to look for updates to improve the record.

Open the record you have just imported from Google Scholar, then click the Find Reference Updates icon.

Any available updates will be displayed on the left and highlighted in blue. You can choose to either update the entire record, or just the missing fields, or you can edit the record manually, by clicking the appropriate button. Click the Save and continue button.

If EndNote cannot find an updated reference for the item, you could try returning to Google Scholar, clicking the title link for the article, then seeing if there is an option to download the record into EndNote from the database.
Adding references manually

Usually, references will be added to your Library by importing them directly from online databases, but occasionally you will need to make a manual record – for example, for a webpage, blog or unpublished report which doesn’t have an electronic record for it.

Sometimes, you will also need to edit records that you have imported from databases.

Click the New Reference icon. A blank form will be displayed.

Select the correct Reference Type for the publication you wish to cite. This is important to help EndNote correctly format your references.

See the next page for advice about entering authors.

When you have finished entering all the information, click on the close button [X] to save the reference.

Use the Scroll Bar or arrows to display more fields.

Type in the information into the relevant fields – see p. 4 for more information.

Remember that every reference has to have all of the following elements, otherwise it will be incorrect:

Who - wrote or created it.
When - it was published or produced.
What - is the title of the work.
Where - you found it (or how to find it) - Place of Publication and Publisher; Volume, Issue and Page Numbers; DOI; or URL.
Author & editor names

When you have more than one author or editor, each of their names should be typed on a separate line, i.e. press the <Enter> key after each name.

**Personal authors & editors**
- Author names should be entered with the last name followed by a comma and the first name (or initials), e.g. *Smith, John* or *de Gaulle, Charles*
- You must type capital letters where required, e.g. *Smith, John* (not *smith, john*) or *van der Voordt, Theo*
- EndNote cannot guess where capital letters are or are not used in names.
- If you are entering initials instead of full names, be sure to type a full stop or a space between initials, (for example "Fisher, J.O." or "J O Fisher"), otherwise EndNote interprets the initials as a single name: "Jo."
- Wherever possible, use full names.

**Corporate authors**
- When entering corporate authors (companies, institutions, organisations, etc.), put a comma after the name, for example:
  - *University of School*
  - This ensures it will be correctly formatted by EndNote.
- If your corporate author name includes a comma in the name itself, use two commas in place of the first comma, for example:
  - *Institute for Social Research,, University of School*

**Anonymous works**
- If a reference has no author, you should leave the Author field blank. Do not enter "Anonymous." The style that you use to format the bibliography determines how anonymous references are treated.
- Note that if a work is published with "Anonymous" printed on the title page, most style guides request that "Anonymous" be entered as though it were the author name – in which case you should type *Anonymous* into the author field.

**Using et al., etc.**
- Enter all author names for a particular reference. EndNote will truncate the list of authors with "et al." or "and others" as required by the citation style you have chosen.

New entries for Authors, Editors, Journal Titles and Keywords will appear in red. EndNote has an auto-complete function which will complete the typing the next time you use that author, etc.
Attaching images

EndNote allows you to embed images, figures, tables, charts, etc. into your references. This is a useful way to store any graphic material you find in the course of your research.

You can insert a graphic file into the Figure field of any EndNote reference. So, while a reference to a journal may contain primarily bibliographic information, you can also include an illustration that appeared with the journal article.

The Figure, Chart or Table, and Equation reference types can be used specifically to catalogue images and files, and may contain minimal reference information. EndNote can then be used to insert figures and format a list of figures (if appropriate) in your paper.

Open the record you wish to use, then click the Attach Figure icon.

Click the Choose File button and browse to where you have the image saved.
Click the OK button.

Scroll down the reference screen to see your image.
Double-click on it if you wish to see it full-sized.
Type a caption to describe the image.

Caption
Google Trends analysis of paranormal actors (Source: Drezner, 2014)
Part 4 : Organising Your References

Using groups

Groups make it easy for you to organise your references without having to make multiple EndNote libraries.

There are several types of groups to help you organise your references in EndNote. Some of these groups are automatically generated and some are ones that you can create yourself. You can further organise your references by storing multiple groups in custom Group Sets.

Some things to note about using groups:
- You can create a maximum of 500 Custom Groups and Smart Groups (combined) in a single library.
- A single reference will never appear more than once in a particular group. However, you can add that reference to any number of groups.
- Removing a reference from a Custom Group does not delete it from the library. It removes the reference from the group subset, but the reference still exists in the library.
- Deleting a reference from the All References group also deletes it from all groups in that library. The deleted reference will be moved to the Trash group.
- If you delete a reference from Trash it no longer exists.

