

# KOLARI

## Archaeological survey of Äkäsjokisuu, the Äkäsjoki River, and the Hannukainen area 2007



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**Client: Lapin vesitutkimus Oy**

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*Frontispiece:* View from the northern part of the prehistoric dwelling site Kolari 57 Ailisaarennivat towards Yllästunturi Fell.

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### **General information**

- Area:** Land-use and planning areas associated with proposed mining activities in Hannukainen (northern parts, west of Kuertunturi Fell, partly on the Muonio side) and around the mouth of the Äkäsjoki River (mainly on its western side) and the associated pipeline corridor between Äkäsjokisuu and Hannukainen along the northern/northwestern side of the Äkäsjoki River. Ref. the survey areas outlined on the general map.
- Objective:** To establish an adequate picture of the presence of possible archaeological sites in the planned zoning area through intensive testing and covering survey in favourable areas. To search for new archaeological sites.
- Time:** Fieldwork phase: 17th – 23rd September 2007.
- Client:** Lapin vesitutkimus Oy, Northland Resources Inc.
- Research:** Mikroliitti Oy. Fieldwork: Timo Jussila, Tapani Rostedt, and Hans-Peter Schulz; report: T. Jussila.
- Previous research:** Hannu Kotivuori: survey 1988.
- Results:** Prior to the present survey, a total of ten archaeological sites were known from the area including six prehistoric dwelling sites, two pitfall sites, a possible quartz quarry, and an unidentified stone structure. In the course of the 2007 survey, one dwelling site and one pitfall site were found to have been destroyed. New sites discovered during the survey include nine prehistoric dwelling sites, four pitfall sites, one possible quartz quarry, 14 tar-burning pits, one lime kiln, five hut or cabin foundations, and three unidentified pits or subterranean structures, in other words a total of 37 sites classifiable as ancient monuments. In addition, a few historical ruins (dugouts or similar?) were discovered that were not classified as ancient monuments. The grand total of ancient monuments known from the area now stands at 47.

## **The survey**

The fieldwork part of the survey was carried out on September 17th – 23rd, 2007 by three archaeologists split into two teams and using two vehicles. In one group, two archaeologists surveyed the same area but followed different routes most of the time. Thanks to the fine weather that characterised the fieldwork period, the workdays were long and productive. The project also involved survey on the Swedish side of the Tornionjoki River in the Pajala, Kaunisvaara, and Huuki areas. This was carried out on September 24th – 28th. 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 client. The survey area was divided into four sub-areas: The Hannukainen area, the Rautuvaara area, the northern/northwestern bank of the Äkäsjoki River to a distance of 200 metres from the shore between Hannukainen and Äkäsjokisuu, and the Äkäsjokisuu – Mannajärvi area. The survey concentrated on the banks of the rivers and streams and the shores of lakes Mannajärvi and Pirttijärvi and their immediate surroundings. Of the other areas, the inland bogs and hills were surveyed by random sampling, particularly in the northern parts of Hannukainen. The sandy pine barren area between Lake Mannajärvi and the Äkäsjoki River, however, was surveyed intensively, as was the Kalkkikangas area in Äkäsjokisuu. Other parts of the inland were “forbidding” from an archaeological point of view, in other words, wet and rocky till where nothing of note is known to have been found. With a few exceptions, private compounds were also not inspected.

Prehistoric hunter-gatherer dwelling sites have, with a few minor exceptions, been located on the shoreline. For this reason, it is necessary to research a study area’s shore displacement history so that the survey can concentrate on the correct areas – the levels of ancient shorelines. The ancient Ancylus Lake may have reached the Äkäsjoki River Valley during its early phase (c. 8900-8500 BC). Based on various sources, I believe the ancient Ancylus Lake reached an elevation of 170-175 metres on the Äkäsjoki River south-west of Hannukainen and at Äkäsjokisuu. If this is true, it should be possible to find slightly younger dwelling sites dating to the Preboreal climatic phase (before 8200 BC) slightly below this level. The oldest Stone Age dwelling site in eastern Lapland has been dated to c. 8500 BC (Utsjoki Vetsijärvi, Kankaanpää & Rankama). An ancient shoreline terrace can be observed in many places along the Äkäsjoki River at an elevation of c. 170-172 metres (e.g., at dwelling site 57 Allinsaarennivat) and at c. 175 metres at site 51. However, these probably relate to small river lakes of which there were probably several along the present watercourse, judging by the fact that many dwelling sites are located some distance away from the present river bank. Nowhere did we observe any higher shoreline terraces. The 170-175 metre terraces also disappeared further downriver, although terraces at this elevation were observed towards the northeast. Intensive test pitting was carried out on slopes and terraces further away from the river at the 170-175 metre level along the lower reaches of the river, e.g., at the mouth of the Tapojoki, but no indications of ancient settlement were found. It may be that the Ancylus Lake did not after all reach as high as I had presumed — but on the other hand it is possible that the 170-175 metre terraces mentioned above could date to the Ancylus Phase and represent the shores of river lakes that separated from the Ancylus Lake. It could be that the Ancylus level was covered and destroyed by the “river lake phases”. These ancient lakes may have persisted for a long time; no data on their age is available. No ice-bound lakes are known from this area (as they are further north in Muonio — the Muonio ice-bound lake did not reach this area). According to our present (meagre) knowledge, the prehistoric dwelling sites in the area may date to anywhere between 8500 BC and 1600 AD. No finds were obtained

that would supply a more precise dating. The Prehistoric Period in Lapland has been considered to last well into the 17th century AD.

In the Hannukainen area the banks of the rivers and streams are sandy. Higher up and farther away from the river the terrain changes to the "normal" rocky till and wet bog on the slopes and crests of hills. Such areas — including the proposed land-use area in Hannukainen — are unlikely to contain archaeological sites, nor were any such sites observed during the few walks and surveys along tracks traversable by all-terrain vehicle. We saw no reason to survey the inland areas of Hannukainen and Äkäsjokisuu more intensively. The ancient monuments in the area are to be found in the river valleys and on sandy pine barrens, which were surveyed extensively and rather carefully. The waterfront of the Äkäsjoki River was surveyed thoroughly. Between the areas of Hannukainen and Äkäsjokisuu the survey was restricted to the northern/northwestern bank of the river where the proposed pipeline is to be built.

The terrain in Rautuvaara was stony and waterlogged till, partly destroyed by the old mine and muddled by mining-related activities. No areas suggestive of archaeological sites that would have warranted a closer look were observed. A dammed reservoir has been built in the stream valley. The terrain below the dam is boggy and it is not possible to search for — let alone find — archaeological sites on the swampy banks of the stream.

Rautuvaara:



Rautuvaara reservoir looking southwest



Unspoilt stream valley west of the dam

In the Äkäsjokisuu area the survey concentrated on the bank of the Muonio River and both sides of the Äkäsjoki River. The shores of Lake Mannajärvi proved unproductive. No terrain suitable for archaeological sites was observed and nothing was found on the rocky shores. The sandy pine barrens on the northeastern and western sides of the lake do not reach as far as the shore. No higher shore terraces were observed in the area. Nevertheless, the edges of bogs on these barrens were surveyed, but no dwelling sites that would have indicated that the bogs were originally lakes were discovered.

### **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 locations in Pajala. Photographs may be found on pages 28, 42, and 43.

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 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 rotten logs are visible in the sides of the depression.

With one exception, dwelling depressions of this type found in the area are located close or right next 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 to Kuusamo. These sites are sometimes solitary, sometimes groups of several cabins, and in the case of the winter village at Kyläselkä in present-day Savukoski 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 from 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. This might indicate the presence of Finns, possibly Karelians (Carpelan, *idem.*)

Espoo, 5th November 2007

Timo Jussila

Sources:

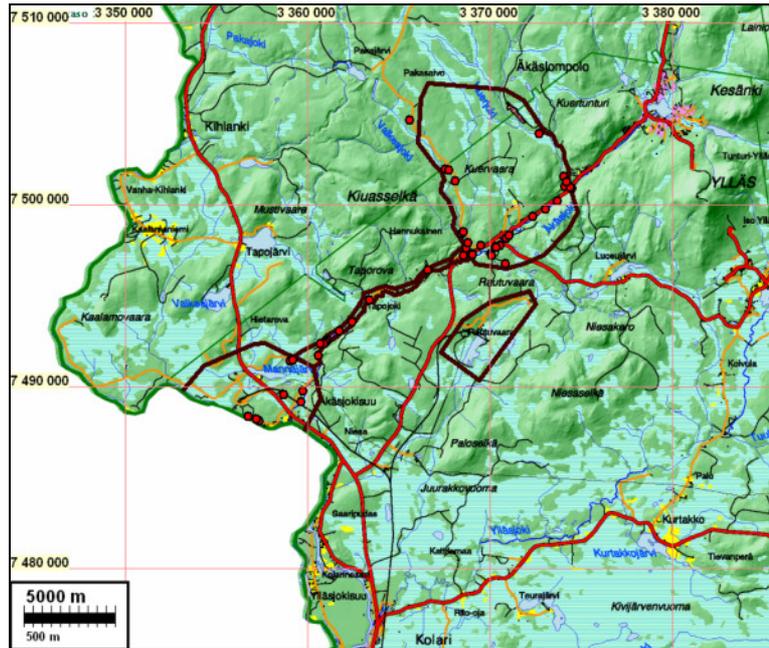
Oksala Hilikka 1996: Muinainen Muonio, inventointituloksia vuodelta 1995. Meteli, Oulun yliopiston arkeologian laboratorion tutkimusraportti 17.

Johansson Peter 2001 : Eskers and bedrock gorges (tunnel valleys) in the Pakasaivo area, western Finnish Lapland. Bulletin of the Geological Society of Finland, Vol. 75 (1–2) pp. 5–15

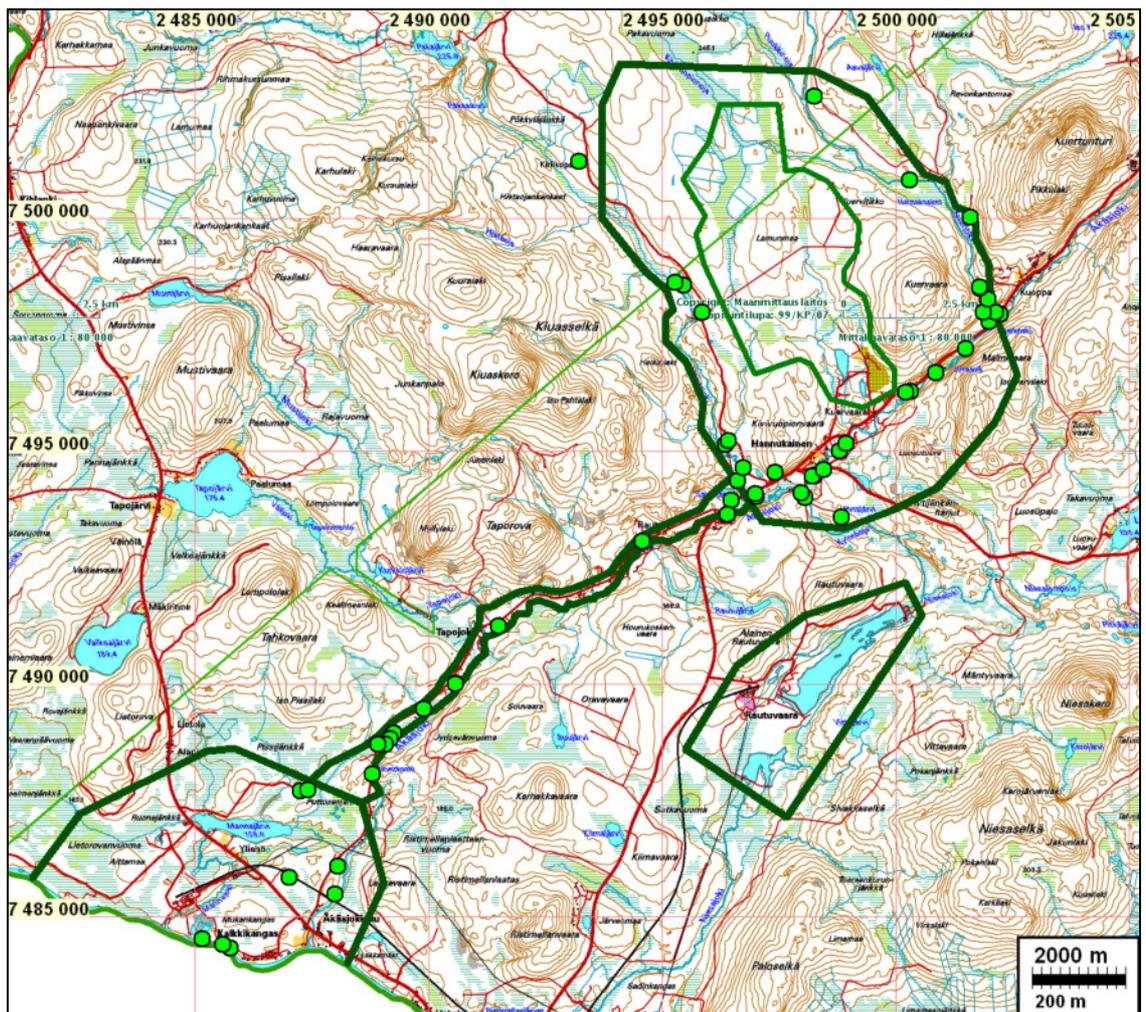
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Translation of the original report from Finnish to English: Jarmo Kankaanpää, PhD

