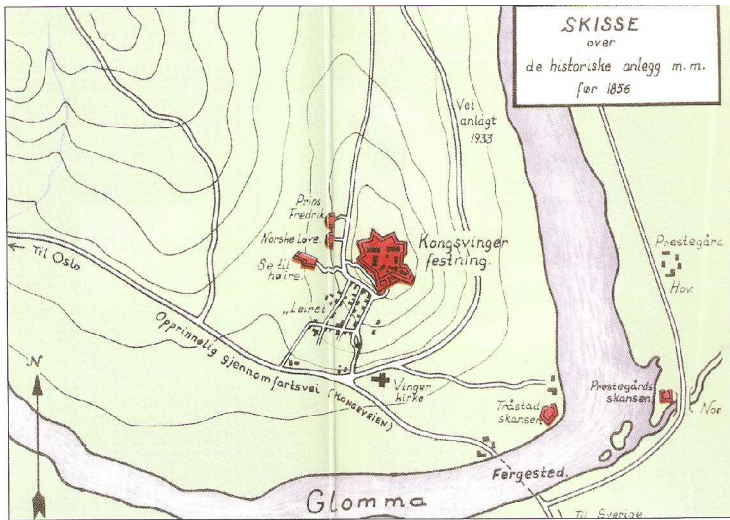


## KONGSVINGER – 29. SEPTEMBER 2013

Anne Berit started with genealogy, especially on the Gjevvert family. Gjevvert was a blacksmith family that came from Flanders in the 1600s. We have come in contact with a distant relative in the Gjevvert family. His name is Lars Wahlmark and he live in Bäckhammar south of Kristinehamn. He visited us on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of September. In that regard, we traveled to [Finnskogen](#) on Saturday. On Sunday the 29<sup>th</sup> we were at [Kongsvinger Fortress](#).



The castle was begun in 1673 under the name Vinger Sconce. It was called Kongsvinger fortress in 1683. It was mostly completed in 1689. There was built several forts around the castle in the early 1800s. This is how the map looked like in 1856.



Fine autumn colors on these trees by the car park below the castle.



This is the main entrance through the walls.



Here is a side tunnel.





Engraving on one of the walls [Harald den 5.](#)  
20/6 - 1991.



The fortress bell is from 1796. Nowadays it is chiming with 3x3 strokes at 20.45 to mark that the fortress is closing for visitors.



This is the view from the top of the walls. Here we look north along [Glomma](#).



View south along the Glomma with the Vinger Sea in the background.



I stand in the "hands up" position in front of one of the old cannons.



There are good views up here on the edge.



Here we look inward the fortress. The provisions magazine / bakery on the left. The powder tower to the right.



View over the city.



View down to the parking lot.



View southward to Rastaberget where we live.



View south-east towards Rastaberget (Rasta Mountain).



More canons.



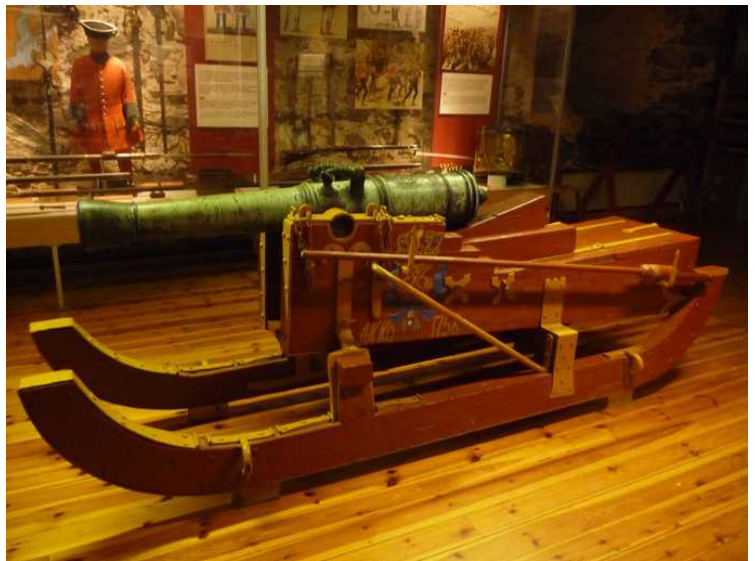
The symbol of [king Christian VI](#) on one of the canons.



