

Dag 2.

Þingvellir nationalpark – Skógar vandfald – Vik – Kirkjubæjarklaustur

Vi kørte fra Reykjavik langs sydkysten til Þingvellir nationalpark (Tingvallasletten).

Videre til Vatnasjökull der med sine ca. 8.100 km² er Islands (og Europas) største gletsjer, nogle steder helt op til 1.000 m tyk.

Overnatning i Kirkjubæjarklaustur

REYKJAVÍK NATURA

7.7.2015



REYKJAVÍK NATÚRGAETTIR

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LÖGBERG

LÖGBERG VAR TIL FORNA miðpunktur Alþingis sem stofnsett var á Þingvöllum um árið 930. Á Þjóðveldisöld (930-1262/64) fór Alþingi með löggjafarvald og æðsta dómvald í landinu ef vald þess er borið saman við lýðræðis-fyrirkomulag nútímans. Íslenska þjóðveldið byggdist þó raunar á eins konar bandalagi eða trúnaðarsambandi milli helstu höfðingja landsins og frjálsra bænda sem fylgdu þeim að málum. Eiginlegt ríkisvald í nútímaskilningi var ekki til staðar.

Hér á Lögbergi setti allsherjagoði þingid í síðari hluta júnímánaðar á hverju sumri og kvað á um grid manna innan þinghelginnar en Alþingi var slitið tveimur vikum síðar. Á Þjóðveldisöld var það í verkahring lögsögumanns að segja upp gildandi lög á Lögbergi í heyranda hljóði. Ritöld var ekki hafin og því mikilvægt að miðla reglum samfélagsins í töluðu máli.

Lögsögumaður hafði þrjú ár til þess að þylja öll lög in sagði hins vegar upp þingskaparákvæði á hverju ári. Á Lögbergi voru einnig fluttar mikilvægar ræður er vörðuðu landsmenn alla en þar var öllum frjálst að mæla fram. Tímatál var leiðrétt, stefnur birtar og tíðindi tilkynnt þingheimi.

Embætti lögsögumanns var mikil virðingarstaða og hann var eini launaði starfsmaður þingsins á þjóðveldisöld. Utan fundartíma Alþingis hafði hann þó engin formleg völd í samfélaginu. Engu að síður er ljóst að haldgóð þekking á lögum hefur veitt lögsögumönnum þjóðveldisaldar, sem og öðrum höfðingjum, mikil völd í samfélaginu.

The Law Rock

LÖGBERG WAS THE FOCAL point of the old Alþingi (parliament), founded around AD 930. During the Old Commonwealth (930-1262/64), the Alþingi held legislative and judicial power, to define its powers in modern terms. But the system of government of the Old Commonwealth was quite unlike that of a modern state; authority was based

upon a relationship of allegiance between chieftains and free farmers who became their followers. There was no machinery of government in the modern sense.

Here at the Law Rock in the latter part of June each year, the allsherjagoði (the leading chieftain and priest of the Old Norse religion) declared the session of parliament open, and declared sanctuary within the parliament site. The session

lasted two weeks. During the time of the Old Commonwealth, the lögsögumaður (Law Speaker) recited aloud the laws in force, standing at the Law Rock. This was before the Icelanders had a written language, and so the rules of society were passed on orally. The Law Speaker recited one-third of the body of laws each year, but recited the rules of procedure of the Alþingi itself at every session. At the Law Rock, important speeches were made regarding the affairs of the country's inhabitants; the podium was also open to all who wished to address the assembly. Chronology was corrected there, summonses were issued, and various events were made known to the assembly.

During the Old Commonwealth the position of Law Speaker was highly prestigious, he was the Alþingi's only paid employee. Outside the sessions of the Alþingi, however, the Law Speaker had no formal power in society. But knowledge of the law clearly brought Law Speakers and other chieftains considerable power in practice.



Lögberg var miðja Alþingis hvert sumar á þjóðveldisöld. Teikning / Illustration: Gyfla Gíslason. Lögberg/the Law Rock was the focal point of the Alþingi (parliament) during the old commonwealth.

Lögretta

Almenningur gat einnig fylgst með stöðu lögrétta sem var æðsta stofnun íslensks þjóðveldisins. Lögrétta setti ný lög og skilum lagaprætur manna á milli en á þjóðveldisöld var það málsaðila sjálfrá að fylgja dómi eftir. Hefndarréttur var sterkur og leiddi til blóðugra átaka sem vel eru þekkt úr Íslenskum sögum og samtíðarsögum 12. og 13. aldar.

