

PAJALA

Archaeological survey of the Huuki, Kaunisvaara, and Sahavaara areas 2007



Timo Jussila
Tapani Rostedt, Hans-Peter Schulz



Microlith Ltd

Client: Lapin vesitutkimus Oy

Contents:

General information.....	3
The survey	3
Cabin foundations.....	4
General map, the study areas.....	5
Map 1:20 000, Sahavaara.....	6
Map 1:20 000, Kaunisvaara	7
Map 1:20 000, Aareavaara	8
Map 1:20 000, Huuki W	9
Map 1:20 000, Huuki E	10
New archaeological sites	11
1 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 1	11
2 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 2	12
3 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 3	13
4 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 4	15
5 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 5	16
6 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 6	17
7 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 7	18
8 PAJALA SAHAVAARA W	18
9 PAJALA SAHAVAARA SE.....	19
10 PAJALA KAUNISVAARA-NAVETTAMAA.....	20
11 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 1	22
12 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 2	23
13 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 3	23
14 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 4	24
15 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 5	26
16 PAJALA HUUKI-LUNKKUJÄRVI.....	26
17 PAJALA HUUKI-LEPPÄNIVA	28
18 PAJALA HUUKI-AIRIKANGAS N.....	28
19 PAJALA HUUKI-KORVAKKOVAARA NW	30
20 PAJALA KORVAKKOVAARA NE	30
Previously known archaeological sites	32
RAÄ PAJALA-82.....	32
RAÄ PAJALA-440.....	32
RAÄ PAJALA-442.....	32
RAÄ PAJALA-443.....	33
RAÄ PAJALA-444.....	33
RAÄ PAJALA-445.....	34
RAÄ PAJALA-460.....	35
RAÄ PAJALA-474.....	35
Mill and sawmill at Salmikoski, Sahavaara.....	36
Other observations.....	37

Frontispiece: Cabin foundation on the left. The photograph shows an earthen bank surrounding a pit with a fireplace. Site: Pajala 11 Aarearova 1, south of the Aareajoki River; the river valley lies in the background to the right.

General information

- Area:** Pajala borough, NE part, Land-use and planning areas associated with proposed mining activities in the areas of Sahavaara, Kaunisvaara, and Huuki, and the area of the associated pipeline between Kaunisvaara and Huuki near the power line. Ref. the survey areas outlined on the general map.
- Objective:** To establish an adequate picture of the presence of possible ancient monuments in the planned zoning area through intensive testing and covering survey in favourable areas. To search for new archaeological sites.
- Time:** Fieldwork phase: 24th – 28th September 2007.
- Client:** Lapin vesitutkimus Oy, Northland Resources inc.
- Research:** Mikroliitti Oy. Fieldwork Timo Jussila, Tapani Rostedt, Hans-Peter Schulz, report T. Jussila.
- Results:** Sites previously known from the area comprise six cultural historical sites: a hut bottom and a clearance cairn, a clearance cairn area, two oral history sites (a historical dwelling site and a reindeer herding corral), one possible secondary Stone Age find site, and one tar-burning pit. To these, the present survey added one prehistoric dwelling site, one stone cairn (cache pit or grave) one possible pitfall, one lime kiln, 5 tar-burning pits, 7 hut sites or cabin foundations, three unidentified pit or earth structures, and one stone wall, altogether a total of 20 sites classifiable as ancient monuments or cultural historical sites.

The survey

The fieldwork part of the survey was carried out on September 24th – 28th by three archaeologists working in 2-3 groups. Most of the time, the archaeologists covered different routes but in the same area. Contact was maintained with walkie-talkies and meetings were arranged when collegial help or advice was required. Thanks to the fine weather that characterised the fieldwork period, the workdays were long and productive, although it did rain rather heavily on one day. The project also involved survey on the Finnish side of the Tornionjoki River in Äkäsjoki-suu and Hannukainen, this being carried out on September 17th-23rd. The results of this survey are presented in a separate report.

The areas to be surveyed were defined on the basis of maps and directions received from the customer. The survey area was divided into three sub-areas: the areas to be surveyed were defined on the basis of maps and directions received from the client. The survey area was divided into three sub-areas: the Sahavaaran-Kaunisvaara area, the Huuki area, and the planned pipeline corridor between them which, according to the information received, would approximately follow the power line connecting the two areas.

A notable part of the study area was boggy, open mire. In the Sahavaara-Kaunisvaara area the survey concentrated on the riverbanks and the edges of bogs. Random tests were also carried out on hillsides and the inner parts of pine barrens where the terrain appeared to be more traversable, i.e., fairly stoneless and dry. The shores of lakes and ponds were inspected sporadically. The shores of lakes Kaunisjärvi, Ruuttijärvi, and Vähäjärvi were low and boggy and inspections were limited to areas of higher ground extending close to the shore – except at Lake Vähäjärvi, which lies in the middle of a large mire. The planned pipeline corridor was inspected more thoroughly on the shore of the Aareajoki River near the power line at a radius of ± 300 m. The terrain of the sandy pine barren on the southern shore of the Aareajoki was of a type where one could in principle find prehistoric (earlier than 1600 AD) dwelling sites, but a sporadic test pitting of the “best” topographic locations did not produce any results. The shores of the small Lake Lunkkujärvi west of Huuki were inspected thoroughly. The lake is surrounded

by sandy pine barrens but the southeastern shore is boggy. The edges of the barrens rising from the lakes (165 m asl.) look like prime prehistoric habitat. The ancient Ancylus Lake reached these areas in its early stage. We carried out sporadic, sometimes quite dense test pitting on the lake-side edges of the barrens but did not observe any signs of prehistoric activity. In the Huuki area we covered the forested shores of the Muonionjoki River thoroughly. Private yard areas and fields, which were all growing hay, were not inspected.

The highest shoreline of the Baltic Sea reached an elevation of c. 175 m asl. (Östlund 2007) in the area's river valleys (Kaunisjoki, Aareajoki) during the Ancylus Phase. The following lowering of the sea level was rapid. There may have been shallow ancient lakes in the area that have since paludified. Such a lake may have been located on the southwestern side of Sahavaara, northwest and north of Salmikoski; this is supported by a prehistoric dwelling site discovered on a ridge surrounded by bog (site Pajala 3 in this report). Signs of ancient shorelines were noted only on the western slope of Sahavaara, on the edge of a bog at slightly below 175 m asl. On this part of the slope there is a bank rising from the bog which may be an ancient beach ridge. If it is a shore formation, it may have formed on the shore of the Ancylus Lake or an ancient lake. No signs of prehistoric activity were observed.

In this report new sites are treated and described according to the format I have used in Finland (which may differ from the layout and organisation of material prevalent in Sweden) for the reason that the program and system that produces the report layout could not be rewritten to conform with Swedish practice in the allotted time. The format I have used draws heavily on information from maps and photographs. The names of the sites in the report are not official as they have not yet been registered by the Riksantikvarieämbetet.

Cabin foundations

One interesting type of ancient monument found in the area is the cabin foundation, as I have provisionally termed them. These are found at three locations in Kolari and five in Pajala.

The remain in question is a dwelling foundation in the form of a quadrangular depression with inside dimensions of some 2-3 x 2-3 metres and a depth of c. 50-80 cm. The depression is surrounded by a bank, usually fairly wide and typically some 0.5 metres high. In one corner or on one wall there is a low fireplace carefully built of natural boulders; the furnace opening, vaulted or covered by a lintel stone, has often survived down near the floor level, as has the flue exit outside (?) the wall bank. On one side, usually opposite the fireplace, one can often (but not always) discern the location of the door in the wall bank or the depression edge. In some cases the remains of rotted logs are visible in the sides of the depression.

With one exception, dwelling depressions of this type found in the area are located adjacent to tar-burning pits. In southern Finland, I would term such remains tar cabins. However, in the south I have not seen semi-subterranean cabins, only fireplaces next to tar-burning pits.

