

# *Doxology: A Journal of Worship*

*Doxology* is an annual journal of liturgical scholarship bridging academic and church communities. It publishes work by established and emerging liturgical scholars to address historical, theological, and cultural questions about Christian worship.

## **Articles**

All articles submitted for consideration, once deemed appropriate for *Doxology* by the editors, are submitted to a “blind” review process (that is, in which the reviewer is not provided information about the author’s identity). Final decisions about publication are based on the reviewers’ comments—sometimes deciding to reject an article sometimes asking (and working with) the author for revisions before accepting an article, and sometimes accepting an article without revision. All materials submitted for consideration must come to the editor no later than March 1 of each year.

All article manuscripts should be submitted to the editor by email attachment as either a Word document (.doc) or a rich text document (.rtf). Questions concerning manuscripts can be directed to the editor by email or telephone.

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## **Book Reviews**

Because we have more books to review each year than we have space to publish the reviews, we do not accept unsolicited reviews.

# Submission Guidelines

## **1. Readership**

Keep in mind that *Doxology* is aimed at an educated, but general audience. Our readership includes scholars, pastors, and students of worship and liturgy. Avoid technical or specialized language unless necessary and explained.

## **2. Style Guide**

Except as noted in this style sheet, follow the directives of *The Chicago Manual of Style: Fourteenth Edition* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1993). For spelling, follow Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary: Tenth Edition (Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 1994).

## **3. Abstract**

On a separate page, include a one hundred word summary or abstract of the article.

[Guidelines for writing abstracts](#)

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#### 4. Biographical Sketch

On a separate sheet, please include a brief (two-sentence) biographical note about the author. Include current title, institution where employed, and the names of one or two recent publications.

#### 5. Notation Guidelines:

- A. Use footnotes rather than endnotes. Do not include any notational references in the text. Keep endnotes brief, do not use them for extended discussion of secondary material.
- B. For the format of the notes, follow Chicago Manual of Style's "Documentation One" section, which begins on p. 493.
- C. Do not use the abbreviations of any book or journal title. Use the full name.
- D. Number notes consecutively throughout the article.
- E. Authors warrant that all work is their own, that all citations are accurate, and that anything quoted or paraphrased are properly cited.
- F. Avoid words such as "Press" (except with university presses), words such as "in," number of volumes, the names of translators, or the names of series (such as SBLDiss or VTSupp).
- G. Examples:
  - 1. Hans Conzelman, *Jesus* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1973).
  - 2. Walter Brueggemann, "Preaching a Sub-Version," *Theology Today* 55 (1998), 196-212.
  - 3. James Limburg, "Psalms, Book of," *Anchor Bible Dictionary*, ed. David Noel Freedman, (New York: Doubleday, 1992) 5:522-536.
  - 4. Duane Priebe, "Theology and Hermeneutics," *Studies in Lutheran Hermeneutics*, ed. John Reumann (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1979), 297-301.
- H. For subsequent notes after the first entry, a shortened reference or *Ibid.*, is appropriate:
  - 1. Brueggemann, "Preaching a Sub-Version," 201.
  - 2. *Ibid.*, 201. [Do not italicize or underline *Ibid.*]

#### 6. Format Guidelines:

- A. Spacing—use double spacing throughout, even in indented quotations.
- B. Margins—Use one inch margins on all edges of the (8 ½ x 11; or A-4) page.
- C. Font—do not use any font smaller than twelve (Times New Roman is preferred).

#### 7. Foreign Words

Greek and Hebrew words may be used sparingly, in transliteration. Conform transliterations to the *Journal of Biblical Literature* guidelines, published in the 1994 Society of Biblical Literature Membership Directory and Handbook, or available online at: <http://www.sbl-site.org/scripts/SBL/Publications/SBL-pubs-JBL-inst.html>. Any foreign word used should be underlined and include an English translation.

## 8. Scripture Citations:

For all Scripture citations, use the New Revised Standard Version. A different translation may be used to make a specific point. Use the following abbreviations for biblical books. Note that no period follows the book abbreviation (example: Gen 1:1):

**Hebrew Bible:** Gen; Exod; Lev; Num; Deut; Josh; Judg; Ruth; 1-2 Sam; 1-2 Kgs; 1-2 Chr; Ezra; Neh; Esth; Job; Ps (pl: Pss); Prov; Eccl; Cant; Isa; Jer; Lam; Ezek; Dan; Hos; Joel; Amos; Obad; Jonah; Mic; Nah; Hab; Zeph; Hag; Zech; Mal  
**New Testament:** Matt; Mark; Luke; John; Acts; Rom; 1-2 Cor; Gal; Eph; Phil; Col; 1-2 Thess; 1-2 Tim; Titus; Phlm; Heb; Jas; 1-2 Pet; 1-2-3 John; Jude; Rev

## 9. Other Stylistic Guidelines:

- A. Avoid over capitalizing words. As a guide, follow Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary: Tenth Edition or see the Chicago Manual of Style, pp. 191, 208ff. As a rule of thumb, certain proper nouns are capitalized, but corresponding adjectives are not: Bible, biblical; Christ, christology; Trinity, triune; God, godly.
- B. For emphasis, either italicize or underline, do not use bold font or capital letters.
- C. Use commas to clarify the syntax of sentences. Use commas throughout a series: "faith, hope, and love," as opposed to "faith, hope and love." Place a comma after introductory prepositional phrases: "In a sense, theology is...."
- D. Do not use abbreviations such as e.g., i.e., or etc., in the text of an article. These abbreviations may be used in notes.
- E. Use gender-free language for human beings, and where possible, also for God.

## 10. Headings:

Provide headings in your article. If headings are not provided by the author, they will be added by the editors. Primary section headings should be flush left of the page, in lower case with the first letter capitalized (in 14 pt bold type), are not enumerated, and do not end with a period. Secondary section headings should be in italics, may or may not be enumerated, should be in lower case with the first letter capitalized, and do end with a period.

Examples:

**Primary Section Heading**

*1. Secondary section heading*