St. Vladimir's Seminary Press House Style Guide
Revised: May 21, 2025

Introduction

This guide outlines the editorial standards for manuscripts submitted to St. Vladimir's Seminary Press (SVS Press). Authors must adhere to these rules to ensure scholarly integrity, consistency, and alignment with our mission. Submissions failing to meet these standards may be rejected outright.

Manuscripts submitted to SVS Press are understood to not have been published elsewhere (including as sections of theses and dissertations) or currently be under review by another publisher.

General Principles

1. **Language**: Use standard US English conventions.
   o *Example*: Write "color" (US), not "colour" (British).
2. **Primary Style Guide**: Follow the 17th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS), for most editorial matters, including grammar, footnotes, and bibliography, unless otherwise specified.
   o *Example*: Use CMOS 17th ed., 14.23 for footnote formatting.
3. **Specialized Fields**: For topics like biblical studies, patristics, philosophy, or theology, consult *The SBL Handbook of Style* or a relevant field-specific guide if CMOS is insufficient. Indicate the guide used in your manuscript.
   o *Example*: For Greek transliteration, please follow *SBL Handbook of Style* §5.3.
4. **Reference Works**:
   o Grammar: *The Chicago Manual of Style*.
      ▪ *Example*: See CMOS 5.203 for comma usage.
   o Lexicography: *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (preferred standard).
      ▪ *Example*: Confirm "judgment" (not "judgement") in *Merriam-Webster's*.

Content Standards

1. **Intellectual Integrity**: SVS Press rejects submissions containing:
   o **Plagiarism**: Unattributed use of others' work.
   o **Illegal Content**: Links to copyrighted material uploaded without permission.
   o **Unreliable Sources**: Citations to Wikipedia or similar "wiki" sites.
2. **Pronouns**:
   o Use masculine pronouns for God or Persons of the Godhead (e.g., "He," "His").
      ▪ *Example*: "God reveals His will," not "God reveals Their will."
   o Use "they," "their," "them" only as plurals, not singular antecedents (per CMOS 17th ed., 5.255–5.256).
      ▪ *Example*: "The disciples lost their way," not "Each disciple lost their way."

3. **Gender in Texts**:
    o Avoid gender-neutral language in translations of Scripture or patristic works; use it sparingly in paraphrases.
        ▪ *Example*: Translate "anthropos" as "man," not "person," in patristic texts.
    o Do not cite gender-neutral Bible translations.
4. **SVS Publications**: Prefer quotations from SVS Press editions of patristic works. Authors or translators without access to these publications should consult the Editor-in-Chief.

Formatting and Style

1. **Punctuation**:
    o Use the serial (Oxford) comma: "faith, hope, and love."
        ▪ *Example*: "The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit," not "The Father, Son and Holy Spirit."
    o Distinguish restrictive ("that") and nonrestrictive ("which") relative pronouns.
        ▪ *Example*: "The book that I read is old" (restrictive); "This book, which I read, is old" (nonrestrictive).
    o Place commas and periods inside quotation marks; other punctuation outside.
        ▪ *Example*: He said, "Peace be with you." not "Peace be with you".
    o Use ellipsis points for omissions: three within sentences, four between sentences. There should be one space on both sides of the three ellipses:
        ▪ *Example*: "God is love … eternal"; "God is love. … He saves."
2. **Quotations**:
    o Short quotations (under 5 lines): Use double quotation marks ("…"). Use single quotations ('…') for nested quotations.
        ▪ *Example*: "Jesus said, 'Love your neighbor,' in the Gospel."
    o Long quotations (5+ lines): Indent as a block, no quotation marks.
        ▪ *Example*:
        Saint John of Damascus says,

            In the beginning, then God made light, which is to say that on the first day He made that which gives beauty and order to the whole of the visible creation. For take away light and everything remains indistinguishable in darkness, incapable of displaying its own loveliness. "And God called the light day and the darkness He called night" (Gen. 1:5). Darkness is not some kind of substance, but an accident, for it is the privation of light.

    o Capitalize full-sentence quotations after attribution: "As Paul wrote, 'For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain'"; lowercase partial quotations: "Paul wrote that 'to live is Christ, and to die is gain.'"
    o Use brackets for interpolations or modifications: "Love [is] eternal"; note "modified" in the citation if altered.
        ▪ *Example*: "Faith [moves] mountains" (Mt. 17:20, modified).
3. **Possessives**:
    o General: Add 's (e.g., Marx's, SVS Press's).
        ▪ *Example*: "SVS Press's style guide is strict."
    o Exceptions: Jesus', Moses', and classical/patristic names ending in *s* (e.g., Euripides', Irenaeus', Athanasius').