Christian Carpelan has informed me (*pers. comm.* October 2007) that he has mapped numerous **cabin sites** in an area extending from Utsjoki (NE Finnish Lapland) to Kuusamo (SE Finnish Lapland). These sites are sometimes solitary, sometimes groups of several cabins, and in the case of the winter village at Kyläselkä in present-day Savukoski (Eastern Finnish Lapland) a complex of some twenty cabin remains. In these remains the floor, usually some 3.5 to 4 metres (rarely 5 metres) square, is roughly at ground level. One can assume that the four-walled log cabin with fireplace came into use in this area gradually from the mid-17th century onwards (Carpelan *idem.*)

The building remains from Kolari and Pajala mentioned above differ from those in eastern Lapland in that they have been dug into the ground — the floor level is subterranean, the cabins

are smaller, and the fireplace is on the wall — probably even partly outside, or with an exterior flue. According to Carpelan these may be local peculiarities of which he has no personal experience. Carpelan suggests that one could provisionally presume the remains to derive from winter dwellings of the Tornionjoki River Valley Sámi perhaps specifically from the 17th century, but one cannot disregard the possibility that they might have been field cabins used by tar burners or particularly charcoal burners. It is interesting that the word “pirtti” (*Finn*. “cabin”) appears in several place names in the Hannukainen area on the Finnish side. This might indicate the presence of Finns, possibly Karelians (Carpelan, *idem*.).

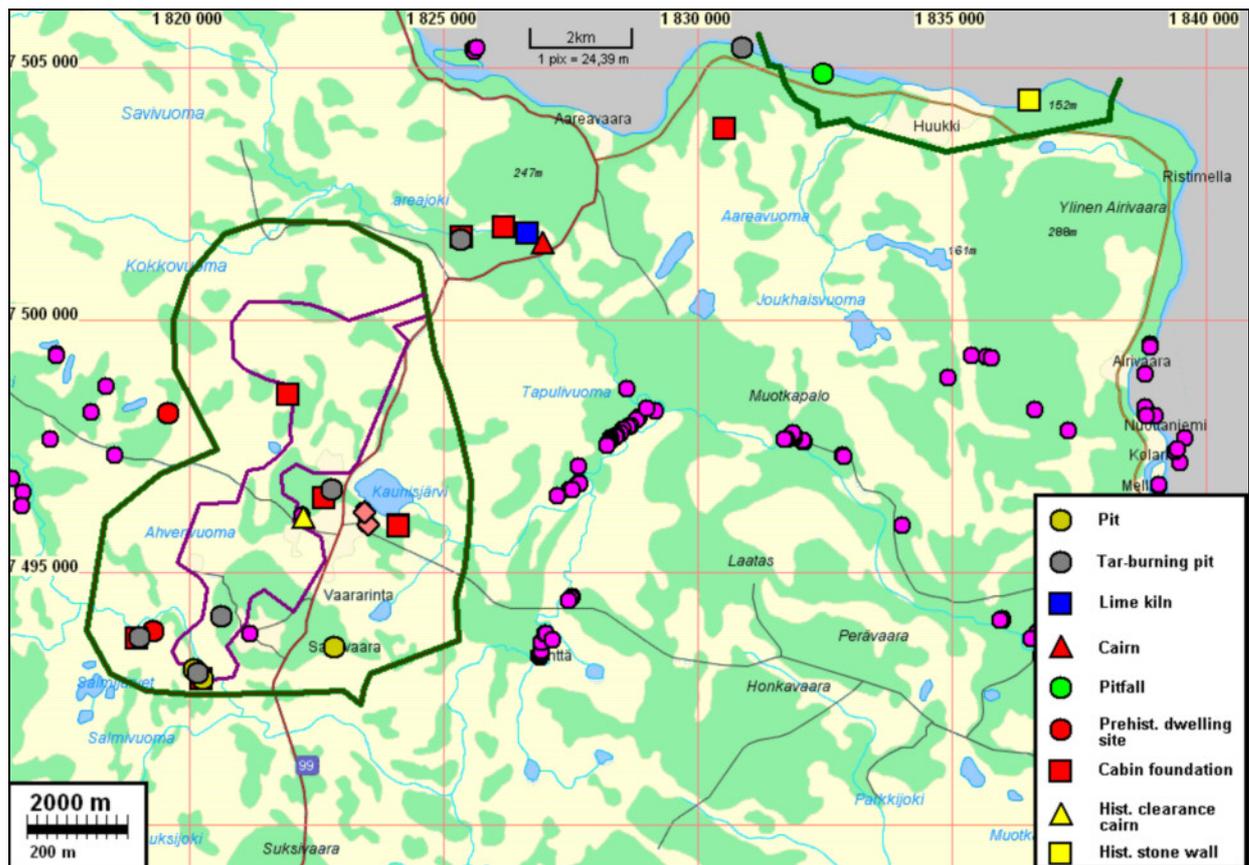
Espoo 11th November 2007

Timo Jussila

Sources:

Olof Östlund 2007: RAPPORT. Mellan is och hav 2006. De första riktade fältsökningarna efter kustnära boplatser från äldre mesolitikum i Norrbotten. Resultat för projektets första fältinventeringar i Pajala kommun, samt återbesöken av boplatser som påträffats vid tidigare inventeringar. *Norrbottens Museum Dnr 477-2006.*

