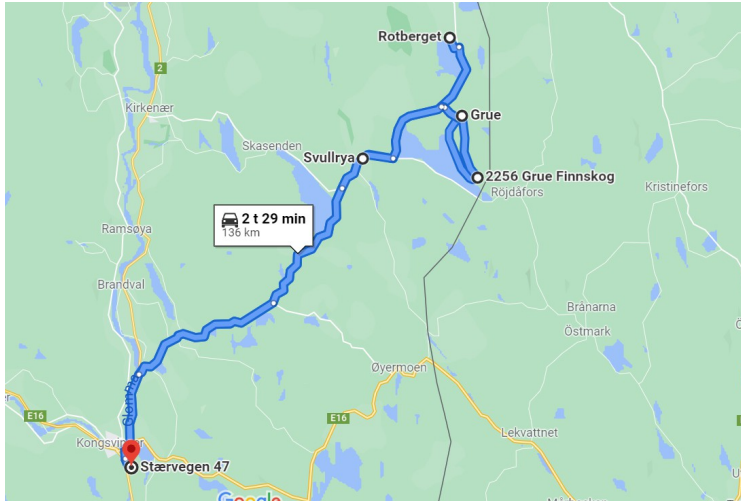


## FINNSKOGEN NORD FOR RØGDEN \_ 1. SEPTEMBER

Vi kjørte denne runden på grunn av at vi leste at det hadde vært en busstur under [Finnskogdagene](#) som kjørte denne ruta fra Svullrya.

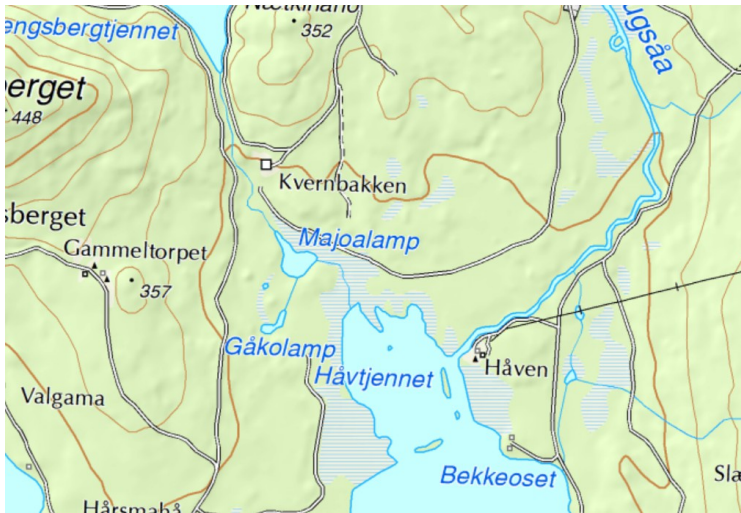


We drove here.



The area by [Røgden](#).

The name [Finnskogen](#) originated from the Finns who came to the area from the end of the 16th century, with a peak from the 1620s to the 1640s. The Finns who came to [Hedmark](#) came especially from the inner part of [Finland](#), ie [Savolax](#) and the surrounding area. Many from this area emigrated to [Värmland](#) in [Sweden](#), and the settlement in Norway was an extension of this. A Finnish colony arose in Finnskogen quite quickly. They differed from the Norwegian inhabitants, not only in language and way of life, but also in that they practiced [slash-burn](#) farming. By burning forest and sowing in the still hot ashes, they got very good crops, especially rye. This was continued until the 1850s.



We made the first stop at Håven, which is located at the northern end of Røgden. What is a little special about this place is that Finnskogen's apostle, [Carl Axel Gottlund](#), thought that Grue Finnskog church should be located here. This was not approved.

When he was at Håven in 1821, he carved an inscription on a stone here. The stone is later called [the Gottlund stone](#).

However, Gottlund pointed out several church plots on Finnskogen, both on the Norwegian and Swedish side.



This is the Gottlund stone.



The inscription.



There are many rocks in the area, both larger and smaller.



Mushroom.



I'm standing looking across Røgden.



