

ÍSLAND ICELAND

STUTT LÝSING Á LANDI OG ÞJÓÐ,
ATVINNUVEGUM M. M.
MEÐ 39 MYNDUM

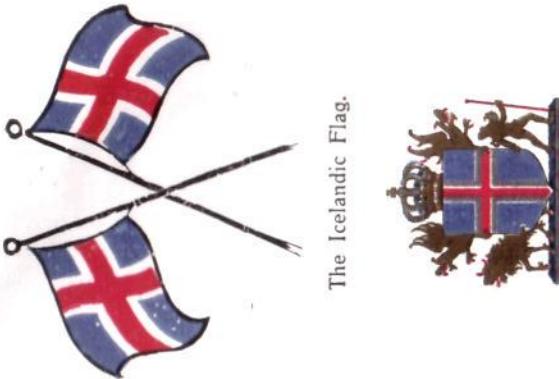
A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY AND THE
PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES ETC.
WITH 39 ILLUSTRATIONS

SAMIÐ AF — COMPILED BY
P. A. Ó.

REYKJAVÍK. PRENTSM. GUTENBERG. MCMXXII



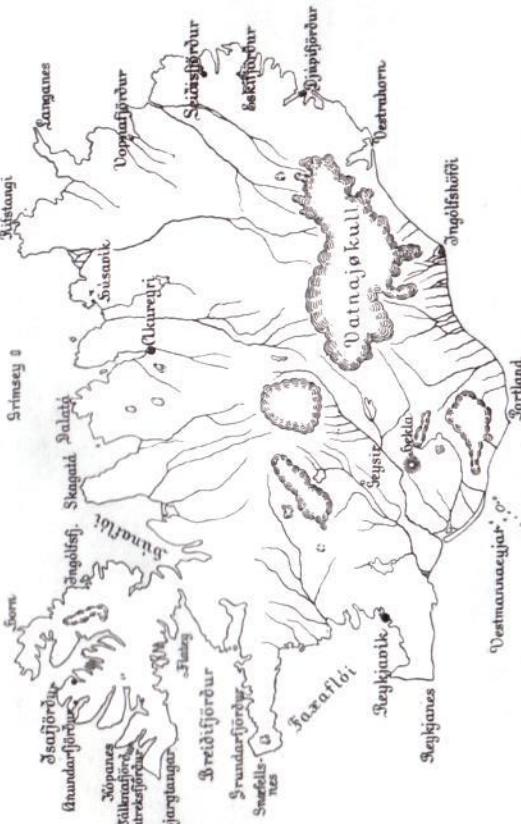
Ladies in the national dress.



The Icelandic Flag



The arms of the kingdom of Iceland.



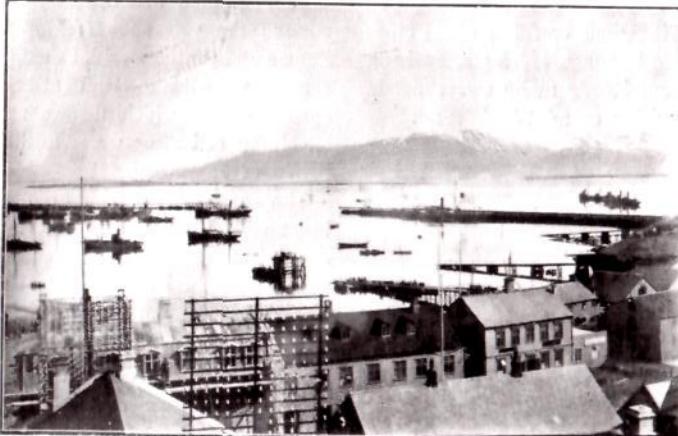
Iceland.

Iceland.

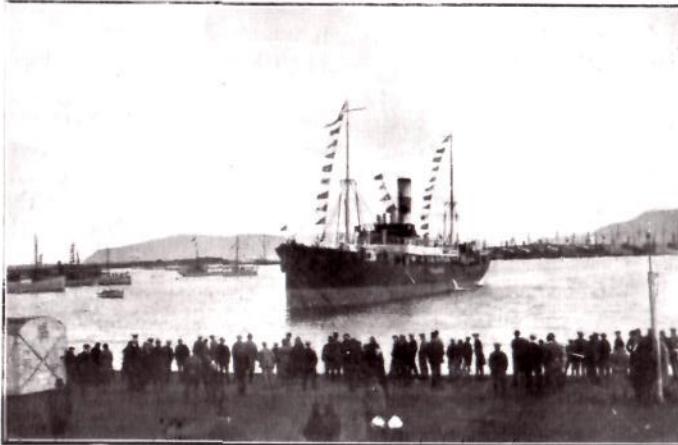
Hnattstaða Ísland er næst- og lands- stærsta eyland í lag. Norðurálfu. Það er í Norður-Atlantshafinu, milli $63^{\circ} 24'$ og $66^{\circ} 32'$ n. br. Það er um 105 þús. km.² að stærð. Um 497 km. frá vestri til austurs, 316 km. frá suðri til norðurs, og strandlengjan um 6000 km. Fjarlægð frá Grænlandi 330 km., frá Skotlandi 900 km., frá Noregi 950 km., og frá Norður-Ameríku 2000 km. — Af Íslandi eru um 13 þús. km.² jöklar, 71500 annað hálendi, 11500 hraun og um 7000 láglendi. Hæstu fjöllin eru, Öræfajökull 2119 m., Snæfell 1822, Eyjafjallajökull 1705 Vatnajökull 1660 (8300 km.²), Hekla 1557, Snæfellsjökull 1436. Lengsta áin er Þjórsá, 200 km. Tilkommumestu fossarnir, Dettifoss (107 m. hár), Gullfoss og Goðafoss. Þessutan margir stórir fossar með frá 20—100 þús. hestöflum. Af vötnum er Þingvallavatn stærst, 110 km.² og Mývatn 30 km.² Af eldfjöllum er Hekla heimskunn. Svo er og goslindin Geysir, sem gýs sjóðheitu vatni í alt að 35—40 m. hæð.

