The journal appreciates your help in bringing essays into conformity with journal style. We understand that not everything can or will be covered by the author, but a good faith effort toward style conformity is greatly appreciated. Our copy editors will complete the task.

For all normal types of sources, e.g. books, journal articles, etc., follow *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (hereafter CMOS). A quick guide is available here: [https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html](https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html).

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I. General Instructions for First Submissions

A) Length of Articles
The typical *TS* article runs 8,500–10,000 words, including notes. Length of whatever dimension must be justified by the quality and cogency of the article’s content and method. First submission essays above 11,000 words (including footnotes) will be returned.

B) Protect Anonymity
Do not type your name or affiliation on the manuscript. For the initial submission, if you reference your own previous work, do so in such a way that it is not obvious to the reader that it is your work (e.g., refer to yourself in the third person). You should also hold back for purposes of review any footnote citations that will reveal your authorship of the article. Simply substitute language in the footnote such as “Citation withheld for purposes of review."

C) MS Word Format with No Embedded Codes
Please submit articles in “.docx” (MS Word) format. Remove any codes from citation management software (such as Zotero or EndNote) or internal hyperlinks to other parts of the essay. Hyperlinks to external sources are appropriate.

D) Footnotes
Use footnotes, not endnotes. Full citation of sources should appear in footnotes. Do not include a bibliography. Replace “ibid.” with short form citations (see below).

E) Font and Spacing
Both the main text and footnotes should be double spaced in 12pt Times New Roman font.

F) Abstract
The initial request for inviting scholars to review an essay includes only the abstract. Thus, it is important that the abstract adequately convey the nature of the project and its conclusions. Keep to a minimum merely formal and abstract claims, and instead, use specific statements that clearly indicate the substance of the arguments and their conclusion. Therefore, instead of formal statements like, “This article will show how Rahner can contribute to a contemporary environmental ethics,” or, “This will lead to a new synthesis in approaching the nature/grace relationship,” try to use statements that specify what exactly are those contributions and those new syntheses.
G) The Question of Journal “Fit”

Essays in Theological Studies, generally, make some type of a constructive, theological/ethical contribution to twenty-first-century Christian thought—that is, an argument about what Christian belief should hold to be good and true.

Correspondingly, essays in TS should include some move or moment in the discussion that shifts the essay into something more than: a biblical exegesis or a work of biblical studies (e.g., a discussion of Paul’s understanding of Jewish law), a sociological or ethnographic study (e.g., a descriptive analysis of devotions to the saints in post-Castro Cuba), a textual analysis (e.g., a close analysis of one section of Augustine’s De Trinitate), a historical study (e.g., an argument about the historical forces that led to certain practices among Catholic women religious in eighteenth-century France), or a historical theological work (e.g., proposing a new insight into Basil of Caesarea’s view of the Trinity).

However, such studies are often critical to constructive theological/ethical contributions, and thus can (and often should) be used to support those contributions.
II. Format Guides for Common Citations

A) No “Ibid.”
Please replace all uses of “ibid.” Following CMOS, the journal does NOT use “ibid.,” but uses instead a shortened citation format (see CMOS 14.34).

In the first reference of a source, the full bibliographical reference is provided. Subsequent references to that source should include only the following: the author’s name, a shortened version of the title (unless the title was short to begin with), and the page number.

1 Rahner, Hearer, 25.

If repeated references to the same source appear in succession, only the author’s name and page number are typically provided. Note that the page number is always provided, even when it is the same as the previous footnote. So, for example (using CMOS's own example):

1 Morrison, Beloved, 3
2 Morrison, 5.
3 Morrison, 5.

The journal makes exceptions to this norm when reader clarity could be improved by including titles—that is, in cases where including the title is more helpful than including the author (for example, if multiple documents from the USCCB were being discussed, it would be more helpful to include the title of those documents than the USCCB-author). In such cases, both author and title are used for each citation.

B) Journal Citations
The first citation of a source-essay (which includes the entire number range for that essay):


If a particular page is being referenced in the first citing of the essay, then both the full-page range and the particular referenced page number are included:


The second time the essay is cited it uses a short form citation of the essay:

1 Smith, "How to Cite Articles,” 35.

CMOS 14.171
NOTE: Starting in March 2022, the journal will begin including information about issue number and/or seasons in references to journal articles.

