

MOSKVA – UGLICH 13TH AND 14TH MAY.

After having been in Moscow, we traveled further on to [Uglich](#) in the afternoon the 13th of May. In Moscow the boat was on the [Moskva river](#). To get to Uglich we had to go through the [Moscow canal](#) to the [Volga river](#). The canal has 5 locks and in Volga we have to go through 2 locks before coming to Uglich. We arrived in Uglich early in the morning the 14th of May.



Before we left the quay we took a picture of a plane on the other side of the river. It is certainly long time since it has been in the air.



Right beside it was a submarine.



Here we are leaving the quay.



There are many cruise ships here.

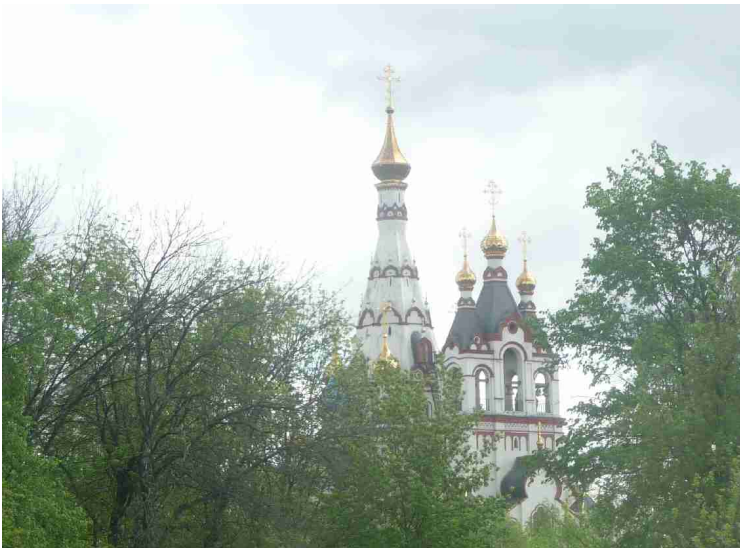




The Moskva river is quite wide here. The river comes from hill west of Moscow. It flows through Moscow and out in the [Oka river](#) southeast of Moscow. The river is 503 km long. In Moscow it lies 120m over sea level.



A lot of harbor cranes along the riverside.



There are some churches also along the river.



Settlements.



This church is not very big.



This is a bit bigger.



Flowers along the river banks.



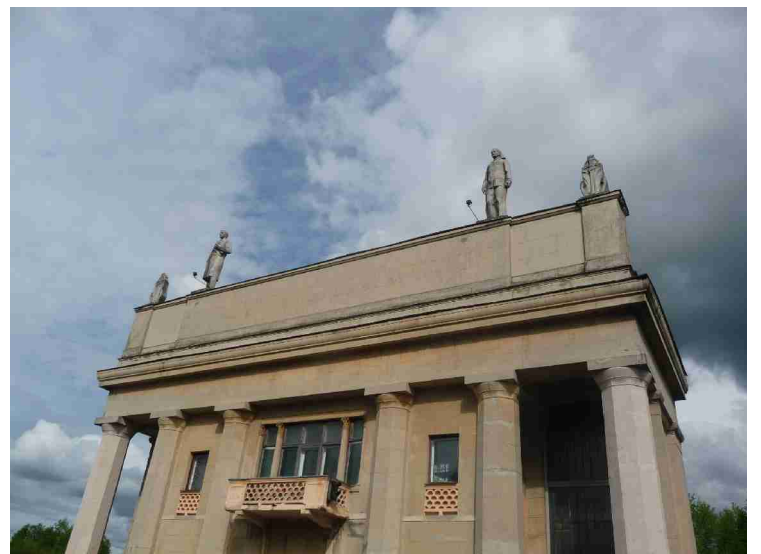
There are some cruise ship traffic. This is just before entering the Moscow canal.



The canal is stone set on both sides on many stretches.



