

Papyrus

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1 Why Use Papyrus?

Papyrus is widely used within the UK academic community because most institutions take part in the CHEST licensing scheme. This means that an end-user pays nothing, and on leaving the institution can keep a copy for about £20.

In other fields it is used because the import and export facilities are powerful and well supported. It has been used as an inexpensive import filter for other, more powerful databases.

The widespread use means that considerable support is available. The University of Bristol Computing Service have prepared teaching materials, which can be used freely for academic purposes. CHEST established a mailing list to help users and from this has grown a WWW page and ftp service at DIAS. The authors, Research Software Design, also sponsor a mailing list which they actively monitor to help users.

2 Papyrus Features

2.1 Operating System

Papyrus 7 is a DOS program; it runs natively and in DOS boxes under Windows 3.xx, '95 and NT. Moreover, it knows about Windows and can place material in the clipboard. The antiquated, non-Windows, interface is increasingly becoming a problem in persuading new users that Papyrus is worth learning.

DOS is limited to a certain range of character sets, each for a different language group using the latin alphabet; these cannot be mixed. Thus Papyrus cannot handle characters from dissimilar languages. This means that for some languages authors' names cannot be entered correctly because the necessary diacritics are unavailable.

Papyrus 8 is currently in late alpha development, for Mac only. Work on a Windows version will start once the Mac version is complete.

2.2 Types of Reference

Papyrus 7 has eight reference types: Article, Book, Chapter, Map, Patent, Thesis, Quote, and Other. Most references in the sciences can be made to fit one of these, but workers in other fields have found this range to be inadequate. Papyrus 8 has around 20 types.

2.3 Formats

Online services, CDROMs, and journals all present bibliographic information in different orders, with different punctuation, and using different abbreviations (sometimes even different titles). Papyrus has a special syntax for describing how fields appear in a given format; a format also defines how names are formatted, both individually and in lists, and what style of abbreviation to use for journals.

2.4 Keyword and Journal dictionaries

To ensure consistency Papyrus 7 maintains dictionaries of journals and keywords, an attempt to add to them is normally queried. The fields in a journal list record are the title and a series of abbreviation styles. An output format can be set to use a abbreviations in a particular style. (E.g. a biologist's *Am. Lab.* becomes a chemist's *Amer. Lab.*) Papyrus 8 has an author name dictionary as well.

2.5 Menu Options

The main menu options are:

Quit	Leave the program
Cite	Pass information to a wordprocessor
gLOssary	Common word list for speed typing
diRectory	Change database
Input	Add references by hand
List	List references
Journals	Edit the journals dictionary
iMport	Import references
Edit	Edit references
Search	Search the database
Keywords	Edit the keywords dictionary
Preferences	Adapt Papyrus to suit you
Delete	Remove references
Group	Create and edit subsets of the database
Formats	Create and edit formats
Utilities	Set Papyrus options, perform backups
Notecards	Create and edit notecards
Winnow	Look for possibly duplicate references
View a file	Look at a file
sHell	Start a DOS shell

3 Typical Procedures

3.1 Importing and Checking a Group of References

The import function will bring in a group of references, creating three files, a log of its actions, the references it could not parse, and references that appear to be in the database already.

Examining the log gives four useful pieces of information:

- Whether author names need to be checked: some databases keep names in capitals, so Papyrus must attempt to convert them to mixed case. The result may be incorrect, but this is rare.
- Whether titles need to be checked: some databases keep titles in capitals, so Papyrus must attempt to convert them to mixed case. It cannot cope with abbreviations, so checking is essential.
- What new entries have been made in the journal dictionary: databases do not necessarily use the correct form for journal titles. New entries in the journal dictionary may have to be merged with older, correct, ones.
- Which references in the database appeared to be duplicates of ones being imported: The algorithm may have been over-sensitive, so the matching must be checked. In addition, the reference being imported may have additional data, such as an abstract, which should be entered (copy and paste under Windows usually solves the problem)

Some hand-editing may also be needed, to add notecards. Uses of notecards include:

- Cross references to (say) citing papers, Email messages, or INN articles
- comments made by citing papers
- Full text of comments made in electronic media, so that the message is preserved
- Where the reference is itself an Email message or INN article the full text can be placed in a notecard.

From time to time we need to winnow the database. This does a more careful check for duplicates and presents them on screen for comparison. Later references will often have more information, but this is readily merged into the older one by going to the newer reference, saving it, moving to the newer one and using f8 to paste information from the saved reference.