- ▪ *Example*: "Irenaeus' theology is foundational."
4. **Dashes**:
    - o Hyphen (-): Word breaks and compounds (e.g., mass-produced).
        - ▪ *Example*: "Mass-produced icons lack authenticity."
    - o En dash (–): Ranges (e.g., 1 Cor. 7:25–26).
        - ▪ *Example*: "See pages 10–15 for details."
    - o Em dash (—): Sentence breaks (e.g., God—in the Trinity—is one).
        - ▪ *Example*: "Faith—unlike doubt—sustains us."
5. **Numbers and Dates**:
    - o Spell out numbers under 100; use numerals for 100+
        - ▪ *Example*: "Ninety-nine psalms precede Psalm 100."
    - o Write all numeral ranges in full, using an en dash (–), with no abbreviations.
        - ▪ *Examples*: 2023–2025, 115–119, 241–267.
    - o Dates: "March 4, 2025"; decades: "2020s" (no apostrophe).
        - ▪ *Example*: "The 2020s saw a publishing boom."
6. **Capitalization**:
    - o Uppercase: Deity pronouns (personal, possessive, reflexive, but *not* relative); Church (institution); sacraments (Baptism, Eucharist). (See **Appendix A** below for the capitalization of the most commonly used theological terms.)
        - ▪ *Example*: "The Lord Himself wanted to save His people, but they rejected Him who created them."
        - ▪ *Example*: "The Church celebrates Theophany."
    - o Lowercase: church (building), as well as adjectival forms of proper nouns: biblical, eucharistic, trinitarian.
        - ▪ *Example*: "The church hosts a eucharistic service."
7. **Italics**: Use for foreign terms (e.g., *oikonomia*) and transliterations not listed in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, as well as book/journal titles and hymns. Do not italicize foreign words found in *Merriam-Webster's* (e.g., a priori, per se). Series titles remain roman.
    - o *Example*: Theology contrasts with *oikonomia*, but a priori reasoning is standard in the Patristica Sorbonensia series.
    - o [*sic*] is italicized and in brackets.
8. **Abbreviations**:
    - o No periods for all-capital abbreviations; periods for lowercase
        - ▪ Roman type: cf., e.g., i.e., ibid., passim, etc., a priori, per se.
            Example: "See Smith's work (e.g., his 2020 study, etc.)."
        - ▪ Italic type: *ca.* (circa).
            Example: "The text dates to *ca.* AD 300."
        - ▪ Titles: Dr., Mr., Mrs., Fr., Dn., St., Sts., Rev., Rt. Rev.
            Example: "Fr. John wrote the preface."
        - ▪ Units/times: in., a.m., p.m., vol.
            Example: "The book is 6 in. tall; see vol. 2."
        - ▪ Postal codes in footnotes: Two-letter, no periods (e.g., NY, CA).
            Example: "Published in Crestwood, NY."
        - ▪ Era markers: Full caps, no periods (e.g., AD, BC, CE, BCE); AD precedes year.
            Example: "AD 325 marks the Council of Nicaea."
        - ▪ Scholarly degrees use periods: B.A., Ph.D., D.Min., etc.

Citations and References (See **Appendix B** below for guidelines on how to complete the vast majority of citations in footnotes.)