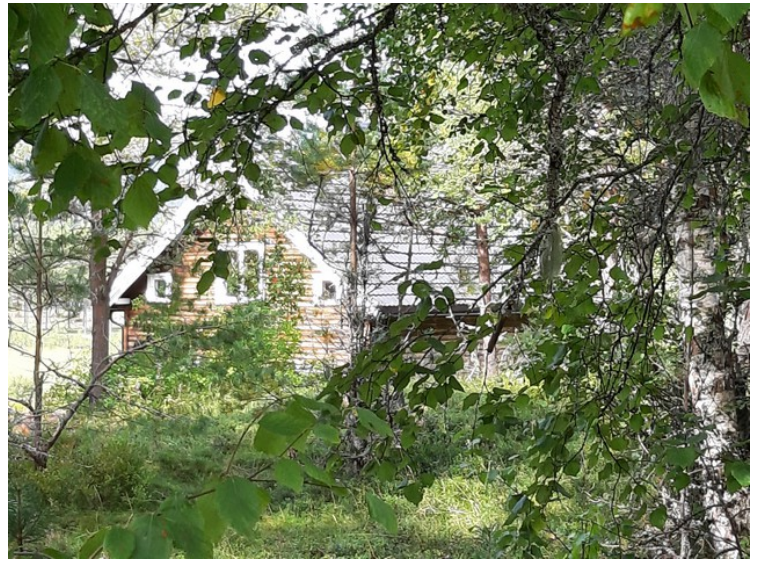
This is what it looks like.  
It is Løvhaugsåa that flows into Røgden here.



This is the largest house on Håven. It appears to be used  
as a holiday home.



Barn.



From here we look down on another house.



Here we have driven down to this house.



We startled when we suddenly noticed this figure lined up below a rock by the house.



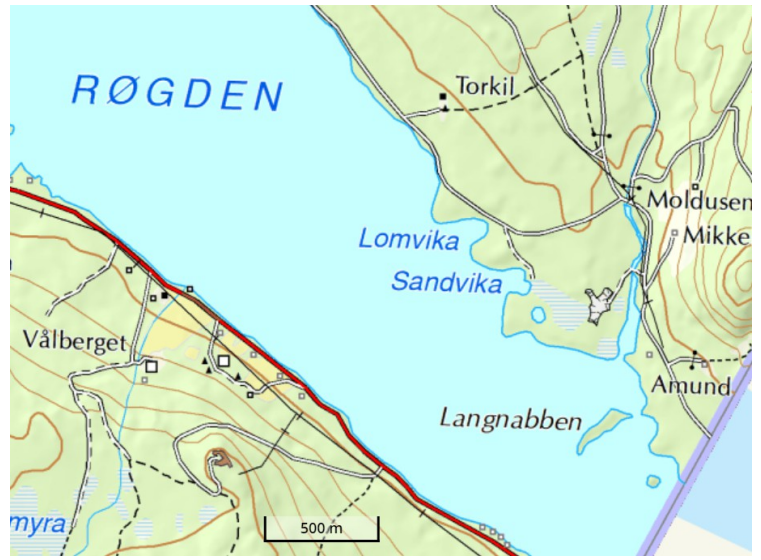
Here we have driven further along the northeast side of Røgden. We have come to [Torkil](#). The smokehouse was built in 1861 by Paul Thomasen. Repaired in 1898 by Paul Thomasen. Repaired again in 1908. The place has a great view of the lake Røgden.



This is a newer house on Torkil.



An barn on Torkil.



Torkil is located here.



Then we drove north and came to Skåkberget.  
We see Røgden in the background.



Skåkberget.



Another hous above the road.



Skåkberget is located here.  
According to the map, there are four different uses here.



