SIGURGEIR SIGURJÓNSSON

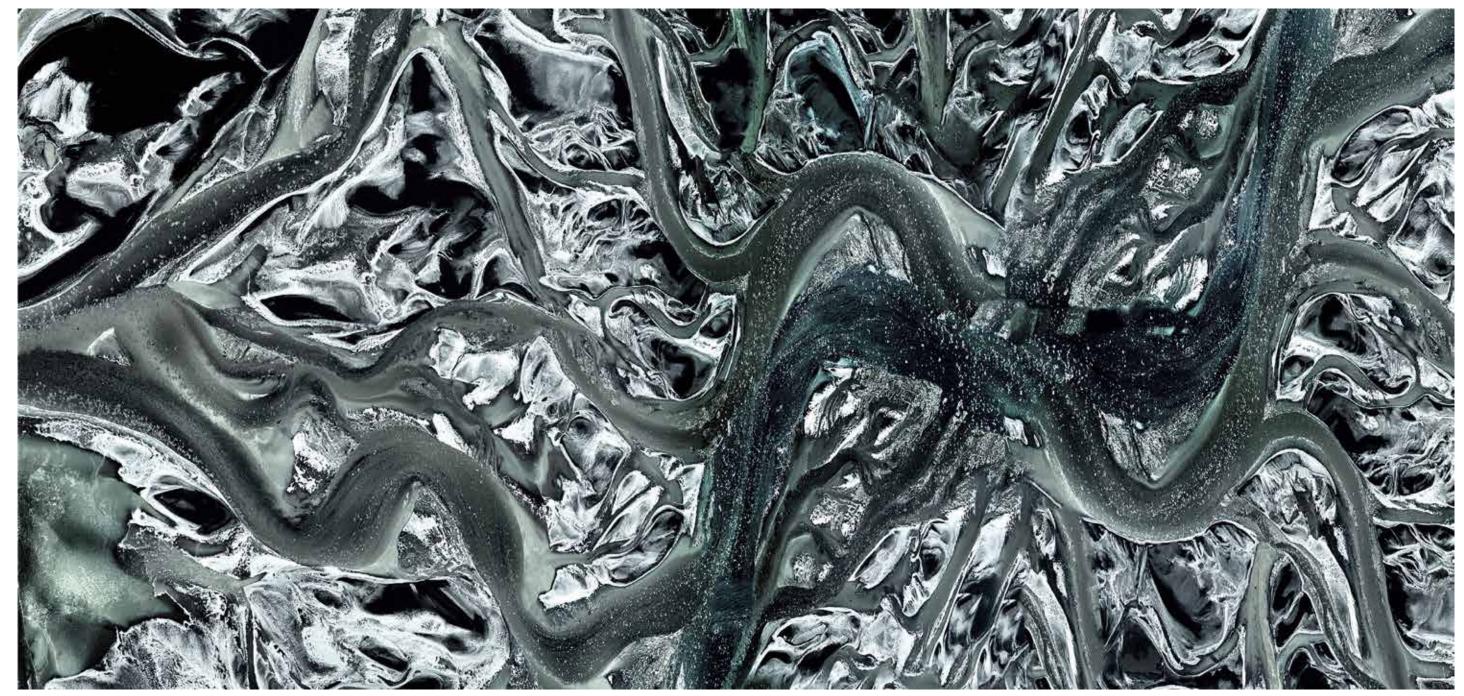
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Believe in two things in the world of the highest glory, God in the universe. God in yourself,

> wrote poet Steingrímur Thorsteinsson, capturing in just four lines the religious convictions of many Icelanders.

"God in the universe" is God Almighty. He's out there, somewhere: far off in eternity, far above and all around, maker of heaven and earth, and we approach him in prayer, going hence, from ourselves, and thither, to him.

And at the same time he resides in us.

The poet's phrase "God in yourself" is a reference to this. Only a few people ever have the good fortune to perceive that God in themselves, like a flash of light. Yet within us is a power which some call the soul, others "The voice of God in one's heart", yet others conscience.

On a mountain peak we come close to bringing together these two concepts of God - God in the universe, and God in our souls.

And at that point we gain a perspective.

To the minds of most citydwellers, the highlands are identified with the faraway. They are distant, remote. They are there. We see the mountains on the horizon, somewhere a long way away, and they are lofty and massive and final. They have sprung from the bowels of the earth and stretch towards the heavens, and they contain within them the primal elements: earth, air, fire and water. We look at them, from down here in the lowlands, and we feel that the mountains form a setting for us, define our horizon. We feel our littleness vis-à-vis the mountains, realise our own limits. They stand beyond our reach, perfect and ultimate, symbols of the untouchable and immutable in nature.