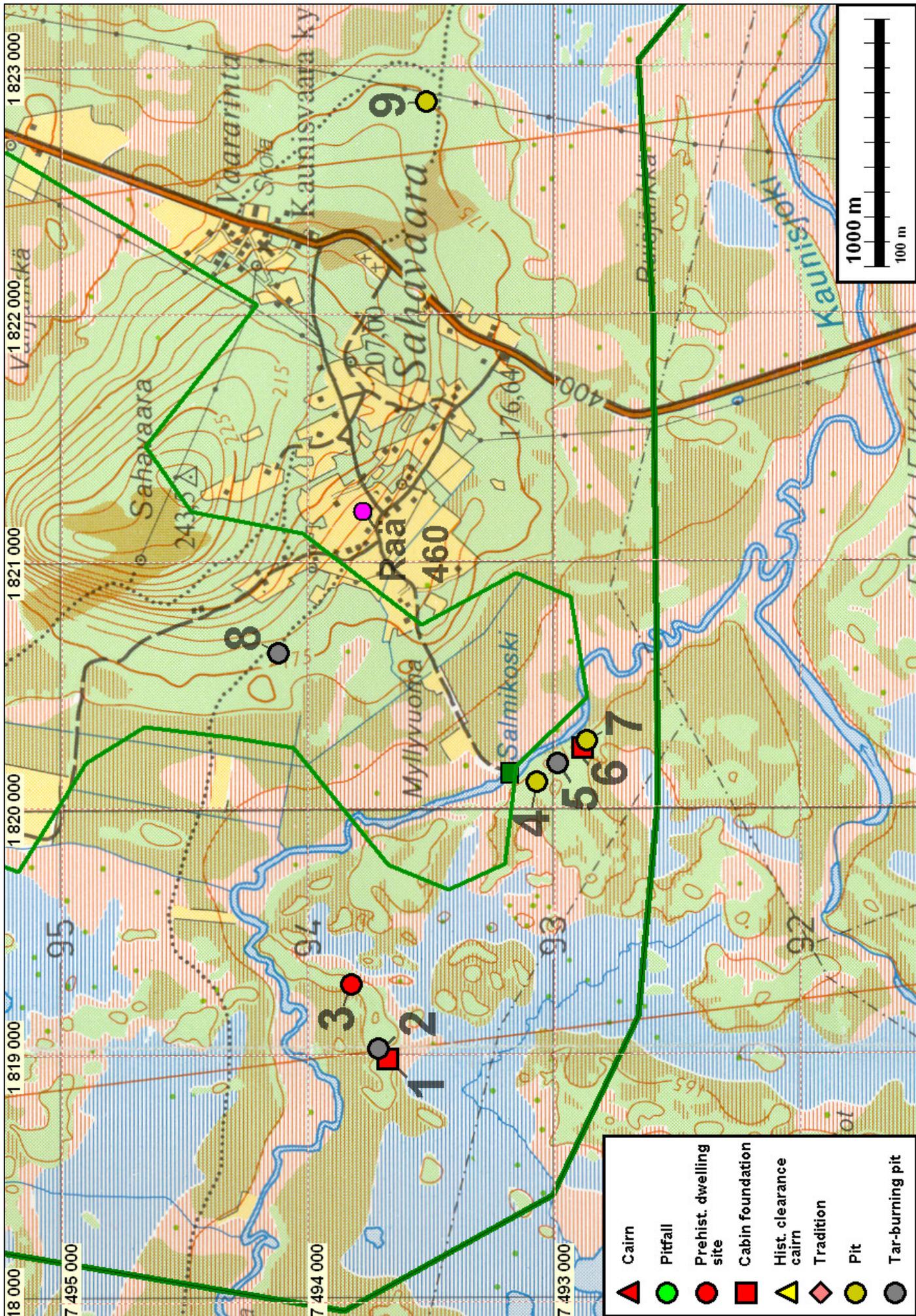
General map, the study areas



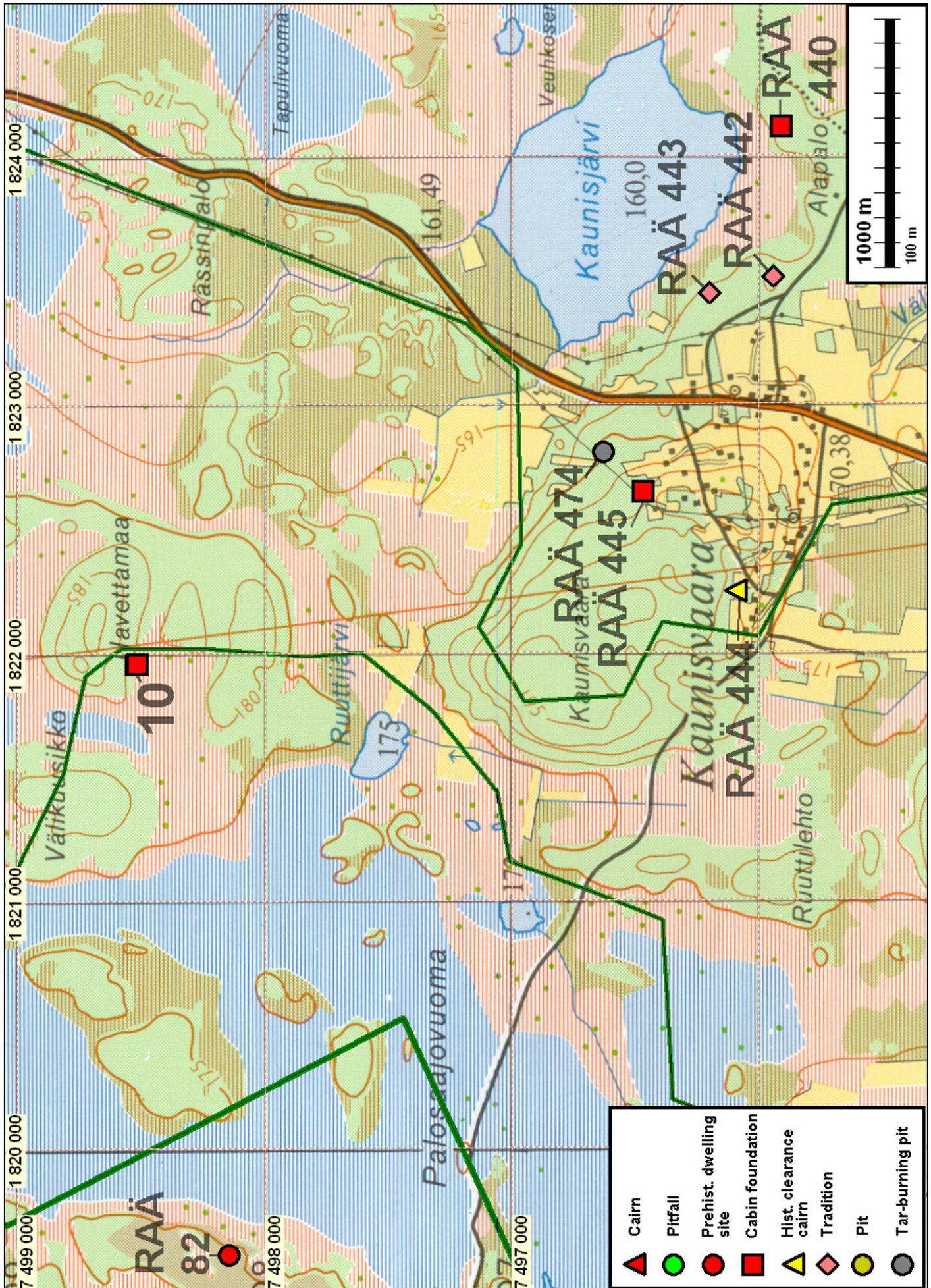
The study areas outlined in green. Area of intensive land use outlined roughly and schematically in purple according to information received from client. Purple dots are sites outside study (Source: Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök, www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public).

In the following maps the study area is outlined in dark green and the so-called area of intensive land use in light green.