## Location map

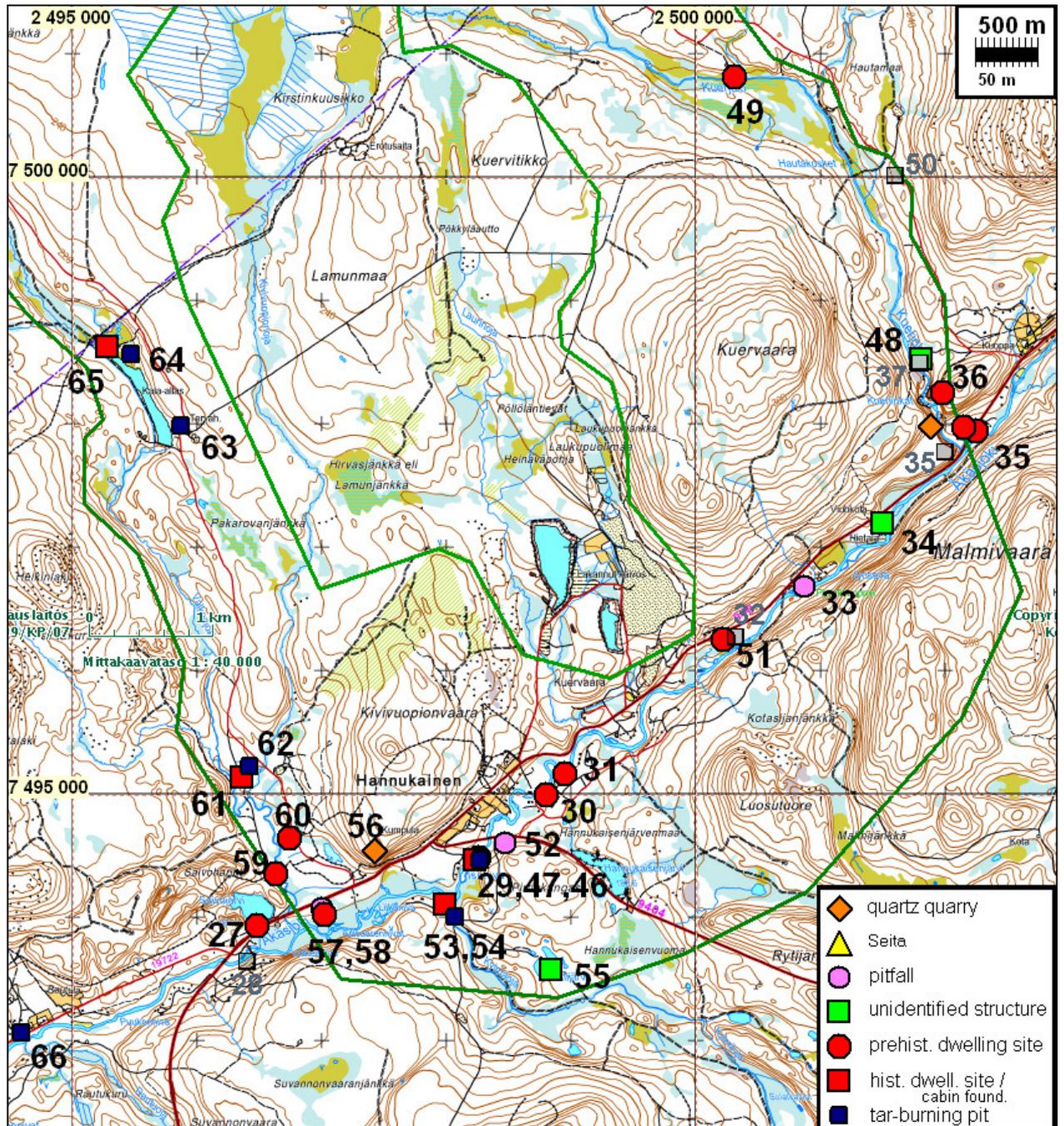


## General map, the study areas



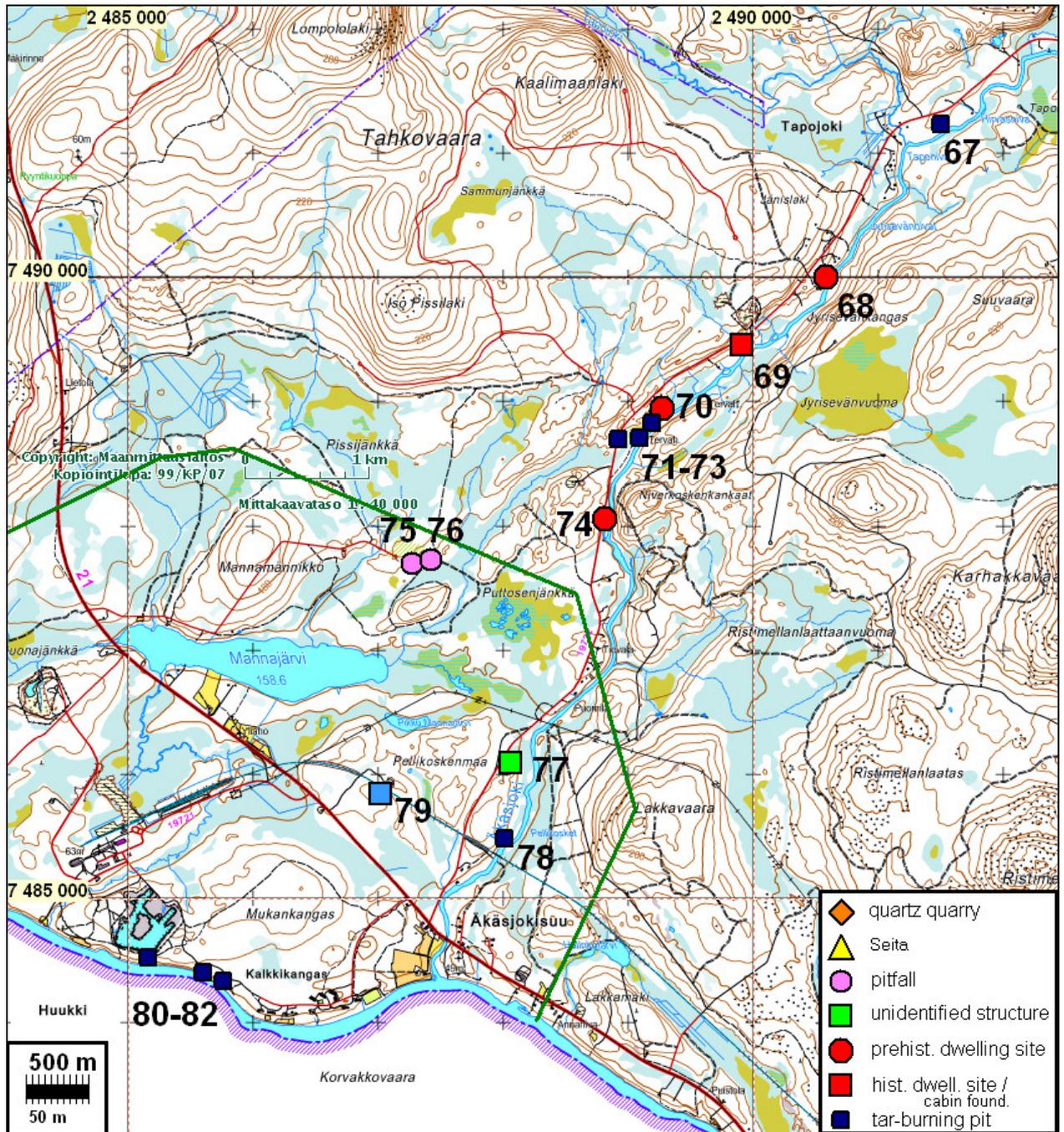
The study areas are outlined in green. The planned land use area in Hannukainen is outlined in lighter green. The green dots are archaeological sites and find sites.

**Map: Hannukainen, archaeological sites**



The study area is outlined in green, the planned land use area in light green. Find sites and sites of uncertain nature (not protected) are marked with a grey square and number.

**Map: Äkäsjokisuu, archaeological sites**



The study area is outlined in green. Find sites and sites of uncertain nature (not protected) are marked with a grey square and number.

## Archaeological sites

### Explanation of terms and content

- Name of the site:* (borough, survey number, locality name). The survey number is a borough-specific running number. The numbering in this report is based on the site numbers used in Kotivuori's 1988 survey report. The National Board of Antiquities allots each site an Ancient Monument Register number which is not necessarily the same as the site number used in the report.
- Protection class:* 1, 2, 3. National Board of Antiquities protection classes: **1.** = Important site, should be preserved intact in all circumstances – protected site. **2.** = Remain that is to be protected – protected site. **3.** = Destroyed or less important site. In the case of new sites the class is the suggestion of the surveyor and is usually confirmed by the relevant authority.
- Date:* *Prehistoric* = usually before 1150 AD; in Lapland before c. 1650 AD; no more precise date available.  
*Historical* = later than c. 1150 AD, in Lapland later than c. 1650 AD.
- Type* *Dwelling site* usually means an archaeological dwelling site (campsite etc.) but is also used as a general term referring to all locations that appear to have been the site of continuing activities or to contain structures that point to such activity even though their function is not known. **Protected permanent monument.**  
*Cairn* = stone structure of unknown function. A cairn may be a grave, a fireplace, etc. Usually a **protected permanent monument.**  
*Find site* = unique event not connected to structures or other observable activity; a so-called transient remain which is **not protected.**
- Map:* Number of the NLS 1:20 000 topographic map. KKJ 2 and KKJ 3 coordinates to within the nearest 10 m, estimated z coordinate and its estimated precision.
- Location:* Verbal description of the location of the site.
- Research:* Researcher, year, research type. The type of research carried out by an archaeologist that has resulted in the deposition of a report in the National Museum: who visited the site, when, and in connection with what sort of research. Only events of which written records exist have been included.
- Finds:* Collection, collection number: sub-number. Collection codes: KM = National Museum of Finland, find type (find year, finder, description of find and find situation).
- Site maps:* The maps are furnished with the identification numbers of the sites in their area and their estimated extent (including safety) zone in red. The excerpts from the topographic maps have been copied from the map database of the Finnish Board of Survey (© Maanmittauslaitos) in the autumn of 2007; copy permit: 99/KP/07. Under this permit the maps may not be published or reproduced. The maps have been printed in the report at varying scales; the originals on CD are TIFF files at 1:8000 and 1:40 000 scale. The CD also contains grid location data in tfw format.
- Boundaries:* The estimated boundaries of the sites are given as coordinate points with a precision of  $\pm 5$  m; the CD also contains measurements at 1 m precision as a MapInfo .mif/mid file (estimated actual precision  $\pm 5$  m).
- Photographs:* Photographs by T. Jussila unless otherwise stated. The client has free use rights to the photographs. The originals are digital photographs that have been furnished to the client on CD. Photographs printed on the report have been reduced from the originals. All photographs on the report CD are not included in the printed version.

## KOLARI 27 SAIVOJÄRVI

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site, pitfall

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7493 94 y: 2496 48 z: 175  
p: 7497 21 i: 3368 53

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Finds: KM 37027, 34 g, 7 pieces, quartz flakes, Jussila T 2007. Forest track surface.

Location: C. 23 km north-northeast of Kolari church and c. 2 km west of the hamlet of Hannukainen. On the south side of Lake Saivojärvi, between it and the Kolari-Äkäslompola highway.

Notes: An overgrown pit considered to be a pitfall was recorded in a previous inspection. The 2007 survey found one larger pit and one smaller pit near it. The measurements of the pits were 3 x 3 and 1 x 1 metres. The remains of a hearth and quartzes were observed on the surface of a track southeast of the pits. The location was inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

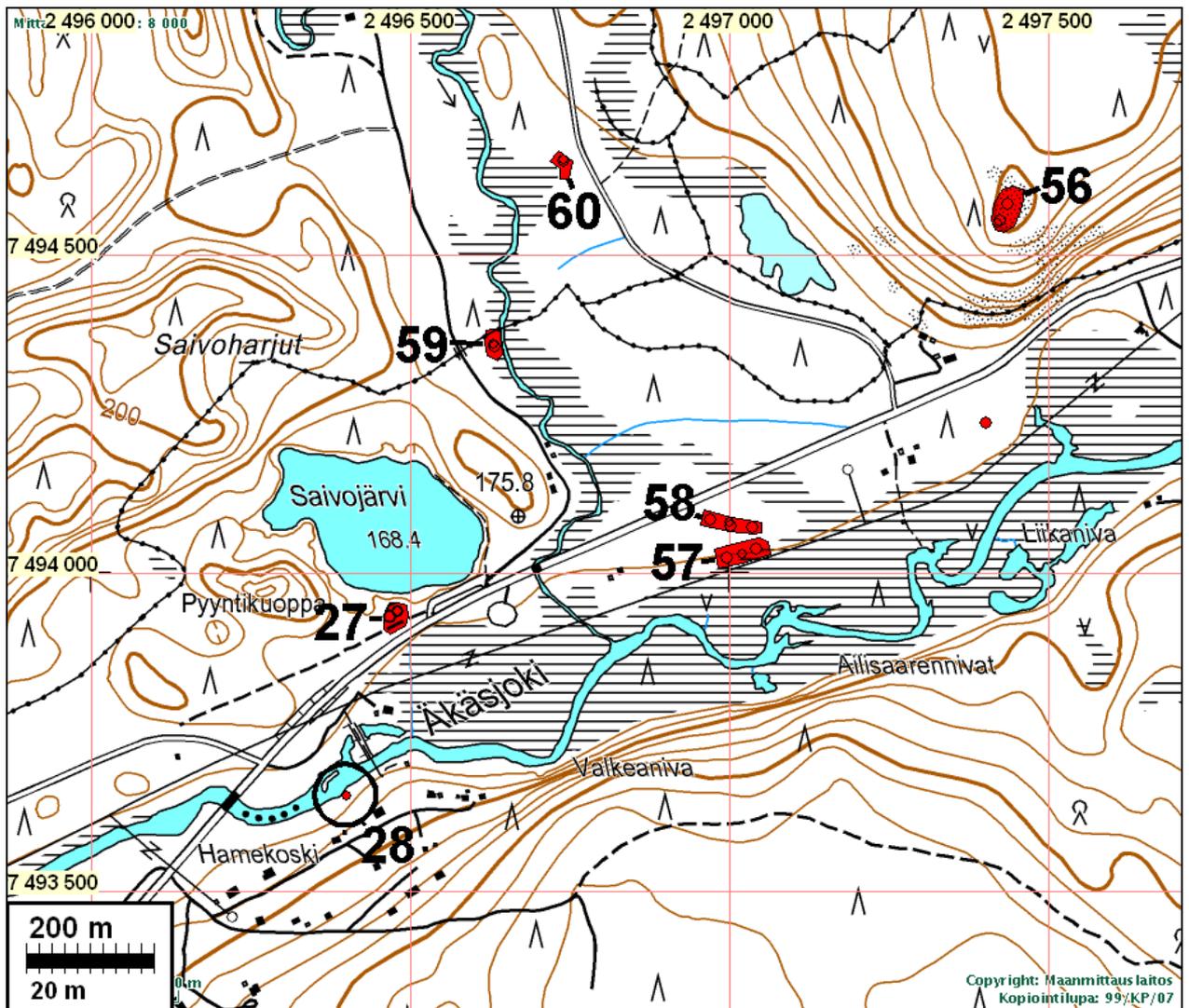
Map on following page.



