
HistCite Help

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1. Introduction

Welcome to HistCite.

This chapter will give you some basic information you need before you start using HistCite.

- [What is HistCite?](#)(See 1.1)
- [What can I do with HistCite?](#)(See 1.2)
- [System Requirements](#)(See 1.3)
- [Web of Science](#)(See 1.4)

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1.1 What is HistCite?

HistCite[®] is a flexible software solution to aid researchers in visualizing the results of literature searches in the Web of Science. It is easy, fast, and provides perspectives and information not available from [Web of Science](#)(See 1.4).

HistCite creates clear and informative data tables and graphs in an HTML format readable in a web browser. [Go here to see examples of HistCite HTML output.](#)

HistCite is a software implementation of *algorithmic historiography*, and is developed by [Dr Eugene Garfield](#), founder of the Institute for Scientific Information and the inventor of historiographic citation analysis. [Go here for a bibliography of papers on algorithmic historiography.](#)

1.2 What can I do with HistCite?

Identify the key literature in a research field

- identify papers important to the development of the topic
- pinpoint important papers "missed" by a keyword search
- identify the most prolific and most cited authors and journals in a field
- identify other keywords that can be used to expand the collection

Reconstruct the history and development of a research field

- create **historiographs** showing the key papers and time line of a research field.
- creating **historiographs** for individual authors

- find highly cited articles
- discover important co-author relationships
- locate earlier publications and documents important to the development of an author's work
- develop a time line of an authors' publications

Analyze publication productivity and citation rates within a collection of research papers

Compare characteristics such as:

- countries and institutions that authors publish from
- most prolific and most cited authors within groups
- citation statistics for groups and subgroups (mean and median citation rates of papers, number of authors per paper, etc.)
- compute author *h*-Index, both including and excluding self-citations.

1.3 System Requirements

HistCite runs on **Windows-based PC's** only.

HistCite itself requires a small amount of disk space and memory. The amount of disk space and memory required is dependent on the size of the collections you plan to analyze.

For example, a Web of Science file with 2,500 records takes about 10 MBytes of disk space.

When open in HistCite, it uses 80 MBytes of RAM.

HistCite **requires** Internet Explorer version 8, 7 or 6. It has been fully tested with these browsers. It will work with other browsers (Firefox, Opera) but has not been fully tested.

1.4 Web of Science

In order to use HistCite effectively, you will need **access to Web of Science**.

Web of Science is a database published by Thomson Reuters as part of their Web of Knowledge series of products. HistCite performs its analyses on the results of searches of Web of Science which are exported to text files.

Check with your library to ensure that you have access to Web of Science.

Full details are available at <http://www.isiwebofknowledge.com/>

2. Getting Started

This chapter will lead you through the basic steps required to get you started using HistCite. If you follow along using the Sample Data File provided, you will learn many of the essential features of the software.

- [Downloading Data from Web of Science](#)(See 2.1)

- [Sample Data File](#)(See 2.2)
- [Importing data into HistCite](#)(See 2.3)
- [List of All Records](#)(See 2.4)
- [Navigation](#)(See 2.5)
- [Historiographs](#)(See 2.6)
- [Displaying and Sharing HistCite Analyses](#)(See 2.7)

Later chapters will provide detailed descriptions of all the functions and features available.

2.1 Downloading Data from Web of Science

HistCite does its analyses on text files of search results downloaded from Web of Science, the database published by Thomson Reuters.

Follow these steps to download a file you want to analyse.

1. Carry out a search on Web of Science:

This Help file is not the place to give a full tutorial on WoS searching. Check with your librarian or on the Thomson Reuters web site for more information on Web of Science searches. Here are the minimal steps you will require.

1. Log in to [Web of Knowledge](#) with your personal or institutional user name and password (if required).
2. Navigate to Web of Science "Search" page.
3. Enter your search terms, define your search fields and click "Search".
4. The system will carry out the search and display the Search Results. Refine your search as necessary.

2. Download results to a text file

1. Once you have a set of search results that you want, you can export them to a text file. Scroll to the bottom of the page to the section marked "Output Records".
2. In "Step 1:", select the radio button next to "Records [] to []" .
Remember that WoS allows only 500 records to be exported at a time, so if you want to analyse more than 500 records you will need to do them in batches, e.g. 1 - 500, 501 - 1000, etc.
3. In "Step 2:", select the radio button for "Full Record" and the check box marked "plus Cited References".
4. In "Step 3:", Choose " - as Plain Text" from the "Save To..." pull-down menu, and click "Save".
5. The system will prepare a text file and eventually show a page with a "Save" button. Save the file with an appropriate name in a location where you can find it later.

The records saved this way will be complete records including abstracts and e-mails. If you do not need such complete records you can export data from a Web of Science "Marked List", which gives you greater control of the export content. See below for details.

Export Data from a Marked List

1. Carry out steps 1 - 4 from section 1 above.
2. Add individual records to a Marked list by checking the box or boxes next to a record or multiple records and clicking on "Add to Marked List".

OR

Scroll to the bottom of the page to the section marked "Output Records". In "Step 1:", select the radio button next to "Records [] to []". Enter the record numbers you need. (Don't forget the 500 record limit on exports). In Step 3 click on "Add to Marked List".

3. Once you have added all the records you want to the Marked List in Web of Science, you are ready to export the Marked List to a text file. Click on the "Marked List" button at the top of the page in WoS.

4. In "Step 1" select the following fields for export:

- Author
- Title
- Source
- Language
- Document Type
- Addresses
- Cited References
- Cited Reference Count
- Times Cited

You may also export the Abstract and E-mail address fields, though this will slow down the export. These fields are stored by HistCite but not used in its analyses.

5. In "Step 2" Select the "Field Tagged" option beside the "Save to File" button then click on the "Save to File" button.

6. The system will prepare a text file and eventually show a page with a "Save" button. Save the file with an appropriate name in a location where you can find it later.

Next Step: [Sample Data File](#)(See 2.2)

2.2 Sample Data File

In order to get you started quickly and easily with HistCite, we provide a 500 record file exported from Web of Science that will allow you to practice using the various functions of HistCite.

All the following steps in the "Getting Started" section of this Help system refer to the sample file we have provided, called "HistCiteSample.txt". This file was created by searching for the phrase "Citation analysis" in Web of Science. **Instructions and descriptions specific to the use of the sample file are shown in red.**

Once a text file has been opened by HistCite and saved, it is changed to a HistCite file with extension **.hci**.

Next Step: [Importing data into HistCite](#)(See 2.3)

2.3 Importing data into HistCite

There are three principal ways of starting a HistCite analysis

Start Application

1. Start the HistCite application by double clicking on the HistCite icon on your desktop or select HistCite from the "Start > All Programs" menu.
2. HistCite starts up, first by opening a (black) command window, then by interfacing with Internet Explorer. Internet Explorer provides the user interface through which the user interacts with the HistCite program. HistCite opens to an "empty" page.
3. From the "File" menu, click on "Add File...", then click the Browse button and locate a Web of Science export file (with .txt extension) or a HistCite file (with .hci) extension) in the open file dialog. Once you have located the correct file, click "Open" then "Add File"

Drag and Drop

1. From Windows Explorer, locate the text file or files that you want to analyze.
2. Drag and drop the files on to the HistCite application file icon, HistCite.exe. This is located where the installer placed it (usually C:\Program Files\HistCite). Alternatively drop the files onto the shortcut on the Windows Desktop. It is possible to select multiple files and drag and drop them on to the icon simultaneously.

Drag and drop the file called "HistCiteSample.txt" onto the HistCite icon.

Please note that HistCite only imports unique WoS records for analysis. For a detailed report of your import, from the "Tools" menu click on "Logs..."

Open a HistCite Data File

1. Double-click on a previously saved HistCite file (extension **.hci**).
Once you have activated the analysis you will first see a screen showing the analytical activities which HistCite is carrying out. Analysis will take from a few seconds to several minutes, depending on the size of your file(s), the speed of your computer, and the amount of free memory.

Note: Do not close the black command window while you are using HistCite. If you do, HistCite will cease to function though you will still see data in the browser window.

Next Step: [List of All Records](#)(See 2.4)

2.4 List of All Records

When HistCite first opens, it shows the main page where all the records in your collection are listed.

On first starting HistCite, the All Records list is overlaid with the "HistCite Tip of the Day" window, where useful tips and hints are displayed.

Close the "Tips" window to view the List of All Records.

The screenshot shows the HistCite application window. At the top, the window title is 'HistCite - HistCiteSample.txt - Windows Internet Explorer'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Analyses', 'View', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The main area displays 'Untitled Collection' with 'Grand Totals: LCS 1375, GCS 10703, CR 20491' and 'Collection span: 1970 - 2008'. Below this is a 'List of All Records' section with a summary: 'Records: 500, Authors: 756, Journals: 202, Cited References: 14088, Words: 1215'. A navigation bar shows '< << < > >> >|'. The main table has columns: '#', 'Date / Author / Journal', 'LCS', 'GCS', 'LCR', and 'CR'. Records are grouped by year: 1970, 1972, and 1974.

#	Date / Author / Journal	LCS	GCS	LCR	CR
1970					
1	1 STEWART JL LITERATURE OF POLITICS - CITATION ANALYSIS INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY REVIEW. 1970; 2 (3): 329-353	1	12	0	5
1972					
2	2 GARFIELD E CITATION ANALYSIS AS A TOOL IN JOURNAL EVALUATION - JOURNALS CAN BE RANKED BY FREQUENCY AND IMPACT OF CITATIONS FOR SCIENCE POLICY STUDIES SCIENCE. 1972; 178 (4060): 471-+	69	732	0	56
1974					
3	3 MCGERVEY JD CITATION ANALYSIS SCIENCE. 1974; 183 (4120): 28-&	1	9	0	1
4	4 GOUDSMIT SA CITATION ANALYSIS SCIENCE. 1974; 183 (4120): 28-28	4	28	0	3
5	5 COLE JR CITATION ANALYSIS	3	12	0	4

The main items to notice on the opening page areas follows:

Window Title Bar: Shows the currently open primary file.

Menu Bar: Contains all the controls and functions you will need when using HistCite.

Collection title and description: This is a title and description of the collection that you can add, using the File ->Properties... dialog, or click on the title to edit. The default is "Untitled Collection"

Collection Statistics: This shows the Grand Totals of local and global citation scores and the number of citations of all the papers in the collection. Below this is the date range of the papers in the collection.

Analyses Index(See 3.): The top line of the Analyses Index shows the parameters of the collection, and allows access to specific analyses. **The sample file has 500 records written by 756 unique authors, published in 202 journals, with 14,088 cited references, and 1,215 unique title words.**

The second line of the analyses index shows a series of links to specific analyses.

Click on any of the links in the Analyses Index to see the data analyzed by that parameter.

In the default view the Analyses index is shown. If it is not showing, go to Tools -> Analyses Index to switch it on.

Navigation controls: Immediately above and below the main table are the navigation controls which allow you to rapidly move through the collection. See the [Navigation](#)(See 2.5) section for more details.