Ísland er mjög vogskorið, með stórum flóum, fjörðum og víkum. Það bygðist á árunum 874

Geo- Iceland is the largest island in Europe but one. It lies in the North Atlantic, between $63^{\circ} 24'$ and $66^{\circ} 32'$ north latitude. — The area is about 105000 square kilometers, the extreme length from east to west 497 kilometers, and from north to south 316 km., while the coast-line is about 6000 km. The distance from Greenland is 330 km., from Scotland 900 km., from Norway 950 km., and from North-America 2000 km. Of the area of Iceland about 13000 sq. km. are glaciers, or plateaus covered with perpetual ice, 71500 sq. km. other highland, 11500 sq. km. lava-fields, and about 7000 lowland. The highest mountains are Öræfajökull 2119 meters, Snæfell 1822 m., Eyjafjallajökull 1705 m., Vatnajökull 1660 m. (area 8300 sq. km.), Hekla 1557 m., and Snæfellsjökull 1436 m. The longest river is Thjórsá 200 km. Of the numerous waterfalls the grandest are Dettifoss (height 107 m.), Gullfoss, and Godafoss; but there are many other big waterfalls of 20000—100000 hp. capacity. Of lakes Thingvallavatn, covering an area of 110 sq. km., and Mývatn, covering an area



Reykjavík, the harbour with Mount Esja in the background.



Reykjavík, the s/s Godafoss, one of the passenger-boats of the Iceland Steamship Company.

til 930, aðallega af norskum þjóð-höfðingjum er flúðu ofríki Haralds konungs Hárfagra, er hann braut Noreg undir sig. Íbúatala landsins er nú 100 þúsund.

of 30 sq. km., are the largest. Among the volcanoes *Hekla* is known all over the world. Equally renowned is the intermittent hot spring *Geysir* which throws up a column of boiling water to the height of 35—50 m.

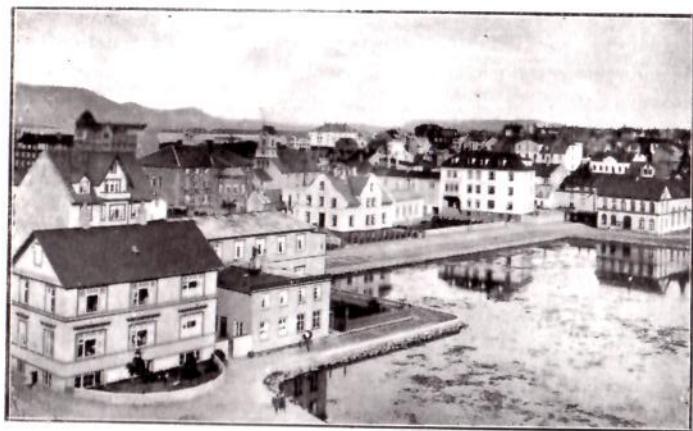
The coast of Iceland is greatly indented by large bays, fjords and inlets. The island was colonized from A. D. 874 to A. D. 930, mainly by Norwegian chieftains who fled from the tyranny of Harold Fairhair when forcing Norway under his sway. — The population of the country is now about 100000.

Undra- Ísland er eitt land. af sjerkennilegstu, stórfeldstu og náttúrufegurstu löndum Norðurálfunnar, með heilnæmu og hressandi loftslagi, mikilfenglegu og tilbreyingaráku fjallasýni, gljúfrum og gjám, fiskisælum vötnum og ám, með grúa af gullfögrum fossum og hverum og laugum sem óviða á jarðriki eiga sinn líka. Og viðfrægt er það vegna fornaldar- og miðaldarsögunnar og skáldskapar, því að af þeim brunni hafa Norðurlandaþjóðirnar ausið mestum sínum fróðleik, um rás viðburðanna í menningarsögu Norðurlanda frá fyrri tímum.

A Won-derland. Iceland is one of the grandest, most peculiar, and most picturesque countries in Europe. The climate is healthy and bracing, the mountain views imposing and varied, with chasms and ravines, lakes and rivers well stocked with fish, magnificent waterfalls, and warm and boiling springs such as are rarely to be met with in other quarters of the globe. The country is famous for its ancient classical literature, poetical and historical, which is a source from which the Scandinavian nations have mainly drawn the knowledge of their own history during the Middle Ages.



Reykjavík, a night in June.



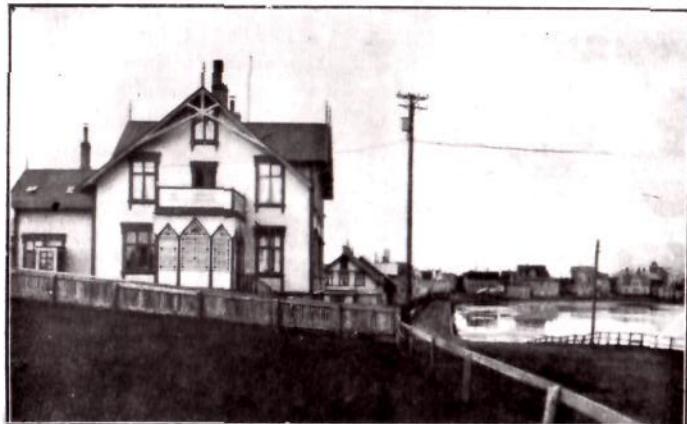
Reykjavík, the bank of the lake.

Tungumál. Íslendingar tala og rita á íslenska tungu, og hafa haldið henni að mestu leytt ómeng- aðri og óbreyttri síðan í Landnámstíð (874—930). Þá var sú tunga tölud á öllum Norðurlöndum og kölluð „norðræna“, en nú er hún alstaðar glötuð nema á Íslandi.

Language. The language spoken and written in the country is called Icelandic, and has suffered hardly any changes or contamination since the first inhabitants settled in the country more than a thousand years ago. At that time it was the language spoken throughout Scandinavia, as well as in parts of the British Isles, and then called *norðræna*, but it has not been preserved anywhere but in Iceland.