Kolari 27 Saivojärvi, looking west, spade marks hearth in the track.



Kolari 27 Saivojärvi, pit seen from the southeast



**KOLARI 29 HANNUKAINEN 1 A**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 49 y: 2498 26 z: 170  
p: 7497 68 i: 3370 33

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25311:1, burnt bone. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: C. 25 km. North-northeast of Kolari church and c. 500 m. northeast of the hamlet of Hannukainen, on the eastern bank of the Äkäsjoki River.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: A small area with indications of a dwelling site and fire-cracked rocks is discernable on a level sandy bank on the eastern side of the Äkäsjoki River. Burnt bone, tar-burning pits, and dwelling foundations were observed c. 400 m. south of the bridge where the road branching off from Hannukainen to Lupsujärvi crosses the Äkäsjoki River.  
Nothing that would provide any further information was observed in the 2007 survey. Dwelling remains and tar-burning pits were noted in the vicinity.

Map on page 21

**KOLARI 30 HANNUKAINEN 2**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7495 00 y: 2498 80 z: 175 ±2 m  
p: 7498 15 i: 3370 89

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25311:2-4, quartz flakes and burnt bone. Kotivuori 1988.

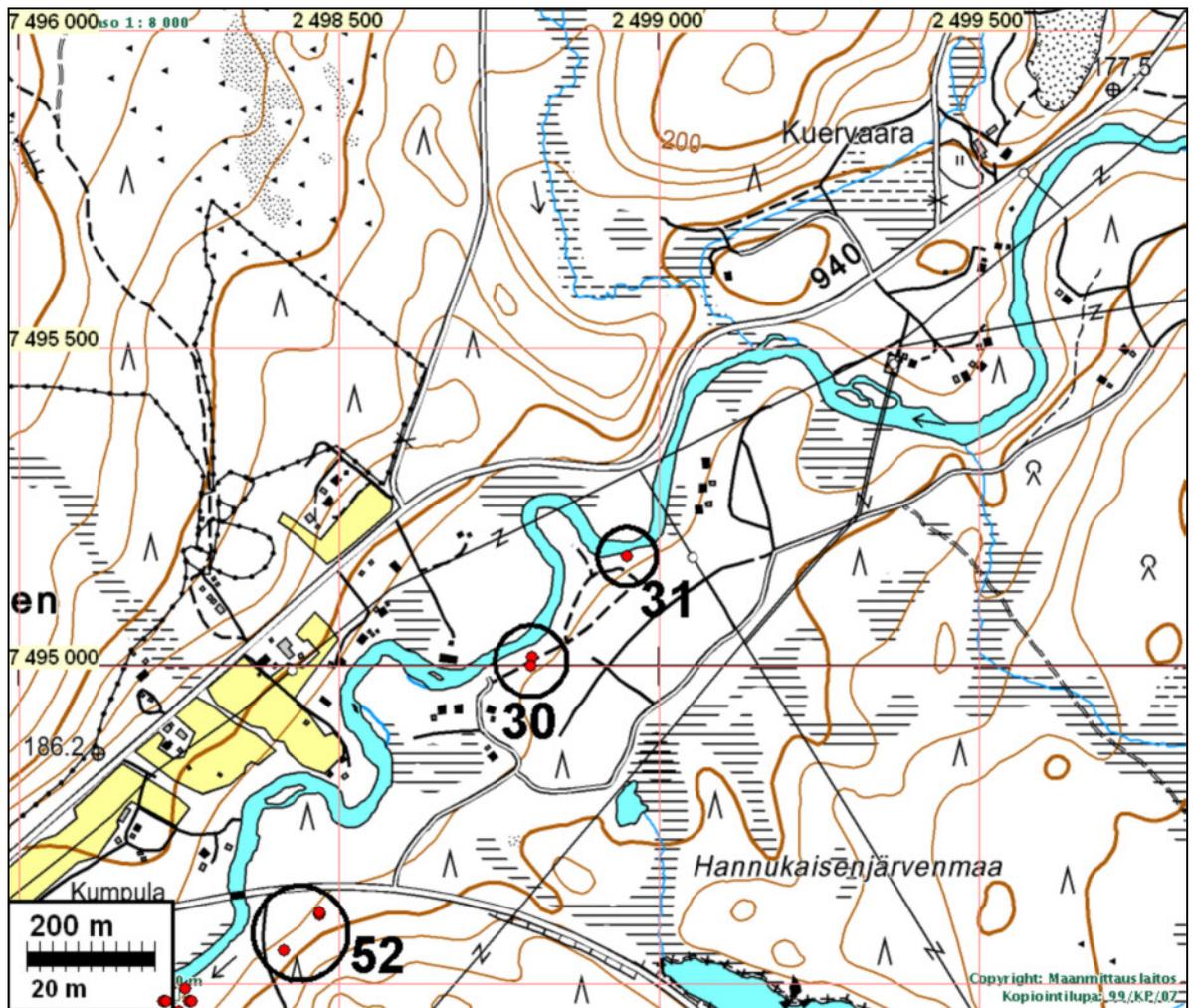
Location: C. 25 km. North-northeast of Kolari church and c. 500 m. northeast of the hamlet of Hannukainen, on a level sandy bank east of the Äkäsjoki River.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: Evidence of a dwelling site and fire-cracked rocks in a small area.  
Jussila 2007: The site is now intersected by a water pipeline, where burnt bone is visible in the mixed sand. The small-area dwelling site noted by Kotivuori in 1988 has probably been partly, perhaps mostly destroyed. Site inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.



19.9.2007 / 21:02:22, Kolari 30 Hannukainen 2 kuvattu idästä

Kolari 30 Hannukainen 2, looking west



**KOLARI 31 HANNUKAINEN 3**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7495 17 y: 2498 95 z: 170  
p: 7498 32 i: 3371 05

Research: Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Finds: Km 25311:5, burnt bone. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: C. 25 km. North-northeast of Kolari church and c. 500 m. northeast of the hamlet of Hannukainen.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: Evidence of a dwelling site and fire-cracked rocks observed on a level sand bank on the eastern side of the Äkäsjoki River.  
No further information was gained from the site in the 2007 survey. The site appears to be in the same state as it was in 1988. The fire-cracked rocks clearly indicate the presence of a dwelling site although Kotivuori's finds were meagre.

Map on previous page.

**KOLARI 33 JYRISEVÄ**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated  
Class: Hunting: pitfall

Map: 2732 01  
x: 7496 69 y: 2500 87 z: 179 ±2 m  
p: 7499 75 i: 3373 04

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Location: Named after the nearby rapids of the Äkäsjoki River, the site lies on a sandy pine barren some 700 metres southwest of the Hietala farm on the northwest bank of the river.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: Four pits on the undulating sandy barren between the river and the road.  
Jussila 2007: We found only two shallow pits in the area — possibly the remains of pitfalls — on the gentler upper slope of a riverside ridge, before it turns steeper.

Map on page 26

**KOLARI 34 JUUSTOLINKAT**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated

Class: Unidentified: stone structure

Map: 2732 01

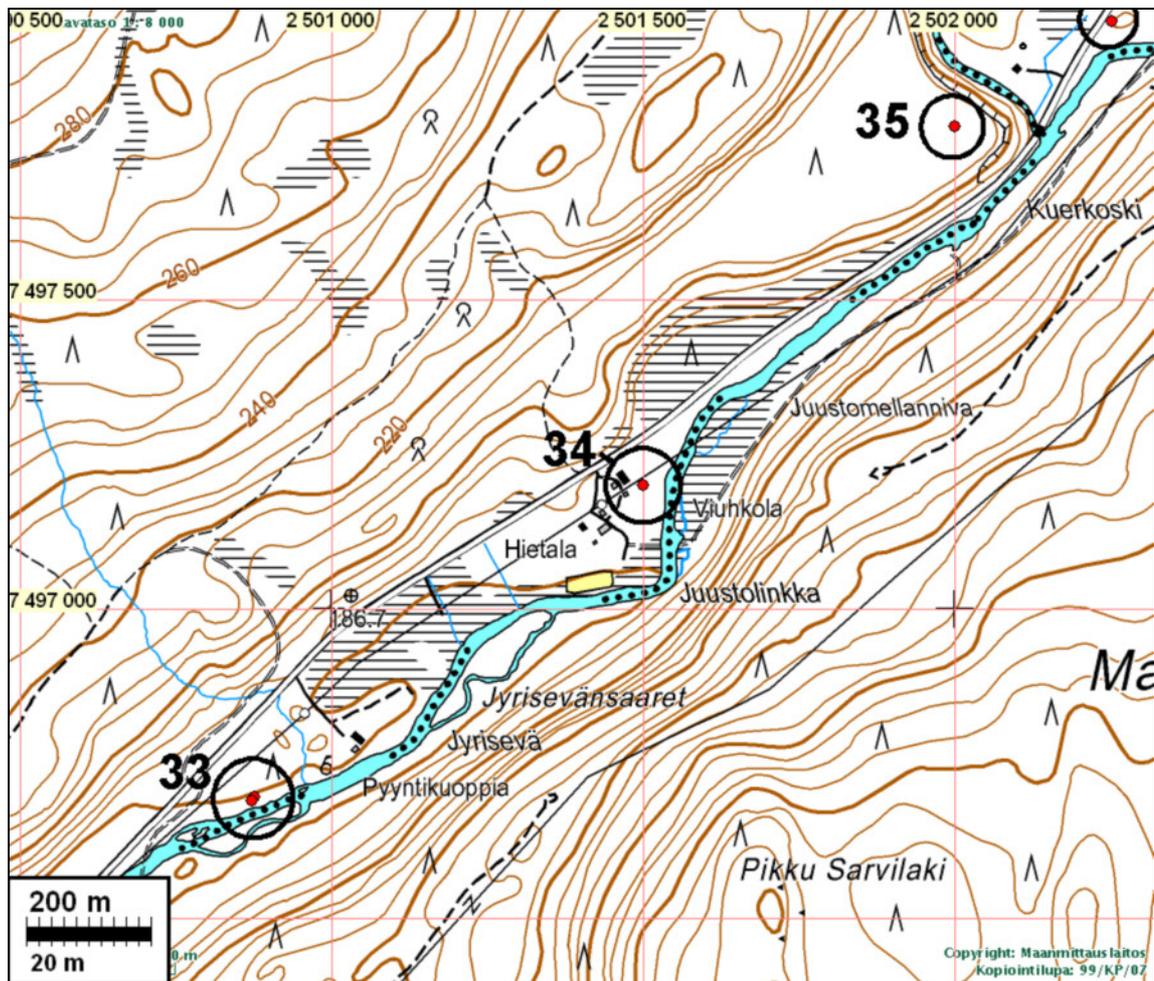
x: 7497 20 y: 2501 50 z: 180

p: 7500 22 i: 3373 69

Research: Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Location: C. 25 km north-northeast of Kolari church. On the northwest side of the Äkäsjoki River, between the road and the river, in the farmyard area of Hietala farm.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: Square stone setting visible in a road track in the farmyard, possibly the hearth of a sod hut. Size 0.5 x 0.7 m. The terrain is a level sandy terrace. The site was not inspected in the 2007 survey. The area is a tended courtyard.



**KOLARI 35 KUERKOSKI 1**

Prot. class: 2

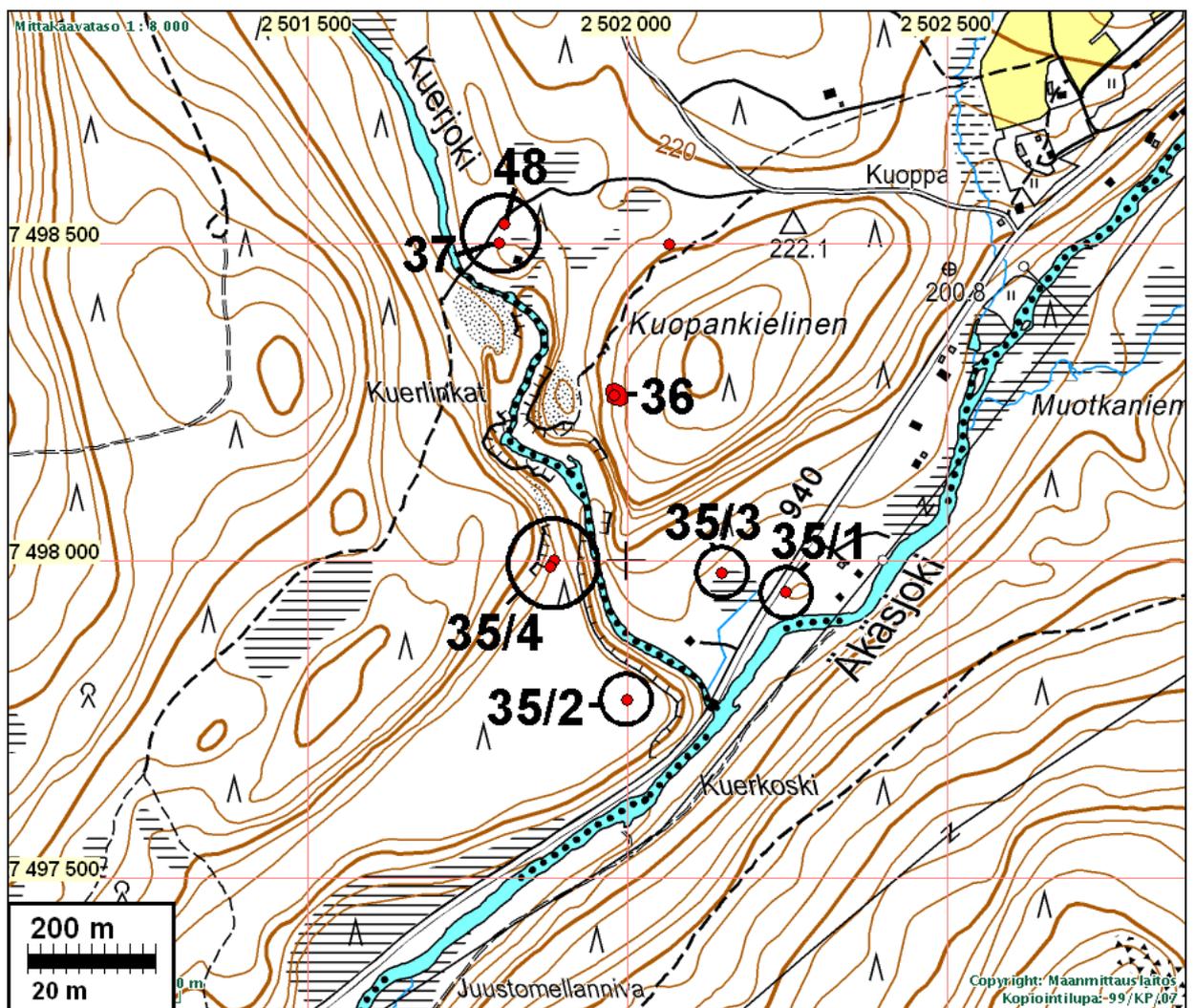
Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling siteMap: 2732 01  
x: 7497 95 y: 2502 25 z: 185  
p: 7500 93 i: 3374 48

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25312:1-7, quartz flakes and burnt bone. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: Near the confluence of the Äkäsjoki River and the Kuerjoki River joining it from the north.

