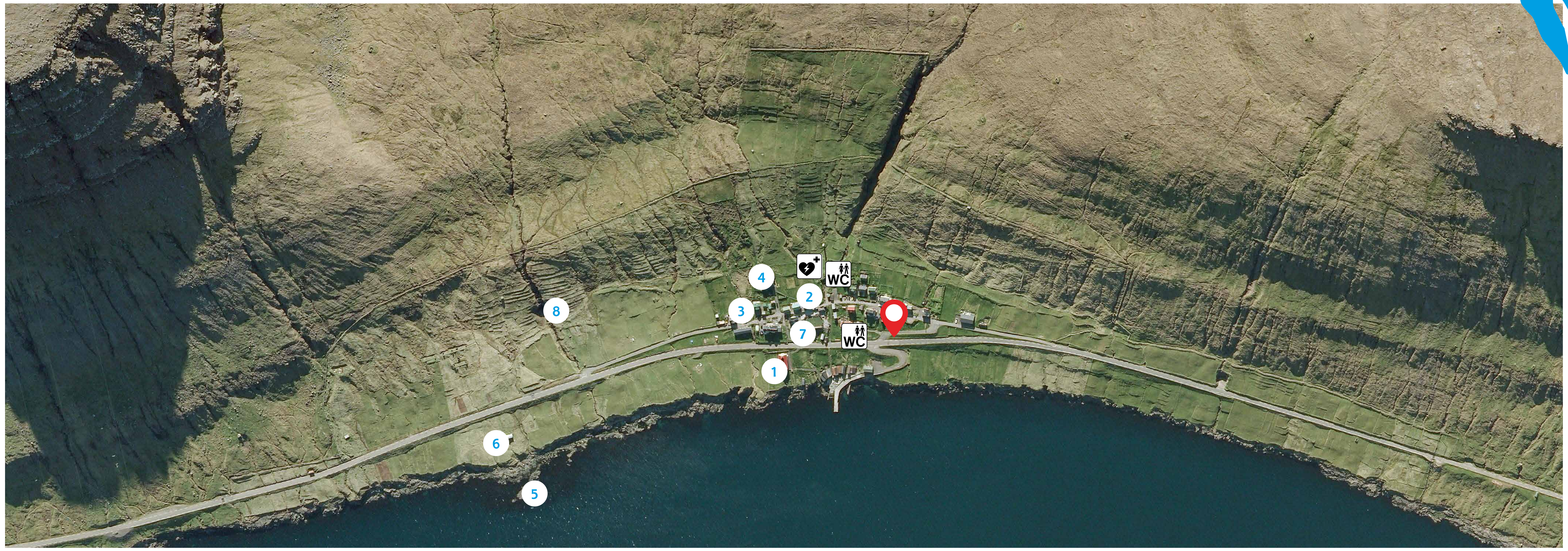
HÚSAR

Fólkatal: 33 (2017). Klaksvíkar kommuna. / *Population: 33 (2017). Municipality of Klaksvík.*



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Húsar er elsta bygd á Kalsoynni, og hóast hinar bygdirnar á oynni eru aldagamlar, so siga kalsoyingar framvegis, at teir fara "heim til Húsar".

Søga

Syðradalur og Húsar hava frá fyrndini verið ein sókn, og bygdirnar vóru ein kommuna frá 1931 til 2016, tá ið Húsa kommuna legði saman við Klaksvíkar kommunu. Nógv virksemi var í bygdini fyrst í 1900-talinum, tá ið sluppir og motorbátar hoyrdu heima í bygdini. Atløgan hevur frá náttúrunar hond verið góð á Húsum, men líkindi at leggja at gjørdust munandi betri, tá ið nýggj atløgubryggja varð bygd. Nógv fólk fluttu av Húsum í 1960-árunum, tá ið nýggir arbeiðsmøguleikar við línubátum stungu seg upp í Klaksvík. Úrslitið av fráflytingini sæst í dag, tí eldra ættarliðið er púra horvið úr bygdini. Henda fólkafrøðiliga samanseting ger Húsar til eina bygd, har miðalaldurin er lágur, samanborðið við onnur støð í landinum.

Kirkja

Kirkja hevur verið á Húsum í øldir, men hon hevur ikki altíð staðið, har hon stendur nú. Kirkjan stóð einaferð norðan fyri Gjógvará, men hon varð bygd upp av nýggjum sunnan fyri ánna, eftir at áin leyp og tók kirkjuna við sær í havið í 1770-unum. Húsa kirkja (1) varð vígd í 1920, og er ein stásilig og stórbær kirkja, sum skarar framúr sammett við aðrar kirkjur, ið vóru bygdar um hetta mundið. Tað sigst, at kirkjan var so kostnaðarmikil, at hon bæði tømdi kirkjukassarnar í Norðoya prestagjaldi, og at byggingin merktist í kirkjukassunum runt um í landinum.