**C) Citations for Books**

Citations for books should be cited as follows:


CMOS 14.100–104.

NOTE: In March 2022, TS will begin including the full publisher’s name.

**D) Citations for Edited Volumes and Essays in Edited Volumes**

**D.1 Full Citation for an Edited Volume**

Edited volume alone (i.e., without reference to one of its essays):


- The editor’s name is positioned before title (since there is no author name).
- The abbreviation “ed.” means “editor” when it appears directly after an editor’s name, and thus is changed to “eds.” when there is more than one editor.

**D.2 Citation for First Citation of Both Essay and Edited Volume**

The first citation of an essay from an edited volume, where the edited volume is ALSO being cited for the first time:


Or, in the case of multiple editors:


Note in the above example:
- In contrast to the case in C.1 above, the editor’s name now follows the title of the volume.
• The abbreviation “ed.” does not become “eds.” in cases where there are multiple editors. When “ed.” appears before an editor’s name, it means “edited by” (not “editor”), and thus takes no plural form.

**D.3 Second Citation of an Essay from an Edited Volume**

The second citation of an essay from an edited volume uses a short form without reference to the edited volume:


CMOS 14.23.

**D.4 First Citation of an Essay from an Already Cited Edited Volume**

When an essay is first cited from an edited volume that has already been cited (i.e., the essay is from the same volume that was cited for a different essay), the citation for the essay follows a full form citation, but the citation for the edited volume follows a short form citation. In the short form citation of edited volumes, the editor’s name shifts so that it precedes the title.


So, in the second footnote above, the Robert Stein essay is being cited for the first time, but the edited volume is being cited for the second time. Thus, the first part (Robert F. Stein, “Tackling the Weeds,”) is a full form citation of the essay, while the second part (Fanson and Gibbons, *Essays on Agriculture*) is a short form citation of the edited volume. In the short form citation of an edited volume, the editor’s name precedes title and the title is shortened.

CMOS 14.108

**E) Citations of a Volume from Multivolume Works**

The first citation of a volume from a multivolume work:


The second citation of a volume from a multivolume work:

In the short form found above in footnote #2, the “2” refers to the volume number, and the “35” to the page number.

CMOS 14.118

Note: the titles of multivolume works are italicized, while the names/titles of series are not. So, for example:


In the above footnote, the title of the series, “Collected Works,” is not italicized. In some cases, it is not obvious which category the works belong in—whether multivolume works or a series.

**F) Citing Footnotes That Appear in Other Sources**
Citation of footnotes from other sources should be formatted as follows:

[pg#][n][note#] or [pg#][nn][notes##]

So, for example:

In a footnote, Williams notes also that “God loves the sinner.”


Or, as an example of citing multiple footnotes as sources:


CMOS 14.157

**G) Quotation within a Footnote**
From CMOS: “When a note [footnote or endnote] includes a quotation, the source normally follows the terminal punctual of the quotation.”

Thus, for example, this footnote:

1 The human person “bears the stamp of the imago trinitatis” in that he or she can “only be and become a person by relating to the other persons.” Balthasar, *Theo-Drama*, 5:302.

CMOS 14.38

**H) Abbreviated Number Ranges**
The journal abbreviates number ranges.
- Numbers above 100 generally preserve two digits.
  So 321–328 becomes 321–28 (and not 321–8).
- The exception to the above rule occurs when the last two digits of both numbers lie in the range of 1 through 9—for example: 101–109; 204–205; 1,103–1,107; 1,401–1,408, etc. Numbers fitting this pattern preserve only the last digit.
- Numbers below 100 are kept in their entirety.
- For cases where the first number is a multiple of 100, use all digits.
  So: 300–305 does not become 300–5; it remains as 300–305.

See CMOS 9.61.

**Note on Dashes in Number Ranges**

“En-dashes,” not hyphens, are used for number ranges, including biblical verses, and appear without spaces before or after the dash. To create an en-dash with Mac devices: Option + hyphen; for Windows: use the shortcut key combination Ctrl+hyphen. [Note: to create an “em-dash,” instead of an en-dash, use “Option + Shift + hyphen” in Mac and use the shortcut key combination “Ctrl + Alt + hyphen” in Windows.]

