

# Scribe

## Pocket Reference

by

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This booklet is the pocket reference guide to the **Scribe** text formatting system developed by Brian Reid at Carnegie-Mellon University. The *Scribe Introductory Users' Manual* and the *Scribe Format Designers' Guide* provide more complete documentation.

This booklet was produced with Scribe in 8-point Optima on a Graphics Systems CAT-8 photocomposer.

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## How to run the Scribe program

Assume that you have a manuscript file named MYFILE.MSS that you would like to process with Scribe. The commands you use to run Scribe depend on the system you are using:

TOPS-10        .R SCRIBE        or    .R SCRIBE  
                 \*MYFILE                \*MYFILE/options

TOPS-20        @SCRIBE        or    @SCRIBE  
or TENEX       \*MYFILE                \*MYFILE/options

### Options

**/File** or **/F**                Generate output for @Device(File).  
**/LA36** or **/A**                Generate output for @Device(LA36).  
**/LPT** or **/L**                Generate output for @Device(LPT).  
**/Diablo** or **/D**                Generate output for @Device(Diablo).  
**/GSI** or **/G**                Generate output for @Device(GSI).  
**/XGP** or **/X**                Generate output for @Device(XGP).  
**/Device:name**                Generate output for @Device(name).

**/Vocab** or **/V**                Generate .LEX file of vocabulary.  
**/Words** or **/W**                Count words in document.  
**/Quiet** or **/Q**                Don't print error messages on terminal.  
**/Terse** or **/T**                Print abbreviated error messages.  
**/Draft**                        Set Draft string to "1"  
**/Draft:value**                Set Draft string to value.

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## Device Types

### (selected with @Device command)

**Diablo**    Diablo 1600-series HyType II daisy-wheel terminal or Xerox 1700-series terminals.

**XGP**        Xerox Graphics Printer (CMU, MIT, Stanford, USC-ISI only).

**LPT**        The default device type. Computer line printer

**File**        Produces an output file with no page breaks, overstriking, underlining, or special effects.

**PagedFile**    Produces an output file that has no overstriking, underlining, or special effects, but is divided into pages.

**CRT**        Similar to **File**, save that it is paginated into 24-line pages suitable for display on a video computer terminal.

**LA36**        LA36 DecWriter II. SCRIBE assumes narrow paper (8.5 inches) is placed in the machine.

**GSI**        Wang/Graphics Systems CAT-8 optical photocomposer. This pocket reference was typeset on a GSI.

**TI700**        Texas Instruments Silent 700 terminal, (underscore character available).

**TI725**        Texas Instruments 725 terminal (no underline character available).

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## Music Program

The 415 Players        Larry J. Kiefer                Oboe and Recorder  
                                 Thomas Frankenberg        Viola da Gamba  
                                 Richard Stern                Harpsichord

### First Set

1. *Sinfonia in G Major* for recorder and continuo. Alessandro Scarlatti.
2. *Suite in F Major* for recorder and continuo. Jacques Martin Hotteterre.
  - Prelude
  - Allemande "La Royale"
  - Rondeau "Le Duc d'Orleans"
  - Sarabande "La d'Armagnac"
  - Gigue "La Folichon"
3. *Triosonata in F Major* for recorder, viola da gamba, and continuo. Georg Philip Telemann.

### Second Set

1. *Triosonata in D Minor* for oboe, viola da gamba, and continuo. Joseph Bodin de Boismortier.
2. *Fantasia Chromatica*. Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck.

The instruments played this evening are copies of instruments that have survived from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

- **The Recorder** was built by Thomas Prescott, and is a copy of a c.-1700 instrument made by Johann Christoph Denner of Nuremberg. It is an alto recorder, pitched at A=415<sup>1</sup>, and is made of boxwood and ivory.
- **The Viola da Gamba** was built by Haldon Chase. It is a six-string bass viol, as opposed to seven-string instruments having an additional string at the bottom of the range. The bass viol is the only member of the viol family to survive into the Baroque period.
- **The Harpsichord** was built by Rodney Myrvaagnes. It is an Italian harpsichord based on an anonymous seventeenth-century instrument on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The compass, CC/BB-d, is not original but not uncommon. The body is constructed of cedar and spruce weighing 47 pounds.

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<sup>1</sup>The 415 Players take their name from this pitch, which is so characteristic of the Baroque period.

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## Sample Manuscript File

This manuscript file produced the output on the opposite page.

@Heading(Music Program)

@begin(Format)

@TabDivide(3)

The 415 Players@Larry J. Kiefer@Oboe and Recorder

@Thomas Frankenberg@Viola da Gamba

@Richard Stern@Harpischord

@end(Format)

@SubHeading(First Set)

@begin(Enumerate)

@i[Sinfonia in G Major] for recorder and continuo. Alessandro  
Scarlatti.

@i[Suite in F Major] for recorder and continuo. Jacques Martin  
Hotteterre.

@display(

Prelude

Allemande "La Royale"

Rondeau "Le Duc d'Orleans"

Sarabande "La d'Armagnac"

Gigue "La Folichon")

@i[Triosonata in F Major] for recorder, viola da gamba, and  
continuo. Georg Philip Telemann.

@end(enumerate)

@Subheading(Second Set)

@begin(Enumerate)

@i[Triosonata in D Minor] for oboe, viola da gamba, and continuo.

