

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference

Norwegian Nomination 2009 for extension of WHS Røros Mining Town

Photographs

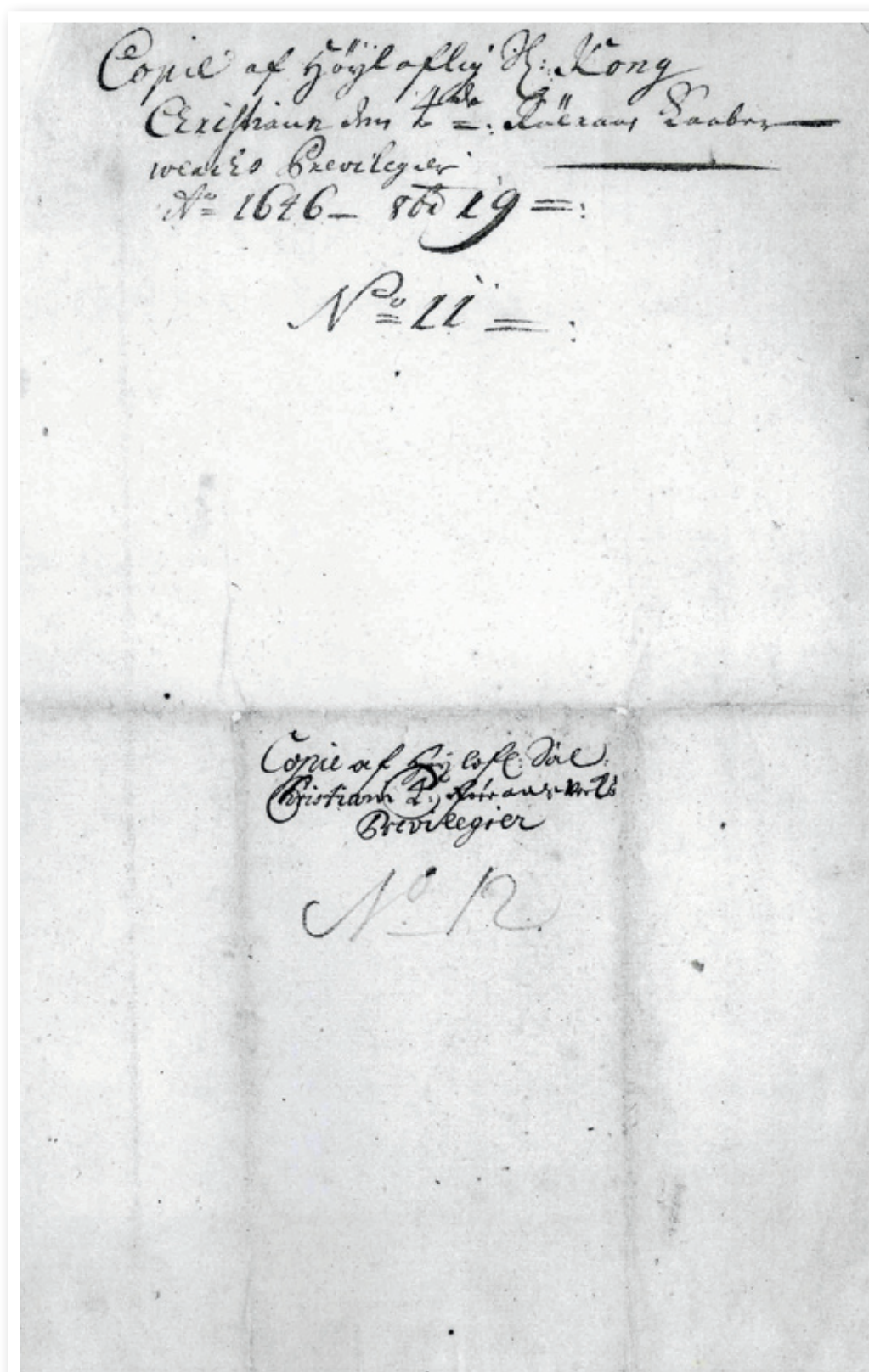


SITUATIONS CART

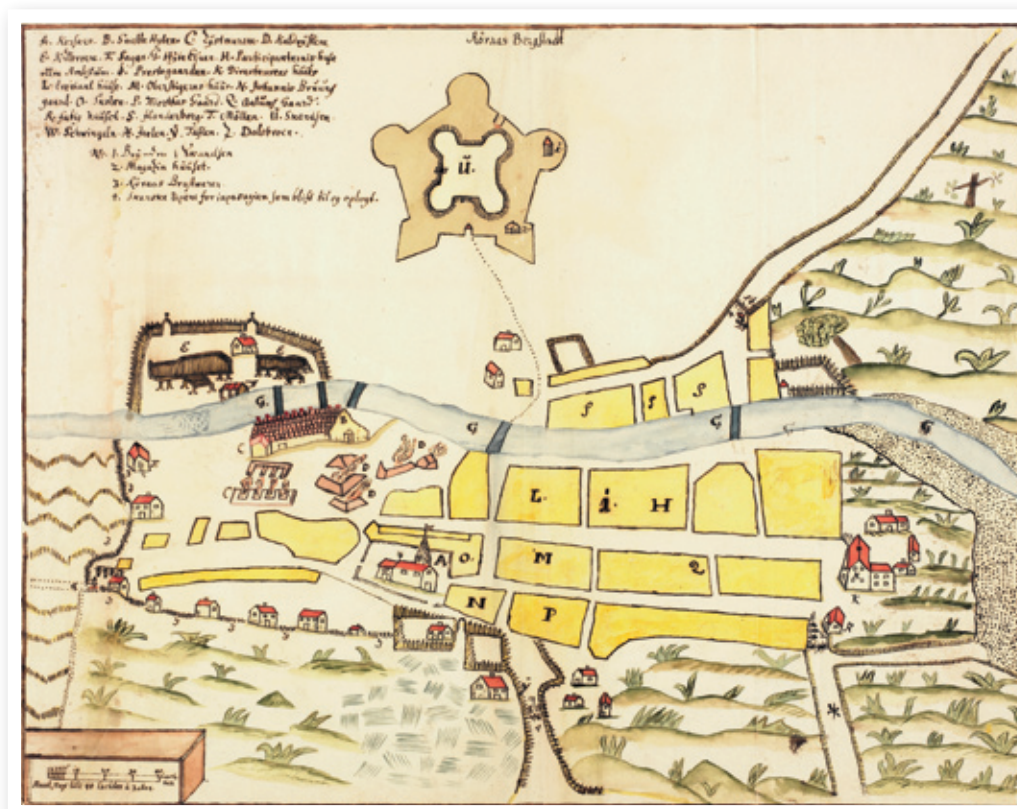
Munda fenetilla

- I. *Stagnum in Episcopo TRUNDHEIM vel Aernas in Tenuia*
Elea in Episcopo TRUNDHEIM vel Dnyflica pua Deyra Tule
- II. *De Tinea Aenapellusae Mord Roatter Wicau naly RORAAS*
QVICKNE et LOCKENS ad duo Cinar fencan
- III. *De Tinea FAADALS et SELBOR Roatter Tinar*
- IV. *Tinea fencan mullu vel Tinea in Deyra fencan huy fua huyet*
RORAAS et QVICKNE Mord Tulem et Dnyflica Dnyflica
in fencan
- V. *Mord Tulem in Dnyflica Tulem fua in Dnyflica Tulem*
in TRUNDHEIM vel Dnyflica Tulem

Roatter *in Tinea* *Roatter Tinar* *in Tinea*



3: The letter of privileges signed by King Christian IV of Denmark-Norway in 1646.



A: Church, B: Smelter, K: Director's residence, R: House for the poor.





5: Røros Mining Town about 1890. Drawing by Arne Berg.



7: The town and surrounding landscape.



8: The Røros smelter at work 1907.



9: Inside the smelting house at Røros.



10: Malmplassen square with the slagheaps and the Småsetran summer grazing farms in the background.



11: Hitterelva river frozen in winter.



12: Hitterelva river by the smelting house.



13: Hitterelva river by the smelting house.



14: Street with the snow-covered slagheaps in the background.



15: The church, Malmplassen square and the slagheaps, Småsetran summer grazing farms in the background.



