

TRIP TO NORTHERN NORWAY JUNE/JULY 2012



Day 16 our itinerary looked like this: Roundtrip to Vardø.



Here we have passed [Varangerbotn](#) and are looking outwards of the [Varangerfjord](#), which is the most eastern of the big fjords in Norway. View in the direction of the village [Nesseby](#).



[Nesseby Church](#).



[Mortensnes](#) right after Nesseby.



A cape after having passed Vadsø.



Arriving to [Ekkerøy](#).



A couple of pictures from Ekkerøy.



This is a headland right after [Krampenes](#).

[Vardø](#) lies on [Vardøya](#). To get there we have to go through the [Vardø tunnel](#).



A layout drawing of [Vardøhus Fortress](#). The fortress is the worlds most northern and the most eastern in Norway. It was ordered built by king [Håkon V Magnusson](#) and was it was finished in about 1300. The walls were finished later, in 1738.



The fortress from a distance.



We are walking towards the entrance.



Outside the entrance is a statue of King [Haakon VII](#).



The queens gate was erected together with another gate, the kings gate, when king Haakon and [Queen Maud](#) was on their coronation journey in 1907. The original gates are destroyed, so today it is copies, which are standing there.



The main gate with the gate building. The gate building was used as a prison in old days.



The commande building from 1737 is one ofn the oldest houses in Vardø.



The powder house from 1735 has massive concrete walls, and was built to store gunpowder.



The magazine from 1738, was a provisions and material storage. The watch tower was moved from the commander building in connection with the [Crimean war](#), and it has later been used as a fire watchtower for the city.



The slavery was built in 1745 as a prison for lifetime prisoners. It was reconstructed in 1864 to barracks, kitchen and dining room for the soldiers.



A plaque for the commander, Roald Rye Rynning, who let the flag fly during the German occupation until the 2nd of November 1940.



Cannons on the rampart.



The inside of the rampart and the gate.



Some of the center in [Vardø](#). There is a population of only about 2000 people in Vardø, which is the most eastern city in Norway. It lies as far east as Cairo.



The town hall in Vardø.



[Vardø church](#).



Some of the harbor.



There were a lot of seagulls on this building in the harbor.



There is put up shelves on the walls such that the seagulls can build their nests there.



On our way westwards again and is soon arriving to [Skallelv](#).



Below follows some pictures from Skallelv.





We have now crossed the bridge, which crosses Skallelva, and we are looking back.

When we arrived in Vadsø, we entered the [Tuomainen farm](#), belonging to [Varanger museum](#).



The farmyard.

The Tuomainen farm was at first called Vinikka farm after Petter Vinikka, who built the house in 1851. He had emigrated from Torne valley in Sweden. It was very heavy immigration from Finland and Torne Valley in Sweden in the 1800s, and those who came from there were called Finns in Norway. The farm was purchased by Karolina and Karl Tuomainen in 1918, and they practiced fishing and farming. The last to live on the farm were Ida and Alf Tuomainen, who donated the farm to the municipality.

Today it is part of Vadsø museum, and it tells about life here in the late 1800's.



Cloud berry soap and blueberry soap.

Below are various pictures from inside the house.



Dried bundles of birch twigs.



Birch twigs are hung for drying.



Sauna twig production.

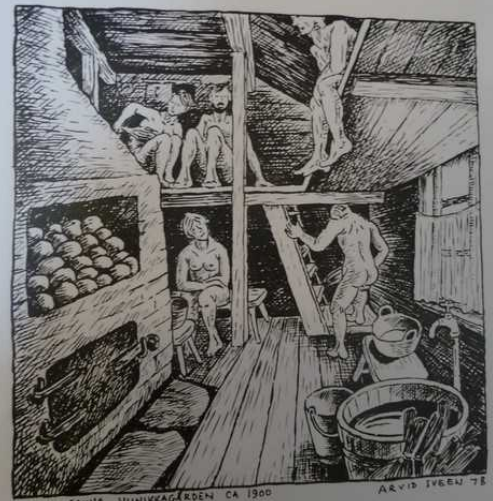


A picture of the Vinikka cottage, where the family stayed during the summer while cutting peat.

Egne badeverter

De som badet bestemte ikke selv når det skulle kastes på damp. En badevert var alltid til stede og passet på at alt gikk som det skulle. Også når det var tid for en ny runde. De fyrte i badstua, kastet på damp og tok imot betaling. Etter en lang arbeidsuke var det viktig å få skrubbet ryggen når man badet. Vertene hjalp til med det også.

Tuomainengården hadde egne badeverter som bodde på gården. Folketellingen fra 1900 viser at det bodde 14 personer fordelt på fem leiligheter rundt på gården. Ti av dem var født i Finland. To av dem hadde ansvaret for badstua. Anna Roaabsa er ført opp med badetjener som yrke. Petter Heiskala ble registrert som fisker og badevert. Ti år etter, i 1910 var det i følge en ny folketelling Kaisa Sofie Gorvanen som drev badstua på gården.



BADET-SAUNA VIINIKKAGÅRDEN CA 1900 ARVID IVEEN 78

Here is told about the bathing hosts in the sauna. They stood for heating and production of vapor.

From the sauna.



VIINIKKAGÅRDENS BAD CA. 1900 ARVID IVEEN 78

From the sauna.



From the living room.



The living room.



A real oven.