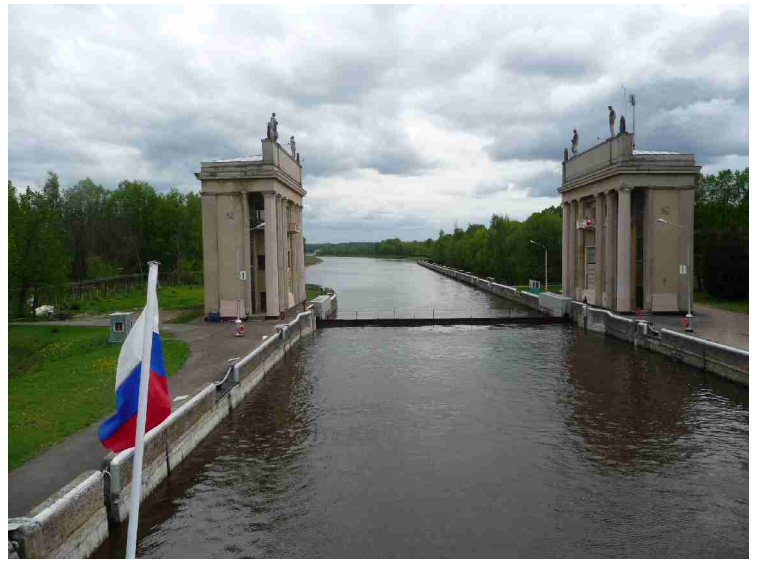
This is the first lock, lock no 6. A cruise ship has already entered the lock. We are going downwards the locks all the way to Uglich.



Most of the locks have some form of decoration.



There is room for two ships in the lock. The length of the locks is 290m and the width is 30m.



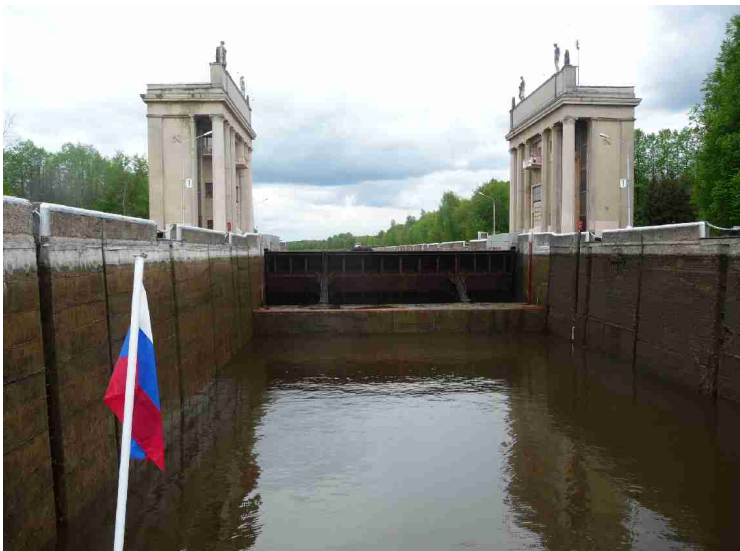
The upper lock gate is submerged. Here we see that it is lifted and closed the lock.



Most of the water is drained.



The lower lock gates are opening.



The upper lock gate is clearly visible now.



On our way out of the lock.



Here we go.



There is a small power plant next to the lock.



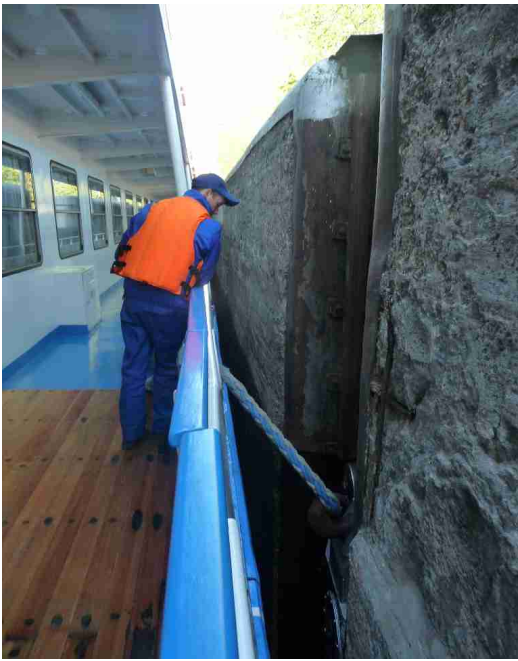
A statue next to the canal.
A similar statue was also standing at the entrance to the cruise ship harbor.



