



The store á Grótteigum

## SANDUR VILLAGE MUSEUM

The Sandur Village Museum was founded in 1988. In addition to the homestead in Norðaru Koytu it also owns the store á Grótteigum, Aksel's store. It was built in 1860, and was the first branch of Mortensen's store in Tvøroyri. Furthermore, the Museum owns Lotta's house, which is adjoined to the Norðaru Koytu house. Every year since 1998 the museum has published the periodical **Kvørnin** with culture-historical material from the entire district.



## SANDS BYGDARSAVN

í Koytu 8

Open:  
Jun. 1 – Sep. 1 from 14.00 to 16.00  
Monday to Saturday, Sunday closed.

Phone (+298) 220729  
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Open by appointment with  
Sandoy Tourist Information Center  
(+298) 222 078  
info@visitsandoy.fo  
www.visitsandoy.fo

Here we have unique places you should visit for instance:

Seltuvík with the story of the destiny of SS "Princippia".  
The story about the Gallow located at the cliff Nípan where the last person where hanged.

The church which is build on top of five previous ancient churches.

And other ancient antiquities.



Foroyaprent • Svanamerktur prentilutur 541 705



# NORÐARA KOYTA

## SANDUR LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The local history Society was set up in 1986 and it runs the Village Museum together with Sandur's local council. The Society has organized several events since it was founded including: marking the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of chant collector Jóannes í Króki with an international chant congress, exhibiting photos during Sandoy festivals, arranging a garment and a toy exhibition, celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of theatre on Sandur and marking the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the youth association Virkið in 2003 with an exhibition.



## THE VILLAGE

Sandur the village „home on the beach“ was, as the name signals, probably where people first settled on Sandoy. Archaeological excavations by the graveyard á Sondum and Junkarinsfløttur prove that people lived there in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Á Sondum it is proved that people have lived there as early as the 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> and again in 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest documented settlement in the Faroes!

By the graveyard there are remains of what archaeologists believe to be a longhouse and the content of graves found there indicates that those buried there were of high social standing. Moreover, this is the only place in the Faroes where a coin treasure has been found.

Today Sandur is a bustling modern village where fisheries and agriculture are the mainstays.

People have settled in two main areas here, east and west of Sandsvatn, the lake. East of the lake are Traðir and the á Sondum settlement, whereas the village itself lies west of the lake.

## THE SETTLEMENT

The word **koyta** means „hollow“ and looking down onto the settlement it is clear why it has been given this name. Í Koytu is an ancient settlement and there were probably more houses in the old days. Cadastres tell us that people lived there in 1584.

## THE HOMESTEAD

Hanus Jóannesarson, later known as Hanus í Koytu, built the homestead in Norðaru Koytu, which now belongs to the Sandur Village Museum.

He settled there in 1812, moved to Traðir in 1832 and took a farm on copyhold tenure. In 1841 he passed the tenure on to his son and moved back to í Koytu. From then on people lived in Norðaru Koytu until 1938.

In 1988 the Sandur Village Museum bought the house and began restoring it, so those interested may see what an ordinary home looked like in those days and how people used to live.

This is a wooden house with a turfed roof and, in addition to the attic and hay barn, it has six rooms: an entrance hall, a kitchen with pantry, a living room and two bedrooms.

Artefacts such as shoemaking instruments, planes and other tools are exhibited in the house.