

## FAROE ISLANDS 1. - 5. JULY 2019

After sightseeing in Torshavn and south on Streymoy on July 2, we were back in Torshavn. There we continued the sightseeing at Tinganes. [Tinganes](#) has its name from the Lagting, which was established on this peninsula in the Viking Age. The first Norwegian settlers held their first thing in 825.

Below are some pictures from there.



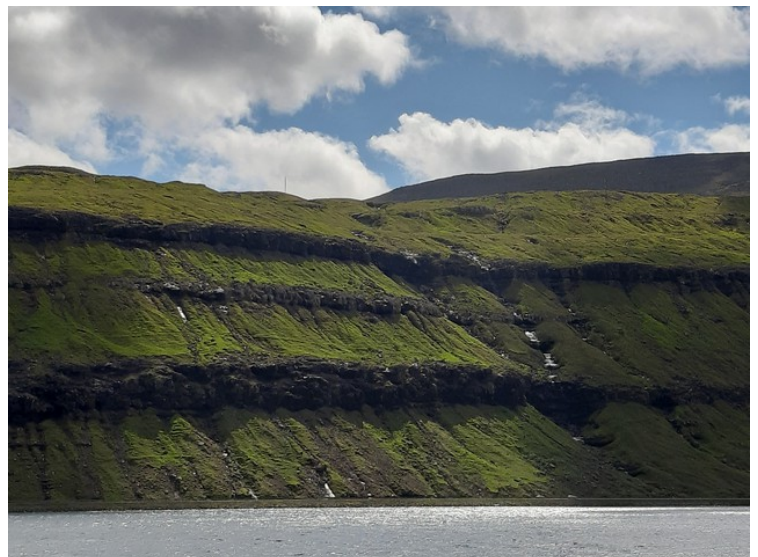




The Consulate General for Iceland.



A picture of Tinganes with government buildings in red.



After walking around Tinganes, we found that we had so much left of the day that we could take a trip to Kaldbak. Here we look across [Kaldbaksfjörður](#).



A fish farm in the fjord.



The river that forms this waterfall is called Týggjará



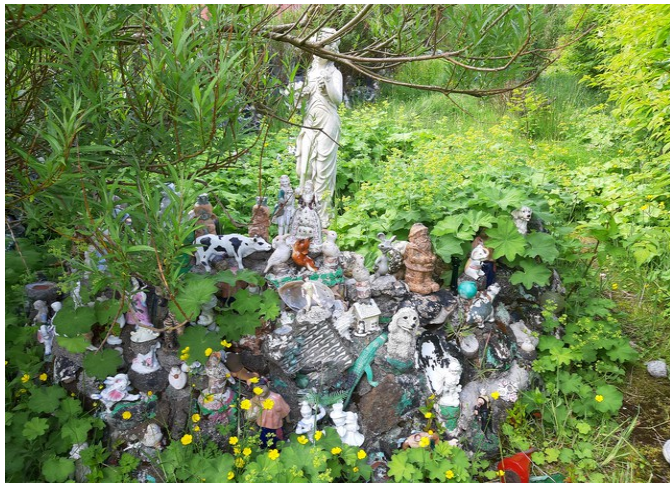
Kaldbak church.



The school in Kaldbak. There is a kindergarten right next to the school.



At a house in Kaldbak they have made a wall that is very elaborate. There are no similar.