1. **Footnotes**: Use footnotes over endnotes, numbered consecutively per chapter.
   - *Example*: Footnote 1 begins Chapter 1, resets to 1 in Chapter 2.
2. **Publisher Name**: Write "St. Vladimir's Seminary Press" in full; do not abbreviate as "SVS Press."
   - *Example*: "St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1974," not "SVS Press, 1974."
3. **Visuals and Supplementary Materials**:
   - Provide a descriptive title below each example, photo, diagram, illustration, table, or map, and cite its source in a footnote.
   - Images accompanying manuscripts must be high resolution (minimum 300 dpi) and submitted with permissions to publish secured.
4. **First Citations**:
   - **Books (Monographs):** List author(s) (full name, normal order), *Title: Subtitle* (italicized, headline style), editor/translator (if any, e.g., "ed." or "trans."), edition (e.g., "2nd ed."), (place: publisher, date), specific pages; use "n." for original footnotes.
     - *Examples*: Alexander Schmemann, *Of Water and the Spirit: A Liturgical Study of Baptism* (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1974), 65.
     - John Meyendorff, *Introduction à l'étude de Grégoire Palamas*, Patristica Sorbonensia 3 (Paris: Éditions du Seuil, 1959), 358–378.
     - St. Basil the Great, *On the Holy Spirit*, trans. Stephen Hildebrand, 2nd ed. (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 2011), 45, n. 2.
   - **Articles in Periodicals**: List author(s), "Title," *Periodical Title* volume (year): full page range, specific pages; include issue number (e.g., 12.1) if pages reset per issue.
     - Examples: Constantine Cavarnos, "St. Macarios of Corinth," *St. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly* 12 (1968): 25–45, at 30.
     - Mary Smith, "Early Monasticism," *Journal of Patristics* 8.2 (2020): 45–67, at 50.
   - **Chapters in Edited Volumes**: List author(s), "Chapter Title," in *Book Title*, ed. Editor(s) (place: publisher, date), page range, specific pages.
     - Example: Peter Brown, "The Rise of the Holy Man," in *Late Antiquity*, ed. Glen Bowersock (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999), 89–110, at 95.
5. **Subsequent Citations**: Shorten to author's last name, shortened title, page; add initials or edition if needed to distinguish works; use "Ibid." (roman type) for consecutive citations from the same source.
   - *Example*: Meyendorff, *Grégoire Palamas*, 85. 4. Ibid., 90.
   - J. Meyendorff, *Byzantine Theology* (NY: Fordham University Press, 1974), 50; Meyendorff, *Grégoire Palamas*, 90 (distinguishing two works).
6. **Classical/Patristic Works**: Cite as Author, *Work* book.section.line (source abbreviation volume:page); use standard Latin titles or abbreviations in footnotes, English titles in text if widely recognized; prefer Arabic numerals.
   - *Examples*: Augustine, *Confessiones* 1.1.1 in notes; "Confessions" in text.
     - *De Trinitate* 15.3.5 (NPNF[1] 3:208); In–text: "*On the Trinity* explores …"
     - Origen, *Contra Celsum* 8.12 (ANF 4:643).
     - Cyril of Jerusalem, *Catecheses* 13.4 (NPNF[2] 7:85).
   - Use English names for authors: Augustine (not Augustinus), Irenaeus (not Eirenaios), Maximus (not Maximos), Peter (not Petrus or Petros), Alexius (not Alexios). Names of contemporary or recently deceased authors may appear as

transcriptions from the original language.
- o Use standard English forms for all place names in citations: Thessalonica (not Thessaloniki), Rome (not Roma), Munich (not München), Moscow (not Moskva), Belgrade (not Beograd).

7. **Electronic Sources**: Cite as author, "Title," *Source* (if applicable), URL, access date (e.g., Albert S. Rossi, "Saying the Jesus Prayer," http://www.svots.edu, accessed March 4, 2025). Cite print source first if available.
   - o *Example*: Schmemann, *Of Water* (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1974), 10, http://svspress.org, accessed March 4, 2025.

8. **Podcasts**: Cite with host, "Episode," *Podcast*, entity, date, podcast duration, URL (commas in footnotes, periods in bibliography, host inverted). Bibliography optional if not key.
   - o *Examples*:
     - ▪ Footnote: Thomas Hopko, "The Names of Jesus: Jesus, the True Vine," *Speaking the Truth in Love,* Ancient Faith, May 13, 2014, podcast, 45:27, https://www.ancientfaith.com/podcasts/namesofjesus/jesus_-_the_true_vine/.
     - ▪ Bibliography: Hopko, Thomas. "The Names of Jesus: Jesus the True Vine." *Speaking the Truth in Love.* Ancient Faith. May 13, 2014. Podcast. https://www.ancientfaith.com/podcasts/namesofjesus/jesus_-_the_true_vine/.