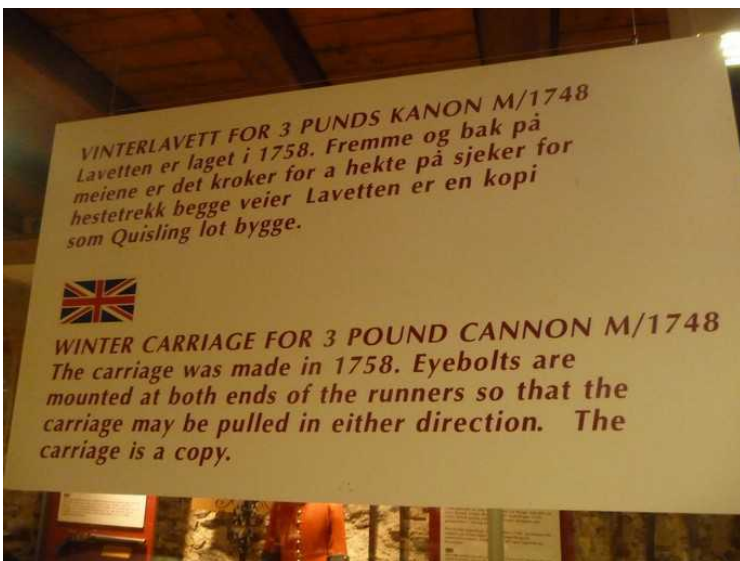
The sign outside the gunpowder chamber.



The entrance to the museum.



A canon with skids.



Description of the cannon.



Armed soldier




Several types of weapons and uniforms.

BERGKANON M/1839 FOR 6 PUNDS GRANAT

SKUDDVIDDE: RUNDKULE	CA 1100 M
GRANAT	" 950 M
KARDESK	" 300 M
VEKT:	" 727 KG

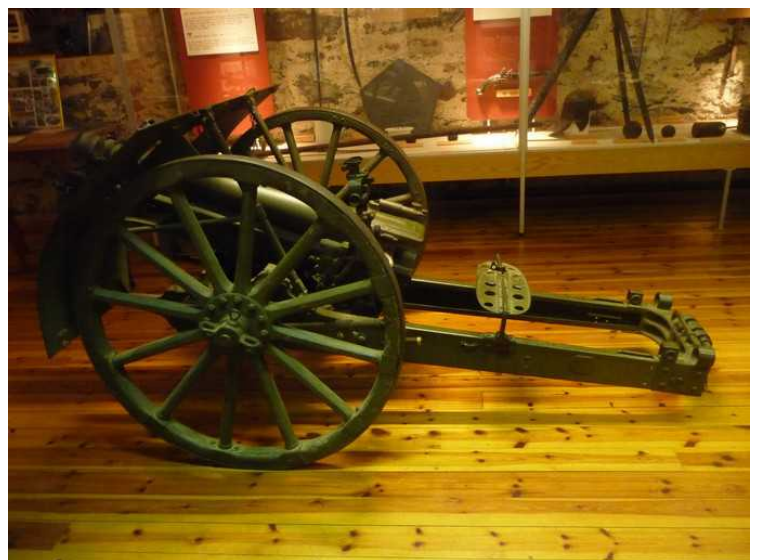
Til hver kanon trengtes 4 hester. 2 trakk kanonen og forstilling, 1 til reserve forstilling og 1 for kløv.