Joseph Bodin de Boismortier.

@i[Fantasia Chromatica]. Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck.

@end(Enumerate)

The instruments played this evening are copies of instruments that  
have survived from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

@begin(itemize)

@b[The Recorder] was built by Thomas Prescott, and is a copy of a  
c.-1700 instrument made by Johann Christoph Denner of Nuremberg. It  
is an alto recorder, pitched at A=415@foot<The 415 Players take  
their name from this pitch, which is so characteristic of the Baroque  
period.>, and is made of boxwood and ivory.

@b[The Viola da Gamba] was built by Haldon Chase. It is a  
six-string bass viol, as opposed to seven-string instruments having  
an additional string at the bottom of the range. The bass viol is  
the only member of the viol family to survive into the Baroque  
period.

@b[The Harpsichord] was built by Rodney Myrvaagnes. It is an  
Italian harpsichord based on an anonymous seventeenth-century  
instrument on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The  
compass, @u[CG/BB-d], is not original but not uncommon. The body is  
constructed of cedar and spruce weighing 47 pounds.  
@end(itemize)

---

## Document Types

To select one of these document types, put a @Make command in the  
manuscript file before the first text. For example:

@Make(Report)

Some document types have variant forms:

@Make(Article,Form 1)

The basic environments are all available in all of the standard document  
types. See the environment summary.

---

Type	Contents
<b>Text</b>	The default document type. Unindented justified paragraphs on numbered pages. No table of contents or index.  <b>Text, Form 1</b> has indented paragraphs and double spacing.
<b>Article</b>	The simplest sectioned document. Has <b>Section</b> , <b>Subsection</b> , <b>Paragraph</b> , and <b>Appendix</b> sectioning commands. Figures are numbered within sections. There is a title page and a table of contents, but no index.  <b>Article, Form 1</b> is the same as <b>Article</b> save that the sections are not numbered.
<b>Report</b>	Sectioned document providing <b>Chapter</b> , <b>Section</b> , <b>Subsection</b> , <b>Paragraph</b> , <b>Appendix</b> , and <b>AppendixSec</b> sectioning commands. Has a title page and a table of contents, but no index.  <b>Report, Form 1</b> is like <b>Report</b> , save that only its chapters are numbered; sections and subsections are not numbered.
<b>Manual</b>	Like <b>Report</b> , but has an index. <b>Manual, Form 1</b> has numbered chapters, but unnumbered sections and subsections.
<b>Thesis</b>	A document type that satisfies the format requirements for a thesis at the local institution. The version of Scribe exported from CMU has, naturally, the format for CMU technical theses.
<b>Brochure</b>	An open informal layout with lots of white space; suitable for making booklets, with the same commands as <b>Report</b> .
<b>Guide</b>	Like Brochure, but designed to be printed in a handbook-size format.
<b>Letter</b>	Makes a "personal" business letter; it is personal in the sense that it assumes you are not typing on any kind of letterhead.
<b>Letterhead</b>	Prints a letter on letterhead stationery. The details of this format vary widely from one site to another.
<b>ReferenceCard</b>	This reference card was printed with the Scribe ReferenceCard document type.
<b>Slides</b>	For making overhead projector slides. Font sizes and spacings have been selected to make the slides maximally visible at normal projection distances. Available only on devices XGP and GSI.

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## Alphabetic List of Standard Environments

These environments are available in all document types. Environments are specified in either a long form or a short form.

Long form:

```
@Begin(EnvironmentName)
---Text for body of environment---
@End(EnvironmentName)
```

Short form:

```
@EnvironmentName[---Text for body of
environment---]
```

The delimiters that can be used in the short form are:

```
(...) [...] {...} "... " '...' '<...>
```

---

Name	Result
<b>B</b>	Requests <b>boldface</b> printing.
<b>C</b>	Requests <b>SMALL CAPITAL</b> printing.
<b>Center</b>	Centers each manuscript line in the body of the environment between the global margins.
<b>Description</b>	Provides paragraphs with header words in a widened left margin. Use a tab command (@\) to separate the header word(s) from the rest of each paragraph.
<b>Enumerate</b>	Numbers each paragraph within the body. Sets list off from rest of text with spacing and wider margins.
<b>Example</b>	For examples of computer input and output. Uses fixed-width typeface. Breaks lines as in manuscript. Sets example off with spacing and wider margins.
<b>FileExample</b>	Provides environment for showing examples of computer file contents. Breaks lines as in manuscript but does not truncate long lines.
<b>FlushLeft</b>	Aligns the first character in each manuscript line with the global left margin.
<b>FlushRight</b>	Aligns the last character in each manuscript line with the global right margin.
<b>Format</b>	For manual tabular formatting. Uses variable-width font. Breaks lines as in manuscript. Sets body off with spacing. Does not adjust margins.
<b>G</b>	Requests Greek (€λλ€ν) printing.
<b>Group</b>	Delimits text in which page breaks are prohibited.
<b>Heading</b>	Places its body as an unnumbered heading. Breaks lines as in manuscript.
<b>I</b>	Requests <i>italic</i> printing. Will be converted to underlining on printing devices which cannot italicize.
<b>Itemize</b>	Flags each paragraph in the margin with special character. Sets list off from the rest of text with spacing and wider margins.
<b>MajorHeading</b>	Places its body as a top-level unnumbered heading. Breaks lines as in manuscript.
<b>Multiple</b>	Delimits text to be treated as a single paragraph by other

---

## Bibliography Formats

Scribe bibliography formats are defined by an entry in the database. The current formats are these. Select a format with the References style parameter:

```
@Style(References=IEEE)
```

The default reference format is **StdNumeric**.