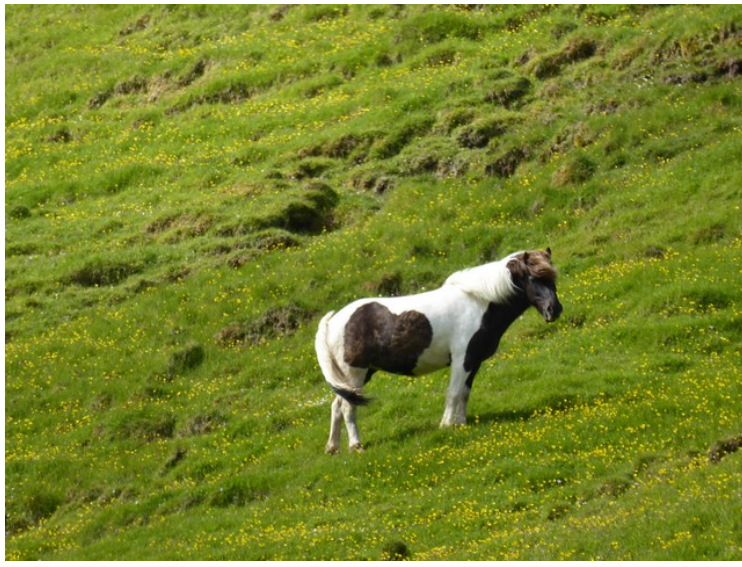


In the garden there are figures in the same style.



On the way back.





We photographed some horses that were grazing at Kaldbaksfjørður. After that we drove back to the hotel and we ate at [Seven](#) in the evening. This was a popular restaurant. There were always many guests there.

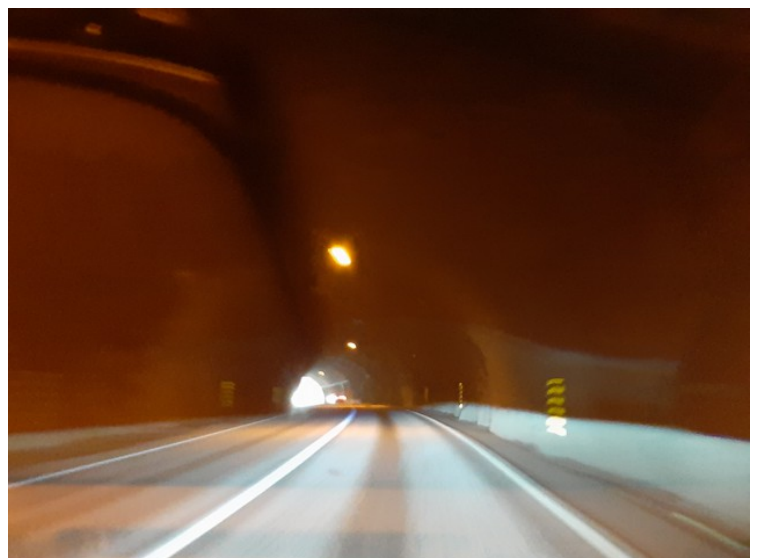
The next day, July 3, we traveled further north on Streymoy and to Eysturoy.



Here we drive on the main road along Kaldbaksfjørður.



Across the fjord we see Týggjará.



It is a tunnel before we reach Kollafjørður.



Almost through the tunnel.



On the other side of the tunnel just before [Kollafjørður](#).



This is in the bottom of [Kollafjørður](#).



Then we drove past the village [Kollafjørður](#).



View across the strait called [Sundini](#).  
The village on Eysturoy on the other side is [Selatrað](#).



[Hósvík](#).  
Before the bridge over Sundini was built, a ferry went from here to Selatrað.



[við Áir](#) have no residents. It was originally a whaling station.



[Hvalvik](#) to the left and [Streymnes](#) to the right. We still drive along Sundini. Norwegians built the Faroe Islands' first whaling station at Gjánoyri near Streymnes in 1893, and this was in operation until 1927.



This is in Hvalvik. It is the road that goes to Saksun.



Hvalvik church.



Houses in Hvalvik.







The road between Hvalvik and Saksun. It is quite narrow, so it only accommodates one car in width, but there are many meeting places. We can see Saksunarvatn further ahead.



Sheep grazing.



This is [Saksun](#). The farm to the right is called Dúvugarðar ([Link](#)). The royal farm from the 17th century is inhabited and in operation, but parts of it have been converted into a farm museum.



Here we look west into the valley. We see Saksunar Kirkja on the left and on the right we see Pollurin, which is a fjord that used to be a good harbor, but the outlet was sanded during a severe storm in the 1600s. Today, only small boats can enter the fjord on high tide.



[Saksunar kirkja](#). It was originally built in Tjørnuvik, but was moved here in 1858.



Here I'm on my way back to the car.



