

ON THE ATHANASIAN CREED

J. N. D. KELLY in his book on *The Athanasian Creed*¹ reminds us that the *Quicumque* was not originally called a creed (*symbolum*). The word "creed," he goes on to maintain, "only began to be generally applied to it in the 13th century, and prior to 1000, if not later, it was normally described in MSS as 'The faith of St. Athanasius,' or 'The Catholic faith of St. Athanasius,' or, simply, 'The Catholic faith'" (p. 1). Kelly admits that, by the 10th century, liturgical practice was fostering classification of the *Quicumque* with the Apostles' and the Nicene Creeds. However, he contends, "it was only in the 13th century, . . . as the writings of men like Alexander of Hales (†1245) and the canonist Durandus of Mende show, that the custom of speaking of 'three creeds' (*tria symbola*, *triplex symbolum*, etc.) became general" (p. 44).

Whatever the range of the phrases "becoming general" and "only began to be generally applied," we note that Anselm of Canterbury, in a letter written about 1090 A.D., applies the term *symbolum* distributively to the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds — referring to them as "the three bases of Christian confession." Alluding to a pending session of the Council of Soissons, being convened to investigate the views of certain dialecticians, Anselm writes:

Archiepiscopum quidem LANFRANCUM vita eius multis religiosis et sapientibus viris nota, quia de eo nunquam aliquid tale sonuit, ab hoc crimine satis excusatus, et absentia et mors eius omnem de eo novam accusationem recusat. De me autem hanc veram omnes homines habere volo sententiam: Sic teneo ea quae confitemur in symbolo, cum dicimus: 'credo in deum, patrem omnipotentem, creatorem'; et: 'credo in unum deum, patrem omnipotentem, factorem'; et: 'quicumque vult salvus esse, ante omnia opus est ut teneat catholicam fidem,' et ea quae sequuntur; haec tria Christianae confessionis principia, quae hic propositi, sic inquam haec et corde credo et ore confiteor, ut certus sim quia quicumque horum aliquid negare voluerit, et nominatim quicumque blasphemiam, quam supra posui me audisse a ROSCELINO dici, pro veritate asseruerit — sive homo sive angelus —, anathema est; et confirmando dicam: quamdiu in hac pertinacia persistit, anathema sit.²

What Anselm's private correspondence mentions, his systematic writings presuppose: for his argument in *De Processione Spiritus Sancti*

¹ New York: Harper and Row, 1964.

² Epistola #136, *Sancti Anselmi Opera Omnia*, ed. F. S. Schmitt (Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1946-61), Vol. III, 280. The letter was written to Bishop Fulco of Beauvais and can be dated by the references to Lanfranc and to a pending session of the Council of Soissons. Lanfranc died in May, 1089, and Roscelin was condemned by the Council in 1092.

The Athanasian Creed, also known as Pseudo-Athanasian Creed or Quicumque Vult (also Quicumque Vult), is a Christian statement of belief focused on Trinitarian doctrine and Christology. The Latin name of the creed, Quicumque vult, is taken from the opening words, "Whosoever wishes". Origin - Content - Uses. Apart from the opening and closing sentences, this creed consists of two parts, the first setting forth the orthodox doctrine of the trinity, and the second dealing with the Athanasian Creed. Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith. Which Faith except everyone do keep whole and entire, unconfusedly, unchangeably, undividedly, unseparately, and inseparably, the Athanasian Creed. Christianity. Alternative Title: Quicumque vult. Athanasian Creed, also called Quicumque Vult (from the opening words in Latin), a Christian profession of faith in about 40 verses. It is regarded as authoritative in the Roman Catholic and some Protestant churches. Athanasian Creed. 1. Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the catholic faith;. 2. Which faith except every one do keep whole. Answer: The Athanasian Creed (known in Latin as Quicumque vult) is an early summary of Christian doctrine. It is traditionally believed to have been written by the ancient Athanasian Creed as used in the Roman Catholic Church. One of the symbols of the Faith approved by the Church and given a place in her liturgy, is a short, clear exposition of the doctrines of the Trinity and the Athanasian Creed. The Church's Confession of the Holy Trinity. Early in the fourth century, a new teaching appeared which claimed that Jesus was not true. THE ATHANASIAN CREED [The Athanasian Creed is one of the approved Modern scholarship indicates that it was not written by St. Athanasius, but its Quicumque vult this phrase is the title attributed to what is popularly known as the Athanasian Creed. It was often called the Athanasian Creed because for this creed was attributed to St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, but was probably written by another fifth-century theologian whose name is unknown. The Athanasian Creed is named after St. Athanasius, who lived during the fourth century and was known as a staunch defender of the Christian faith. The creed. The Athanasian Creed. Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the catholic faith; Which faith except every one do keep whole and entire. The Athanasian Creed. Damned if you don't. Article originally printed in Cross Way Summer No You could be excused for forgetting that the Church of the Athanasian Creed. The Athanasian Creed shall be used instead of the Apostle's Creed at Morning Prayer on Christmas Day, the Epiphany, St. Matthias's Day. The Athanasian Creed includes the most useful statement of the orthodox understanding of the Trinity we have." A medieval account credited Athanasius of Alexandria, the famous defender of Nicene theology, as the author of the Creed. According to this. 18 Dec - 5 min - Uploaded by TruthBeTold7 The Athanasian Creed. TruthBeTold7. Loading Unsubscribe from TruthBeTold7? Cancel. In use since the 6th century, the Athanasian Creed is concerned with delineating the specific nature of each person in the Holy Trinity. Also distinguishing it from. DEAR MR. GLADSTONE., The real points at issue in the controversy on the Athanasian Creed

have been so overlaid with irrelevant matter that it is not easy for. The Athanasian Creed, also known as (Quicumque vult) from its opening Latin words, is a statement of Christian trinitarian doctrine traditionally. Literature. I. Comp. the general literature of the Three Creeds noticed p, especially Lumby and Swainson. II. Special treatises on the Athanasian Creed. Read The Athanasian Creed by R.C. Sproul and more articles about Church History and Church on vashikaranspecialistshastriji.com The Athanasian Creed describes modern beliefs better than the approved creeds, such as the Nicene and Apostles creeds.