17: View from the slagheaps east of the Hitterelva river. Sleggveien ("Slag road") in the foreground.



16: The copper works' bell at Malmplassen square.



18: View from the slagheaps east of the Hitterelva river.



19: Røros church (finished 1784).



20: Røros church.



21: The Hiort chapel. Grave of the director of Røros Copper Works Peder Hiort. (Died 1789).



22: *The Hiort chapel.*



23: *The Hiort chapel.*



24: Bergmannsgata – one of the two main streets around 1870, seen from the southern end.



25: Bergmannsgata – seen from the north.



26: Bergmannsgata today – seen from the southern end.



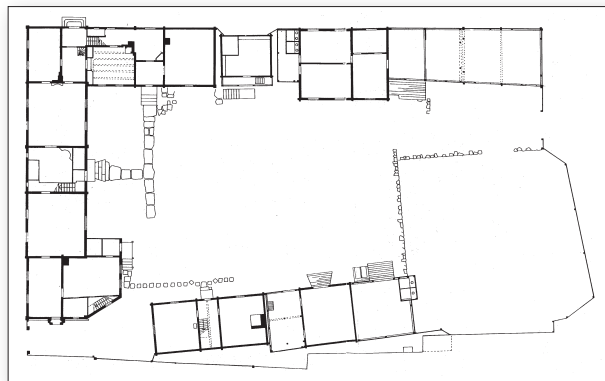
30: The two main streets seen from the church tower.



27: One of the narrow passages between the streets.



32: Catharina Borchgrevink's house – detail.



33: Catharina Borchgrevink's house
– plan of the house and outbuildings.



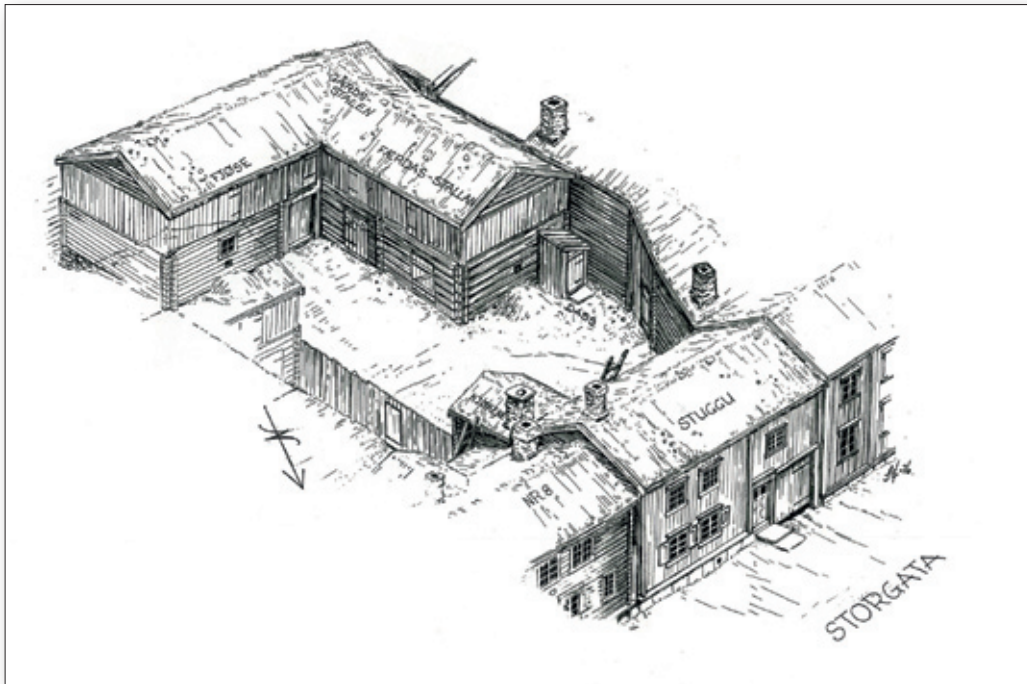
31: Catharina Borchgrevink's house – residence of the bourgeoisie. Presently used as town hall.



