

English summaries

“Om det Ny Testamente i Grundsproget eller Om Alcala-Texten og Bibel-Kritiken”

Jette Holm

About the New Testament in the Basic Language or about the Alcala-Text and Biblical Criticism

This is a transcription of the drafts of Grundtvig's manuscript (Fasc. 124) for “Om det Ny Testamente i Grundsproget eller Om Alcala-Texten og Bibel-Kritiken” (About the New Testament in the Basic Language or About the Alcala-Text and Biblical Criticism), which was published in *Nordisk Kirke-Tidende* 1837. Until 1825, Grundtvig was a true Lutheran biblical scholar. He believed that Christian life was to be found in the Bible. In his drafts he describes how he was close to losing his faith in his encounter with biblical criticism. He explains how in 1825 he discovered the Creed and the living Word in the Church, how he came to see the Bible as only a book (the dead letter) but unique to Christian enlightenment, and how he believed that the New Testament was written “by Christians for Christians” and must be read “from the right side,” that is, along with the Christian “rule of faith,” the Creed. In the drafts Grundtvig is very critical of Griesbach's Greek New Testament. He pleads for The Alcala Text (or Complutenseren), the Greek New Testament from 1514 which was actually the first printed Greek version of the New Testament. (This was the text that the English scholar John Stuart Mill praised in the beginning of the 18th century). Grundtvig informs the reader how the Alcala-Text had been his “daily habit” for about ten years.

Grundtvig's *Nyaars-Morgen* som bibelsk "videreskrivning"

Jesper Høgenhaven

Grundtvig's *New Year's Morning* as Biblical Re-Writing

Grundtvig's poem *Nyaars-Morgen* (1824) is written as a conscious continuation of biblical themes and texts. Jakob Balling has therefore described it as "modernized holy writ." The article proposes to read *Nyaars-Morgen* as an apocalyptic composition in which the seer/poet describes the visions or dreams he has been shown. There are two axes in Grundtvig's poem, a vertical axis connoting divine revelation concentrated on the saving act of Christ, and a horizontal axis connoting the history of nations and individuals. An analysis focusing on biblical allusions shows these two axes to be central to the structure of the composition. They occur in great numbers in important passages, where they serve primarily to anchor the visions in the biblical story and therefore strengthen the seer/poet's hope that the revelation of harmony between the biblical message and the mythic and historical heritage of the north will in fact be realized.

Magnús Eiríksson og Grundtvig

Carl Henrik Koch

Magnús Eiríksson and Grundtvig

In Nineteenth-Century Denmark, three religious reformers appeared: Grundtvig (1783-1872), Kierkegaard (1813-55) and, the most radical among them, Magnús Eiríksson (1806-81). Grundtvig and Kierkegaard came to have great influence on religious life in Denmark in last half of the Nineteenth-Century and the first half of the Twentieth. Magnús Eiríksson was quickly forgotten. As one of the very few Danish adherents of the historical-critical school of Tübingen, Eiríksson rejected the Gospel according to St. John as unauthentic. Furthermore, he rejected both Trinitarianism and the doctrine of Christ's divine nature. He sharply criticized Kierkegaard, though Kierkegaard never deigned to retort and Eiríksson was left to feel that he was being silenced to death. And he criticized the most admired Danish theologian of the day, Hans Lassen Martensen (1808-84), because he considered Martensen's Hegelian speculative theology a defection from Christianity and from pious and simple faith in God and the Christian command to love. The main focus of the article is Eiríksson's critique of Grundtvig. In his many books and pamphlets, Eiríksson attacked Grundtvig several times. In the 1840s, when Grundtvig defended Baptism, Eiríksson found his defence misleading and dishonest, and in the 60s he disputed the validity of Grundtvig's "wondrous" discovery that the words which are spoken in the sacrament of baptism should stem from the mouth of Christ.

Om udgaven *Grundtvigs Værker*. Opbygning, principper og status

Klaus Nielsen

The structure, principles and status of *Grundtvig's Works*

Grundtvig's Works (www.grundtvigsvaerker.dk) is a digital edition of the printed works of N.F.S. Grundtvig. By 2030, the project will have published in scholarly editions the entire 37,000 printed pages of Grundtvig's oeuvre covering about 1,000 individual literary works. The edition will include annotations and digital facsimiles of the original first editions. Currently, the project has worked its way through about 23% of the material – roughly 8,700 pages. This article gives a thorough description of the edition: its structure, its aims and its guidelines which are illustrated with examples, and a status report on current progress.