---

name	description
<b>StdAlphabetic</b>	Alphabetic citations [Knuth 78], open format, alphabetical ordering of references.
<b>StdNumeric</b>	Numeric citations [5], open format, alphabetical ordering of references.
<b>CACM</b>	Numeric citations [5], closed format, alphabetical ordering of references.
<b>IEEE</b>	Superscripted numeric citations <sup>5</sup> , closed format, citation sequence ordering of references.
<b>APA</b>	(American Psychological Association). Spelled-out citations [Knuth, 1978], outdented closed reference list, alphabetical ordering of references.
<b>APAdraft</b>	Draft version of APA format. Same as regular version, but triple-spaces the bibliography.
<b>SIAM</b>	(Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics). The format required by SIAM journals.
<b>IPL</b>	(Information Processing Letters). The format required by IPL.
<b>AnnotatedStdNumeric</b>	Same as StdNumeric, but includes annotations (i.e. the contents of the Annote field) in the bibliography.
<b>AnnotatedStdAlphabetic</b>	Same as StdAlphabetic, but includes annotations.

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## Bibliography Database Keywords

These keywords are used in defining bibliography database entries. All take a delimited string or an abbreviation code as an value.

---

<i>keyword</i>	<i>meaning</i>
<b>Address</b>	The address of the publisher or printer or organization.
<b>Author</b>	The name(s) of the author or authors, in the format that they should be printed.
<b>Annote</b>	Any annotation text. Not actually printed in most bibliography formats.
<b>Booktitle</b>	The title of a book or proceedings of which this reference is a chapter or paper or article. Do not italicize or underline.
<b>Chapter</b>	If a reference is being made to part of a book and not the entire book, you can specify either chapter or pages.
<b>Editor</b>	The name of the editor. If more than one, use <b>Editors</b> .
<b>Editors</b>	The name of the editors. If only one, use <b>Editor</b> .
<b>FullAuthor</b>	The full name of the author or authors, written out without commas, as "John Q. Citizen."
<b>HowPublished</b>	For unusual manuscripts, how it came into your possession. ("personal note", etc.)
<b>Institution</b>	The organization or institution backing or publishing a technical report or a proceedings.
<b>Journal</b>	The title of the journal. Do not italicize or underline.
<b>Key</b>	The sort key. This field is used for alphabetization.
<b>Month</b>	January, February, etc.
<b>Note</b>	Any comment. Differs from <b>Annote</b> in that <b>Note</b> will always be printed, but <b>Annote</b> will be printed only in those bibliography types that specify annotation.
<b>Number</b>	Issue number of a journal or series number in a book series or serial number of a technical report.
<b>Organization</b>	The name of the organization holding a conference that published a proceedings.
<b>Pages</b>	The page numbers within a journal, proceedings, or book that contain the material actually cited.
<b>Publisher</b>	The name of the publishing company.
<b>School</b>	For theses, the name of the school granting the degree.
<b>Series</b>	When books are published in a series, the series has a name.
<b>Title</b>	The title of the book, article, thesis, or other document that is being cited. Do not italicize or underline.
<b>Type</b>	Some technical reports are called by other names. If this is not a "Technical report" then put its true name in the <b>Type</b> field.
<b>Volume</b>	The volume number of a journal or a series book. Do not italicize or boldface.
<b>Year</b>	The year of publication; 4 digits: 1979.

environments like Enumerate and Description.

**O** Requests that text be printed with an overbar. (Not available in most device types.)

**P** Requests **bold italic** printing.

### ProgramExample

For examples of computer programs. Uses an appropriate font; breaks lines as in manuscript.

**Quotation** Insets quotation as running text with wider margins and space above and below.

**R** Requests ordinary roman type style. Intended for use inside @i or @b or @g where a few ordinary characters are needed.

**Subheading** Places its body as a subordinate heading. Breaks lines as in manuscript.

**T** Requests "typewriter" font. Available only on the XGP.

**Text** Provides plain running text environment. All formatting is normally inside environment Text unless specified otherwise, but you might want, for example, to put text inside a figure.

**U** Requests **underlined** printing. All nonblank characters will be underlined. You should normally use @i instead of @u.

**UN** Like @u, but underlines only letters and digits.

**UX** Like @u, but underlines all characters, including spaces.

**Verbatim** Like Format, but uses a fixed-width font. Breaks lines as in manuscript. Sets off body with spacing. Does not adjust margins.

**Verse** Breaks lines as in manuscript but does not truncate long lines. Sets off body with spacing and wider margins.

**W** Treats its body as a "word," that is, as a sequence that cannot be broken across a line.

**Z** Access to special characters; these are in general available only on the XGP.

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## Manuscript File Preparation

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Scribe processes Manuscript files (type MSS) into document files (type depends on the printing device used.) MSS files are created with any text editor. Commands are prefixed with an "@" sign. Upper and lower case may be used interchangeably in all commands. In this reference we capitalize the first letter of each word in a command, but you may capitalize however you like.