The record table: When you first open a collection in HistCite the main table shows the records sorted by date order. The main table column headings are described below. Click on

any of the blue or purple table headings to sort the table by that data. The current sort parameter and all relevant sorted data is highlighted in purple. Clicking a second time on a purple heading will reverse the sort order.

#: Table row number. This varies dynamically and depends on the sort order.

Date/Author/Journal: This column contains the full record of each paper in the collection. Click on the Date or Author or Journal column heading to sort the records by these parameters. In Date sort order (the default) the table displays cross-headings for each year represented in the collection.

LCS: Local Citation Score: Number of citations to the paper from within the collection.

GCS: Global Citation Score: Number of citations to the paper from all sources, as reported in Web of Science when the data was downloaded.

LCR: Local Cited References: Number of records in the collection that are cited by the paper. This number is an indication of the relevance of the paper to the collection.

CR: Number of Cited References: Total number of cited references in the bibliography of the paper.

Records: Each record shows the data for a member of the collection in the standard Vancouver style. Each record is assigned a record number by HistCite.

Records contain several hot links which lead to filtered lists. Hot links in records will turn [blue and underlined](#) when hovered over. In addition, a small "tool tip" window will appear indicating the number of records in the filtered list and the TLCS and TGCS scores.

Click on...

LCR - to show a filtered list of papers in the collection that are cited by the record.

Record number - to open the detailed record of the paper, and to edit the record. (See [Editing individual records](#)(See 6.1)).

Author name - to show a filtered list of papers written by that author.

Words in article title - to show a filtered list of papers in the collection with that title word.

Journal title - to show a filtered list of papers published in that journal.

Publication year - to show a filtered list of papers published in that year.

LCS - to show a filtered list of papers in the collection that cite the record.

Next Step: [Navigation](#)(See 2.5)

2.5 Navigation

All record and analytical lists in HistCite have navigation controls and an optional page index.

Navigation Bar

By default the Navigation Bar is switched on.

|< << < > >> >|

The navigation bar controls operate as follows:

|< moves to start of current list

<< moves back 100 items

< moves back 10 items

> moves forward 10 items

>> moves forward 100 items

>| moves to end of current list

The number of items moved by the double arrow controls (<< and >>) can be altered by changing the Record List page size in the [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8) dialog.

Regular Page Index

By default the Page Index is switched off.

Page 3 of 8: [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

The regular page index shows all the pages of the current view of the collection. Click on a page number to move to that page.

Display of the page index can be switched on and off in the [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8) dialog.

Extended Page Index

By default the Extended Page Index is switched off.

Page 1 of 6: [1 (Accomazzi A) 2 (DAY JD) 3 (HUTCHISON ED)
4 (Morrisey LJ) 5 (Siddiqui MA) 6 (Zinkhan GM)]

The extended page index, in addition to the page number shows the first item on the page according to the current sort. The example above shows the extended page index of the author list sorted by author name.

Display of the extended page index can be switched on and off in the [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8) dialog.

Next step: [Historiographs](#)(See 2.6)

2.6 Historiographs

One of the key features of HistCite is the ability to create historiographs -- graphs showing the time line of publications in a collection, with arrows indicating the citation links.

From the menu bar, select Tools ->Graph Maker. Click on "Make Graph" to create a historiograph of the collection.

Click on "Make graph" to see the default historiograph of the collection. Hover over a node to see summary information and click on a node for a detailed record.

Go to "[Graph Maker](#)(See 4.)" for complete details on using this powerful tool.

Next Step: [Displaying and Sharing HistCite Analyses](#)(See 2.7)

2.7 Displaying and Sharing HistCite Analyses

There are a number of ways that analyses and graphs produced by HistCite can be displayed and shared. These are listed here and described in detail in other parts of this Help documentation.

- Any table may be printed out as it appears in the software. (See "[Print...](#)(See 7.1.8)")
- All tables can be exported as CSV (comma separated value) text files, which can then be imported into a spreadsheet, word processing program or database for further analysis, editing and presentation. (See "[Export](#)(See 7.1.6)")

- Historiographs may be printed out directly from Graph Maker. This produces lower quality prints. (See "[Graph Maker](#)(See 4.)")
- Historiographs may be saved as Postscript files, which can then be imported into presentation programs (e.g. Powerpoint), word processors (e.g. Microsoft Word), graphics programs (e.g. Adobe Illustrator and Adobe Photoshop), or converted to PDF files. This yields the highest quality graphics and prints. (See "[Graph Maker](#)(See 4.)")
- The entire dataset with graphs and tables can be exported as a set of HTML documents that can be published on a web site for display and exploration. (See "[HTML Presentations](#)(See 5.)")

3. Analyses Index

The top line of the Analyses Index shows the parameters of the collection, and allows access pages with compiled data in various categories.

- [Records](#)(See 3.1)
- [Authors](#)(See 3.2)
- [Journals](#)(See 3.3)
- [Cited References](#)(See 3.4)
- [Words](#)(See 3.5)
- [Tags](#)(See 3.6) (Only visible when there are tagged records in the collection)
- [Marks](#)(See 3.7) (Only visible when there are marked records in the collection)

The second line of the Analyses Index shows links to additional analyses.

- [Yearly output](#)(See 3.8)
- [Document Type](#)(See 3.9)
- [Language](#)(See 3.10)
- [Institution](#)(See 3.11)
- [Institution with Subdivision](#)(See 3.12)
- [Country](#)(See 3.13)

The Analyses Index is shown by default. If it is not showing, select Tools -> Analyses Index from the menu bar to switch in on.

3.1 Records

The first item in the Analyses Index is **Records**, followed by the number of records in the collection.

From any screen click on the word Records in the Analyses Index to return to the [List of All Records](#)(See 2.4).

This table is described in detail in the "Getting Started" section: [List of All Records](#)(See 2.4).

3.2 Authors

The Authors page shows a list of all the authors of papers in the collection.

Records: 500, Authors: 756, Journals: 202, Cited References: 14088, Words: 1215
 Yearly output | Document Type | Language | Institution | Institution with Subdivision
 | Country

#	Author	Recs	TLCS	TGCS
1	Garfield E	14	119	1050
2	Thelwall M	12	42	388
3	White HD	7	50	364
4	McCain KW	6	63	399
5	Moed HF	6	30	194
6	Cronin B	5	35	146
7	Kostoff RN	5	16	91
8	Tijssen RJW	5	6	93
9	Willett P	5	16	67
10	Cohn EG	4	4	55
11	Eom SB	4	15	63
12	Jones AW	4	5	42

The default view is sorted in descending order of papers per author.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Author: Author Name.

Recs: Number of papers (records) by the author in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of records of papers by the author.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to the author.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers by the author in the collection. (Note that this is not necessarily the total citations to an author in Web of Science; only to those papers by the author included in the collection).

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.3 Journals

The Journals page shows a list of all the journals listed in the collection.

HistCite - HistCiteSample.txt - Windows Internet Explorer

File Analyses View Tools Help

HistCite™

Untitled Collection Grand Totals: LCS 1375, GCS 10703, CR 20491
Collection span: 1970 - 2008

Journal List (202)

Records: 500, Authors: 756, Journals: 202, Cited References: 14088, Words: 1215
Yearly output | Document Type | Language | Institution | Institution with Subdivision | Country

|< << < > >> >|

#	Journal	Recs	TLCS	TGCS
1	SCIENTOMETRICS	68	159	1178
2	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE	36	213	1287
3	JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE	22	97	452
4	INFORMATION PROCESSING & MANAGEMENT	17	36	255
5	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	17	41	458
6	JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION	12	37	335
7	COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES	11	18	216
8	OMEGA-INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	11	32	131
9	BULLETIN OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	7	15	89
10	LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH	7	12	80
11	SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE	7	30	161
12	JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION	6	33	116

Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off

The default view is sorted in descending order of papers per journal.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Journal: Journal Title.

Recs: Number of papers (records) published in the journal in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers published in the journal.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to the journal.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers in the journal in the collection. (Note that this is not necessarily the total citations to the journal in Web of Science; only to those papers in the journal included in the collection)

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.4 Cited References

This page shows all the references cited in the collection. It is valuable for showing the most

cited papers in a collection, and for identifying papers that are cited by papers in the collection but were not included in the collection.

HistCite - HistCiteSample.txt - Windows Internet Explorer

File Analyses View Tools Help HistCite™

Untitled Collection Grand Totals: LCS 1375, GCS 10703, CR 20491
Collection span: 1970 - 2008

Cited Reference List (14088) including 327 records, 43 on this page ([Hide 43 records](#))

Records: 500, Authors: 756, Journals: 202, Cited References: 14088, Words: 1215
[Yearly output](#) | [Document Type](#) | [Language](#) | [Institution](#) | [Institution with Subdivision](#) | [Country](#)

|< << < > >> >|

#	Author / Year / Journal		Recs
1	GARFIELD E, 1979, CITATION INDEXING	+ WoS	73
2	GARFIELD E, 1972, SCIENCE, V178, P471	WoS	69
3	MACROBERTS MH, 1989, J AM SOC INFORM SCI, V40, P342	WoS	50
4	SMALL H, 1973, J AM SOC INFORM SCI, V24, P265	+ WoS	46
5	PRICE DJD, 1965, SCIENCE, V149, P510	+ WoS	43
6	SMITH LC, 1981, LIBR TRENDS, V30, P83	WoS	38
7	WHITE HD, 1981, J AM SOC INFORM SCI, V32, P163	+ WoS	33
8	GARFIELD E, 1955, SCIENCE, V122, P108	+ WoS	31
9	MCCAIN KW, 1990, J AM SOC INFORM SCI, V41, P433	+ WoS	30
10	WHITE HD, 1989, ANNU REV INFORM SCI, V24, P119	+ WoS	30
11	SMALL H, 1974, SCI STUD, V4, P17	+ WoS	28

Done Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Records in blue are part of the collection. Records in black are not part of the collection as they did not meet Web of Science search criteria, or they are not indexed in Web of Science.

In the HistCite Sample File provided with the program, cited reference 1 is to a book (Garfield E, 1979, *Citation Indexing*), which is not indexed in Web of Science. Item 4 is a paper (SMALL H, 1973, J AM SOC INFORM SCI, V24, P265) which does not include the words "Citation Analysis" in the title. The paper is cited 46 times in this collection so it is obviously very relevant to the topic even though it was "missed" by the search.

In the default view, the records are sorted by the number of times cited.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Contents

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Author / Year / Journal: Shows the reference as it appears in the bibliographies of the records. References in blue are to papers included in the collection. Click on the reference to go to detailed record. Click on the table headings to sort the table by Author, Year, or Journal

+ / WoS: The "Make Record" link (available only on references in black that are not in the

collection) allows the user to turn a reference into a record in the collection. (See "[Adding records manually](#)(See 6.2)" in the "Editing your collection" section). The "WoS" link will automatically search Web of Science for the cited reference. (See "[Adding records from the Cited Reference list](#)(See 6.4)" in the "Editing your collection" section.)