3.2 Doing a complex search and hand editing the selected list.

Searches can be set up in the group and the search menus. To edit the resulting list of references can be edited, pressing “R” to drop a reference from the list. Individual references can be checked and edited by pressing “E”

Where the database is very large it may be preferable to export it to a faster database, such as IdeaList, overnight, for querying during the day. Papyrus’ search mechanism is not strikingly fast.

3.3 Preparing a document

Normally Papyrus is kept running while preparing a document. A search can be run whenever necessary and Papyrus' internal reference numbers can be pasted into the document via "cite" and the Windows clipboard. Normally a references have to be marked with a delimiter such as %% or !! so that Papyrus can find them. Papyrus is then run, creating a new group of references and generating a new file in which the delimiter-bounded reference numbers have been replaced with the correct citation number. The contents of the new group can be listed using the appropriate output format and pasted into the document. If everything has worked correctly, the citation numbers generated by the output format should match the ones in the edited document that Papyrus has created.

Finally, diacritics must be added to author's names where it has been impossible to enter them into Papyrus. Some users have created macros for word processors, hoping that all names that are identical without diacritics are identical with them. Others use a markup in the database. (L)T_EX provides one scheme, locally devised ones are also used. This approach is likely to annoy anyone unfamiliar with the markup. Standard names for glyphs (e.g. POSTSCRIPT, Unicode), which might be escaped after the style of HTML, are probably felt to be too long-winded, and would make most names even more unrecognizable than the schemes in use.

4 Importing

4.1 What Formats Can Do and What They Cannot

Papyrus formats define how the bibliographic data for each data type is organized in the data source. Thus Papyrus can generally differentiate a book from a journal article. However, for good results at reasonable speed each field should appear on a different line, and continuation lines should be indented differently. Thus:

```
AN: XX
TI: Capillary zone electrophoresis with indirect photometric
detection in the visible range.
AU: Mala,-Z.; Vespalec,-R.; Bocek,-P.
LO: Czech Acad. Sci., Inst. Anal. Chem., 611 42 Brno
CW: Czech-Republic
SO: Electrophoresis (Weinheim,-Fed.-Repub.-Ger.), Dec 1994,
15 (12), 1526-1530
PY: 1994
CO: ELCTDN
IS: 0173-0835
LA: EN-English
AB: Results on the use of visible light for indirect
spectrophotometric detection in CZE are presented. Prospects
as well as the main problems of the approach were tested using
inorganic ions as analytes.
IA: anions-A: detmn. of, by CZE, detectors for, photometric;
cations-A: detmn. of, by CZE, detectors for, photometric
```

IC: electrophoresis,-capillary-zone-C: detectors for,
photometric
SC: B-Chromatography-and-Electrophoresis
SS: 40000
CR: D1
PT: J-journal-article
UD: 5703

Formats contain four special codes: |, [], <>, and { }.

| indicates the start of a line which is not a continuation.

[] encloses optional fields and can be nested.

<> provides a logic OR function. Thus <(21 22)> determines whether one or more of the indicated fields exists, and places parentheses around those that do.

{ } indicates text formatting. Thus xx gives xx, but { i xx } gives *xx*.

Some databases, particularly CDROM ones, are so irregular that writing a format becomes impossible, but even the more standardized ones, such as BIDS, do not give perfect results. This is normally due to problems with journals. For example BIDS uses:

JN- JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY A
PY- 1997
VO- 758

and

JN- JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B-BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS
PY- 1997
VO- 688

according to CASSI this should be presented as:

Journal of Chromatography A758
Journal of Chromatography B688

A related problem is that some journals have different full names to those given in online services. For example

JN- HRC-JOURNAL OF HIGH RESOLUTION CHROMATOGRAPHY

would normally be referred to as

Journal of High Resolution Chromatography

A useful addition to the program would be notecards for journals, for keeping notes about when they split or changed name. For example, currently one journal is entitled "Journal of High Resolution Chromatography"; before 1989 this was "Journal of High Resolution Chromatography & Chromatography Communications". A way of keeping information like this in the database is needed.