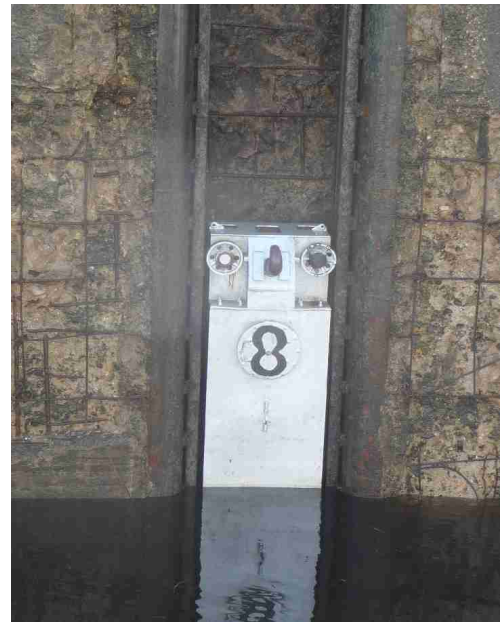
A monument. It is telling that the canal was built from 1932 to 1937. It was mainly Gulag prisoners who built the canal. Most of the work was done by hand.



Some of the landscape along the canal.



Here we are in another lock. The ship was moored like this with two cables like this in all the locks. That was to get the ships to lay stable when the water was drained.



Here we see the fixture with the hook on it. There are caster rolls going on rail, such that the fixture can move up or down in line with the ship when the lock is drained or filled.



A close-up of the fixture.



Here we are arriving at Uglich.



Out of the ship.



Full speed.



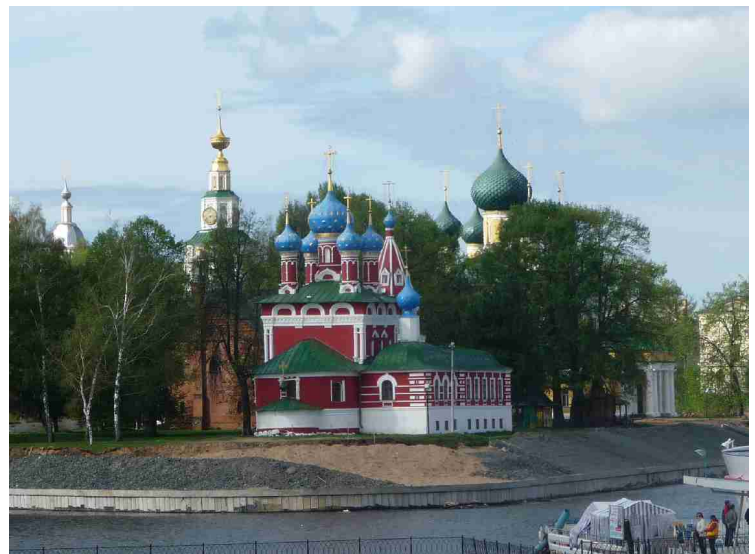
Here everybody goes ashore.



Kjell is welcomed with bread and salt.



Then it is Anne Berit's turn.



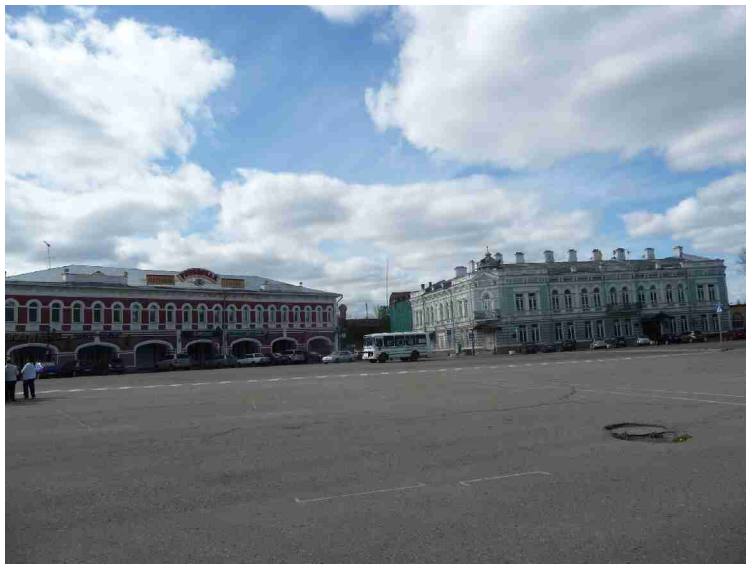
Here we are looking across the canal at the Dimitri Church ([The Church of Prince Dimitri On Blood](#)). The last prince in the Rurik dynasty, Dimitri, was murdered here and later this church was built on the spot where he was found dead.



The sellers are almost quing up.
Here someone looks as they are going to buy something.



The guides are waiting patiently.



Here we are arriving at the main square in Uglich.



Here we are stopping again and the guide is telling about the city.



