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**Søren Kierkegaard:**

**Edited by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn et al.**

**Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks: Volume I**

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## *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks*

### **Introduction to the English Language Edition**

*Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks* is based on *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter* (hereafter, *SKS*) [Søren Kierkegaard's Writings] (Copenhagen: Gad, 1997–), which is a Danish scholarly, annotated edition of everything written by Søren Kierkegaard (1813–55). When completed *SKS* will comprise fifty-five volumes. *SKS* divides the entirety of Kierkegaard's output into four categories: 1) works published by Kierkegaard during his lifetime (e.g., such well-known titles as *Either/Or*, *Fear and Trembling*, and *The Sickness unto Death*); 2) works that lay ready—or substantially ready—for publication at the time of Kierkegaard's death, but which he did not publish in his lifetime (e.g., titles such as *The Book on Adler*, *The Point of View for My Work as an Author*, and *Judge for Yourself!*); 3) journals, notebooks, excerpts, and loose papers, collectively entitled Kierkegaard's "journals and notebooks"; and 4) letters and biographical documents. Clearly, Kierkegaard was not only a prolific author, he was also a prolific *writer*, and his literary activity found expression not only in his published works but also in the mass of writings that were not published in his lifetime. It is these writings, the third category listed above, collectively entitled *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks* (hereafter, *KJN*) that constitute the material of the present English language edition.

#### *I. Danish Editions of Kierkegaard's Posthumous Writings*

In November 1855, shortly after Kierkegaard's death, his nephew Henrik Lund visited his apartment accompanied by a clerk named Nørregaard from the Copenhagen Probate Court. What Lund and Nørregaard encountered when they entered Kierkegaard's apartment was "a great quantity of paper, mostly manuscripts, located in various places."<sup>1</sup> Lund viewed himself not merely as a relative

1 Flemming Christian Nielsen, *Alt blev godt betalt. Auktionen over Søren Kierkegaards indbo* [Everything Fetched a Good Price: The Auction of Søren Kierkegaard's Personal Effects] (Viborg: Holkenfeldt, 2000), p. 7.

but also as a disciple of his famous and controversial uncle, and he initially believed that he had been called to sort through and catalogue the mass of Kierkegaardian papers, with an eye to their eventual publication. Lund proceeded systematically, probably beginning as early as the end of November 1855, and during December of that year and the first half of January 1856 he worked his way through the great trove of papers and manuscripts. As the work progressed, Lund noted where each pile, case, box, roll, folder, and notebook lay when Kierkegaard had died, e.g., "in the desk," "in the lower desk drawer," "in the left-hand case," or "in the second chest of drawers, 'B,' top drawer, to the left."<sup>1</sup> And he took careful note of which pages, scraps, and slips of paper were found together with which others. Although Lund eventually tired of the task and left the job of publication to others, he is the one who has provided the earliest account of Kierkegaard's papers, and he compiled a valuable and quite detailed—though never completed—inventory of Kierkegaard's posthumous writings, entitling it "Catalogue of the Manuscripts of S. Kierkegaard, Recorded after His Death."

After a rather vagabond existence, these papers eventually found their way to the residence of Kierkegaard's elder brother, Peter Christian, bishop of Aalborg in Jutland, Denmark, and in February 1865 they were entrusted to Hans Peter Barfod, a former newspaper editor to whom the bishop had assigned the task of "examining, registering, etc. Søren's papers."<sup>2</sup> Much of what confronted Barfod (and before him, Lund) in the welter of papers was of course drafts and other materials related to works that Kierkegaard had published during his lifetime and to works that lay ready or almost ready for publication at the time of his death (that is, the above-mentioned materials that constitute categories 1 and 2 of *SKS*), plus letters and other biographical documents (category 4 of *SKS*). But there was also another group of materials, an enormous quantity of writing that did not fit into the other categories, an amorphous mass of journals, notebooks, and loose sheets, pages, and scraps of paper (category 3 of *SKS*).

Faced with this daunting pile of paper, but armed with Lund's above-mentioned "Catalogue," Barfod plunged into the papers to construct his own inventory, and in November 1865, ten years

1 Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Joakim Garff, and Johnny Kondrup, *Written Images*, trans. Bruce H. Kirmmse (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003), p. 11.

2 Carl Weltzer, *Peter og Søren Kierkegaard* [Peter and Søren Kierkegaard] (Copenhagen: Gad, 1936), p. 311.

after Kierkegaard's death, Barfod completed his own "Catalogue of the Papers Found after the Death of Søren Aabye Kierkegaard." Barfod's "Catalogue" had 472 numbered items, and up through number 382 its enumeration was identical to that of Lund's "Catalogue," which itself appeared in Barfod's as number 473. Two years later, in the autumn of 1867, after much hesitation, Bishop P. C. Kierkegaard gave Barfod "a free hand to deal with Søren Kierkegaard's literary remains"<sup>1</sup> and indicated his intention that they be published.

