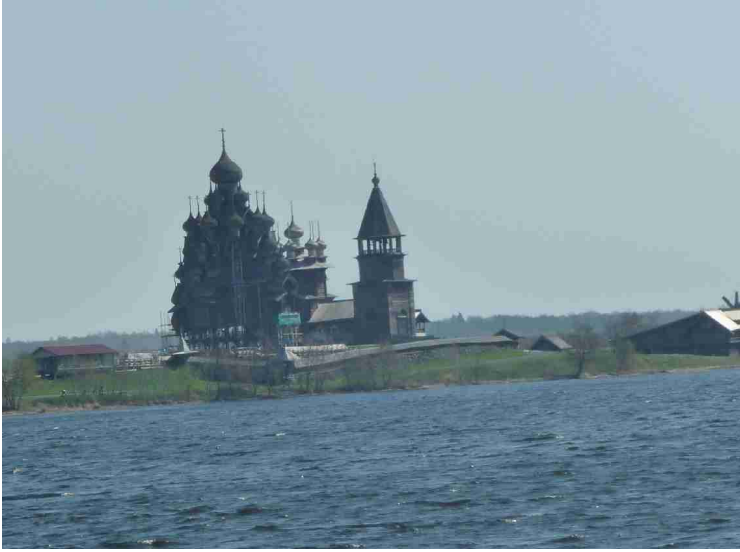


KIZHI THE 17TH MAY 2012

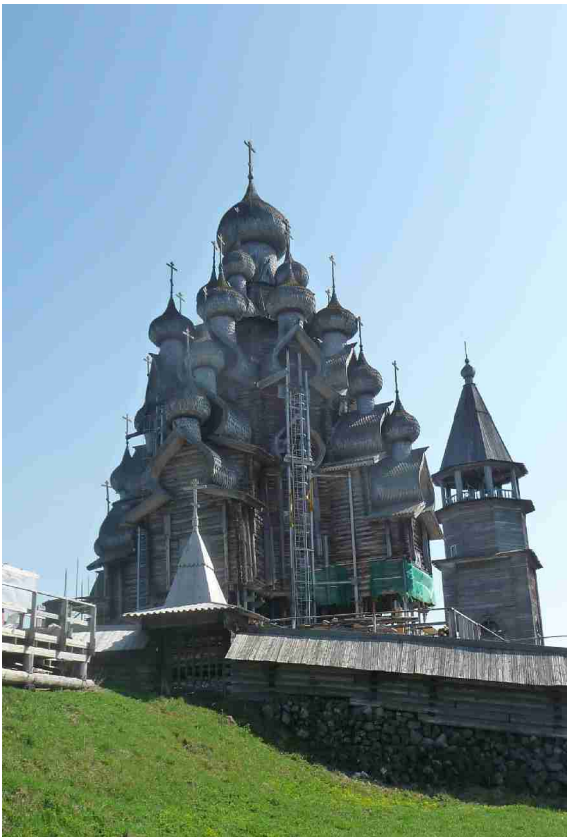
After having been in Moscow, Uglich, Yaroslavl and Goritsy we went on to [Kizhi](#). Kizhi is a UNESCO World Heritage site and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Russia. To get there we had to drive up the rest of [Sheksna River](#) and the small [Beloje lake](#), which is almost perfectly round with a diameter of approx. 46 km. Further down 6 locks on the rivers [Kovtza](#) and [Vytegra](#). Here it goes 80 m down. This is part of the [Volga-Baltic Canal](#). Then we went across [Onega Lake](#) to Kizhi, where it was mainly the open-air museum with the big churches that was the main attraction. Onega Lake is the second largest lake after [Lake Ladoga](#).