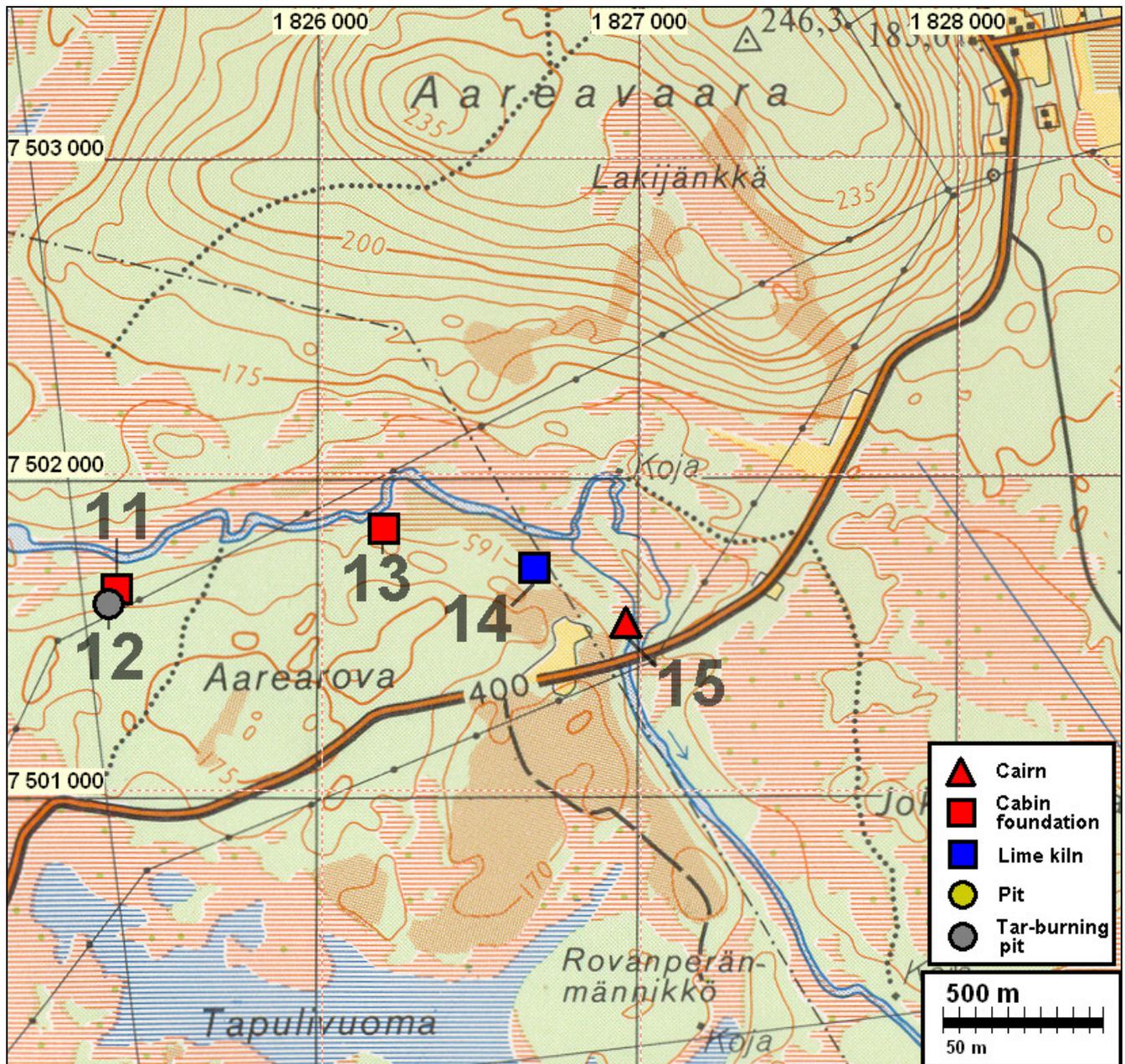
Map 1:20 000, Sahavaara



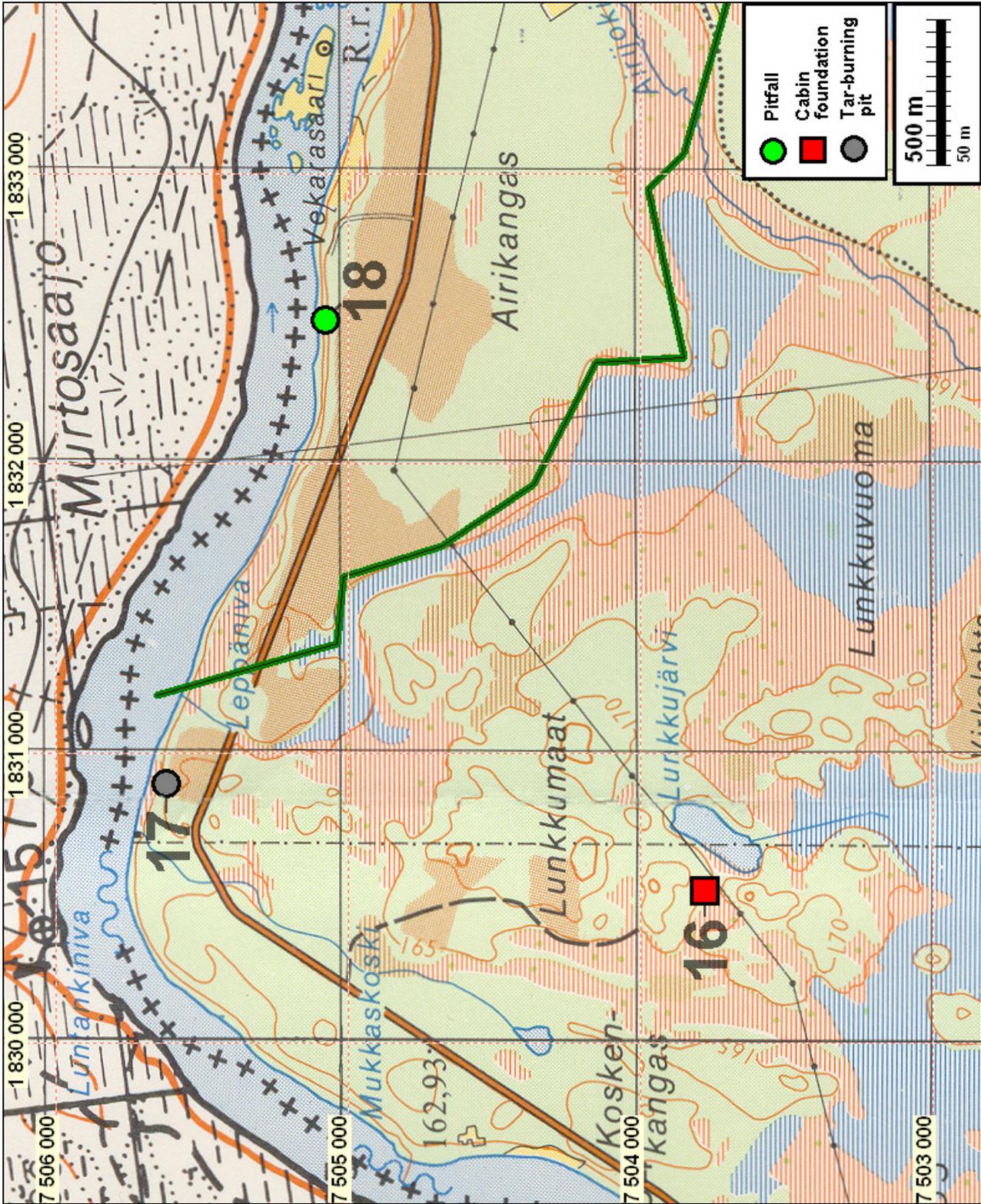
Map 1:20 000, Kaunisvaara



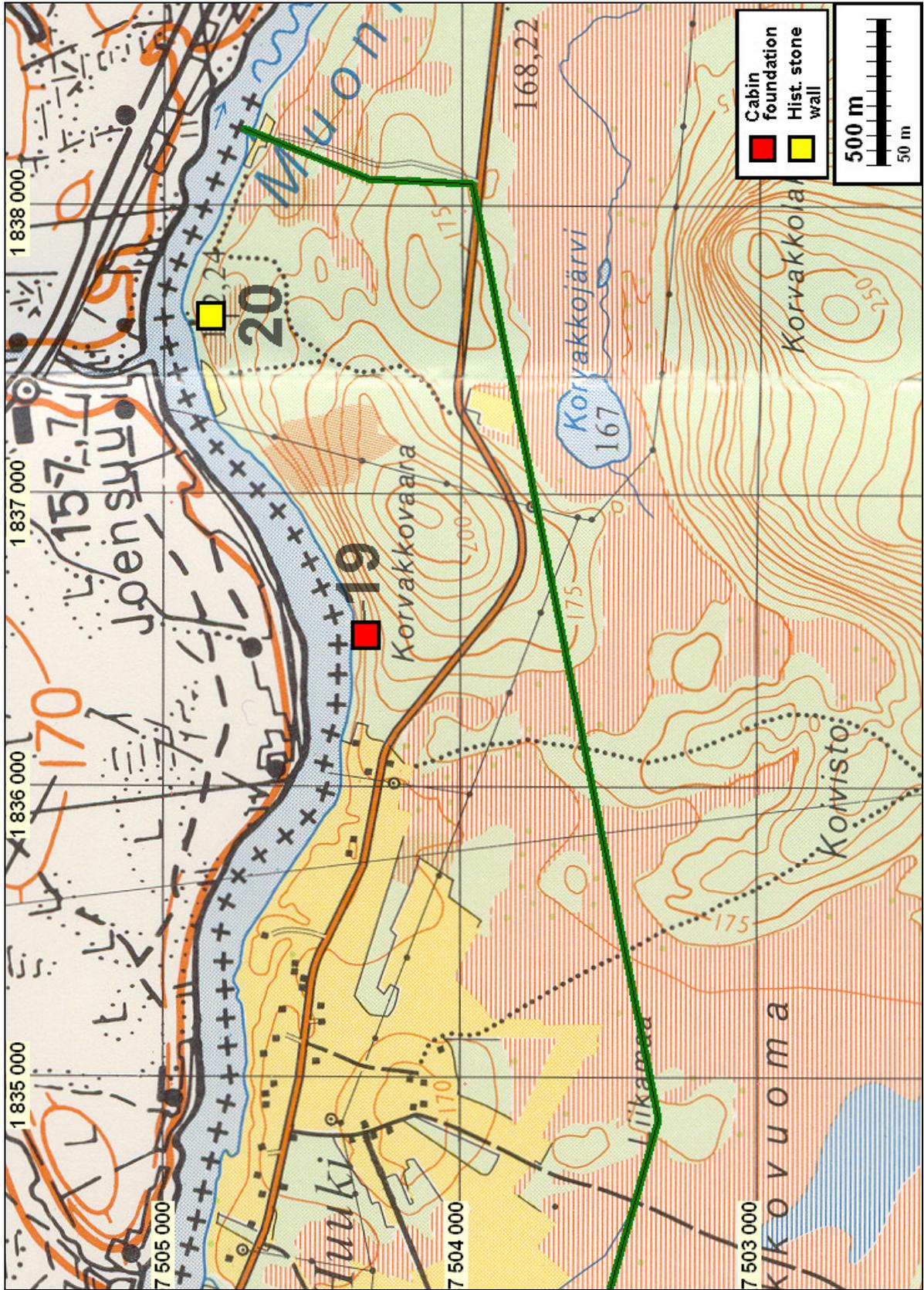
Map 1:20 000, Aareavaara



Map 1:20 000, Huuki W



Map 1:20 000, Huuki E



New archaeological sites

The site numbers apply only to this report and refer to points on the maps. The coordinates are given according to the RT-90 system and were measured with a GPS receiver (SiRF III) with an estimated accuracy varying between 3 – 10 m.

1 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 1

Date: Historical Period
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: Pajala 28M NV
x: 7493 675 y: 1818 984 z: 167 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 3.3 km west of Kaunisvaara church, some 200 m south of the Kaunisjoki River. On the southern slope of the western part of an undulating ridge surrounded by bogs, by the bog edge.