Notes: Jussila 2007: The site is located 200 m northeast of the mouth of the Kuerjoki River, on the Äkäslompola road, on a small hill lying between the road and the river. No further observations were made at the site



**KOLARI 35 /3 KUERKOSKI 3**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2732 01  
x: 7497 98 y: 2502 15 z: 185  
p: 7500 97 i: 3374 38

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25312:8-24, quartz flakes. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: C. 220 m north of the confluence of the Äkäsjoki and Kuerjoki rivers on the edge of a bog.

Notes: Kotivuori found quartzes at the site. Probably a prehistoric dwelling site. Now close to a private yard. No further observations in 2007.

Map on previous page

**KOLARI 35 /4 KUERKOSKI 4**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Raw material procurement: quarry (uncertain)

Map: 2732 01  
x: 7497 99 y: 2501 88 z: 202 ±2 m  
p: 7501 00 i: 3374 12

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Location: C. 340 m north-northwest of the confluence of the Äkäsjoki and Kuerjoki rivers, on a terrace between a steep slope ending in the Kuerjoki and another leading higher up.

Notes: Kotivuori noted a possible quartz quarry at the location. According to H-P Schulz and T Rostedt who inspected the site in 2007, a quartz vein one metre wide and a few metres long lies at the base of a cliff/rocky escarpment, surrounded by a large number of quartz pieces. No artefacts were noted. The whole slope and its foot are full of split rocks. The classification as a quartz quarry is improbable but not impossible. Uncertain ancient monument.

Map on previous page

Photograph on following page



Kolari 35-4, vein in cliff face considered a possible quartz quarry, view from the southeast.

### **KOLARI 36 KUERLINKAT 1**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2732 01 YLLÄS  
x: 7498 26 y: 2501 98 z: 220  
p: 7501 26 i: 3374 22

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25312:26-27, quartz flake. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: On a sandy area located near the Kuerlinkat Rapids on the Kuerjoki River.  
Protection class 2.

Notes: The location is now a turning place at the end of a forest track. The site lies on a gently inclined terrace on the edge of a steep slope. We noted several quartz flakes in the bare sand of the turning place but did not collect any.

Map on page 13

Photograph on following page.



Kolari 36 Kuerlinkat, view from the east. Quartz flakes in the uncovered sand.

### **KOLARI 46 HANNUKAINEN 1 B**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 47 y: 2498 27 z: 173 ±2 m  
p: 7497 65 i: 3370 34

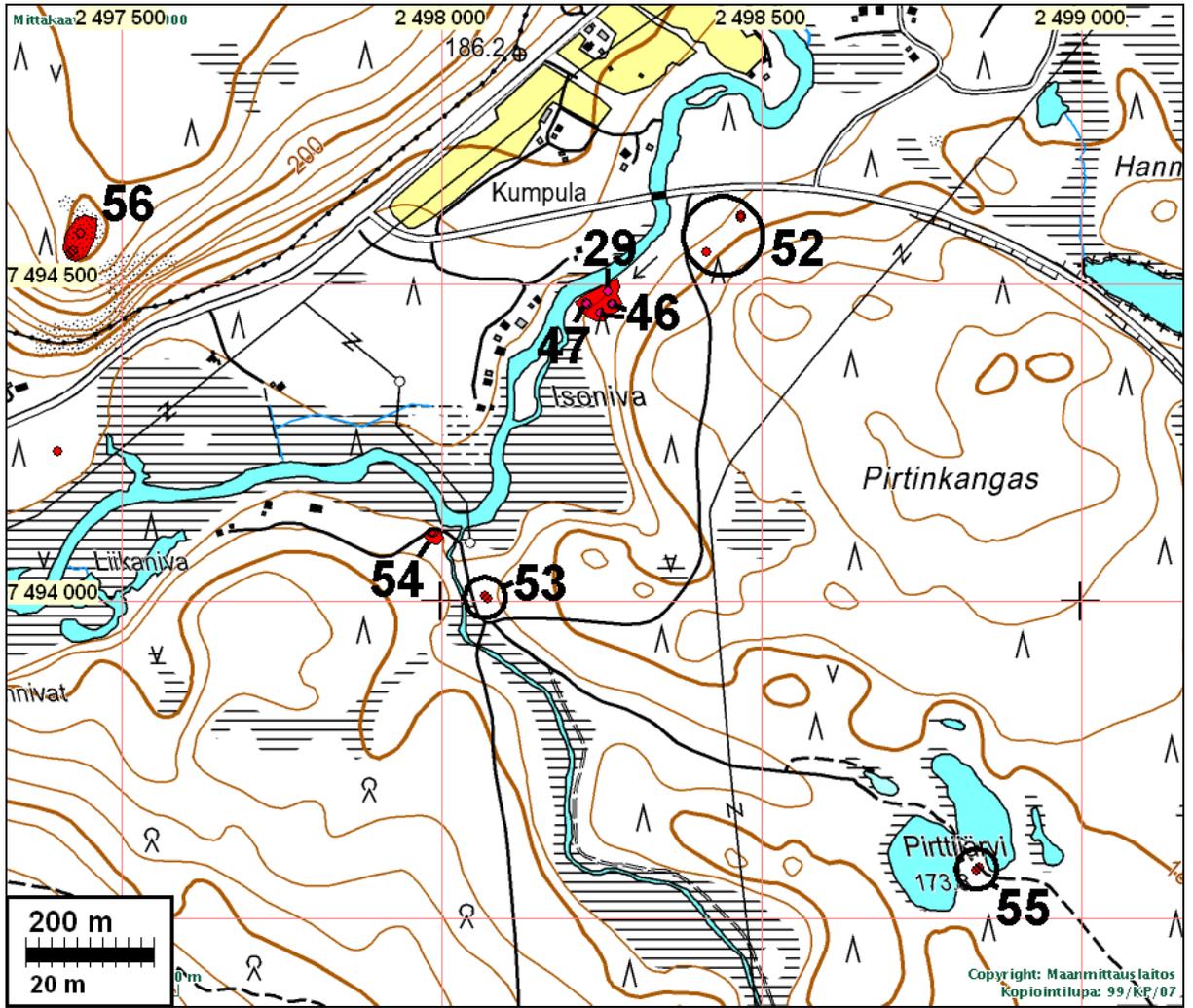
Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: C. 25 km north-northeast of Kolari church and 500 m northeast of the hamlet of Hannukainen, on the east bank of the Äkäsjoki River.

Notes: 1) Tar-burning pit 1 near the river. Diameter 8 m, in addition to 1.5-2 m surrounding bank. Height of bank 1-1.5 m. Tar trough runs towards the river (northwest). Coordinates: y 2498 267 x 7494 470.  
2) Slightly smaller tar-burning pit 2, lying 12 m south of pit 1. Diameter 5 m plus banks. Banks some 50 cm high. Tar trough runs towards northwest. Coordinates: y 2498 249 x 7494 455. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on following page

Photograph on following page



Kolari 46, Tar-burning pit looking north.

**KOLARI 47 HANNUKAINEN 1 C**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 47 y: 2498 23 z: 177 ±2 m  
p: 7497 66 i: 3370 30

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: C. 25 km north-northeast of Kolari church and 500 m northeast of the hamlet of Hannukainen, on the east bank of the Äkäsjoki River

Notes: 25 m southwest of site 46 Hannukainen 1B (tar-burning pits), right on the edge of the riverbank is a rectangular house foundation with the short side parallel to the river and the door opening on the short wall away from the river (opening towards the southeast). Size c. 4.5 x 3.5 m, internal dimensions 3 x 2 m. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on previous page



Kolari 47, foundation looking west-northwest.

**KOLARI 48 KUERLINKAT 3**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period

Class: Unidentified: subterranean structure (dugout?)

Map: 2732 01

x: 7498 53 y: 2501 81 z: 205 ±2 m

p: 7501 54 i: 3374 07

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: C. 750 m upstream from the mouth of the Kuerjoki River, on a gravel mound on the northeastern riverbank.

Notes: A four-sided earth structure with thick walls and stone-lined door opening. The surveyors interpreted it as a possible dugout. Possibly a military structure from the 1944 Lapland War? Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 17



Kolari 48 Kuerlinkat 2, remains of a possible dugout, looking west.

## KOLARI 49 AAVAHELUKAN ETELÄPÄÄ

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric, Historical Period  
Class: Dwelling site, cabin foundation

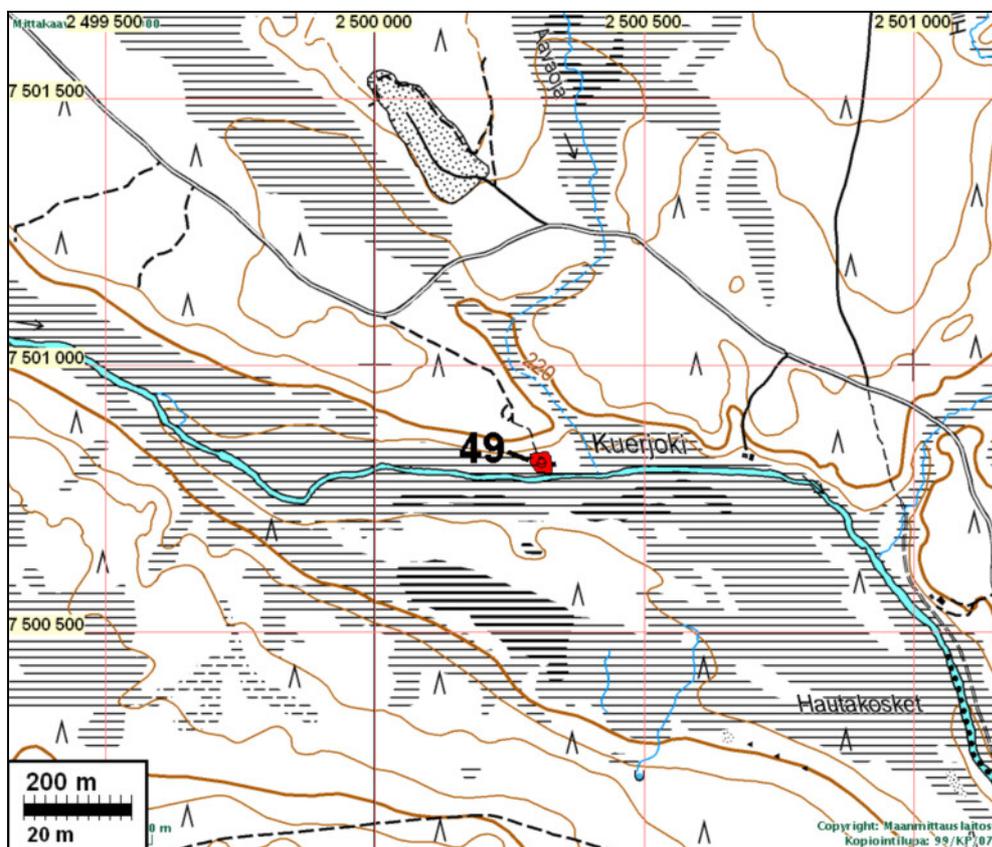
Map: 2714 11  
x: 7500 82 y: 2500 31 z: 214 ±2 m  
p: 7503 90 i: 3372 69

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Located on the Kuerjoki River, on its northern bank, some 3.5 km north-northwest from the Kuerjoki rivermouth.

Notes: The site comprises the remains of a historic period cabin and a possible prehistoric dwelling site. With five courses of wall logs still standing, the cabin measures 3.5 metres square. The partly collapsed fireplace, built on a wooden foundation, stands in the southwest corner. Signs of a prehistoric dwelling site were observed in the yard area, closer to the river. One test pit produced fire-cracked rocks, soot, and burnt soil in the bottom of the eluviation layer and beneath it, probably the remains of a hearth. Within a radius of c. 3 m parallel to the river the eluviation layer overlay a 5-10 cm thick layer of stained soil which contained soot, and one spadeful also contained a fire-cracked rock. Since these features lay under a clear eluviation layer, they are prehistoric and are not connected to the cabin. Inspected by Schulz and Rostedt.

Photographs on following page





Kolari 49 Aavahelukka, hearth site from the east.



Kolari 49 Aavahelukka, cabin remain from the southeast.

