

Sögustaðir á Kjalarne

Kjalarne, er svo hét fyrir sameininguna við Reykjavíkurborg 1998, náið frá Kiðafellsá í norðri að mörkum Þingvallaveitir í austri, í suðri um Leirvogsa og suður fyrir Þorney og Lundey.



Grund

Kjalarne. Samkvæmt munnum fundu forfóður okkar kjöl af stóru skipi úti fyrir Kjalarneströngum og nefndu því landsvæðið Kjalarne. Sérð frá Reykjavík er Kerhlakambur á Esju sagður líkast skipskili og telja sumir að þaðan sé nafnið komið.

1 Hof. Helgi bjóla nam land á Kjalarne að sögn Landnámu og bjó á Hofi. Hann var sonur Ketils flatnefs, höfingjá frá Suðureyjum. Talið er að á Hofi hafi staðið annað stærsta hof norrænna manna á Íslandi en engar minjar eru þekktar nema örnenfrin Hof, Blótelda og Goðhóll. Heimildir eru um kirkju á Hofi í kapólskri til sem helguð var heilögum Andrésemi, þjóðardýrlingi Skota og verndardýrlingi fiskimanna.

2 Brautarholts er forn höfuðból og stórbýli. Fyrstur bjó þar hinn írskættandi Andriður að sögn Kjalnesinga sögu. Fyrir landi er Andriðey en sagt er að þar sé Andriður heygður. Elsta heimild um kirkju í Brautarholti er frá um 1200 og var hún helguð heilögum Nikulási, verndardýrlingi fiskimanna og sœfaraenda. Núverandi kirkja er elsta hús á Kjalarne. Jón Pétrusson háyfirdómi og eigandi Brautarholts lét reisa hana 1857. Kirkjusmiður var Eyjólfur Þorvarðarson á Bakka. Samkvæmt jarðabókum voru áður margar hjáleigur og smábyli á jörðinum.



Brautarholtskirkja

3 Saurbær er forn höfuðból og stórbýli um langa hrið og hefur sama ættin búið þar frá miðri 17. öld. Samkvæmt Kjalnesinga sögu reisti Arngrímur sonur Helga bjólu þar fyrstur byli. Á miðöldum var þar höfuðkirkja Kjalnesinga. Elsta heimild um kirkjuna er málðagi ír 1220. Hún var helguð Pétrei postula, verndardýrlingi fiskimanna. Kirkjuna, sem númerið, lét Eyjólfur Runolfsson bónið í Saurbæri reisa. Hún var vígð á jöldag 1904 og er önnur elsta steinsteypta kirkja á landinu. Kirkjusmiður voru Guðni Oddsson frá Harðbala í Kjós og Einar Jónsson frá Reykjavík. Kirkjan var bændakirkja til 1950 en þá tók söfnuðurnir við henni. Nafnkunnastir prestar Kjalnesinga fyrir að tið voru þjóðskáldið Matthias Jochumsson er sat í Móum frá 1867 til 1874 og sálmaskáldið Helgi Hálfanarson er sat á Hofi frá 1855 til 1858.

Frekari fróleik má finna á síðunni: www.kjalarne.is/saga Sögufélagið Steiní Annað söguskilti er á Klébergi neðan skólasvæðis.

4 Tiðaskarð er ofan við Saurbæ. Fyrir tið Hvalfjardarganga, er opnuð voru 1998, lá þjóðveginn fyrir Hvalfjörð og í gegnum Tiðaskarð og bar opnaðist þeim er að norðan komu fyrst útsýni til höfuðborgarinnar. Nafnið er talð tengt titahaldni í Saurbæ. Í seinni heimsstytjöldinni frá 1939 til 1945 höfðu breskir og bandarískir hermenn aðsetur á Kjalarne vegna þess hernaðarlega mikilvægis sem Hvalfjörður hafði sein stærsta skipalægi bandamanna í stríðinu. Í Tiðaskarði hafði herinn eftirlit með vegfærendum er fóru um skarðið.

5 Ártún var síðasti torfbærinn á Kjalarne er búið var í, eða til 1954. Þetta var lítli byli sem byggð var úr landi Saurbæjar. Bærjárhus stóð uppi fram á áttunda áratug síðustu alðar og voru þar tekin atrið úr ymsum kvíkmyndum, t.d. Síðasta bænum í dalnum og Sölu Völkum.