I) “DOI” Numbers

When citing a journal article, include the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) after the page number, as explained in CMOS 14.8, 14.175. For DOIs, use Crossref’s Metadata Search to find the DOI for a given article: [https://www.crossref.org/](https://www.crossref.org/).

After clicking on the link, click on “Search MetaData” at the middle top of the screen.
Fill in the Metadata search bar with as many relevant words as necessary to find the essay.

So, for example, if one were looking for the doi for the Cavanaugh essay mentioned above (William T. Cavanaugh, “Return of the Golden Calf: Economy, Idolatry, and Secularization since Gaudium et Spes,” *Theological Studies*), any of the following phrases would be enough to find the article and its doi:

<Cavanaugh, calf>; or <Cavanaugh secularization>; or <theological studies golden calf>; or <return of the golden calf idolatry>

NOTE: not all essays have DOIs (especially older ones).

J) No “Last Accessed” Date

CMOS 14.12 discourages “last accessed” dating when linking to online materials.

K) Emphasis Added to Quote
In citations where emphasis has been added to a quote by use of italics or where the author needs to signal that the emphasis was already there, please follow the footnote citation with a parenthetical comment indicating as much. CMOS allows different texts to signal this, but the journal prefers “emphasis added” or “emphasis in original” in parentheses. So:


CMOS 14.37

L) “Hereafter” Abbreviations & Parenthetical Citations
On occasions where a source is cited frequently (particularly ecclesial sources), authors may choose to abbreviate the source title. To do so, add the following to the end of the citation: (hereafter cited as {abbreviation}).

1. Nostra Aetate (October 28, 1965),

2. NA, §3.

- The abbreviation of the document title is in italics.
- This option is generally reserved for ecclesial documents that are used multiple times (e.g., more than four), with the exception being Aquinas’s Summa Theologiae (which is abbreviated as ST in its second reference, since readers are familiar with the abbreviation).
- Authors may desire to move such abbreviations to the main text; however, that is generally discouraged except for cases where the source is repeatedly cited in a subsection of the paper.
- The silcrow sign ($) can be made by pressing: Opt + 6 (Mac) or Alt + 0167 (Windows)

M) Publisher’s Location: City, State
For citations that include a US city and state location for the publisher, please follow these guidelines.

- The state can be excluded when the city’s location is likely familiar to domestic and international audiences (New York and Minneapolis, but not Collegeville or Maryknoll).
- Though the location of Washington the city is known, “DC” should be included in keeping with its formal name and to prevent confusion with the US state or other localities named Washington.
- The abbreviation for the state should follow that of US postal codes—two capitalized letters with no periods (Washington, DC, not Washington, D.C.). CMOS 10.27

N) Footnote Positioning
CMOS suggests that “a note number should generally be placed at the end of a sentence or at the end of a clause” (CMOS 14.26). This is encouraged but not required.
III. Theology-Specific Sources
The below is for theology-specific sources that sometimes diverge from typical CMOS usage.

A) Quotes from the Bible
John’s Gospel opens with the statement, “In the beginning was the Word” (John 1:1 NRSV, used throughout). Later, the Gospel says, “For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son” (John 3:16).

- Biblical citations are always in parenthetical citations in the main text, not footnotes.
- Parenthetical citations use abbreviations. See section VI below for abbreviations of Bible books.
- In the main text (outside parentheses), the full names of biblical books should be used.
- Use acronyms to indicate which biblical translation is used—NRSV, NABRE, NASB, etc. Omit citing any particular printing of the translation in a footnote. That is, the abbreviation of the translation suffices for quoting a Bible passage.
- If the translation is your own, cite as: (Matt 5:12-13, author’s translation).
- Transliterate Greek and Hebrew words according to the Society of Biblical Literature system in The SBL Handbook of Style chap. 5. A convenient resource for transliterations, based on the SBL Handbook, is found at http://transliterate.com/.

B) Ancient Sources Other Than the Bible
Plato begins his Republic with a story about going down to the Piraeus “to pray to the goddess.”¹ Later he begins describing his famous allegory of the cave.²

² Plato, Republic 514a, trans. Bloom, 193.