Recs: Shows the number of records in which this reference is cited. Click on the number for a filtered list of the records which cite this reference.

3.5 Words

This page shows an analysis of words that occur in the titles and keyword lists of the papers in collection.

The Word list analysis has a number of user settings that are controlled by the Settings menu. Go to the [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8) dialog Help for a more detailed discussion.

The following settings are the defaults. All of them can be changed in the [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8) dialog:

- Title words are included.
- [Stop Words](#)(See 8.1) and words of 2 characters or fewer are excluded.
- The parts of a hyphenated word are treated as separate words.
- Author Keywords, included in recent Web of Science records, are excluded.
- Web of Science Keywords Plus are excluded. KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references, and are found in more recent WoS records.

Author keywords and Web of Science Keywords Plus may be included by changing the Settings. In addition, choices can be made to split multiword terms and hyphenated terms. Keywords may be identified by type style. The following example shows a word list with author and WoS Keywords Plus included. Words in italics are found in the keyword lists, but not in titles. Words in bold italics are found in both title and keyword lists.

HistCite - HistCiteSample.txt - Windows Internet Explorer

File Analyses View Tools Help HistCite™

Untitled Collection Grand Totals: LCS 1375, GCS 10703, CR 20491
Collection span: 1970 - 2008

Word(i) List (2103) Word count: 6224,
All words count: 8183

Records: 500, Authors: 756, Journals: 202, Cited References: 14088, Words: 2103
Yearly output | Document Type | Language | Institution | Institution with Subdivision
| Country

|< << < > >> >|

#	Word	Recs	TLCS	TGCS
1	CITATION	225	872	5281
2	ANALYSIS	215	852	5131
3	CITATION ANALYSIS	201	406	3950
4	SCIENCE	143	422	3970
5	JOURNALS	117	347	2901
6	RESEARCH	102	264	2011
7	IMPACT	90	296	2848
8	INFORMATION	61	159	1340
9	JOURNAL	53	211	1672
10	BIBLIOMETRICS	50	106	835
11	COMMUNICATION	39	111	832
12	INDICATORS	39	84	772
13	QUALITY	37	84	630
14	LITERATURE	36	68	487

Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

The default view is sorted in descending order of word frequency appearance.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Word

Recs: Number of papers (records) in the collection with this title word. Click on this number to see a filtered list of records of papers with this word in the title.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to papers with the word in the title

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers in the collection with the word in the title. (Note that this will not be the total citations to this title word in Web of Science; only to those papers with this title word included in the collection)
Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.6 Tags

This page shows the list of tags attached to the records in the collection. Tags are custom labels that can be attached to records by the user.

When a new collection is opened, all the records by default are untagged and "Tags" does not appear in the Analyses Index. When a tag is added to any records in the collection, all untagged records are automatically tagged with "Other".

See "[Mark & Tag](#)(See 7.4.5)" for a detailed explanation of record tagging.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Tag: Tag name and description (assigned by user)

Recs: Number of papers (records) in the collection with this tag. Click on this number to see a filtered list of records of papers with this tag assigned.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to papers with the tag.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers in the collection with the tag.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.7 Marks

"Marks" only appears in the Analyses Index if there are marked records in the collection. The number after the word "marks" indicates the number of marked records.

Go to "[Mark & Tag](#)(See 7.4.5)" for a complete explanation of how to mark records.

The table columns and functions are the same as those on the Records List page.

3.8 Yearly output

The Yearly Output page shows the collection analyzed by publication year.

The default view is sorted in ascending order of year.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Publication Year: List of publication years represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) published in the year in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers published in the year.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to the articles published in that year.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers published that year in the collection.

Click on "[Histogram](#)" in the page heading for a graphic display of publication year

distribution.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.9 Document Type

The Document Type page shows the collection analyzed by document type, as assigned in Web of Science.

The default view is sorted in descending order of papers per document type.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Document Type: List of document types represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) of that type in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers of that document type.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to articles of that document type.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers of that document type in the collection.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.10 Language

The Language page shows the collection analyzed by language, as assigned in Web of Science.

The default view is sorted in descending order of papers per language.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Language: List of languages represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) in that language in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers in that language.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to articles in that language.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers in that language in the collection.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.11 Institution

The Institution page shows the collection analyzed by institution, as entered in the address field of the records in Web of Science.

The default view is sorted in descending order of frequency of institution names.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Institution: List of institutions represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) from that institution in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers from that institution .

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to articles from that institution.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers from that institution in the collection.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

Note that variations in data entry, in abbreviations, and among journals means that there may be several variants of the same institution name in a collection.

For example, click on the heading "Institution". Items 10 and 11 in the list are "ARIZONA STATE UNIV" and "Arizona State Univ W". You can unify these two variants using the Edit Tool. See "[Editing data with the Edit Tool](#)(See 6.3)" for details.

3.12 Institution with Subdivision

The Institution with Subdivision page shows the collection analyzed by institution with subdivision -- usually a department or division within the institution, as entered in the address field of the records in Web of Science.

The default view is sorted in descending order of frequency of institution with subdivision names.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Note that variations in data entry, in abbreviations, and among journals means that there may be several variants of the same institution and subdivision name in a collection.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Institution with subdivision: List of institutions with subdivisions represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) from that institution subdivision in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers from that institution subdivision.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to articles from that institution subdivision.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers from that institution subdivision in the collection.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

3.13 Country

The Country page shows the collection analyzed by country, as entered in the address field of the records in Web of Science.

The default view is sorted in descending order of frequency of records per country.

Remember: You can click on any column header to sort by that parameter or to change sort order from ascending to descending.

Table Headings

#: Rank based on the current sort order.

Country: List of countries represented in the collection.

Recs: Number of papers (records) from that country in the collection. Click on this number to see a filtered list of papers from that country.

TLCS: Total Local Citation Score = Total citations in the collection to articles from that country.

TGCS: Total Global Citation Score = Total citations in Web of Science to papers from that country in the collection.

Hover over any value in the table to see the percentage of the total. E.g. Hover over the number of papers to see what percentage it represents of all papers in the collection.

See Also:

[Country Lists](#)(See 8.3)

[Country List Settings](#)(See 7.4.8)

4. Graph Maker

The HistCite Graph Maker allows the user to create "historiographs" of the papers in the collection. A historiograph is a chronological citation network showing citation links between papers.

The Graph Maker allows the user to alter many parameters of the graphs, and to export and print the results.

The best way to learn Graph Maker is to use it and to experiment with various settings. To get started, open Graph Maker in the Tools menu and click "Make graph". Default settings will usually generate a graph that fits onto one screen or one printed page.

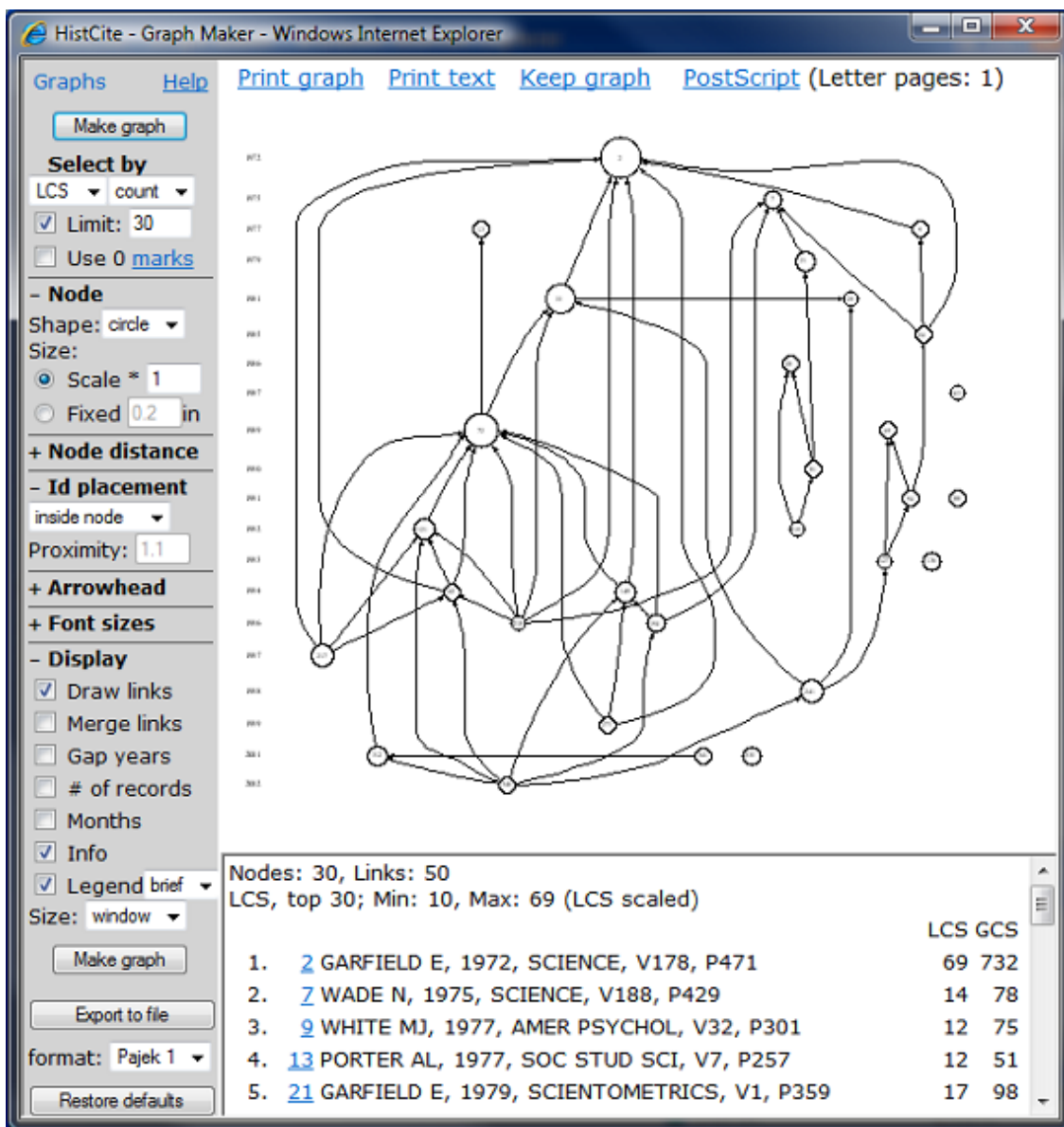
The topics in this chapter describe the functions of Graph Maker in detail.

- [Graph Maker Overview](#)(See 4.1)

- [Graph Maker Menu](#)(See 4.2)
- [Graph Output](#)(See 4.3)

4.1 Graph Maker Overview

The following is the default graph generated by Graph Maker from the HistCite Sample File.



Overview

The Graph Maker window is divided into two main parts. On the left there is a menu with a set of parameters that can be changed (See "[Graph Maker Menu](#)(See 4.2)"). To the right is the area where data are presented. When a graph is created, this area is divided into graphical and text panes. The separator between the two is movable. The graph area has links at the top which control output (See "[Graph Output](#)(See 4.3)").