Skúlin

Skúlin (2) á Húsum varð bygdur í 1888. Undir seinna heimsbardaga vóru á leið 40 skúlabørn, tí fólk flýddu yvir á Kalsoynna undan flogálopum í Klaksvík. Skúlin stóð tómur eitt skifti í 80-unum og 90-unum, tí eingi børn vóru fødd í bygdini frá 1970-1984. Í 00-unum vaks næmingatalið aftur, og eitt skifti vóru til samans 18 næmingar í 1.- 9. flokki. Í 2017 ganga tveir næmingar í skúlanum á Húsum, men vónir eru um, at skúlin aftur fer at vaksa, tí fleiri børn í bygdini eru undir skúlaaldur.

Húsa Pætur

Gamla roykstovan (3), har tað sigst, at Húsa Pætur búði, stendur framvegis. Tað eru elstu hús á Húsum, og hóast roykstovan er illa farin, so stendur hon framvegis. Húsa Pætur segðist vera mætur í gandi, og tað sigst, at hann rúnarbant hornasteinarnar á roykstovuni fastar. Søgn er eisini, at Húsa Pætur rúnarbant tríggjar steinar norðuri í Mjóvanum, niðan fyri bygdagøtuna ímillum Húsar og Mikladal. Tann, ið vágaði sær at flyta hesar steinar, skuldi ikki liva árið av. Í dag standa bert 2 steinar, og forsøgn Húsa Pæturs gekk út, tí maðurin, ið flutti steinin, doyði stutt eftir.

Dósatoft

Dósatoft (4) við gamla bøgarðin oman fyri Húsar stendur sum eitt minni um ein fátækan mann, ið kallaðist Dósin. Søgn er, at hann var eitt olmussudýr, sum streyk ímillum bygdirnar og biddaði. Hann var ofta á seiðabergi norðan fyri bygdina, og her endaði hann sínar dagar, tá ið hann datt á sjógv og druknaði. Dósaklettur, har hann plagdi at standa á seiðabergi, er uppkallaður eftir manninum, sum bar orð fyri at vera latur, men sum eisini segðist hava ringa heilsu.

Flesin

Flesin (5) sunnan fyri bygdina kemur undan kavi, tá ið tað er fjøra, og tá er lagamanni at leita eftir krabbum og tarabrosmum. Ternur og tjøldur halda eisini til á flesini, og tí eru góðir møguleikar at eygleiða ríka fuglalívið av bakkanum (6). Neyðugt er tó at ansa sær, tí serliga ternurnar eru naskar um summarið.

Jóannes Joensen (1903-1991) av Húsum – nevndur Geila Jóannis – hevur skrivað hetta ørindið um Flesina sunnan fyri bygdina:

Og Flesin uttast á Buginum er,
og terna og tjaldur seg fyrst hvíla her.
So trúføst tey eru
og summar tey bera
til landið her

Matur av Húsum

Fólk á Húsum hava lagt seg eftir at veita matupplivingar til ferðafólk á Kalsoynni. Til ber at bíleggja ein góðan bita frá Viljin Food – eitt nú ein matpakka til túrin ella eina heita máltíð at njóta í bygdarhúsinum (7). Viljin Food ger mat til bólkar, og neyðugt er at bíleggja frammanundan. Nærri kunning fæst á Norðoya Kunningarstovu. Køkurin hjá Viljanum er góðkendur av Heilsufrøðiligu Starvsstovuni, og hann hevur skapt grundarlag fyri lokalari framleiðsu – eitt nú av vælumtóktari rabarbusaft.

EN

Húsar is the oldest village on Kalsoy, and even though the other villages on the island are centuries old, the people from Kalsoy still say that they are going „home to Húsar".

History

Together, Syðradalur and Húsar formed a parish for centuries, which became a municipality from 1931 to 2016, until the municipality of Húsar merged with the municipality of Klaksvík. There was a lot of work to be had in the village at the beginning of the 20th century when the village had many fishing smacks and motorboats. The natural landing place was already good in Húsar and became even better when a new quay was constructed. Many people moved from Húsar in the 1960s when new working opportunities arose in the long liner fishing industry, which was emerging in Klaksvík. The result of the moving can be seen today because the older generation has completely disappeared from the village. This demographic composition makes Húsar a village where the average age is low compared to other places in the Faroe Islands.