- Cite the work using whatever scholarly system is typical to the field in question; e.g. column and line number for Dead Sea Scrolls, Stephanus pagination for Plato, etc. Use Arabic numerals, not Roman.
- TS prefers English titles for ancient works, unless the work is commonly known by its Latin title, e.g. Aquinas’s Summa Theologiae.
- Do not abbreviate the author or the title of the text (e.g., spell out De Trinitate, not De Trin.).
- If you are quoting a modern translation, cite the work both in the scholarly system and the page of the modern translation. However, if you are only citing the passage without quoting a translation, there is no need to cite a modern translation.
C) Vatican II Documents
References to Vatican II documents should link to their respective pages on the Vatican website.

*Nostra Aetate* states that “The Catholic Church rejects nothing of those things which are true and holy in these religions.”¹ Later in the document, the Council Fathers declare that “the Church regards with esteem also the Moslems.”²

² NA, §3.

- Please use the translation of the Vatican II documents on the Vatican website, not a print translation.
- Unlike all other ecclesial documents, do not designate an author for Vatican II documents.
- It is not necessary to include the English name of Vatican II documents. If the English is included, do not italicize the name, but do italicize the document’s Latin name. Capitalize the Latin title of a document in English-style (headline-style) capitalization—for example, *Nostra Aetate*, not *Nostra aetate*.

D) All Other Ecclesiastical Documents (except Vatican II Documents)
Other ecclesial documents follow the format of Vatican II documents (e.g., date in parentheses and link to appropriate website), but they include the author (which could be a pope, but also corporate bodies like a bishops’ conference, the International Theological Commission, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, etc.).

In the opening lines of *Africae Munus*, Benedict XVI declares “Africa’s commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ is a precious treasure.”² Later in the document, he writes that “Sacred Scripture testifies that the blood which Christ shed for us becomes, through Baptism, the principle and bond of a new fraternity.”³

³ AM, §41.
• If an ecclesial source is used repeatedly, use “hereafter cited as ...” to refer to subsequent citations. However, if references to the source are uncommon or separated by a number of pages, avoid using the “hereafter ...” alternative.
• Italicize the acronym of the document in citations, e.g. LS, §44.
• Do not use the acronym in the running text.
• Do not italicize the English name of an ecclesiastical document, but do italicize the Latin name. Capitalize the Latin title of a document in English-style (headline-style) capitalization, e.g. Africae Munus, not Africae munus.

E) Thomas Aquinas’s Summa Theologiae

References to Aquinas’s Summa follow a distinctive citation format.

In Aquinas’s discussion of divine justice, he argues that God “gives to each thing what is due to it by its nature.” Given this appeal to what is “due” to nature, Aquinas states that due to human ignorance. But, he also says that ... is justified.

3 Aquinas, Summa Theologiae I.21.1, ad. 3 (hereafter cited as ST).
4 Aquinas, ST I-II.76.4.
5 Aquinas, ST I.21.1–2.

• If needed, use the following abbreviations for the identifiers of the parts of a Summa article:
  o pr. – prologue to a question
  o arg. – objections
  o s.c. – sed contra
  o co. – corpus
  o ad. – reply to objections

F) Catechism of the Catholic Church

The Catechism of the Catholic Church teaches that “the desire for God is written in the human heart.” Later, the text teaches, “there will be no further Revelation.”

1 Catechism of the Catholic Church, §27 (hereafter cited as CCC), http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/__P9.HTM.
2 CCC, §65, http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/__PH.HTM.

• Cite by paragraph number, not the page number of any particular printing.
• Provide the URL for the page on the Vatican website’s version of the Catechism with the particular section you cite. Do so every time you cite the Catechism.
• Only provide the full title the first time you cite the Catechism; subsequent citations should use CCC.
• Note there is no “author” for citations of the *Catechism*.

**G) Homilies, Addresses (e.g. papal homilies)**


2 Francis, Speech at the end of the Synod (Synod on the Family, Vatican City, October 18, 2014), http://en.radiovaticana.va/news/2014/10/18/pope_francis_speech_at_the_conclusion_of_the_synod/1108944.

• Treat these like lectures and conference presentations (CMOS 14.217), including the type of talk (i.e. homily), place, date delivered, and a special event if applicable.

• The journal allows some flexibility regarding the amount of details provided in citing a papal audience, speech, homily, etc.