Creating a custom group

You can create custom groups as you wish, in order to organise your references. You might wish to make groups for each chapter of your thesis, or for different papers you are working on.

Go to the Groups menu and select Create Group.
A box will appear in the Groups pane. Type in a descriptive name for the group you have just made, then click the <Enter> key.

If you are not already there, click All References.

You can then start filing references in groups by dragging and dropping them from the Reference List pane onto the group name.

You can also file references by right-clicking on the one you want, going to Add References to, then selecting the group you want to add it to.
Creating a smart group

Smart groups are built with search strategies, for example, works by a particular author or matching some subject keywords. Smart groups are dynamically updated as you add references to and edit references in the library.

Go to the Groups menu and select Create Smart Group.

Type in a descriptive name for your group.

Type in keywords that will match some of your references.

If you wish to search across everything in your library select Any Field + PDF with Notes from the menu.

Use other fields and combinations as you wish.

Click the Create button.

Any references you have in your EndNote library which match the search criteria for your Smart Group will automatically be filed in the Group, as will any future references you add.
Creating a group set

If you make custom groups and/or smart groups to help you organise your references, before long you might end up with a large number of groups. To help you organise your groups you can create group sets.

From the Groups menu select Create Group Set.

Give your group set a name.

Use your mouse to drag a group and drop it underneath the name of the group set.
Duplicate records

As you add more and more references to your EndNote Library, from a variety of databases, it is likely that you will get duplicate records for the same item.

To avoid anomalies in your citations and references once you start adding them to your Word document, you need to ensure that you only have one record for each item. (This is another reason to only use one EndNote Library).

- Go to the References menu and click Find Duplicates.
- Any duplicate records will be displayed, with the areas of differing text highlighted. This will help you decide which record you wish to keep.
- Generally, you should keep the older record, as this is likely to be the one you have edited, added attachments to, and most importantly, already used for citations in your document.

You can tell which is the older record by looking at its record number (preceded by #).

If necessary, you can copy & paste information from your 'reject' record into the one you want to keep – for example, the more recent record may have a DOI.

When you have finished any editing, click the Keep This Record button for the one you want to keep.

The other record(s) will be sent to Trash.

Note that the criteria used by EndNote to identify duplicate records won’t always catch all of them. You will still need to look through your Library and delete any records you don't want. It is probably easiest to do this if you sort your Library by ‘Author’ or ‘Title’. Click on the column header to do this.
Part 5: Cite While You Write

EndNote works with Word to easily and quickly cite references, and create a paper with properly formatted citations, a bibliography, figures, and tables.

This is all done using the “Cite While You Write” (CWYW) toolbar, which you will see in Word once you have installed EndNote on your PC.

Inserting citations & bibliographies into a document

1. Open your EndNote library.
2. Open your Word document. To practice you might like to use some “play” typing like this:

   Click the EndNote X8/X9 tab to see the EndNote tools.

3. In the document click the place where you wish to place a citation in the text. Remember to leave a space between the last character and your cursor, and that your citation is placed before any punctuation (a comma or full stop).

In EndNote:

4. Click once to highlight the reference you want to use.

5. Click the Insert Citation button.

6. You should now see a citation in your text, and the first reference in a list at the end of your document.

Not what you were expecting to see? EndNote defaults to the 'Annotated' referencing style, which includes the abstract. To change it go to the Style menu and select the style you want. If it is not listed, go to Select Another Style... to see the full list.
Temporary citations

When you are working on very large document (like a thesis) adding more citations will get slower.

Writing at home?

If you want to continue writing at home but you don’t have EndNote on your PC you can type in your own temporary citations. You must use curly brackets; type the author’s name and year, for example: {johnson, 2010}.

When you open your Word document on a PC which does have EndNote installed (i.e. when you get back to university) the temporary citations you have typed will automatically format themselves and the references will be added to your bibliography.
Direct quotations and page numbers

Many referencing styles require that a citation for a direct quote (or one where you have only changed the words slightly, for example, to ensure correct grammar) must include the page number where you found it.

Page numbers are not required if you have paraphrased a source, however may still wish to include them – they will help your reader pinpoint where you found an idea, especially in a long work, such as a book or thesis.