*34: Rasmusgården – a miner's house. No. 2 from the left.
(The building to the far left was moved to a museum in Trondheim in 1924).*



35: Rasmusgården today



36: Rasmusgården with outbuildings: cowsbed, owner's stable and stable for travellers.
Hayloft on the first floor. Drawing by Sverre Ødegaard.



37: Rasmusgården seen from the courtyard. The kitchen is in the extension.



38: Kjerkgata – one of the two main streets towards the end of the 19th Century.



39: Kjerkgata - one of the two main streets about 1870.



40: Kjerkgata –10 December 2008, minus 20° C





41: Sleggveien – (“Slag road”) on the east side of the Hitterelva river.



43: Tyri Myren in front of her house. She lived there until her death in 1937.



42: Sleggveien seen from the slagheaps. Tyristuggu (Tyri's house) is no. 2 from the left.



44: Tyristuggu, today a part of Røros Museum.





45: The slagheaps with Sleggveien and Tyristuggu in front .



Urban Agriculture

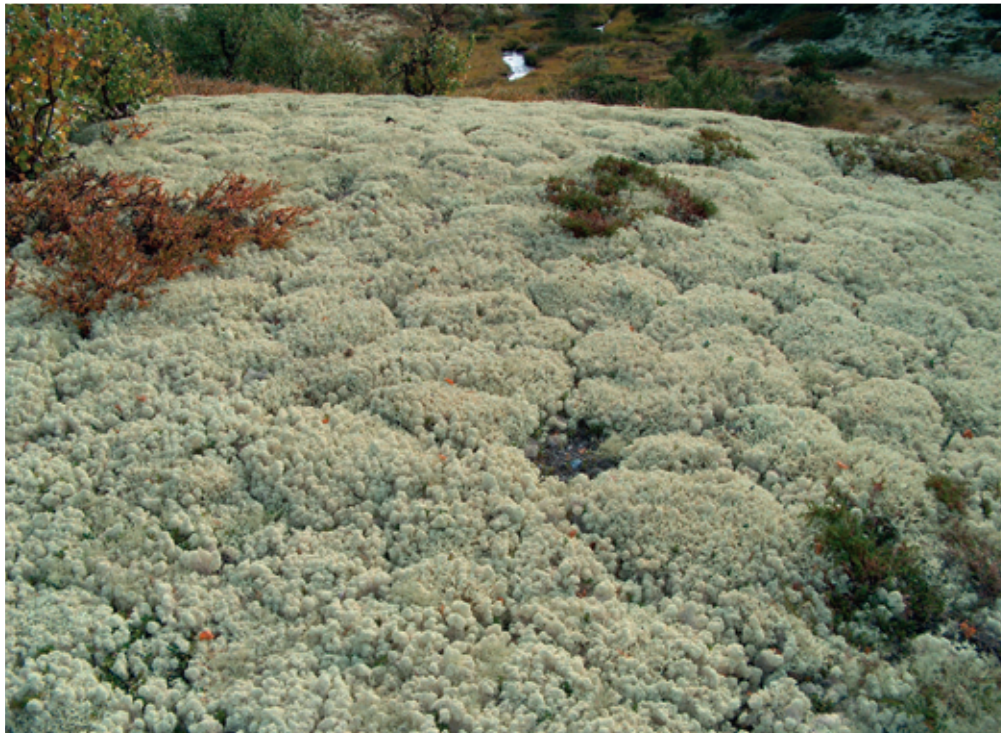


47: Cattle in Kjerkgata on the way to the summer grazing farm about 1950.



48: "Røros cattle" grazing on the plots of land by the town after the hay has been harvested, autumn 2001. In the background the roof of the smelting house (Røros Museum), the church and a hayshed.

46: Transporting hay from the hay shed outside the town to the barn in the courtyard in town, 1972.



49: Reindeer moss (*cladonia stellaris*) – winter fodder for cattle and reindeer.



50: The reindeer moss collected during the summer is brought home to the courtyard in town during the winter.



51: Not everybody had a horse to bring in the hay from the hay sheds outside the town.



52: To save wood, peat bogs were opened as a source of fuel and heating of the miners' houses. Photo about 1916.



55: Stormobaga 1954.



56: Stormobaga today. The airport in the foreground.



