

## FAROE ISLANDS 1. - 5. JULY 2019

We arrived in the Faroe Islands on July 1st, and then we drove around on [Vágar](#) and west on [Streymoy](#). The next day we drove around in [Tórshavn](#) and south on Streymoy. On July 3rd we drove north on Streymoy and north on Eysturoy. On July 5 we are heading north again. There was rain and fog that day and the clouds were low. We drove the old main road, [Oyggjarvegur](#), north this day, but it was a bit disadvantageous for it goes a bit high and we came up in dense fog until we came down again to Kollfjardardalur inmost of Kollafjørður.



When we got to Oyrarbakki we filled up with gasoline.



The gas station is right on the [Streymín bridge](#) which links Streymoy with Eysturoy.



Here we see a bit of [Oyrarbakki](#). From Oyrarbakki we have to go up the hill and through a tunnel, the [Norðskálatunnilin](#), to get to the east side of Eysturoy.



In [Gøtugjógv](#) we took a picture of the church.



Here we are at [Kambsdalur](#). We see the sound between Eysturoy and [Kalsoy](#).



A picture of Kambsdalur with [Fuglafjørður](#) in the background.

The fjord is also called [Fuglafjørður](#).



Driving through [Leirvík](#).



A picture of Leirvík church.



Outside of Leirvík.



[Norðoyatunnilin](#) was opened in 2006. It links Leirvík on Eysturoy with Klaksvík on [Borðoy](#). It is 6300 m long. In the middle of the tunnel there is so-called light art.



The art is made by [Tróndur Patursson](#), who is considered one of the greatest artists in the Faroe Islands.



A fishing hook is located at the roundabout at the entrance to Klaksvík. It was unveiled in 2010. There is no doubt about what they do here.



On the way into the town.



A monument in the memory park.

[Klaksvík](#) is the second largest city after Torshavn with almost 5,000 inhabitants. Klaksvík became the second largest city in the Faroe Islands around 1940. Klaksvík is considered the Faroe Islands' most important fishing port and the center of the [Norðoyar](#) region. Klaksvík has history dating back to the Viking Age. The Faroe Islands were settled by Norwegians from the 8th century. Since 1913, Klaksvík has been dominated by the shipping and trade company J.F. Kjølbro.



From the harbor in Klaksvík. View south.



View north.



Here is a boat that I want to take a picture of.



A stately boat.



From the harbor in Klaksvík there is a ferry connection to [Syðradalur](#) on [Kalsoy](#). A crossing that takes approx. 20 min.



The boat belonging to [Norðoya Bjarðingarfelag](#).  
The coast guard.



[Christianskirkjan](#) was completed in 1963. The altarpiece is from [Viborg Cathedral](#) in Denmark, and was created by [Joakim Skovgaard](#) in 1901. The baptismal font of granite was found in a church ruin in the north of Zealand, and is dated to be a 4,000 year old pagan sacrificial bowl. Given to the church by the National Museum in Copenhagen.



This statue is called Fipan Fagra and is made by [Hans Pauli Olsen](#)



This is a statue of [Joen Frederik Kjølbro](#). He established the shipping and trading business J.F. Kjølbro, which the town of Klaksvík grew up around, is regarded as the foremost businessman of the Faroe Islands in the 20th century.



Here we drove on to [Kunoy](#). We have just driven over the causeway from Borðoy that was made in 1986. Here we look north towards [Haraldssund](#). A tunnel was opened in 1988 to the west side of the island. We did not drive through the tunnel.



Some of the vegetation here.



Driving back to Borðoy on the causeway.



To get to the east side of Borðoy, we have to drive through two tunnels. Here is the entrance on the way east. These are narrow tunnels with room for a car in width, but there are many meeting places. Neither is there light in the tunnels.



Here we are about to drive over to the next island, [Viðoy](#). The road between the islands also here goes on a causeway. The place here is called [Hvannasund](#) and is one of two villages on Viðoy. From here, the ferry goes to [Svínoy](#) and [Fugloy](#).



We drove north and through this tunnel which is quite new and nice.