Barfod set to work preparing the material for publication. Though not a trained philologist, Barfod (who has been much maligned for reasons that will become evident) was merely acting in accordance with the standard practice of his day when he wrote his own corrections, notes, and printer's instructions on the pages of Kierkegaard's journals, after which he sent them off to the printer. Sometimes he cut manuscript pages into several pieces, rearranged the order of the entries, and apparently glued them onto larger sheets of paper before sending them to the printer. Some of the original manuscripts themselves were lost—thrown away by the printer or by Barfod. Thus, some archival materials have been damaged, and others—including, for example, *Journal AA*, which contained the famous line about "a truth for which to live and die"—have been almost completely lost, so that the only source we have for these entries are the versions in Barfod's published edition, or in a number of cases, merely the fragmentary headwords listed in Barfod's "Catalogue." Of the ten journals *AA* through *KK* from the period 1833–46, only the final one, *KK*, is completely intact today. For all the remaining volumes—some entirely dismantled, some still in their original bindings—varying numbers of pages have been lost. As has been noted, Barfod was not particularly culpable, for he shared the view of his times, according to which literary remains had served their purpose after they had been examined and their contents published.

Barfod's principal responsibility was to serve Bishop P. C. Kierkegaard as secretary and treasurer of the Aalborg diocese, and he was thus unable to work full-time on Søren Kierkegaard's posthumous papers. Therefore, even though Barfod received permission to publish portions of Kierkegaard's papers in 1867, the first volume of his *Af Søren Kierkegaards efterladte Papirer* (hereafter, *EP*)

1 Søren Kierkegaard, *Af Søren Kierkegaards Efterladte Papirer* [From Søren Kierkegaard's Posthumous Papers], ed. H. P. Barfod, vol. I (Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1869), p. ix.

[From Søren Kierkegaard's Posthumous Papers] did not appear until December 1869. This first volume—in fact a double volume (*EP I–II*) covering the period 1833–44—was generally accorded a rather chilly reception by reviewers, not so much because of Barfod's editorial practices but because the publication of the papers was seen as an indiscretion or even as a violation of the rights both of the deceased and of those still living. The next volume (*EP III*), covering the period 1844–46, did not appear until more than two and one-half years later, in mid- and late 1872 (the volume appeared in two installments), and it also was the subject of scathing reviews. Another five years would pass before Barfod managed to publish the volume covering 1847 (*EP IV*, published in 1877). By this time Barfod had become increasingly occupied with his diocesan duties for Bishop Kierkegaard, and it was thus a stroke of good fortune when, in the summer of 1878, he chanced to meet Hermann Gottsched, a German educator who had become extremely interested in Kierkegaard, to the point of beginning to teach himself Danish. The very next year, 1879, Gottsched moved to Aalborg and began a collaboration with Barfod, who soon became Gottsched's assistant, while Gottsched became the official editor of Kierkegaard's papers. The remaining volumes of *EP* now appeared in rapid succession: *EP V* (covering 1848), *EP VI* (covering 1849), and *EP VII* (covering 1850), all came out in 1880; *EP VIII* (covering 1851–53) and *EP IX* (covering 1854–55) both came out in 1881. And at about the same time that Gottsched took over the task, the critical climate changed, so that the publication of Kierkegaard's posthumous papers was now seen as a valuable contribution. Still, Barfod and Gottsched's edition was admittedly only a *selection* of those materials which the editors believed to be most relevant for an intellectual biography of Kierkegaard.

The Barfod-Gottsched nine-volume set of Kierkegaard's posthumous papers was thus far from a complete edition, and furthermore the philological principles on which it was based were in general quite heavy-handed. Within less than three decades these shortcomings called forth a new and much more comprehensive edition (eleven volumes in twenty tomes), *Søren Kierkegaards Papirer* (hereafter, *Papirer* or *Pap.*) [The Papers of Søren Kierkegaard], edited by P. A. Heiberg with assistance from V. Kuhr and E. Torsting, which appeared over a period of almost forty years, from 1909 to 1948. (The *Papirer* were reissued, now with two additional volumes, by Niels Thulstrup from 1968 through 1970, and a three-volume index appeared from 1975 through 1978.) This edition was far more complete than Barfod and Gottsched's, but it imposed