The vertical axis of the graph represents time. Nodes are placed on the horizontal axis for optimal visual presentation. Each node in a graph represents a record. The numbers on the graph relate to the record numbers in the list below. You can also hover over a node to see

abbreviated record data, and click on a node to bring up the detailed record . In default mode, the size of a node is proportional to the Local Citation Score.

4.2 Graph Maker Menu

The main Graph Maker menu panel on the left is divided into several sections with different types of controls. Click on the + and - signs to hide and show the controls under that heading. The following are detailed explanations of the parameters that control the presentation of a graph. Whenever a parameter is changed, click on "Make graph" to see the result.

Select by

Use these criteria to select records to include in a graph. For example:

- 'LCS count limit: 30' will select top 30 records from the collection sorted by LCS. This is usually the best way to show the most important citation links within the collection.
- 'GCS value limit: 500' will select records with GCS equal to or greater than 500.

If your collection has marked records, they can be included for the graph, in addition to the above selection criteria or exclusively. Using marked records gives more flexibility because selection criteria in the "[Mark & Tag](#)(See 7.4.5)" tool are more comprehensive.

Generally, a network of up to 50 nodes can easily fit onto a screen or one printed page. This number will greatly depend on the density of citation links, ratio of nodes with high citation scores, placement of node numbers, etc. Adjust the parameters below appropriately to make the best looking picture.

Node

Use these controls to set the appearance of the nodes in the graph

- Select node shape -- circle or square, or no node boundary.
- Select node size criteria.

Use 'Scale' to draw nodes proportional to LCS or GCS (depending on selection criteria)

Use 'Fixed' to make all nodes the same size, and set the node size (from 0.1 inches up to 2 inches)

Node distance

These two parameters control the minimal distance between the nodes. Other factors may also affect the actual placement of nodes.

- Y axis setting, in essence, controls the distance between years. It may be thought of as vertical stretch or zoom.
- X axis sets the distance between nodes in the same year. It may be thought of as horizontal stretch or zoom.

Id placement

ID (record number) may be placed 'inside' or 'outside' of the node shape, or not shown at all. Expanded info about the node is always displayed when a mouse pointer is paused over a node.

When ID is placed 'outside' of the node, 'Proximity' controls how close to the node it should be. This is a relative value, starting from 0.

Arrowhead

Arrowhead controls allow you to control the appearance of the arrows between nodes, for visual effect.

- There are two choices for arrow direction. 'backward' corresponds to citation links, 'forward' reflects the development progress.
- There are three arrowhead 'Shapes' available. It is easy to try them all to see which one works best. To display no arrowhead, select 'none'.
- The 'Size' control changes the arrowhead size in relative units.

Font sizes

Set font sizes for node numbers, years, and months (when selected).

Display

Display controls various other aspects of the graph appearance.

- Draw links - check this to show the citation links between nodes. With this control unchecked, the nodes are organized by time, but unlinked.
- Merge links - check this control to show multiple links to a node as branches rather than multiple single links. This will reduce the clutter in some graphs.
- Gap years - some collections have years with no published articles. Check this control to include all years in the display.
- # of records - check to display the total node count for each year.
- Months - check this control to break down the time line by months. This is valuable for detailed analysis of citation dependencies when actual dates of publication are known.
- Info - check to display a summary for the graph, including selection criteria, in the text pane.
- Legend - check to display details for each node in the text pane..

'brief' lists the records in an abbreviated one line format

'full' shows all citation details, including full source name, author list, and publication title.

When neither 'Info' nor 'Legend' are checked, the text pane is not shown, leaving the entire area to the graphical pane.

- Size - this pulldown menu allows control of the display and output size of the graph. There are three choices:

'window': graph size is fitted to the dimensions of the graphical pane. The exact size is approximate and may require re-drawing if the window is resized or the text area is enabled/disabled during the process.

'full' automatically determines the optimum size

'Letter' fits the output onto one standard Letter page (normally fits A4 format as well).

Export to file

Graph data may be saved to a file that can be used by network analysis software or graph drawing software. Presently, the following formats are available:

- Pajek 1 and Pajek 2. Suitable for analysis and further manipulation with [Pajek](#) or [NetDraw](#) network analysis software. Pajek 1 includes detailed node information. Pajek 2 includes minimal node information.
- DOT. Graph description language export, suitable for import into various graphical visualization and manipulation tools, e.g. [dotty](#), [Graphviz](#).

Restore Defaults

Restores all the parameters to standard values.

4.3 Graph Output

There are several options for outputting the graphs from HistCite Graph Maker, listed along the top of the graph.

- **Print graph** - will open a print dialog to send the current graph to a printer. The raster images printed from the screen can be poor quality. To produce high quality prints use the PostScript link.
- **Print text** - will open a print dialog to send the summary and legend to a printer.
- **Keep graph** - saves the graph for future reference. Saved graphs can be accessed via Tools -> [Historiographs](#) (See 7.4.2) in the main menu. Saved graphs can also be output in saved HTML presentations. A dialog box is provided to set a title and description for the graph.
- **PostScript** - saves the file ready for high quality printing or graphical manipulation. Use this option if you are preparing a graph for publication or high quality display. Postscript files may be opened in a graphics program, printed on a Postscript enabled printer, converted to PDFs, imported into Microsoft Powerpoint etc.

5. HTML Presentations

HistCite allows the user to export a complete data collection with related analyses and graphs as a set of HTML documents suitable for display on a web site, or on another computer where the HistCite program is not installed. This is an excellent way to share your analysis with others.

The program can generate every possible screen as a separate HTML file. Depending on the size of the collection, this can result in a very large number of files. This number can be controlled by HTML Presentation Settings, described below.

- Choose Export > HTML Presentation from the File menu to start your HTML export.
- The HTML Presentation Estimate screen will appear showing an estimate of the total number of files that will be generated, based on the current Settings. Note that every table, every page and every record may be turned into an HTML page, leading to a large number of files and significant processing time.
- Click on Proceed to complete the HTML export process, or on "Settings" to bring up the HTML Presentations Settings dialog. Here you can change the parameters of the export.

The Settings dialog provides various ways to limit the number of files in an HTML presentation. Try various settings and see the change in the number of files produced. Don't forget -- the larger the number of files, the more disk space required and the longer the processing time to create the HTML presentation:

Apply no limits/Apply the following limits: Select the radio button to produce a full export of every table and record in the collection or to activate the limits set in the following. Note that setting no limits may result in a very large set of files that is slow to create.

Include individual record pages for records with these limits LCS >= [nnn] or GCS >= [mmm] Fill in values for nnn and mmm to restrict the inclusion in the HTML presentation to full record pages for only those papers cited more than the set thresholds.

Limit analytical lists and List of All Records to [nn] pages. Fill in a value for nn to limit lists to the first pages of a sort.

Apply the above limit to date and alphabetical sorts. Unset this limit to include the alpha list of **all** authors, for example, in Author List, or all records in date-sorted List of All Records.

Do not create popup lists for items with [nn] records or fewer Set a value of nn to limit popup lists to the authors, journals, etc. with largest number of records. This will avoid producing large numbers of secondary lists with small numbers of records.

Limit popup lists to [nn] records Set a value of nn to restrict the size of popup lists.

6. Modifying Your Collection

This chapter gives details about the various ways you can edit and add records to your collection.

- [Editing individual records](#)(See 6.1)
- [Adding records manually](#)(See 6.2)
- [Editing data with the Edit Tool](#)(See 6.3)
- [Adding Records from the Cited Reference List](#)(See 6.4)

6.1 Editing individual records

You can examine the complete content of an individual record by clicking on its record number in any list that shows records.

Click on the Edit link to open a second window that will allow you to manually edit the individual record.

When entering or editing a record, ensure that the data is entered in the standard Web of Science format, paying attention to the following conventions.

- **Author(s):** last name followed by initials, with no punctuation, one author per line.
- **Title:** Full title with correct spellings
- **Source:** Ensure that you use the standardized name according to Web of Science Source Index.
- **Volume, Issue, Start page, End Page:** Use numeric data.
- **Source Abbrev:**
- **Date - Year, Month, Day:** Used for sort order by date and for Yearly Output analysis
- **Type - Journal, Document:** The "Journal" field shows Web of Science publication code which is not used by HistCite for analysis. The "Document" field contains the document type description, which is used in the "Document Type" analysis. Use Web of Science standard document types.
- **Language:** Always enter the language, if you want to analyse by language.
- **GCS:** Global Citation Score is available by searching for the document in Web of Science. Enter as an integer with no punctuation.
- **Comment:** Not used by HistCite for analysis. Enter free text.

- **Address:** Enter in Web of Science standard format - a single line per address, with elements divided by commas. Always include the country as the last element.
- **Reprint:** Not used by HistCite for analysis, unless authorized by [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8). Use same rules for entry as Address field, but include the author name as th first item.
- **E-mail:** Not used by HistCite for analysis
- **Abstract:** Not used by HistCite for analysis

Once you have edited the data, click on "Apply changes" to save the edited record.

Don't forget to Save your collection regularly when you are carrying out edits -- Applying specific changes to individual records does not save the whole collection.

6.2 Adding records manually

It is possible to enter a record manually into your collection. This may be desirable, especially for documents that are not included in Web of Science, e.g. books and other non-journal articles.

Select "New record..." from the File menu.

When entering a new record, ensure that the data is entered in the standard Web of Science format, paying attention to the following conventions.

- **Author(s):** last name followed by initials, with no punctuation, one author per line.
- **Title:** Full title with correct spellings
- **Source:** Ensure that you use the standardized name according to Web of Science Source Index.
- **Volume, Issue, Start page, End Page:** Use numeric data.
- **Source Abbrev:**
- **Date - Year, Month, Day:** Used for sort order by date and for Yearly Output analysis
- **Type - Journal, Document:** The "Journal" field shows Web of Science publication code which is not used by HistCite for analysis. The "Document" field contains the document type description, which is used in the "Document Type" analysis. Use Web of Science standard document types.
- **Language:** Always enter the language, if you want to analyse by language.
- **GCS:** Global Citation Score is available by searching for the document in Web of Science. Enter as an integer with no punctuation.
- **Comment:** Not used by HistCite for analysis. Enter free text.
- **Address:** Enter in Web of Science standard format - a single line per address, with elements divided by commas. Always include the country as the last element.
- **Reprint:** Not used by HistCite for analysis, unless authorized by [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8). Use same rules for entry as Address field, but include the author name as th first item.
- **E-mail:** Not used by HistCite for analysis
- **Abstract:** Not used by HistCite for analysis

Once you have added the data, click on "Apply changes" to save the new record.

Don't forget to Save your collection regularly when you are carrying out edits -- Applying specific changes to individual records does not save the whole collection.

6.3 Editing data with the Edit Tool

It is not uncommon to find inconsistencies in the data downloaded from Web of Science. For example, authors may not have their full initials included or there may be spelling variations. In addition, cited references and addresses frequently show variations due to differences in journal styles and data keying.