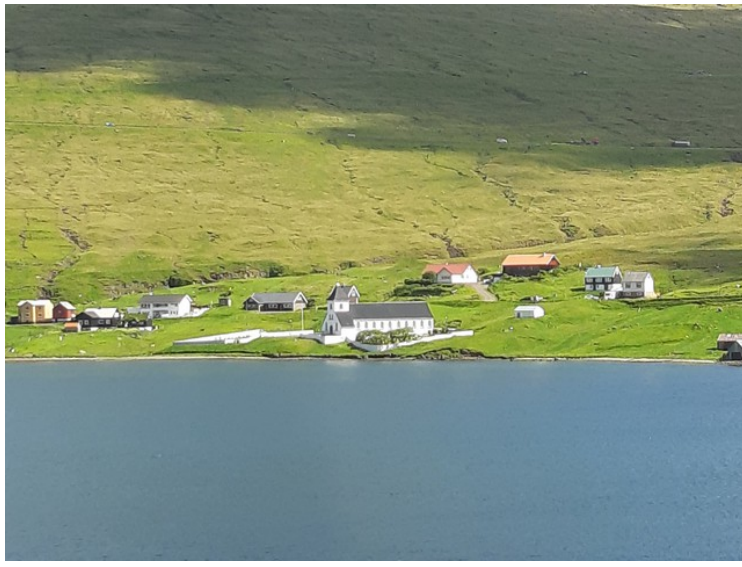
Then we were back in Streymnes and driving on further north.



On the other side of the sound we can see [Oyrarbakki](#). This is just before we come to the bridge,



Here we see [Streymin Bridge](#). It joins Streymoy and Eysturoy and was completed in 1963.



We see Oyrar Kirkja in the middle of the picture.



This is [Haldórvík](#).



Here are houses on both sides of the road.



Here we look back towards Haldórvík.



[Haldarsvíkar kirkja](#) is from 1856.

It is quite special because it is the only octagon in the Faroe Islands.

The altarpiece is of recent date, and represents the Last Meal, with the modification that the apostles' faces have been replaced by living, well-known Faroese.



Here they are not afraid of using colors.



This is the terrain above Haldórsvík.



Above the road is this memorial dedicated to sailors who have lost their lives at sea.



One of the stones around the memorial. On the other stones were the names of those who had lost their lives.



Looking across the sound to Eiði.



[Tjørnuvík](#) lies at the bottom of a small fjord. It is the northernmost village on Streymoy. There are 53 inhabitants.



On the way down to Tjørnuvík we have the best view of the sea stacks [Risín and Kellingin](#) that is situated outside of Eiðiskollur.

The names mean the giant and the witch, and the legend tells that the giants in Iceland were envious of the Faroe Islands and wanted the islands for themselves. So one of the giants took a witch with him one night and went down to the Faroe Islands. He waited at the cliffs while the witch climbed up and threw a rope around the Faroe Islands to take them home to Iceland. But the islands were strong and would not let go, and the giant and the witch forgot about the time, so when the sun rose they turned to stone, and have since stood where they stand now – staring towards Iceland.



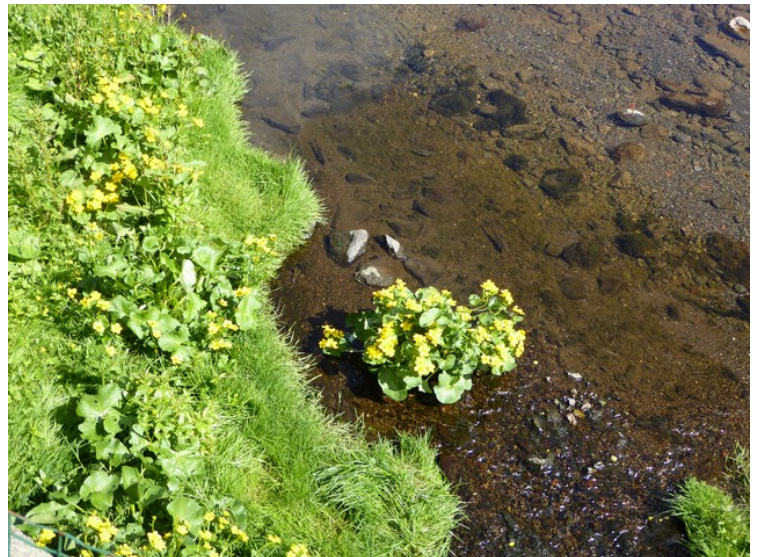
Here we see the cliff from Tjørnuvik.