The "@" signs of commands do not have to be in any particular column, though in this reference we put them in the first printing position. You may put multiple commands on a line.

---

## Environments for Sectioned Document Types

These environments are available in all sectioned document types; this includes Report, Thesis, Article, Manual, and so on.

---

<i>Environment</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>TitlePage</b>	The environment in which a title page is formatted. A title page environment occupies an entire page.
<b>TitleBox</b>	CMU title pages have a "box" in which summary data are placed. @begin(TitleBox) and @end(TitleBox) must delimit the text to be placed in the title box.
<b>ResearchCredit</b>	CMU title pages have a research funding credit at the bottom. All text placed in a ResearchCredit environment is put into the appropriate spot at the bottom of the page.
<b>CopyrightNotice</b>	Any title page, CMU or otherwise, may have a copyright notice. Text placed inside the CopyrightNotice environment is marked as a copyright notice and placed in an appropriate place on the page.
<b>Figure</b>	A floating figure. If it contains a @Caption command, it will be assigned a number and listed in the List of Figures.
<b>Table</b>	A floating table. If it contains a @Caption command, it will be assigned a number and listed in the List of Tables.
<b>FullPageFigure</b>	A full-page floating figure. It will be printed at the close of the page on which the @Begin(FullPageFigure) appears. If it contains a @Caption command, it will be assigned a number and listed in the List of Figures.
<b>FullPageTable</b>	A full-page floating table.

<b>Manual</b>	Key Title Year	Address Author Edition Note Organization
<b>Misc</b>	Key	Author HowPublished Note Title
<b>PhDThesis</b>	Author Key School Title Year	Month Note
<b>Proceedings</b>	Editor* Key Organization* Publisher Title	Address Note
<b>TechReport</b>	Author Institution Key Title Year	Month Number Note Type
<b>Unpublished</b>	Author Key Title	Note Year

## Bibliography Entry Types

These entry types are available, with the optional and required fields as shown. If two-fields are flagged with the same superscript, then one or the other of them can be used, but not both.

Type	Required Fields	Optional Fields
<b>Article</b>	Author Journal Key Title Year	Month Note Number Pages Volume
<b>Book</b>	Author Key Publisher Title Year	Address Note Series Volume
<b>Booklet</b>	Key Title	Address Author HowPublished Note Year
<b>InBook</b>	Author Key Publisher Title Year	Address Chapter Note Pages Series Volume
<b>InCollection</b>	Author Booktitle Key Publisher Title Year	Address Chapter Editor* Editors* Note Pages Series Volume
<b>InProceedings</b>	Author Booktitle Key Organization* Publisher* Title Year	Address Editor** Editors** Month Note Pages
<b>MastersThesis</b>	Author Key School Title Year	Month Note

## Template Codes

These codes are used in the counting templates used in various counter definitions and style parameters. All characters not prefixed with an @ sign are literal.

Code	Meaning
@@	Generate an @ sign in the counter string.
@1	Arabic cardinals: 1, 2, 3, ...
@'	Arabic ordinals: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, ...
@i	Lowercase Roman: i, ii, iii, ...
@I	Uppercase Roman: I, II, III, ...
@a	Lowercase alphabetic: a, b, c, ..., z, aa, ab, ...
@A	Uppercase alphabetic: A, B, C, ..., Z, AA, AB, ...
@o	Lowercase English cardinals: one, two, three, ...
@O	Uppercase English cardinals: One, Two, Three, ...
@f	Lowercase English ordinals: first, second, third, ...
@F	Uppercase English ordinals: First, Second, Third, ...
@*	Sequence of asterisks: *, **, ***, ...
@#	Value of parent counter
@:x	(x any character) print x if and only if there exists a parent counter with a non-null value.
@;x	(x any character) print x if and only if there does not exist a parent counter with a non-null value.

## Sectioning Commands

These commands are used in document types Article, Report, Manual, Thesis, and their variations, for the purpose of recording sections and their titles. Usage syntax is uniform:

@Chapter(Title For This Chapter)  
@Section(Title for this section)

Level	Usual		
	Numbering	Article	Report, Manual, Thesis
1		@PrefaceSection	@PrefaceSection
1	1.	@Section	@Chapter
2	1.1	@Subsection	@Section
3	1.1.1	@Paragraph	@Subsection
4	1.1.1.1		@Paragraph
1		@UnNumbered	@UnNumbered
1	A.	@Appendix	@Appendix
2	A.1	@AppendixSection	@AppendixSection

@PrefaceSection does not show up in the table of contents.

---

## Mathematical Environments

These environments are available in all document types; they are used for bookkeeping and cross reference of mathematical theorems, equations, proofs, etc.

All of these environments provide automatic counting and labelling. For example, the manuscript file sequence

```
@Begin(Theorem)
```

```
All odd numbers are prime.
```

```
@End(Theorem)
```

produces

**Theorem 3.1:** All odd numbers are prime.

Theorems, Lemmas, Propositions, and Definitions are normally numbered on the same counter, i.e. there will never be both a Theorem 3.1 and a Lemma 3.1. Equations are numbered separately.