Notes: On the edge of the bog there is a cabin foundation with the back sticking into the slope. Earthen banks c. 50 cm high, floor partly subterranean. Remains of a stone fireplace in the eastern wall. Door south towards the bog. The terrain is sandy till. Inspected by T. Jussila and T. Rostedt.

Map on page 6



Cabin foundation at the foot of a ridge, remains of stone fireplace on the left, right of it earthen banks encircling floor. Looking southwest.

1 PAJALA SAHAARA-KAUNISJOKI 1



Remains of fireplace behind tree to the right, bank behind it. Another bank under birches at left. Floor opens southward. Looking north.

2 PAJALA SAHAARA-KAUNISJOKI 2

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: Pajala 28M NV
 x: 7493 713 y: 1819 028 z: 169 ±2 m,

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 3.28 km west of Kaunisvaara church, some 200 m south of the Kaunisjoki River. On an undulating ridge surrounded by bogs, on its east-west oriented western part, in the middle of the ridge and near its apex, which also falls off towards the west near the pit.

Notes: A round tar-burning pit constructed on the slope, with the draining trough pointing downhill towards the west. Inspected by T. Jussila and T. Rostedt.

Map on page 6

Photograph on following page



Tar-burning pit at the end of a ridge, draining trough points towards the slope on the right, behind boulder. Looking southwest.

3 PAJALA SAHAARA-KAUNISJOKI 3

Date: Prehistoric
Class: Dwelling site

Map: Pajala 28M NV
x: 7493 821 y: 1819 287 z: 169 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: Burnt bone, Jussila T 2007, burnt bone on the path – not collected.

Location: 3 km west of Kaunisvaara church, some 200 m south of the Kaunisjoki River. On an undulating ridge surrounded by bogs, in its north-south oriented central part, on the western flank of a low sandy ridge.

Notes: At this location, the ridge widens into low, undulating terrain. On the western edge there is a low, oval mound measuring c. 40 x 20 m. On a path crossing the mound we noted burnt bone (very burnt, “Stone-Age” type). I left an empty Minigrip bag on a branch to mark the site. The location appears to be a Stone Age site. The terrain is sandy till with pine forest. Inspected by T. Jussila and T. Rostedt.

Map on page 6

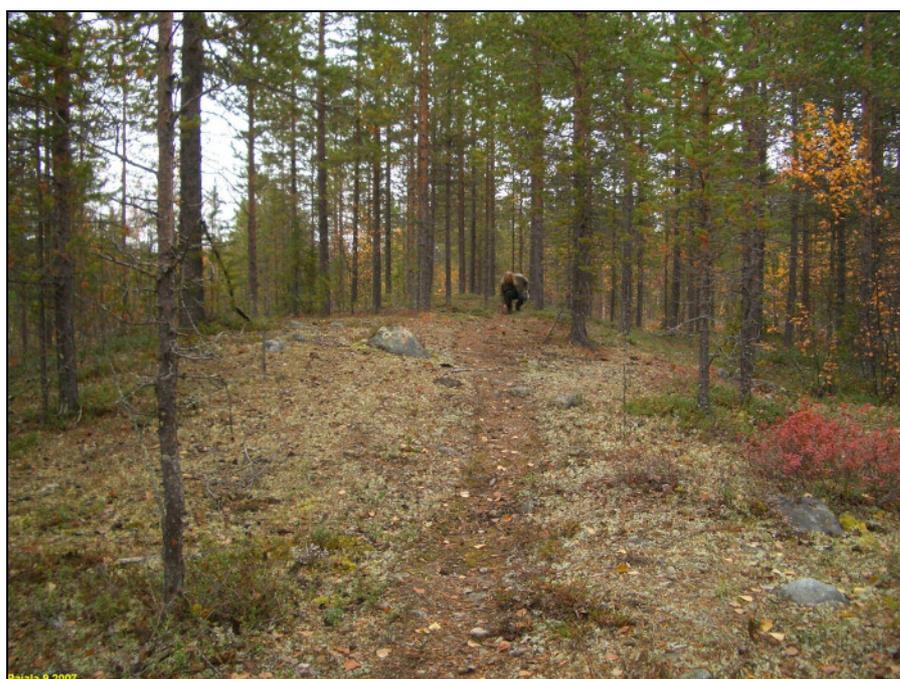
Photographs on following page



Burnt bone on the path. The bones were originally only partly visible in the soil.



Tapani Rostedt inspecting the bone find site, looking south.



Same situation and location as previous photograph, looking north.

4 PAJALA SAHAARA-KAUNISJOKI 4

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Unidentified: pit

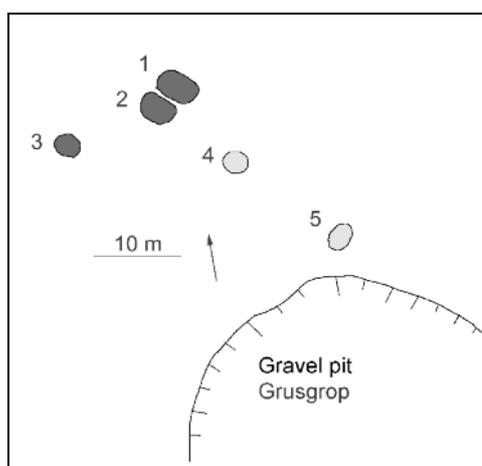
Map: Pajala 28M NV
 x: 7493 069 y: 1820 104 z: 167 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 2.4 km WSW of Kaunisvaara church, 70 m from the Kaunisjoki River, 120 m south of the old mill site at Salmikoski, on a wet barren on the west side of the river.

Notes: Five pits on a low hill; some 10 m southeast of them an old sand quarry. Pit 1, 5 x 3 m and c. 0,6 m deep. Pit 2, 5 x 4 m, c. 0,6 m deep. Pit 3, 4 x 3 m, 0,5 m deep. Pits 1-3 are older than the Modern Period because they contained a clear if weak eluviation layer. Pits 4-5 appear fairly recent. The function of the pits is unclear. Cache pits or pitfalls. Inspected by H-P. Schulz.

Map on page 6



Pit 2:



5 PAJALA SAHAARA-KAUNISJOKI 5

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: Pajala 28M NV
 x: 7492 986 y: 1820 179 z: 169 ±2 m

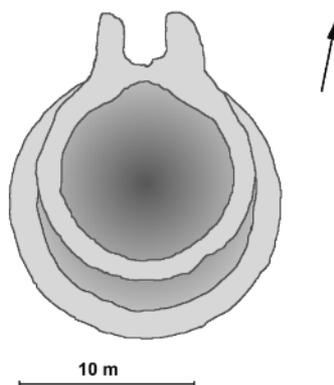
Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 2.4 km WSW of Kaunisvaara church, c. 60 m from the Kaunisjoki River, 190 m south of the old mill site at Salmikoski, on a wet barren on the west side of the river.

Notes: A double tar-burning pit: a larger pit c. 16 m in diameter inside which a smaller pit c. 11 diameter has been built. Draining trough to the north, towards the river. Inspected by H-P. Schulz.

Map on page 6

Double tar-burning pit
 Dubbel tjärdal



Tar-burning pit, outermost embankment in the foreground.

6 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 6

Date: Historical Period
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

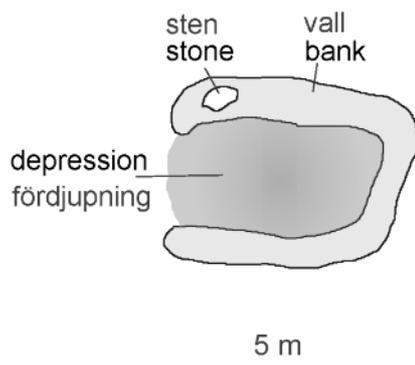
Map: Pajala 28M NV
x: 7492 883 y: 1820 243 z: 166 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 2.4 km SW of Kaunisvaara church, c. 50 m from the Kaunisjoki River, 290 m SSE of the old mill site at Salmikoski, on a wet barren on the west side of the river.

Notes: Dwelling remain. A depression measuring c. 4 x 2 m surrounded by a wide bank c. 20 cm high. External measurements c. 6 x 4 m. Opening in the bank on the west side; near the opening a standing stone (?). Weak eluviation layer and stained soil in the floor and bank. Inspected by H-P. Schulz.

Map on page 6



7 PAJALA SAHAVAARA-KAUNISJOKI 7

Date: Historical Period

Class: Unidentified: pit

Map: Pajala 28M NV

x: 7492 867 y: 1820 272 z: 166 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 2.4 km SW of Kaunisvaara church, c. 50 m from the Kaunisjoki River, c. 330 m SSE of the old mill site at Salmikoski, on a wet barren on the west side of the river.

Notes: A pit measuring 4 x 3 m, irregular in shape, 0.8 m deep. There is a thick eluviation layer (podzol) in the pit, which means it is quite old – possibly prehistoric. The function of the pit is unclear; it may be a pitfall or a dwelling depression. Inspected by H-P. Schulz.

Map on page 6



Looking east.

8 PAJALA SAHAVAARA W

Date: Historical Period

Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: Pajala 28M NV

x: 7494 120 y: 1820 631 z: 177 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 1.65 km west of Kaunisvaara church, on a low hillock on the edge of a small bog at the foot of the gentle west-southwestern slope of Sahavaara Hill, on the southwestern side of a track leading northwest and then west to a bog lying north of the Kaunisjoki River.

Notes: The tar-burning pit is located on a low sandy hillock on the edge of the bog; the draining trough points west toward the bog. Diameter 8 m. The pit is obscured by dense brush. Inspected by T. Rostedt.

Map on page 6



Tar-burning pit covered by underbrush.

9 PAJALA SAHAARA SE

Date: Historical Period
Class: Unidentified: pit

Map: Pajala 28M NV
x: 7493 518 y: 1822 861 z: 176 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: 0.9 km southeast of Kaunisvaara church, on the gentle southeast slope of Sahavaara Hill.

Notes: Large pit on the eastern hillside, surrounded by a bank c. 1.2 – 2 m wide and c. 30 cm high on the uphill side, nearly a metre high on the downhill side. Opening in the bank on the south side. Interior measurements 8 x 6 m; depth of the pit c. 1 m. In the northern part of the pit a boulder c. 2.5 x 1.5 m wide and 1 m high. Another large boulder is visible on the inside of the bank on the southwestern side. The pit is located in the middle of a scarified cutting area. A thin eluviation layer is visible in scarification cuts on the bank, so the structure is not modern. Inspected by T. Rostedt.

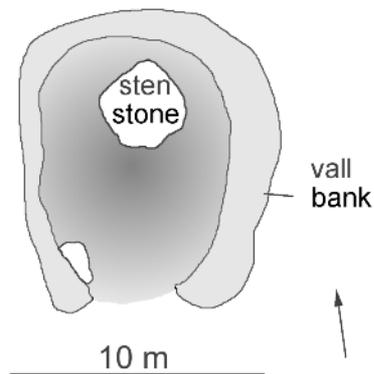
Map on page 6

Map drawing on following page

Photograph on following page

9 PAJALA SAHAARA SE

Earthen structure
Jordkonstruktion



Structure covered by bush, looking east.

10 PAJALA KAUNISVAARA-NAVETTAMAA

Date: Historical Period
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: Pajala 28M NV
x: 7498 516 y: 1821 957 z: 177 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

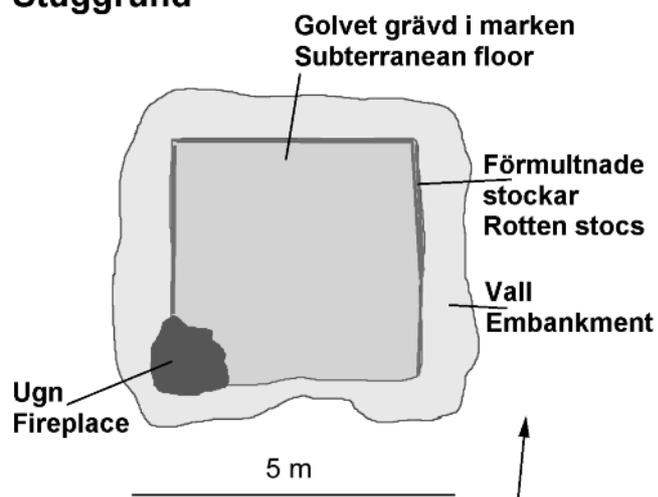
Location: 4.4 km north of Kaunisvaara church, on the edge of a bog on the southern side of the Navettamaa pine barren, a higher area surrounded by bogs north of Kaunisvaara Hill.

Notes: A semi-subterranean cabin foundation surrounded by a bank c. 0.6 m high. Rotten logs inside the bank. Exterior measurements c. 6 x 5 m, interior measurements 4 x

3 m. Remains of a fireplace in southeast corner. The location is a clear-cutting area. Inspected by H-P Schulz.

Map on page 7

Cabin foundation Stuggrund



View looking northeast.

11 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 1

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7501 632 y: 1825 358 z: 167 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Southwest of Aareavaara Hill, c. 1.6 km WNW of the Aareajoki bridge on road #400, c. 90 m from the Aareajoki River on its southern side, in the western part of the Aarearova pine barren, at the foot of a slope rising from a wide, flat piece of sandy ground bordering on the riverside bog.

Notes: A semi-subterranean cabin foundation measuring some 2.5 m square and c. 50 cm deep, surrounded by a bank. Door opening toward the river. A fireplace on the west wall, with the opening at floor level and the flue on the outside of the structure. Rotten log visible in the earthen wall.

Map on page 8



Above: looking south from the foot of the slope.

Right: fireplace remain and firebox opening in the wall.



12 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 2

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7501 587 y: 1825 332 z: 169 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Southwest of Aareavaara Hill, c. 1.6 km WNW of the Aareajoki bridge on road #400, c. 120 m from the Aareajoki River on its southern side, in the western part of the Aarearova pine barren, at the top of a steepish slope rising toward the south from a wide, flat piece of sandy ground bordering on the riverside bog .

Notes: Large, well-preserved tar-burning pit at the top of the slope. Draining trough northwards, down the slope. Inspected by T. Jussila.

Map on page 8



Tar-burning pit behind the spade, looking west.

13 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 3

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Dwelling site

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7501 827 y: 1826 196 z: 164 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Southwest of Aareavaara Hill, c. 0.86 km NW of the Aareajoki bridge on road #400, c. 60 m from the Aareajoki River on its southern side, in the eastern part of the Aarearova pine barren, by the riverside bog, on a gentle slope falling off toward the river.

Notes: Site A: Pit in the stony slope, size 3 x 2 m plus a metre-wide bank opening north toward the river; depth c. 1 metre. Long side perpendicular to the slope. Old pine stump in the northern end of the pit.

Site B: Below site A, about 2 m toward the river and down the slope there is a 2 m square pit with a c. metre-wide encircling bank opening toward the north. Large stones (diam. c. 50 – 80 cm) on the western wall. Thick eluviation layer indicates structure is very old.

Site C: 8 m east of site A, a pit similar in size to site A. Spade test turned up fire-cracked rocks at least in southern part of pit.

Site D: 2 m northward toward the river from site C, a pit 2 m square with bank opening toward the north (see site B).

Inspected by T. Rostedt & H-P Schulz.

Map on page 8



Pit C looking southeast.

14 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 4

Date: Historical Period

Class: Production: lime kiln

Map: Huuki 29M SO

x: 7501 701 y: 1826 667

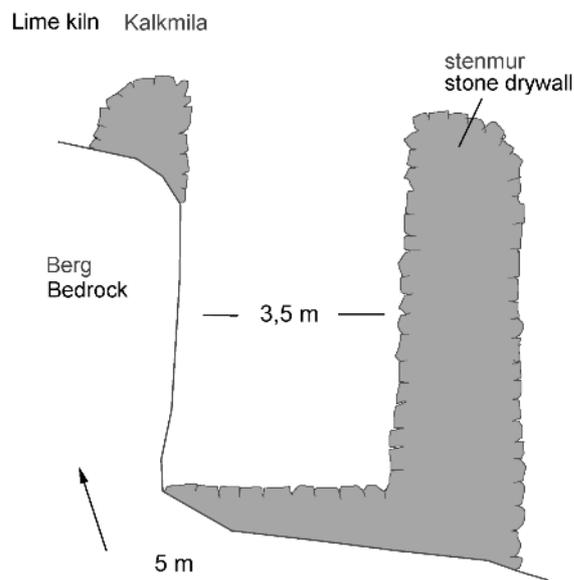
z: 165 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Southwest of Aareavaara Hill, c. 0.4 km NW of the Aareajoki bridge on road #400, c. 90 m from the Aareajoki River on its southern side, in the eastern part of the Aarearova pine barren, by the riverside bog.

Notes: Environment: Rocky outcrop several hundred sq. metres in size on a lush pine barren; partly quarried (quarried parts covered by vegetation). The lime kiln lies north of the outcrop so that one perpendicular rock wall forms the western wall of the kiln. Southern and eastern sides formed by 2 m high drywall of natural stones; also c. 2 m long drywall extension on the western wall. Stones inside wall partly burnt and covered with white mortar-like matter. Very thick eluviation layer in the floor with similar mortar-like matter. Interior dimensions 8.5 x 3.5 m; opening faces north toward the river. Age at least 100 years, judging from trees growing on the walls and inside structure. Inspected by T. Rostedt and H-P. Schulz.

Map on page 8



15 PAJALA AAREAJOKI-AAREAROVA 5

Date: Undated
 Class: Unidentified: stone structure

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7501 533 y: 1826 955 z: 164 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Southwest of Aareavaara Hill, c. 0.13 km north of the Aareajoki bridge on road #400, c. 30 m from the Aareajoki River on its western side, in the eastern part of the Aarearova pine barren, by the riverside bog, in a low and waterlogged river estuary.

Notes: Stone structure, round or slightly squarish, diameter 5 m. Within, a square pit c. 1 x 1 m. Pit bottom contains stones and a little silt. Photographs from the west. The function of the structure is unclear. It resembles the stone cairns erected on the Ostrobothnian coast during the terminal Stone Age, but it might also be a stone cache, i.e., the protective cover of a storage pit. Inspected by T. Jussila and T. Rostedt.

Map on page 8



Looking southeast.

16 PAJALA HUUKI-LUNKKUJÄRVI

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7503 779 y: 1830 529 z: 165 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: West of Huuki, on the west side of the small Lake Lunkkujärvi, 35 m northwest of the power line, on a pine barren sloping gently to the south.

Notes: A pit – cabin foundation – measuring some 2.5 x 2 m. The pit is c. 60 cm deep and surrounded by a low embankment. At one end of the pit there is a stone fireplace with the firebox opening at floor level. The still visible exit flue is outside the pit. Some rotten logs still remain in the walls. Inspected by T. Jussila.

Map on page 9



Cabin foundation looking west. Below: detail of the moss-covered “chimney” of the fireplace outside the pit.



17 PAJALA HUUKI-LEPPÄNIVA

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7505 622 y: 1830 898 z: 157 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: West of Huuki, on the Muonionjoki River, some 400 m east of the bend.

Notes: A tar-burning pit on the riverbank; the trough points north. Diameter c. 10 m. Inspected by T. Rostedt.

Map on page 9



Looking north from inside the tar-burning pit; trough opening in the centre.

18 PAJALA HUUKI-AIRIKANGAS N

Date: Undated / Prehistoric
 Class: Unidentified: pit (pitfall, dwelling site)

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7505 076 y: 1832 498 z: 160 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: West of Huuki, on the Muonionjoki River, on the northern edge of the Airikangas barren, c. 600 m west of Vekarasaari Island, on the riverbank.

Notes: Located right at the edge of the sandy riverbank of the Muonionjoki is a pit, round, funnel-shaped, 3.5 m in diameter and 0.6 m in depth. Thick eluviation layer at the bottom, 7 cm eluviation on the edge, as elsewhere on the barren. This suggests the age of the structure is several hundred years. Burnt soil sporadically in spade tests in surroundings. No datable finds in test pits. Site may be an old Historical

Period dwelling site or a prehistoric dwelling site, or perhaps a pitfall. Inspected by H-P Schulz.

Map on page 9



Looking west.



Looking east.

19 PAJALA HUUKI-KORVAKKOVAARA NW

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7504 338 y: 1836 545 z: 160 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: East of Huuki, on the Muonionjoki River, at the foot of Korvakkovaara Hill on its northwestern side, on the riverbank.

Notes: A moss-covered earthen embankment of a house, overgrown by young forest; size 5 x 6 m, interior dimensions 2 x 2.5 m, long axis perpendicular to the river. Door opening toward the river (north, beside the northwest wall). Stone fireplace in the middle, c. 1 x 1 m. Inspected by T. Rostedt.

Map on page 10



House foundation, earthen embankment in foreground, young forest growing inside.

20 PAJALA KORVAKKOVAARA NE

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Other: stone wall

Map: Huuki 29M SO
 x: 7504 864 y: 1837 643 z: 157 ±2 m

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: East of Huuki, on the Muonionjoki River, on the gentle northeast slope of Korvakkovaara Hill, c. 90 m from the river, west of a track leading to the shore, terrain stony till.

Notes: A low and partly moss-covered 40 m long stone wall in the middle of the woods. May have been associated with a house that formerly stood on the riverbank. West end of the wall y 1837 627 x 7504 861; east end y 1837 671 x 7504 855.

Map on page 10



Above: western part of the wall looking east. Below: eastern part looking west.



Previously known archaeological sites**RAÄ PAJALA-82**

Date: Prehistoric
 Class: Dwelling site

Map: 28M8 NÖ
 x: 7498 142 y: 1819 575 z: 175

Notes: Cluster of fire-cracked rocks. Some 20 fire-cracked rocks and a bit of charcoal were noted in the pit left by an uprooted tree, in a concentration measuring 1 x 0.5 m. The stones were 10 –20 cm in size. Good location for a dwelling site. Probably a hearth. Several hearths may exist in the vicinity. Terrain: Sandy sediments NW of a bog. Forest (clearcut, with birch saplings and solitary spruce).

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7

RAÄ PAJALA-440

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Dwelling site: hut remain

Map: 28M8 NV
 x: 7495 909 y: 1824 119 z: 180

Notes: Hut remain, round, 4 m in diameter and 0.4 m high, consisting of collapsed boards. Door to ENE. No hearth, but in the middle was found a foot-shaped flat and sooty ground(?) greenstone and nearby, ENE of the structure, a thick ground(?) polishing stone-like greenstone under the sod. The ruin contained glass bottles, tin cans, etc. Nearby, toward the ESE, are remains of modern period campfires. The remains are modern, but are described e.g. in information from Victor Sevä of Kaunisvaara concerning old fishing and winter camps in the area. Terrain: Sandy substratum gently sloping north toward lake Kaunisjärvi. Forest (mixed forest, mainly young birch).

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7

RAÄ PAJALA-442

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Hunting/fishing: oral history

Map: 28M8 NV
 x: 7495 943 y: 1823 513 z: 165

Notes: 1) Sámi tradition, report of. According to earlier reports and Victor Sevä of Kaunisvaara, an old winter camp and fishing camp has been located on the SW shore of Kaunisvaara [Kaunisjärvi?]. During a survey in 1992 there was found at the site a
2) Cleared area, round, 57 m in diameter, partly surrounded by an embankment 1 m wide and 1 m high consisting of three clearance cairns on the northern edge. In the southwest the remains of a paling or stockade were noted. Overgrown with grass, juniper and willow brush and birch saplings. The site has been disturbed by recent activities and rubbish. Terrain: Elevated gravel plateau and gentle slope toward the ENE. Border between gravel pit in the southwest, agricultural land in the southeast, and woodland in the northeast (pine-dominated mixed forest).

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7

RAÄ PAJALA-443

Date: Historical Period
Class: Reindeer corral

Map: 28M8 NV
x: 7496 199 y: 1823 448 z: 165

Notes: Reindeer corral(?), 105 x 72 m (N-S), consisting of eight openings, irregularly rectangular or oval, 11-55 m long and 7-16 m wide, separated by trees. Growing occasionally thick moss, grass, willow herb, redcurrants in the central NE end and rowan, birch, spruce and pine. The area may be connected to the local tradition of a winter camp on the SW shore of the lake. Terrain: Moist ground sloping gently northeast toward the lake. Woodland (mixed forest)

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7

RAÄ PAJALA-444

Date: Historical Period
Class: Farming: cairn

Map: 28M8 NV
x: 7496 094 y: 1822 246 z: 185

Notes: Area with six historical period clearance cairns varying from round, 3 m in diameter, to rectangular, 10 x 3 m and 0.7 m high, consisting of stones 0.1-0.5 m in size. Low rocky hillside sloping SSW toward fields; bordering on fields and house plots. Woodland (pine forest).