Here we have zoomed a bit.



There is a small stream here.



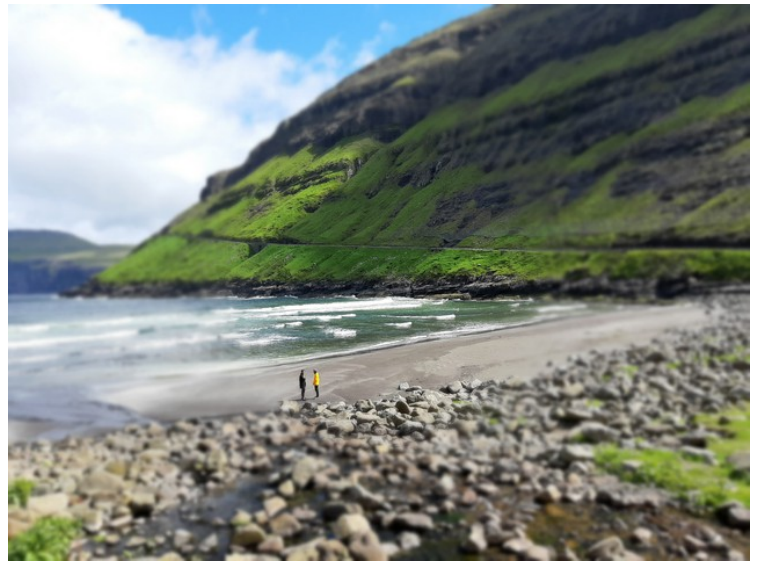
In the stream is growing the Faroe Island's national flower, [marsh-marigold](#).



Some of the houses.



A picture on a tourist info board.



The beach in Tjørnuvik.



On our way south towards the Strymin bridge we came past an area where somebody have amused themselves by making many small piles of stone.



After crossing the Strymin Bridge, we drove north again. Now we were at Eysturoy. Here we look north along Sundini. Tjørnuvik on the left and Eiði on the right.

Here we see [Eiði](#). Eiði was probably founded in the late 1300s, but may be older. The church dates from 1881. Since 1986 the site has had the Faroe Islands' most important hydro power plant. It fetches water from the lake Eiðisvatn.



A flower picture.



Eiði church is from 1881.



Over the mountain to Gjógv.



Up on the mountain we took many pictures of flowers.

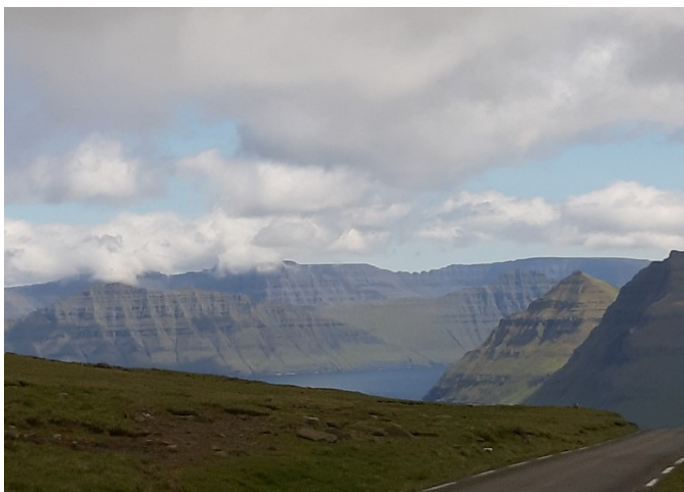




Sheep grazing.



The highest top, [Slættaratindur](#), is 880 m.



Cows on pasture.





Looking down towards [Funningsfjørður](#).



Then some mountain pictures while driving down to Gjógv.



All the mountains are green to the top.



Looking down to Gjógv.  
Funningsfjørður outside.



[Gjógv](#) have in the recent years become a tourist destination, because of both the surroundings and the charm of the countryside itself.

On January 1, 2016, Gjógv had 30 inhabitants.