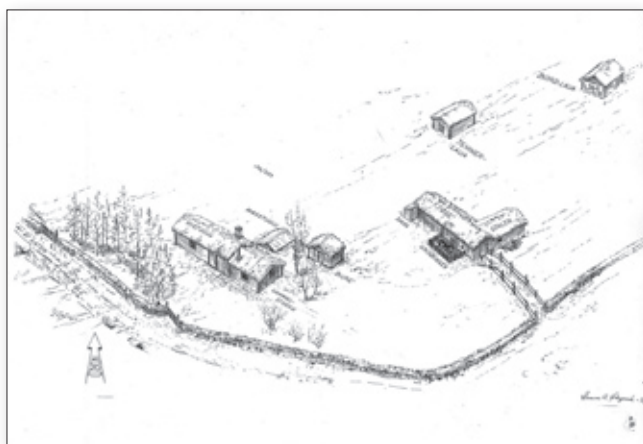
*54: Småsetran summer grazing farms in the foreground.
In the background Stormobaga with small plots of land and hay sheds.*



53: Hay sheds in Djupdalshaga east of the town.



57: Åsvollen – summer grazing farm to Åsengården.



58: Rasmusvollen at Stikjilen – summer grazing farm to Rasmusgården. Drawing by Sverre Ødegaard.



59: Rasmusvollen after repair by the Outbuildings Project



60: Rasmusvollen before repair



The Mines and the Power Station



62: Cableway at Storwartz.



63: Restoration of the cableway – raising a new pylon.

61: Cableway at Storwartz.



64: Lower Storwartz with the flotation plant.



65: The cableway.



66: Upper and Lower Storwartz.



67: The flotation plant at Storwartz.



68: Upper Storwartz.



69: Map of the Storwartz Mines, 1694.



70: Christianus Sextus Mine – ruins of the cableway station.



71: Christianus Sextus Mine – polluted ground under the cableway station.



72: The Muggruva Mine.



73: Miners.



*74: Harborg Station 1877– the highest point on the railway track between Røros and Trondheim.
Later it became the end station for the cableway from the King's Mine.*



75: Arvedalslina – a sidetrack to the main railroad from Oslo via Røros to Trondheim. The track, established 1886, went up the hill to the King's Mine. It was always difficult to keep open in the winter and in 1910 it was replaced by a cableway.



76: Kuråsfossen power station.