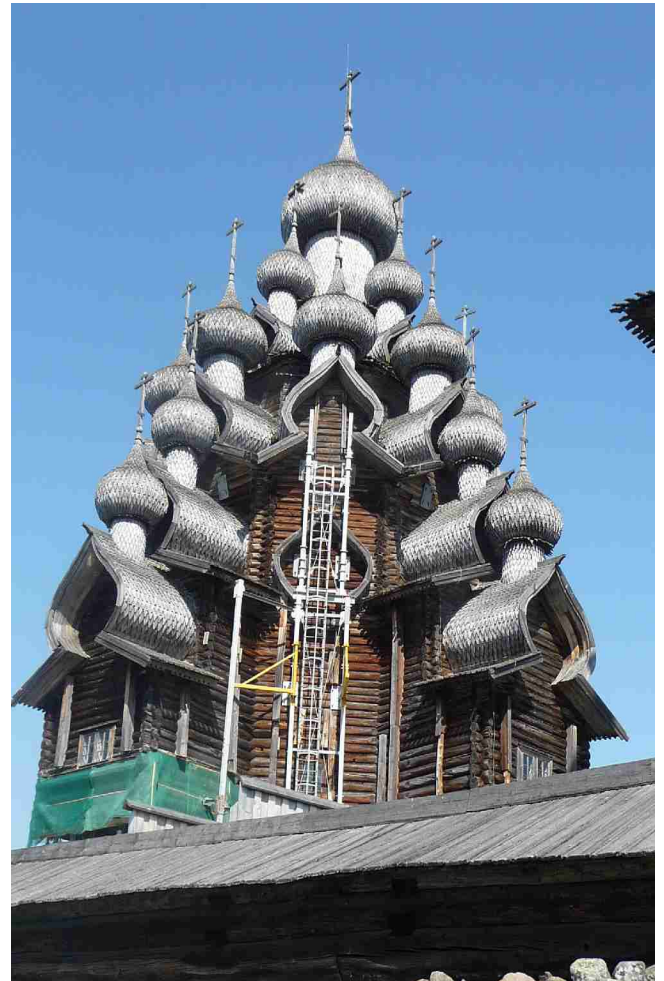
When we are approaching Kizhi we can see the two largest churches.



Now we are ashore and are walking towards the churches.



This is the largest church, The Church of the Transfiguration, with its 22 onion shaped domes. The domes are covered with tree slates (aspen) and the church's total height is 37m. The church is first mentioned in 1496. The onion shape of the domes is symbolizing the heaven in the Russian-Orthodox tradition. The church of today was inaugurated in 1714 under Peter the Great.



Here we see the church from the other side. There is done maintenance work on the churches, so it is some scaffolding here.



The guide is gathering the group and is telling about the museum.



The Church of the Intercession with nine domes was reconstructed to its current form in 1764.



This is a large farm building further away.



Inside the Church of the Intercession.



A couple of icons from inside the church.



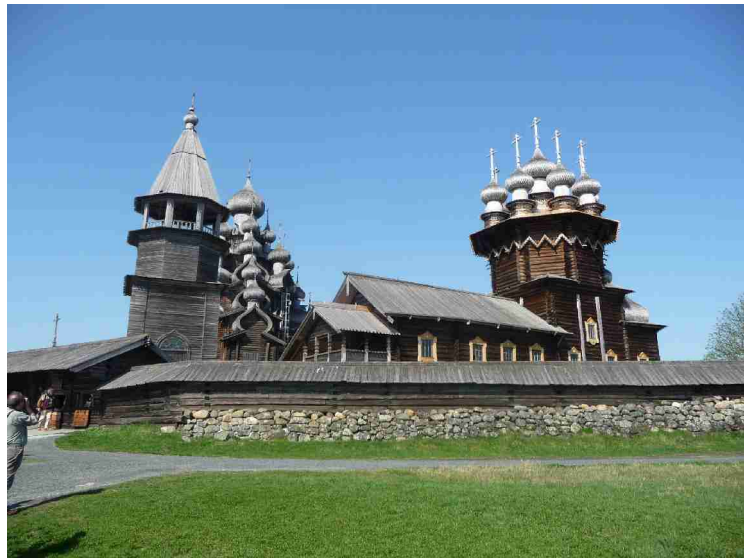
Outside the church lies this cat.