6 Grundarhverfi, þéttbýliskjarni Kjalarne, er kennt við Grund sem stóð við Grundarhverfi rétt neðan vegamóta Vesturlandsvegar og Brautarholtsvegar. Grund var smábyli byggð úr landi Jófja og var í byggð frá 1920 til 1951. Landið var leiguland án möguleika til verulegrar ræktnar en dálítt túnblettar var þó. Búi var með tvær kýr, nokkra tugi sauðfjár og haensnærækt var í skur á Klébergi. Hrogneksvæðið voru standuð á vorin eins og viðar á bæjum Kjalarne.

7 Esjuberg. Samkvæmt Landnámu sigldi Örygur Hrapppson hingað frá Suðureyjum og reisti hér fyrstu kirkju á Íslandi um 900. Hún var helguð heilögum Kolumkilla, hinum írsku þjóðardýrlingi. Minjar um kirkjuna eru ófundar en, Á Esjubergi bjó Búi Andriðsson áðalheiti Kjalnesinga sögu.



Málverk af Kristi á altarstöflu Saurbæjkirkju. Málari/ artist: Sveinungur Sveinungason, 1892. The altarpiece in the church of Saurbær.



English summary

Kjalarne. According to a traditional legend, our forefathers once discovered the keel of a boat on the beach at Kjalarne (Keelness) and the placename is derived from that. However, a part of Mt Esja, Kerhlakambur, is also said to look like the keel of a boat, and other people have argued that the placename is derived from that.

1 **Hof.** According to Landnámabók (The Icelandic Book of Settlements), the first settler in Kjalarne was Helgi bjóla who came from the Hebrides islands off the north-west coast of Scotland. It was believed that the second biggest pagan temple in Iceland was situated at Hof. No remnants have been discovered, but certain placenames in these parts are certainly connected to the worship of the ancient gods, the most obvious being Hof which means literally Temple. In Catholic times, there used to be a church here which was dedicated to St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, who was also a patron saint of fishermen.

2 **The farm of Brautarholt is an old settlement, and one of the main farms on Kjalarne. According to Kjalnesinga saga (The Saga of the People of Kjalarne), the earliest farmer here was an Irish settler called Andriður (Andrew). He is said to be buried at Andriðsey west of Kjalarne. The oldest source to mention a church at Brautarholt goes back to 1200. The church was apparently dedicated to St Nicholas, a patron saint of fishermen and seafarers. The present church was built in 1857. According to old records, there used to be many other small farms (including tenant farms) on the land belonging to this farm.**

3 **Saurbær is an old settlement, and another of the main farms on Kjalarne. According to Kjalnesinga saga, Amgrímur, the son of Helgi bjóla, was the first farmer at Saurbær. The oldest source to mention a church at Saurbær dates from 1220. It was dedicated to St Peter, another patron saint of fishermen. The present church is the second oldest church in Iceland to be made of concrete and was consecrated in 1904.**

4 **Tiðaskarð is a small pass above Saurbær through which the main road used to go, before the Hvalfjörður tunnel was opened in 1998. The name derives from the holy masses (fjöld) which used to be held at the Saurbær church. In the Second World War, allied forces were stationed on Kjalarne because of the importance that Hvalfjörður had as a main anchorage in the North Atlantic. A road block used to exist at Tiðaskarð for the purpose of traffic control.**

5 **Ártún was the last turf and stone farmhouse to be inhabited on Kjalarne, and was in use until 1954. The farm was still standing in the 1970s and was used as a set for movies made by Icelandic film directors.**

6 **The little village of Grundarhverfi is named after the small farm of Grund which used to be situated in the same area. This was inhabited from 1920 until 1951 and was land farmed by tenants, part of the larger farm of Jófji which did not have much space for large-scale cultivation. The livestock here consisted of two cows, a few sheep and some hens.**

7 **Esjuberg. According to Landnámabók, Örygur Hrapppson, a settler from the Hebrides islands off the north-west of Scotland, erected the first church in Iceland at Esjuberg around 900. This church was dedicated to Columkille, the Irish patron saint. Búi Andriðsson, the main hero of Kjalnesinga saga, which was written in the 14th century, apparently lived at Esjuberg.**