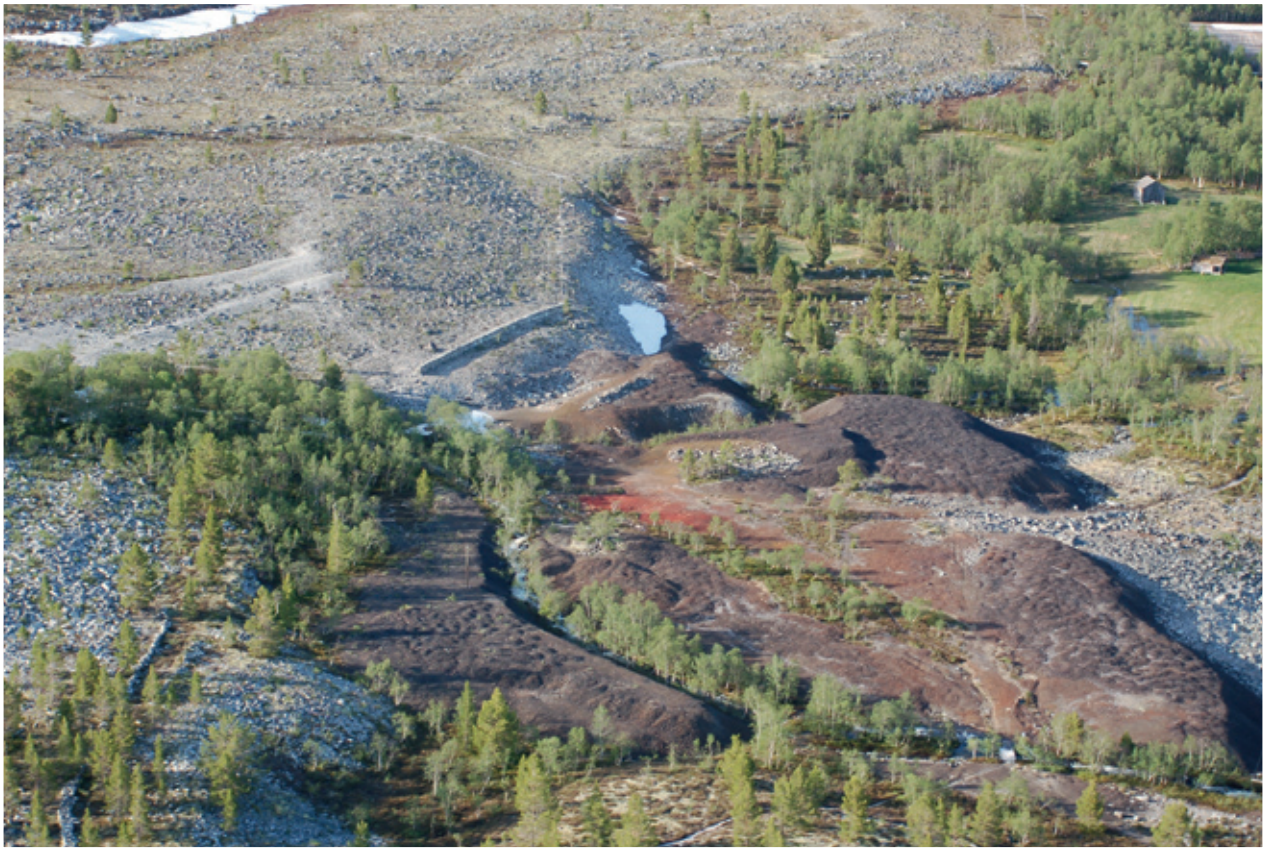
The Femundshytta Smelter

Industrial Cultural Landscape

77–78: Femundshytta. The “playtown” made by children in the area. The church and churchyard show similarities to Røros.



79: Lake Femunden with Femundshytta.



80: The ruins of the Femundshytta smelter.



The Winter Transport Route



82: Train of horses on Lake Siksjøen.
The farm Holla with stables and accommodation for travellers in the distance.

81: In 2003 a group of people with horses and sledges made the long journey from Falun (Copper mines and World Heritage Site in Sweden) to Røros. They were traditionally equipped, and followed the old winter transport route to the Røros winter fair. Parts of this journey are repeated every year.



83: The Korssjøen farms with stables and accommodation for travellers.



84: One of the Korssjøen farms.



85: Train of horses on Lake Femunden.





The Buffer Zone

*86: Water chute between two lakes for floating timber
from Lake Femunden to Røros.*



87: In 1670 Røros Copper Works set up a smelter in Tolga. The smelter has been demolished, but the mining settlement exists.



88: Slagheaps from the smelter at Feragen (1661–1692).



