DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTS

Transcripts are typed copies of documents, which are prepared when the original documents

are	difficult to read. Transcripts must be as faithful to the originals as possible.
What to look for in a transcript	
	A document header describes the transcript and identifies who prepared it Example: Transcript of Document No. 123 Prepared by Albert Benedict
	A document footer describes the source of the original document Example: LAC, RG 10, Vol. 123, File 456, Reel C-78910
	The start of each new page in the original is described Example: [new page]
	Marginalia are anything written on the document which appear to have been added after the document was prepared. Describe marginalia at the beginning of each transcribed page. Example: [new page] [Marginalia Top Right Margin: Received January 2, 1843]
	Line breaks in the original document are reproduced
	It is noted when text in the original document is illegible Example: Weather conditions are favourable for [illegible word(s)] Example:after the road [two illegible words] are complete
	Inferences about content are enclosed in square brackets and noted with a question mark Example: Weather conditions are favourable for [ice fishing?] Example:after the road [and railway?] are complete
	Words which are crossed out on the original are struck out in the transcript Example: He made a speling mistake
	Spelling or grammatical errors which appear on the original are reproduced and noted immediately following the error
	Example: We recieved [sic] the supplies last week. Example: The supplies was [sic] not damaged.
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