**KOLARI 51 PULKKASAARET 2**

Prot. class: 2/3

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site / find siteMap: 2714 10  
x: 7496 26 y: 2500 22 z: 178 ±2 m  
p: 7499 35 i: 3372 37

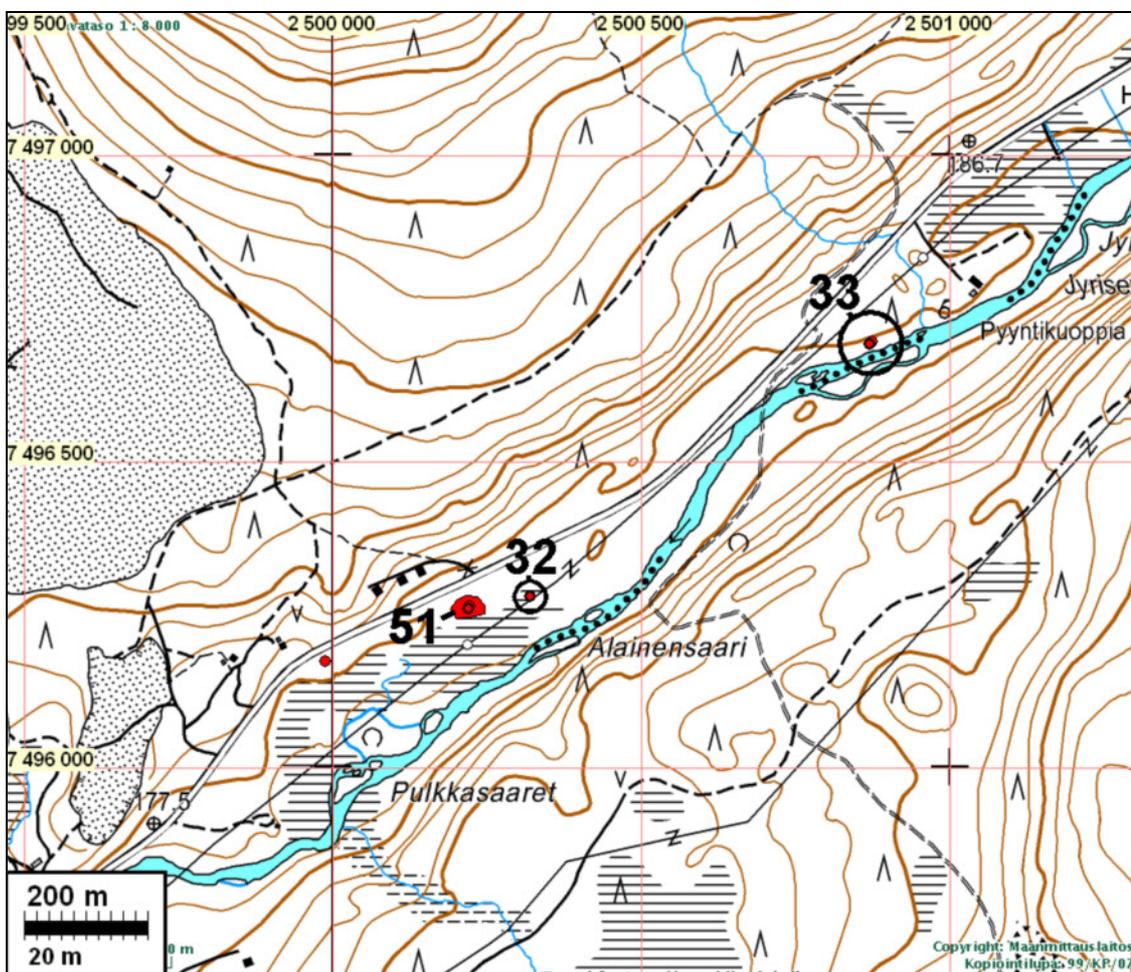
Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37028, 1 g, 1 pieces, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007.

Location: On the east bank of the Kuerjoki River, c. 2.3 km north from the river mouth, c. 40 m west of the road.

Notes: A deep recent ditch runs from near the road toward the river. A couple of fragments of burnt bone were found in the soil excavated from the ditch near a bank at the end of the ditch nearest the river. Test pits dug in the area showed no signs of prehistoric or other human activity. The location is a level sandy terrace and a partly eroded low southern terrace edge. The site may nevertheless be a prehistoric dwelling site.

Photograph on following page





Kolari 51, bone find along ditch, looking south.

### **KOLARI 52 PIRTTIKANGAS NE 1**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Hunting: pitfall

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 61 y: 2498 47 z: 178 ±2 m  
p: 7497 78 i: 3370 55

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the south bank of the Äkäsajoki River, on a sandy pine barren south of road # 9404.

Notes: Two pits resembling pitfalls were noted on the slope of the barren some 60-70 m from the river. The pits are 2-2.5 m in diameter and c. 50-60 cm deep. Both are encircled by a bank. Thick eluviation layers were observed both in the bottoms of the pits and in the banks, indicating that the pits are at least hundreds of years old. The coordinates refer to the northeastern pit; those for the southwestern one are x 2498419 y 7494543. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 21

Photograph on following page



Kolari 52 Pirtinkangas NW, pitfall 1 from the east.

### **KOLARI 53 KYLMÄOJA 1**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 01 y: 2498 07 z: 172 ±2 m  
p: 7497 21 i: 3370 12

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Hannukainen, along Kylmäoja Brook which joins the Äkäsjoki River from the south, some 120 m south from the brook's mouth.

Notes: The site is a tar-burning pit some 15 m in diameter. The trough runs toward the west. Partly destroyed by road building. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 21

Photograph on following page



Kolari 53 Kylmäoja 1, tar-burning pit from the southeast.

## **KOLARI 54 KYLMÄOJA 2**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
 Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: 2714 10  
 x: 7494 11 y: 2497 99 z: 170 ±2 m  
 p: 7497 31 i: 3370 04

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Hannukainen, on the west side of the mouth of Kylmäoja Brook which joins the Äkäsjoki River from the south, on the southern edge of a track that follows the river.

Notes: The site is a semi-subterranean cabin foundation (a "tar cabin" next to a tar-burning pit); measurements from bank to bank 4 x 4 m, inside 2 x 2 m, fireplace on the east wall 1.5 x 1.5 m. The wall bank is 50 cm high, the floor pit is c. 80 cm deep. The wall bank and fireplace are covered by a thick layer of sod. Wall logs are still visible inside the wall (log frame). The door opens north toward the river. A 2 x 1.5 metre storage pit 50-60 cm deep is located beside the building on the south side. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 21

Photograph on following page



Kolari 54 Kylmäoja 2 cabin foundation from the southwest; furnace mouth visible.



Kolari 54 Kylmäoja 2, fireplace in the side of the pit, flue opening still visible.

**KOLARI 55 PIRTIJÄRVI**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated

Class: Unidentified: pit (pitfall or cabin foundation)

Map: 2714 10

x: 7493 58 y: 2498 84 z: 175 ±2 m

p: 7496 74 i: 3370 87

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: A peninsula on the southern side of the small lake Pirttijärvi south of the Äkäsjoki River, approximately opposite Hannukainen.

Notes: A pit measuring 3.5 x 2 m including the surrounding bank and 2 x 1 inside, with a depth of c. 30 cm, was observed on the sandy peninsula where it slopes down towards the lake. It may be the remains of a pitfall if not a cabin foundation (from which the lake's name, "Cabin Lake"); however, no fireplace was discernable. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 21



Kolari 55 Pirttijärvi pit from the northeast; H-P. Schulz "navigating" inside the pit.

## KOLARI 56 KIVIVUOPIONVAARA

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Raw material extraction: quarry

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 55 y: 2497 42 z: 215 ±2 m  
p: 7497 78 i: 3369 50

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37029, 36 g, 5 pieces, quartz flakes, Jussila T 2007. Blocky, sharp-edged pieces possibly quarried from a rock face.

Location: Hannukainen, north side of the Äkäsjoki River, c. 340 m northeast of the turnoff of the Pakasaivo road, at the southern end of Kivivuopivaara Hill.

Notes: Possible quartz quarry. Rocky pinnacle at the summit of a hill with wooden poles leaning against the east side. About 5 m east of this pinnacle there is a rocky outcrop with a quartz vein from which quartz has been extracted. Site 2: c. 30 m north of the rock pinnacle there is another pile of rubble a couple of metres lower down than site 1 (coordinates: y 2497436 x 7494580). T. Rostedt, who inspected the site, thinks it has "seidi-like" (Sámi sacred place) features: a high place standing out from its surroundings, and a natural formation.

Map on pages 34 and 21



Kolari 56, quartz vein



Kolari 56, rock outcrop from a distance, looking west.

### **KOLARI 57 AILISAARENNIVAT**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 03 y: 2497 02 z: 170 ±2 m  
p: 7497 28 i: 3369 07

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

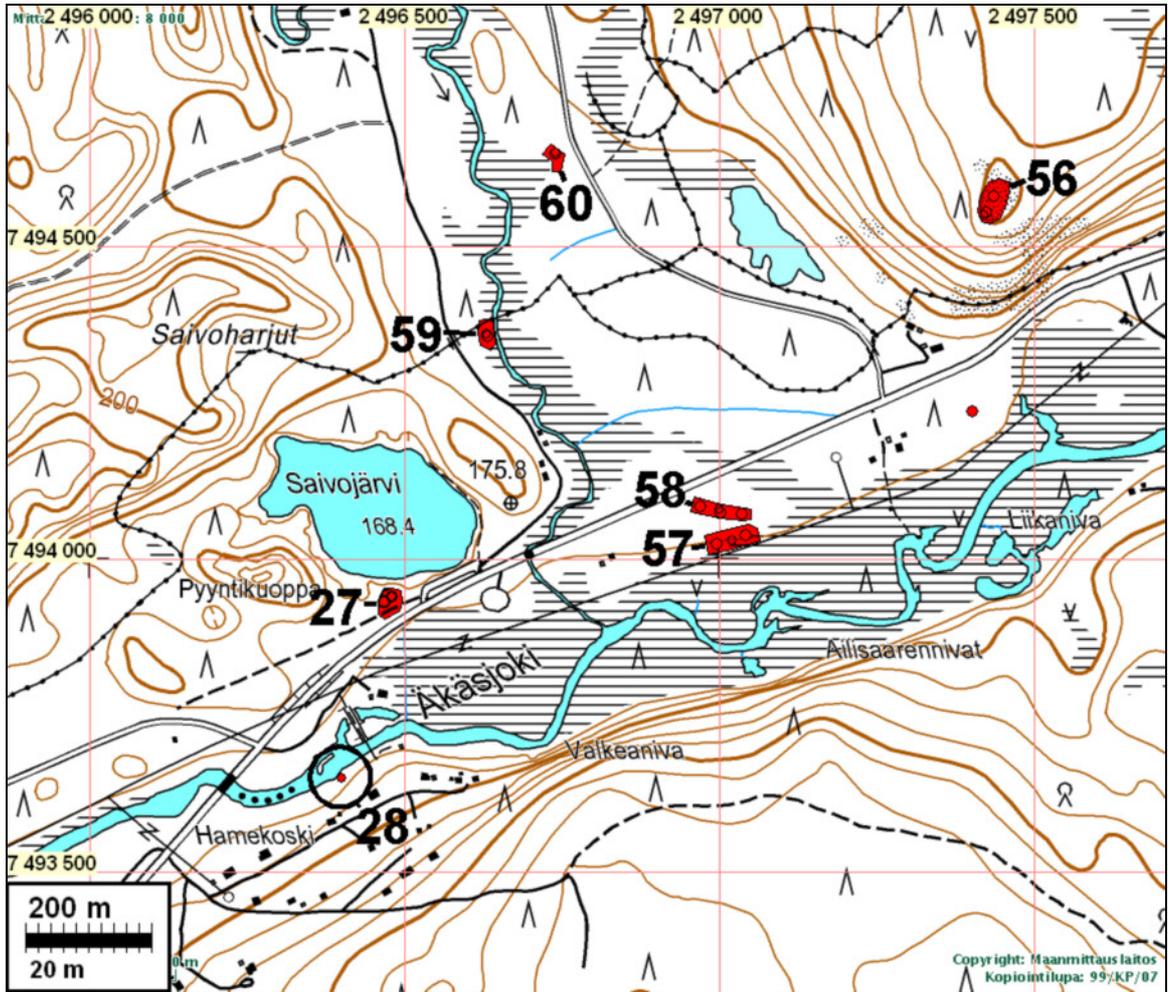
Finds: KM 37030:1, 5 g, 5 pieces, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007, from test pits.  
:2, 3 g, 1 piece, quartz flake, from test pit.

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoki River, on a sandy terrace near the terrace edge, 400 m east of the eastern end of Lake Saivojärvi, 100 m south of the road.

Notes: The site is a level sandy terrace ending in an ancient shore escarpment descending towards the south. Test pits dug on the terrace edge produced burnt bone, fire-cracked rocks, and reddish burnt soil. A thick eluviation layer covered the burnt layer. The site is pristine. The western end of the site is located at y 2496997 x 7494025 and the eastern end at y 2497042 x 7494038.

Map on following page.

Photographs on following pages.



Kolari 57, the site in its setting, looking east.



Kolari 57, the site in its setting, looking south.

### **KOLARI 58 AILISAARENNIVAT 2**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated

Class: Hunting: pitfall

Map: 2714 10

x: 7494 08 y: 2497 00 z: 173 ±2 m

p: 7497 33 i: 3369 05

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoki River, on a sandy pine barren, 350 m east of Lake Saivojärvi, 40-50 m south of the road.

Notes: The site consists of three pitfalls located on an undulating sandy pine barren. The pits have a diameter of c. 4 m and are c. 50 cm deep, with very low and eroded encircling banks. The pits contain an eluviation layer, meaning they are old. Possibly connected to the nearby dwelling site? The northwesternmost pit lies on a low ridge: x y 2496970 x 7494083, the easternmost on a level stretch: x 2497036 y 7494072, and the middle one between these on a level area at the foot of the ridge.

Map on previous page

Photograph on following page



Kolari 58, westernmost pitfall on a ridge top.



Kolari 58, the "middle" pitfall (?).

**KOLARI 59 VALKEAJOKI 1**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 36 y: 2496 63 z: 173 ±2 m  
p: 7497 62 i: 3368 70

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37031, 3 g, 14 pieces, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007, from eroded bank.

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoki River, east of Lake Saivojärvi, on a level sandy barren near an ancient shore terrace edge, some 470 m north of the rivermouth.

Notes: The site lies on a level and sandy pine barren ending at the river in an eroded, crumbling shore bank c. 2 m high. Burnt bone and fire-cracked rocks were observed in high concentrations on the edge of the bank. The extent of the site is an estimate.

Map on page 34



Kolari 59, dwelling site area looking north.

## KOLARI 60 VALKEAJOKI 2

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7494 65 y: 2496 74 z: 173 ±2 m  
p: 7497 91 i: 3368 82

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37032, 1 g, 3 pieces, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007.

