

SVÍNOY

Fólkatal: 29 (2017). Klaksvíkar kommuna. / Population: 29 (2017). Municipality of Klaksvík.



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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.

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 fjøllunum – 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 grøðuri 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 trygg á fjalltúrum fæst við at skanna hesa kotu.

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

FO

Svínoyarbygd liggur væl í lívd ímillum høg fjøll í sløttum og víð-um dali. Gróðarlíkindini eru góð, og hetta hevur óivað virkað til, at Svínoyar Bjarni, sum var høvdingur, búsettist her í víkingatíð.

Søga

Svínoy er nevnd í Føroyinga søgu sum bústað-ur hjá víkingahøvdinginum Svínoyar Bjarna og telist ímillum elstu búsetingar í Føroyum. Søgn er, at oyggin fleyt leys í einum mjørka-támi, áðrenn ein súgv svam á land við ein-um lykklakippi bundnum føstum í halan og soleiðis festi oyna í havbotnin. Fruktagóða lendið í dalinum, tað nógva torvið og góðu útróðrarlíkindini av Eiðinum 1 og úr Víkini 2 hava gjørt Svínoyna til eina søguliga ríka oyggj. Ríkiðmið avspjallast í teimum mongu stásliga træbátunum (á leið 40 í tali), sum framvegis standa inni í neystunum. Góðu livikorini síggjast eisini aftur í fólkatalinum, sum tíðliga í søguni hevur verið høgt. Í 1711 búðu 80 fólk í Svínoy, í 1901 var fólkatalið uppi á 165. Síðani seinnu helvt av 1900 hevur fólkatalið – eins og í øðrum smáplássum – verið í minking.

Kirkjan

Kirkjan 3 í Svínoy varð bygd í 1878-79 og er lagað úr kílaðum gróti. Áðrar fornar kirkjur hava staðið á høvðini oman fyri bygdina, men tær undanfarnu hava staðið aðrastaðni. Bjarnasteinur, ið sigst verða gravsteinur Svínoyar Bjarna, stendur í forkirkjuni. Ein krossur er hægður inn í steinin, sum varð funnin undir kirkjugólvinum í 1828.

Grásteinar

Tað sigst, at huldumaðurin Mikkirík búði í Grásteini 4 norðuri á Eiðinum. Fleiri huldusøgur eru knýttir at hesum huldumanni. Eitt 6 mannafer í Svínoy varð uppkallað eftir honum. Báturin skolaðist út í einum bráðligum ólgi, tá ið hann varð fluttur, og hildið verður, at Mikkirík var upp á spæl, tí honum dámdi ikki, at báturin varð fluttur.

Søgnin um Árant úti á Bø

27. mars í 1738 varð Árant úti á Bø – bóndi í Stórustovu í Svínoy – dømdur fyri seyðastuldur. Við dóminum misti hann allar sínar ognir, og familjan syndraðist. Katrina Johansdatter, kona Árants, fór til Lamba at tæna, men endaði sínar dagar í skalvalopinum í Gerðum í 1745. Árant flutti til Dals og kom ongantíð aftur til Svínoyar, men søgn hansara livir framvegis í oynni. Árantshola, har hann goymdi sitt tjóvagóðs, er víða gitin, og bygðafólkið veit framvegis, hvar garður hansara stóð 5. Tað sigst, at Árant dugdi gand, og at hann hevði

ein fingur við í spælinum, tá ið maðurin, ið tók festið eftir hann, skolaði út.

Gongutúrur yvir á Dal

Vegurin eystur í haga 6 er 2,5 km hvønn vegin, og hetta er ein gott høvi at ganga í fótasporunum hjá forfedrum okkara, hvørs lívsgrundarlag var knýtt at torvskurðinum. Fleiri torvhús eru endurreist á leiðini, og tey stinga seg sum varðar úr gróti og flagi upp úr lendinum. Mett verður, at hvørt húsarhaldið hevði tørv á at fylla 2-4 av hesum húsum árliga fyri at klára seg. Benkur eru settir fram við vegnum, sum endar yviri á Dal, har útsýnið er yvir á Fugloyna.

Skotagravimar

Í 2011 varð minnisvarði 7 reistur yvir mennirnar, sum á vetri í 1786 sjólóust í Svínoyarvík, tá ið sluppin „Rachel“ úr Orknoyggjum fórst í illveðri. Minnisvarðin er ein grótsúla, umgird av 19 steinum – ein fyri hvønn mannin, sum læt lív í vanlukkunni.

Utandura spælipláss

Útisvimjihylurin 8 varð bygdur í fyrru helvt av 1930-unum og er á leið 8 x 12 metrar. Djypsta punktið er umleið 2 metrar. Ein svimjihylur er ikki fyri kuldakrákur, men avgjørt ein frísklig uppliving. Miðskeiðis í bygdini er sparkivøllur 9, og horngeilhylur 10 við Eiði er eitt tiltikið gott kombikkamið.

EN

The village of Svínoy lies nestled between tall mountains in an immense valley. The growing conditions are excellent, and this is most likely the reason why the chieftain Svínoyar-Bjarni chose to settle here as early as the Viking Age.