**H) Articles in the journal, *Concilium***

Each *Concilium* volume has a distinctive title, editor, and theme.


• Cite articles in *Concilium* as those in a special issue of a journal, as spelled out in CMOS 14.178.

**I) Canon Law**

For citations of canon law, follow the style sheet for the School of Canon Law at Catholic University of America. Available here.

**J) Denzinger**

Citation of Denzinger’s compendium of Catholic teaching is as follows:


2 DS, no. 124.

• TS is aware that different editions of Denzinger have different numbering systems. We prefer you cite the 1957 Deferrari edition. However, if you use another edition, make sure you specify which edition you use so readers can follow your reference.
K) Multi-volume Sets of Prominent Theologians

Several prominent twentieth-century theologians have multivolume editions of their works. CMOS gives some latitude to treat an individual volume as either a part of a series or a part of a multivolume set. Below are some examples of significant theological works and how TS prefers them to be formatted. The guiding principle here is how individual volumes relate to the others: are they part of a full work, such as Balthasar’s multi-volume theological works? Or are they a “collected works” series of previously published material such as Lonergan’s Collected Works?

If you are citing a work within a volume, be sure to cite that specific article or essay rather than the volume as a whole—just as you would cite any other chapter in a single-author book (see CMOS 14.106).

Karl Rahner’s Theological Investigations:

Hans Urs von Balthasar, Theo-Drama, Theo-Logic, or The Glory of the Lord:
2 Balthasar, Glory of the Lord, 1:12.

Bernard Lonergan, Collected Works of Bernard Lonergan:
2 Lonergan, Verbum, 155.

Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics:
2 Barth, Church Dogmatics, 1(2).290.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Dietrich Bonhoeffer Works:

L) Alberigo and Komonchak’s History of Vatican II
Cite this multivolume work following CMOS 14.118 on book citation and 14.107–8 on individual chapters. Because each volume is composed of contributions from different authors, do not cite only volume and page number, but name the chapter and its author.


**M) Religious Call Letters (OFM, OSB, OP, SJ, etc.)**
Omit religious call letters in citations unless necessary. The one exception to this rule is the inclusion of call letters after an author’s name on the lead page of the article. Likewise, avoid using religious titles such as “Pope” or “Bishop” in citations. In all areas of the journal, avoid periods after religious call letters. Do include the comma between a person’s name and their religious call letters. Thus, Joseph Martinez, OFM; Jorge Mario Bergoglio, SJ.
IV. Common Grammar and Punctuation Questions

A) Changing Capitalization in a Quote
Capitalize the first letter in a quote and should be changed to fit the sentence syntax.
See, CMOS 13.18-21. So,

Pope Francis tells us that “Creatures are loved by God.”

Should be written as,

Pope Francis tells us that “Creatures are loved by God.”

Not:

Pope Francis tells us that “[c]reatures are loved by God.”

B) “Which” vs. “That”
The journal encourages authors to preserve the traditional distinction between the conjunctions “which” and “that.”

Though the two are sometimes used interchangeably, the traditional guide is that the conjunction “that” introduces a dependent clause that is important for specifying an object or that restricts its object (i.e., “this object” and not “that one”). For example, “I want to read the book that is on the second shelf, not the one that is on the first shelf.”

In contrast, the conjunction “which” introduces a clause that adds additional, but non-essential information about its object. For example, “The podcast by Mark Adams, which is one of my favorites, is now available on iTunes.” Such clauses are typically set off by commas.

C) Common Latin Words
Common Latin words (a priori, per se, prima facie, etc.) are not italicized. If the Latin word or phrase is common enough to be in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, it should not be italicized.

D) Church/church
“Church” should be lower case most all of the time. The main exception is when an ecclesial modifier precedes it (e.g., the Catholic Church, the Methodist Church).

E) Oxford/Serial Commas
Please use the Oxford/serial comma. So: “He carried a box, a letter, and an umbrella.”

F) Possessive Words Ending in “S”
Following CMOS 7.17, possessive single words ending in “s” take an added < ‘s >. So, Jesus’ and Francis’ should be written as Jesus’s and Francis’s.

