

DEPIL

Fólkatal: 1 (2017). Hvannasunds kommuna . / Population: 1 (2017). Municipality of Hvannasund.



112
Neyð og hjálp
Emergency call

Visit Norðoy
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Skanna hesa kotu, og kunna teg nærri um ferðamøguleikar í Norðoyggjum.
Scan this code, and get more information about travelling in the Northern Islands.



Ver ein hjálpirót
• Lat einki órudd liggja eftir tær – rudda heldur upp.
• Stuðla bygðunum – keyp staðbundnar vörur.

Be a helping root
Hjálpirót is the Faroese word for rose root (Rhodiola rosea), a flourishing plant traditionally used for medicine. Hjálpirót means „helping root“, and you can be one by following these simple steps.
• Please do not litter – but feel free to pick up litter on your way.
• Support the local community – buy local goods.

Tá ið tú fert til fjals
• Best er at hava staðkendan ferðaleiðara við á túrum í fjøllunum – nærri kunning fæst á Norðoya Kunningarstovu.
• Boða onkrum frá, um tú fert til fjals uttan ferðaleiðara.
• Fylg rásum og varðum, og minst til at lata hagaportirni aftur eftir tær.
• Gev seyði, fugli og gróðuri frið.

Hiking advice
• We recommend that you bring a local guide with you on mountain hikes in the Northern Islands. Please contact Visit Norðoy for further information about guided hiking trips.
• If you do go on your own, please let your host know where you are going.
• Follow the paths and cairns, and close the outfield gates behind you.
• Avoid disturbing sheep, birds and plants.

Nærri kunning um tryggð á fjalltúrum fæst við at skanna hesa kotu.
For more information about safe hiking in the Faroe Islands, please scan this code.



FO

Fornminnið Depilsgarður, sagnir um íbygdar steinar og søgur um eitt heilt serligt myrkur. Tað er nakað av tí, sum myndar bygdina Depil.

Søga

Fólk hava búð í Depil síðan miðöld. Oman fyri bygdina eru leivdir, ið sigast stava frá spedalska-húsi, ið varð bygt í miðöld. Í jarðarbókunum sæst, at Niels Olufsen sat við kongsjørðini í Depil frá 1548-1600, og at 4 fólk búðu í Depil í 1737. Hildið verður, at bygdin var avfólkað eitt skifti, tí hon er ikki nevnd í frágreiðingunum hjá Christian Pløyen amtmanni, sum ferðaðist í Norðoyggjum í 1813. Fólk hava tó búð í bygdini síðan á heysti 1815, tá skrásett er, at Óli Arentsen búði í Depil.

Depilsá ① rennur oman ígjøgnum Húsadal, sum hon hevur gjørt í lóðir. Við áarmunnan er ein lítill vík, har toftir av gomlu neystunum ② síggjast. Tofirnir eru sermerktar, tí tær eru óvanliga langar – tann eina er um 11 metrar.

Depilsgarður

Depilsgarður ③ stavar frá 1815 og er friðað fornminni. Garðurin visir karmarnar um vala-hús í siðbundna bóndasamfelagnum, har búskapurin varð grundaður á jørðina, seyðahald og útróður. Orðatakið sigur, at ull er Føroya gull. Bóndahúsinu vóru væl fyrri, tí tey seldu ullint pløgg, ið fitt av peningi fekst fyrri. Depilsgarður varð upprunaliga bygdur úr innfluttum víði og rekaviði. Guttormur Guttormsen í Múla byggi roykstovuna í 1815, men glasstovan í niðara enda er bygd upp seinni. Fólk búði í Depilsgarði heilt fram til 2008. Sævn landsins varða av Depilsgarði.

Huldufólk og Skrukkusteinar

Nógvar færoyskar sagnir, sum hava livað á mannarnum í lóðir, snúgva seg um huldufólk. Loyndarfullu verurnar sóust stundum ímillum bygdir. Sagt verður, at 50 húsi av huldufólki búðu á leiðini ímillum Depil og Norðoftir. Tað sigst, at skrukkusteinar ④ í Depil var íbygdur. Upprunaliga stóð steinurin nærhendis gomlu bóndalonini, og ein hjallur varð bygdur upp í hann. Sagt verður, at huldufólk hevdu seg inn á tey, ið fluttu steinarnar, har tey búðu, og

tí vágaði eingin sær at flyta steinin. Skrukkusteinar varð tó fluttur, tá ið vegurin varð gjørdur, men hildið verður, at huldufólkini vóru flutt frammanundan, tí enn hava tey ikki hevnt seg.