The Church

There have been churches in Húsar for centuries, but they have not always been located where the church stands today. A church once stood to the north of Gjógvaraá, but it was rebuilt south of the river after the river overflowed and carried the church out to sea in the 1770s. The church of Húsar (1) was consecrated in 1920, and it is a beautiful and noble church distinguishable from other churches built in the same period. It is said that the church was so expensive that the construction emptied out the church funds of the Northern Islands parish and that the construction impacted church funds in the entire country.

The School

The school of Húsar (2) was built in 1888. During the Second World War about 40 children attended the school because people had fled to Kalsoy from bombing attacks in Klaksvík. The school stood empty for a time in the 80s and 90s because no children were born in the village between 1970 to 1984. In the 00s, the attendance grew and at one point there was a total of 18 pupils attending first to ninth form. Two pupils attend the school in 2017 although there is hope that the school will grow again as several children in the village are in the pre-school age.

Húsa Pætur

The old roykstova (3), where it is said that Húsa Pætur lived, is still standing. A roykstova is a room in traditional Faroese houses where the hearth was situated. The room served as kitchen, workroom, living room and as sleeping quarters. It is the oldest house in Húsar, and even though the roykstova has deteriorated, it is still standing. Húsa Pætur was known to be a gifted sorcerer, and it is said that he cast a spell on the corner stones of the roykstova to fasten them. Legend has it that Húsa Pætur cast a spell on three rocks to the north in Mjóvanum, which is below the village path between Húsar and Mikladalur. He who dared move these rocks would not live to see the following year. Today, only 2 of the rocks still stand, and the prediction of Húsa Pætur came true when the man who moved the third rock died shortly after.

Dósatoft

The house ruin Dósatoft (4), which can be found by the old infield wall above Húsar, stands as a memorial commemorating a poor man called Dósin. Legend has it that he was a poor beggar who wandered from village to village. He was known to be lazy but also for having poor health. Dósin angled for coalfish to the north of the village, and it was here that he ended his days when he fell into the sea and drowned. Dósaklettur, the place where Dósin used to angle for coalfish, is named after him.

Flesin

Flesin (5), to the south of the village, appears when the tide is low and offers the perfect opportunity to look for crabs and butterfish. Arctic terns and oystercatchers also reside on Flesin, and this provides an excellent chance to observe the rich bird life on the hill (6). Be careful as especially the arctic tern can be aggressive in the summertime.

Jóannes Joensen (1903-1991) from Húsar – called Geila Jóannis – has written this verse about Flesin to the south of the village:

And Flesin on the tip of the Bug lies,
and the arctic tern and the oystercatcher rest here.
So loyal are they
and summer they bring
to this country

Food from Húsar

The villagers of Húsar offer food experiences to tourists in Kalsoy. You can order a delicious meal from Viljin Food – for example a packed lunch for the hike or a hot meal to enjoy in the village hall (7). Viljin Food prepares food for groups, and orders must be made in advance. For further information, contact Visit Norðoy. The kitchen at Viljin has been approved by the Faroese Food, Veterinary, and Environmental Agency and has provided a foundation for local production – for example, the popular rhubarb juice.

Visit Norðoy

Tel. + 298 456939

Skanna hesa kotu, og kunna teg nærri um ferðamøguleikar í Norðoyggjum.

Scan this code, and get more information about travelling in the Northern Islands.

VIT VIÐMÆLA

Vitja svimjihylin suðuri á Tjørn

Kvíggjará fossar oman úr fjøllunum og skapar eitt róligt huglag kring byrgingina, har børn á Húsum í áratíggju lærdu at svimja (8). Stóri steinurin tætt við tjørnina virkaði einaferð sum umklæðingarrúm, og fossurin var ein góð brúsa eftir svimjitíman. Í dag ber væl til at fanga síl ella at rógva í gummibáti á tjørnini. Tá sólin skínur um summarið, gerst tjørnin heit at vassa ella svimja í, men góður møguleiki er eisini at njóta eina hugnaliga løtu á turrum.

LOCAL'S CHOICE

Visit the outdoor swimming pool at Tjørn

The river Kvíggjará cascades down the mountains and creates a calm atmosphere around the dam where for decades the children of Húsar have learnt to swim (8). The large boulder by the pond once served as a changing room, and the waterfall acted as the shower after swim class. The pond is excellent for rowing in a rubber boat and for catching trout. When the sun is out in the summertime, the pond gets warm enough to swim and wade in, but there are also excellent opportunities to enjoy a nice moment on dry land.

Ver ein hjálpirót

- Lat einki órudd liggja eftir tær – rudda heldur upp.
- Stuðla bygdunum – keyp staðbundnar vørur.

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 hagaportrini 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 trygd á fjalltúrum fæst við at skanna hesa kotu.

For more information about safe hiking in the Faroe Islands, please scan this code.