The Edit tool allows you to conveniently edit data elements in the Authors, Cited References, Institutions, and Institutions with Subdivision tables.

Use the Edit tool as follows

- Open the Edit tool by selecting "Edit" from the Tools menu.
- Select the check box of the record(s) you wish to edit.
- In the Edit tool, enter the correct text.
- Check or uncheck the "Defer network update" box. If you check "Defer" the change in the data will be made, but updating the network will be deferred. Recalculation of a network can be time consuming, and you may wish to defer it until all your changes are made.
- Click Proceed. A confirmation dialog will ask you to confirm the change. Click OK to accept the change.
- If you have checked "Defer Network Update" a red link "[Update lists](#)" will appear in the Analyses Index to alert you that the data has been altered but the network has not been recalculated. Otherwise the network recalculation will take place immediately.

Don't forget to Save your collection regularly when you are carrying out edits -- Applying specific changes to individual records does not save the whole collection.

6.4 Adding records from the Cited Reference list

From the Cited Reference list, references that are not included in the current collection may be converted into records in the collection. It is frequently the case, when doing a keyword search in Web of Science (WoS) that highly relevant articles are missed, because they don't have the keyword in their title, or they use variant terminology, etc.

The Cited Reference list provides an excellent way of identifying important articles that were "missed" by Web of Science search. In addition it will help to identify publications such as books and other publications not indexed by Web of Science.

In the sample file, click on "Cited References" in the Analyses Index. Item #5 in the list is the following paper:

PRICE DJD, 1965, SCIENCE, V149, P510

This article is cited 43 times by other records in the collection, suggesting it is highly relevant to the topic of "citation analysis". However, it was "missed" by the

search because the search phrase "citation analysis" does not appear in the WoS record.

There are three methods that can be used to fully incorporate a cited reference into a collection. The method you use will depend on the nature of the reference, the availability of the required data, and the number of references you want to convert.

[1. Manual Method](#)(See 6.4)

[2. Web of Science lookup, with manual data entry](#)(See 6.4).

[3. Web of Science lookup, with data import.](#)(See 6.4)

1. Manual Method

- Click on the "make record" button for the cited reference. The "new record" dialog will open, with the information from the cited reference inserted in the appropriate fields.
- In order to fill in the additional information for the record you will need to locate the book or journal and type in the information, as described under "[Adding records manually](#)(See 6.2)"

2. Web of Science lookup, with manual data entry.

If the cited reference is published in a journal indexed by Web of Science, you can look it up using the WoS link.

1. Open Web of Science.
2. Click on the WoS link. A "Cited Reference Search" of Web of Science is initiated, and the results are displayed.
(When you do this for the first time, you may have to log in to Web of Science and repeat the search. If the search does not work, try changing the settings to one of the manual setup methods described in [Settings - WoS Link](#)(See 7.4.8)).
3. If more than one record is shown, select the correct record, and click on the "View Record" link.
4. When the article record appears you can copy and paste the data from Web of Science into a new record, created as described in 1. Manual Method. You may need to hand edit some of the data to conform to Web of Science export format.

3. Web of Science lookup, with data import.

To automate the process further, especially if you are planning to convert a number of cited references into records in your collection, it is advisable to export data from Web of Science and import it into your network, as follows.

1. Carry out steps 1 - 4 from section 2 above.
2. When the record you want is showing in Web of Science, click on "Add to Marked List", then close the window.

3. Repeat with additional cited references from your collection, if desired.

4. Once you have added all the records you want to the Marked List in Web of Science, you are ready to export the Marked List to a text file. Click on the "Marked List" button at the top of the page in WoS.

5. In "Step 1" select the following fields for export:

- Author
- Title
- Source
- Language
- Document Type
- Addresses
- Cited References
- Cited Reference Count
- Times Cited

You may also export the Abstract and E-mail address fields, though this will slow down the export.

6. In "Step 2" Select the "Field Tagged" option beside the "Save to File" button then click on the "Save to File" button.

7. The system will prepare a text file and eventually show a page with a "Save" button. Save the file with an appropriate name in a location where you can find it later.

8. Import the saved text file into your collection using the "[Add File...](#)(See 7.1.1)" command in the File menu.

Don't forget to Save your collection regularly when you are carrying out edits -- Applying specific changes to individual records does not save the whole collection.

7. Menu Guide

This chapter describes the commands available in the menu bar.

- [File Menu](#)(See 7.1)
- [Analyses](#)(See 7.2)
- [View](#)(See 7.3)
- [Tools](#)(See 7.4)
- [Help](#)(See 7.5)

7.1 File Menu

The File Menu has the following members. Click on the command for a more detailed explanation.

- [Add File...](#)(See 7.1.1) : Add more Web of Science Export Files to the current collection
- [New record...](#)(See 7.1.2): Creates a new record for manual data entry
- [Close](#)(See 7.1.3): Closes the current collection.
- [Save](#)(See 7.1.4): Save the current collection in a text file.
- [Save as...](#)(See 7.1.5): Save the current collection in a text file with a new name
- [Export](#)(See 7.1.6): Export the collection as an HTML presentation. Export table as a CSV file.
- [Properties...](#)(See 7.1.7): Add a title and description to the collection
- [Print...](#)(See 7.1.8): Print the current table
- [Quit](#)(See 7.1.9): Quit the program

7.1.1 Add File...

The "Add File..." (Alt-F) command is the standard way of adding a Web of Science export file to an existing collection, or starting a new collection.

- Select the command to open the Add File dialog.
- Click the "Browse..." button and locate the text file in WoS export format or HistCite format.
- Click "Add file" to add the file to the collection.

When a file is added to the collection, all the analyses are recalculated.

Please note that HistCite only imports unique WoS records for analysis. For a detailed report of your import, from the "Tools" menu click on "Logs..."

NOTE: If you are using Internet Explorer 8, you may see an error message, such as File: "C:\fakepath\HistCiteSample.txt": **No such file or directory**", when you try to add a new file using the File -> Add... menu. This is due to some changes introduced in Internet Explorer 8. Go to Troubleshooting > "[Fakepath Error](#)(See 9.2)" for a solution.

7.1.2 New record...

Select "New record..." to open a new blank record.

See "[Adding records manually](#)(See 6.2)" for details.

7.1.3 Close

The "Close" command closes the current collection.

Note that if you repeatedly open and close collections, the memory requirements of HistCite will increase, as memory is not fully released when a collection is closed.

In order to release memory fully, you must quit and restart HistCite.

7.1.4 Save

Select "Save" to save the current collection with the current file name.

The "Save" command is not available if the collection has not been edited.

7.1.5 Save as...

Select "Save as..." to save the current collection in a new HistCite file.

The saved file is in the same format as Web of Science export format, but has additional information relating to HistCite. HistCite files have the extension .hci.

Note: If you want to work on the recently saved file created with the "Save As..." command, rather than the original file, you must Close the current file and Add the new file. Unlike many programs HistCite does not swap to the newly saved file when you use the "Save as..." command.

7.1.6 Export

The "Export" command provides several options for exporting data from the current HistCite collection.

- Export -> Records...: This command allows you to create HistCite compatible files for subsets of the records in your current collection. For example, from a filtered list of records or from a list of records with a specific tag.

The command is only available when a page with a subset of records is showing.

- Export -> As CSV...: This command allows you to export analytical tables to a comma-separated value text file suitable for further analysis in Excel or a database program. The List of All Records and all the tables in the Analyses Index can be exported in this way.
- Export -> HTML presentation...: This command allows you to export the current collection as a set of HTML pages suitable for publishing on a web site. See <http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/histcomp/> for many examples. (*Note that some of the samples on this web site were prepared with older versions of HistCite and newer features may be missing*).

See the page on "[HTML Presentations](#)(See 5.)" for complete information on exporting HTML.

7.1.7 Properties...

The "Properties..." command opens a dialog where title and other parameters of the collection can be entered and modified.

- Title: Short title of the collection (will be displayed on all pages)
- Description: Description of the collection (will be displayed when title is hovered over)
- Collection date of creation: Enter a date for collection creation. By default the date when the collection is first opened and saved in HistCite is entered here.

- **Comment:** Any other information about the collection you want to store (not displayed).
Note: This dialog can also be opened by clicking on the collection title on any page.

7.1.8 Print...

The "Print..." prints a screen dump of the current page to the chosen printer.
For multi-page tables, only the currently visible page is printed.

7.1.9 Quit

The "Quit" command closes the currently active HistCite browser window and the HistCite program.

Note that any auxiliary HistCite windows that are open will not be closed.

7.2 Analyses

The Analyses menu shows the same headings as the [Analyses Index](#)(See 3.). Analyses menu items show the number of items in that analysis table. The currently selected analysis is shown in bold.

Follow these links to go to the appropriate page in the Analyses Index chapter.

- [Records](#)(See 3.1)
- [Authors](#)(See 3.2)
- [Journals](#)(See 3.3)
- [Cited References](#)(See 3.4)
- [Words](#)(See 3.5)
- [Marks](#)(See 3.7)
- [Tags](#)(See 3.6)
- [Yearly output](#)(See 3.8)
- [Document Type](#)(See 3.9)
- [Language](#)(See 3.10)
- [Institution](#)(See 3.11)
- [Institution with Subdivision](#)(See 3.12)
- [Country](#)(See 3.13)

7.3 View

The View menu provides a choice of three styles of presentation: Standard, Bibliometric and Custom view. "Customize" allows you to create your own Custom view.

- [Standard](#)(See 7.3.1)
- [Bibliometric](#)(See 7.3.2)

- [Custom](#)(See 7.3.3)
- [Customize](#)(See 7.3.4)

The current view is indicated in the menu in bold text with a bullet. The selected view, and any customizations are preserved between HistCite sessions.

7.3.1 Standard

"Standard" view is the standard presentation of the data described in this User Guide, and is selected by default.

7.3.2 Bibliometric

The "Bibliometric View" shows several additional parameters that may be useful to users with more analytical or specialized needs. The analytical tools included are experimental and will be expanded in future versions of HistCite.

The Bibliometric View includes the parameter **LCSx**, which is the LCS excluding self-citations. A self-citation is when any of the authors from the source paper is found among the authors of the citing paper. Hence the LCSx excludes author self-citations, but does not exclude journal self-citations.

The Bibliometric view also provides several means of looking at the rate at which citations to a paper are accumulated. **LCS/t** and **GCS/t** show citations per year. **LCSb** and **LCSe** show citations at the beginning -- immediately after a paper is published -- and recently, allowing users to assess if a paper was cited soon after publication, or was a "sleepers".

See the following topic for information on how to compute an [h-index](#)(See 7.3.2.1).

The following are the parameters presented.