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoki River, northeast of Lake Saivojärvi, on a level sandy pine barren at the edge of an ancient shoreline terrace, c. 740 m north of the rivermouth, west of the Pakasaivo road, a few dozen metres from the road.

Notes: The location is a level sandy pine barren that slopes down toward the Valkeajoki River Valley. A shallow ditch has been dug from the road to the edge of the low river bluff. Near the terrace edge, in the sand dug from the ditch, we found burnt bone and noted a few fire-cracked rocks. There were numerous patches of bare soil in the vicinity but they did not provide any further data. The site appears to be a small campsite or similar. The extent is an estimate.

Map on page 34



Kolari 60, burnt bone in soil excavated from ditch, looking west.

**KOLARI 61 VALKEAJOKI 3**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7495 14 y: 2496 36 z: 177 ±2 m  
p: 7498 42 i: 3368 46

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoeki River, 1.3 km north of the mouth of the Valkeajoki River, on the eastern riverbank.

Notes: There are four house foundations in the area, some 10-30 m from the river-edge bank. The structures are relatively close together and form a unit. Spade test cuts into the structures revealed weak signs of an eluviation layer. This indicates that the site is several hundred years old but nevertheless probably belongs to the historic period. The Valkeajoki 4 site (4 tar-burning pits) is located some 80 m north-northeast of the Valkeajoki 3 site.

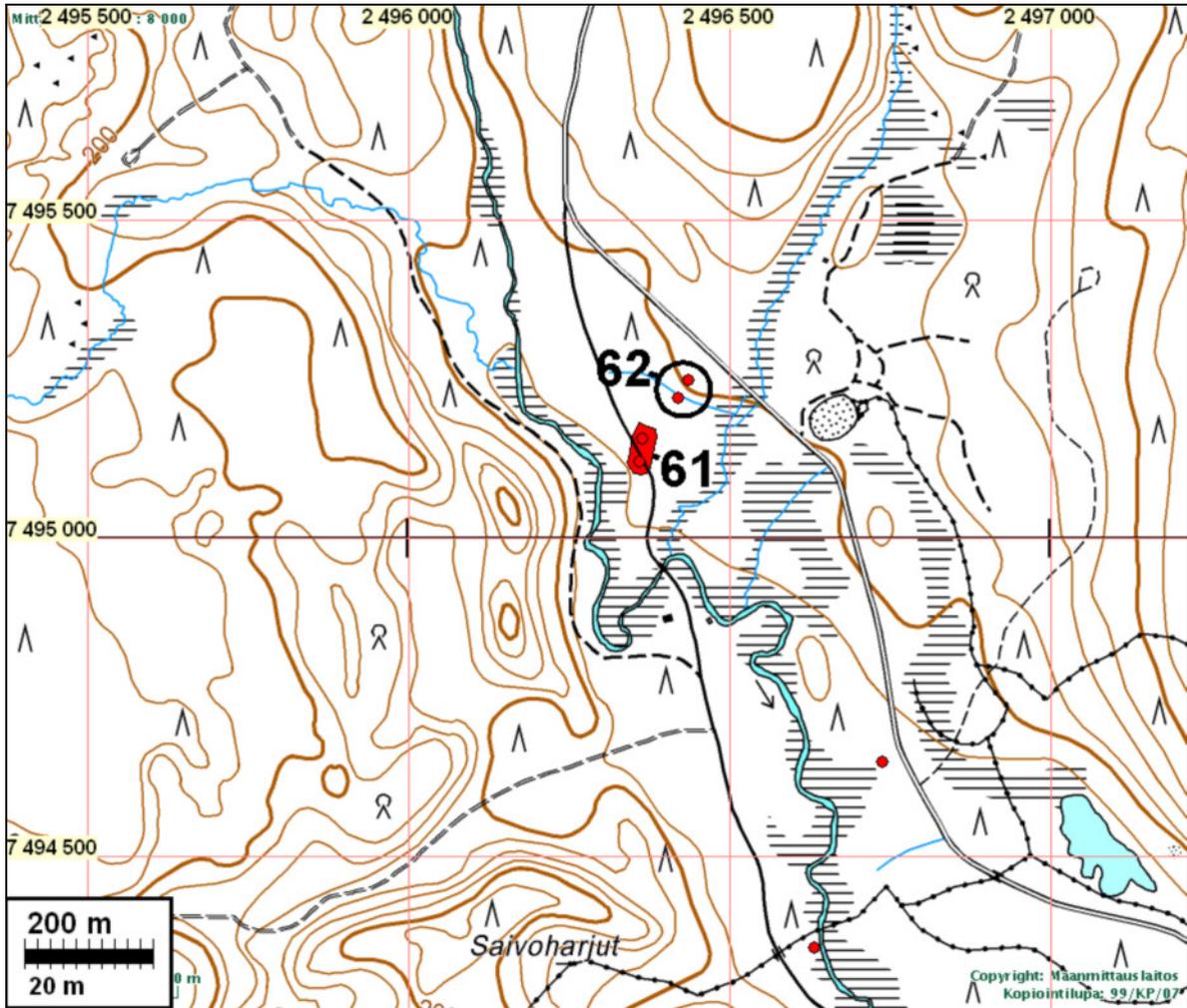
Coordinates for sites 1-3: y 2496366 x 7495157. Site 1 lies c. 10 m north of site 2 and measures 6,5 x 4 m; inside measurements are c. 3 x 1.8 m. The structure is surrounded by a 70-80 cm high bank, which is lowest on the northwestern and southeastern sides. Shovel tests showed a thin eluviation layer underlain by c. 15 cm of fine greyish-brown silt. This covered the original ground surface, beneath which there was a normal podzol soil profile.

Site 2 measures 4 x 4 m on the outside and c. 2.5 x 2 m inside. The wall bank is c. 50 cm high. A shovel test in the middle produced a hearth containing fire-cracked rocks, burnt soil, and plenty of charcoal. Since the stone layer was quite thin (one layer of stones), the structure was probably a hearth rather than an oven. A shovel test showed that the 10 cm thick sod was underlain by a very weak eluviation layer.

Site 3 is located 8 m south-southeast of site 2 and measures 4 x 3 m outside, c. 3 x 2 m inside. The wall banks are narrowish and c. 30 cm high. A spade test in the northeast end of the structure produced large stones and charcoal.

Site 4 (y 2496362 x 7495121) lies c. 25 m northwest of site 2, on the sandy track running through the area. This structure is an earth cellar measuring some 3 x 1.8 m and over a metre deep. The floor of the pit contains some very poorly preserved rotten wood. The wood came to light in a spade test from beneath c. 20 cm of sod, and the soil under the wood was mixed. The door of the structure is towards the road (east-southeast) and stones were observed on the eastern wall. The walls are nearly vertical. This structure is also surrounded by a bank c. 1 metre wide. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on following page  
Photograph on following page.



Kolari 61, earth structures near the track, looking east.

**KOLARI 62 VALKEAJOKI 4**

Prot. class: 2

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

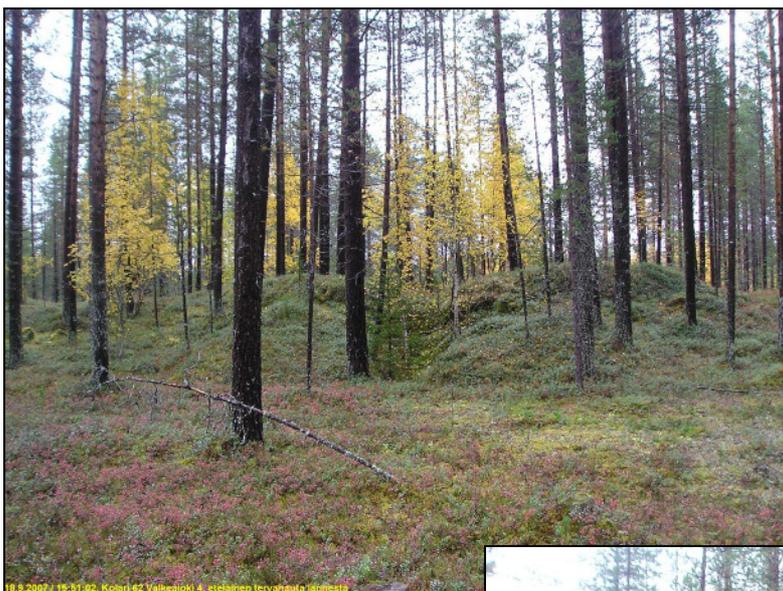
Map: 2714 10  
 x: 7495 23 y: 2496 42 z: 177 ±2 m  
 p: 7498 50 i: 3368 53

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Hannukainen, north of the Äkäsjoki River, c. 1.3 km north of the mouth of the Valkeajoki River, on the eastern side of the river.

Notes: There are two well-preserved tar-burning pits in the area, both with the draining trough pointing southwest. Both pits are c. 15 metres in diameter. The coordinates of the pits are: y 2496421 x 7495219 and y 2496436 x 7495249.

Map on previous page



Left: southern tar-burning pit.

Below: northern tar-burning pit.



**KOLARI 63 VALKEAJOKI 5**

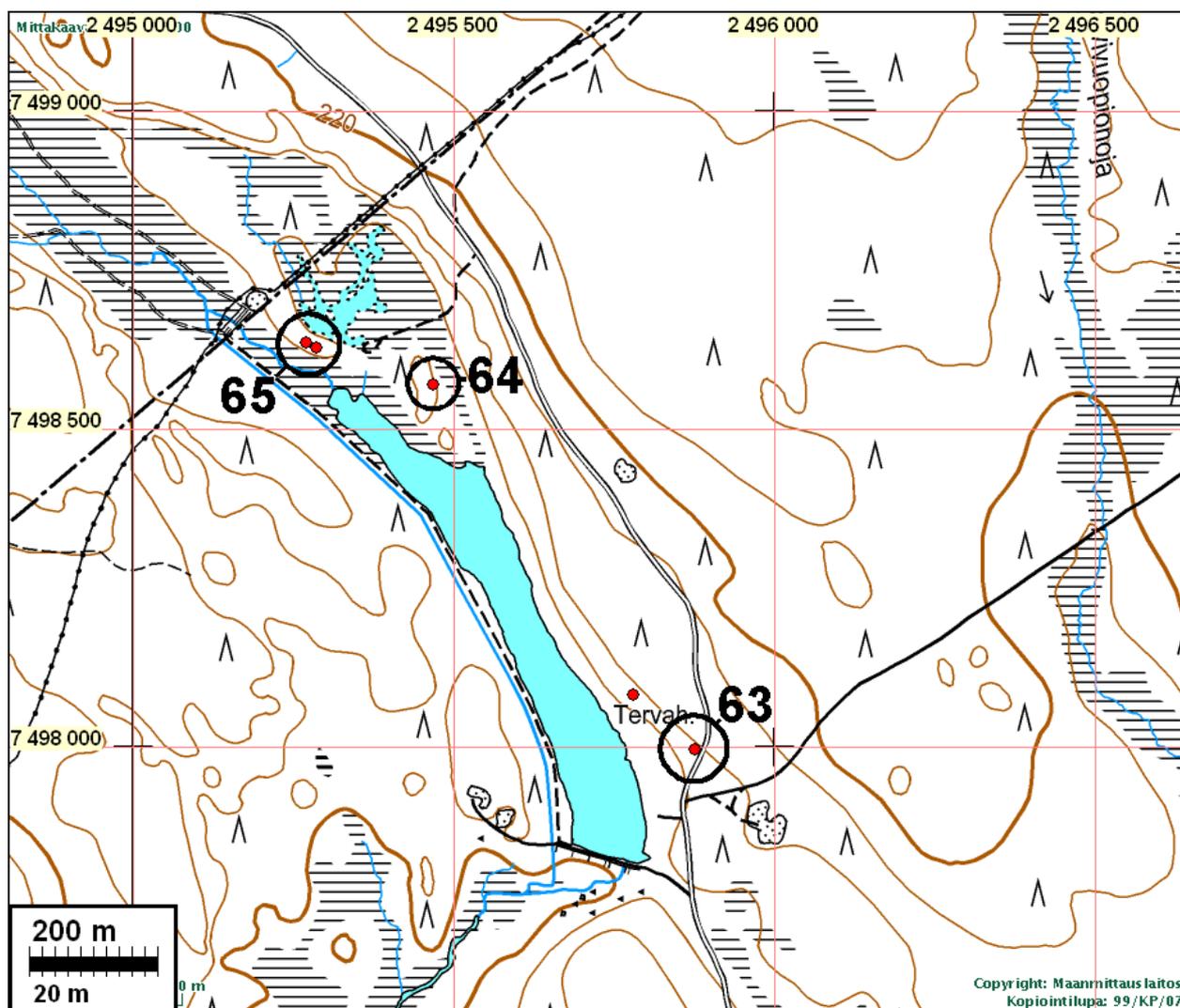
Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Production: tar-burning pitMap: 2714 10  
x: 7497 99 y: 2495 87 z: 209 ±1 m  
p: 7501 29 i: 3368 11

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Northwest of Hannukainen, on the road to Pakasaivo – right next to the road, on a slope falling off towards the Valkeajoki River Valley on a sandy pine barren. Some 4.2 km north of the mouth of the Valkeajoki River, on its eastern side.

Notes: An intact tar-burning pit, marked on the topographic map. Diameter 15 metres, draining trough towards the west-northwest.



**KOLARI 64 VALKEAJOKI 6**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7498 57 y: 2495 47 z: 209 ±1 m  
p: 7501 89 i: 3367 74

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Northwest of Hannukainen, on a pine barren between the Pakasaivo road and the Valkeajoki River Valley, c. 170 m east of the channelled river and 150 m west of the Pakasaivo road, some 4.8 km north of the rivermouth.

Notes: The tar-burning pit is located on a gently undulating pine barren. The pit is well-preserved, with a diameter of 10 m; the draining through points east.

Map on previous page



Kolari 64, tar-burning pit.

**KOLARI 65 VALKEAJOKI 7**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7498 63 y: 2495 28 z: 207 ±2 m  
p: 7501 95 i: 3367 56

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Northwest of Hannukainen, on the isthmus between a dammed bog pond and the Valkeajoki River Valley, on the edge of a bank some 85 m northeast of the river channel, c. 290 m from the Pakasaivo road, c. 4.9 km north of the mouth of the Valkeajoki River.

Notes: The site consists of two semi-subterranean cabin foundations located some 10 m from each other on the edge of a steep slope falling off into the river valley. The internal measurements of the foundations are c. 2 x 1.5 m and both have the remains of a fireplace on the short wall. The pits are surrounded by a bank. The hearth opening of the fireplace has been at floor level.

Map on page 42



Kolari 65, southern cabin foundation, looking south.



Kolari 65, the northern cabin foundation, looking northwest.

### **KOLARI 66 ÄKÄSJOKI 6**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period

Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: 2714 10

x: 7493 07 y: 2494 59 z: 169 ±2 m

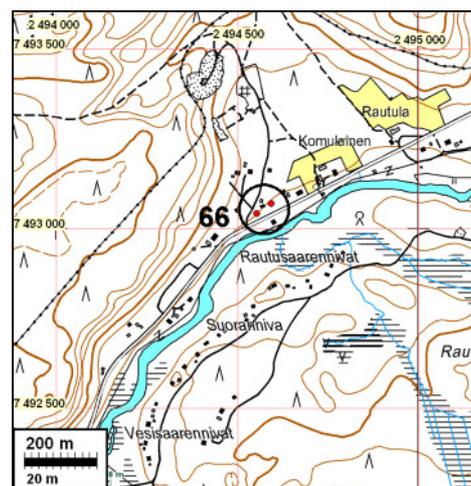
p: 7496 43 i: 3366 60

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the northern shore of the Äkäsjoki River at the Rautusaarennivat rapids, 60 m north of the river and 20 m north of the Äkäsjokisuu road (#19722), on top of a steep bank.

Notes: Two large intact tar-burning pits stand on top of a steep bank falling off towards the river. Both have a draining channel cut through the bank. The second pit lies 40 m southwest of the pit indicated by the coordinates.

Mouth of the draining channel of a tar-burning pit (centre) as seen from the road.



**KOLARI 67 ÄKÄSJOKI 1**

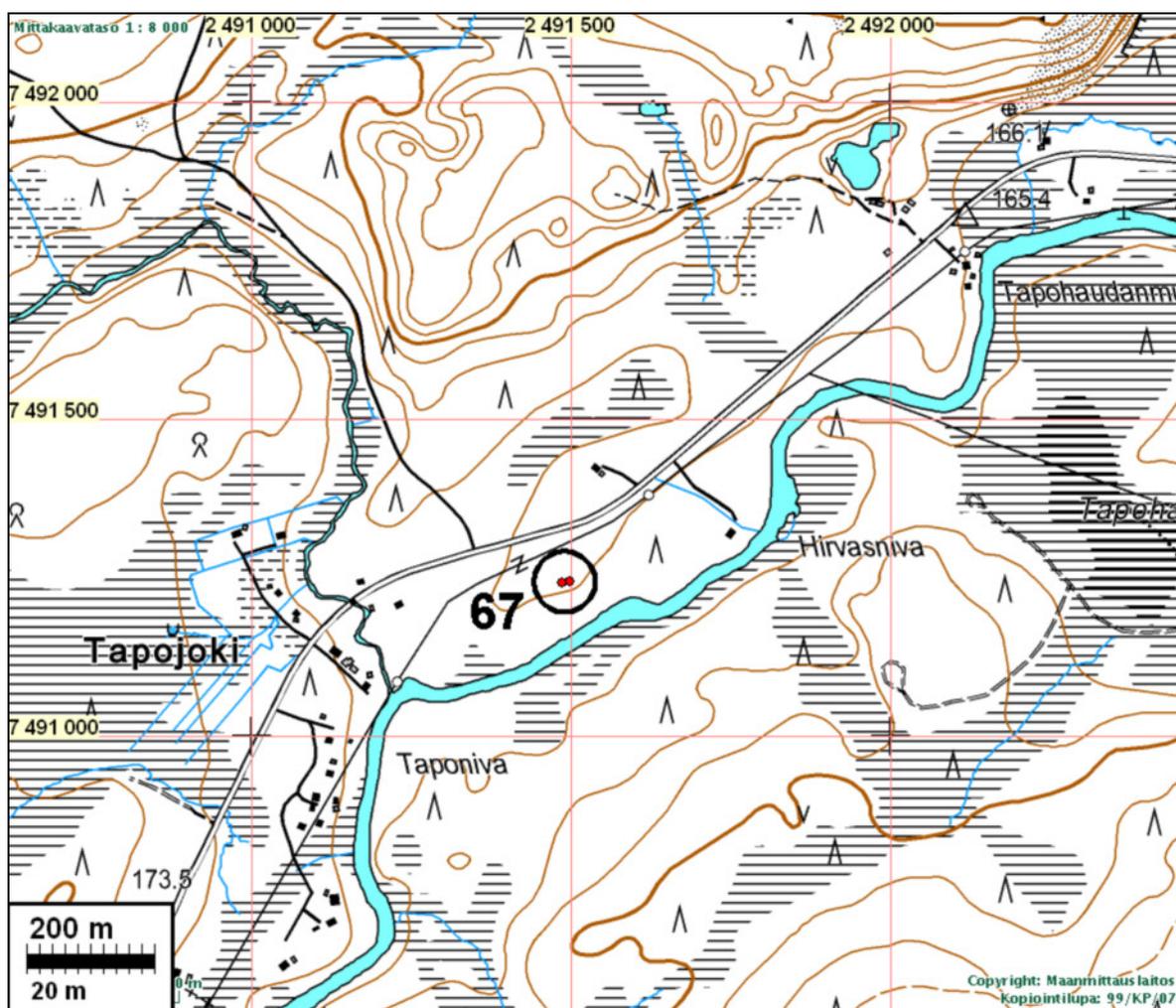
Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Production: tar-burning pitMap: 2714 10  
x: 7491 24 y: 2491 50 z: 169 ±2 m  
p: 7494 76 i: 3363 42

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the northern side of the Äkäsjoki River at Tapojoki, c. 320 m northeast of the mouth of the Tapojoki River.

Notes: The tar-burning pit and another old pit of unknown function are located on a pine barren. The tar-burning pit has a diameter of 12 m. Well preserved, with the draining trough pointing southeast. The other pit lies 20 m east of the tar-burning pit; measurements 2 x 2 m, depth 50 cm. Thick eluviation layer at the bottom. Inspected by Rostedt &amp; Schulz.



Photographs on following page



Kolari 67 Äkäsjoki 1, tar-burning pit from the northeast.

### **KOLARI 68 ÄKÄSJOKI 2 A JA B**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7490 01 y: 2490 58 z: 160 ±2 m  
p: 7493 57 i: 3362 44

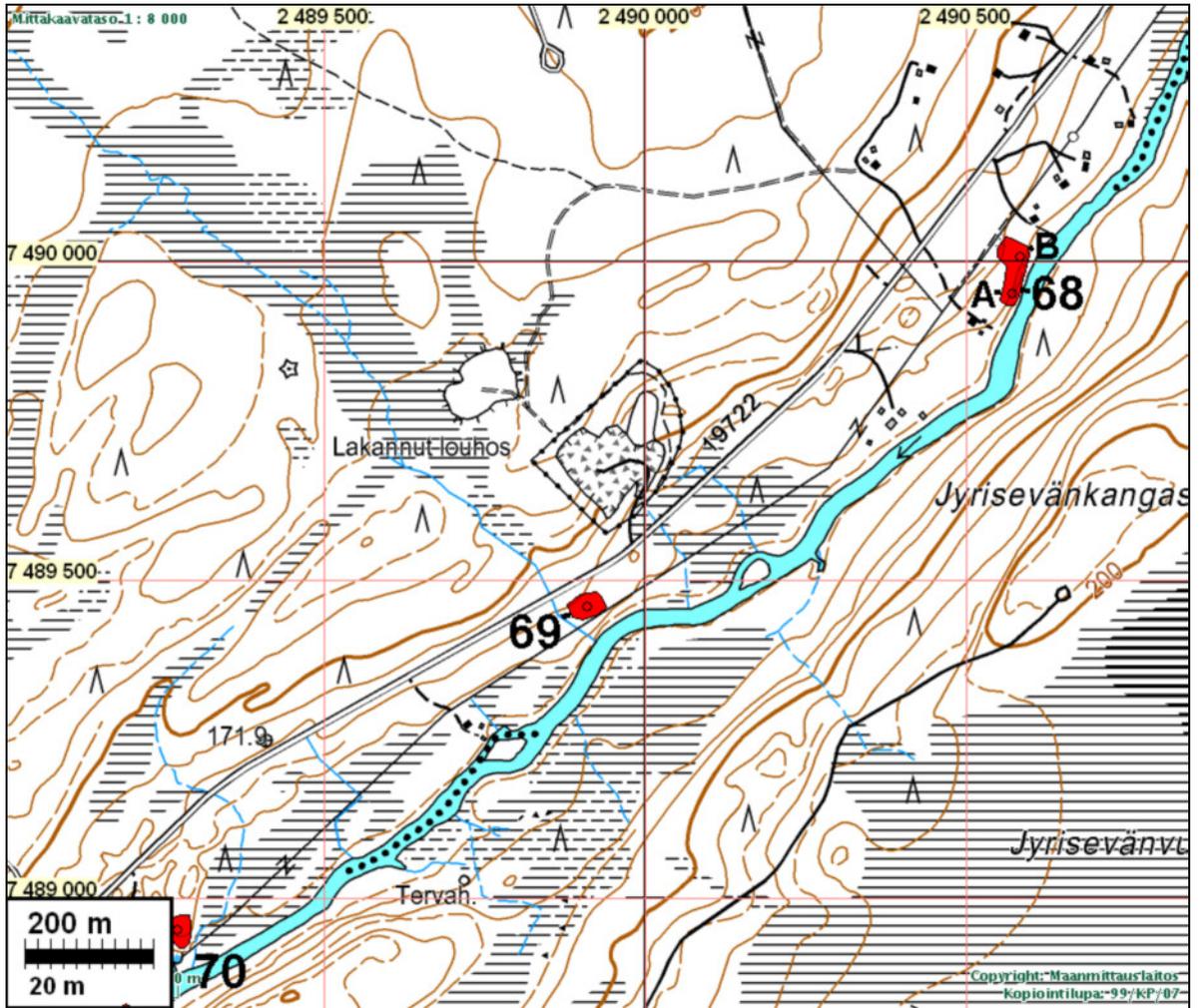
Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37033:1, 380 g, 1 piece, quartz core, Jussila T 2007, sharp-edged discoidal core (or large flake) Find location A. :2, 23 g, 8 pieces, quartz flakes, Find location A. :3, 3,7 g, 10 pieces, burnt bone, Find location B.

Location: On the northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, c. 1.2 km southwest of the mouth of the Tapojoki River.

Notes: A large dwelling site on a sandy pine barren right next to the river, with two or three find concentrations: A: x 749001 y 249058, quartzes on a flat area with burnt soil and a few fire-cracked rocks. Estimated extent based on spade tests c. 30-40 m. B: x748995 y 249057. Some 40 m southeast of A, sandy flat area standing out in the terrain. Burnt soil and extensive burnt bone. "Behind" the dwelling site (towards the west-northwest) a clearly distinguishable small rocky outcrop adjacent to which fire-cracked rocks in the pit left by a wind-felled tree. Size of the flat area c. 12 x 16 m. Inspected by Rostedt & Schulz.

Map on following page.



Kolari 68 Äkäsjoki 2, dwelling site A from the northwest.



Kolari 68 Äkäsjoki 2, dwelling site B from the east.



Kolari 68 Äkäsjoki 2, rocky outcrop above dwelling sites.

### KOLARI 69 ÄKÄSJOKI 3

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period

Class: Dwelling site: cabin foundation, tar-burning pit, earth structure.

Map: 2714 10

x: 7489 46 y: 2489 91 z: 163 ±2 m

p: 7493 06 i: 3361 75

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Cabin foundation and tar-burning pit. Located on the northwestern side of the Äkäsjoki River, southwest of Tapojoki, c. 2.1 km southwest of the Tapojoki rivermouth, south of a small quarry, near the riverbank.

Notes: The tar-burning pit has a diameter of c. 15 m and is located in a pine barren by the river. The draining trough runs southeast towards the river. An earth structure some 7 m in diameter is located 20 m east of the tar-burning pit. The structure is completely above ground level. There is a pit some 2.5 – 3 m in diameter in the middle of the structure and a narrow passage opens toward the west. A semi-subterranean cabin foundation is located 10 m west of the tar-burning pit. The inside measurements of this pit are 2 x 1.8 m and the surrounding banks are over a metre wide. The outside measurements are c. 6 x 5 m, including the banks. The fireplace is in the northeast end of the pit. A spruce growing on the fireplace is considerably more than 100 years old.

Map on pages 48 and 51



Kolari 69 Äkäsjoki 3, cabin foundation from the southeast.