And off we go.

To encounter earth and air, fire and water, and the powers within us, we ascend the mountains: higher, higher, up, up. And when we finally stand on the summit and look out over the world of the mountain, we feel of course that we have won some kind of victory over the mountain. That is a misconception: people who climb a mountain have done no more than permit the mountain to conquer them. The mountain-climbers set off onto the mountain on the mountain's terms: they take the time the mountain demands, using the methods the mountain requires, and are finally rewarded by the vision granted by the mountain, when it has set free the forces within them. And while they walk, and

feel their muscles toiling, and their body responding to the mountain at every step, the walkers are gradually set free of everything that happens in the lowlands, that we call culture and society. The higher they climb, the noise and bickering and squabbling - what we call debate - all human concerns, fade into the distance. It all becomes so small and guiet, up there.

The mountain itself is, admittedly, more-or-less untouched by our achievement, but the ascent of the mountain has given us so much: we have made our body stronger, and discovered that it is capable of more than we thought; we have pushed ourselves to be worthy of the mountain. We have grown spiritually stronger too; conquered the trials within us, overcome mental obstacles. At the peak, we have come closer to some essential core of ourselves. And at our destination we are there and not here - we are in the faraway. We are beyond our daily existence, and we feel that we are alive, far from the mechanisms of the world, the glitz and glamour, the toil and trouble, far above all that, alone with the elements - closer to God.

God in yourself stretches out towards God in the universe.

This is one revelation of this book: we gain a perspective which can otherwise only be seen by a bird on the wing. We glide above the country, free as a bird, glide across the wide open spaces, and what was lofty and faraway becomes close. We see the wonders that reside beyond the horizon. We see the faraway in close-up.

It is in perpetual motion. Here land is in the process of creation, as if an artist were at work in some remote place, not having heard that it's all been done before.

This is a living land. Here creation and destruction are simultaneous, as continuous as the rhythm of breathing. We see the fluid boundary of land and sea move back and forth, like a courtship ritual. Ice, etched in a thousand shades of grey, lies on the land like tyranny. Under and around it tumble fire and brimstone, building up mounds which wait to be sculpted by rain and wind into ever-changing forms. Torrents roar by like eternity. Rivers and streams meander back and forth, like blood vessels in the body, transporting nutrients. And lakes, eyes in the landscape, gaze back at us.

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the mind's eye.

Man hasn't the imagination to think of shapes that don't exist in nature.

If prayer is to be effective, we must see with fresh eyes, with the eyes of the mind.

It is the role of visionaries such as photographers and other artists working directly in the visual media to open our eyes to a new way of seeing familiar phenomena.

The ocean is not just sea, water is not only wet, the sky not only blue, a mountain not simply a variation on a vertical curve, but a world of infinity.

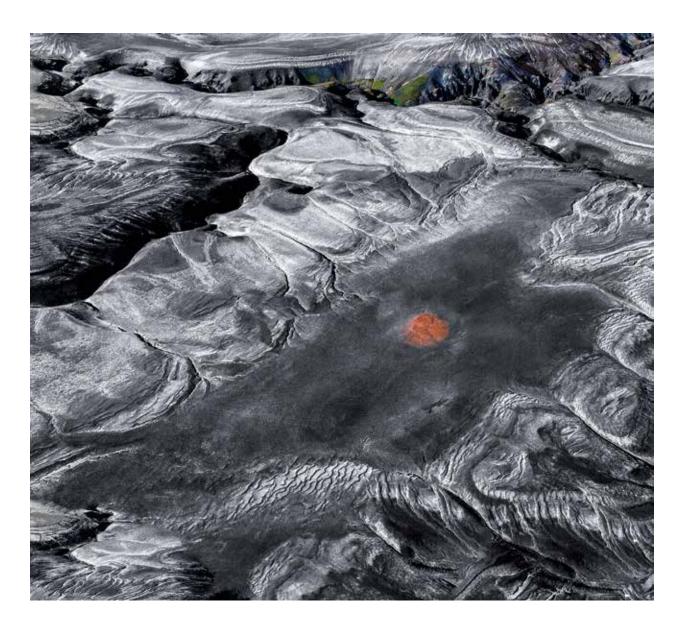
We blink and see the world afresh, for a moment. That is creation. We blink and momentarily we stand in the footsteps of the maker of heaven and earth.