List of All Records

In Collection Statistics at top right:

Grand Totals: LCS 1375, LCSx 1232, GCS 10703, CR 20491, NA 976
Means: LCS 2.75, LCSx 2.46, GCS 21.41, CR 40.98, NA 1.95
Collection span: 1970 - 2008 (39 years)

Grand Totals

- **LCS**: Sum of Local Citation Scores for all records in the collection.
- **LCSx**: Sum of Local Citation Scores excluding author self-citations for all records in the collection.
- **GCS**: Sum of Global Citation Scores for all records in the collection.
- **CR**: Cited References. This number is the total of references in all papers in the collection, including references cited in multiple records.
- **NA**: Number of Authors

Means

Averages per record in the collection for each parameter in the first line

Collection span

Shows number of years covered by collection. On hovering, shows the number of records in the collection that are used to calculate the "beginning" (b) and "end" (e) statistics. (The span of years for calculating LCSb and LCSe can be set to different values in the [Settings...](#) (See 7.4.8) dialog)

In Table

- **LCS** = Local Citation Score: Number of citations to the paper from within the collection.
- **LCSx** = Local Citation Score excluding self citations: Number of citations to the paper from within the collection excluding author self-citations.
- **LCS/t** = Local Citation Score per year from paper publication to the end of the collection
- **GCS** = Global Citation Score: Number of citations to the paper from all sources, as reported in Web of Science when the data was downloaded.
- **GCS/t** = Global Citation Score per year from paper publication to the end of the collection
- **NA** = Number of authors
- **LCR**: Local Cited References: Number of records in the collection that are cited by the paper. This number is an indication of the relevance of the paper to the collection.
- **CR**: Number of Cited References: Total number of cited references in the bibliography of the paper.
- **LCSb** = Local citations at beginning of the time period covered. It is calculated as explained under "Collection Span" above.
- **LCSe** = Local citations at the end of the time period covered.
- **LCS e/b** = Ratio of local citations in the end and beginning periods. This ratio shows whether a paper gained more of its citations in the period immediately after publication ($LCS\ e/b < 1$) or if there has been a relative increase in citations in recent years ($LCS\ e/b > 1$).

Notes: If the paper has been published for less than the total of the defined beginning and end periods (a default value of 6 years) the ratio is not calculated.

If the ratio has zero as the numerator or denominator, the actual ratio of papers is shown, rather than the calculated value.

All Author List

- **Percent** = percent of total papers in the collection written by author
- **TLCS/t** = Total Local Citation Score is the sum of LCS/t scores for papers by a given author.
- **GCS/t** = Total Global Citation Score is the sum of GCS/t scores for papers by a given author.
- **TLCR** = Total Local Cited References
- **TLCSb** = Local citations in beginning period, calculated as explained under "Collection Span" above.
- **TLCS e** = Local citations in end period, calculated as explained under "Collection Span" above.

Journals

Same additional headings, excluding **TLCSb** and **TLCS e**

Cited References

Percent = percent of total papers in the collection that cite this reference

Title Word List

Percent = percent of total papers in the collection that contain this word in the title

Other analytical lists

Percent = percent of total papers in the collection that contain this item

Article Record Detail

On right hand side a table and histogram of Local Citations to this paper per year are displayed.

- Column 1 = Year
- Column 2 = Cumulative Citations
- Column 3 = Citations in the year
- Column 4 = Histogram of column 3
- **LCS/t** = Local Citation Score per year from paper publication to end of collection
- **GCS/t** = Global Citation Score per year from paper publication to end of collection
- **LCSb** = Local citations in beginning period
- **LCSe** = Local citations in end period

7.3.2.1 h-Index

The *h*-index is a metric that attempts to gauge both the scientific productivity and the apparent scientific impact of a scientist. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received.

Formally, a scholar with an index of *h* has published *h* papers each of which has been cited at least *h* times.

HistCite provides an *h*-index statistic based on three sets of citation data. To display these *h*-indices, proceed as follows:

- Switch to Bibliometric View in the View Menu.
- Create a filtered list of publications for a specific author. You can do this either by clicking on an author's name in a list of records, or by clicking on the author's record number in the All-Author List.
- The Collection statistics panel at the top right displays three *h*-index statistics.

List Totals: LCS 42, LCSx 7, GCS 388, CR 880, NA 21
List Means: LCS 3.50, LCSx 0.58, GCS 32.33 (12 recs), CR 73.33, NA 1.75
h-index (LCS) 4, h-index (LCSx) 1, h-index (GCS) 11

***h*-index (LCS)** is the *h*-index based on the local citations in the collection. In the example above, the author has published 4 papers with 4 or more citations.

***h*-index (LCSx)** is the *h*-index based on the local citations in the collection excluding self-citations. In the example above, the author has published only 1 paper with 1 or more external citations. The LCSx-based *h*-Index has great value in a collection where all of an author's papers **plus** all the citing papers have been downloaded from Web of Science.

***h*-index (GCS)** is the *h*-index based on the global citation scores downloaded when the collection was created. Note that this may not be the same as the author's *h*-index computed on in Web of Science website, as it includes only the downloaded papers by the author and not all the papers published by the author.

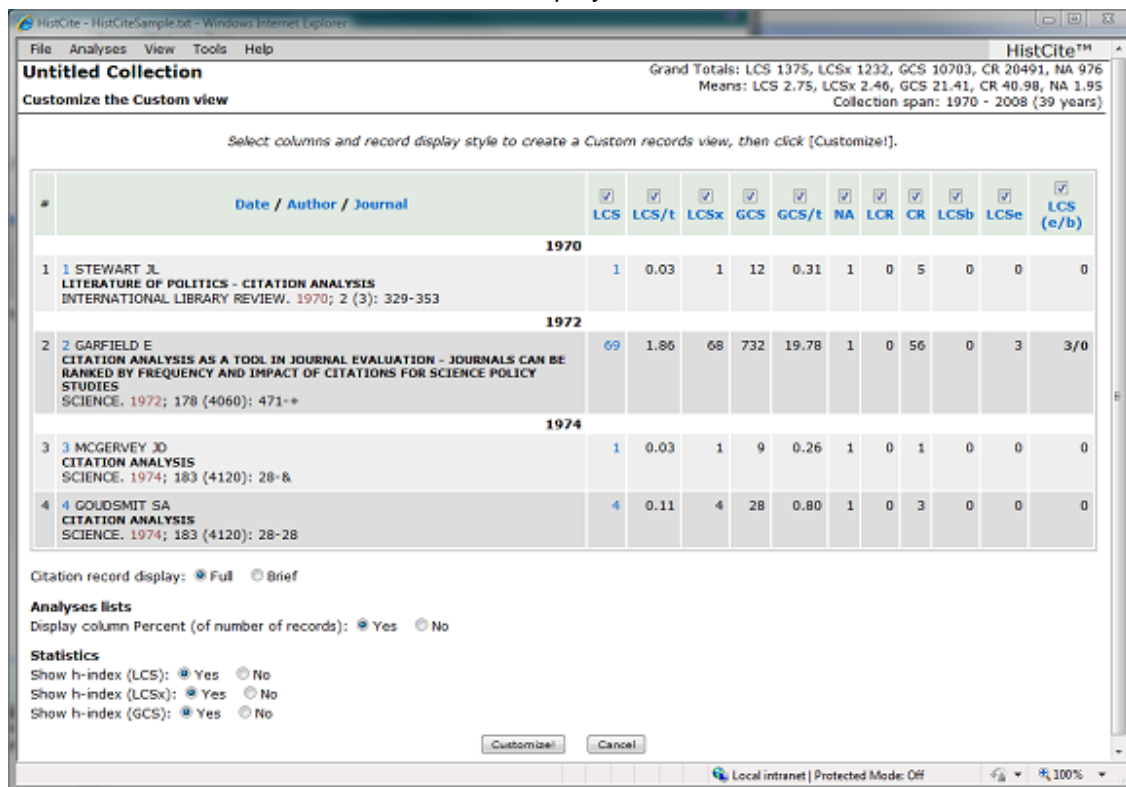
7.3.3 Custom

The "Custom View" shows the parameters and style of record display selected by the user

using the "[Customize](#)(See 7.3.4)" dialog in the View Menu.

7.3.4 Customize

The "Customize" menu option allows the user to select which parameters from the Standard and Bibliometric Views the user wants to display.



Select the columns you want to include in your Custom view by checking the checkboxes at the top of the columns.

Use the first set of radio buttons to select "Full" or "Brief" record display. The "Full" display is the default option. "Brief" records omit article titles and show only first author.

Use the second set of radio buttons, under Analyses Lists to select to show the percent column in the analyses. The percent column shows the percentage of all records for each author, journal, country, etc.

Use the third set of radio buttons under "Statistics" to show or hide the various *h*-index statistics.

Once you have selected your Custom View parameters, click Customize to show your Custom view.

The Custom View you create will be stored between sessions.

7.4 Tools

The Tools menu allows the user to switch on and off various utilities that assist with analyzing, navigating and editing the collection.

- [Graph Maker...](#)(See 4.)

- [Historiographs](#)(See 7.4.2)
- [Search](#)(See 7.4.3)
- [Move to](#)(See 7.4.4)
- [Mark & Tag](#)(See 7.4.5)
- [Edit](#)(See 7.4.6)
- [Analyses Index](#)(See 7.4.7)
- [Settings...](#)(See 7.4.8)
- [Log...](#)(See 7.4.9)

7.4.1 Graph Maker...

The "Graph Maker..." menu command opens the Graph Maker window. Go to the "[Graph Maker](#)(See 4.)" chapter for complete details.

7.4.2 Historiographs

The "Historiographs..." menu command opens a window that displays a list of historiographs saved in Graph Maker.

The command is only available if there are saved graphs. See the "[Graph Output](#)(See 4.3)" chapter for details on how to save graphs.

7.4.3 Search

The "Search" command invokes a set of tools that can be used to construct simple searches of the records in a collection.

Single terms can be entered in the search fields. The Search function does not support Boolean operators, multiple word phrases or truncation.

An asterisk (*) can be used as a wild card

Examples

- **Author:** Smith JN, Smith J*, Smith*. Note that "Smith" will not find any authors with initials. The asterisk * must be used.
- **Journal:** NATURE, JOURNAL OF BIO*, *GENE*
- **Title Word:** PACIFIC, FISH*, *GENE*. Do not use quote marks or spaces.
- **Publication Year:** Single year e.g. 1992 or Year Range e.g. 1989-1995. Wild cards are not supported in this field.

After entering your search terms, click on "Search collection". The search results appear below the dialog.

You can refine your search by entering another set of terms and clicking on "Search within results".

The Search dialog may be used in conjunction with the "[Mark & Tag](#) (See 7.4.5)" dialog, so that you can preserve your search results.

To close the Search dialog, click on the close button "x" in the upper right corner, or select any link in the Analyses Index.

7.4.4 Move to

The "Move to" command opens the "Move" tool. The Move tool provides a convenient way of moving rapidly through a large collection of records.

The drop down field in the Move tool lists all the table column headings and sort elements in the current table. Hence, the drop down menu will show different choices depending on the currently active table.