9. **Non-English Works**:
   - o **Untranslated**: Cite original title in full (transliterate non-Roman alphabets) [English translation in brackets, sentence-style] (place: publisher, date), pages.
     - ▪ *Examples*: Nikolai Berdyaev, *Tsarstvo Dukha i tsarstvo Kesaria* [The Kingdom of the Spirit and the Kingdom of Caesar] (Paris: YMCA Press, 1951), 250.
     - ▪ Maximus, *Capita Theologica* [Theological Chapters] (PG 90:1084A).
   - o For translated works, cite the version used; include original details if relevant.
     - ▪ *Example*: Gabriel Bunge, *Drachenwein und Engelsbrot* (Wurzburg: Der Christliche Osten, 1999), 98; trans., *Dragon's Wine and Angel's Bread* (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 2009), 95.

10. **Unpublished Works**: Cite as author, "Title" (type, institution or location, date), pages if applicable; use quotation marks for titles.
    - o Examples:
      - ▪ John Doe, "Theology of Icons" (PhD diss., St. Vladimir's Seminary, 2023), 45.
      - ▪ Jane Doe, "Liturgical Reform" (unpublished manuscript, Monastery Y, 2020).

11. **Archival Materials:** Cite as author (if known), "Title or Description" (collection, archive, location), date, identifier (e.g., folio, box).
    - o Example: Patriarch Alexei, "Letter to Bishop X" (Patriarchal Archives, Moscow), 1955, fol. 23.

12. **Cross-References**: Refer to earlier footnotes with "see n. X" or "cf. n. X" for comparisons; avoid "supra" or "infra."
    - o Example: "See n. 5 above"; "Cf. n. 12 for a similar view."

Bibliography

1. **Format**: Alphabetize by last name, use periods between elements, list full page ranges for articles (omit for books):
   - o Examples:
     - ▪ Augustine. *De Trinitate.* NPNF^1 3. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1956.

- ▪ Behr, John. "The Paschal Mystery." *St. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly* 55 (2011): 123–140.
- ▪ Schmemann, Alexander. *Of Water and the Spirit: A Liturgical Study of Baptism*. Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1974.

Scripture:

1. **Preference**: Use translations based on the Septuagint (Old Testament). Avoid modern copyrighted versions unless approved by the Editor-in-Chief.
2. **Citation Style**: Use SVS abbreviations (see below) with colon separator (e.g., 1 Cor. 7:25–26).
   - ○ *Example*: "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life" (Jn. 3:16).
3. **SVS Press Bible Abbreviations**:

Old Testament (Canon of the Septuagint)

Gen.	Genesis	Dan.	Daniel
Ex.	Exodus	Hos.	Hosea
Lev.	Leviticus	Joel	Joel
Num.	Numbers	Am.	Amos
Deut.	Deuteronomy	Ob.	Obediah
Josh.	Joshua	Jon.	Jonah
Judg.	Judges	Mic.	Micah
Ruth	Ruth	Nah.	Nahum
1 Sam.	1 Samuel	Hab.	Habakkuk
2 Sam.	2 Samuel	Zeph.	Zephaniah
1 Kg.	1 Kings	Hag.	Haggai
2 Kg.	2 Kings	Zech.	Zechariah
1 Chr.	1 Chronicles	Mal.	Malachi
2 Chr.	2 Chronicles	Tob.	Tobit
Ezra	Ezra	Jdt.	Judith
Neh.	Nehemiah	Wis.	Wisdom
Esth.	Esther	Sir.	Sirach (i.e., Ecclesiasticus)
Job	Job		
Ps.	Psalms	Bar.	Baruch
Prov.	Proverbs	1 Esd.	1 Esdras
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes	2 Esd.	2 Esdras
Song	Song of Solomon	1 Macc.	1 Maccabees
Is.	Isaiah	2 Macc.	2 Maccabees
Jer.	Jeremiah	3 Macc.	3 Maccabees
Lam.	Lamentations	4 Macc.	4 Maccabees
Ezek.	Ezekiel		