---

<i>Name</i>	<i>Result</i>
<b>Equation</b>	Used for formatting numbered and unnumbered equations. Breaks document lines in the same way as manuscript lines. All lines in which a @Tag command appears will be given an equation number in the right margin.
<b>Theorem</b>	Used for formatting theorems. The contents of each separate Theorem environment will be given a label with the correct theorem number and the word Theorem in an appropriate font.
<b>Lemma</b>	Similar to Theorem, but the assigned label says "Lemma" rather than "Theorem".
<b>Proposition</b>	Similar to Theorem, but the assigned label says "Proposition" rather than "Theorem".
<b>Definition</b>	Similar to Theorem, but the assigned label says "Definition" rather than "Theorem".
<b>Proof</b>	Proofs do not have numbers. The word "Proof" is placed at the beginning in an appropriate font.

<b>LeftMargin</b>	Horizontal distance of the global left margin from the physical left margin of the page. (Beginning only)
<b>Linewidth</b>	Horizontal distance from the global left margin to the end of the line. (Beginning only)
<b>Notes</b>	Keyword { <b>footnote</b> , <b>endnote</b> , <b>inline</b> } specifying where to place footnotes. (Beginning only)
<b>PageNumber</b>	A counter template specifying the style of page numbering.
<b>PaperLength</b>	Vertical distance specifying physical paper dimension. Only meaningful for printing devices in which different lengths of paper can be used. (Beginning only)
<b>PaperWidth</b>	Horizontal distance specifying physical paper dimension. Only meaningful for printing devices in which different widths of paper can be used.
<b>References</b>	Name of entry in the bibliography data base specifying which reference style and citation style to use. For example, @Style(References=CACM).
<b>RightMargin</b>	Horizontal distance between the end of the text line and the global right margin. (Beginning only)
<b>ScriptPush</b>	Boolean value. Determines whether ( <b>Yes</b> ) or not ( <b>No</b> ) to add extra vertical spacing for subscripts and superscripts. Normally <b>Yes</b> for LPT, Diablo; normally <b>No</b> for XCP and photocomposer.
<b>SingleSided</b>	No value. Turns off DoubleSided.
<b>Spacing</b>	Vertical distance from base of one line of text to base of the next. (Beginning only)
<b>Spread</b>	Vertical distance added to Spacing to specify the vertical spacing between paragraphs. (Beginning only)
<b>StringMax</b>	Maximum number of characters that can appear in a delimited string. Default is about 2000 characters.
<b>Time</b>	A template specifying the format in which @Value(Time) will be printed. Similar to <b>Date</b> above; you must specify the time 4:30 p.m.: @Style<Time="1630hrs">
<b>TimeStamp</b>	Like <b>Time</b> , but it specifies the format in which @Value(TimeStamp) is printed.
<b>TopMargin</b>	Vertical distance from top of paper to the first text line on the page. (Beginning only)
<b>TypeWheel</b>	Name of a type wheel {Elite 12, pica 10,...}specifies name of Diablo type wheel (same as Font for the Diablo). (Beginning only)
<b>UnderscoreCharacter</b>	Defines the character to be used for "underlining" on this device. (Beginning only)



---

## @Style Command and Keywords

The @Style command specifies keyword-value pairs that control the appearance of the document. Style keywords that affect the overall document definition are restricted to the beginning of the file (that is, prior to any output text). Other Style keywords can appear anywhere in the manuscript and take effect when they are processed. The @Style command has the following form:

```
@style(keyword, value1, keyword2, value2,...)
```

Some style keywords expect numeric values, e.g. **1.3 inches**. Others expect keyword values, e.g. **yes** or **no**. Others expect delimited string values, e.g. **"8 March 1952"**. Do not use delimiters on keywords or numeric values; e.g. don't put quotes around "yes".

---

Keyword	Value
<b>BibSelect</b>	Keyword { <b>Cited</b> or <b>Complete</b> } specifies if the document's bibliography is to contain all references from the .BIB file or just those that were cited with @Cite.
<b>BindingMargin</b>	Horizontal distance for binding doublesided documents. Its value should be the amount of paper that is expected to be covered by the staple or binding.
<b>BottomMargin</b>	Vertical distance between last line of text and bottom of page. (Beginning only)
<b>Date</b>	A template that specifies the style for printing dates. This template must be some representation of the date Saturday, March 8, 1952. Month names may be in English, Spanish, French, or German; numbers may be ordinal, cardinal, roman, or English. For example: @Style(Date="8 March 1952") @Style(Date="08/03/52") @Style(date="8 de marzo de 1952"). @Style(Date="Eighth of March, Fifty-two")
<b>DoubleSided</b>	Boolean value. <b>Yes</b> allows the insertion of extra blank pages to force major headings onto odd pages if this effect is specified in the document type.
<b>Endnotes</b>	Boolean value. <b>Yes</b> means to place footnotes generated by @Foot at the end of the document. (Beginning only)
<b>FileDate</b>	A date template that specifies the style for printing file dates. See @Value(FileDate) and also <b>Date</b> , above.
<b>Font</b>	Font name for XGP, Diablo, and photocomposer only. (Beginning only)
<b>FontSize</b>	Numeric body font size in points, photocomposer only. (Beginning only)
<b>Footnotes</b>	Counter Template for controlling style of footnote numbering. (Beginning only)
<b>Indent</b>	Horizontal distance indicating amount of indenting for each paragraph, relative to its left margin. (Beginning only)
<b>Indentation</b>	Same as Indent.
<b>Justification</b>	Boolean value. <b>Yes</b> means permit those environments that normally justify their right margins to do so. <b>No</b> means never justify a right margin. (Beginning only)

---

## Environments for Letters

These environments are used in document types Letter and Letterhead.