G) Quotations from Sources in Other Languages
TS prefers that all long quotations be in English in the main body of the text. For primary sources, you may put the original language either in parentheses or in a footnote, depending on its length. For secondary sources, including original-language quotations is discouraged. For more on this, see CMOS 11.12-13.

H) Including Words in Original Language within a Translation
When adding original-language words to a translated text, use parentheses not brackets: “In the beginning was the word (Logos).” Reserve brackets for words added to the quotation, e.g., “[Vincent] was the culprit” in place of, “He was the culprit.”

I) Cf. vs. See
“Cf.” means “compare” as in “see, by way of comparison” or “see, in contrast.” It should not be used as an alternative to “see” or “see also.” CMOS 10.42

J) Scare Quotes and Italic for Emphasis
From CMOS 7.57:
[Double] Quotation marks are often used to alert readers that a term is used in a nonstandard (or slang), ironic, or other special sense. Such scare quotes imply “This is not my term” or “This is not how the term is usually applied.” Like any such device, scare quotes lose their force and irritate readers if overused.

Similarly, reduce the use of italics as a way of emphasizing a word to an absolute minimum. Try to achieve clarity and emphasis by sentence structure and word order without the use of italics or underscoring.

K) Ellipses

Some notes
• In general, do not include an ellipsis at the beginning of a quote or at its end.
   Thus, the quote:
   “A she runs in the park,”
   should become,
   “She runs in the park.”
CMOS 13.52
• A period should be added before an ellipsis when the end of a sentence is part of what is omitted.

Thus:
“She runs in the park every Saturday morning. She enjoys doing so.”
Becomes
“She runs in the park. . . . She enjoys doing so.”

• Other punctuation in the omitted text (commas, question marks, colons, etc.) can be added before or after the ellipsis if needed for clarity. The case described above (involving period), however, takes precedence over such additions.

L) Centuries
Centuries are spelled out: twentieth century. They are hyphenated when used as adjectives: a twentieth-century painting. CMOS does not, for example, use “the 3rd century” or a “a 19th century book,” but rather “the third century” or “a nineteenth-century book.”

M) Spelling Out Numbers
Numbers 100 and below are spelled out. CMOS 9.2

N) Punctuation around Appositives
Phrases that introduce appositives (such as “that is,” “namely,” and “for example”) are typically followed by a comma. However: “they are best preceded by an em-dash or a semicolon rather than a comma, or the entire phrase can be put in parentheses.” [Note: to create an “em-dash,” use “Option + Shift + hyphen” in Mac and use the shortcut key combination “Ctrl + Alt + hyphen” in Windows.]

For example:
There are a number of protein alternatives to meat—for example, nuts, tofu, and cheese.
CMOS 6.51.

For appositives introduced with no preceding phrase, a comma is used: “Dr. John Smith, a specialist in viruses, believes that vaccines are key.” CMOS 6.28

O) Question Marks in Titles and Commas/Periods
If a question mark is part of a title, then commas are inserted as typical for any other title.

“Are you a doctor?” asked Mahmoud.

(No comma) But:

“Are You a Doctor?,” the fifth story in Will You Be Quiet, Please?, treats modern love.
A comma is added.

Also: a period or an additional question mark is not added to a title that ends in a question mark when the title occurs at the end of a sentence:

Who wrote “Are You a Doctor?”

See CMOS 6.125 & CMOS 6.126.

**P) Capitalization for a Clause/Sentence After a Colon**

From CMOS 6.63:

When a colon is used within a sentence, ... the first word following the colon is lowercased unless it is a proper noun. When a colon introduces two or more sentences ... or when it introduces speech in dialogue or a quotation or question, ... the first word following it is capitalized.

**Q) Phrasal Connectives and Verb Agreement**

Phrasal connectives—such as along with, as well as, in addition to, together with, and so forth—do not turn an otherwise singular subject into a plural.

CMOS 5.142

**R) Em-Dashes are “Closed”**

There are no spaces between an “em-dash” and the surrounding words: My parents—who had always spent their summer vacation camping in the woods—decided to go to the beach this year. [Note: to create an em-dash, use “Option + Shift + hyphen” in Mac and use the shortcut key combination “Ctrl + Alt + hyphen” in Windows.]

**S) Commas and Quotations**

Following US usage, commas and periods are placed before quotation marks.