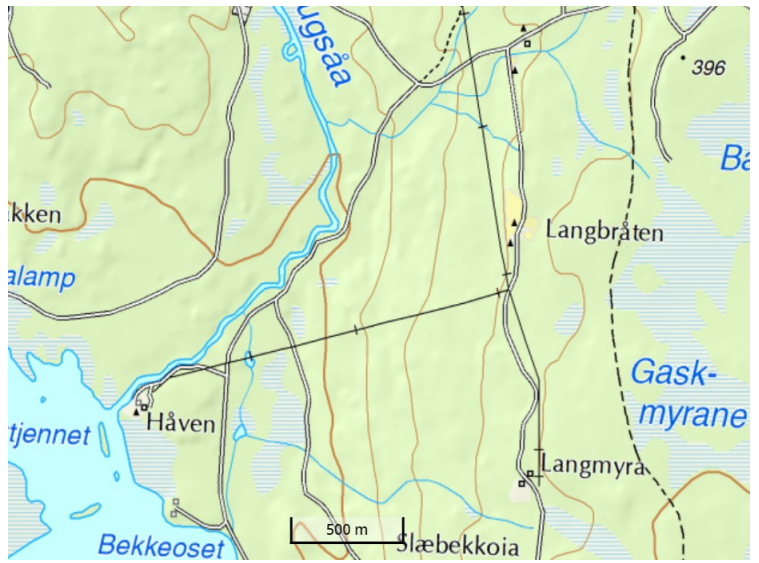
Further north we come to Langbråten.



A barn on Langbråten.



A barn on Langbråten.



Langbråten is located here.



Further north we come to a crossroads. The sign points to Balagombo, which is a 454 high mountain near the border with Sweden. We are not going in that direction.



We're going to Løvhaugen. There are many houses on Løvhaugen.



This is the first large house we come to.



Here we have come closer. According to the map, the farm is called Bakkola.



This house is located across the road.



A cellar in the earth for storing food.



A sign indicating the direction and distance of hiking trails.

[Purala](#) is a large Finn farm located in Sweden.  
[Røjden](#) a small hamlet which is also located in Sweden. Røjden is best known for the [cross](#) where nothing will grow.

Moldusen is a croft and a mountain peak right on the border with Sweden.



There were also posters with information about [Finnskogleden](#).  
Maps and general information are displayed.



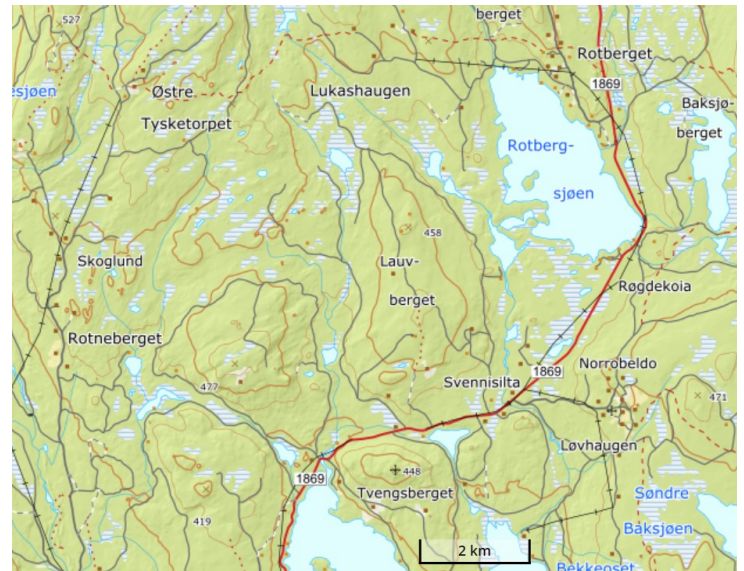
This page tells about predators that you can meet along Finnskogleden. Wolves, bears, wolverines, lynxes and golden eagles have been mentioned.



This page tells about culture and nature in Finnskogen. Key words are Finnskogen during World War II, [Norwegian Forest Finn Museum](#), [Åsta Holth](#), [Nitaho-Jussi](#), Røgden, Purala, Abbortjärnsberg, Løvhaugen.



Then we drove on.



The next destination was Rotberget.



Here we come to Rotberget Bedehus.



Then we came to a sign that showed where a refugee route went to Sweden during the war.

The refugee route from World War II is called '[Spiker'n](#)'. The refugees often came by train from Grefsen in Oslo to Namnå, where they met the pilot who followed them on foot the 40 km from here to Sweden in the dark forest at night. The route was never discovered by the Germans and was used until the end of the war.



The refugees came from here.



The refugees continued here.



Operational building and residential house on Rotberget.



More barns on Rotberget.