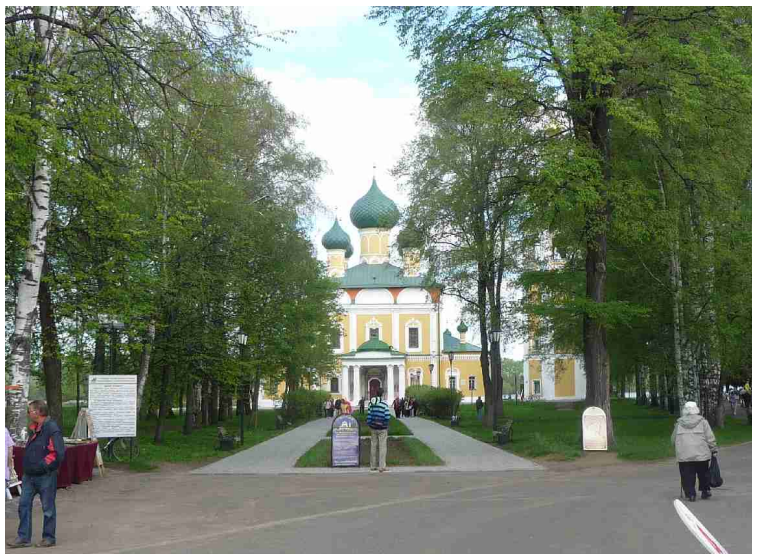
First we are going to see a couple of churches and then we have to cross this bridge.



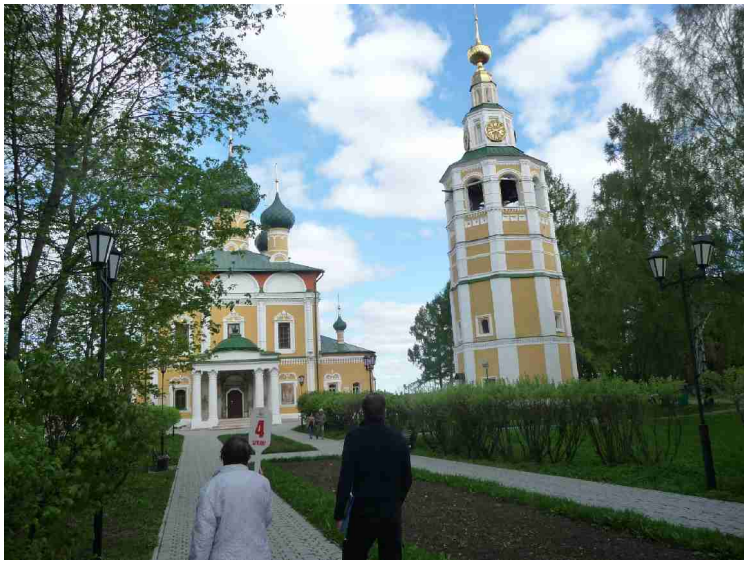
Here we are across the bridge.



We are walking past this house.



Here we are approaching the first church, [The Cathedral of the Transfiguration](#).



The clock towers are always staying alone.



Inside the church.



The church is known for all the wall frescoes.



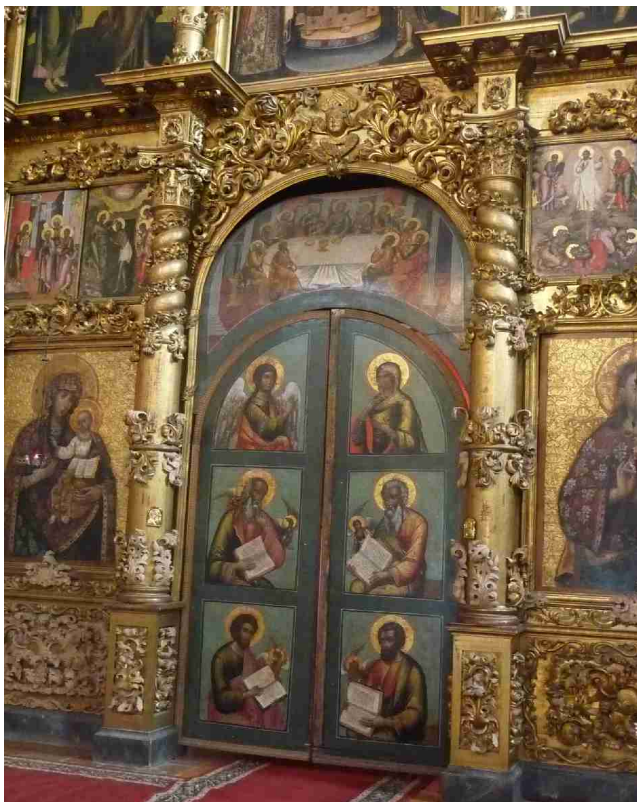
This is the remains of the church, which stood here before this one.