New Testament

Mt.	Matthew
Mk.	Mark
Lk.	Luke
Jn.	John
Acts	Acts
Rom.	Romans
1 Cor.	1 Corinthians
2 Cor.	2 Corinthians
Gal.	Galatians
Eph.	Ephesians
Phil.	Philippians
Col.	Colossians
1 Thess.	1 Thessalonians
2 Thess.	2 Thessalonians
1 Tim.	1 Timothy
2 Tim.	2 Timothy
Titus	Titus
Philem.	Philemon
Heb.	Hebrews
Jas.	James
1 Pet.	1 Peter
2 Pet.	2 Peter
1 Jn.	1 John
2 Jn.	2 John
3 Jn.	3 John
Jude	Jude
Rev.	Revelation

APPENDIX A: Theological and Frequently Used Terms

Abrahamic Covenant

Age: atomic age, church age, nuclear age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Stone Age

Akathist when referring to a specific akathist (Akathist to the Mother of God); akathist when referring to a type of prayer ("The akathist is prayed while standing.").

All-Night Vigil; Vigil

the Almighty; Almighty God

amillennial, amillenarian

the Antichrist; antichrists (many)

anti-Christian

the Apocrypha (but: apocryphal)

apostle(s) (but: the Twelve Apostles, the Twelve)

apostolic

Apostolic Age

archaeology

ark (referring to it generally)

ark (Noah's)

ark of the covenant

Ascension (specific biblical event)

Atonement (of Christ)

audiovisual

Beatitudes

believer-priests

Bible

biblical

black theology

Body of Christ: capitalized when referring to either Communion or to the Church

Book of books (Bible)

book of Job (a book of the Bible)

book of life (mentioned in Rev. 20:15)

Bread when referring to Communion (bread blessed after the Epiclesis); Bread of Life; but "bread" even when referring to that bread that is set aside for Communion, but not yet consecrated

Bride of Christ

Burning Bush

Calvary

Canon (when referring to the type of prayer, i.e., "Canon for a Sick Child"); but canon/canons when referring to a specific rule

Captivity (the Babylonian; others, lowercase)

Catholics, Catholicism (but: catholic, meaning universal)

Chalice, when used for Communion (see Cup)

chapter (general term)

chapter 6 (specific chapter)

charismatic

chief priest(s)

children of Israel

Christ Child

Christlike

Christological

Christology

Christ's kingdom

Church (when referring to Orthodoxy)

Church; the Early Church

Church Fathers

the Commandments (capitalize only when referring to the whole Decalogue: Ten Commandments, but: first commandment)

Commencement

Communion (when referring to the Eucharist); communion (the ordinance); communing (the act of taking Communion)

communists, communism (when referring to the political system)

covenant (but: Old Covenant and New Covenant)

Creation (the original)

the Creator

Cross: capitalized when referring to Christ's Cross, either His spiritual Cross or the wooden object. Also capitalized when referring in a figurative sense to Christ's

sacrifice and redemption. But lowercased when referring to individual crosses: "It is my cross to bear." Also, Sign of the Cross.

the Crucifixion (when referring to Calvary in its total significance)

Cup (when referring to the Chalice used for Communion)

curriculum (plural: curricula, not: curriculums)

Davidic Covenant

Day of Atonement

Day of Pentecost

Day of the Lord

the Decalogue

Desert Fathers

devil

disciple(s) (but: the Twelve)

Early Church

Easter Day

eastern when referring to direction or to culture; but Eastern Orthodoxy (see also western)

Epiclesis

Epistle (when used in connection with the biblical letters, as "the Epistle to the Galatians," "the Epistles," "the Epistles of Paul," "the Pauline Epistles," "the Pastoral Epistles"; but Paul's epistles)

eternal God

Eucharist; eucharistic

Exile (biblical event)

Exodus (biblical event)

Faith (when referring to the Orthodox Faith)

Fall (of man, biblical event)

fall season

the Father (God)

the Fathers (meaning the Church Fathers)

Feast of Tabernacles

Flood (biblical event—but: the flood of Noah's day)

Fool for Christ

fundamentalism, fundamentalist

Garden of Eden

Garden of Gethsemane

Gentile

Gnostic(s), Gnosticism

Godhead

godless

godly

God-Man

God's Word

Golden Rule

Good News (when referring to the Gospel message); but "the good news of the Gospel" when it would be redundant

the Good Shepherd

the Good Thief (and other common designations for biblical

gospel (when referring to the evangelical message)