Texti: Sögufélagið Steiní. Hönnun og kort: Árni Tryggvason 2012

Kléberg

Kléberg er nefnt í Kjalnesinga sögu sem talin er rituð á 14. öld. Hér er sagt að Búi Andriðsson hafi barist við Hofverja og fellt nokkra þeirra með slöngvívó sinum af 200 metra færri er þeir fyrir lækkinn hér vestur af, nái ymst nefndur Klébergslákur eða Bergvirkuráskur, í íslenskri tungu er orðið Kléberg notað yfir tágsteinum sem var mikill nyljasteinum til forma. Þetta er mjukur bergtegund sem auðvölt er að tágla, er eldþolin og hentaði því vel í grýtur, kolor og fleiri muni. Bergtegundin þekkist ekki í náttúru Íslands og líti er um innlendan nyljastein á Íslandi þó fundist hafi munir úr íslensku móbergi. Klébergssörfni og -nármun finnast hins vegar á Noregi og á Hjallalandi. Þaðan komu landnámsmenti til Íslands og höfðu með sér kléberg og klébergsmuni sem fundist hafa við forleifaupprófvið við um land, t.d. fannst grýtubrot í fornum óskuhaug á Hofi á Kjalarne. Móbergi grágræna í Esjunni og hér neðan til Klébergini vestanverðu er ekki ósvipað að útilti og klébergið og hefur ef til vill haft áhrif á tilur órnefnisins. Ekkí eru heimildir um þetta órnefni viðar á Íslandi. Einbúi er litill klapparhóll við vesturhorn.



Snældusnúðar gerðir úr móbergi af Kjalarne. Handverk / artist: Ómar Smári Ármannsson. Spindle whorls made of palagonite from Kjalarne.



Klébergsskóli nýbyggður um 1930

The newly-built Klébergsskóli around 1930.



Klébergsskóli og viðbygging á sjóunda áratug sl. aldar.

The school and the extension unit in the late seventies. The henhouse is far left.



Skólahverfi við Kléberg



Ragnheiður Finnsdóttir skólastjóri ásamt gestum og nemendum skólans. Myndin er tekin 1942.

The schoolmistress Ragnheiður Finnsdóttir with visitors and the schoolchildren. Photo taken in 1942.

Frekari fróleik má finna á síðunni: www.kjalarne.is/saga

Annað söguskilti er hjá bensinstöð við Vesturlandsveg.

English summary

The placename Kléberg, is mentioned in Kjalnesinga saga, which was written in the 14th century, and is said to be the place where Búi, the main hero of the saga, won a battle against his enemies. The placename Kléberg (meaning a form of clayrock) is most likely the only one of its kind in Iceland. Kléberg is a kind of soapstone which the settlers took with them to Iceland and used to make pots and pans. Kléberg rock does not exist in local Icelandic geology, nor does any other kind of useful soapstone, although artefacts made from Icelandic palagonite have been discovered. Placenames connected with kléberg and kléberg mines can be found both in Norway and Shetland. The Icelandic settlers seem to have carried artefacts made from kléberg from these sites, and such objects have been found in archaeological excavations in various parts of the country, also in Kjalarne. Palagonite has some resemblance to kléberg in appearance and properties, and may thus have inspired the place name Kléberg. Another place name here is Einbúi (meaning a loner). This is a small rock situated at the west corner of the school playground. An old legend tells of an eccentric old man who used to live at this site. It is considered to be a cursed or enchanted site which may not be disturbed.

The school at Kléberg, founded in 1929, is one of the oldest elementary school in the Reykjavík area. In earlier times, traveling tuition was provided for the farms in the countryside. The architecture of the schoolhouse was inspired by the form of a Swedish summerhouse. This was also the home of the schoolmaster and housed a boarding school for the children. During the first twenty years, some 20 students studied here. The main tools of learning were books, the abacus and chalk boards. During the early years, hens were also kept at the school. Music tuition was established in 1994, and a year later the sports centre and swimming pool came into operation. The new extension, the largest tell of the school, was founded in 2005. Today, the school can comfortably accommodate 200 students. The kindergarten of Berg was established in 1985. This is an old legend tells of an eccentric old man who used to live at this site. It is considered to be a cursed or enchanted site which may not be disturbed.

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