Lögsögumenn / Law speakers

927-929

Úlfjótur úr Lóni

930-949

Hrafn Ketilssonar Hængs

950-969

Þórunn Ragabróðir Óleifsson

970-984

Porkell Máni Þorsteinsson

985-1001

Porgeir Þorkelsson frá Ljósavatni

1002-1003

Grimur Svertingsson

1004-1030

Skafli Þóróddsson

1031-1033

Steinn Þorgeirsson

1034-1053

Porkell Þjórvarson

1054-1062

Gellir Bölverksson

1063-1065

Gunnar Spaki Þórsson

~930 Alþingi stofnað / Alþingi founded

1000 Kristnitaka

7.7.2015

tu goðar á miðpalli en stuðningmenn þeirra fyrir framan þá og aftan

Law Council, the chieftains sat on a central platform, while their followers were seated in front and behind.

relationship of allegiance between chieftains and free men became their followers. There was no machinery of government in the modern sense.

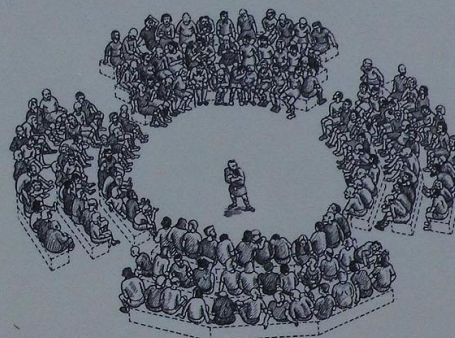
At the Law Rock in the latter part of June each year, the Law Speaker (the leading chieftain and priest of the Old Commonwealth) declared the session of parliament open, and the Law Speaker presided over the session within the parliament site. The session

lasted two weeks. During the time of the Old Commonwealth, the lögsögumaður (Law Speaker) recited aloud the laws in force, standing at the Law Rock. This was before the Icelanders had a written language, and so the rules of society were passed on orally. The Law Speaker recited one-third of the body of laws each year, but recited the rules of procedure of the Alþingi itself at every session. At the Law Rock, important speeches were made regarding the affairs of the country's inhabitants; the podium was also open to all who wished to address the assembly. Chronology was corrected there, summonses were issued, and various events were made known to the assembly.

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Lögrétta

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Málin rædd í Lögréttu.
The Law Council.

Teikning / Illustration: Gyflí Gíslason.

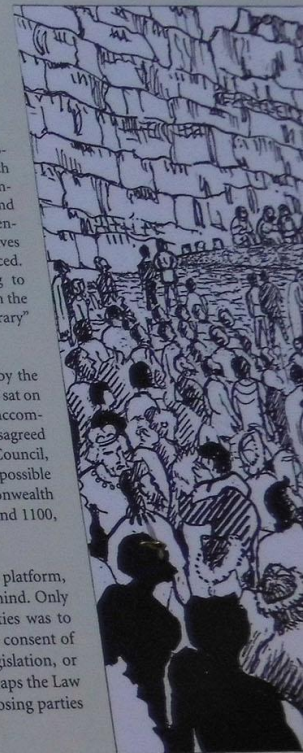
Stjórn á fundum lögrétta var eitt af hlutverkum lögsögumanns. Goðar landsins og fylgdarmenn þeirra áttu sæti í lögrétta en tveir stuðningsmenn fylgdu hverjum goða. Fræðimenn hafa deilt um fjölda goða í lögrétta (36, 39 eða 48) en vera má að fjöldi þeirra hafi ekki verið sá sarni alla þjóðveldisöldina. Biskupar áttu einnig sæti í lögrétta eftir að biskupsstólar landsins komu til sögunnar. Í lögrétta sátu goðar á miðpalli en stuðningsmenn þeirra fyrir framan þá og aftan. Goðarnir höfðu einir atkvæðisrétt og kusu m.a. í embætti lögsögumanns. Ekki er ljóst hvort samþykki allra goða þurfti til að setja ný lög eða hvort meirihluti dugði. Má vera að lögsögumaður hafi gegnt veigamiklu hlutverki í að sætta sjónarmið þegar kom að því að samþykka ný lög.