Depilsmyrkur

Hugtakið Depilsmyrkur stavar frá søgum um, at fólk ávegis til bygdina hava gingið seg í kolasvart myrkur. Myrkið var so bikasvart, at staðkend fólk, ið gingu ímillum bygdur, viltust og reikaðu ráðaleys um, til tey vóruð útlúgvað og noyddust at seta seg niður at bíða eftir lýsingini. Seinni hevur verið fært fram, at slíkar upplivingar høvdu samband við, at fólk í økinum manglaðu A-vitaminir.

EN

The ancient Depilsgarður, myths of inhabited rocks, and tales of a very unusual kind of darkness. These are some of the things that constitute the village of Depil.

History

People have lived in Depil since the Middle Ages. Above the village are remains that are said to stem from the leprosy house that was built in the Middle Ages. The court rolls show that Niels Olufsen managed the royal land in Depil from 1548-1600, and that in 1737, 4 people lived in Depil. It is believed that the village was depopulated for a time, because it is not mentioned in the reports made by the prefect Christian Pløyen, who travelled around the Northern Islands in 1813. People have populated the village since the fall of 1815, when Óli Arentsen is registered as living in Depil.

Depilsá ① The river of Depil cascades down through Húsadal as it has done for centuries. By the mouth of the river is a small cove, where the old foundations of village boathouses ② can

be seen. The old foundations are distinctive in that they are unusually long; one of them is approximately 11 metres long.

The Depil Farm

Depilsgarður ③ The Depil Farm was built in 1815 and is a listed building. The farm shows the setting of a residence in the traditional peasant society, where production was based on agriculture, sheep farming and fishing. The saying goes, „Wool is Faroese Gold.“ The farmhouses were well off because they sold wool, which could be used to buy materials. The Depil Farm was originally constructed out of imported timber and driftwood. Guttorm Guttormsen in Múla built the „roykstova“ in 1815. In the traditional Faroese houses, the roykstova served as kitchen, workroom, living room, and as sleeping quarters. The lower part of the house was built later on. The Depil Farm was inhabited up until 2008. The Faroe Islands National Museums manage the Depil Farm.

Skrukkusteinar Many Faroese myths, passed down for centuries through oral traditions, revolve around huldufólk, who are grey elvish people said to inhabit large

rocks in the outfield. These mysterious beings were sometimes seen between villages. It is said that fifty families of huldufólk lived on the way between Depil and Norðoftir. Legend tells that the Skrukkusteinar ④ in Depil was inhabited. Originally, the rock stood close to the old farmer's longhouse, with a storehouse built onto it. It is said that the huldufólk took revenge on those that moved the rocks, where they lived, and that no one has dared to move it. The Skrukkusteinar was moved when the road was built, but it is thought that the huldufólk had moved before then, since no revenge has taken place as of yet.

Darkness of Depil

The term „Depilsmyrkur“ – the Darkness of Depil – stems from stories about a coal-black darkness that people have walked into on their way to the village at night. The darkness was so pitch black that locals, who knew their way around, got lost between the villages, and wandered aimlessly back and forth, until they were exhausted, and had no choice but to sit down and wait for the dawn. Later, it has been speculated that these experiences could be contributed to vitamin A deficiency in some of the local residents.

VIT VIÐMÆLA

Leita eftir depilsmyrkri

Um søgan um Depilsmyrkur hugtekur teg, so kanst tú vitja bygdina, tá ið tað er vorðið myrkt. Hvør veit, kanska upplivir tú tiltitna myrkið?

Gongutúrur til Klaksvík um Breytaskarð

Túrin byrjar í svinginum á tunnilsvegnum ⑤. Tað er ein harður túrin, sum tekur um 3 tímar at ganga. Frámerkt er, hvar túrin byrjar. Viðmælt verður at ganga túrin við ferðaleiðara. Nærri kunning fæst á Norðoya kunningarstovu.

LOCAL'S CHOICE

Look for the Darkness of Depil

If the story of the Darkness of Depil fascinates you, visit the village when night falls. Who knows, maybe you will get to experience this notorious darkness?

A hike from Klaksvík by Breytaskarð

The hike starts at the turn of the tunnel road ⑤. It is a tough hike, which takes about 3 hours. There is a sign at the beginning of the path. It is highly recommended to walk in the company of a guide. More information is available at Visit Norðoy.