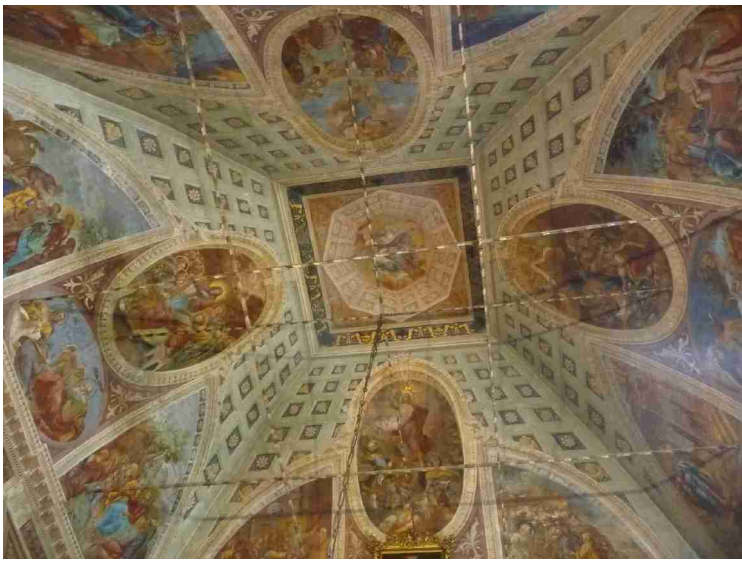


Below follos some pictures from the church.



The Russian guide is telling about the church.





Here we enter the neighboring building.



There are chairs for everybody.



Nice columns.

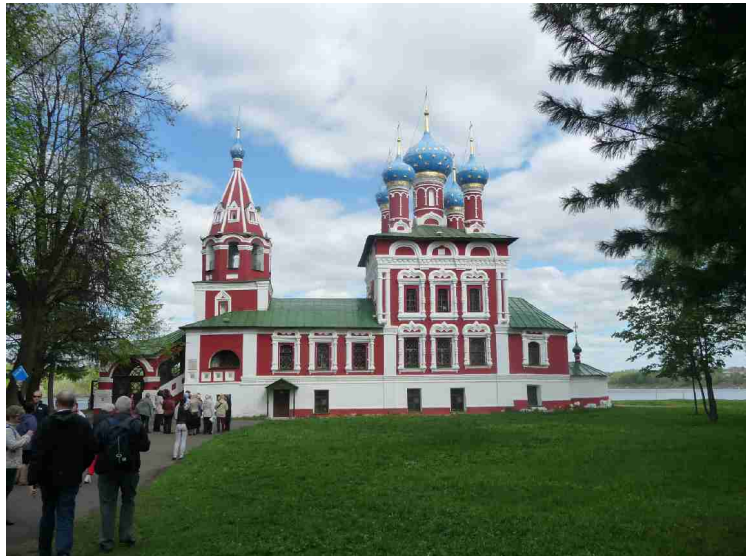


This choir sang Russian melodies. Incredibly great.





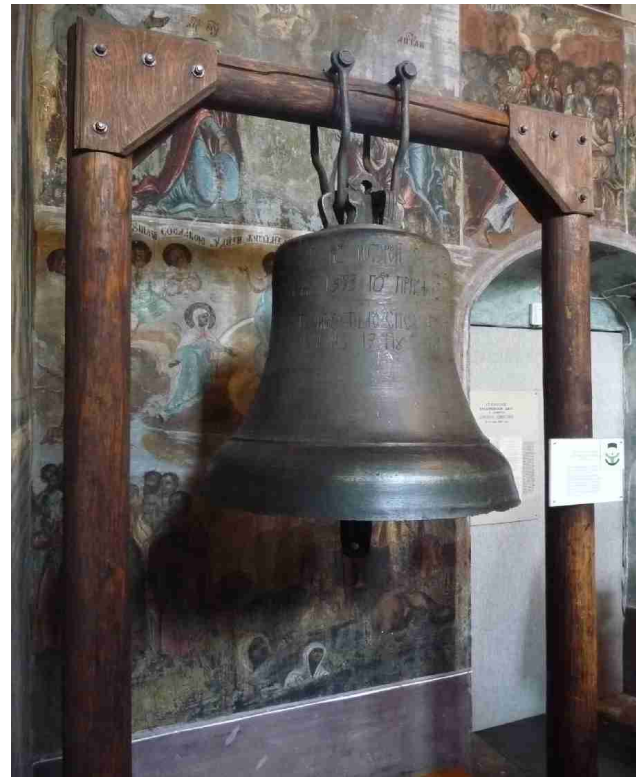
Group picture of all the Norwegians, who traveled on the ship.

