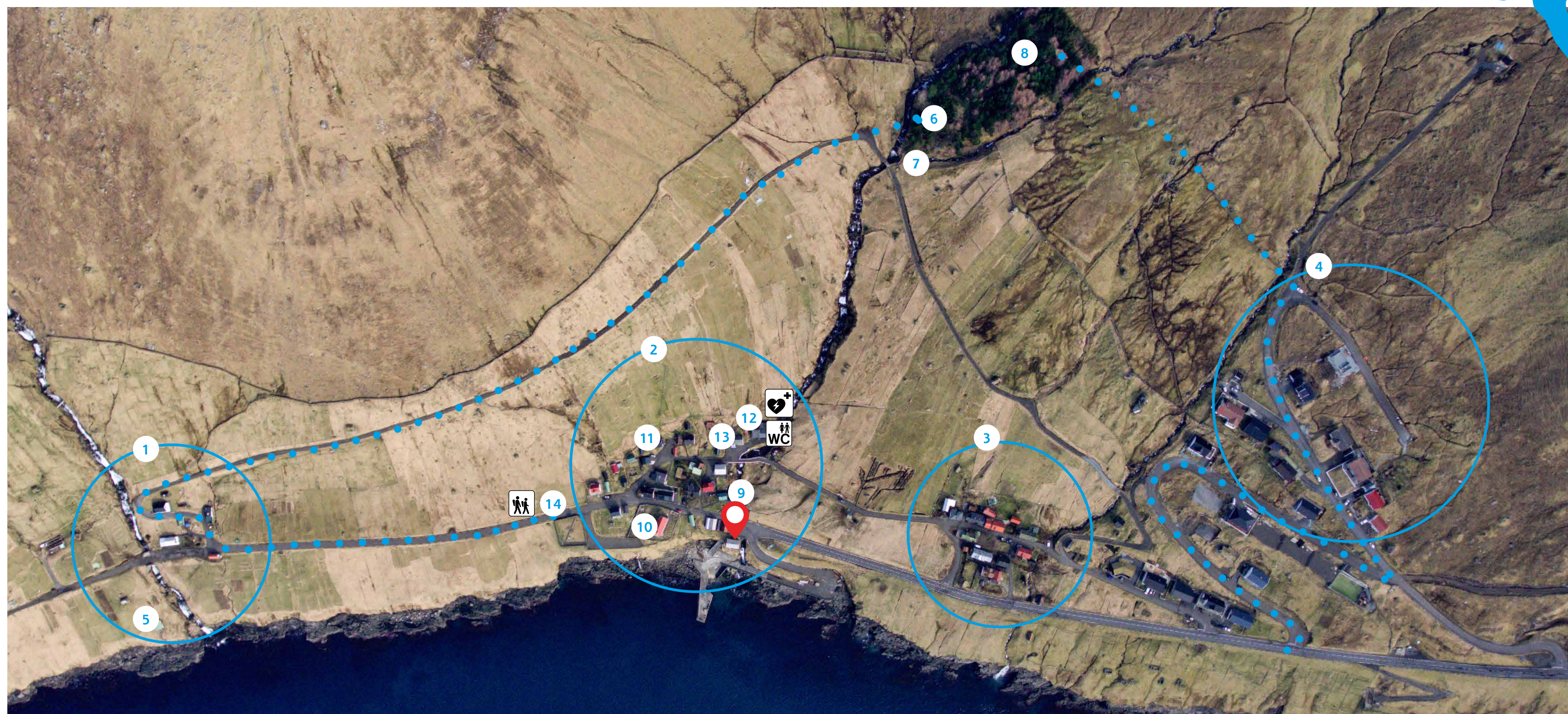


KUNNOY

Fólkatal: 69 (2017). Kunoyar kommuna / Population: 69 (2017). Municipality of Kunoy.



- Her ert tú
You are here
- Hjartastartari
Defibrillator
- WC og brúsa
Toilet and shower
- Gongutúrur
Hike
- Gongugøta
Walking path

Neyð og hjálp
Emergency call **112**

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.

Ver ein hjálpirót

- Lat einki órudd liggja eftir tær – rudda heldur upp.
- Stuðla byggunum – 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 fjallunum – 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, fugl og gróðurri 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.

FO

Kunoy er nevnd eftir 66 metrar høga dranganum Konuni, ið stendur undir Kunoyarnakki. Byggin er kend fyri sítt veðurgóða lyndi og fyri vælvaksnu viðarlundina, sum prýðir nakna landslagið.

Søga

Kunoy er fyrstu ferð nevnd í Hundabrævinum (1350-1400), men roknað verður við, at byggin er eldri enn tað. Triggir býlingar hava frá fyrndini verið í Kunoy: Norðuri í Húsi ①, heimi í Húsi ② og suðuri á Bø ③. Nýggjasti býlingurin er uppi á Keldu ④. El-verkið/ Fossaverkið ⑤ í Kunoy varð tendrað í 1952, og byggin var ímillum tær fyrstu í Føroyum at fara frá torvi til el. Í mong ár sigldi Barkur ímillum Kalsoynna, Kunoyanna og Klaksvík. Bergholið læt upp í 1987, og frá einum degi til annan var byggin ikki longur á útoyggj, men knýtt at meginøkinum.

Viðarlundin

Viðarlundin ⑥ varð gróðursett í 1905 og er sermerkt fyri bygginna. Viðarlundin er merkt av ódnun, ið hava herjað, men prýðir framvegis landslagið. Eitt øki niðan fyri viðarlundina er so gróðrarríkt og vakurt, at kunoyingar kalla tað frammi í paradisi ⑦. Tað sigst, at Eggjarsteinur ⑧, sum stendur mitt í viðarlundini, er rapaður oman av Eggini, og vitjandi í viðarlundini plaga at klintra upp á steinin.