Stjórnarfar. Til 1262 var Ísland þjóðveldi með höfðingjastjórn, þá komst það undir Noregskonung og fylgdi Noregskonungum til 1380 að það ásamt Noregi gekk í konungssamband við Danmörku. Og undir stjórn Danakonunga var það svo þar til 1918 að það varð aftur sjálfstætt ríki, með þingbundinni stjórn, en hefur sama konung og Danmörk. Æðsta stjórn landsins er nú í höndum Íslenska Ráðuneytisins (forsætisráðherra, atvinnumálaráðherra og fjármálaráðherra), sem hefur aðsetur sitt í Reykjavík. En það er aftur háð lög-gjafarþingi þjóðarinnar „Alþingi“, sem er haldið árlega í Reykjavík, 6 vikna tíma frá miðjum febrúar. Alþingi er skift í tvær deildir, með 36 þjóðkjörnum þingmönnum til 4 ára

Govern ment. Up to 1262 Iceland was an aristocratic republic, but in that year it passed under the sceptre of the king of Norway and remained under Norwegian suzerainty until 1380 when together with Norway it came under Danish rule. Under the sceptre of the king of Denmark it remained until 1918 when it was again acknowledged a sovereign state, a constitutional monarchy united to Denmark by a common king. The administrative government of the country is now vested in a Ministry (consisting of a Prime Minister, a Minister of Industries, and a Minister of Finance) with a seat in Reykjavik. The Ministry is responsible to the national legislative assembly, the *Althing*, which holds its sittings annually in Reykjavik, a regular session



Reykjavík, the ministerial residence.



Reykjavík, the Parliament House and the Cathedral.

og 6 landskjörnum til 8 ára. Hinir síðarnefndu valdir með hlutfallskosningu. Kosningarrétt og kjörgengi til landskjörs er bundið við 35 ára aldur en til þjóðkjörs, bæjar og sveitastjórna við 25 ára aldur. Bæði karlar og konur hafa kosningarrétt og kjörgengi.

Landinu er skipt í 7 kaupstaði og 23 sýslur, en sýslunum aptur í 226 hreppa. Í hverri sýslu er sýslumaður æðsta yfirvald, en hreppstjóri þeim til aðstoðar í hverjum hreppi. Í kaupstöðum er bæjarstjóri og lögregluþjónar.

lasting six weeks, counting from the middle of February. The Althing is divided into two chambers and consists of 36 members elected by constituencies for a period of 4 years and 6 members elected by the whole country for a period of 8 years. The latter are elected on the basis of proportional representation. Franchise and eligibility for national elections is contingent on 35 years age, but for elections in the constituencies the age limit is 25 years, and the same for municipal and parochial elections. Both sexes have the same civic qualifications.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 7 municipal towns and 23 rural districts, which again are subdivided into 226 parishes. The magistrate of each rural district is the District Judge, assisted by a Constable in each parish. The towns have Burgomasters and Police Constables.

Trúar-brögð. Trúarbragðafrælsi er samt sem ádur ótakmarkað. Eitt er biskupsdæmið með 20 prøfastsdæmum og 105 prestaköllum. Biskupinn, yfirmaður kirkjunnar, hefur aðsetur í Reykjavík.

Religion. The religion is Episcopal Lutheran, and the Church is state-established. Religious liberty is however absolute. The country is one bishopric comprising 20 deaneries and 105 parishes. The seat of the Bishop is in Reykjavík.



Reykjavík, the National Museum.



Reykjavík, the hot springs.

Mentunar- Íslenska þjóðin hef-
ástand. ur líkl. einna besta
almenna mentun
Norðurálfuþjóðanna. Hvert
mannsbarn er lesandi, skrifandi
og reiknandi. Fróðleiksfýsnir er
mikil og yfirleitt vita Íslendingar
töluvert meira um umheiminn
en almenningur í öðrum löndum.
Í landinu er háskóli, alm.
mentaskóli, 2 gagnfræðaskólar,
3 kvennaskólar, kennarskóli, iðn-
skóli, sjómannaskóli, 2 verslunar-
skólar, 3 lýðháskólar, 4 landbún-
adarskólar og um 240 barnaskólar
og farskólar. Álitleg bókasöfn
eru víða um landið. Í Lands-
bókasafni Reykjavíkur eru um
100 þús. bindi og 20 þús. hand-
rit. Af dagblöðum og tímaritum
er mesti sægur. Og stendur Ís-
land þar með fremstu löndum
áfunnar, miðað við fólksfjölda.

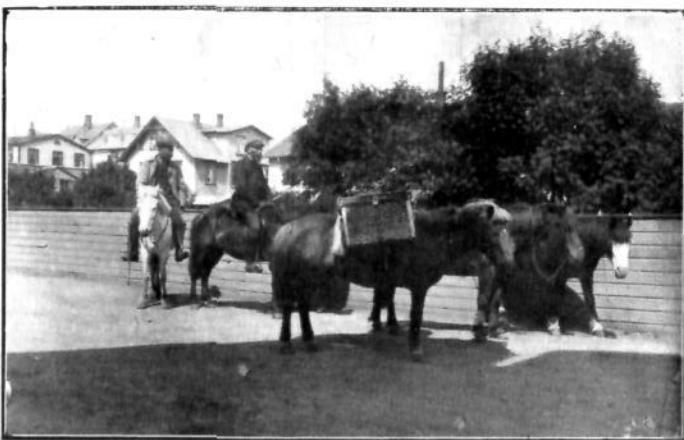
Educa- Of all European
tional nations the Ice-
Matters. landic people per-
haps stand fore-
most with regard to popular
education. Every adult has learnt
reading, writing and arithmetics.
The desire for knowledge is
keen, and generally speaking
people in Iceland know a good
deal more about foreign lands
than the labouring classes in
other countries. The country has
a University, a Universal Col-
lege, two Secondary Schools,
three Ladies' Colleges, a Train-
ing College, a Technical School,
two Commercial Schools, three
High Schools, four Agricultural
Schools, and about 240 Ele-
mentary Schools. Considerable
libraries are to be found in var-
ious places in the country. The
National Library in Reykjavík
contains about 100000 volumes
and 20000 manuscripts. The num-
ber of newspapers and periodi-
cals is so great that few countries
in Europe can compare with Ice-
land in that respect when the size
of the population is taken into
account.