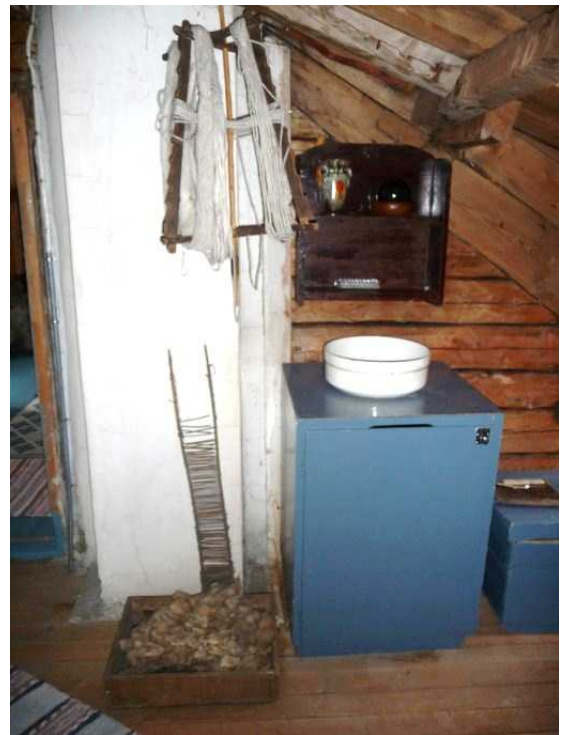
Spinning wheel.



Sewing machine.



A real sheepskin jacket.



There were many rooms in the house. For a while they were for hire, and then there were 12 units here.



Toys.

A fox trap.



The grindstone stands ready.



The baker furnace was also used by those who lived in the neighborhood. They came for baking bread every week or every 14 day. The payment was often firewood, fuel was precious in Vadsø.



Various rooms.

Various equipments.





Shoe repair workshop.



Before leaving, we took a picture of the sign on the outside.

[Vadsø](#) has had township privileges since 1833, and is the administration center in Finnmark. There is 5 059 inhabitants in the city. Because of the big immigration from Finland, it has been called the [kven](#) capital.



This monument is erected in memory of Finnish immigration. It stands in the center of [Vadsø](#).



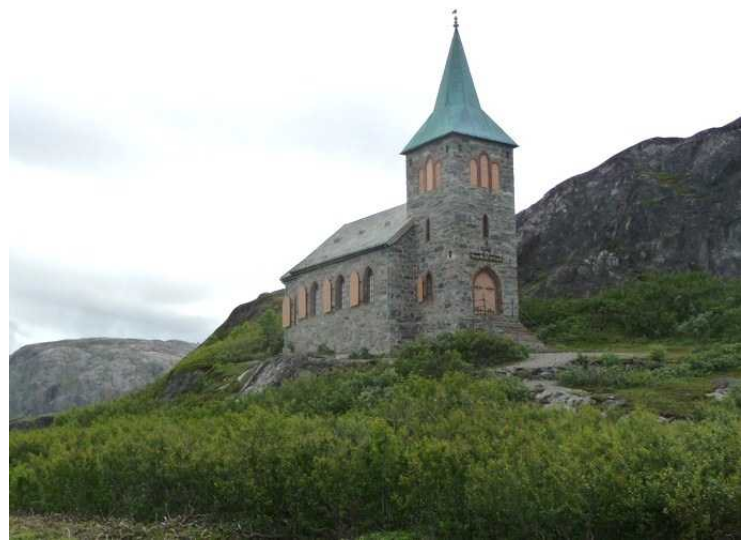
A monument in the center of the town: Sitting girl.



Day 17 we went for a round-trip Grense Jakobselv.



Here we have stopped on the mountain between Vintervollen in [Jarfjord](#) and the border to Russia. Here is found the oldest stone occurrence in Norway. It is 2900 million year old [gneis](#) ([Jarfjordgneis](#)).



After driving along [Jakobselva](#), which is the border to Russia, we arrive at [Oscar II's kapell](#), which lies in [Grense-Jakobselv](#). The chapel was built in 1869 to highlight the Norwegian sovereignty in the area.



A cemetery neat the chapel.



A plaque.



From the harbor in Grense-Jakobselv.



The pier has not been maintained lately.



A lot of granite.



Kobbholmen boat club exists, even if Grense-Jakobselv was depopulated early in the 1980s. The name originates from Kobbholmen in [Kobbholmfjorden](#), which is the most eastern of the Norwegian fjords.



A view of the [Varangerfjord](#) and [Barents Sea](#).



Many tourists had found their way to this location. The last stretch of the road was on a bumpy gravel road.



There are a few houses in Grense-Jakobselv, But they are only used as holiday homes.



A war monument (mothers of war) in Kirkenes from 1994.



This signpost is outside [Andersgrotta](#).

The headland between the Pasvik River and Langfjorden was formerly called Piselvnes. When there in 1862 was built a church on the headland, the name was changed to [Kirkenes](#) (Church headland).

The population of Kirkenes is only about 3,500 people. Kirkenes was not granted city status until 1998.

In Kirkenes city, the street names on the signs are written in both the Latin and a variant of the Cyrillic alphabet in Norwegian, Finnish and Russian. About 10 percent of the people in Kirkenes are Russian.



[Andersgrotta](#) is a bomb shelter in Kirkenes. The grotto was dug out during WWII and named after engineer Anders Elvebakk who lead the work. The grotto is one of the tourist attractions in Kirkenes.



In [Neiden](#) we are driving past [Sankt Georgs chapel](#). It is from 1565 and was built by [Tryphon](#). It is the oldest church house in Finnmark and the oldest orthodox house of worship in the country.



At last a couple of pictures from Skoltefossen in [Neidenelva](#) in [Neiden](#).