

FOSSÁ

Fólkatal: 0. Hvannasunds kommuna. / Population: 0. Municipality of Hvannasund.



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.

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Tá ið tú fert til fjals

- Best er at hava staðkendan ferðaleiðara við á túrum í fjallunum – nærri kunning fæst á Norðøya 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.

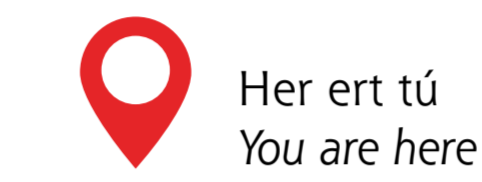
Hiking advice

- 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.



Her ert tú
You are here



Gongutúrur
Hike



Tekning av Fossá: J. Símun Hansen / Drawing of Fossá: J. Símun Hansen



Neyð og hjálp
Emergency call

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 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.

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Søga

Fossá er avtoftað niðurstøðing frá umleið 1867, og grundirnar standa her ¹. Bygdar-navnið stavar frá ánni Fossá ², ið rennur oman úr Fossdali beint oman fyri bygðina. Fyrstu niðurstøðingini vóru Pætur Olsen úr Innistovu í Hvannasundi og kona hansara Elin Maria Jacobsen úr Söldarfirði. Eitt skifti var bygðin eisini nevnd Petersbo eftir fyrsta niðurstøðingmanninum. Bygðin hevur verið avtoftað síðan 1953. Norðøya Fornminnasavn eigur økið, har bygðin áður lá, og tosað var um at endurreisa fyrstu húsini í bygðini. Ætlanin var tó seinni slept, og ongar ítøkiligar ætlanir eru við økinum.

Fossá: Ein uppgerð við gamla bóndasamfelagið

Fossá er úrslit av menning í traðarbrúki og lógarbroyingum, sum vóru við til at broyta

siðbundna færeyska bóndasamfelagið, har ognarleys hævdu vánaligar umstøður at gifta seg og at seta búg.

Bátsbandið, sum var í gildi til 1865, bant ognarleysar menn at bóndans báti, sum skuldi verða mannaður, áðrenn aðrir bátar kundu leggja frá landi. Tá ið bátsbandið varð avtikið, øktust møguleikarnir hjá ognarleysum at rógva út, og tað var við til at tryggja inntøkugrundarlagið í nýggjum niðurstøðingum. Traðarbrúkið færdi við sær, at ognarleysar kundu tryggja sær jarðarstykki – eina trøð – har tey kundu seta Jesus varð føddur (V.U. Hammershaimb: „Færøsk Anthologi I“, 1891).

Dømi um ta menning, sum fór fram um hetta mundið, er, at Peter Olsen gav tveimum ognarleysum monnum møguleika at seta búg við Fossá. Í 1870 settust Joen Peter Olsen og kona hansara Anne Marie Joensdatter niður við Fossá, og í 1890 bygdu Magnus Christiansen

– vanliga nevndur Strommagnus – og kona hansara Anna Margrethe Joensen.

Tey trý húsini eru við á tekning eftir J. Símun Hansen ³. Á vinstri síðu standa húsini hjá Joen Peter, ovaru húsini til hægri eru tey hjá Magnusi, og tey niðaru eru tey hjá Peter.

Skrúðhettan

Skrúðhettan ⁴ er ein stórir steinur, sum stendur í sjóvarmálanum við Fossá. Sægnin sigur, at stóri steinurinn klovnaði í somu løtu, Jesus varð føddur (V.U. Hammershaimb: „Færøsk Anthologi I“, 1891).

Fossá: A reckoning with the old peasant society

Fossá was the result of an improvement in „traðarbrúk“ – cultivated plots – and amendments,

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History

Fossá is an abandoned settlement from around 1867, and the ruins are still located here ¹. The name of the village comes from the river Fossá ², which flows down from Fossdalur just above the village. The first settlers were Pætur Olsen from Innistovu in Hvannasund and his wife Elin Maria Jacobsen from Söldarfjörður, and, for a while, the village was named „Petersbo“ after the first settler. The village has been depopulated since 1953. Norðøya Fornminnisavn owns the area where the village used to be and had plans to rebuild the first houses of the village. This project was later abandoned, and no further plans have been made concerning this area.

Fossá: A reckoning with the old peasant society

Fossá was the result of an improvement in „traðarbrúk“ – cultivated plots – and amendments,

which helped change the traditional Faroese peasant society, where there were few opportunities for poor and propertyless people to get married and set up house.

The law „Bátsbandið“, that was in force until 1865, bound propertyless men to the farmer’s boat. Only if, and when, the farmer’s boat had a full crew, other boats were allowed to set out. When „Bátsbandið“ was abandoned, the propertyless gained the opportunity to set out in their boats, securing a base of income for them in new settler villages. „Traðarbrúk“ meant that the propertyless were able to acquire a plot of land – a trøð – where they could set up houses, and live off fishing and casual work.

One example of this improvement is the time when Peter Olsen gave two propertyless men the opportunity to set up house in Fossá. In 1870, Joen Peter Olsen and his wife, Anne Marie

Joensdatter, settled by Fossá, and in 1890, Magnus Christiansen – called Strommagnus – and his wife, Anna Margrethe Joensen, also settled there.

The three houses were depicted in a drawing by J. Símun Hansen ³. On the left, the house of Joen Peter, the upper house on the right is the home of Magnus, and at the bottom, the house of Peter.

Skrúðhettan

Skrúðhettan ⁴ is a large boulder by the beach in Fossá. Legend has it that the rock split in two at the exact moment Jesus was born (V.U. Hammershaimb: „Færøsk Anthologi I“, 1891).