upon the welter of Kierkegaardian materials two principles that modern scholarship regards as utterly untenable. First of all, even though a great deal of the material defies such ordering, Heiberg's edition forcibly sequenced the materials into an *absolute chronology*, interrupting the continuity of individual journal volumes by removing pages and rearranging their sequence and by inserting undated entries from various loose papers at points the editors deemed chronologically appropriate. And secondly, Heiberg's *Papirer* forced the material into *categorical compartments*, even though the materials, as they actually came into being (as well as the order in which they were found upon Kierkegaard's death), were often quite mixed. Thus, in the Heiberg edition of the *Papirer*, "Group A" consists of material that Heiberg and his colleagues deemed to be of the "diary" type; "Group B" is composed of material related to works subsequently published, ranging from the early stages of a work, to various drafts, and finally to fair copies; and "Group C," a category the editors created out of whole cloth, consists of material deemed by Heiberg and his colleagues to be notes, remarks, and lengthy excerpts connected to Kierkegaard's studies, to lectures he attended, his reading, etc. The result is that the scholar using Heiberg's edition of the *Papirer* is confronted with an artificial sense of order, both chronological and categorical.

In order to remedy the defects of earlier editions, the Danish National Research Foundation, an agency of the Danish government, established the Søren Kierkegaard Research Center at the University of Copenhagen in 1994, and by 1997 the first volumes of *SKS* began to appear. In contrast to earlier editions, this new edition is governed by modern philological principles regarding the establishment of a scholarly text from handwritten materials. The new edition thus attempts to preserve the *archival integrity* of the original materials, organizing them in a manner that respects the order in which Kierkegaard himself kept the documents. Where the individual journals and notebooks themselves display chronological sequence, as they commonly do (though often not without inconsistencies and subsequent alterations and emendations attributable to Kierkegaard himself), the archival principle underlying *SKS* of course permits that chronology to remain visible. Similarly, when Kierkegaard himself organized his materials into various categories—for example, journals, notebooks, and loose papers—those categories remain visible in *SKS*. But *SKS* imposes no artificial timeline or categorical compartmentalization upon the materials.

## II. Previous English Language Editions of Kierkegaard's Posthumous Papers

Several English language editions of selections from Kierkegaard's posthumous papers have been published. The first to appear was Alexander Dru's single volume of selections, *The Journals of Søren Kierkegaard* (London: Oxford University Press, 1938). Dru's work was based on the Heiberg edition of the *Papirer*, which had not yet been completed at the time Dru published his selection. Accordingly, in 1965 Ronald Gregor Smith published a much smaller volume of selections, *Søren Kierkegaard, The Last Years: Journals 1853–1855* (New York and Evanston: Harper and Row, 1965), which concentrated on what was then believed to be the final volume of the *Papirer*—volume XI, which appeared in three tomes. (In fact, as already noted, volume XI was subsequently accompanied by two additional volumes of text and three index volumes.) The Dru and Smith volumes were organized almost entirely in accordance with the chronological order that their editor-translators had inherited from the Heiberg *Papirer*.

Shortly after the appearance of Smith's volume, Howard and Edna Hong began publishing their six volumes of selections (plus one index volume), *Søren Kierkegaard's Journals and Papers* (Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press, 1967–78). Though far more comprehensive than its predecessors, the Hong's' edition was likewise a selection, and like its predecessors it, too, was based on the Heiberg edition of the *Papirer*. Unlike Dru and Smith, however, the Hong's' edition was primarily organized *topically*, with four of the six text volumes devoted to Kierkegaard's views on various subjects, arranged alphabetically from "Abstract" to "Zachaeus." The final two volumes of the Hong edition are devoted to what the Hong's judged to be *autobiographical* passages from Kierkegaard's posthumous papers, arranged in a chronological order taken from the *Papirer*.

The most recent volume of selections from Kierkegaard's posthumous papers is Alastair Hannay's *Søren Kierkegaard, Papers and Journals: A Selection* (London: Penguin, 1996). This, too, is based on the *Papirer*, and the organization is strictly chronological, with the chronology supplied, as in the other cases, by Heiberg's edition.

### III. *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks*

Thus, whatever their other merits or weaknesses may have been, previous English language selections of Kierkegaard's posthumous papers, compelled as they were to rely upon the Heiberg edition, were of course constrained by the limitations of that edition. Based as it is on the new Danish edition of *SKS*, the present English language edition of *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks* employs the *SKS* principle of organization by archival unit: journals, notebooks, and loose papers.