Gospel, Gospels (one or more of the first four New Testament books)

Great Commission

great white throne judgment

handbook

heaven

heavenly Father

hell

High Priest (for Jesus, otherwise lowercase)

Holy Land

holy of holies, holy place, most holy place (in the tabernacle and temple)

Holy Mysteries when referring to the Eucharist; holy mysteries when referring to sacraments as a group

Holy One (God); Holy Ghost; Holy Spirit

Hour; Hours (referring to the prayer services). Specific Hours should be spelled out: Third Hour, Sixth Hour, etc. Specific times referred to in the Bible, however, should be lowercase: Jesus cried with a loud voice "about the ninth hour."

the Incarnation

Jehovah (but: Yahweh is preferred)

judgment seat of Christ

the Just for the unjust
King of kings
the Kingdom or kingdom: author's discretion, when referring to God's kingdom
Last Supper
Law (Pentateuch or the Ten Commandments; lowercase for any other reason)
Law of Moses
Lenten
liberation theology
Liturgy
Living Water (Jesus); Lamb of God
"living water" (salvation)
Lord of lords
Lord's Day (Sunday)
Lord's Prayer (specific prayer taught by Jesus)
Lord's Supper
Lord's Table
lordship
Majority Text
Marriage (when referring to the sacrament)
marriage supper of the Lamb
Masoretic text
the Master (Jesus)
Matins
Matrimony (when referring to the sacrament)
Mediator (Christ)
mercy seat
Messiah
messiahship
messianic
Midrash
midrashic
millenarian, millenarianism
millennial
millennium
Moleben
Mosaic Covenant
Mosaic Law
Most High (name of God)

most holy place
Mysteries / Holy Mysteries when referring to the Eucharist; mysteries / holy mysteries when referring to sacraments as a group
New Covenant
New Jerusalem
Nicene Fathers
Noah's ark
non-Christian
Northern Kingdom (Israel)
Old Covenant
Only-begotten
Ordination
parable of the prodigal son (and other parables)
Paradise
Pascha, Paschal
Passover feast (Feast of the Passover)
Passion (when referring to Christ's Passion)
Pastoral ministries (but: Department of Pastoral Ministries)
patristic/s
Person (one of the Trinity), e.g., the Person of Christ; the Third Person of the Trinity
Pharisees (see Scribes)
postmillennial, postmillenarian
premillennial, premillenarian
Presanctified Liturgy
Prince of Peace
Promised Land
prophet (the prophet Amos)
the Prophets (Hebrew division of the Old Testament)
Protestant, Protestantism
Psalm (specific song or chapter in the Psalms—Psalm 1; but: this psalm)
psalmist (psalmist David)
the psalms (general reference)
Psalms, Psalter (the biblical book)
rabbi
rabbinical (but: Rabbinical Judaism)
rapture
the Redeemer

the Reformation

registration

the Resurrection (Jesus'; otherwise lowercase)

Righteous One

River Jordan

Sabbath Day

Sacrament when referring to "the Sacrament," i.e., Communion; sacrament when referring to the other sacraments. But, when a sacrament is referred to as "Sacrament of . . . ," then it is capitalized: "the Sacrament of Baptism; Sacrament of Matrimony."

Sadducees

Sanhedrin

Satan

satanic, satanism

Savior

Schism or Great Schism (when referring to the mutual excommunications between East and West in 1054, and the events that led to it)

Scribes (see Pharisees)

scriptural

Scripture, Scriptures

the Second Advent

the Second Coming (biblical event)

Sermon on the Mount

Shekinah

Sign of the Cross

Sin-bearer (Christ)

Son of Man

sonship

Southern Kingdom (Judah)

the Spirit of God

the Spirit of Truth

spring season (summer, fall, winter, spring), but capital in journal citations (Spring 2015)

Stoic(s) (member of the philosophy begun by Zeno)

stoic (an attitude)

Student Handbook

suffering Servant (Christ)