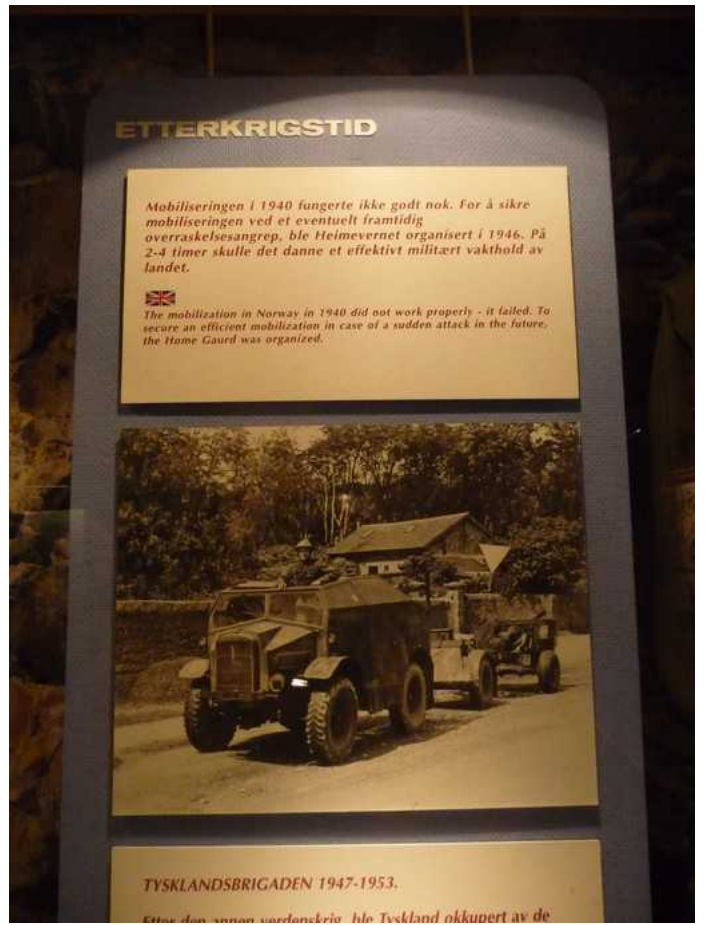
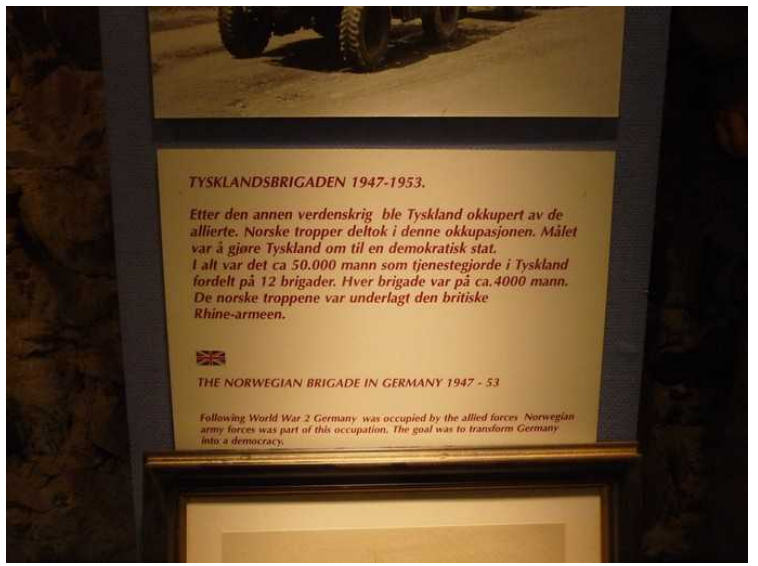
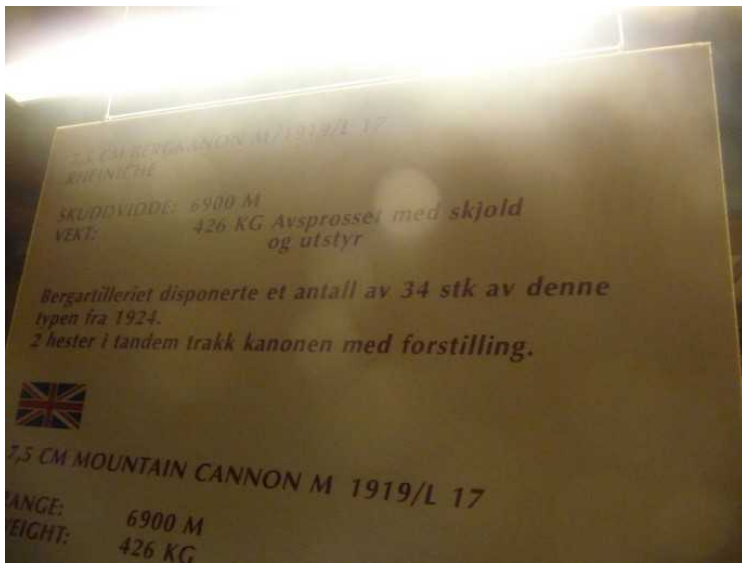
I 1848 ble det anskaffet 48 slike kanoner fordelt på 6 batterier.