Coming to Viðareiði.



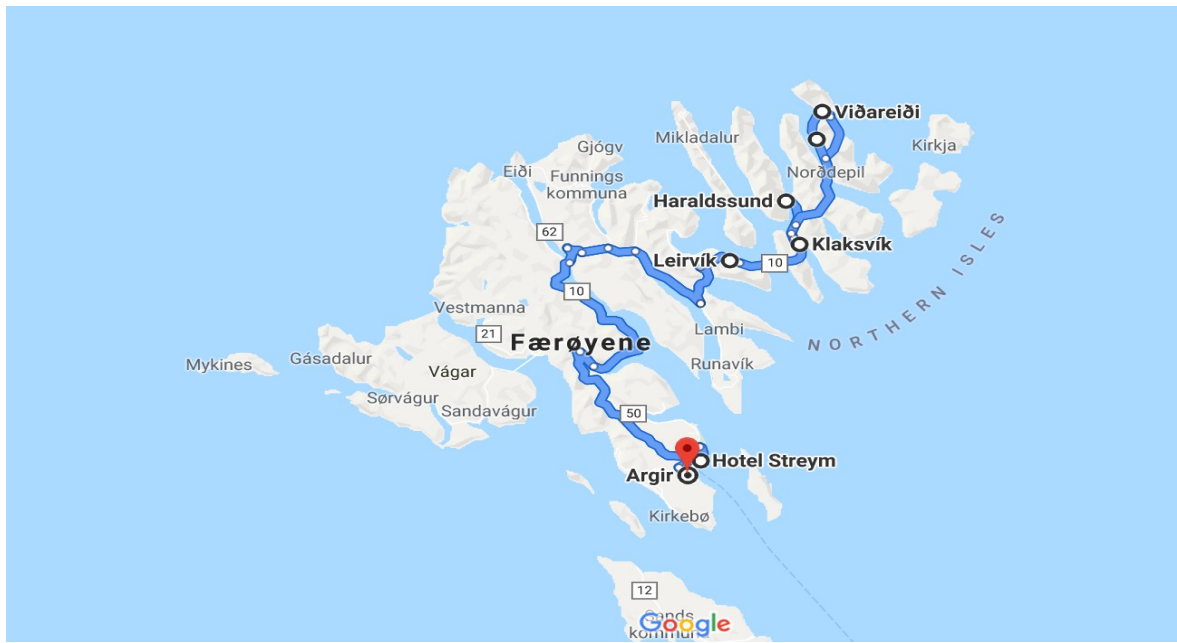
[Viðareiði](#) is the northernmost village in the Faroe Islands. The village is situated on an isthmus between mountains in the north and south.



[Viðareiðis kirkja](#) is located on the west side of the isthmus. It was built in 1891. The old church was taken by a storm in the 17th century.



This road goes south on the west side of Viðoy to Hvannasund. It's narrow and winding with meeting places, so we chose to drive back the same way we came. That one is new and wide.



This was the driving route this day.



We drove back to Torshavn and a little south to the village of [Argir](#). We stopped at [Eikin](#). It is a furniture factory located on the river Sandá. They moved in here in 1999.



Bridge across the river.



[Marsh-marigold](#) grow by the river. Marsh-marigold is the national flower of the Faroe Islands.



Here we see where the river flow out into the fjord.



On July 5 was the day of departure with check-out from the hotel, filling the gas tank on the car and returning it. Here we have checked in and are waiting for the plane to leave.



Decorations on the windows.



While we waited we had a beer and a white wine.



We also had a shrimp sandwich each.

The plane (SAS) was to depart at 17.35 and be at Kastrup at 17.40.

From there, the plane was to depart at 19.05 and be at Gardermoen at 20.15. The plane departed a little late from Kastrup.

We had planned to buy some food on the plane, but we thought it was so bad that we will not buy food on any SAS aircraft until they get a completely different menu.

The first thing we did when we had got our luggage was to buy a sausages in bread each.

Then we took the shuttle bus to Gardermoen Parkering to pick up the car and drive home.