The materials constituting the present edition of *KJN* consist of the documents mentioned above as the third category of materials included in *SKS* as volumes 17 through 27. The eleven volumes of *KJN* contain the translated text of these eleven *SKS* volumes, plus most of the explanatory notes contained in the eleven *SKS* commentary volumes which accompany *SKS* 17–27. Specifically, the textual materials constituting *KJN* consist of the following documents:

- a) a set of ten journals to which Kierkegaard affixed labels designating them "AA" through "KK" (as "I" and "J" are identical in the classical Roman alphabet, there is no journal entitled "II");
- b) fifteen notebooks, designated "1" through "15" by the editors of *SKS*, sequenced according to the dates on which Kierkegaard first made use of them; Kierkegaard himself assigned titles to four of these notebooks, and the editors retain these titles in parentheses;
- c) a series of thirty-six quarto-sized, bound journal volumes to which Kierkegaard affixed labels designating them journals "NB," "NB<sup>2</sup>," "NB<sup>3</sup>," through "NB<sup>36</sup>"; and
- d) a great variety of materials—a large number of individual folio sheets, pages, slips, and scraps of paper—which the editors of *KJN*, following the editors of *SKS*, entitle "loose papers."

As has been noted, there is a good deal of chronological back-and-forth in Kierkegaard's posthumous papers. Kierkegaard often made use of several of the first twenty-four documents—the ten journals

designated "AA" through "KK" and notebooks "1" through "14"—simultaneously, and there is thus much temporal overlap among the journals and notebooks. (Indeed, it was only after they had been in use for some time, probably in mid- or late 1842, that Kierkegaard assigned the designations "AA" through "KK" to the journal volumes bearing those labels.) Nonetheless, the above-mentioned archival units do fall into several broad temporal categories, and these twenty-four journals and notebooks can be collectively assigned to the period 1833–46. Notebook 15, however, which is entirely devoted to Kierkegaard's relationship to Regine Olsen, his onetime fiancée, stems from 1849. The journals entitled "NB" through "NB<sup>36</sup>" were assigned their numbered titles in chronological order by Kierkegaard himself and stem from the period 1846–55, though here, too, these journals contain additions and emendations, some of which stem from later periods, disrupting the general chronological sequence of the journals. The final group of materials, the "loose papers," spans the entire period 1833–55.

*KJN* follows the editors of *SKS* in the choice of a two-column format, which best reflects Kierkegaard's practice when keeping his journals and notebooks. Like many of his contemporaries, Kierkegaard's usual custom with his journals and notebooks was to crease the pages lengthwise (vertically) so that each page had an inner column for the main text and a somewhat narrower outer column for subsequent reflections and additions. In this way, further reflections could be—and very often were—added later, sometimes much later, often on several subsequent occasions, e.g., when Kierkegaard read or thought of something that reminded him of something he had written earlier.

As has been noted above, a certain degree of chronological organization is present in the documents themselves, but a strictly chronological presentation of all the material is neither possible nor, perhaps, desirable. A strict and comprehensive chronological organization of the material is impossible, for while we can often detect the *sequence* in which Kierkegaard altered and emended an original passage in a notebook or journal, it is frequently not possible to ascertain *when* these alterations and emendations took place—though in his earlier entries Kierkegaard often dated his marginal additions. Furthermore, there are also cases in which the very sequence of such changes cannot be determined with certainty. Finally, even if it could be established, a rigorously chronological sequencing of all the material would not necessarily be desirable, because such a serial presentation would render it more difficult to see the manner in which Kierkegaard could return to a passage on multiple

subsequent occasions, adding to, deleting, and altering what he had originally written. (It is hoped that upon completion of all eleven volumes of *KJN* it will be possible to produce an electronic edition of the entire series; this would make it possible for readers to organize and search through the materials in a variety of ways.)

#### *IV. The Format and Organization of the Present Edition*

##### **1. Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks (*KJN*) and Søren Kierkegaard's Skrifter (*SKS*)**

As already noted, *KJN* is a translation of Kierkegaard's journals, notebooks, and loose papers, using the text as established by the editors of *SKS*. The great majority of the materials included in the present volumes is taken from Kierkegaard's surviving manuscripts, but as noted in the first part of the present Introduction, some manuscripts were lost in the production of the first published selection of Kierkegaard's papers (Barfod's *EP*). Thus, particularly in the early volumes of *KJN*, our only source for a number of Kierkegaard's journal entries is the version originally published in *EP*. When this is the case, *KJN* indicates that the source is the published version from *EP* by employing justified right-hand margins, while most of the text of *KJN*, taken as it is from the surviving manuscripts, employs a ragged right-hand margin. In addition there are a number of cases, typically involving short or fragmentary entries or lines, in which the only surviving source is Barfod's catalogue of Kierkegaard's manuscripts, while in still other cases material in the original manuscripts deleted by Kierkegaard has been deciphered and restored by the editors of *SKS*; both these sorts of material are reproduced in *KJN* without text-critical commentary. Scholars interested in these source details are referred to the text-critical apparatus of *SKS*. In addition, there are some cases in which Kierkegaard's original manuscript cannot be read meaningfully, and the editors of *SKS* suggest a proposed reading of the passage in question. *KJN* has adopted all such proposed readings without comment.