Sunday school

Synoptics

Synoptic Gospels

systematic theology

tabernacle

temple

the Ten Commandments (but: the first commandment)

third world (preference: two-thirds world or developing world)

throne of grace

Transfiguration (biblical event)

the Tribulation, the Great Tribulation

trinitarian

Trinity

Trisagion Prayers

Triumphal Entry

triune

TV (not T. V.)

the Twelve (referring to the apostles)

unbiblical

unchristian (but: un-Christlike, nonChristian)

Upper Room

Vespers

Vigil; All-Night Vigil

western when referring to direction or culture (such as that belonging to Europe and the Occident); but Western Christianity

white (Caucasian)

wise men (biblical)

Wonderful One (title of God)

the Word (Bible or Christ)

worshiping, worshiped (not worshipping, worshipped)

APPENDIX B: Citations Manual

Full citations follow this format:

> [Title, e.g., Rev. or St.] Author's First and Last Name, *Title of Book* (City and State of Publisher: Publisher's Name, Year of Publication), page number or range.

> Here is an example:

> John D. Zizioulas, *Being as Communion: Studies in Personhood and the Church* (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 1985), 12.

Short citations after the first full reference follow this format:

> Author's Last Name, Shortened Title of Book, page number or range.

> Here is an example:

> Zizioulas, *Being as Communion*, 32.

Some common additional and variations:

If a **translator or editor** is credited, his or her name follows the title, after a comma and the abbreviated word "trans." or "ed.":

> [Title, e.g., Rev. or St.] Author's First and Last Name, *Title of Book*, **trans. First and Last Name of Translator** (City and State of Publisher: Publisher's Name, Year of Publication), page number or range.

> Here is an example:

> Gustaf Aulén, *Christus Victor: An Historical Study of the Three Main Types of the Idea of Atonement*, trans. A. G. Herbert (London: SPCK, 1931), 34.

> Note: the translator(s) name(s) do not need to be included in the short citation format.

If the book is **part of a series**, then the name of the series is included in Roman (not italic) typeface, after a comma after the title (if a translator is credited, the series goes after the translator's name). The volume or number of the book in the series is given with an Arabic (not Roman) numeral, without the word "volume" or "number":

> Fyodor Dostoevsky, *The Brothers Karamazov*, trans. Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky, Everyman's Library 70 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), 289.

When citing **an ancient work**, **especially patristic works**, please give a reference to the work itself first, according to its commonly recognized title and divisions (book, chapter, section, etc.) using Arabic (not Roman) numerals (with numbers divided by periods, if applicable)—with no punctuation between the name of the work and the section numbers—before giving a reference to a particular translation (following the format described above) after a semicolon and either "English translation:" or "ET:".[1] In other words, please use this format:

> [Title, e.g., St. or Emperor] First Name and Last Name, *Scholarly Title of Work* [often in Latin] book number.section number; English translation: [or "ET:"] followed by a full citation of the translation (see above).

> Here is an example:

> St. Gregory of Nyssa, *Oratio catechetica* 24.2; ET: St Gregory of Nyssa, *Catechetical Discourse: A Handbook for Catechists*, trans. Ignatius Green, Popular Patristics Series 60 (Yonkers, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 2019), 114.

For some commonly used book series, especially patristics series, we also use a unique shorter citation format: the series name is given in parentheses as an abbreviation, followed by the volume number and page number, separated by a colon.[2] This format is used for the AnteNicene Fathers (ANF) series, for the first and second series of the Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers (first and second series are distinguished by putting a superscript 1 or 2 after "NPNF": NPNF[1] and NPNF[2]), the Popular Patristics Series (PPS), the Ancient Christian Writers series (ACW), the Fathers of the Church series (FC), and Loeb Classical Library (LCL).

> Here is an example:

> St. Gregory of Nyssa, *Oratio catechetica* 24.2 (PPS 60:114).

For citations of Plato and Aristotle, we use the standard scholarly divisions (Stephanus and Bekker numbers, respectively).

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[1] Otherwise, it is akin to citing "*NIV Teen Study Bible* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zonderkidz, 2011), 1" rather than citing "Gen. 1:27."

[2] This is based upon the commonly accepted citation format for the Patrologia Graeca and Patrologia Latina (though with these series, the number following the colon is a column number, not a page number, and, when applicable, a letter—A through D—is often given without a space or intervening punctuation to indicate the section of the column in question).