Jurt- Vegna legu lands-
gróður og ins, óblíðrar veðr-
dýralíf. áttu og stutts sum-
ars, er jurtagróður-
inn ekki fjólskrúðugur. Af æðri
jurtum eru til um 450 tegundir.

Flora and Owing to the geo-
Fauna. graphical position
of the country, the
inclement weather and the short
summer, the flora is not very
rich in varieties. Of the higher



Reykjavík, the Ellidaár rivers.



Reykjavík, tourists starting on an inland journey.

Skógar eru litlir, á einstaka stað þó minniháttar birkiskógar. Af lyngi og mosu er tölувert, en grasgefíð er landið mjög víða. Er það slegið á sumrum og notað fyrir búpeming á vetrum. Dýralífið er heldur ekki fjölskrúðugt. Þessi eru helstu dýrin: nautgripir, hestar, og sauðfje. Af húsdýrum: hundar og kettir, og vilt: tóur og hreindýr. Nautgripum er gefið inni 7—8 mánuði af árinu (okt.—mai). Sauðfje er haft úti á beit á vetrum, að deginum, þegar góðviðri eru, en inni á nótum. Hestar ganga að mestu leyti úti allan vetrinn, nema reiðhestar.

Af fuglum eru um 100 tegundir, og eru æðarfuglinn, bjargfuglinn og rjúpan þeirra nyt-samastir landslýðnum.

Hafíð umhverfis landið er mjög fiskisælt. Þar eru þessar aðal fiskategundir: þorskur, sild, fliðra og hákarl og þessutan hvalur og selur.

Við strendur Íslands eru bestu fiski og sildarmið heimsins. Og þaðan kemur íslenski klipfishurinn, sem eftirspurnin er mest eftir af öllum fiski, fyrir gæði og vandaða meðferð. Í flestum ám og vötnum er mikið af silungi og í mörgum stóram, eink-anlega sunnanlands, mikil lax-veiði. Ellidaárnar við Reykjavík,

plants there are about 450 species. Woods are insignificant; in some places there are, however, small birch woods. Ling and mosses are fairly plentiful and the growth of grass is in many places luxuriant. The grass is mown for winterfodder. — The fauna cannot be said to be rich in varieties either. The chief domestic animals are cattle, horses (ponies), and sheep, besides cats and dogs. Wild animals are foxes and reindeer. Cattle are housed 7—8 months in the year (Oct.—May), but sheep are kept in the pastures during daytime in winter when the weather permits. Ponies are frequently not housed at all, except riding-ponies.

There are about 100 species of birds, of which the eider-duck, guillemot, and the ptarmigan are of most economic utility.

The sea around the island is particularly rich in fish. The principal species are cod, herring, halibut, and shark. There are also whales and seals. The best fishing grounds in the world are around the coasts of Iceland, and of all fish the Icelandic salt-fish is the most sought-after on account of quality and good curing. — Trout abounds in most rivers, and in many of the larger ones, especially in the south of the country, salmon is plentiful. The *Ellidaár* rivers



Thingvellir, view of the plains with the parsonage.



Thingvellir, view of the Almannagája.

eru taldar með bestu laxáum heimsins. —

Veðurlag. Eins og vænta má af legu landins, er veðursfarið fremur óblitt og umhleypingsamt. Grein af Golfstraumnum liggar að suðurlandinu, vestur og norður með því. Dregur hann mikið úr sjávarkuldunum, mildar veðrattuna og heldur hafisnum í hömlum. Ísland er þó ekki eins kalt og nafnið bendir til. Neðangreindar mælingar bera það með sjer.

Meðalhiti í Reykjavík alt árið $+ 4,2^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 39^{\circ}\text{F}.$), að vetrinum (dsbr.—febr.) $\div 1,0^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 30^{\circ}\text{F}.$) en að sumrinu (júní—ág.) $+ 10,5^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 51^{\circ}\text{F}.$). Upp til fjalla, þar sem kaldast er, er meðalhiti aptur á móti alt árið $\div 0,4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 31^{\circ}\text{F}.$), að vetrinum $\div 7,2^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 19^{\circ}\text{F}.$) og að sumrinu $+ 8,4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 47^{\circ}\text{F}.$).

Pegar hafis rekur að landinu er það aðallega í mars og apríl, og þá sérstaklega að norð Vestur og norðaustur landinu.

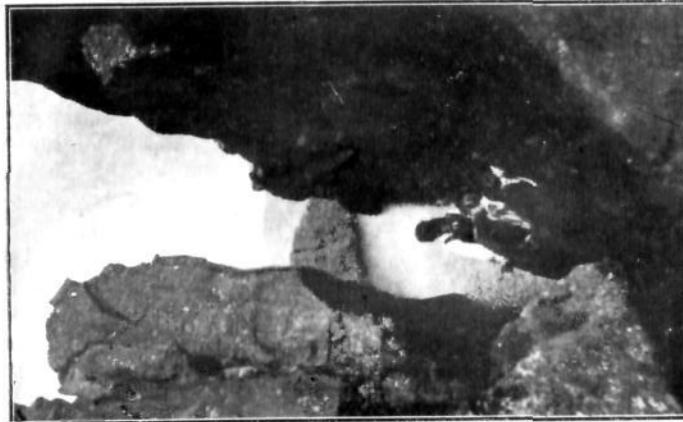
Lengstur dagur í Reykjavík er

near Reykjavík count among the best salmon rivers in the world.