---

### Overall Manuscript File Layout

```
@Make(Letter)
5000 Forbes Ave.           this is the
Pittsburgh PA 15213      return address
@Value(Date)
@Begin(Address)
J. A. Recipient           the inside address
Recipient's Address      of the recipient
Washington DC 20001
@End(Address)
@Begin(Body)
@Greeting(Dear Mr. Recipient:) the greeting or salutation
Body of
the letter                text of the letter, with
goes here                 blank lines between paragraphs
@End(Body)
Sincerely,                leave three or four blank lines
                           after the closing
R. W. Sender
@Postscript(P.S. message) this is optional
@Notations(RWS/xgp)      this is optional
```

The @Postscript and @Notation environments are optional. The return address and date are omitted in @Make(Letterhead).

---

## Greek Characters

Ascii/Greek correspondence for use in @G environment.

---

ASCII	GREEK	Ascii	Greek	Name
A	Α	a	α	Alpha
B	Β	b	β	Beta
G	Γ	g	γ	Gamma
D	Δ	d	δ	Delta
E	Ε	e	ε	Epsilon
Z	Ζ	z	ζ	Zeta
H	Η	h	η	Eta
Q	Θ	q	θ	Theta
I	Ι	i	ι	Iota
K	Κ	k	κ	Kappa
L	Λ	l	λ	Lambda
M	Μ	m	μ	Mu
N	Ν	n	ν	Nu
X	Ξ	x	ξ	Xi
O	Ο	o	ο	Omicron
P	Π	p	π	Pi
R	Ρ	r	ρ	Rho
S	Σ	s	σ	Sigma
T	Τ	t	τ	Tau
U	Υ	u	υ	Upsilon
F	Φ	f	φ	Phi
C	Χ	c	χ	Chi
Y	Ψ	y	ψ	Psi
W	Ω	w	ω	Omega

## Alphabetic List of Commands

These commands work for all devices and document types. (See also the list of environments.)

In the following list, **boldface** is used to indicate keywords or command names that you must type exactly as they are listed here. *Italics* are used to indicate text, names, or keywords where you are free to use any value that you want. **Bold italics** are used to indicate that your choice must be a name from a restricted set of names that are permitted in that context. {Braces} around something mean that it is optional.

Command	Result
<b>@Begin</b> ( <i>Environment</i> , <i>attribute-value-list</i> )	Marks the beginning, of a formatting environment of the specified kind. A list of environments is elsewhere on this card, see also @End.
<b>@Bibliography</b>	Insert the bibliography at this point in the document. If this command is missing, Scribe will put the bibliography at the end.
<b>@BlankPage</b> ( <i>n</i> )	Inserts <i>n</i> pages into the document. The default value for <i>n</i> is 1. See also @NewPage.
<b>@BlankSpace</b> ( <i>vertical distance</i> )	Inserts blank space for a figure. The vertical distance parameter can be something like 3 inches or 16cm or 20 lines.
<b>@Caption</b> ( <i>text of caption</i> )	Specifies the caption for a figure or a table. Any @Tag commands must come after the caption.
<b>@Case</b> ( <i>Selector</i> , <i>Key</i> <sub>1</sub> ," <i>Text</i> <sub>1</sub> ", <i>Key</i> <sub>2</sub> ," <i>Text</i> <sub>2</sub> ",...)	(Advanced command). Includes <i>Text</i> <sub>1</sub> in the document if <i>Selector</i> is equal to <i>Key</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Text</i> <sub>2</sub> if <i>Selector</i> equals <i>Key</i> <sub>2</sub> , etc. Special key values of Null and Else are permitted. Only one Text string is ever included in a document from a given @Case.
<b>@Cite</b> ( <i>Keyword</i> )	Generates bibliographic citation to the reference entry identified by <i>keyword</i> , places that citation in the document in place of the @Cite command, and causes that bibliography entry to be included in the document's bibliography.
<b>@CiteMark</b> ( <i>Keyword</i> )	Causes the bibliography entry identified by <i>Keyword</i> to be included in this document's bibliography. No actual citation is placed in the text.
<b>@Comment</b> ( <i>text of comment</i> )	Marks text that is not to be processed for the output document. Delimiter nesting does not work inside @Comment; the text may not contain the closing delimiter.
<b>@Counter</b> ( <i>Name</i> , <i>list of attributes and values</i> )	(Advanced command). Defines <i>Name</i> to be a Scribe counter.
<b>@Define</b> ( <i>Name</i> {= <i>name</i> }, <i>list of attributes and values</i> )	(Advanced command). Defines <i>Name</i> to be a Scribe environment, with the specified attributes and values. If the " <b>=Name</b> " optional field is present, then the new name is the same as the old one except for the changes specified by the attribute and value list.

