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Editorial Interventions

`<supplied>` is used to indicate that material has been added by an editor. The attributes for this element provide supplemental detail about the nature of a specific intervention.

- **reason** explains the underlying reason why the text had to be supplied by the editor, such as 'foxing', 'blotching', 'manuscript damage', etc.
- **resp** this attribute contains the initials of the individual responsible for making this editorial decision.
- **agent** where the presumed loss of text leading to the supplying of text arises from an identifiable cause, signifies the causative agent.
- **source** this attribute is used only when the supplied information was derived from another source rather than the editor's contextual reading of the passage. For example, if the author was quoting from Scripture and one of the words was illegible, it could be supplied from the Bible. Alternatively, the supplied text could also be derived from another manuscript exemplar (if more than one exists).

`<gap>` has an additional use besides coding utterly illegible text. It can also be used to indicate the editorial decision to omit text from the transcript. The following attributes will be useful

- **desc** is used to provide a description of the omitted text.
- **resp** should contain the initials of the editor who was responsible for tagging this gap (i.e. CO, SM or MH).
- **extent** is used to indicate the length of the omitted text, in characters, words, lines or cm (points?). The format for this should be:
 - 1 character
 - 2 words
 - 3? characters
 - 2 cm

`<abbr>` is used to indicate an abbreviation within the text. While `<abbr>` has

numerous attributes, the most commonly used with be **expan**, which is used to indicate what the expansion of the abbreviation is. For example `<abbr expan="William">Wm</abbr>` would indicate that Wm is an abbreviation and that its expanded value is William. If these abbreviations contain any formatted characters, these should be tagged using the appropriate `<hi rend=" " >` values. For example, Wm Blake would be tagged as `<abbr expan="William">W<hi rend="superscript">m</hi></abbr> Blake`. The **resp**, **cert**, **type** attributes should be only used when the abbreviation in the text is so unusual (if not unique) as to warrant special attention and explication. Commonly used abbreviations generally do not require a detailed scholarly apparatus to explain them and should consequently be tagged only with an **expan** attribute.

- **resp** is used to indicate which editor was responsible for the expansion of the text.
- **cert** if the editor is uncertain of the accuracy of his/her expansion, he/she should indicate this using the **cert** attribute. Valid values are: **low**, **medium** and **high**.
- **type** is used to enable the editor to identify the type of abbreviation.
`<sic>` is used to tag text that, although correctly transcribed, may appear to be incorrect to readers. For example, the text "I saw teh river" would be coded as: I saw `<sic corr="the">teh</sic> river`. It would also be used to indicate improperly duplicated words in the body text, such as "they gave him his his due" would be coded: they gave him his `<sic corr="notext">his</sic> due`.
- **corr** contains the corrected value of the sic'ed text. In the case of duplicated text, as in the example above, one of the repeated words should be tagged as above using a **corr** value of **notext**.
- **resp** is used to indicate which editor was responsible for the expansion of the text.
- **cert** if the editor is uncertain of the accuracy of his/her expansion, he/she should indicate so using the **cert** attribute. Valid values are: **low**, **medium** and **high**.

Find out about encoding [Illegible Text](#)