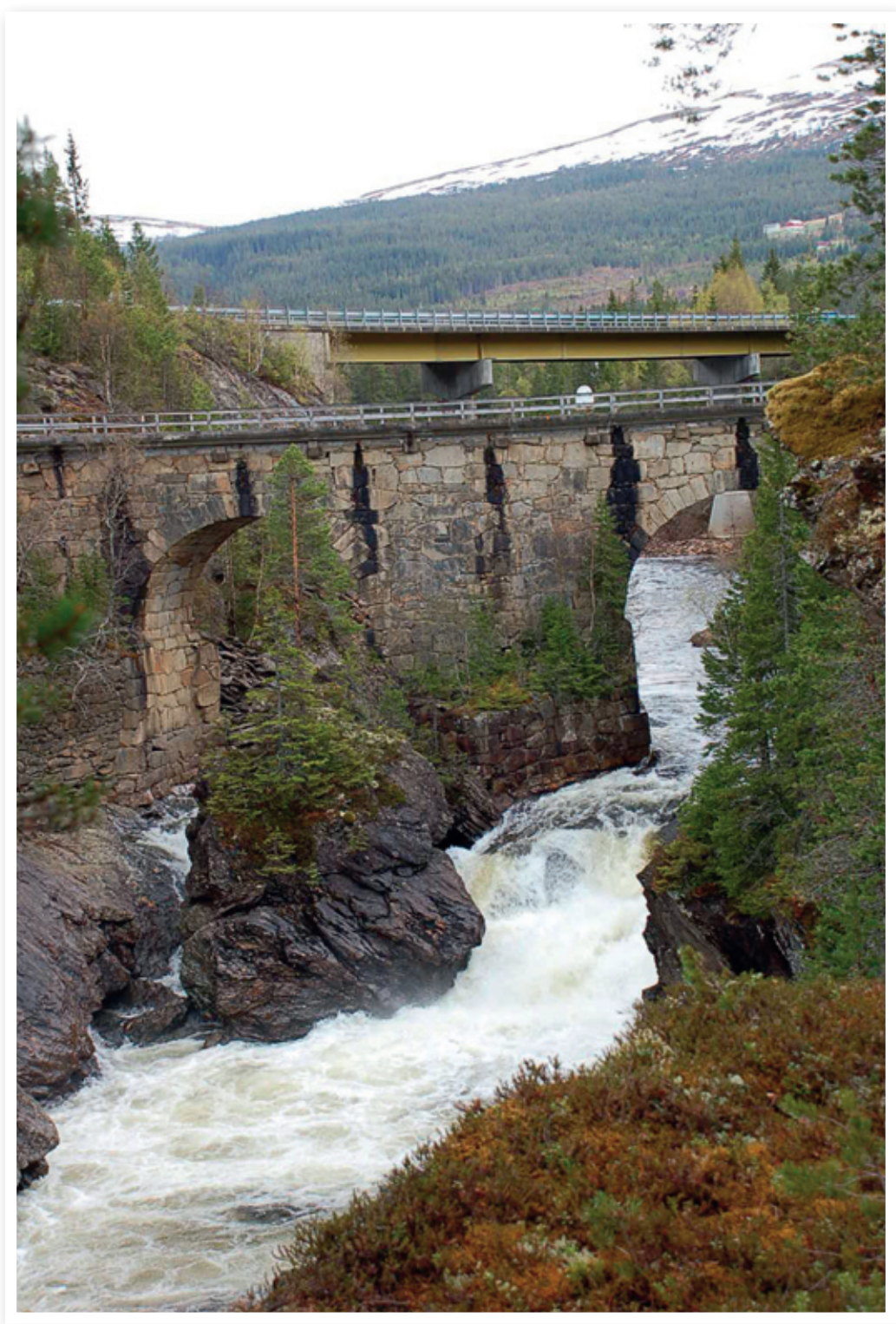
89: Raubåmåren, the first mine, was almost immediately abandoned as not profitable. Today the area shows traces from different periods of mining for copper and chromium.



90: Smelter and slagheaps at Eidet.



91: The smelter at Eidet.



92: Eidet on the main route to Trondheim - always a difficult point to pass.



93: Hay shed in the form of a “church” in Hiort-Engan. Only three hay sheds and traces of a baroque garden are left of this summer residence, built by Peder Hiort, director of Røros Copper Works (1772-1789), and much praised by contemporary visitors.



94: Sølendet – uncultivated meadow and marsh harvested by the farmers in the area. Testimony of how all natural resources were utilised. Today the area is a nature reserve tended in the traditional manner. (Photo July 2002).



People



96: Sámi with reindeer visiting the town.

95: Sámi with reindeer at the winter fair today as before.



97: Slaughtering of reindeer and preparation of the furs.



98: Sámi with a flock of reindeer outside the town.



99: People gathered at Malmplassen square for the opening ceremony of the annual winter fair.



100: Ratvolden, home of the author Johan Falkberget.



101: The upper part of Bergmannsgata, by the painter Harald Solberg.



102: The same section of Bergmannsgata today.



103: "Night" by Harald Solberg, 1904.



106: Craftsmen at work for the Outbuildings Project.



105: Craftsmen at work for the Outbuildings Project.



104: *The Røros Pols dance 2008.*



107: *Children in Flanderborg 1915.*





108: Children of today in Sleggveien celebrating the project "Adopt a house". Groups of pupils are assigned responsibility for monitoring particular uninhabited houses to prevent vandalism. This successful project is a cooperation between Røros Museum and the school.

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