



NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF ICELAND



THE DANISH DELIVERY OF 1928

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THE DANISH DELIVERY OF 1928

- In 1928 documents and records concerning Iceland were transferred from Denmark to Iceland
- Contains many of the Iceland's most valuable documents and basic sources on the country's history in previous centuries
 - Including the Census of 1703

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About us | Themes | Intergovernmental Programmes | Events | Resources

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | Memory of the World

UNESCO | Communication and Information | Memory of the World | Register | Full list of Registered Heritage | 1703 Census of Iceland

Memory of the World

Homepage

About the programme

UNESCO/Jikji prize

Register

- Full list of Registered Heritage
- Access by International Days
- Access by region and country
- Access by organization
- Access by year
- Photos - Memory of the World Register

Projects

Resources

1703 Census of Iceland

Documentary heritage submitted by Iceland and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2013.

The 1703 census is the first comprehensive census taken in Iceland and the oldest extant nominal census in the world that includes every member of a country's population, with name, age and social status. The census is a milestone in the history of population studies. It was carried out in 1702-1703 by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín, who were specially commissioned by the Danish king to assess the conditions in Iceland. Among the tasks to be carried out was to conduct a census of all the inhabitants of Iceland. The census was submitted to Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín at a meeting of Alþingi (the parliament) in July 1703. According to the census the total population of Iceland amounted to 50,366 inhabitants in 1703.

- Year of submission: 2012
- Year of inscription: 2013
- Country: Iceland

RELATED INFORMATION

NOMINATION

- Nomination Form (PDF)

MULTIMEDIA

- Photo gallery

© The National Archives of Iceland
Publication with the old law and resolutions on Iceland (Lovsamling...) Instructions for Árni Magnússon, etc. First page.

Folks Register yper Alla Sneygills ugs Sýnu. Ári 1703.
Yrzi yper Skoqarsstran
oav Sneygillamannu j Mastio.

Staðir	Heimildir	Almanna Tal
1. Hérað	1. Hérað	66 256
2. Hérað	2. Hérað	69 000
3. Hérað	3. Hérað	52 000
4. Hérað	4. Hérað	59 000
5. Hérað	5. Hérað	52 000
6. Hérað	6. Hérað	48 000
7. Hérað	7. Hérað	81 000
8. Hérað	8. Hérað	57 000
9. Hérað	9. Hérað	49 000
10. Hérað	10. Hérað	45 000
11. Hérað	11. Hérað	50 000
12. Hérað	12. Hérað	81 000
13. Hérað	13. Hérað	80 000
14. Hérað	14. Hérað	29 000
15. Hérað	15. Hérað	44 000
16. Hérað	16. Hérað	72 000
17. Hérað	17. Hérað	72 000
18. Hérað	18. Hérað	24 000
19. Hérað	19. Hérað	24 000
20. Hérað	20. Hérað	29 000
21. Hérað	21. Hérað	10 000
22. Hérað	22. Hérað	10 000
23. Hérað	23. Hérað	18 000
24. Hérað	24. Hérað	17 000
25. Hérað	25. Hérað	49 000
26. Hérað	26. Hérað	48 000
27. Hérað	27. Hérað	87 000



POLITICS AND CULTURE

- In the 19th century
 - A peaceful struggle for the reconstruction of the parliament, Althingi, and Iceland's position within the Danish State and later the nation's independence from Denmark
 - Increased interest in Icelandic culture
 - The attitude towards Denmark became the focus of the political debate
- In this atmosphere, the first archival claims Denmark were submitted



FIRST ARCHIVAL CLAIMS IN 1907

- Althingi, the parliament, passed a resolution
 - The archival claims demanded that Denmark would return to Iceland all documents and manuscripts from public offices that Árni Magnússon, an Icelandic scholar and a manuscript collector, had borrowed and transferred from Iceland to Denmark in the 18th century
- Why did the first archival claim merge in 1907?
 - National Archives of Iceland established in 1882, first employee (national archivist) in 1900
 - Specially designed archival premises in 1908
 - Home rule from Denmark in 1904 and the emphasis on building up the infrastructure of the society



WHY ARCHIVAL CLAIMS?

- Jón Þorkelsson, first national archivist of Iceland, in 1905:
- English:
- Icelandic:

"... and it is important that people do not forget that here we are trying to protect property rights in the country and preserve for the foreseeable future the remnants and memory of our own people and ourselves. - the memory of our own nation. "

„... og er áriðandi, að menn ekki gleymi því, að hér er verið að reyna að vernda eignarrétt í landinu og varðveita um ókomna tíma menjar og minning vorra eigin manna og sjálfra vor - minning vorrar eigin þjóðar.“