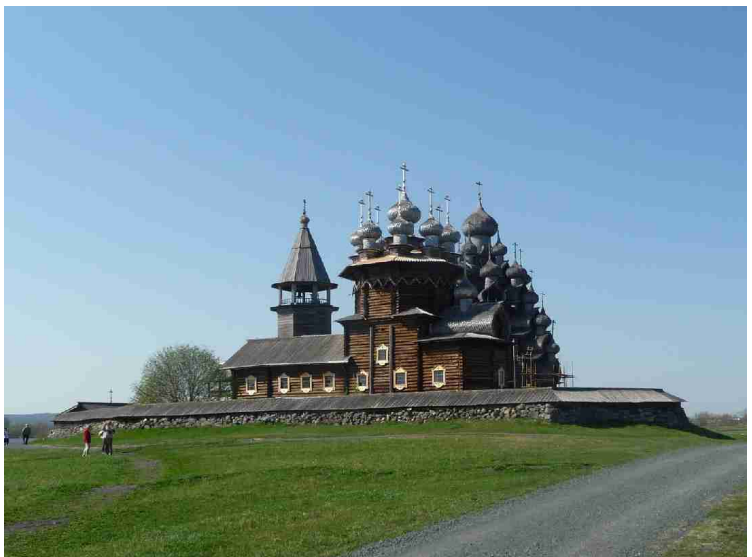
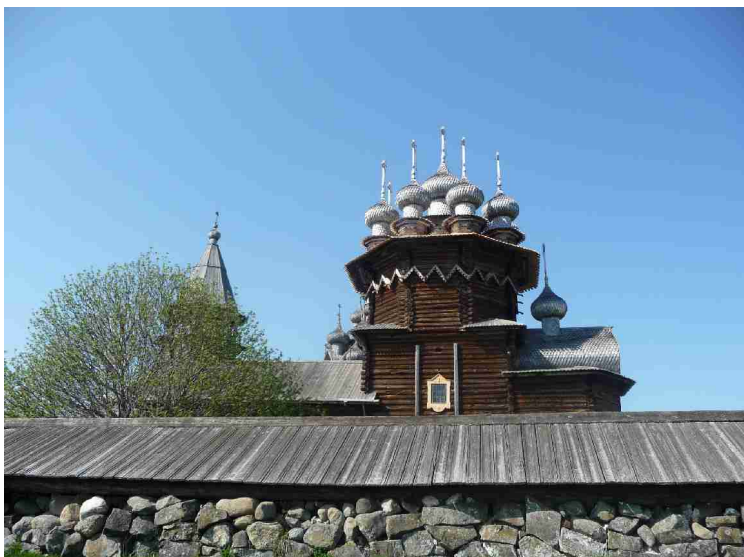
The graveyard behind the church.



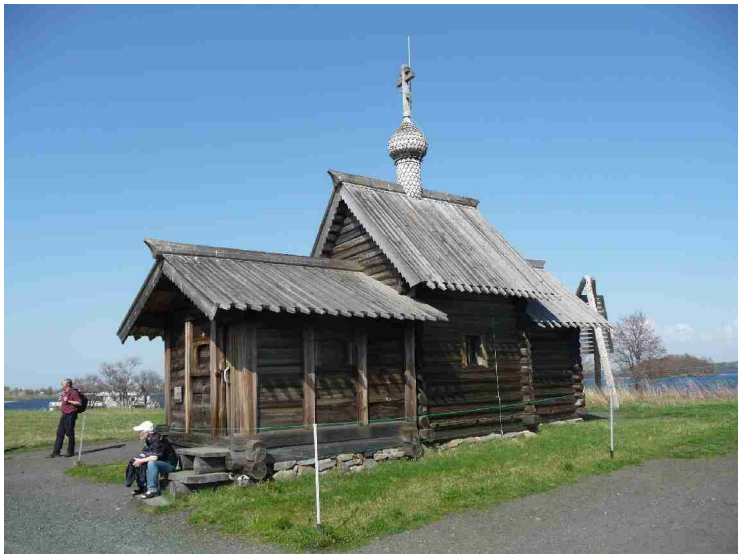
The church's high staple was built in 1874. It replaced then an old staple, which probably have been standing at this spot.