Climate. As might be expected from the geographical position of the country, the climate is somewhat inclement and changeable. A branch of the Gulf Stream flows up to the south coast and northwards along the west coast. This greatly affects the temperature of the sea-water, softens the climate, and protects against the polar ice. Iceland is therefore not so cold as the name would suggest. This is further illustrated by the following figures:

The mean temperature of the whole year in Reykjavík is $+ 4.2^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 39^{\circ}\text{F}.$), of the winter months (Dec.—Feb.) $\div 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 30^{\circ}\text{F}.$), but of the summer months (June—Aug.) $+ 10.5^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 51^{\circ}\text{F}.$). In the coldest mountain districts the mean temperature of the whole year is however $\div 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 31^{\circ}\text{F}.$), of the winter months $\div 7.2^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 19^{\circ}\text{F}.$), and of the summer months $+ 8.4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ($= + 47^{\circ}\text{F}.$). — When polar ice reaches the country it is generally in March or April. It comes chiefly to the north-west and the north-east coasts.

The longest day in Reykjavík is 21 hours, and the shortest day 4 hours, — June 22 and



Thingvellir, view of the Flosajá.



The Dettifoss.

21 kl.stund og skemstur 4 kl.st. að tiltölu, 22. júní og 22. desember. — Sólar nýtur mikið.

Atvinnuvegir. Aðal - atvinnuvegir landsmanna eru, sauðfjárrækt og fiskiveiðar. Áætlað hafa 40 þús. landsbúa atvinnu af landbúnaði, 25 þús. af sjávarútvegi og grasbýlum, 7 þús. af handiðn og iðnaði, 4 þús. af verslun og 11 þús. sem hjú og daglaunamenn. — Við fiskiveiðar eru notaðir togalar, mótorþípsskip, þípsskip og róðrarbátar. Í Reykjavík eru nú um 25 togalar, stórir og með öllum nýttiku útbúnaði.

Á Íslandi eru um 700 fastaverslanir. Töflur í þessum bæklingi sýna aðal út- og innflutninga landsins o. fl.

Samgöng- Innanlands eru ur og sam- hestar aðal sam- göngutæki. göngutækin, fyrir menn og vöruflutninga. En víða þar sem vegir eru bærilegir, eru til vöruflutninga notaðir hestvagnar, sjerstaklega á Suðurlandi. Í Reykjavík og nágrenni eru bifreiðar aðallega notaðar til mann- og vöruflutninga. Af þeim eru nú um 300 í Reykjavík. Brýr eru yfir flestar stórar og fjöldu margar minni ár. — Meðfram ströndum landsins og til útlanda (Bretlands,

December 22 respectively. — The number of sunny days is proportionally great.

Industries. The principal industries in the country are sheep-farming and fishing. Roughly speaking 40000 of the population live by agriculture, 25000 by fishing, 7000 by handi-craft and manufacture, 4000 by commerce, 11000 as general labourers. For the fishing are used steam-trawlers, motor-vessels, smacks, and open boats. At present there are in Reykjavík 25 large steam-trawlers, fitted with all modern appliances. — There are about 700 commercial firms in Iceland.

Statistical tables in this booklet show the chief imports and exports &c.

Communications are the chief means and means of conveyance and of communication, where the roads are suitable horse-drawn vehicles are frequently used for locomotion and transport, especially in the southern part of the country. In Reykjavík and the vicinity motor-cars are chiefly used for both purposes. Of these there are now about 300 in Reykjavík. — All large rivers are bridged and a



The Westman Isles; Eyjafjallajökull in the background.



Akureyri, a town in the north.

Noregs og Danmerkur) eru fast-ákveðnar gufuskipaferðir, fyrir flutning og farþega. Ær þeim haldið uppi með 9 gufuskípum og af þeim eru 6 ísl., eign Eimskipafjelags Íslands og íslensku stjórnarinnar.

Ísland er í símasambandi við umheiminn. Innanlands er lengd símalínunnar (talsíma og rit-síma) um 2500 km. og talsíma-tæki eru 2400, þar af í Reykjavík um 1200. Ær Ísland eftir mannfjölda 5. hæsta land álfunnar í notkun talsímans.

Loftskeytastöðvar eru 6 á landinu. Vitar eru samtals 55 meðfram ströndum landsins. Um aldamótin voru að eins 5 vitar á landinu.

great number of the smaller ones. Regular steamship service for passengers and the transport of goods is maintained along the coast and to foreign countries (Great Britain, Norway, and Denmark). This is effected by 9 steamers of whom 6 are Icelandic, belonging to the Iceland Steamship Company and the Icelandic Government.

Iceland is in telegraphic connection with other countries. The total length of telegraph and telephone wires in the country is 2500 km. and there are 2400 telephones in use, half of that number in Reykjavík. In proportion to the size of the population Iceland ranks as the fifth country in Europe for the use of the telephone.

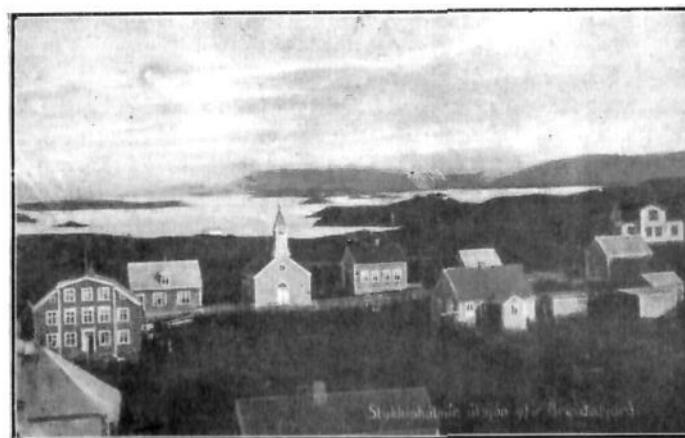
There are six wireless installations in the country. Light houses on the coast number 55. In the year 1900 there were only 5 light houses in all.