Examples

- In the All Records List, select "Year" from the drop down menu, type "1998" in the field and click "Go" to go directly to the first record for 1998.
- In the Author analysis page, select "GCS" from the drop down menu, type in "20" and click "Go" to go directly to the first author with total Global Citation Score =
- In the "Cited Reference" analysis page, select "Journal" from the drop down menu, type in "N" and click "Go" to go directly the first cited reference where the journal name starts with "N".

Note: The Move tool sorts the list by the parameter selected from the menu, so all items that meet your criteria are grouped together.

To close the Move tool, select "Move to" from the Tools menu, or click the "x" (close) box in the upper right corner.

7.4.5 Mark & Tag

HistCite offers 2 ways for users to create subsets of records in a collection -- Marking and Tagging. While similar in many ways, each has its own uses.

Named tags can be attached to records and permanently stored in a HistCite file. Records may have multiple tags attached to them.

Marks are temporary, and can be used to mark a selection of records "on the fly". The Graph Maker can create a historiograph from marked records. A record may be marked only once.

How to Mark and Tag Records

- Open the Marking and Tagging tool from the Tools Menu. (Also opens with Alt-M keyboard shortcut). When the tool opens, you will notice that each record now has a check box.

The Marking and Tagging tool is organized in three parts.

Set Criteria:

The first column of the tool gives you several options for selecting records

- "Select all records from the current list": If you have created a filtered list or are viewing the results of a search, this gives you a way to store the results.
- "Select all marked records" (Only available if you have previously created a marked list). This allows you to permanently tag a marked list.
- "Select records with...." allows you to set criteria for the records you want.
- The first field allows you to select a parameter. The parameters allowed vary with the list. For example you can select LCS, GCS, LCR or CR in the List of All Records.
- The second field allows you to specify how the values of the parameter you selected will be evaluated. You can select a "Range", values "Equal to", "Not Equal to", "Greater" than or "Less" than the value you specify in the third (and fourth) field(s).
- The third field allows you to enter the value.
- The fourth field allows you to enter the upper value if you have specified "Range". For example you might select all records in a collection with LCS value greater than 20.
- "Select records checked on this page" allows for manual selection. Use the check boxes on each record to select it for marking or tagging. Immediately below the radio button for this control are two buttons which are provided for convenience.
- "Clear checks" allows you to clear all the checkboxes and start again.
- "Invert checks" allows you to check all unchecked records and uncheck all checked records. This can be convenient if you want to select most but not all records on a page. Check those that you do NOT want, then click "Invert checks".

Set Scope:

The second column of the tool gives you options for setting the scope of the selections you have made in the first column. One, two or all three of these checkboxes must be checked.

- "Selected records only" acts on the records selected in the first column.
- "Records citing selected records" will act on any records in the collection that cite the records that meet the criteria set in the first column.
- "Records cited by selected records" will act on any records in the collection that are cited by the records that meet the criteria set in the first column.

These two options would be useful if you want, for example, to mark subsets of records that are published in a certain journal and all the records that cite them.

Take Action:

The third column allows you to mark or tag the records you have selected. This column is divided into two sections.

The top three buttons allow you to control the "mark" function.

- "Mark" button will mark the records specified. It will also check the checkboxes of each marked record. You will also notice that the "Marks:" item appears in the Analyses Index with the number of marked records indicated. Click on the word "Marks:" in the Analyses Index at any time to bring up the list of marked records.
- "Unmark" button removes marks from records in the collection based on the selection criteria.

- "Delete" button - **USE WITH CARE**. The "Delete" button will delete records from the collection based on the selection criteria
The remainder of the fields and buttons control tagging actions.
- The Tag: and Description: fields allow you to enter an alphanumeric tag name and description. The description is optional. Tag names may be alphanumeric and any length, though short names are more convenient.
- "Tag" button will tag the records specified in the selection criteria with the named tag.
- "Untag" button. This can be used in two ways.
- Type in the name of the tag you want to remove and click on Untag to remove the named tag based on the criteria you have set in the Mark & Tag tool.
- For an easy way to remove a tag without typing in its name, go to the Tags page by clicking on Tags: in the Analyses Index, or select Tags from the Analyses menu. Check the checkbox of the tag you want to remove, click the "Select records checked on this page" radio button and click on "Untag".
- "Remove all tags" will remove all tags from the records specified in the selection criteria.

7.4.6 Edit

The Edit tool allows you to conveniently edit certain data elements in the Authors, Cited References, Institutions, and Institutions with subdivision tables.

Go to the "[Editing data](#)(See 6.3)" topic in the "[Modifying Your Collection](#)(See 6.)" chapter for details on how to use this tool.

7.4.7 Analyses Index

The Analyses Index menu item allows you to switch the Analyses Index on and off. The functions in the Analyses Index are described in detail in the "

7.4.8 Settings...

The "Settings..." menu item opens the Settings dialog.

The Settings dialog is context-sensitive, showing only the elements that are relevant to the active page. To see the complete Settings dialog (if it is not showing), click on "All settings". HistCite preferences are saved in a file called histcite.conf, located in the same folder as the program.

The following describes all the settings.

General

These settings apply throughout HistCite.

- Font Size: Font size changes the display font size in lists and tables. The default is "medium".
- Show tips during program start. Check this box to enable the "Tip of the Day" feature.

- "Show page index () Regular () Extended."
Check the box to display the page index. The regular page index shows the number of pages in a view. Click on a page number to go to the page. The extended page index shows, in addition, the value of the first item on the page, based on the sort order. e.g. in the Author list sorted by author name it shows the first author on each page. See [Navigation](#)(See 2.5) for more details.

- Save Graph Maker settings
Allows your Graph Maker settings to be saved in the preferences file. Otherwise Graph Maker will use default settings.

Optional Analysis Lists

- Checkboxes for Cited References and Words analyses.
These checkboxes allow you to switch off these analyses, which saves time when processing large collections.
- In Bibliometric View Only: Settings allow user to set the year span for beginning and end year time periods. See [Bibliometric View](#)(See 7.3.2) for more details.

Record Lists

- Table header interval; page size.
The table header interval value determines the repetition frequency of the table header row in tables. Page size determines the number of rows per page, and the << and >> navigation bar control behavior.
- Limit number of authors shown per record to [n] names.
Check this box and enter a number to limit the number of authors shown per record in a record list.

Analysis Lists

- Table header interval; page size.
Controls the display of analysis tables, in the same manner as described above for Record Lists.
At the end of the General Settings is a "Restore All Defaults" button which will overwrite your saved preferences file with default values.

Word List

These settings affect the content and appearance of the Word Analysis.

- Include title words
Check this box to include words appearing in an article title.
- Exclude stop words
Check this box to eliminate [Stop Words](#)(See 8.1) from the analysis. Stop words are words that are used so frequently that it is common to omit them when compiling topical dictionaries. The default is to exclude stop words.
- Exclude words of [2] characters or shorter
Eliminates short words from the Word Analysis. If this value is set to 0, words of all lengths are shown. The default value is 2 characters.
- Split hyphenated terms into words.
Check this box to count hyphenated words as separate words. By default hyphenated words

are treated as one word for analysis.

- **Include Author keywords**
Check this box to include Author keywords. Keywords provided by the author or the journal are included in some more recent WoS records.
- **Include Web of Science Keywords Plus.**
Check this box to include Web of Science Keywords Plus. KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references, and are found in more recent WoS records.
- **Split multi-word terms into words**
Author and WoS keyword lists may contain word phrases. Check this box to split multi-word terms into individual words.
- **Split hyphenated terms into words**
Check this box to split hyphenated terms from the keyword lists into individual words.
- **Show keywords distinctly (in *italics*, and **bold** if found in titles as well)**
Check this box to display words from the keyword lists in distinct type styles.
- **Show words in UPPER CASE lower case**
Use this to change the appearance of the Word Analysis. Note that Abbreviations like DNA will be rendered as "dna" if "lower case" is selected.
The default value is UPPER CASE.

WoS link

This section allows you to set the parameters for searching Web of Science from within HistCite from the Cited Reference Analysis page.

Universal Setup is the default value and this will work automatically in most cases.

If the WoS search function does not work, try the manual setting.

Manual Setup version 4

Click the radio button and enter the search URL.

How to set the lookup URL in HistCite for Web of Science Manual Searches

(Unfortunately Web of Science does not provide completely standard URLs for searches initiated from outside. The following procedure may be required to ascertain the correct URL. Although the URL is stored in HistCite, you may have to redo this procedure, as the URL can change depending on circumstances)

1. Do a cited reference search in WoS (it doesn't matter what you search).
2. When the results appear, right-click in the results area, and select "Properties".
3. Copy the URL from the Properties dialog and paste it into the appropriate "ISI Web of Science location:" field in the Settings dialog.

The URL will end in:...CitedReferenceSearch.

See "[Adding records from the Cited Reference list](#)(See 6.4)" for details on how to use the results of a search.

Address Lists

Settings in this section affect the source of data used by HistCite for address analysis. Your choice of setting depends on the quality of source data in Web of Science and the policies of the journals in your collection.

- Use available Reprint address
 - Never
 - When no other address is available
 - Always

Country List

HistCite provides tools to deal with some problems of inconsistencies with country names in Web of Science that lead to difficulties in the Country Analysis. See [Country Lists](#) (See 8.3) for complete details.

HTML Presentation

HistCite provides many settings for modifying the content of HTML presentations. This is described in detail in the section on [HTML Presentations](#) (See 5.)

7.4.9 Log...

Select "Log..." from the Tools menu to display the log of processing activities that have been carried out in the current session.

7.5 Help

There are four items in the Help menu.

- "Help" is a context-sensitive link to this file. It will open the appropriate page depending on where you are in HistCite.
- "Glossary" opens the [Glossary](#) (See 8.2) page in this Help system.
- "Tip of the Day" displays the HistCite tip window. Click the controls at the bottom of the window to view the next or previous tips, to close the window, and to control whether the window is displayed automatically when HistCite is started.
- "Web Site" links to the HistCite Web site."
- "About HistCite" opens an "About" dialog box with version number and other information.

8. Reference

This chapter provides reference information not available elsewhere in the Help documentation

- [Bibliometric View](#) (See 7.3.2)

- [Stop Words](#)(See 8.1)
- [Glossary](#)(See 8.2)
- [Country Lists](#)(See 8.3)
- [Version Changes](#)(See 8.4)

8.1 Stop Words

Words that are used so frequently that it is common to omit them when compiling topical dictionaries.

In HistCite these words are omitted from the [Words](#)(See 3.5) analysis page by default. They may be included by changing the settings in the Settings dialog.