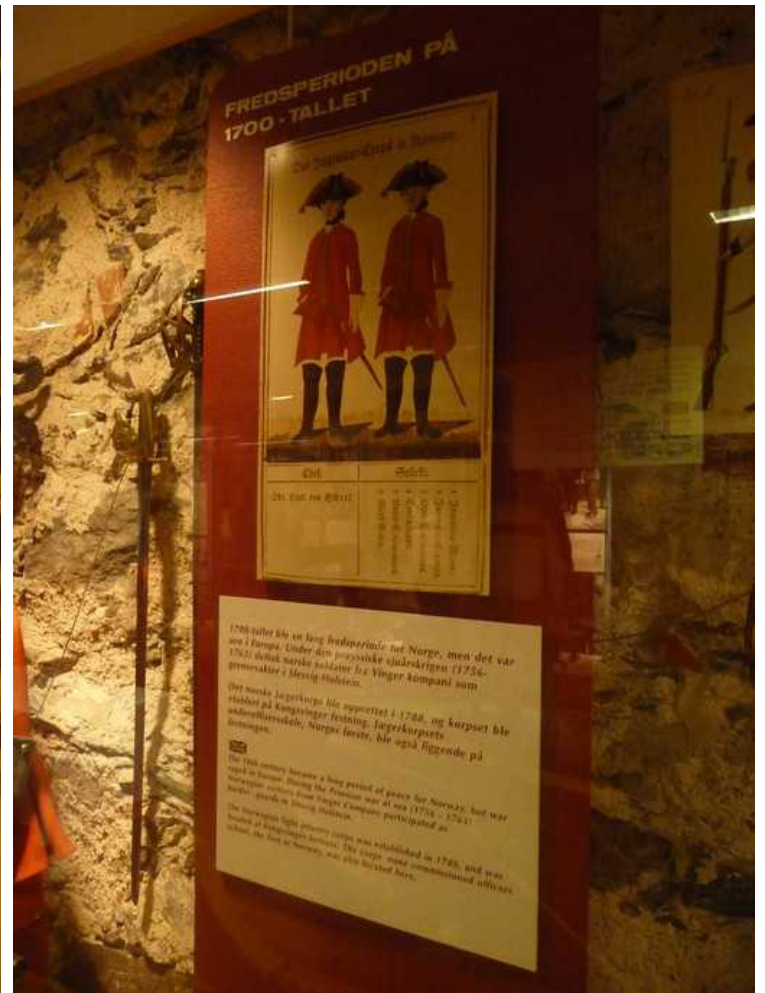


6 POUNDS MOUNTAIN CANNON M/ 839

RANGE: CANNONBALL	1100 M
GRENADES	950 M
CASE SHOT	300 M







Dresses made of parachute silk.