## @Value and Predefined strings

The @Value command retrieves the current contents of strings. You may define them yourself with @String; Scribe predefines some for you. The form of @Value is:

@Value(*stringname*)

Name	Result
<b>Date</b>	Day, month, and year of the current date, for example, 11 August 1979. The format is controlled by @Style(Date).
<b>Day</b>	Day of the month, for example, 11.
<b>DeviceName</b>	The name of the output device for this run, for example, GSI CAT-8 Photocomposer.
<b>FileDate</b>	The date and time when the manuscript file was created, for example, 11 August 1979 at 01:04. The format is controlled by @Style(FileDate).
<b>Manuscript</b>	The name of the manuscript (root) file being processed, for example, SSIREF.MSS.
<b>Month</b>	The name of the current month, for example, August.
<b>Page</b>	The current page number in the document, for example, 22.
<b>RootFileDate</b>	If multiple files are in use (via @Include), RootFileDate is the date and time of last update of the root file, for example, 11 August 1979 at 01:04. The format is controlled by @Style(FileDate).
<b>ScribeVersion</b>	The version of Scribe currently processing the file, for example, 2A(405).
<b>SectionNumber</b>	The section number from the last sectioning command (null in an unnumbered document).
<b>SectionTitle</b>	The section title specified by the last sectioning command (null in an unsectioned document).
<b>Site</b>	The site name, for example, CMU.
<b>SourceFile</b>	The name and line number in the manuscript (included) file currently being processed, for example, SSIREF.MSS, 05200/17.
<b>Time</b>	The time when the current Scribe run began, for example, 01:15. The format is controlled by @Style(Time).
<b>Timestamp</b>	The date and time when the current Scribe run began, for example, 11AUG79 01:15. The format is controlled by @Style(TimeStamp).
<b>Weekday</b>	The name of the current day of the week, for example, Saturday.
<b>Year</b>	The current year, for example, 1979.

---

## Punctuation-Character Commands

Most of the punctuation characters are defined as Scribe commands. With the exception of @+ and @-, which are synonyms for @Plus and @Minus, none of these punctuation-character commands takes an argument.

---

Char	Result
@@	The command character followed by itself produces a single "@" character in the document.
@	The command character followed by a space requests a literal space. That is, it treats the space as a character (part of a word) rather than as a word separator.
@!	Sets the return marker to the current horizontal position.
@\$	Sets the left margin for the current environment to the current horizontal position.
@*	Forces Scribe to start a new line without justifying the old one.
@+(text)	Prints the text as a superscript at the current cursor position.
@-(text)	Prints the text as a subscript at the current cursor position.
@.	Generates a period that does not ever serve as the end of a sentence. For ending abbreviations.
@:	Forces a sentence break, even if the previous punctuation character was not a period or exclamation point or question mark.
@/	Moves the cursor to the return marker position.
@=	Marks the left end of text to be centered, see also @\ . Don't use in a filled environment.
@>	Marks the left end of text to be flushed right, see also @\ . Don't use in a filled environment.
@\	Tab command. Moves the cursor to the next tab stop or marks the end of text being centered or flushed right.
@	Specifies a position within a word where a line break is permitted.
@	Sets a tab stop at the current cursor position.
@&	Replication. Repeats the characters between & and the next command until the next tab setting.
@)	Like @&, but the replicated patterns are synchronized in fixed columns from one line to the next.
@;	No-operation. Scribe completely ignores @; in the input file.
@~	Causes Scribe to ignore everything in the manuscript file between it and the next printing character. Used for putting non-significant line breaks in environments where end-of-line normally matters.

### @Device(DeviceName)

Specifies the printing device for the output. A list of device names is elsewhere on this card.

### @End(Environment)

Marks the end of the formatting environment named *environment* that was started with @Begin.

### @Equate(Newname=Oldname,Newname=Oldname,...)

Specifies synonyms (Newname) for existing Scribe command or environment names *oldname*.

### @Foot(Text of footnote)

Places the text of the footnote and numbers it, and inserts an appropriate footnote number in the text.

### @Form(Name="Definition string")

Defines a macro with any number of parameters.

### @Hinge

Marks those positions in a Grouped attribute at which Scribe may start a new page.

### @Hsp(horizontal distance)

Causes a blank space of the requested width to be placed in the document file at that point.

### @Include(name of a file)

Includes the contents of another file in your manuscript at this point.

### @Index(Text to be indexed)

Makes an entry in the index. If the command appears in a document that does not have an index (e.g. Letterhead), then the @Index entry is ignored.

### @IndexEntry(Key="sort key",Entry="Text of entry", {Numbered"number"})

Makes an entry in the index that will be alphabetized under "sort key", but which will have entry text "text of entry". If the optional Numbered parameter is present, then "number" will be used as the page reference number. This command is intended primarily for use in automatically-generated index entries.

### @Itag(Codeword)

Identical to @Tag(Codeword), save that it does not ever print the tag in the document.

### @Label(codeword)

Defines *codeword* as a cross-reference label representing the current place in the document. See @Ref and @PageRef.

### @Make(Document type)

Specifies the document type definition to use. A list of document types appears elsewhere on this card.

### @Message(Text of message)

Prints the message text on the terminal, including any control characters that may be in that text.

### @Modify(Name,list of attributes and values)

Redefines or adds attributes to the environment or counter **Name** for the duration of the current environment. If not in any explicit environment, then the changes last until the end of the current Scribe run.

### @NewPage

Break the current line, then start at the top of a new page. If already at the top of a fresh page, then do nothing.

**@NewPage(*n*)**

Leaves *n* blank pages and starts at the top of a new page.