Lögrétta Law Council

The general public could also observe the proceedings of the Lögrétta (Law Council), which was the highest authority of the Old Commonwealth. The Law Council enacted new laws and ruled on legal disputes; it had no power of enforcement, however, and the parties themselves had to ensure that judgements were enforced. Vengeance was a strong tradition, leading to many bloody conflicts which are recounted in the Sagas of Icelanders, and in the "contemporary" sagas of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Sessions of the Law Council were steered by the Law Speaker. Chieftains and their followers sat on the Law Council: each chieftain could be accompanied by two followers. Scholars have disagreed on the number of chieftains on the Law Council, which has been estimated at 36, 39 or 48, and it is possible that the number varied during the Old Commonwealth period. After the establishment of bishoprics around 1100, bishops too sat on the Law Council.

At the Law Council, the chieftains sat on a central platform, while their followers were seated in front and behind. Only chieftains had a vote. Among their responsibilities was to elect the Law Speaker. It is not clear whether the consent of all the chieftains was required to enact new legislation, or whether laws were passed by majority vote. Perhaps the Law Speaker played a major role in conciliating opposing parties when new laws were passed.



Teikning / Illustration: Gyflí Gíslason.

1004-1030 Þóroddsson	1031-1033 Steinn Þorgeirsson	1034-1053 Þorkell Tjörvason	1054-1062 Gellir Bölverksson	1063-1065 Gunnar Spaki Þorgeirsson	1066-1071 Kolbeinn Flosason	1072-1074 Gellir Bölverksson	1075 Gunnar Spaki Þorgeirsson	1076-1083 Sighvatur Surtsson	1084-1107 Markús Skeggjason	1108-1116 Ólfréðinn Gunnarsson	1117-1122 Bergþór Hrafnsson	1123- Guðlaugur
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Ljósmynd: Vigfús Sigurgeirsson.
Photo: Vigfús Sigurgeirsson.



Í lok júlí 1974 var haldin hátíð til að minnast 1100 ára afmælis Íslandsbyggðar. Ljósmynd: Mats Vibe Lund.
At the end of July 1974 Icelanders marked the 1100th anniversary of the settlement of Iceland with celebrations at Þingvellir. Photo: Mats Vibe Lund.



Ejómenní fylgdist með fundi Alþingis við Lögberg 1994 á 50 ára afmæli iðvældisins.
Crowds observed the meeting of Alþingi (parliament) at Lögberg/Law Rock in 1994, when the 50th anniversary of the Republic was celebrated. Ljósmyndir / Photos: Gunnar G. Vigfússon



Kristni í 1000 ár varfagnað með stórhátíð á Þingvöllum sumarið 2000.
In the summer of 2000, the millennium of Christianity in Iceland was celebrated at Þingvellir.

The founding of the Republic

ON 17 JUNE 1944, Icelanders flocked to Þingvellir for the foundation of the modern Republic of Iceland. Due to the occupation of Iceland by Germany during World War II, contact between Iceland and Denmark had been cut off since 1940. This meant that negotiations between Iceland and Denmark on their future relationship could not take place. Disputes arose in Iceland on the planned foundation of a republic; some people wished to wait until the end of the war, while others wanted to act immediately. The latter

course was chosen, and on 17 June 1944 the Alþingi assembled here at Lögberg (the Law Rock), as it had done from 930 to 1798. The president of the Alþingi declared that the constitution of the Republic of Iceland had taken effect. Sveinn Björnsson, who had served as Governor of Iceland, was elected the first president of the republic. The king of Denmark, who was at that time under house arrest in Copenhagen, sent a telegram congratulating the Icelandic people; this was read aloud at the ceremony, which was held in pouring rain.

In recent years more festivities have been held at Þingvellir: in 1974 the 1100th anniversary of the settlement was celebrated, in 1994 the 50th anniversary of the Republic, and in 2000 the millennium of the adoption of Christianity in Iceland, which took place here at Þingvellir.