In these pictures, in other words, there is a lot of art. And perhaps they would even be inconceivable if painters had not already opened our eyes to a new view of nature liberated us from seeing only a mountain where a mountain is, only rock in rock, only clouds in clouds. These images are in a dialogue with the Icelandic landscape painting. And not only the old-style pictures, which depicted specifically the conventional stereotypical mountain to hang in the living rooms of the gentry, but rather the powerful Icelandic landscape expressionism seen in the work of the masters of the 20th century such as Svavar Guðnason, Kristján Davíðsson and others, who painted eddies in rivers, the tideline, and slapped thick lava on the canvas, without people exactly seeing it, although they instantly saw it, of course, in

Yet, while nature possesses all conceivable shapes and colours within itself, and while man cannot imagine more than a fraction of all the colours and shapes and combinations which exist in the universe, man's perception of nature comes from within. The shapes seem to have parallels in man's inner life. And as we feel that frisson of familiar pleasure in the sight of something beautiful, perhaps "God in yourself" suddenly recognises "God in the universe." All art is, in a sense, prayer.

GUÐMUNDUR ANDRI THORSSON

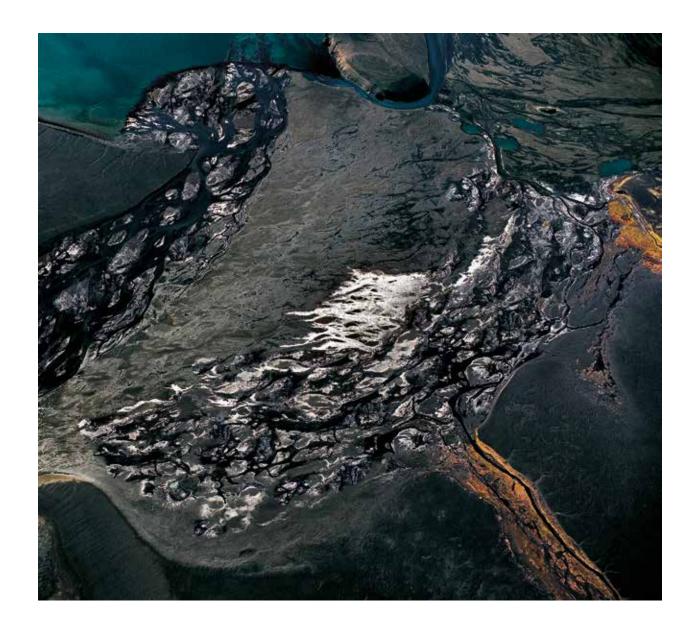






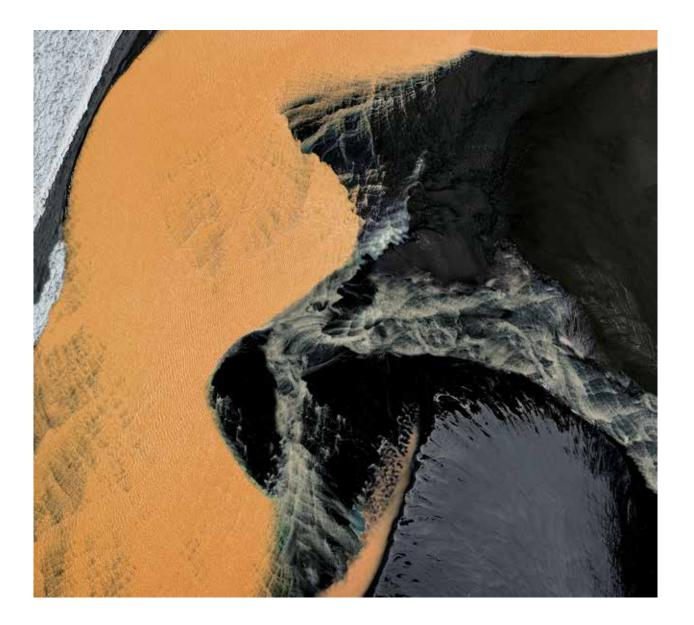




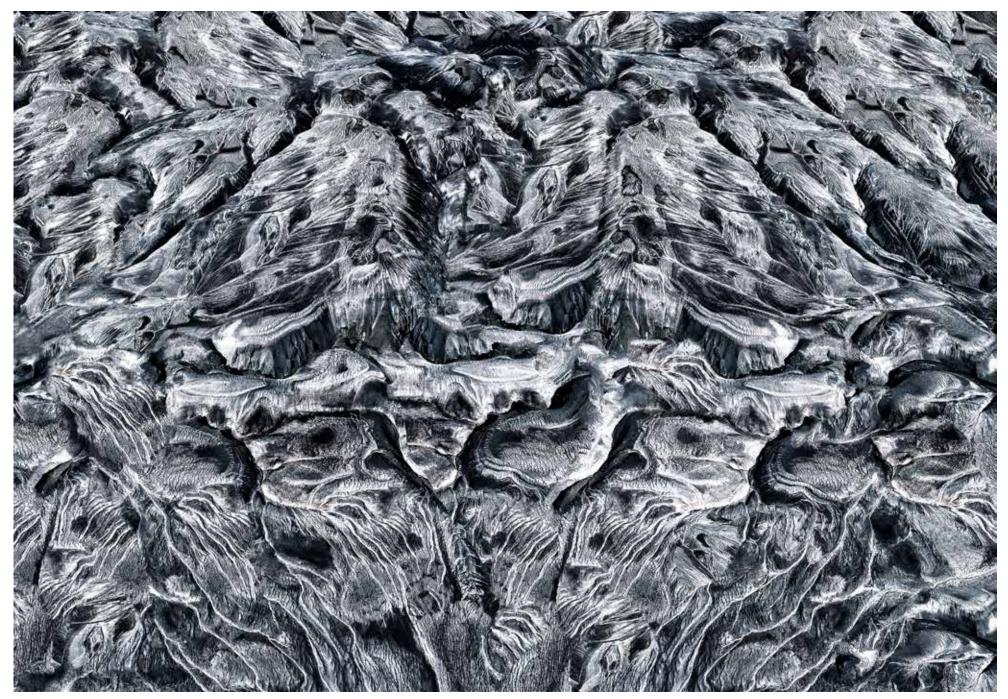


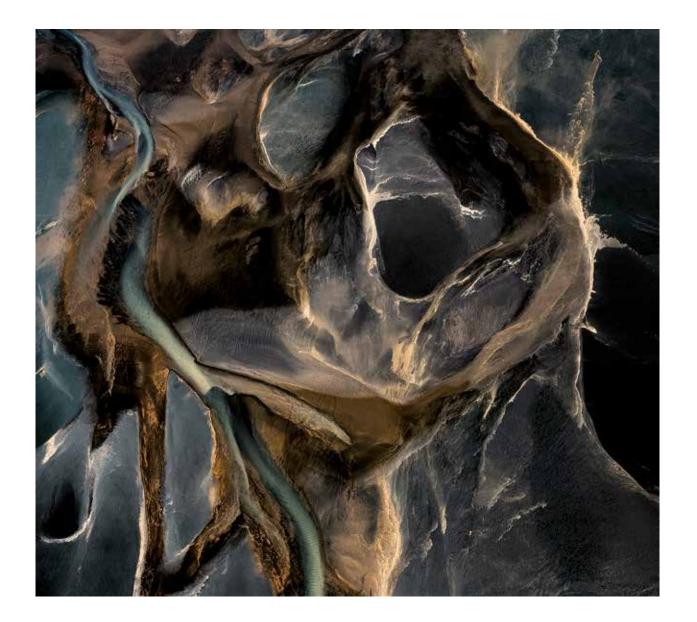










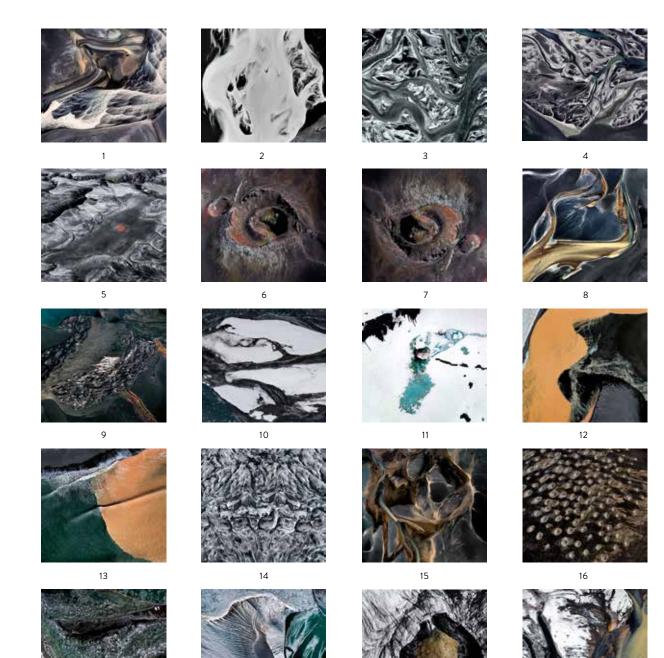












18

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