Híbýla- kynni etc. Til sveita eru víðast hvar notaðir bær, p. e. hús með torfveggjum og timburgöflum og veggir og súð innan þiljað með bordvið. Þó eru á seinni árum mjög víða til sveita komin íbúðarhús úr timbri, venjulegast járnvarin, og sumstaðar steinhús. Í kauptúnum og sjávarþorþum eru aftur á móti alstaðar timbur-

Housing. The most common form of the dwelling house in the country districts is still the *bær*, i. e. a house with earthen walls and wooden gables, the insides of the walls being lined with wood, and the roof clinker-built. Of late years there has, however, been built a great number of wooden houses in the country, generally co-



Ingólfssjörður, a herring base.



Stykkishólmur, a village.

hús, viðast járnvarin, eða steinsteypuhús (úr cementi, sandi og grjótmulning). Útbreiðist sú byggingsaraðferð meir og meir, því hún þykir traustari og varanlegri en timburhús. Viðast hvar í sveitum og sjávarþorþum er steinolísa notuð til ljósmetis, en kol eða mór til eldsneytis. Allvíða er þó rafmagn, frammleitt með vatnsafl, notað til ljósá og sumstaðar jafnframt til suðu og hitunar.

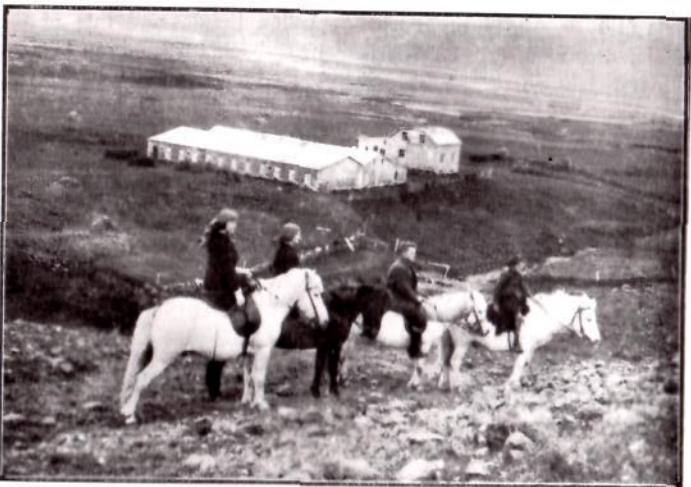
vered with corrugated iron, and some of concrete. In the towns and villages the houses are on the other hand invariably either built of wood, and usually coated with iron, or of concrete. The latter mode of building is fast coming into vogue, the houses thus built being considered stronger and more durable than the wooden ones. — Paraffin oil is commonly used for illumination in town and country alike, but coal and peat for fuel. In many places electricity, produced by water power, is however used for illumination and even for cooking and heating.

Heilbrigðismál. Landlæknir, sem er yfirmaður heilbrigðismálanna, er búsettur í Reykjavík. Í landinu eru 47 hjeraðslæknar og um 25 praktiserandi læknar. Þar af margir specialistar. Sjúkrahús eru 2 í Reykjavík, og viðsvegar út um landið. Heilsufar er almennt mjög gott og engir landlægir sjúkdómar, nema berklaveiki, sem mjög mikil hefur verið gert til að útrýma á seinni árum, meðal annars með stóru berklahæli, sem reist var nálægt Reykjavík árið 1909.

Sanitary Matters. The Chief Medical Officer, who has a seat in Reykjavík, is general superintendent of all sanitary matters. The country has 47 district physicians who are Civil Servants, but in addition to these there are about 25 general practitioners and specialists. There are hospitals in various districts, and two in Reykjavík. Generally speaking the people are healthy, and there are few endemic diseases in the country other than tuberculosis, which of late years has been energetically fought, *e.g.* by the erection of a large Sanatorium built in 1909 in the vicinity of Reykjavík.



Patreksfjörður a village.



Kalmanstunga, a farm-stead.

Klæða- burður. Klæðaburður karl-manna er sem annarstaðar í Norðurálfunni, en kvennfólkid notar íslenska þjóðbúninginn. Daglega svo kölluð „peysuföt“ með skothúfu og til viðhafnar „upphlut“ eða „skautbúnингur“.

Bankar og spari-sjóðir. Í Reykjavík eru 2 bankar, Íslandsbanki (h. f.) (hlutafjé $4\frac{1}{2}$ milj. kr.) og Landsbankinn (þjóðbanki) (höfuðstóll 2 milj. kr.) og hefur hver fyrir sig 4 útbú. Velta Íslandsbanka 1920: 492 milj. kr. og Landsbankans 270 milj. kr. Hafa báðir seðlaútgáfurjett og gefa út 1, 5, 10, 50 og 100 kr. seðla. Þessutan eru 35 sparisjóðir á Íslandi.

Mál, vog og mynt. Mál og vog eru metrisk. Myntin er krónumynt, eins og

í Danmörku, Svíþjóð og Noregi. 1 kr. skiptist í 100 aura. 1 ísl. króna er jafngild:

Argentina 28 centavos.

Brasilia 800 réis pappír.

Bretland 13,5 d.

Chile 29 centavos.

Frakkland 1 Frc. 39 centimes.

Holland 67 cents.

Dress. The fashion for men's wear is the same as elsewhere in Europe, but ladies wear mostly the national dress. The work-a-day dress, with a tasseled cap, is called *peysuföt*, but the festive dress *upphlutur* or *skautbúnингur*.

Banks and Savings Banks. There are two

banks in Reykjavík, the *Íslandsbanki* (Ltd.) (Share-capital $4\frac{1}{2}$ million kr.), and the *Landsbanki* (National Bank) (Bank Bonds 2 million kr.), each of them having four branches. In 1920 the turnover of the *Íslandsbanki* amounted to 492 million krónur and that of the *Landsbanki* 270 million krónur. They both issue notes for 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 kr. Besides these there are 35 Savings Banks in the country.

Measures, Weights, and

Coinage. For measures and weights the metric system is in use. The

coinage is the same as elsewhere in Scandinavia, i. e. 1 króna (pl. krónur) = 100 aurar. Equivalents of 1 Icelandic króna are:

Argentine 28 centavos.