In some cases Kierkegaard's spelling is erroneous or inconsistent or there is missing punctuation. On rare occasions the editors of *SKS* have corrected errors of this sort silently, while in other cases missing punctuation has been supplied (but placed within special brackets to indicate that this is the work of the editors of *SKS*), and in still other cases Kierkegaard's errors of spelling or

punctuation have been allowed to stand because they are indicative of the hasty and informal style that often characterizes his unpublished materials. Where they do not cause significant difficulties for English language readers, the editors of *KJN* have followed the editors of *SKS* in allowing a number of Kierkegaard's spelling errors (e.g., of proper names) and punctuation lapses to remain. On the other hand, where the retention of Kierkegaard's errors might cause significant difficulties for English language readers, the editors of *KJN* have absorbed without annotation the corrections made by the editors of *SKS* (both the silent and the bracketed corrections), and have occasionally corrected instances of erroneous spelling and missing punctuation that have been permitted to remain in *SKS*. Here—as in the above-mentioned cases involving materials which have their source in Barfod's "Catalogue" or in text deleted by Kierkegaard and restored by the editors of *SKS*—scholars who require access to the entire text-critical apparatus of *SKS* should consult that edition.

## 2. Two-Column Format in the Main Text

As already noted, a two-column format is employed where necessary in order to emphasize the polydimensionality of the original documentary materials; thus, for example, providing a spatial representation of a draft's character as a draft with multiple alterations.

## 3. Typographical Conventions in the Main Text

a) In Kierkegaard's time, both "gothic" and "latin" handwriting were in common use among educated people. Generally, when writing Danish and German (which of course accounts for the bulk of his journals and notebooks) Kierkegaard used a gothic hand, while when writing Latin or French (which he did much less frequently than Danish or German) Kierkegaard used a latin hand. Following the editors of *SKS*, the editors of *KJN* have sought to preserve this feature by using ordinary roman type to represent Kierkegaard's gothic hand, and a sans serif typeface to represent Kierkegaard's latin hand. Greek and Hebrew will appear in their respective alphabets.

b) As in *SKS*, italics and boldface are used to indicate Kierkegaard's degrees of emphasis. *Italics* indicate underlining by Kierkegaard. **Boldface** indicates double underlining by Kierkegaard. ***Boldface italics*** indicate double underlining plus a third, wavy underlining by Kierkegaard.

#### 4. Margins in the Main Text

a) The *SKS* pagination of the journals appears in the margins of the present edition. This permits the reader to refer to *SKS*, which contains the entire apparatus of text-critical markers and notes concerning the manuscripts, including indications of Kierkegaard's own pagination of his journals and notebooks.

b) Two separate line numbering systems are included in the inner and outer margins in order to facilitate specific line references to each of the two columns.

c) The entry numbers in the margins are not Kierkegaard's own but have been added by the editors of *SKS* in order to facilitate reference to specific entries. Each journal or notebook has its own entry numbering in arabic numerals, e.g., "AA:1," "DD:8," etc., which refer to the first entry in *Journal AA*, the eighth entry in *Journal DD*, etc.

Kierkegaard's marginal additions to journal or notebook entries are indicated with lowercase alphabet letters, e.g., "AA:23.b," which refers to Kierkegaard's second marginal addition to the twenty-third entry in *Journal AA*. If a marginal addition itself has a marginal addition, this is also indicated by another layer of lowercase alphabet letters, e.g., "DD:11.a.a," which refers to the first marginal note to the first marginal note to the eleventh entry in *Journal DD*.

Where the letter preceding Kierkegaard's marginal note has been set in *italics* and is enclosed in square brackets, this means that Kierkegaard did not leave a reference symbol indicating exactly where his marginal note pertains. In these cases, the editors of *KJN*, following the usage of the editors of *SKS*, have situated Kierkegaard's marginal additions approximately where they are found on the pages of Kierkegaard's own journal manuscripts, which, as noted, employed a two-column format.