Both churches were rebuilt a number of times during the centuries, and these buildings are from the 1700s. The churches alternated on having services. The Church of the Transfiguration was used in the warm season, while The Church of the Intercession, which was heated, was used in the winter months.



The most special about these building is that they are mounted without using a single nail or metal beam.



According to the legend this church have been built by Lazarus av Murom, the founder of a convent in Murom on the mainland. It was restored in 1973.



Racks for drying fishing nets.



Wind powered grain mill. It stands on a rotatable base, so it is possible to adjust it to the actual wind direction.



Another church, which was under restoration. We did hear the bells being played in the tower.



There were a lot of gulls nesting along the fields.



Here we came to close. The gull withdrew while we passed by.



Walking back to the churches.



Before we came back to the churches we came past this large farm building, which we had seen from the churches.



A barn. It consists of two parts, one for storage of grain and the other for storage of clothes and other domestic stuff.



Outside the barn a guy is sitting working with wood carving.



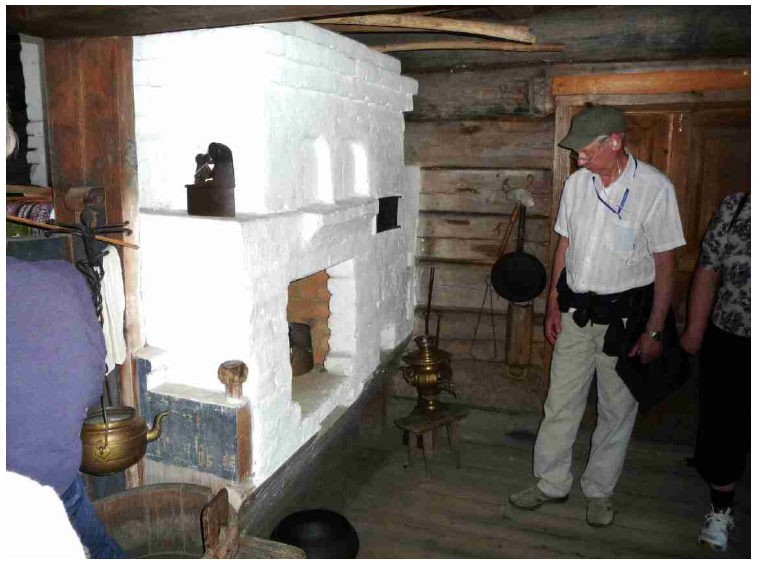
The sauna.



Many nicely carved details on this farm house.



Inside the living room. Here the weaving is demonstrated.



The stove is the hart of the house.



This is the corner where the master was sitting.



The entrance door is straight ahead. Visitors could advance to the beam seen in the foreground. Here he had to ask the master to get the permission to come in. Outerwear and weapon had to be left on the beam.



Our guide explains. The kitchen is to the left. When some of the food was finished, then it could be put up on a similar beam.



This is the cradle. It was hanging on a stick, which was put over the same beam as mentioned above.



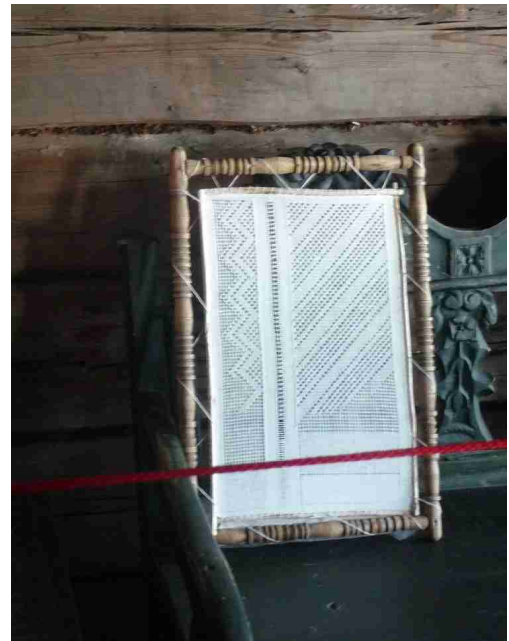
Working with sowing.