So:


Not:

“The book” Mark added, “comes highly recommended”.
V. Format of the Overall Essay
Please follow the below format guidelines for your submission; for all but the FINAL submission, preserve anonymity.

Title of Your Article (Gill Sans 16pt Bold; Left Justified)

Your Name (Gills Sans 12pt Bold; Left Justified; FINAL submission only)
Your Home Institution (Gills Sans 12pt un-bolded; left-justified; FINAL submission only)

Abstract (Gills Sans 12pt Bold; left-justified)
Your abstract goes here. It should be roughly 90 words. (Gill Sans 12pt un-bolded)

Keywords (Gill Sans 12pt Bold; left-justified)
Your keywords (up to 10) go here. Be sure to alphabetize them, with names alphabetized by last name. Include the first name of any person, e.g. Bernard Lonergan, NOT Lonergan. Apart from proper nouns, do not capitalize keywords. Remember that these keywords are very important for future searches that might discover your article. Do not make them too obscure (no one will use those words); nor should they be too common (searching for “God” will generate too many hits). (Gill Sans 12pt un-bolded)

This is the beginning of your article. From here until the end of your article, everything (except headings, subheadings, and the author biography at the end) is in Times New Roman size 12 font. Make sure that every part of your article, including the title, abstract, and keywords, is double-spaced. The margins of this article should be 1” all around. Also, for this opening paragraph and for all paragraphs after section headings, do not indent the first line.

This is your second paragraph. Please do not add extra space between paragraphs. If quoting something, make sure to “use double quotes and cite your source.”1 If you have a quote that fills more than four lines, make it a block quote.

1 Footnotes are also double-spaced in 12-point font, and all citations are done in Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed. Do not use endnotes.
Major Division #1 (Gill Sans 12pt Bold; one additional line space before title)

Here you introduce this new section. No additional line space needed after section title. The first paragraph is not indented. This section has subsections as well.

Minor Division #1 (Gill Sans 12pt Italics; additional line space before, not after)

This is the first of two minor divisions. The first paragraph is not indented.

Minor Division #2 (Gill Sans 12pt Italics)

You continue the section here. The first paragraph is not indented.

Major Division #2 (Gill Sans 12pt Bold)

Continue your article. When you reach the end of the article, there will be an author biography, (but do not include any biography when you are initially submitting your article, in order to maintain blind peer review). You have now reached the end of the article.

<Biography, FINAL submission only: Author Biography and author name in Gill Sans; all else in Times Roman>

Author Biography (Gill Sans 12pt Bold)

Christopher Steck, SJ (PhD, Yale University) is associate professor at Georgetown University. His research focuses on the interplay between moral theory and theology, and he has recently turned his attention to animal rights. His recently published works include All God’s Animals: A Catholic Theological Framework for Animal Ethics (Georgetown University Press).
### VI. Abbreviation for Books of the Bible

#### Old Testament Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Testament Books</th>
<th>Ruth</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
<td>1–2 Samuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baruch</td>
<td>Sirach</td>
<td>Sir</td>
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<tr>
<td>1–2 Chronicles</td>
<td>Song of Songs</td>
<td>Sg</td>
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<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Tobit</td>
<td>Tb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
<td>Wisdom</td>
<td>Ws</td>
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<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
<td>Zechariah</td>
<td>Zec</td>
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<td>Zephaniah</td>
<td>Zep</td>
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<td>Exodus</td>
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<td>Habakkuk</td>
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<td>Hosea</td>
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<td>Jonah</td>
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<td>Judges</td>
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<td>Judith</td>
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<td>1–2 Kings</td>
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<td>Lamentations</td>
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<td>Leviticus</td>
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<td>1–2 Maccabees</td>
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<td>Numbers</td>
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<td>Proverbs</td>
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<td>Psalms</td>
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#### New Testament Books

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<td>1–3 John (Epistle)</td>
<td>1 Jn , 2 Jn, 3 Jn</td>
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<td>Jude</td>
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<td>1 Pt, 2 Pt</td>
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<td>1–2 Timothy</td>
<td>1 Tm, 2 Tm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
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Note: Ps (pl. Pss)
VII. Spelling and Abbreviation Guide

[To be added later. For now, please see journal guide here: https://theologicalstudies.net/spelling-and-abbreviations-guide/.]