Loose papers are numbered sequentially "Paper 1," "Paper 2," "Paper 3," etc. The second entry on a given paper would be "Paper 4:2," and if it has a marginal note associated with it, the designation of that note is in the format "Paper 4:2.a," etc. If more specific reference than this is necessary, the system of *KJN* volume number, page number, and line number on the appropriate line counter is employed, e.g., "*KJN* 1, 56:11," referring to a passage in the first volume of *KJN*, page 56, line 11 on the line counter for the inner column. If a marginal note (thus, a note in the outer column of the page) is referred to in this manner, the reference is in the format "*KJN* 9, 56*m*:3," referring to a marginal note found in vol-

ume 9 of *KJN*, page 56, line 3 on the marginal or outer column line counter.

### 5. Footnotes in the Main Text

a) Kierkegaard's own footnotes are indicated by arabic numerals and are numbered consecutively within a journal entry, with the numbering beginning at "1" for each new journal entry. Kierkegaard's footnotes appear at the bottom of the text column or at the end of the entry to which they pertain, whichever comes first, but always *above* the solid horizontal line.

b) Translator's footnotes appear *below* the solid horizontal line.

### 6. Foreign Language in the Main Text

Foreign (non-Danish) words, expressions, and quotations that appear in Kierkegaard's text are left in the original language. Where the translator has deemed it advisable, shorter passages in foreign languages are accompanied by a translator's footnote, below the solid horizontal line, that provides an English translation of the foreign word or passage. All other foreign language passages are given in full translation in the explanatory notes at the back of each volume.

### 7. Photographs of Original Manuscripts

Selected photographs of original manuscript material are included in the main text.

### 8. Orthography of Classical Names

The orthographical standard for all ancient Greek and Roman names and place names is *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

### 9. Material Included at the Back of Each Volume

a) A brief "Critical Account of the Text" gives a description of the physical appearance, provenance, and whatever chronological information is known concerning a document. If the document is related to others—for example, in the cases where Kierkegaard is known to have used one of the journals in the *AA–KK* group in tandem with one or more of notebooks 1–14, which stem from the same period—this is also indicated.

b) Each journal or notebook is accompanied by "Explanatory Notes." In some cases, notes included in *SKS* have been shortened

or omitted in *KJN*. In a number of cases, notes which do not appear in *SKS* have been added to *KJN*; typically, these serve to explain geographical or historical references which are obvious to Danes but are not likely to be known by non-Danes. Notes are keyed by page and entry number to specific lemmata; that is, to key words or phrases from the main text that appear in **boldface** at the beginning of each note. The *running heads* on each page of notes indicate the journal or notebook and entry number(s) to which the notes on that page refer, while the numbers *to the left* of each column of notes indicate the page and line number in the main text where the lemma under discussion is found. When the text of a note mentions a lemma explained in another note for the same journal or notebook, an arrow (→) accompanied by a large and a small number—e.g., → 110,22—serves as a cross-reference, indicating the page and line number (in this case, page 110, line 22) where that lemma occurs in the main text. Each journal or notebook is treated as a separate unit with respect to explanatory notes; thus the notes for a given journal or notebook contain no cross-references to notes for other journals or notebooks. (The explanatory notes for notebooks 9 and 10 will constitute an exception to this rule because those two notebooks are so closely connected that they should perhaps be considered a single document.) The notes are confined to clarifying historical, biographical, geographical, and similar information not readily available in a standard English language desk reference volume. Notes do not engage in critical interpretation or in discussions of the scholarly literature. As noted under 6 above, foreign language passages not translated in a translator's footnote in the main text are translated in the notes at the end of the volume. There are no markers in the main text denoting the existence of an explanatory note pertaining to a particular word or passage.

c) Maps of nineteenth-century Copenhagen, Denmark, etc., are provided where appropriate.

d) Calendars of the years covered in the volume, indicating days of the week, holidays, etc., are provided.

e) Illustrations referred to in Kierkegaard's text are reproduced, as are selected photographs of original manuscript material.

f) A concordance to the Heiberg edition of the *Papirer* is provided in order to facilitate using the present edition in conjunction with works, including previous translations of Kierkegaard's posthumous papers, which refer to the *Papirer*.

## 10. Abbreviations

### a) Abbreviations used in the main text

In the main text an attempt has been made to preserve something of the feel of the original documents, in which Kierkegaard made liberal use of a great many abbreviations, shortening words in accordance with the common usage of his times. Naturally, many of these abbreviations cannot be duplicated in English, but where it has seemed appropriate a number of commonly used (or easily decipherable) English abbreviations have been employed in order to provide a sense of Kierkegaard's "journal style."