History

Svínoy is mentioned in Føroyinga Søga – the History of the Faroe Islands – as the home of Viking chieftain Svínoyar-Bjarni, and it is among the oldest settlements in the Faroe Islands. Legend holds that the island drifted around, surrounded by fog, until a sow swam ashore with a bunch of iron keys tied to its tail. The iron fixed the island to the bottom of the sea. The fertile soil in the valley, the abundance of peat cutting and good places to set out fishing at við Eiðið 1 and úr Víkini 2 have made Svínoy a historically wealthy island. The wealth is indicated by the many fine wooden boats (about 40 in total) still sitting in the boat houses, and the good living conditions can also be seen in the number of residents which from old times has been very high. In 1711, 80 people lived in Svínoy, and in 1901 the population had increased to 165 people. Since the second half of the 1900s, the population has declined as it has done in many of the small remote villages.

The Church

The church 3 in Svínoy was constructed in 1878-79 and was built using wedge-shaped rocks. Other ancient churches were located on the high ground above the village, but the former churches have been placed elsewhere. Bjarnasteinur, which is said to be the tombstone of Svínoyar Bjarni, stands in the porch of the church. The stone was found beneath the church floor in 1828 and has a cross carved into it.

Grásteinar

Huldufólk are grey elvish people from Faroese folklore said to inhabit large rocks in the outfield. It is said that one of these, the male Mikkirík, lived in Grásteinar 4 at við Eiði. Several folktales about huldufólk are connected to Mikkirík, and a boat in Svínoy was named after him. The boat was swept out to sea when the owners tried to move it, and it is thought that it was Mikkirík's doing because he did not like the fact that the boat was going to be moved.

The Legend of Árant Úti á Bø

On 27th March 1738, Árant Úti á Bø – a farmer in Stórustova in Svínoy – was sentenced for stealing sheep. Due to the conviction, he lost all his property, and the family fell apart. Katrina Johansdatter, the wife of Árant, went to Lamba to serve but ended her days in the avalanche in Gerðum in 1745. Árant moved to Dalur and never returned to Svínoy, but the legend of him lives on in Svínoy. Árantshola, the cave where he hid his stolen goods, is well-known and the villagers still know where his farm was

located 5. It is said that Árant knew sorcery, and that he had something to do with the fact that the man who took over his farm was swept out to sea.

Hike to Dal

The road east to the outfield 6 is 2.5 km each way, and the hike is a perfect opportunity to walk in the footsteps of our ancestors, whose livelihood was bound to the peat fields. Several stone stores for the peat have been rebuilt along the way, and they rise from the landscape like cairns made of stone and turf. It is estimated that every household needed to fill 2 to 4 of these stores each year to get by. Benches are placed along the road, which ends in Dal where there is a view of Fugloy.

Skotagravimar – The Scottish Graves

In 2011, a memorial monument 7 was raised to commemorate the men who lost their lives in the winter of 1786, when the smack „Rachel“, from the Orkney Islands, was smashed up in the bay of Svínoy. The monument is a rock pillar surrounded by 19 rocks – one for each of the men who perished in the tragic event.

The Outdoor Playground

The outdoor swimming pool 8 was built in the first half of the 1930s and measures 8 x 12 metres. The deepest point is around 2 metres. A swim here is not for people who are sensitive to cold, although it certainly is a refreshing experience. In the middle of the village is a small football field 9, and the pond 10 at við Eiðið is a notoriously good spot to catch sticklebacks.

VIT VIÐMÆLA

Gongutúrur út á Skoragjógv

Túrin 11 byrjar við Dansistovu og er ein lættur túrur fram eftir sløttum – á leið 1 km hvønn vegin. Steðga á við Svínastein 12, har tað sigst, at súgvinnsteðgaði, tá ið Svínoyggin festist í botn, og halt síðani leiðina fram til Dvørgasteinar 13, har hildið verður, at fornar mannlikar verur búleikast. Gras grør oman á hesum bergklettum, sum standa niðan fyri vegin. Fylg vegnum, til tú kemur til portrið, og gakk síðani fram eftir sløttum. Minst til at steðga á við Oyggjarshellid 14, har sagnarmikli Árant úti á Bø sigst hava stolið seyð. Fylg uppteiknaðu farleiðini og snara oman í fjørna á leið 100 metrar, áðrenn tú kemur til gjónna. Tað er vandamiklið at nærkast gjáarmunnanum, og tað slepst bara inn á gjónna við báti. Tað sigst, at ein dýlla, ið datt á sjógv við gjónna yviri á Dal 15, seinni sást aftur við munnan á Skoragjógv 16. Tí verður hildið, at gjógvinn gongur sum ein long smál smoga undir allari Svínoynni.

LOCAL'S CHOICE

Hike to Skoragjógv

The walk begins 11 at Dansistovan and is an easy hike on the flat landscape – around 1 km each way. Stop by Svínasteinur 12 where it is said that the sow stopped when Svínoy was fixed to the bottom of the sea, and continue to Dvørgasteinar 13 where it is thought that midgets reside. Grass grows on top of these enormous boulders underneath the road. Follow the road until you arrive at the gate and then walk on through the level landscape. Remember to stop by Oyggjarshellid 14 where it is said that the legendary Árant Úti á Bø stole sheep. It is said that a milk tub that fell into the sea by the gorge in Yvuri í Dal 15 later surfaced by the mouth of the gorge Skoragjógv 16. Therefore, it is speculated that the gorge stretches like a small tunnel underneath the entire island of Svínoy.

Follow the drawn up route and turn down to the foreshore 100 metres before the gorge. It is dangerous to approach the mouth of the gorge, and the gorge is only accessible by sea.