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7

RAÄ PAJALA-445

Date: Historical Period
Class: Dwelling site: hut bottom

Map: 28M8 NV
x: 7496 465 y: 1822 649 z: 180

Notes: Hut bottom, round, 3 m in diameter, consisting of an erected frame of wood covered with cardboard and thick paper, 1.6 m high. Hearth in the middle, round, 1 m in diameter and 5 cm high, framed by seven stones 0.13-0.2 m in size. In the middle there is a round stone 15 cm in size. Partly overgrown with moss. Between the hearth and walls are spruce branches, left of the door opening there is a pile of firewood and right of the hearth an iron spade. Modern. Next to and east of the structure are three gravel pits. 8 m SSE of the hut there is a clearance cairn, rectangular, 8 x 3 m (NNW-SSE) wide and 0.4 m high, consisting of stones 5-70 cm in size.

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

Map on page 7



L-shaped stone formation, c. 30 m NW of the hut (right) under the power line. Clearance cairn or foundation?



RAÄ PAJALA-460

Date: Stone Age
 Class: Find

Map: 28M8 NV
 x: 7493 777 y: 1821 201 z: 185

Notes: Find site of two Bothnian picks. The finder, Sigurd Niemelä (Sahavaara/S. Kaunisvaara, tel. 0978-50014), showed the find site, 32 x 11 m (NW-SE), directly NE of a storehouse. Overgrown with grass and berry bushes. In the NW end there is a ditch profile with stony gravel. SW of the profile there is a concentration of red-burnt sand, 0.4 x 0.15 m, under the eluviation layer. Some of the stones are fire-cracked. On top of the original podzol there is a layer of soil deposited later, 2-40 cm thick. According to Sigurd Niemelä the picks were found under a pile of field stones which, according to his father, had been collected on the site ever since the 18th century, when the first fields in the village were cleared. No signs of a clearance cairn were visible any longer. S.N. is an amateur archaeologist who has himself carried out excavations at the find site. S.N. retains the finds.

Description of the picks: a) size 320 x 42 x 51 mm, of coarse greenstone. Struck along the long axis, edge part pecked. Surface partly burnt and dirty.
 b) Size 300 x 63 x 46 mm, of coarse greenstone, half-finished. Struck along the long axis, no grinding. Narrowing ends. The artefacts were photographed by Jorma Karman. Terrain: flat terrace on a stony hillside sloping toward the SW. Field and house plot land.

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

The 2007 surveyors think the find site appears to be secondary

Map on page 6

RAÄ PAJALA-474

Date: Historical Period
 Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: 28M8 NV
 x: 7496 627 y: 1822 809 z: 175

Notes: Tar-burning pit, 16 x 9 m (E-W), consisting of an oval pit 6 x 5 m (E-W) and 0.3-1.2 m deep, surrounded by an embankment 3 m wide and 0.1 m high. Opening toward the east, 0.5-1.5 m wide. The draining trough is 10 m long and 0.5 m deep. Overgrown with willow, young birch, pine, and two spruce saplings. Location: 26 m SE of power line (NE-SW), 10 m ESE of path (NNE-SSW). Terrain: terrace edge in a till slope falling off toward wet ground in the east. Woodland (pine and solitary young birch),

Ref: Riksantikvarieämbetet, FMIS Fornsök (<http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public>)

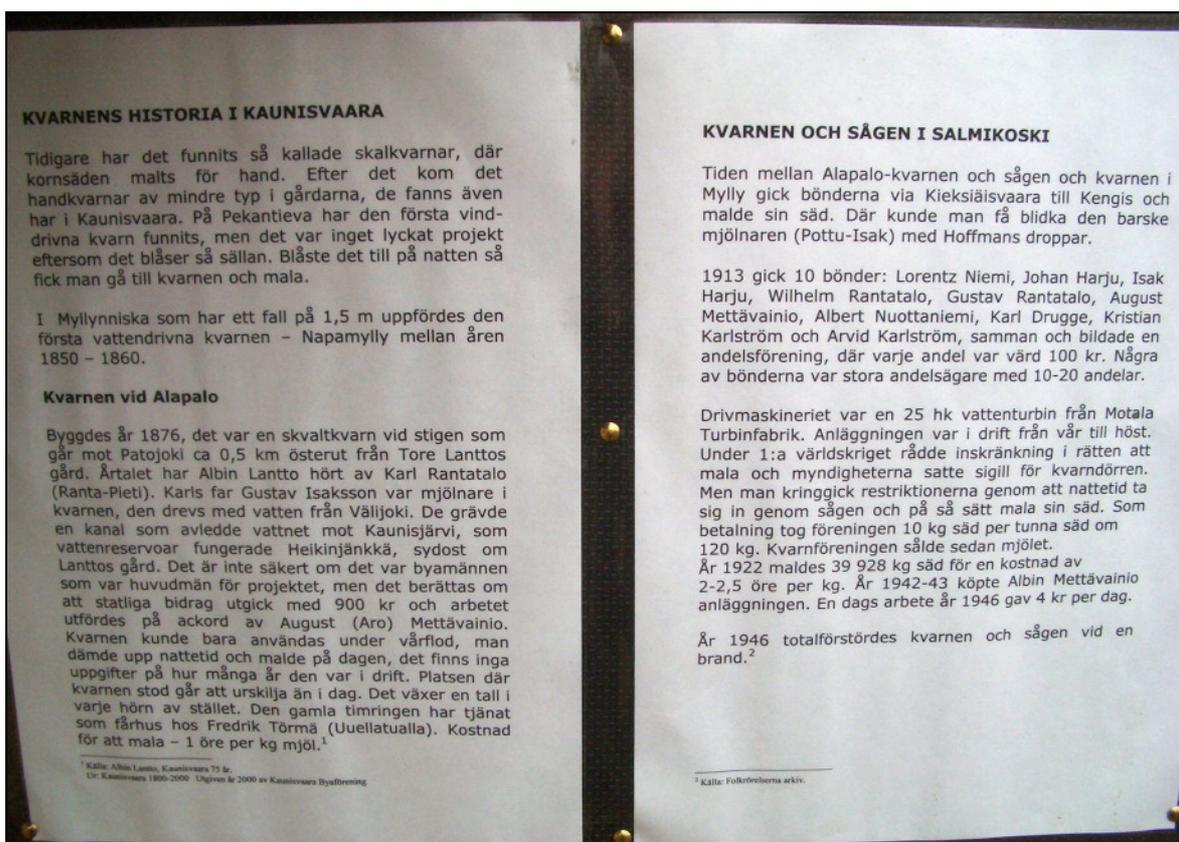
Map on page 7

Mill and sawmill at Salmikoski, Sahavaara.

Old sawmill and grain mill site on the northwest side of Sahavaara hill, at the Salmikoski Rapids in the Kaunisjoki River. There is an information sign at the site (see below). Nothing remains of the mill and the sawmill except for a small islet in the middle of the river, built of stones and earth. There are large cleared stones on the riverbanks. The riverbanks in the area are low and boggy. There is a bridge over the Kaunisjoki at the location. Coordinates: y 1820 136 x 7493 179.

Green square on map p. 6.

Information sign:



Photograph in information sign:



Other observations

We also found various pits and earth structures which were securely – I believe – identified as recent and which do not have any cultural historical value. Since reports of these sites may nevertheless be received from laymen, I will list them here:

Northwest of **Salmikoski by Sahavaara**, on a clear cut ridge west of the Kaunisjoki, there are several clearly recent pits. They contain no vegetation or sod, or are only partly sod-covered, and they do not have a developed podzol. They appear to have no planned function. y 1819 956 x 7493 391(map p. 6).

North of Kaunisvaara, c. 2.4 km west of road # 400, on the southern edge of the Möylikkö barren, on the edge of the bog, there are small, shallow, and irregular pits. There is modern rubbish in the vicinity, including an aluminium coffee pot. The forest consists of very young saplings and may originally have been scarified. The pits were probably made by forestry machinery. Map below, y 1822 104 x 7500 201.



Power line post support cairns.

Small “cairns” observed in the power line corridor between Huuki and Aareavaara (photographs below) originally looked like interesting hearths or small cairns. A closer look proved that they were support stones of old power line posts. Some even retained the remains of the wooden post while in others the post had rotted away.