ABOUT	BEYOND	HAS	OTHER	TOGETHER
ABOVE	BIRTHDAY	HAVE	OUR	TOWARD
ACCORDING	BOTH	HAVING	OUT	TOWARDS
ACROSS	BUT	HIS	OUTSIDE	UNDER
ACTUAL	CAN	HONOR	OVER	UNDERGOING
ADDED	CERTAIN	HOW	OVERALL	UPON
AFTER	COME	INSIDE	PER	UPWARD
AGAINST	COMES	INSTEAD	POSSIBLY	VARIOUS
AHEAD	COMING	INTO	PUT	VERSUS
ALL	COMPLETELY	ITEMS	REALLY	VERY
ALMOST	CONCERNING	ITS	REGARDING	VIA
ALONE	CONSIDER	JUST	REPRINTED	VOL
ALONG	CONSIDERED	LET	SAME	VOLS
ALSO	CONSIDERING	LETS	SEEN	WAS
AMONG	CONSISTING	LITTLE	SEVERAL	WAY
AMONGST	DEPARTMENT	LOOK	SHOULD	WAYS
AND	DER	LOOKS	SHOWN	WE
AND-OR	DESPITE	MADE	SINCE	WERE
AND/OR	DISCUSSION	MAKE	SO-CALLED	WHAT
ANON	DOES	MAKES	SOME	WHATS
ANOTHER	DOESNT	MAKING	SPP	WHEN
ANY	DOING	MANY	STUDIES	WHERE
ARE	DOWN	MEET	STUDY	WHICH
ARISING	DUE	MEETS	SUCH	WHILE
AROUND	DURING	MORE	TAKE	WHITHER
AWARD	EACH	MOST	TAKEN	WHO
AWAY	EITHER	MUCH	TAKES	WHOM
BECAUSE	ESPECIALLY	MUST	TAKING	WHOS
BECOME	FEW	NEAR	THAN	WHOSE
BECOMES	FOR	NEARLY	THAT	WHY
BEEN	FORWARD	NEXT	THE	WITH

BEFORE	FROM	NOT	THEIR	WITHIN
BEHIND	FURTHER	NOW	THEM	WITHOUT
BEING	GET	OFF	THEN	YET
BELOW	GIVE	ONLY	THERE	YOU
BEST	GIVEN	ONTO	THEREFROM	YOUR
BETTER	GIVING		THESE	
BETWEEN			THEY	
			THIS	
			THOSE	
			THROUGH	
			THROUGHOUT	

8.2 Glossary

- **GCS - Global Citation Score** shows the total number of citations to a paper in Web of Science.
- **LCR - Local Cited References** shows the number of citations in a paper's reference list to other papers within the collection.
- **LCS - Local Citation Score** shows the count of citations to a paper within the collection. **CR - Number of Cited References** shows the number of cited references in the paper's bibliography.
- **Recs - Number of Records** shows the number of records where a given item is found.
- **T* - Total [score]** Any Total score represents a sum of respective scores for all records from a given author, source, other category, or all records. e.g. TLCS = Total Local Citation Scores.
- **Stop Words** Words that used so frequently so that it is common to omit them when compiling topical dictionaries. [See the full list here.](#) (See 8.2)

Bibliometric View Only

- **LCSx - Local Citation Score** excluding self-citations shows the count of citations to a paper within the collection excluding author self-citations.
- **LCS/t** = Local Citation Score per year from paper publication to the end of the collection
- **GCS/t** = Global Citation Score per year from paper publication to the end of the collection
- **LCSb** = Local citations at beginning of the time period covered. It is calculated as explained under "Collection Span" above.
- **LCS_e** = Local citations at the end of the time period covered.
- **LCS e/b** = Ratio of local citations in the end and beginning periods. This ratio shows whether a paper gained more of its citations in the period immediately after publication ($LCS\ e/b < 1$) or if there has been a relative increase in citations in recent years ($LCS\ e/b > 1$).

8.3 Country Lists

Country Settings

There are some problems of inconsistency with country names in Web of Science that lead to difficulties in the country analysis. In addition, there have been country name changes, splits and unifications that lead to confusion. HistCite provides the following options for handling some of these issues.

Former USSR

As a default the following are included under **USSR**. To treat them as separate countries, uncheck the **USSR** box in the Country List Settings.

ARSSR - Armenian SSR

AZSSR - Azerbaijan SSR

BESSR - Belorussian SSR

ESSSR - Estonian SSR

GESSR - Georgian SSR

KASSR - Kazakh SSR

KISSR - Kirgiz SSR

LASSR - Latvian SSR

LISSR - Lithuanian SSR

MOSSR - Moldavian SSR

TASSR - Tadzhik SSR

TUSSR - Turkmen SSR

UKSSR - Ukrainian SSR

USSR - Russian SFSR

UZSSR - Uzbek SSR

United Kingdom

As a default the following are included under **UK**. To treat them as separate countries, uncheck the **UK** box in the Country List Settings.

England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Former Federal Republic of Germany

As a default the following variants are included under **FRG**. To treat them as separate, uncheck the **FRG** box in the Country List Settings. Note that the former FRG and the now reunified Germany are treated as two separate countries.

BRD

Bundes Republik

Fed Rep Ger

W Ger

West Germany

Former German Democratic Republic

As a default the following variants are included under **GDR**. To treat them as separate, uncheck the **GDR** box in the Country List Settings.

DDR
Deutsch Dem Rep
E Ger
East Germany
Ger Dem Rep

8.4 Version Changes

This page records changes made in each release version of HistCite.

Note that HistCite version numbers reflect the date of release. For example, version 7.10.1 was released on October 1, 2007 (2007.10.1)

Version 11.9.12

- Web of Science compatibility upgrades
- Added support for all versions of Web of Science exported text files
- Local Citation Score (LCS) now compatible with cited reference export from all versions of Web of Science
- Cited Reference search now works for all versions of Web of Science
- Updates to HistCite Help file explaining how imported records are processed

Version 9.8.24

- Changes to Word list analysis
- Author keywords and Web of Science KeyWords Plus® may be included in Word analysis.
- New settings allow users to customize how multi-word terms and/or hyphenated words are analyzed and displayed.
- In the record lists, some words (surrounded by unusual punctuation or white space) in titles were not properly identified with links. Bug fixed.
- When updates to word lists were pending small words could have had an erroneous "Pending..." message. Bug fixed.
- Changes to Bibliometric View.
- A new parameter, LCSx, is calculated in Bibliometric View. LCSx shows the Local Citation Score excluding author self citations for each record.
- h-Index calculations, based on local citations (LCS), local citations excluding self citations (LCSx) and global citations (GCS) are now available for filtered lists of records.
- Totals, means and quartiles for LCSx are added to the statistics.
- Changes to Custom View to take advantage of introduction of LCSx.
- Changes to presentation of statistics in all views.
- Changes to the Edit tool to make editing easier.
- When Move To tool is invoked it defaults to the named item in the current list (i.e., Author in Author list, Word in Word list, etc).
- Previously entered data are now cached per each list.
- After creation of new records, editing is disabled until the lists are updated.
- Layout changes to account for introduction of Internet Explorer 8.
- Changes to CSV export.

Version 8.12.16

- Web of Science import fixed to account for changes in address format.

- Full author names are processed to take advantage of changes in name format introduced in Web of Science.
- Articles with numbers are now processed to take advantage of changes in record format introduced in Web of Science.
- Web of Science article keywords are processed and saved.
- New Custom View feature.
- If the Browser window is closed by accident, attempting to start a second copy of HistCite will restart the Browser window and reconnect to the previous session. HistCite allows only a single instance to run at a time.
- Large graphs are drawn faster.
- GraphMaker graphs are preserved within one HistCite setting, even if Graph Maker is closed.
- Record list export to CSV-format files.
- Several internal changes to improve processing speed and program stability.
- Minor cosmetic changes.

Version 8.5.26

Feature Changes

- Record lists have been rearranged. All numeric value columns are moved to the right side.
- **A "Tip of the Day" feature has been added. Tips appear in a window on startup. Appropriate controls, menu item, and settings have been added????.**
- Hyphenated words in the Word Analysis list are broken into separate words rather than treated as a single word.
- Font size can be changed from the Settings page.

Minor changes and bug fixes

- Document type is shown when mouse pointer hovers over record number in record lists.
- Record details now always show blank fields. Only Reprint and E-mail fields were affected.
- LCS(e/b) is shown in record details in Bibliometric mode.
- When files with tags were added, Tags link did not show up. Bug fixed.
- When a record title was changed a hover message 'Pending update' was shown over stopwords (normally no message or link). Bug Fixed.
- When a new record was created in the Cited Reference list, navigation in the list was broken. Bug Fixed.
- In Graph Maker, new default graph display size is 'window'. The right graph pane now has a separator bar for text pane (if Info or Legend is checked). This ensures that the first made graph would really fit into its window size. Checking

or Unchecking Info and/or Legend may still require redrawing of the graph to get the right 'window' size.

- The graph list table includes an Information column.
- When viewing saved graphs there are now additional 'Back' navigation links at the top and right under the image.
- Improved "Add File" dialog.
- Manual WoS 3 setup is removed from the Settings due to discontinuation of WoS 3.
- Saving under a new file name gave erratic errors due to a security issue. Bug Fixed.
- Latest WoS export downloads may include DOI data in Cited Reference lists. These are now correctly processed.
- When Cited Reference lists contain DOI data there is a link to the DOI system.
- DI tag (DOI) is processed from source records and stored and displayed in record details.
- Occasionally, the program would abort without much notice. (The error message would be reported on the console window, which disappeared immediately.) Now, the error message is reported back to the user and logged without aborting the program.
- When historiographs included records with LCS and GCS that were below set HTML limits, their full details were not included in the exported HTML output, resulting in broken links from the graphs. Now, such records are saved.

Version 7.11.7

- Added automatic searching of Web of Science from the Cited References page.
- Changes to Settings page for compatibility with changes introduced in WoS search interface.

Version 7.10.1

- Initial release of HistCite

9. Troubleshooting

For Technical Support

If you have questions about using our products or about your access to them, please visit our [support page](#). This page has links to our support Knowledgebase, the local telephone numbers and hours of operation. When you click on the **Open a Support Case** tab, your issue will be immediately routed to your local support team.

9.1 Windows Vista Issues

If you are using Windows Vista operating system, you might have a problem starting HistCite, due to the security measures built into Vista.

- If you get a CODE 42 error, right click on the HistCite.exe program and select "Run as Administrator". This will eliminate the error message and it should not occur the next time you start HistCite.
- If the program fails to start entirely, you may have an issue with Vista's hardware Data Execution Prevention system. To avoid the problem, use the following steps:
 1. Open the Vista Control Panel from the Start menu
 2. Open "System"
 3. Click on the "Advanced" tab
 4. Click on the "Settings..." button under "Performance"
 5. Click on the "Data Execution Prevention" tab
 6. Select the radio button marked "Turn on DEP for essential Windows programs and services only"
 7. Click out of the dialogs using "OK"

9.2 "Fakepath" Error

If you are using Internet Explorer Version 8, you might see an error message, such as File: "C:\fakepath\HistCiteSample.txt": **No such file or directory**", when you try to add a new file using the File -> Add... menu. This is due to some changes introduced in Internet Explorer 8. The work-around is as follows.

- Double click the globe Internet icon at the bottom of your IE8 window
- Click "Local intranet"
- Click "Sites"
- Click "Advanced"
- Make sure <http://127.0.0.1> is in the input field
- Click "Add"
- Click out of the dialogs with OK.

It will now be possible to add files in HistCite as usual.