Landsbankinn
- Íslandsbankinn
Í Þjóðgærdinum á Þingvöllum



7.7.2015



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EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL

VISITOR CENTRE

EYJA
FJALLA
JÖKULL

FV J22

FA Y42

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EYJA
FJALLA
JOKULL
ERUPTS



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EYJA FJALLA JÖKULL

ERUPTS

VISITOR CENTRE
ÞORVALDSEYRI



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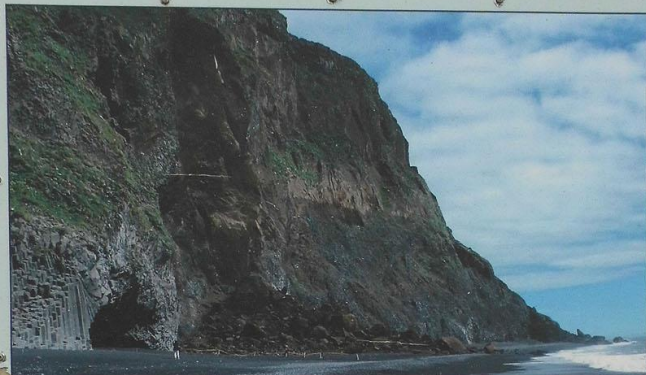
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REYNISFJARA HÁLSANEF SHELLIR



Hálsanefshellir

Hálsanefshellir

Í suvesturnhorni Reynisfjalls eru einstaklega fallegar stuðlabergsmyndir sem fygja sig austur með fjörnum og mynda þar mikla hvefvingu, Hálsanefshellir, en hann er einhverflegursta náttúrsmió einnir tegundar á landinu. Athugið að öfligt getur verið í hellinu og ekki ætti að reyna að komaast þangað nema við bestu aðstæður.

At the southwest corner of Reynisfjall there are uniquely beautiful columnar basalt formations that extend eastward along the shoreline, forming a large vaulted cavern called Hálsanefshellir, one of the most impressive such natural monuments in the country. Visitors are reminded that the approach to the cave is very difficult and should only be attempted under optimal conditions.

Hier an der Küste, am FuÙe des langgestreckten Berges Reynisfjall, befinden sich einzigartige schöne Basaltsäulenformationen, die nach Osten zu eine große Wölbung, die Höhe Hálsanefshellir, bilden. Achtung! Die Höhe ist nur bei entsprechend niedrigem Wasserstand erreichbar. Aufgrund der unerschaubaren Brandung ist höchste Vorsicht geboten.



Reynisdrangar: Langhamar (Langhamar) og Landdrangur

Reynisdrangar

Drangarnir blása við úr fjörnum órútt frá landi. Þeir hétu Skessudrangur, Langhamar og Landdrangur, 66 m. Þjóðsagan segir að þar hafi tröll tvö verið að draga þrísiggið skip að landi, en dögum má þeim aður en þau náðu fallinu, og bæði þau og skipið þá orðið að steini.

An impressive sight from the shore, the sea stacks called Reynisdrangar, are only a short distance from land. They are named Skessudrangur, Langhamar and Landdrangur (66 m). According to legend, two giants had tried to tow a three-masted ship to the shore, but daybreak overtook them before they could reach the safety of the mountain, and both the giants and the ship turned to stone.

Unmittelbar vor der Klüfte ragen die Felsnadeln Skessudrangur, Langhamar und Landdrangur bis zu 66 m hoch aus dem Meer. Der Sage nach handelt es sich dabei um zwei Trolle, die einen gestrandeten Dreimaster an Land ziehen wollten. Darüber vergaßen sie jedoch die Zeit und erstarrten zu Stein, als sie vor dem Erreichen des schützenden Berges vom Schein der aufgehenden Sonne getroffen wurden.



Haey

Dyrhólaey er sketháhöf með þvermyni þögnum bergi við sjó, eitt þorra til mur árum. Hádrangur er hæstur dranginn með ganga upp á dranginn "að minnae Toaninnar. Mikil sjóglabyggð er í drön stálar hann af stærstu jósilnu alla vísu ströndinni. Dyrhólaey er tröðstékk, náð

Dyrhólaey is a promontory with steep cliffs at water level. One is much taller than the others. Hádrangur is the highest stack farthest from land, while the sea birds on the sea stacks and cliffs of Dyrhólaey are the largest.

Das Felsknip erstreckt sich mit seinen 115 m. Die Brandung hat drei Locher in die Fischerboot hindurch zu fahren. Der höchste Stein ist 58 m hoch. Lur erreichbar ist. Man kann anlanden und Dyrhólaey am nächsten zur Küste und die Leuchtturm errichtet, doch der heutig zum Zweiten Weltkrieg fuhr von hier die



Hellnaskagi

Hellnaskagi heitir gróinn sandsteinsrani að finna nokkra hella og eru sumir gró Steingrímsson ásamt bróður sínum 1775 heitirinn, 19 m að lengd. Einna má nefna!