@NewPage is immediate. It does not fill the previous page.

(See also @BlankPage.)

**@Ovp(*text*)**

Outputs *text* to be overprinted and positions the formatting cursor at the beginning of the text.

**@PageFooting(Left = "*text*", Center = "*text*", Right = "*text*", {Immediate,}**

{*Even*}, Line = "*Text line*")

Specifies a footing to be put at the bottom of each page. Immediate specifies that the footing take effect on the current page. Odd or Even specifies the footing for odd- and even-numbered pages in a doublesided document. Line contains second (and subsequent) lines of a multiline footing.

**@PageHeading(Left = "*text*", Center = "*text*", Right = "*text*", {Immediate,}**

{*Even*}, Line = "*Text line*")

Specifies a heading to be put at the bottom of each page. PageHeading permits optional keywords Immediate, Odd/Even, and Line. See PageFooting.

**@PageRef(*Codeword*)**

Puts into the text the page number on which *Codeword* was defined (by @Label(*Codeword*) or @Tag(*Codeword*)).

**@Part(*Partname*, Root = "*Root-file-spec*")**

Indicates that a manuscript file is part of a multipart document. This must be the first command in each subfile.

**@Picture(*Size*, File = "*filespec*")**

(CMU only) Used inside **Figure**, **FullPageFigure**, and **Equation** to put a digitized picture into the document.

**@Ref(*Codeword*)**

Retrieves the value of the cross-reference marker *codeword* and places it in the document at that point. To define a cross-reference code word, see @Label and @Tag. See also @PageRef.

**@Send(*Portion* = "*string*")**

(Advanced command). Sends the text of "*string*" to the generated portion named by the *Portion* parameter (e.g. "Contents" or "Outline"). A carriage return is always appended to the end.

**@Set(*Counter* = *value*)**

Sets the specified counter to the *value* or changes the counter by the designated value if *value* is signed: @Set(**Page = +5**) adds 5 to the page counter, but @Set(**Page = 7**) sets it to 7.

**@SpecialFont(*n* = "*File spec*")**

Declares the *n*'th special font. Meaningful only with @Device(xgp).

**@String(*Codeword* = "*value*")**

Defines *Codeword* as a text string with the contents equal to the delimited string "*value*". See @Value.

**@Style(*Parameter* = *value*)**

Sets the style parameter named *Parameter* equal to *value*. Style parameter names are listed elsewhere on this card.

**@TabClear()**

Clears all tab stops.

**@TabDivide(*n*)**

Sets tabs to divide the text body into *n* columns.

**@Tabset(*stop<sub>1</sub>*, *stop<sub>2</sub>*, *stop<sub>3</sub>*, ...)**

Sets a series of tabs at the horizontal positions indicated. Distances are computed with respect to the current prevailing left margin. Existing tabs are not erased. When the stop value is signed (for example, +1inch), the new stop is set relative to the preceding stop in the list.

**@Tag(*Codeword*)**

Defines *Codeword* as a cross-reference label representing the position and number of an equation, theorem, figure, or table. For use with @Ref; see also @Itag.

**@TextForm(*Name* = "*Definition string*")**

Defines a one-argument text form. The *Definition string* must include the following to define the argument position: @Parm(*Text*).

**@Title(*Counter-name*)**

Inserts into the text the title currently associated with *Counter-name*, which should be a name like Chapter or Section or Appendix.

**@Use(*Component* = "*filespec*")**

Tells Scribe to look in "*filespec*" for the desired component. Component names are Database, Bibliography, and Auxfile. The "*filespec*" parameter for Database is actually a directory specification and not a file specification.

**@Value(*name*)**

Inserts the value currently associated with the string *name*. Names are defined with the @String command; some strings are predefined by Scribe. These predefined strings appear elsewhere on this card.

Scribe fonts

BoldPS	RobotTypewriter
ComputerModern10	Press
ComputerModern11	Press
ComputerModern12	Press
ComputerModern14	Press
Courier12	RobotTypewriter
Elite	RobotTypewriter
Elite12	RobotTypewriter
Elite12	LPT
French	RobotTypeWriter
GGfont	regis
Helvetica10	Press
Helvetica9	Press
Helvetica11	Press
Helvetica12	Press
Helvetica8	Press
Helvetica10	X9700
Helvetica10A	X9700
Helvetica10B	X9700
Helvetica11	X9700
Helvetica11A	X9700
Helvetica11B	X9700
Helvetica	Omnitech
Letterhead	X9700
Melior	Omnitech
Memo	X9700
NewTimesRoman10	Press
NewTimesRoman11	Press
NewTimesRoman12	Press
NewTimesRoman14	Press
Pica	RobotTypewriter
Pica10	RobotTypewriter
Poster	Press
Poster	X9700
Slides	Press
Svensk	RobotTypewriter
Times	Omnitech
TimesRoman10	Press
TimesRoman11	Press
TimesRoman12	Press
TimesRoman14	Press
TimesRoman10	X9700
TimesRoman10A	X9700
TimesRoman10B	X9700
TimesRoman11	X9700
TimesRoman11A	X9700
TimesRoman11B	X9700
Titan10	RobotTypewriter
Univers10	X9700
Univers10A	X9700

Univers10B	X9700
Univers11	X9700
Univers11A	X9700
Univers11B	X9700