### b) Abbreviations used in "Critical Accounts of the Texts" and in "Explanatory Notes"

- ASKB      *The Auctioneer's Sales Record of the Library of Søren Kierkegaard*, ed. H. P. Rohde (Copenhagen: The Royal Library, 1967)
- B&A      *Breve og Aktstykker vedrørende Søren Kierkegaard* [Letters and Documents Concerning Søren Kierkegaard], vols. 1–2, ed. Niels Thulstrup (Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1953–54)
- B-cat.     H. P. Barfod, "Fortegnelse over de efter Søren Aabye Kierkegaard forefundne Papirer" [Catalogue of the Papers Found After the Death of Søren Aabye Kierkegaard]
- Bl.art.     *S. Kierkegaard's Bladartikler, med Bilag samlede efter Forfatterens Død, udgivne som Supplement til hans øvrige Skrifter* [S. Kierkegaard's Newspaper Articles, with an Appendix Collected after the Author's Death, Published as a Supplement to His Other Works], ed. Rasmus Nielsen (Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1857)
- d.          died in the year
- EP          *Af Søren Kierkegaards Efterladte Papirer* [From Søren Kierkegaard's Posthumous Papers], vols. 1–9, ed. H. P. Barfod and H. Gottsched (Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1869–81)
- Jub.        G.W.F. Hegel, *Sämtliche Werke* [Complete Works]. *Jubiläumsausgabe*, vols. 1–26, ed. Hermann Glockner (Stuttgart: Friedrich Frommann Verlag, 1928–41)

- KA The Kierkegaard Archive at the Royal Library in Copenhagen
- KJN *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks*, vols. 1–11, ed. Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Alastair Hannay, David Kangas, Bruce H. Kirmmse, George Pattison, Vanessa Rumble, and K. Brian Söderquist (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007–)
- KW *Kierkegaard's Writings*, vols. 1–26, ed. Howard V. Hong and Edna H. Hong (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978–2000)

Occasionally, the Explanatory Notes will employ different English translations of the titles of Kierkegaard's works than those used in KW. For example, Kierkegaard's *En literair Anmeldelse*, which is translated *Two Ages* in KW, may appear in the Explanatory Notes as *A Literary Review*. All such departures from the English titles as they appear in KW will be explained in the Explanatory Notes in which they appear. Generally, however, the English titles used in KW will be used; these titles have been assigned standard abbreviations as follows:

- AN "Armed Neutrality" in KW 22
- BA *The Book on Adler* in KW 24
- C *The Crisis and a Crisis in the Life of an Actress* in KW 17
- CA *The Concept of Anxiety* in KW 8
- CD *Christian Discourses* in KW 17
- CI *The Concept of Irony* in KW 2
- COR *The "Corsair" Affair; Articles Related to the Writings* in KW 13
- CUP *Concluding Unscientific Postscript* in KW 12
- EO, 1 *Either/Or, Part 1* in KW 3
- EO, 2 *Either/Or, Part 2* in KW 4
- EPW *Early Polemical Writings: From the Papers of One Still Living; Articles from Student Days; The Battle Between the Old and the New Soap-Cellars* in KW 1
- EUD *Eighteen Upbuilding Discourses* in KW 15
- FPOS *From the Papers of One Still Living* in KW 1
- FSE *For Self-Examination* in KW 21

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- FT *Fear and Trembling* in KW 6  
 JC "Johannes Climacus or De omnibus dubitan-  
 dum est" in KW 7  
 JFY *Judge for Yourself!* in KW 21  
 LD *Letters and Documents* in KW 25  
 NA "Newspaper Articles, 1854–1855" in KW 23  
 NSBL "Notes on Schelling's Berlin Lectures" in KW 2  
 OMWA *On My Work as an Author* in KW 22  
 P *Prefaces* in KW 9  
 PC *Practice in Christianity* in KW 20  
 PF *Philosophical Fragments* in KW 7  
 PV *The Point of View for My Work as an Author* in  
 KW 22  
 R *Repetition* in KW 6  
 SLW *Stages on Life's Way* in KW 11  
 SUD *The Sickness unto Death* in KW 19  
 TA *Two Ages: The Age of Revolution and the Present  
 Age, A Literary Review* in KW 14  
 TDIO *Three Discourses on Imagined Occasions* in KW 10  
 TM "The Moment" and *Late Writings: Articles from  
 "Fædrelandet"; "The Moment"; This Must Be  
 Said, So Let It Be Said; Christ's Judgement on Of-  
 ficial Christianity; The Changelessness of God* in  
 KW 23  
 UDVS *Upbuilding Discourses in Various Spirits* in KW  
 15  
 WA *Without Authority: The Lily of the Field and the  
 Bird of the Air; Two Minor Ethical-Religious Es-  
 says; Three Discourses at the Communion on Fri-  
 days; An Upbuilding Discourse; Two Discourses  
 at the Communion on Fridays* in KW 18  
 WL *Works of Love* in KW 16  
 WS "Writing Sampler" in KW 9  
  