4.2 What formats are available?

A list of publically available formats appears at appendix A. All of those listed are available from `ftp://ftp.in.umist.ac.uk/pub/papyrus/`

5 Exporting

Exporting is usually straightforward, but some systems have their own bibliographic system, which it may be easier to take advantage of. \LaTeX has a keyword-based system. The master text file has commands such as `\cite{keyword}` and each keyword appears in a companion bibliography file as:

```
\bibitem{keyword} Soap, J., J. Unlikely....
```

Each `\cite{keyword1,keyword2}` command generates a note in another companion file (`.aux`) when the document is formatted. This example will give:

```
\citation{keyword1,keyword2}
```

This file is then processed by another program which generates a correctly ordered bibliography file in the form above. \LaTeX 's internal `\cite` mechanism ensures that the references are numbered correctly.

To use this approach with Papyrus the keywords become the reference numbers. A simple `sed` or `MicroEMACS` script can insert the appropriate delimiters allowing text extract to be performed on the `.aux` file. It only remains for Papyrus to generate the bibliography file correctly. Here a hack is needed, since Papyrus' knows that curly brackets must be escaped to get them into \LaTeX text, and will only give `\bibitem\{xxx\}`. A macro solves the problem; the format is written to give references of form:

```
\expandafter\bibitem\enum123\endnum
```

and the definition of the macro `\num` is inserted at the top of the bibliography (which has to be edited anyway, to remove a Papyrus-generated header giving the parameters used in generating the bibliography).

```
\def\num#1\endnum{ {#1} }
```

This method is valuable because it avoids having a "master" file with raw reference numbers and a "production" file with numbers in citation order. The temptation to tweak the "production" version, risking disaster when major changes are needed and a return to the "master" version is required, is extreme! It is also useful when a document is composed of several files, all of which must be extracted; the modified `.aux` files are concatenated with `DOS copy` and the concatenation extracted. This is easy to automate with batch files.

6 Tricks

6.1 How to Make Keyword and Author Indices

The aim is to create a keyword or author index with the reference numbers that are relevant. Famulus can produce output like this. e.g.:

Eskimoes 9,12,45,28

Flamingoes 3,22

Gorillas 8

The layout cannot be achieved directly by Papyrus, but you can get close and then finish off with some global editing in your wordprocessor.

1. Create a format definition which specifies just the one field which contains the citation number.

(If you plan to use the Papyrus reference number as the citation number, you specify this in the “indentation/numbering” option, and leave the format strings in the “Article”, “Book”, etc options blank.)

2. Use the List option “Co-Author” specifying ‘*’ as the co-author, (for an author index) or “Keyword Index” (for a keyword index). List your reference to file using the format definition which you have created. This should give you a file whose contents look something like:

Aardvaark

50

62

71

Ape

7

55

79

and so on.

- Use your word-processor's find/replace facilities to get rid of all the new-line characters and replace them with commas.

Additional markers in the format definition might help with the editing. Whether or not this is necessary depends on what you are wanting to achieve, and the capabilities of your word-processor.

Papyrus can produce output like the following more directly using "Keyword Index" and "Co-Author" in the "List" menu.

Eskimoes Smith and Jones 1994: Some study of something...
 Thornton 1992: Igloos, summertime, and property values...

Flamingoes Vegas 1987: Yard ornamentation among the...

A Standard Formats

ANALABST		
ANALABST	Analytical Abstracts on CD-ROM	I
ARCHIV		
ARCHIV	Archivist (forerunner to IdeaList)	I
ATLA		
ATLA	American Theological Libraries Association	I
DERWENT.FLB		
DIAL DERWENT	Dialog Derwent, after DERCVT.EXE	I
GEOREF.FLB		
SILVER GEO 96	Silver Platter GeoRef, 1996 revision, DRAFT	I
SILVER GEO1	GeoRef, via Silver Platter, after GEOCVT	I
SILVER GEO2	GeoRef, Part 2	I
SILVER GEO3	GeoRef, Part 3	I
SILVER GEO4	GeoRef, Part 4 - "Finicky", then "Oblivious"	I
IMPORT.FLB		
BITS	BIOSIS via B-I-T-S (DRAFT)	I
BRS BBIP	BRS-Books In Print	I
BRS BIOSIS	BRS-Biosis	I
BRS BIOSIS 94 L	BRS-Biosis, 1994 version, lower-case authors	I
BRS BIOSIS 94 U	BRS-Biosis, 1994 version, upper-case authors	I
BRS DISS	BRS-Disserations Abstracts	I
BRS EPIL	BRS Epilepsy database (DRAFT)	I
BRS NTIS	BRS-Natl Tech Info Svc	I
BRS PSYC	BRS-PsycInfo	I
BRS PSYC 96	BRS-PsycInfo (Ovid Online)	I

BRS SOCA	BRS-Sociological Abstracts	I
BRS SWAB	BRS-Social Work Abstracts	I
BRSM 94	BRS Medline, 1994 version (check indentation)	I
BRSM 95	BRS Medline, 1995 version (check indentation)	I
BRSM L	BRS-Medline - "Long" format	I
BRSM M	BRS-Medline - "Medium" format	I
BRSM S	BRS-Medline - "Short" ("Bib1") format	I
CCASFA93	1993 Compact Cambridge ASFA	I
CCMC93	1993 Compact Cambridge Medline	I
CCOD DIAL	Current Contents on Diskette - Dialog format	I
CCOD FULL	Current Contents on Diskette - Full record format	I
CCOD NLM	Current Contents on Diskette - NLM-Medline format	I
CCOD NLM 93	1993 modification to CCOD NLM	I
CCOD RAP	Current Contents on Diskette - Request-A-Print form-	I
CCOD SCI	Current Contents on Diskette - Sci-Mate format	I
CCSWRA93	1993 Compact Cambridge SWRA	I
CCWIN NLM	Current Contents for Windows ("NLM-Medline" format)-	I
CCWIN PLAIN	Current Contents for Windows 1.1 (full record, plain)	I
CDP	CD PLUS Medline (CDP format, early 1990 version)	I
CDP 93	CD PLUS/Ovid Medline ("Standard" format, 1993)	I
CDP DISS	CD Plus On-line Dissertation Abstracts (after word -	I
CDP MED	CD PLUS/Ovid Medline (MEDLARS format, 1990)	I
COMMA	General-purpose database output, Comma-delimited	B
DATA MED	Data-Star Medline (DRAFT)	I
DERWENT BIO	Derwent Biotech	I
DIAL CAB	Dialog CAB	I
DIAL CAB 95	Dialog CAB, 1995 version (DRAFT)	I
DIAL CX	Dialog Compendex, with tagged fields	I
DIAL DISS	Dialog Dissertaion Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
DIAL EM	Dialog Embase (Cleanup to Column #5) DRAFT	I
DIAL FSTA	Dialog FSTA	I
DIAL INSPEC	Dialog INSPEC (Format 4) (DRAFT)	I
DIAL MATHSCI	Dialog MathSci	I
DIAL NTIS	Dialog NTIS	I
DIAL NTIS UNTAGGED	Dialog NTIS untagged	I
DIAL PASCAL	Dialog Pascal - DRAFT	I
DIAL PSYC	Dialog PsycINFO (DRAFT)	I
DIAL SCISCH	Dialog SciSearch (DRAFT)	I
DIAL SWRA	Dialog Water Resources Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
DIAL WPI	Dialog World Patent Index (change "—" to ";;") (DRAF-	I
DIAL ZOO	Dialog Zoological Record (DRAFT)	I
DIALAGRI 1	Dialog Agricola, tagged, Pt 1	I
DIALAGRI 2	Dialog Agricola, tagged, Pt 2	I

DIALAGRI 3	Dialog Agricola May 1995 (DRAFT)	I
DIALBIOS	Dialog BIOSIS, with tagged fields	I
DIALBIOS 2	Dialog BIOSIS, tagged, 1994 revision	I
DIALBIOS 3	Dialog BIOSIS (Format 5, tagged) 1994	I
DIALCA	Dialog Chem Abstracts, with tagged fields	I
DIALCA2	A variant of tagged Dialog Chem Abstracts	I
DIALMED	Dialog Medline, with tagged fields	I
DIALMED CD	Dialog Medline, via Dialog CD-ROM	I
DIALMED UN	Dialog Medline/CancerLit (Formats 2/9, Untagged)	I
DIM BA	DIMDI Biological Abstracts	I
DIM EM	DIMDI EMBASE, after CLEANUP to column #5 (DRAFT)	I
DIM MED	DIMDI Medline (DRAFT)	I
DMS4CITE	Import format for dms4cite files	I
DMS4CITE REF	dms4cite, keeping reference #s	I
EX MED	Excerpta Medica	I
FS ERIC	FirstSearch Eric (DRAFT)	I
FS MED	FirstSearch Medline (DRAFT)	I
FS PSYC	FirstSearch PsycInfo (DRAFT)	I
HIST ABS	Historical Abstracts, after removing hyphen-lines b-	I
HSLC MED	Philadelphia version of CD-Plus Medline	I
HSLC REFUP	Philadelphia version of Reference Update	I
KF MED	Knowledge Finder Medline	I
KI AGRI	Knowledge Index Agricola	I
KI CAB	Knowledge Index CAB	I
KI FSTA	Knowledge Index Food Sci & Tech Abstr	I
KI MED	Knowledge Index Medline	I
KI PSYC	Knowledge Index PsycInfo (DRAFT)	I
KI SOC	Knowledge Index Sociological Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
MED MULT	Typical Medline format, Multiple one-author lines	I
MED ONE	Typical Medline format, All authors on one line	I
MEL CC	MELVYL Current Contents (“disp tags continuous”)	I
MEL MAGS	MELVYL Magazines (“disp tags cont”)	I
MEL MED	MELVYL Medline (“display medline continuous”)	I
MEL MED 2	Melvyl Medline (“disp tags cont”, no hyphens)	I
MEL NEWS	MELVYL Newspapers (“disp tags cont”)	I
OVID AIDS REP	Aidslines via OVID (“Reprint” style) (DRAFT)	I
OVID BIOS REP	Biosis via OVID (“Reprint” style) (DRAFT)	I
OVID CC	Current Contents via OVID (“Ovid” style) (DRAFT)	I
OVID CC REP	Current Contents via OVID (“Reprint” style) (DRAFT)	I
OVID EM REP	Embase via Ovid (“Reprint” Style) (DRAFT)	I
OVID PSYC	OVID PsycINFO (“Ovid” style) (DRAFT) Add “;” after -	I
OVID PSYC REP	OVID PsycINFO (“Reprint” style) (DRAFT)	I

PAPER	PAPERCHASE, Medline-Style	I
PAPX	Papyrus-to-Papyrus Transfer Format, Ver 7.0	B
PAPX 6	Papyrus-to-Papyrus Transfer Format, Ver 6.0	B
PSYCH ABS	Psych Abstracts (via BRS)	I
PSYCINFO	PsycINFO (DRAFT)	I
REF11	REF-11 (Summary with Comments)	I
REF11C	REF-11 (Comprehensive Summary)	I
REF11W	REF-11 with reference numbers	I
REFER	REFER, via EndNote (ONE of EndNote's variants)	I
REFER FULL	Official UNIX Refer format (one variant)	I
REFMAN3	Reference Manager (ver 3) - "Medline" Format	I
REFMAN4	Reference Manager (ver 4) - "Medline" format	I
REFMAN4 NUM	Reference Manager (ver 4) - "Medline" keeping Ref#s	I
REFMAN5	Reference Manager (ver 5) - "Medline" format	I
REFMAN5 NUM	Reference Manager (ver 5) - "Medline", keeping Ref#s	I
REFUP	Reference Update - "Medline" Format	I
RIS 5	RefMan 5 RIS (DRAFT)	I
RIS 5 NUM	RefMan 5 RIS, keeping Ref#s (DRAFT)	I
RIS 6	RefMan 6 RIS (DRAFT)	I
RIS 6 NUM	RefMan 6 RIS, Keeping Ref#s (DRAFT)	I
SCI CITE	Science Citation Index (insert extra RETURN before -	I
SCIMATE	Sci-Mate "Document" Template	I
SILVER ACTA	Silver Platter ACTA (DRAFT)	I
SILVER AGR 95	Silver Platter AGRICOLA 79-95 (Be patient)	I
SILVER AGR FAST	Silver Platter Agricola - Faster but less General	I
SILVER AGR70	Silver Platter AGRICOLA 70-78 (Be patient)	I
SILVER AGR79	Silver Platter AGRICOLA 79-90 (Be patient)	I
SILVER ASFA 1	Silver Platter ASFA, Part 1	I
SILVER ASFA 2	Silver Platter ASFA, Part 2	I
SILVER BA	Silver Platter Biological Abstracts	I
SILVER CAB	Silver Platter CAB 1990-1992	I
SILVER CAB 93	Silver Platter CAB Abstracts, 1993-1995 (DRAFT)	I
SILVER CANCER	Silver Platter CancerLit/Embase	I
SILVER CINAHL	Silver Platter CINAHL (DRAFT)	I
SILVER ECON	Silver Platter EconLit	I
SILVER ERIC	Silver Platter ERIC	I
SILVER EX MED	Silver Platter Excerpta Med	I
SILVER FSTA	Silver Platter Food Sci & Tech Abstr	I
SILVER ISA	Silver Platter Info Science Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
SILVER LIFE	Silver Platter Life Sciences	I
SILVER LISA	Silver Platter Library Info Sci Abstr (DRAFT)	I
SILVER MED	Silver Platter Medline	I
SILVER MLA	Silver Platter MLA	I
SILVER NTIS	Silver Platter NTIS (DRAFT)	I

SILVER PSYC	Silver Platter PsycINFO/PsycLIT	I
SILVER RNDEX	Silver Platter RNDex (DRAFT)	I
SILVER SOC	Silver Platter Sociological Abstracts	I
SILVER SPORT	Silver Platter Sport Discus (DRAFT)	I
SILVER TOX	Silver Platter Toxline (DRAFT)	I
SILVER TREECD	Silver Platter TreeCD (DRAFT)	I
SILVER WATERLIT	Silver Platter WATERLIT (Draft)	I
SILVER WRA 1	Silver Platter Water Resources Abstracts (Pt. 1)	I
SILVER WRA 2	Silver Platter Water Resources Abstracts (Pt. 2)	I
STN CA	Chem Abstracts, via STN (check the indentation)	I
STN CA 94A	STN Chemical Abstracts 94 Part 1	I
STN CA 94B	STN Chemical Abstracts 94 Part 2	I
STN CA NEW	Chem Abstracts, via STN (check the indentation)	I
STN CMP	STN COMPENDEX (DRAFT)	I
STN ERTA	STN Energy Research & Tech Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
STN INS	STN INSPEC (DRAFT)	I
STN RAP	STN Rapra Abstracts (DRAFT)	I
TAMU MED	Texas A & M University's Medline (DRAFT)	I
UNCLE	UNC Medline	I
USC MED FULL	USC MedInfo, with Full tags (DRAFT)	I
USCINFO MED	USCINFO Medline (DRAFT)	I
WASH MED	Washington University Medline	I
WIL MED	Willow/Wilco Medline (Univ of Washington)	I
IMPORTC.FLB		
AGRIC1	AGRICOLA Style 1 (after running AGRCVT)	I
AGRIC2	AGRICOLA Style 2 (after running AGRCVT)	I
BOOKENDS	Import from BOOKENDS (after running BOOKCVT)	I
CCASFA90	Compact Cambridge ASFA (after COMCVT)	I
CCASFA92	Compact Cambridge ASFA, 1992 version	I
CCLIFE	Comp. Camb. Life Sci (after COMCVT)	I
CCLIFE92	Comp. Camb. Life Sci ('92 draft)	I
CCLIFE92A	Another 1992 variant of CCLIFE	I
CCLIFE92B	Yet another CCLIFE 92 variant	I
CCMC	Compact Cambridge Medline (after COMCVT)	I
CCMC90	1990 variant of CCMC	I
CCMC91	1991 variant of CCMC	I
CCSWRA	Compact Cambridge SWRA (after COMCVT)	I
DIAL DERWENT	Dialog Derwent, after DERCVT.EXE	I
NOTEBOOK	For Notebook II data files, after NOTECVT (DRAFT)	I
PROCITE	For importing Pro-Cite "export" files (after PROCVT)	I
SILVER GEO 96	Silver Platter GeoRef, 1996 revision, DRAFT	I
SILVER GEO1	GeoRef, via Silver Platter, after GEOCVT	I
SILVER GEO2	GeoRef, Part 2	I
SILVER GEO3	GeoRef, Part 3	I
SILVER GEO4	GeoRef, Part 4 - "Finicky", then "Oblivious"	I