Remember that a direct quote should be placed in quotation marks, or indented from both margins if it is longer than two or three lines.


Check that the correct citation is highlighted.

Click on the citation you wish to edit, so that it is highlighted.

Click the Edit & Manage Citation(s) button on the CWYW toolbar.

Type in the page number(s). You do not need to include p. or pp. – EndNote will do this for you. Click the OK button.
Note: the EndNote templates for many styles are not set to accept page numbers as described above. If this is the case with style you have chosen you can still use the **Edit & Manage Citations** button to add a page number, but you will need to type it into the **Suffix** field.

Changing the citation format

In your writing you will often integrate the author’s name into your text, for example:

Gray and Wegner (2012) described the ...

In this case, you do **not** repeat the authors’ names in a citation at the end of the section.

To format your citation this way, place your cursor where you want the author’s name to be – usually this will be at the start of your paraphrase.
There may also be times where you have mentioned both the *authors* and the *date* of an article in your text, (for example, *In his book of 2010, Austin detailed the....*) and therefore do not need either in your citation. You do still need the reference in your bibliography, and you should use EndNote to insert this.

Type the year and author into your text. 

In his book of 2010, Austin detailed the *sed elementum ac diam vel dignissim. Nullam nisi sem, lacinia gravida mi tempor, fermentum mollis mauris. Phasellus placerat elit fermentum porta sodales.*

Place your cursor where you would normally add the citation, i.e. at the end of the sentence. 

Go to EndNote and add the citation in the usual way (see pp. 30-31).
Adding multiple citations

There will be times when you have summarised the content of two or more different papers into a single sentence or paragraph, and will need to insert a multiple citation.

In your document, place your cursor where you need to put the citation.
In EndNote, hold down the <Ctrl> key while you select the references you wish to cite, then click the **Insert Citation** button.

The multiple citations will be inserted in your document in the correct format – in this case, all three articles are enclosed in one set of parentheses, in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons. This will vary according to the reference style you have chosen.

You may wish to add more works to the multiple citation, for example, you have read another work that supports your statement. To do this, click anywhere on the citation so that it is highlighted, then return to EndNote and use the **Insert Citation** icon to insert the new citation.

EndNote will automatically re-sort your citations into the correct order – in this case alphabetically.
Creating secondary citations

There are times that you will find something referenced in a book or an article that is so useful or interesting you want to use it in your own writing. This might be a citation for another article, or an illustration, graph or table take from another work.

Generally, you should try to find and read the original work and use that as the source of your citation and reference. However, there are times when this isn't possible, for example, you may not be able to get hold of the original work, it is in a language you can't read, or the citing author has summed up the ideas in the original more succinctly or elegantly than you could ever manage.

When you use a secondary citation like this, your in-text citation should mention both works but your bibliography only includes a reference for the work you have actually read yourself. You can use the CWYW tools to format a citation in this way.

“For example, you may wish to use this idea, attributed to Campbell, in an article you have read by Drezner.” After the attack, the CDC was forced to publicly deny the existence of a zombie virus (Campbell 2012). Subsequent television documentaries about the undead suggested that the Miami attack...
Deleting citations

Because of the large amount of coding behind each citation you insert, you cannot simply remove a citation by using the <Delete> key. If you try to do this, you run the risk of leaving a bit of coding behind – which will break it.

Nor can you delete a citation you have put in the wrong place by using the ‘Undo’ button in Word.

To remove a citation you must use the CWYW tools.

Your citation and all its coding will now be removed cleanly from your document.
Inserting images into your document

If you have attached images to your EndNote records (see p. 24) you can use EndNote to insert images and captions into your document.

To insert an image into your document first press the <Enter> key once or twice to make a space where you want the image to go.

Click the small arrow in the bottom right-hand corner of the Insert Citation icon on the EndNote ribbon, then select Insert Figure from the menu.

A search form will be displayed. Type in a keyword (e.g. from the caption you gave the image) and click the Find button.

A list of matching image references will be displayed. Click on each one to see a preview.

Highlight the one you want and click the Insert button.
Depending on the bibliographic style you have chosen, the image you have just inserted may be displayed in “List of Figures” at the end of your document, with a Figure reference in your text – as in these examples.

List of Figures

![Figure 1. Google Trends analysis of paranormal actors (Source: Drezner, 2014)](image)

In other bibliographic styles, the image will be displayed in the body of your text. If you wish, you can edit your Output Style in EndNote to determine how images are displayed.

Whenever you use illustrations, graphs, tables, etc. in your writing you should explain the purpose of them, and cite them as you would for any other literature you have used.

You should have separate bibliographies for ‘Lists of Figures’ and ‘Lists of Tables’. EndNote doesn’t generate these automatically, so to create them follow the instructions on the next page, Exporting a Bibliography.

Before you export your List of Figures it is a good idea to put them all into a group. You can make a Smart Group (see p. 27) as follows:

Give your group a title.

Select Caption from the first menu, and is greater than from the second menu.

Type a blank space (i.e. press your space bar) here, then click the Create button.

This will file every record with anything in the Caption field in the Smart Group.
Exporting a bibliography

Sometimes you may wish to use EndNote just to produce a bibliography for you – for example, you may prefer to type your in-text citations yourself, or you may wish to create a separate list of illustrative material (see above).

This can be done within your EndNote library; the exported bibliography may then be copied and pasted into your document.

1. Click on All References or the Group you want to create your bibliography from (e.g. this Group could be for a chapter of your thesis or for your images).

2. Select the references you want included in the bibliography, either by holding the <Ctrl> key while you click on them, or by using <Ctrl><A> to select all.

3. Click the Export button.

4. Click the This PC icon and choose where to save your file (e.g. F: drive).

5. Give your file a name, and select Rich Text Format (.rtf) from the Save as type menu.

6. Select the Output style you want from the menu.

7. Click the Save button.
Some things that might go wrong

Has your Reference List disappeared?
And are your citations now in curly brackets with a # number?


Don’t be alarmed. Your ‘Instant Formatting’ has turned itself off. These are called Temporary Citations, and there is more information about them on p. 32.

Click Instant Formatting is Off and select Turn Instant Formatting On.

Your citations should re-format instantly, but if they don’t, click Update Citations and Bibliography.

Is your Reference List in a different font?
You can change the font to match the rest of your document.

Click the little arrow in the corner of the Bibliography section. Click the Layout tab, then select the font and size you need. (If you are writing a PhD thesis this will usually be Times New Roman, 12.)
Are there initials in your citations?

You may notice that initials, or even given names, are appearing in some of your citations.

This is not actually a fault; it is EndNote differentiating between ambiguous citations.

You need to be able to tell which citation matches which reference – this is the whole point of referencing.

The appearance of initials happens when you have works by the same author but with their name entered differently, or you have different authors with the same family name.

If you don't need initials to differentiate citations (for example, the works are from different years) you can ask EndNote to stop including them.

Select the style you want from the menu.

Go to the Edit menu.

Select Output Styles,

then “Edit APA 6th” (or the name of the style you are using).
Click the Update Citations and Bibliography button in Word document and the initials will be removed.


Note: in this case, the letters a and b have been added to the citation to distinguish between works written by the same person in the same year. EndNote does this for you automatically.
Part 6: EndNote Online

It is highly recommended that you use EndNote Online to make a back-up of your EndNote library. By synchronizing your EndNote X8/X9 library with your Online account your references will be backed up every time you open or close your library, and you will be able to access them anywhere you have internet access. In addition, this allows you to share your library with others.

You can also install the EndNote Online CWYW tools in Word on your home computer.

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**EndNote Sync**

Click the **Sync Library** button.

Click the **Sign Up** button.

Note: If you already have an EndNote Online account you can sign in here.
Using EndNote Online

To access EndNote Online open a web browser and go to:

http://endnote.com

Click the LOGIN link (top right-hand corner) and log in with your email address and the password you have just made.

Enter your email address, first and last names in the boxes provided, and make yourself a password following the guidelines provided. When you have completed this, click the Sign up button.

When you have completed the registration process click the Sync button.

This will send your references from EndNote X8/X9 to EndNote Online.

You may need to click Hide Getting Started Guide to see your references.
Although the principles of using EndNote Online are the same as using the software version, it looks quite different and the processes for saving references into it and using the CWYW tools are also different.

- For help saving references see Section 2: Adding references to EndNote
- For help creating citations and references see Section 4: Cite While You Write

Part 7 : Getting Help

- If you need assistance with using EndNote, please contact Daien Sanchez.
  - email: daien.sanchez@vanderbilt.edu
  - phone: 615-343-1264

- The EndNote website also provides a huge amount of help, including online tutorial guides and videos, FAQs and a Knowledge Base, a user forum and Customer Support: http://endnote.com/