 NKS Ny Kongelige Samling [New Royal Collection], a spe-  
 cial collection at the Royal Library in Copenhagen  
 NRSV *Holy Bible: New Revised Standard Version with Apocrypha*  
 (see part c below)  
 NT New Testament  
 OT Old Testament

- Pap.*      *Søren Kierkegaards Papirer* [The Papers of Søren Kierkegaard], 2nd ed., vols. 1–16 in 25 tomes, ed. P. A. Heiberg, V. Kuhr, and E. Torsting (Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1909–78)
- SKS*      *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter* [Søren Kierkegaard's Writings], 28 text volumes and 27 commentary volumes, ed. Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Joakim Garff, Jette Knudsen, Johnny Kondrup, and Alastair McKinnon (Copenhagen: Gad, 1997–)
- The 28 text volumes of *SKS* are referred to as *SKS* 1 through *SKS* 28. The 27 commentary volumes which accompany the text volumes are referred to as *SKS* K1 through *SKS* K28. (The reason there are 27 rather than 28 commentary volumes is that a single commentary volume, *SKS* K2–3, accompanies the two text volumes *SKS* 2 and *SKS* 3, which together comprise the massive two-volume work *Enten-Eller* [Either/Or].)
- SV1*      *Søren Kierkegaards Samlede Værker* [Søren Kierkegaard's Collected Works], 1st ed., vols. 1–14, ed. A. B. Drachmann, J. L. Heiberg, and H. O. Lange (Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, 1901–6)
- SV2*      *Søren Kierkegaards Samlede Værker* [Søren Kierkegaard's Collected Works], 2nd ed., vols. 1–15, ed. A. B. Drachmann, J. L. Heiberg, and H. O. Lange (Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, 1920–36)

c) *The Bible*. All biblical quotations are from the following English translations:

*Holy Bible: New Revised Standard Version with Apocrypha* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989) (Standard for references to the authorized Danish translation of the New Testament from 1819 and used for many other biblical references.)

*The Bible: Authorized King James Version with Apocrypha* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997) (Often used for references to the authorized Danish translation of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha from 1740 and occasionally used for other biblical references.)

Occasionally, in order to help the reader understand the text of journal entry, the translators of *KJN* may make minor modifications to one of the above Bible translations.

Books of the Bible are abbreviated in accordance with the abbreviations used in the *NRSV*:

### OLD TESTAMENT

Gen	Genesis	Eccl	Ecclesiastes
Ex	Exodus	Song	Song of Solomon
Lev	Leviticus	Isa	Isaiah
Num	Numbers	Jer	Jeremiah
Deut	Deuteronomy	Lam	Lamentations
Josh	Joshua	Ezek	Ezekiel
Judg	Judges	Dan	Daniel
Ruth	Ruth	Hos	Hosea
1 Sam	1 Samuel	Joel	Joel
2 Sam	2 Samuel	Am	Amos
1 Kings	1 Kings	Ob	Obadiah
2 Kings	2 Kings	Jon	Jonah
1 Chr	1 Chronicles	Mic	Micah
2 Chr	2 Chronicles	Nah	Nahum
Ezra	Ezra	Hab	Habakkuk
Neh	Nehemiah	Zeph	Zephaniah
Esth	Esther	Hag	Haggai
Job	Job	Zech	Zechariah
Ps	Psalms	Mal	Malachi
Prov	Proverbs		

### APOCRYPHAL BOOKS

Tob	Tobit	Song	Prayer of Azariah
Jdt	Judith	of Thr	and the Song of
Add Esth	Additions to Esther		the Three Jews
Wis	Wisdom	Sus	Susanna
Sir	Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)	Bel	Bel and the Dragon
Bar	Baruch	1 Macc	1 Maccabees
1 Esd	1 Esdras	2 Macc	2 Maccabees
2 Esd	2 Esdras	3 Macc	3 Maccabees
Let Jer	Letter of Jeremiah	4 Macc	4 Maccabees
		Pr Man	Prayer of Manasseh

## NEW TESTAMENT

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

**11. Symbols**

- [ ] enclose the *KJN* editors' supplements to the *SKS* text; also enclose reference symbols, added by the editors of *SKS*, to marginal annotations or footnotes for which Kierkegaard did not leave a symbol, but whose placement is beyond doubt
- [ ] enclose reference symbols, added by the editors of *SKS*, to marginal annotations which Kierkegaard himself did not clearly assign to a specific locus in a specific main entry
- (...) indicates omission of irrelevant text from material quoted in the explanatory notes

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Bruce H. Kirmmse, General Editor,  
for the Editorial Board of *Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks*