

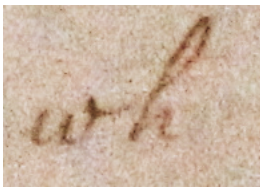
SAMPLE TEXT



CORRECT TRANSCRIPTION

fossils.

[like many 18th century writers, Stukeley uses several forms of the letter s - here, the long form (easily to confuse with an f) next to the standard form]



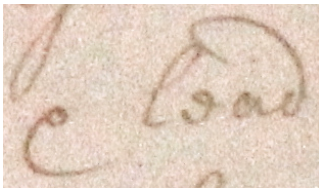
wh[ich]

[note the faint line through the top of the h: a line through the top or bottom of a letter's stem is a common indication of a contraction]



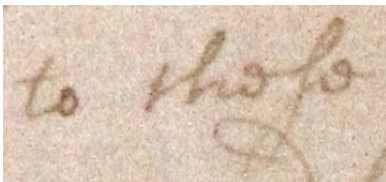
acc[oun]t of

[another common form of abbreviation is the use of a colon or full stop followed by a superscript of the last letter of the word]



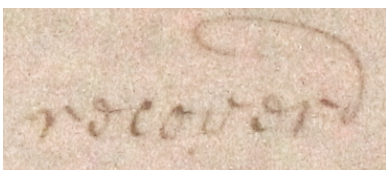
& lead

[the character that looks like a c that drops below the line is a common 18th century form of &]



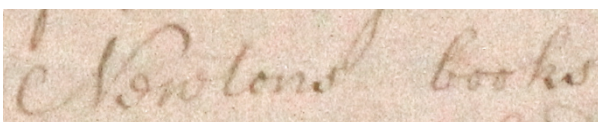
to these

[Stukeley's o and e look similar, but the e normally has a loop at the top while the o does not]



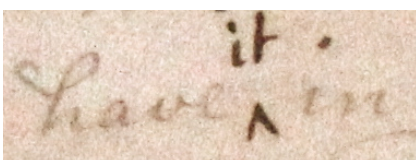
recover[e]d

[add the e in square brackets where Stukeley omits it]



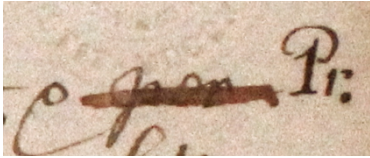
Newtons books

[make sure to transcribe punctuation exactly as it does or does not appear; Stukeley uses it erratically]



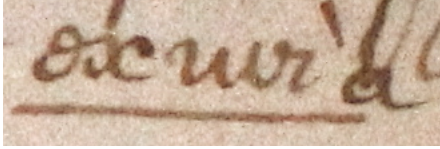
have {it} in

[words added to the text in a different hand should be enclosed with curved brackets]



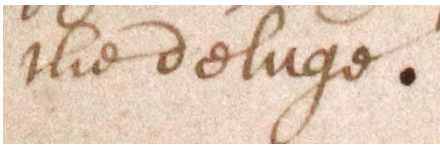
& ~~per~~ {Pr.}

[render removed text using Strikethrough text; if the deleted text is illegible, use ~~illeg.~~ in its place]



exuvia

[retain all underlining as it appears in the text]



the deluge.

[lines and small loops often appear between words but do not indicate the words are joined; they are the result of Stukeley writing quickly and not lifting his pen from the page between words]