Brazil 800 réis paper.

Chile 29 centavos.

France 1 frc. 39 centimes.



Reykholts Parsonage
(Residence of Snorri Sturluson, the historian, d. 1241).



The ice-mountain Eiríksjökull
with the lava-field Hallmundarhraun.

Portugal 290 reis.
Spann 1 peseta 39 cent.
Pýskaland 1 mark 12 ph.
Ítalia 1 Lira 39 c.
Mexiko 28 centavos.
Norður-Amerika 27 cents.

Germany 1 mark 12 pfennig.
Great Britain 13,5 d.
Holland 67 cents
Italy 1 lira 39 centesimi.
Mexico 28 centavos.
North America 27 cents.
Portugal 290 réis.
Spain 1 peseta 39 cent.

Reykjavík er höfuðbær landsins og er við Faxaflóa. Íbúatala um 20 þús. Þar er innilokuð höfn, tilbúin á árnum 1913—'21 og kostáði um 4½ milj. kr. Þar er aðsetur ríkisstjórnarinnar, háskóli og aðrir æðstu skólar og helstu opinberar byggingar landsins. Þar er gassstöð og rafveita fyrir vatnsafl til ljósá, suðu og hitunar.

Flestar meiriháttar götur bæjarins eru asfalteraðar. Flest íbúðarhús eru úr timbri, einlyft og tvílyft, en mjög margar þó úr steinsteypu. Í fjölmörgum húsum eru öll nútíðar þægindi, svo sem miðstöðvarhitun, raflysing, vatnsleiðsla, bað, etc.

Reykjavík is the Capital, situated on the south coast of Faxa Bay. The number of the inhabitants is about 20000. It has a sheltered harbour which was constructed during the years 1913—1921 at the cost of 4500000 krónur. It is the seat of the Government, and in the town is the University, the principal colleges, and the chief public buildings. The town has gasworks and also an electric plant, driven by water-power, which supplies electricity for lights, cooking and heating. Most of the main streets are macadamized. The majority of the houses, one or two storyes in height, are built of wood, but there are also many of concrete. A great many of them are fitted with all modern comforts such as central heating, electric light, hot and cold water, bath, &c.



The bridge over the river Ölfusá.

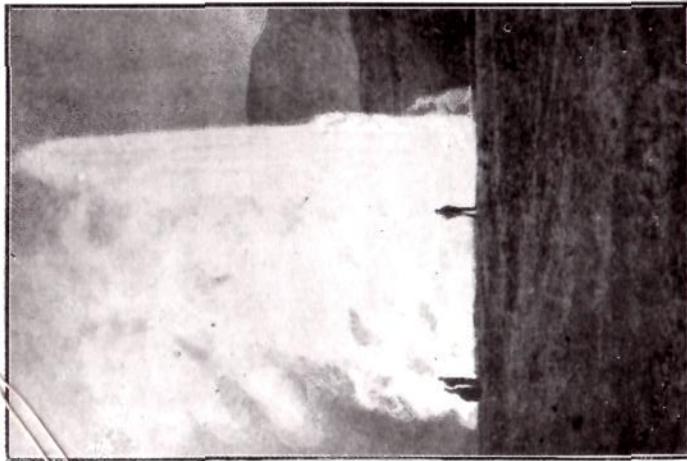


The Gullfoss.

Aðfluttar og útfluttar vörur frá Íslandi.
Imports and Exports to and from Iceland.

Árið Year	Vörumagn Quantity	Par af Kind of product	Af vörumagninu R. vilk ein Repkjavík's share in the		Á hvern landsbúa Per individual in the country	
			Aðfluttar þús. kr. Exported 1000 kr.	Landafræðir þús. kr. Fishing 1000 kr.	Útfluttar þús. kr. Exports 1000 kr.	Aðfluttar þús. kr. Exports 1000 kr.
1885 . .	4 279	4 312	2 264	2 048	"	60
1902 . .	7 907	10 147	7 988	2 159	2 124	1 819
1910 . .	11 323	14 406	10 759	3 647	3 948	3 258
1912 . .	15 343	16 558	12 602	3 956	6 138	3 891
1915 . .	26 260	39 633	31 072	8 561	12 591	9 558
1917 . .	43 466	29 715	23 845	5 870	34 510	17 269
1918 . .	41 028	36 920	26 301	10 619	36 004	31 646
1919 . .	62 566	75 014	50 155	24 859	47 456	54 023

28



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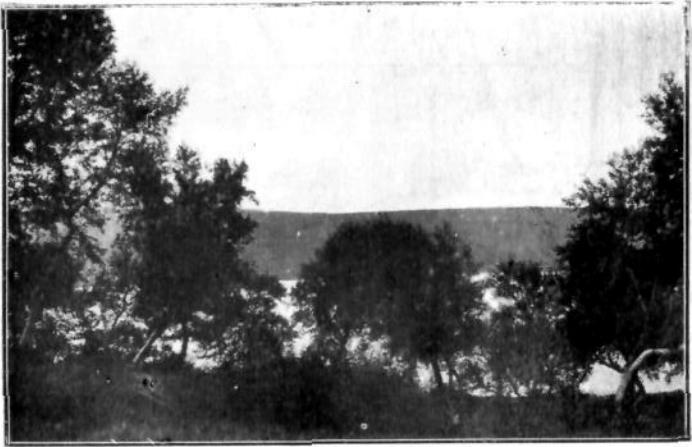
Catching water-fowl in the rocks.

Geysir.

Helstu tegundir útfluttrar vöru frá Íslandi.
Chief commodities exported from Iceland.