Litla mylla

Litla mylla ⑨ stavar frá fyrst í 1800-talinum og er einasta upprunaliga mylla av sínum slag, sum er varðveitt í Føroyum. Kunoy var tiltikið gott kornpláss, men kornvelting í Føroyum var tungt og tíðarkrevjandi arbeiði og helt uppát í 1900-talinum. Fýra hús í Kunoy áttu mylluna í felag. Litla mylla er friðað forminni.

Trúarlív

Kirkjan ⑩ í Kunoy varð vígd í 1867. Viðurin varð virkaður niðri á helluni, og kunoyingar smíðaðu sjálvir kirkjuna. Kirkjan og kirkjugarðurin eru friðað forminni, men verða framvegis nýtt til kirkjulig endamá. Í 1938 bygdi brøðrasamkoman ein sal ⑪ at halda møtir í. Salurin varð nógv nýttur í tíðini eftir, at hann varð bygður, men virksemið er minkað munandi, síðan fast samband kom til bygginna.

Bygdalív

Bygdarfélagið Vesturskin rekur bygdarhúsið ⑫, ið verður nýtt til mentanarlig tiltøk, føroyskan dans og veitslur. Húsið var upprunaliga bygt til el-verkið og felags frystihús. Til ber at leiga bygdarhúsið umvegis Norðoya kunningarstovu. Skúlin ⑬ í Kunoy varð bygður í 1886, og Kunoyarbørn ganga enn í skúlanum frá 1.-7. flokk. Framhaldsdeildin er í Klaksvík.

EN

Kunoy is named after the 66-metre high sea stack „Konan“ – The Wife – that stands beneath Kunoyarnakki. The village is known for being well-sheltered in all kinds of weather, and for the well-grown plantation decorating the open landscape.

History

Kunoy was first mentioned in „Hundabrævið“, a Faroese letter about dog keeping written around 1350-1400, but the village is estimated to be older than the letter. Three districts have existed in primeval times in Kunoy: Norðuri í Húsi ①, Heimi í húsi ② and Suðuri í Bø ③. The newest district is Uppi á Keldu ④. The power station/ Fossaverkið ⑤ in Kunoy was turned on in 1952, and the village was among the first in the Faroe Islands to convert from peat to electrical power. For many years, the ferry Barkur sailed between Kalsoy, Kunoy and Klaksvík. The tunnel opened in 1987, and, from one day to the next, the village was no longer a village on an outlying island, but was connected to the central region.

Viðarlundin

Viðarlundin – The Plantation – ⑥ was planted in 1905 and is a landmark for the village. The plantation bears sign of ravaging storms, but is still an adornment to the scenery. The area below the plantation is so rich and fertile that the people from Kunoy call it „frammi í paradisi“ – at the innermost end of Paradise ⑦. It is said that „Eggjarsteinur“ – the Edgestone ⑧, situated in the middle of the plantation, fell from „Eggin“ – The Edge – and visitors to the plantation often climb on top of the stone.

Litla Mylla

Litla Mylla – the Little Mill ⑨ dates from the beginning of the 19th century and is the only original mill of its kind preserved in the Faroe Islands. Kunoy was known for its excellent grain-growing district, but grain cultivation in the Faroe Islands was laborious and time-consuming work and was discontinued in the 20th century. The mill was co-owned by four houses in Kunoy. Litla Mylla is a preserved ancient monument.

Religious Life

The church ⑩ in Kunoy was consecrated in 1867. The timber was worked on the flat rocky beach, and people from Kunoy built the church themselves. The church and the churchyard are preserved ancient monuments, but are still used for church purposes. In 1938 the Plymouth Brethren built a hall ⑪ to hold Christian meetings in. The hall was much used in the time after it was made, but activity has dwindled since the island has been connected to the other islands.

Village Life

Bygdarhúsið – the Village Hall ⑫ is run by the village association Vesturskin and is used for cultural events, Faroese chain dancing and celebrations. The house was originally built to house the power station and a shared cold store. It is possible to rent the village hall by contacting Visit Norðoy. The school ⑬ in Kunoy was built in 1886, and the children of Kunoy still attend school here up to the seventh form. The lower-secondary school is in Klaksvík.

VIT VIÐMÆLA

Gongutúrur runt bygginna

Leiðin ⑭ gongur fram við kirkjuni og býlingunum í bygginni og ígjøgnum viðarlundina. Túrurin tekur um hálvan tíma og er ein frálíkur máti at uppliva bygginna og at njóta vakra útsýnið yvir fjørðin og Kalsoynna.

Góð ráð

Gongutúrurin til Skarðs er ein torførur, brattur og tungur túrur. Mælt verður frá at fara við ongum ferðaleiðara. Set teg í samband við Norðoya kunningarstovu viðvíkjandi túri, og boða altíð onkrum frá, um tú fert út um bøgardarnar.

LOCAL'S CHOICE

A walk through the village

The path ⑭ leads you to the church, the village districts and through the Plantation. The walk takes about half an hour and is an excellent way to experience the village and enjoy the beautiful view over the fjord and the island of Kalsoy.

Good Advice

The hike to Skarð is a challenging, steep and tough hike. It is highly discouraged to attempt this hike without a competent local guide. Contact Visit Norðoy regarding a possible hiking trip and always let someone know if you are planning to venture outside the stone walls that border the infield of the village.