Hellnaskagi is the name of a sandstone during the first decade of the 20th century cave is called Badóshellir, and was so famous for preaching a sermon that stop

Westlich des Reynisfjall zeigt sich ein riesiges Höfen Hellnar einige Höhlen, die zur heißen Heyhellir und Sönghellir, in der Grönd ist die Höhe Badóshellir, in der 1783 Berühmt wurde er 1783 als der "Fauertpla

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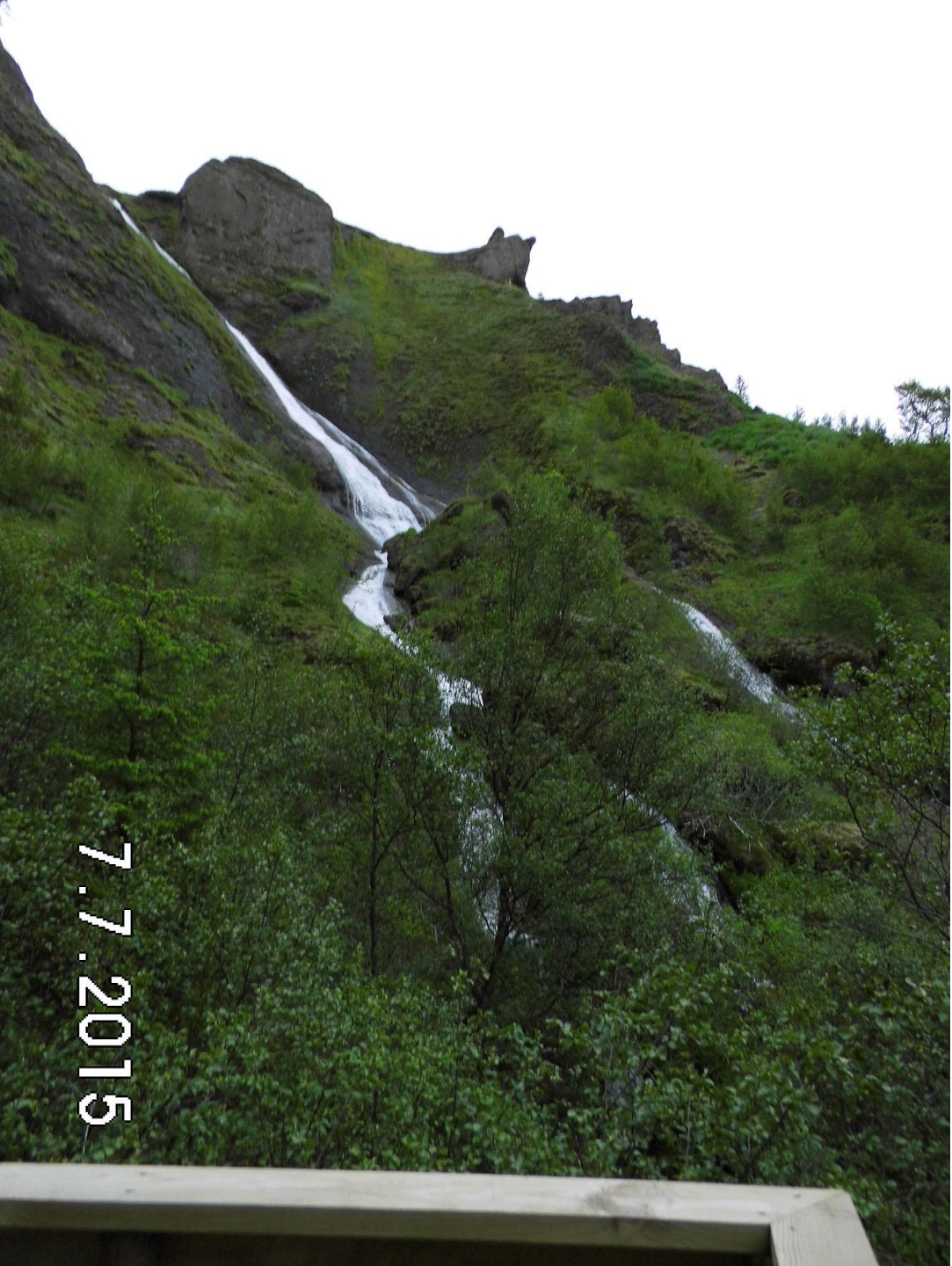


Icelandair Hotels

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