Mirror.



Not unlike Norwegian wall clocks.



Handicrafts as decoration.



The bed.



Samovars (water boilers)



Now we are out in the outhouse part. A boat, which is typical for Russian lakes.



Timber sledge?



Sledge for passenger transportation.



This looks like a children's sledge.



Various harnesses.



Our guide is explaining.



Tools for wool carding.



The exit. We can see the barn out there.



Fishnets are hunged for drying.



A small kitchen garden with a scarecrow.



Now we are back on the quay again. It was nice with a cold beer now, since the sun was nice and warm.



This [jackdaw](#) had a funny beak. The upper and the lower beak were crossed.



The police man was gentle and nice.



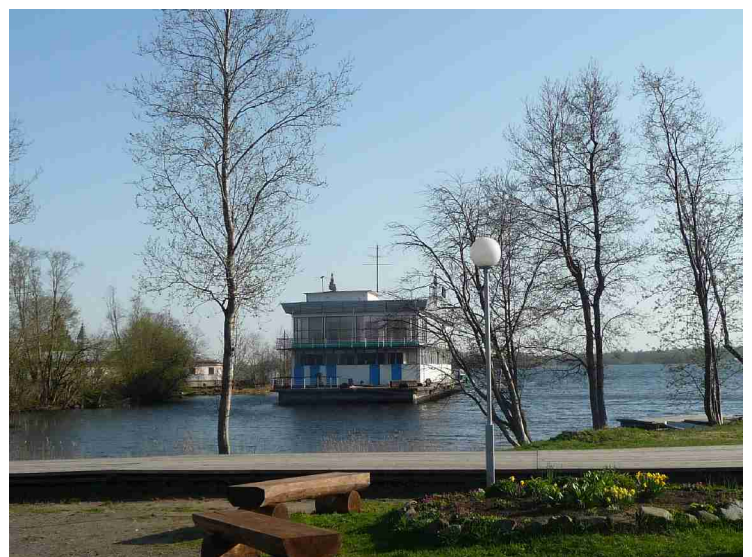
A shaggy dog.



We guess that it don't see much.



Solveig and Berit who also joined us at the table on the boat.



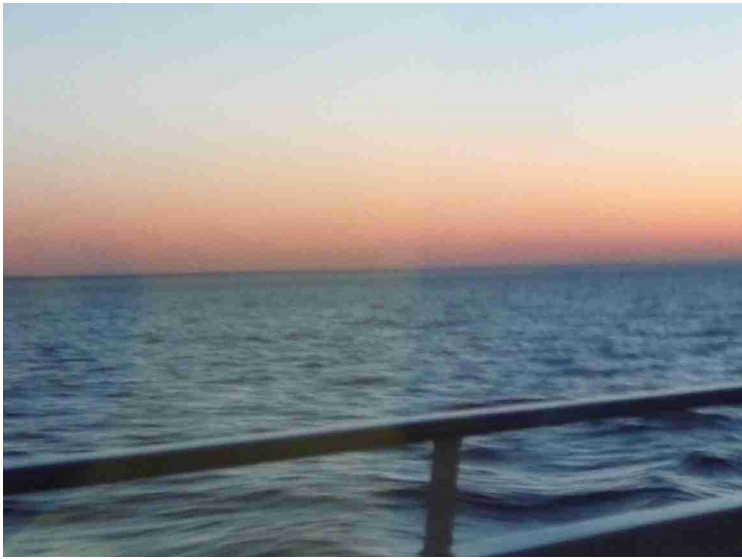
View from the harbor.



A house on the quay.



Then we go on board the boat again.



Mood on the lake Onega.