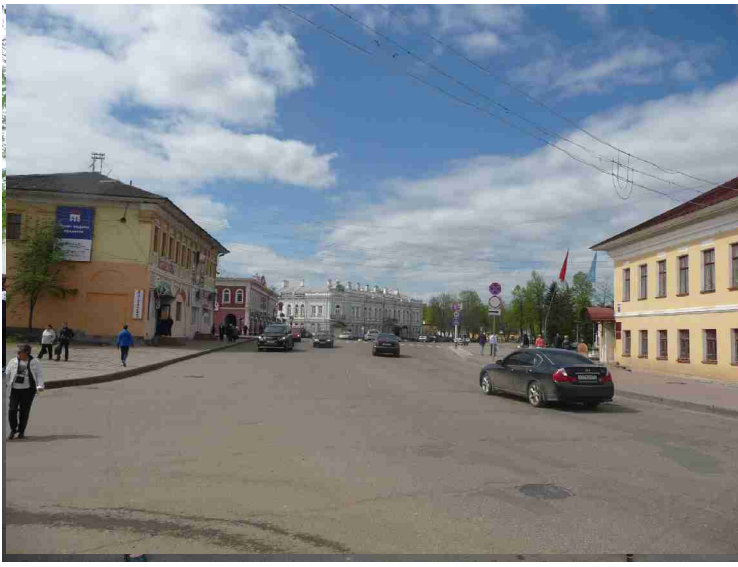


The Dimitri Church again.



Pictures from inside the church.





Another picture from the center of this little town.



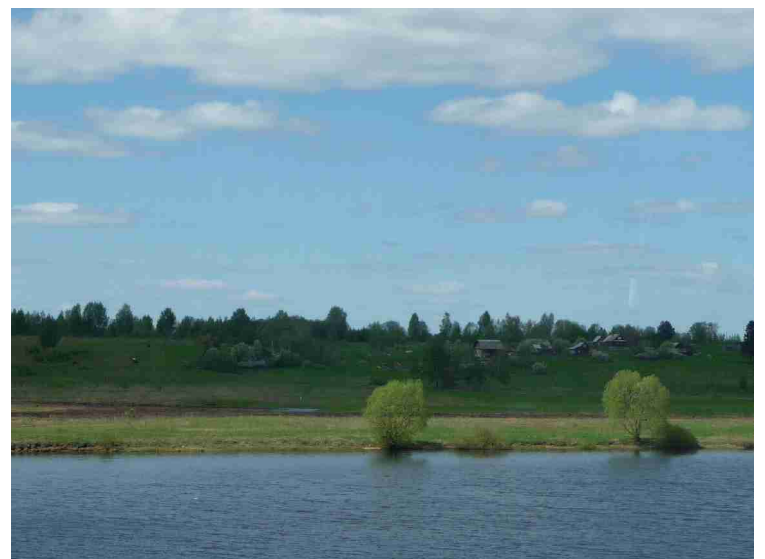
Dresses for sale.



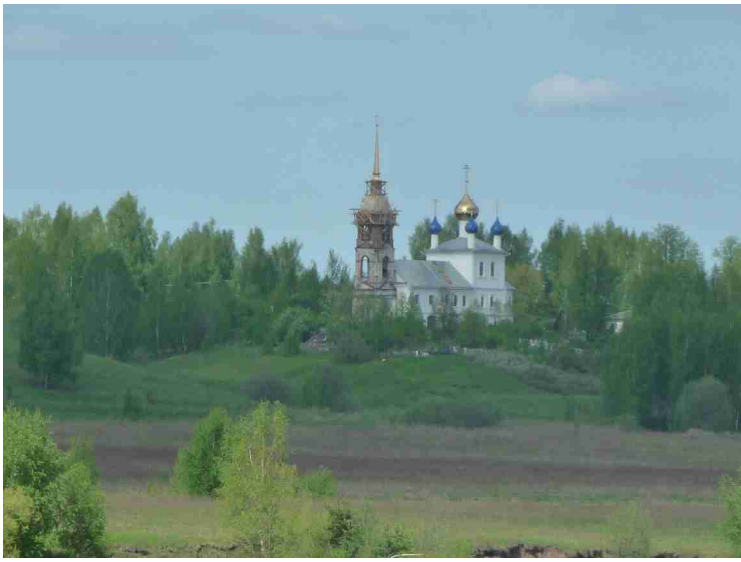
Between the ship and the town, there were put up a row of sales booths, which we had to pass.



Here is the ship, waiting for us.



We travel on in the middle of the day.



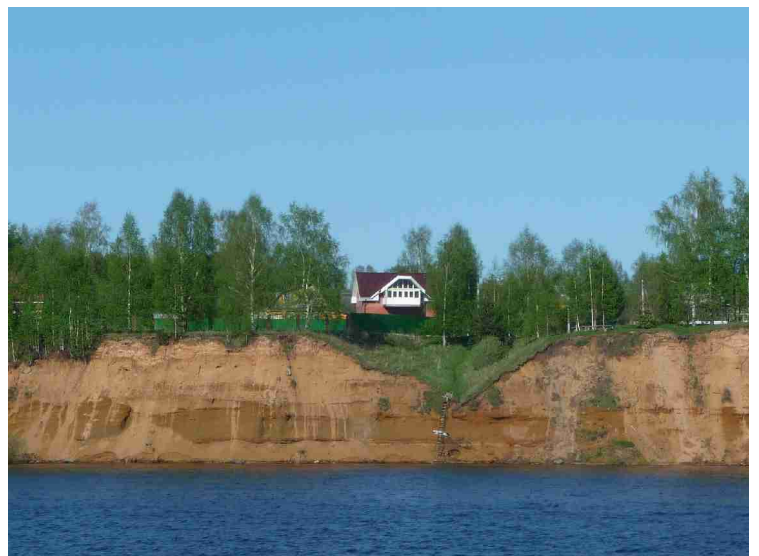
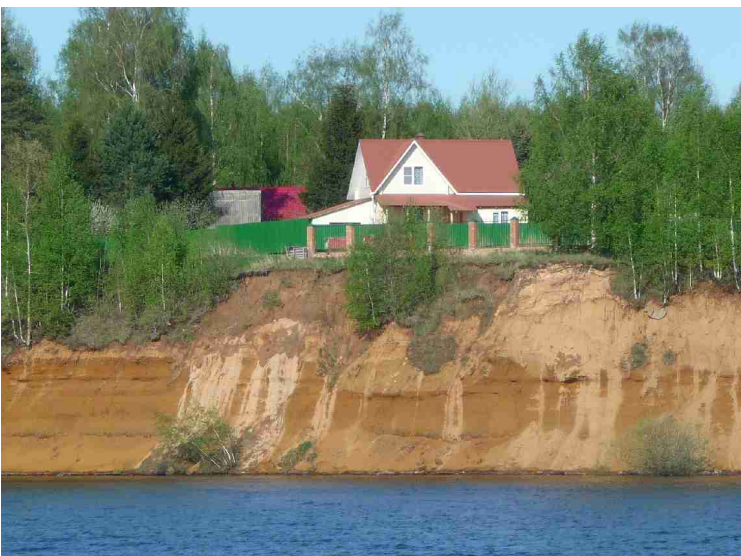
Another church in the distance.



A large railway bridge cross Volga here.



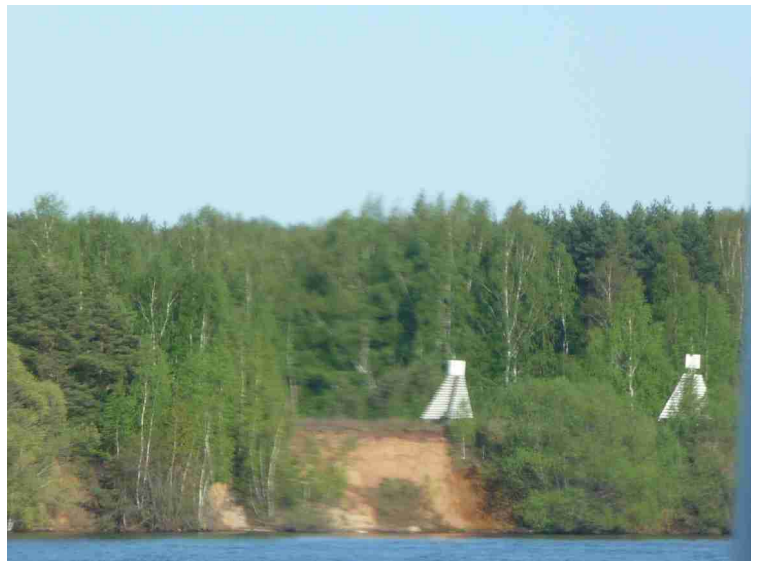
The river has excavated steep river banks. It looks as it is mostly sandy soil.



These houses lies dangerously near the river banks.



More nature pictures.



A dredging barge.



Sand depot.



House ruins.

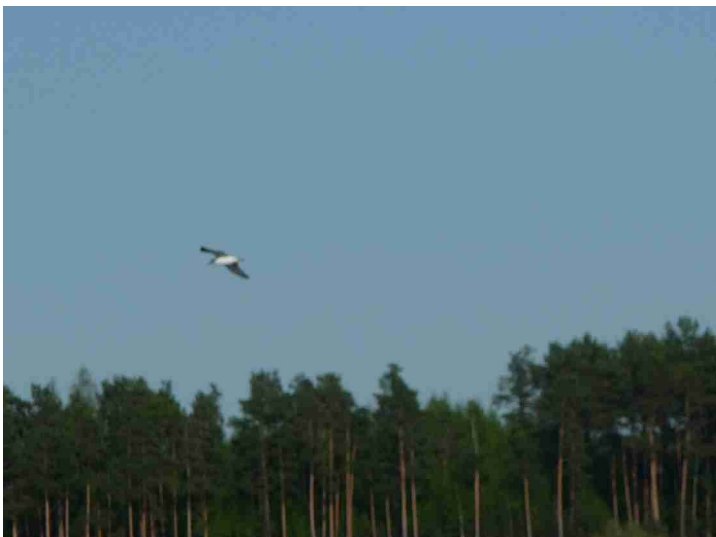


The house ruin.



Here we are on the [Rybinsk Sea](#).

The Rybinsk sea is an artificial lake, which is formed by the dam by [Rybinsk](#). The construction of the dam started in 1935. The filling of the reservoir started 14 April 1941, and continued until 1947. Approx. 150 000 people had to be moved to other locations and 663 villages were placed under water. At that time it was the largest man-made lake in the world.



A lot of woods.



The lake is quite shallow, so there is put up stakes that show where it is safe for the ships to go.



Lighthouse.



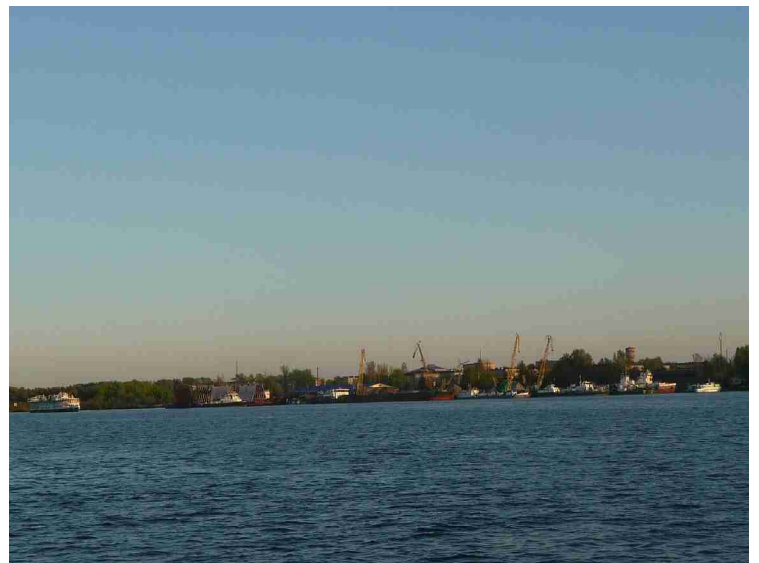
A lot of birds.



Markings.



There is lot of traffic by freighters and barges.



Harbor cranes in Rybinsk.



This statue is called [Mother Volga](#)



This is a double lock. Boats can be sluiced upwards and downwards simultaneously. It is the last lock before arriving at Yaroslavl.



The lock is of big dimensions.



Here we are down and out of the lock.



Nice decorations.