Vörutegund Products	Pús. kg 1000 kg									
Verkaður fiskur, <i>Fully cured fish</i>	4 856	13 256	18 745	19 683	15 657	9 874	15 256	17 002	26 460	27 489
Ísvarmið fiskur, <i>Iced fish</i>	"	"	"	1 806	784	188	3 714	6 042	14 705	14 595
Saltfiskur og Labradorf. verk, <i>Salt-fish and Labrador style.</i>	"	2	3 195	7 756	12 596	5 802	7 644	8 572		
Söltuð sild, <i>Salted Herring</i>	2 500	4 320	13 474	11 981	34 917	8 966	1 388	14 789	16 200	11 600
Allskonar lýsi, <i>Fish oils, all kinds</i>	1 297	4 478	1 383	3 800	3 681	2 931	915	2 838	3 962	3 085
Selskinn, <i>Seal-skins</i>	1	5	6	6	4	1	3	5	5	4
Hrogn, <i>Roos</i>	50	113	326	302	217	121	138	70	325	168
Saltkjöt, <i>Salt meat</i>	732	1 688	2 300	2 407	2 983	3 168	1 918	5 126	3 033	2 386
Ull, <i>Wool</i>	669	678	877	925	802	440	942	1 477	480	976
Saltaðar gærur 1000 stk., <i>Salted sheep-skins, 1000 pieces</i>	37	95	239	254	447	276	1 532	1 243	604	1 619

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Hallormsstaðaskógur, a birch wood.



A sheep-pen.

Ymislegt.
Miscellaneous.

Árið Year	Skipailotinn Decked vessels (Steam - Motor - sailing)		Peningsáhöfn Live-stock			Innleign i sparisíði Deposits in Savings Banks	
	Tals Number	Tonn Tonnage	Hestar Horses	Nautgr. Cattle	Sauðfé Sheep	Millj. kr.	Velta bankanna The turnover of the Banks
			Tals Number	Tals Number	Tals Number	Millj. kr.	Millj. kr.
1895 . .	85	3 800	39 902	22 327	554 004	1.377	2.9
1902 . .	170	9 560	45 046	26 992	491 799	2 506	8.8
1912 . .	"	"	45 847	26 285	600 181	7.462	97.1
1916 . .	475	11 200	49 146	26 176	589 343	19.330	336.6
1920 . .	556	19 700	50 645	23 497	578 768	41.034	762.0

Samkvæmt Landsreikningnum voru skuldir ríkisins 1920: 14 milj. 720 þús. kr., en eignir 29 milj. 225 þús. kr. (1907 var landið skuldlaust. Lánsfjenu hefir verið varíð til símalagninga, bankavaxtabrjefakaupa fyrir Landsbankann, skipakaupa, Landsverslunarreksturs og ýmissa verklegra framkvæmda.)

Tekjur ríkisins voru 1920: 16 milj. 640 þús. kr., en útgjöld 16 milj. 112 þús. kr.

Pjóðareignin er talin: 1907 53 milj. kr. 1915 117 milj. kr. 1920 196 milj. kr.

According to the Statement of Income and Expenditure the national liabilities in 1920 amounted to 14 million 720 thousand kr. but assets to 29 million 225 thousand kr. (In 1907 the country had no debts. The borrowed capital has been used for laying telegraph, buying bonds for the National Bank, buying ships, as trading capital for the Government Trading Department, and for various enterprises of a practical nature.)

The income of the National Treasury in 1920 amounted to 16 640 000 kr. and the expenditure to 16 112 000 kr.

The national assets were in 1907 valued at 53 000 000 kr., in 1915 at 117 000 000 kr., and in 1920 at 196 000 000 kr.



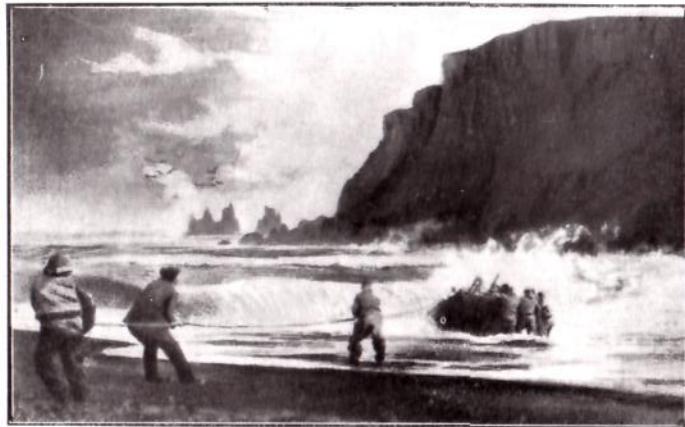
Bringing home the hay.



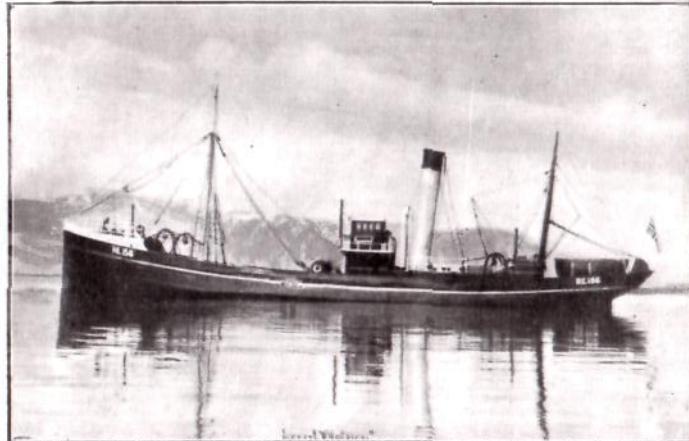
A riding pony.



Washing the fish.



Fishermen landing in the surf.



A steam-trawler, Eggert Ólafsson.



Cutting up fish and splitting it.



Spreading the fish to dry.

RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY:

- F. Howell: *Icelandic Pictures*. London 1893.
- S. Stefánsson: *Iceland*. Reykjavík 1911.
- S. Jónsson: *Reykjavík and its Environs*. Reykjavík 1922.
- A. Baumgartner: *Island und die Färöer*. Freiburg 1902.
- P. Herrmann: *Island in Vergangenheit u. Gegenwart*, vol. I-II. 1907.

ICELAND

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