Below are some pictures from Gjógv.



A small natural harbor for small boats.



Rails to pull the boats up.

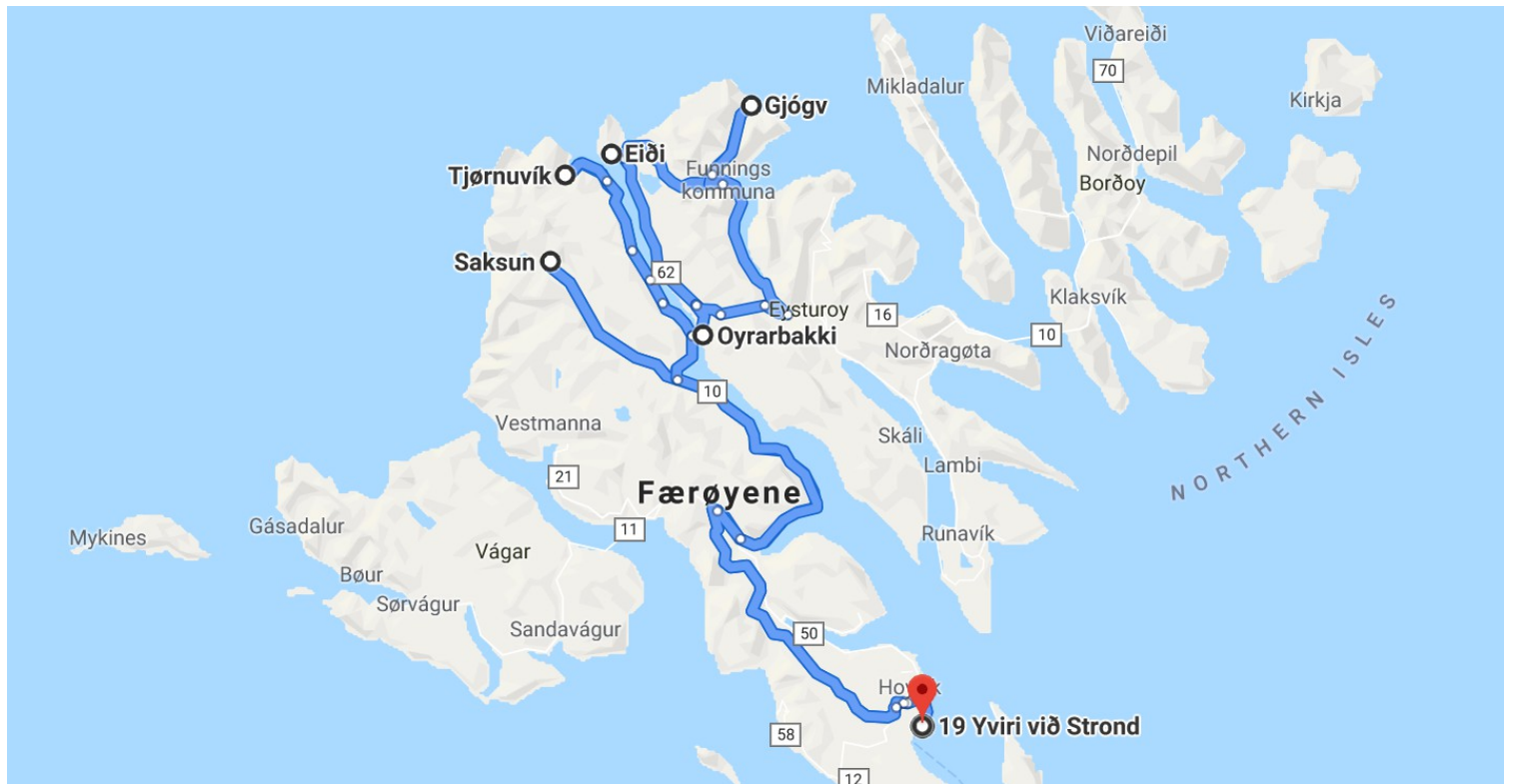


Then we must across the mountains again,





This is Funningur, where we get down to the fjord again.



After this we drove back to the hotel. The driving route that day looked something like this.