SILVER GEO5	Yet another GeoRef variant	I
SILVER ZOO	Silver Platter Zoological Records (after ZOOCVT)	I
MANBIDS		
MANBIDSCOMP4	for BIDS Compendex/PageOne short download format	I
MANBIDSCOMP5	for BIDS Compendex/PageOne full download format	I
MANBIDSEMB5	for BIDS Embase short download format	I
MANBIDSEMB6	for BIDS Embase full download format	I
MANBIDSIBSS4	for BIDS IBSS-Online short download format	I
MANBIDSIBSS4R	for BIDS IBSS short download format, reviews	I
MANBIDSIBSS4RBK	for BIDS IBSS short download fmt, reviewed books	I
MANBIDSIBSS5	for BIDS IBSS full download fmt, without kwds	I
MANBIDSIBSS5KW	for BIDS IBSS full download fmt, with keywords	I
MANBIDSIBSS5R	for BIDS IBSS full download fmt, reviews	I
MANBIDSIBSS5RBK	for BIDS IBSS full download fmt, reviewed books	I
MANBIDSII4	for BIDS Inside Information short download format	I
MANBIDSII5	for BIDS Inside Information full download format	I
MANBIDSISI5	for BIDS ISI short download format (formerly B)	I
MANBIDSISI6	for BIDS ISI full download fmt, without cited refs	I
MANBIDSISI6CR	for BIDS ISI full download fmt, with cited refs	I
MANBIDSISTP5	for BIDS ISTP short download format	I
MANBIDSISTP6	for BIDS ISTP full download format	I
MANDBASE		
MANDBASE	Import the output from DB3CVT (convert databases from both dBase III and dBase IV)	I
MANIMP.FLB		
MANABIPRO	for ABI-Inform References from Pro-Quest	I
MANAQUALINE	for AQUALINE abstracts references	I
MANBSBHI	for Bowker-Saur Brit. Hum. Ind. omitting keywds	I
MANBSBHIKW	for Bowker-Saur Brit. Hum. Ind. accepting keywds	I
MANCABS	for Chem Abstracts via STN (pre-1994)	I
MANCABS94	for Chem Abstracts via STN (1994 revision)	I
MANCCODLS	for Current Contents on Diskette, Life Sciences	I
MANCCODMED	for Current Conts on Diskette, tagged MEDLINE style	I
MANCCODNLM	for Current Conts, multiple one-author lines	I
MANCCODSCI	for Current Conts on Diskette, Sci-Mate format	I
MANCDPMED	for CDPLUS Medline	I
MANCITISF	for CITIS full references	I
MANCOMP	for Compendex references	I
MANDIALERIC	for DIALOG ERIC references	I
MANDIALERIC2	for DIALOG ERIC references with Editor authors	I
MANDIALMEDN	for DIALOG Medline with named fields	I
MANDIALMEDN2	for DIALOG Medline, named fields, 1992 version	I

MANDIALMEDT	for DIALOG Medline, with tagged fields	I
MANDSTARMED	for Datastar Medline	I
MANHISTABS	for Historical Abstracts	I
MANINSPECL	for INSPEC references, long format	I
MANINSPECSH	for INSPEC references, short-form display	I
MANLISA-A	for B.L. LISA refs, no comma in AU names	I
MANLISA-B	for B.L. LISA refs, comma after AU surnames	I
MANMETB	for Metadex refs. Bibliographic format	I
MANMETF	for Metadex references, Full record format	I
MANSILVBIO	for Silver Platter Biological Abstracts	I
MANSILVCIN	for Silver Platter Nursing and Health Lit	I
MANSILVCINRF	for Silver Platter CINAHL (including RFs)	I
MANSILVECON	for Silver Platter EconLit	I
MANSILVLIFE	for Silver Platter Cambridge Life Sciences	I
MANSILVPSYC	for Silver Platter PsycLit refs	I
MANWILEDU	for WilsonDisk Education references	I
MANWILEDUR	for WilsonDisc Education review refs	I
MANWILHUM	for WilsonDisc Humanities references	I
MANWILHUMR	for WilsonDisc Humanities Review refs	I
MANWILMLA	for WilsonDisc MLA references	I
MANWILMLAKW	for WilsonDisc MLA refs, saving keywords	I
MANWILSSI	for WilsonDisc Social Science Index	I
MANWILSSIR	for WilsonDisc Social Science review refs.	I
MANCHICAGO	Chicago Manual, long form (G.Price revision)	O
MANHARVARD	A "Harvard" style (perhaps)	O
MANLIST	Manchester general format for listing refs	O
MHRA		
MHRA-BIBLIO	Modern Humanities Research Association Bibliographies	O
MHRA-FOOT1	Modern Humanities Research Association Footnotes	O
MHRA-FOOT2	MHRA Subsequent citations of works already cited by FOOT1	O
OCLC		
OCLC	OCLC FirstSearch WorldCat references	I
OCLC/BJTB		
EPIC	OCLC EPIC	I
TH_NOTB		
TH_NOTB	Theatre Notebook Endnotes	O
ZOO.FLB		
SILVER ZOO	Silver Platter Zoological Records (after ZOOCVT)	I