Det var ulovlig å male korn uten tillatelse. På Slåstad mølle i Sør-Odal malte Ole Larsen og svigersønnen Kristian Gjerstadberget likevel mer korn enn de hadde lov til, for at folk skulle få mel. Noen tystet, og tyskerne stengte mølla. Da konstruerte Kristian denne minimølla, og fortsatte å male. Møllesteiner var slipeskiver fra en fabrikk i Oslo. De byttet han til seg mot nykjernet smør fra Odalen.



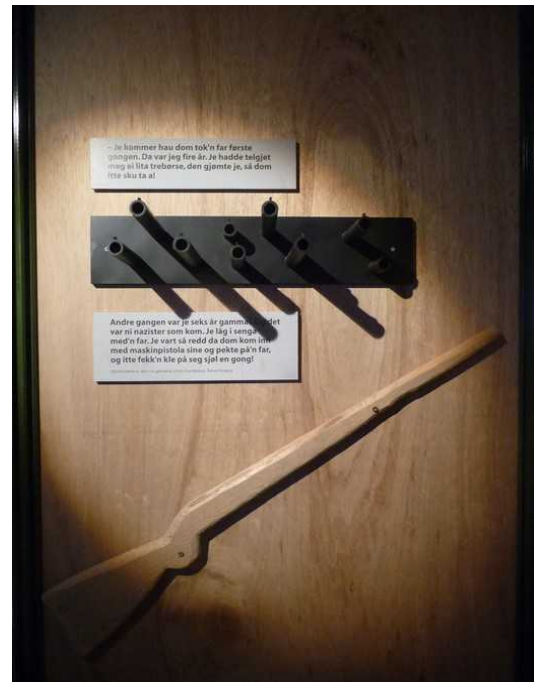
Mange husmodre var aktivt med i motstandsarbeidet, som hun som bodde ved et strategisk veikryss:

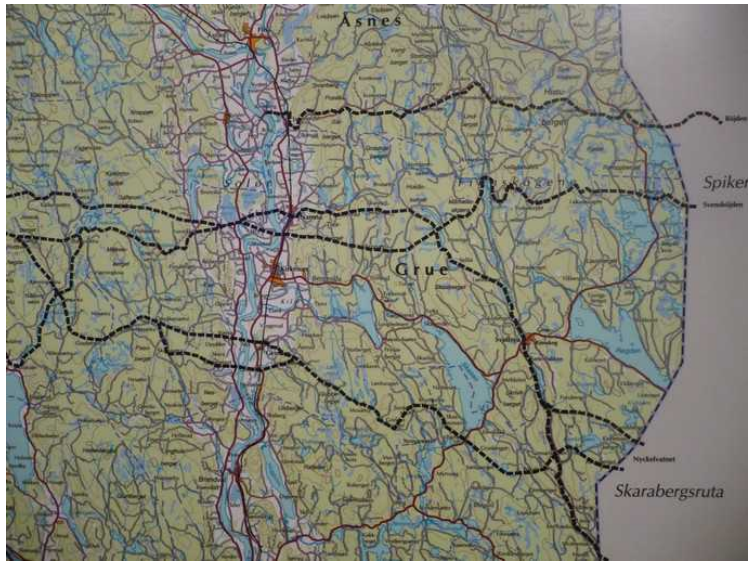
"Varslinga hennes var så enkel som at da ho hengte ut klesvask, så var det måten den var hengt opp på, som avgjorde om det var trygt. Hvis underbuksene hang med beina ned, så visste ho itte om noe, men hadde a hengt dom med buksebeina opp, så var det fare på ferde. Da kunne vi itte kjøre over. — Damer som ho var livsviktige."

*Brede Larsen, grenselos fra Nord-Odal*

When the trouser legs hung so, there was danger ahead.







Map of escape routes in the Grue district during WWII