ARCHIVAL CLAIMS IN 1924

- No results in the archival claims in 1907
- The case was reopened in 1924 and the parliament agreed on a new archival claim
 - This time Icelanders did not only want to have documents and manuscripts from the Arnamagnæan Institute, as the claim in 1907 was about, but also documents regarding Icelandic matters from the National Archives and the Royal library
- Archival claims were better received than before, the reason:
 - The position of Iceland and Denmark had changed with Federal Treaty and Iceland's sovereignty in 1918
 - A channel had been created to continue working on such matters as archival claims - the Danish-Icelandic Advisory Committee
 - Norway's archival claims against Denmark at the same time had also affect
 - Denmark had received documents and artefacts from the German state concerning North Schleswig, which Denmark took over in 1920



DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ARCHIVAL CLAIMS

- Iceland's point of view:
 - Icelanders had every right to receive manuscripts and documents that Árni Magnússon had borrowed at the time
 - This was part of Icelandic culture
 - The manuscripts and documents were in danger in Copenhagen
- Denmark's point of view:
 - Manuscripts were a gift or bought and therefore they were the property of Denmark
 - Better access to the material in Copenhagen than in Reykjavík
 - The manuscripts and documents were in danger in Reykjavík



ARCHIVAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT IN 1927

- In all the negotiations, the Danes were of the opinion that documents that were equally important to both countries would not be handed over
 - only documents that concerned Iceland altogether or partly should be transferred to Iceland
- No manuscripts were returned
- An agreement was reached in 1927 on mutual exchange of documents between Iceland and Denmark



THE AGREEMENT

- Iceland received (approx 120 shelfmeters of documents):
 - From the National Archives of Denmark: a total of 830 books and archives packages concerning Iceland and Icelandic issues, mostly from the 16th century to the middle of the 19th century
 - From the Royal Library: Books of Althingi and other official books, a total of about 20 volumes
 - From Arnamagnæan Institute: about 700 Icelandic parchments and three parchments books.
 - From the Danish Supreme Court: 26 archival boxes of court documents in Icelandic cases 1802-1921
- Denmark received:
 - From the National Archives of Iceland: 79 volumes from the Icelandic Government Department 1848-1904



AGREEMENT IN 2003

- The 79 volumes from the Icelandic Government Department were returned to Iceland with a special agreement in 2003
 - Including the original of the first Icelandic constitution from 1874, which is preserved among royal decrees on Icelandic affairs 1849-1903, found their way to Iceland again in 2003.

MORGUNBLAÐIÐ, KRINGLUNN 1, 103 REYKJAVÍK. SÍM 569 1100, SÍMÁRÉF 569 1181, PÓSTHÓLF 3040, ÁSKRIFTARFRÉGVISLA 569 1122, HEIMANG. MYNDVORLIS, ANGREYRE, KAUPVANGSSTRÆTI 1

FIMMTUDAGUR 10. APRÍL 2003

Stjórnarskráin frá árinu 1874 aftur á Íslandi

FRUMRIT fyrstu stjórnarskrár Íslands, stjórnarskráin um hin sérstaklegu málefni Íslands frá 1874, var afhent við háttíðlega athöfn í Þjóðmenningarhúsinu í gær. Davíð Oddsson forsætisráðherra tók við henni úr hendi Anders Fogh Rasmussen, forsætisráðherra Dana, sem er hér á landi í sinni fyrstu opinberu heimsókn.

Rasmussen minnti á hversu mikilvæg stjórnarskráin væri í íslenskri sögu og hún ætti heima hér á landi. Davíð þakkaði honum hjartanlega fyrir og sagði að nú væri nærfellt 100 ára flökkusögu stjórnarskrárinnar lokið. Hún kom fyrst til Íslands árið 1904 þegar Stjórnarráð Íslands var stofnað en var aftur flutt til Danmerkur 1928 en er meðal þeirra skjala úr danska Ríkisskjalasafninu sem Danir hafa samið um að afhenda Íslendingum. Stjórnarskráin frá 1874 verður til sýnis í Þjóðmenningarhúsinu fram yfir páska ásamt stjórnarskránni frá 1920 og 1944.

Í dag mun Rasmussen ásamt eiginkonu sinni, Anne-Mette Rasmussen, m.a. heim-sækja Svartsengi, Bláa lónið, Vestmannaeyjar og Þingvelli. Þá sækja þau hádegisverðarboð hjá forseta Íslands og kvöldverð snæða þau í sumarbústað forsætisráðherra á Þingvöllum.

■ Engin vandamál/4



Morgunblaðið/Árni Sæberg

Forsætisráðherra Dana afhendir Davíð Oddssyni frumrit stjórnarskrárinnar í Þjóðmenningarhúsinu.



DANISH DELIVERY OF 1928

- In 2018 National Archives of Iceland published a broacher about the Danish Delivery of 1928 (in Icelandic and Danish)

- Short introduction
- Examples of documents

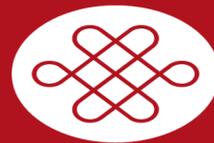
- Available here: https://heimildir.is/wp-content/uploads/Unorganized/danska-sendingin-1928_web.pdf



DANSKA SENDINGIN 1928
DEN DANSKE AFLEVERING 1928



Thank you!



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