

EXAMPLE OF MARKED PROOF

"I don't care what kind of type you use for my book," said a myopic author to his publisher, "but please print the galley proofs in large type. Perhaps in the future such a request will not sound so ridiculous to those familiar with the printing process. Today, however, type once set is not reset except to correct errors.

⌈ # (cap)

⌋ ."

7a (l.c.) Proofreading is an art and a craft. Every author should know the rudiments thereof, though no printer expects him to be a master. ~~He should watch not only for misspelled or to be a master.~~ He should watch not only for misspelled or incorrect words (often a most illusive error) but also for misplaced spaces, unclosed quotation marks and parentheses, and improper paragraphing; and he should recognize the difference between em rule - used to separate an interjectional part of a sentence - and an en rule commonly used between continuing numbers (e.g., pp. 5-10; A.D. 1165-70) and the word dividing hyphen. Sometimes, too, a letter from a wrong font will creep into the printed text, or a boldface **k** or **d** turn up in a mathematical formula. Whatever is underlined in a MS. should of course, be italicized in print. To find the errors overlooked by the printer's proofreader is the author's first problem in proofreading. The second is to make corrections using the marks and symbols, devised by professional proofreaders, that any trained printer will understand. The third - and most difficult problem for the author proofreading his own work is to resist the temptation to rewrite when at last he sees his words in print.

⌋ d  
⌈ (x)

⌋ K (bold)  
roman  
⌋ d  
italics  
⌈ # #  
em

⌈ (x)  
⌋ (r) (c) #  
be s  
⌋ - -  
⌋  
⌋ (new paragraph)  
⌋ r's