**KOLARI 70 ÄKÄSJOKI HAITARITIEVAT**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

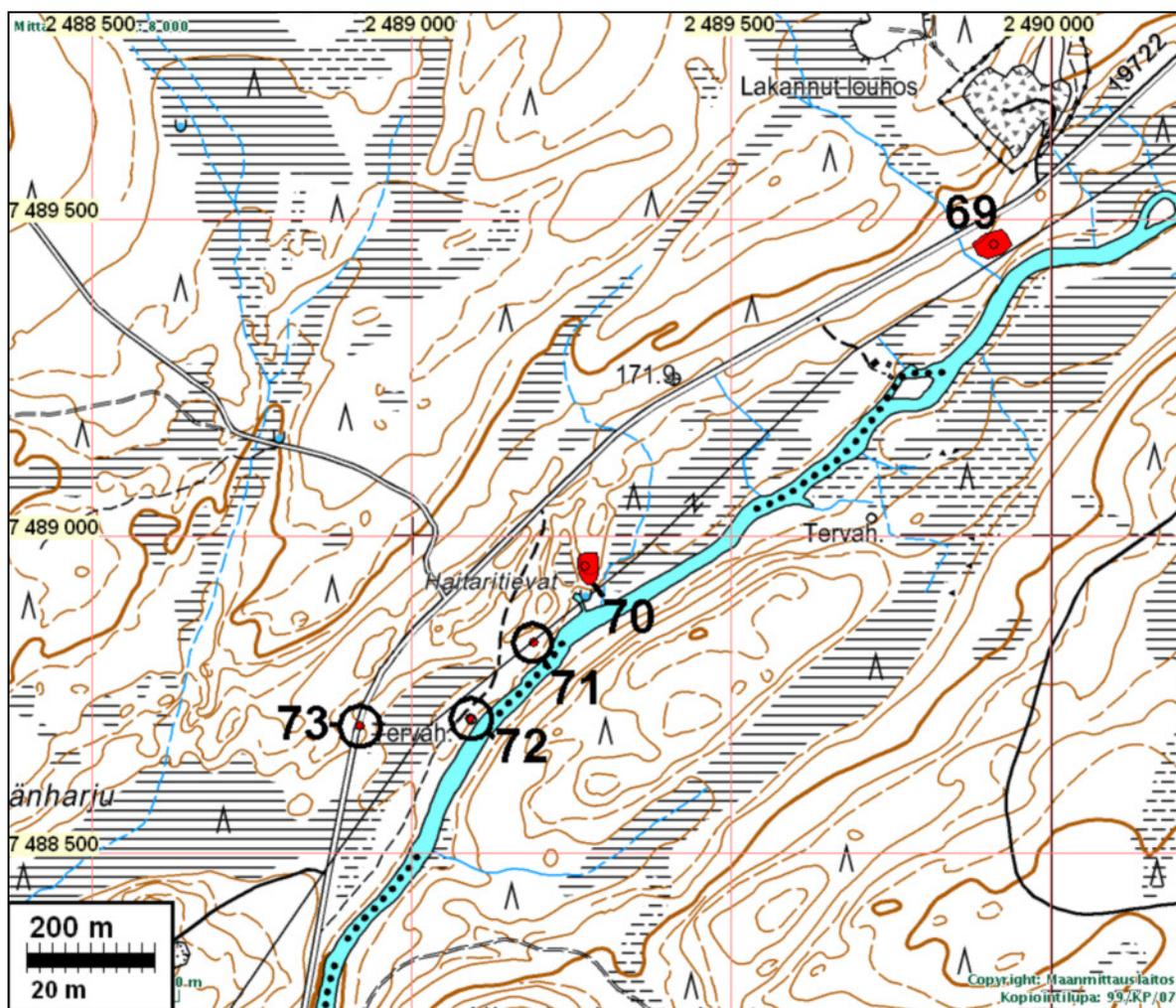
Map: 2714 10  
x: 7488 95 y: 2489 27 z: 165 ±2 m  
p: 7492 58 i: 3361 08

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37034:2, 5 g, 19 pieces, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007.

Location: On the northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, 4.9 km north-northeast of Äkäsjokisuu, at the southern end of a ridge stretching towards the river.

Notes: The terrain is sandy, rather rocky till. A ridge slopes gently towards the river. Burnt bone was noted in scarification patches at the southern end of the ridge, not right on the shore but a few dozen metres north of a swampy slough that dries up during part of the year.



Photographs on next page



Kolari 70, Dwelling site terrain looking south towards the river.



Kolari 70, Dwelling site terrain looking north-northeast away from the river.

**KOLARI 71 HAITARITIEVAT TERVAHAUTA 1**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7488 83 y: 2489 19 z: 163 ±2 m  
p: 7492 46 i: 3361 00

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: The northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, 4.7 km north-northeast of Äkäsjokisuu.

Notes: A tar-burning pit is located at the northeastern end of a low ridge running along the riverbank.

Map on page 51

**KOLARI 72 HAITARITIEVAT TERVAHAUTA 2**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2714 10  
x: 7488 71 y: 2489 09 z: 163 ±2 m  
p: 7492 35 i: 3360 89

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: The northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, 4.5 km north-northeast of Äkäsjokisuu.

Notes: A tar-burning pit is located at the sloping southwestern end of a low ridge running along the riverbank.

Map on page 51

**KOLARI 73 ÄKÄSJOKI 7**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2713 09  
x: 7488 70 y: 2488 92 z: 163 ±2 m  
p: 7492 34 i: 3360 72

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: The northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River 4.5 km north-northeast of Äkäsjokisuu, next to the Äkäsjokisuu road at the bend on the east side of the road.

Notes: The site consists of a small, intact tar-burning pit.

Map on page 51

### **KOLARI 74 ÄKÄSJOKI 4**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Prehistoric

Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2713 09

x: 7488 06 y: 2488 81 z: 163 ±2 m

p: 7491 71 i: 3360 58

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Finds: KM 37035:1, 1 piece, burnt bone, Jussila T 2007, from test pit. :2, 8 g, 3 pieces, quartz flakes, questionable, poor quality quartz, two possible flakes.

Location: On the western shore of the Äkäsjoki River, 3.9 km north-northeast of Äkäsjokisuu, on a low and short ridge parallel to the river lying in the narrow space between the river and the road.

Notes: Two collapsed hearths, numerous fire-cracked rocks, and strongly burnt soil were observed under a thick eluviation layer on the edge of an old and small sand quarry. Two spadefuls produced numerous fire-cracked rocks and a few questionable quartzes (2 possible flakes), one spadeful a piece of burnt bone. A well-developed eluviation layer covers a 10 cm thick layer of burnt and stained soil. The dwelling site terrace measures c. 15 x 10 m.

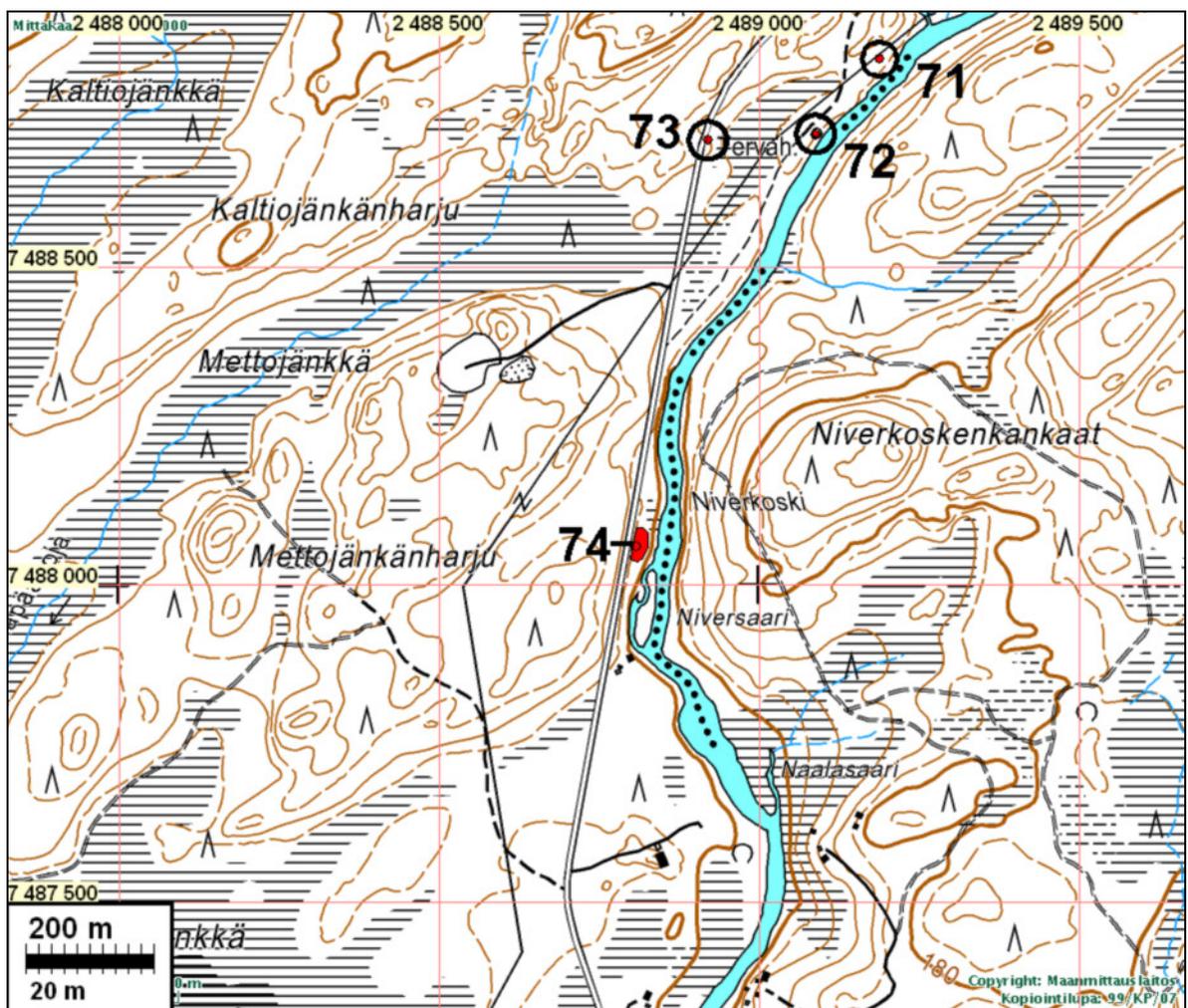
Map on following page

View of the dwelling site looking north. Jussila digging test pits.





Schulz studying the bank at the southern edge of the dwelling site.



**KOLARI 75 MANNAJÄRVI NE 1**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated

Class: Hunting: pitfall

Map: 2713 09

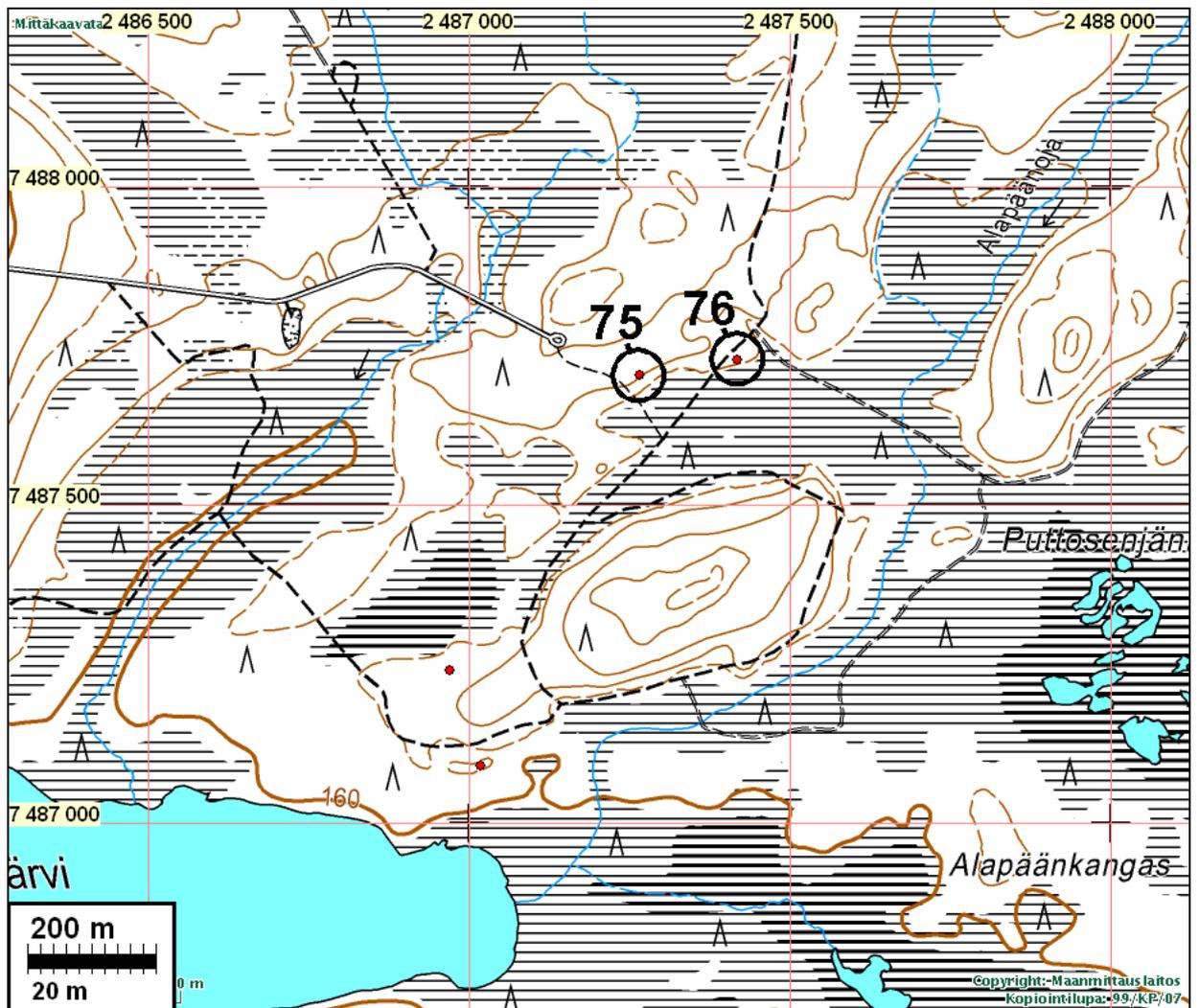
x: 7487 70 y: 2487 27 z: 165 ±2 m

p: 7491 43 i: 3359 03

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: Northeast of Lake Mannajärvi, 860 m north-northeast of the northern shore of the lake's eastern end, on the edge of a bank falling off south towards a bog.

Notes: The site is a pitfall with a slight surrounding berm. There is a eluviation layer in the pit. The diameter of the pit is . 3 metres.



Photograph on following page



Pit in the middle of the photograph, looking southwest.



Pit looking southeast.

**KOLARI 76 MANNAJÄRVI NE 2**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated  
Class: Hunting: pitfall

Map: 2713 09  
x: 7487 73 y: 2487 42 z: 165 ±2 m  
p: 7491 45 i: 3359 18

Location: Northeast of Lake Mannajärvi, 785 m north-northeast of the northern shore of the lake's eastern end, on the lower part of a gentle slope ending in a bog towards the southeast, at the edge of a terrace falling off into the bog.

Notes: A depression c. 2.6 m in diameter with a low surrounding bank was noted on a terrace bordering on a bog.

Map on page 56



The depression looking east.

**KOLARI 77 ÄKÄSJOKI PELLIKOSKENMAA**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Undated  
Class: Unidentified: pit, pit cluster (cache pits?)

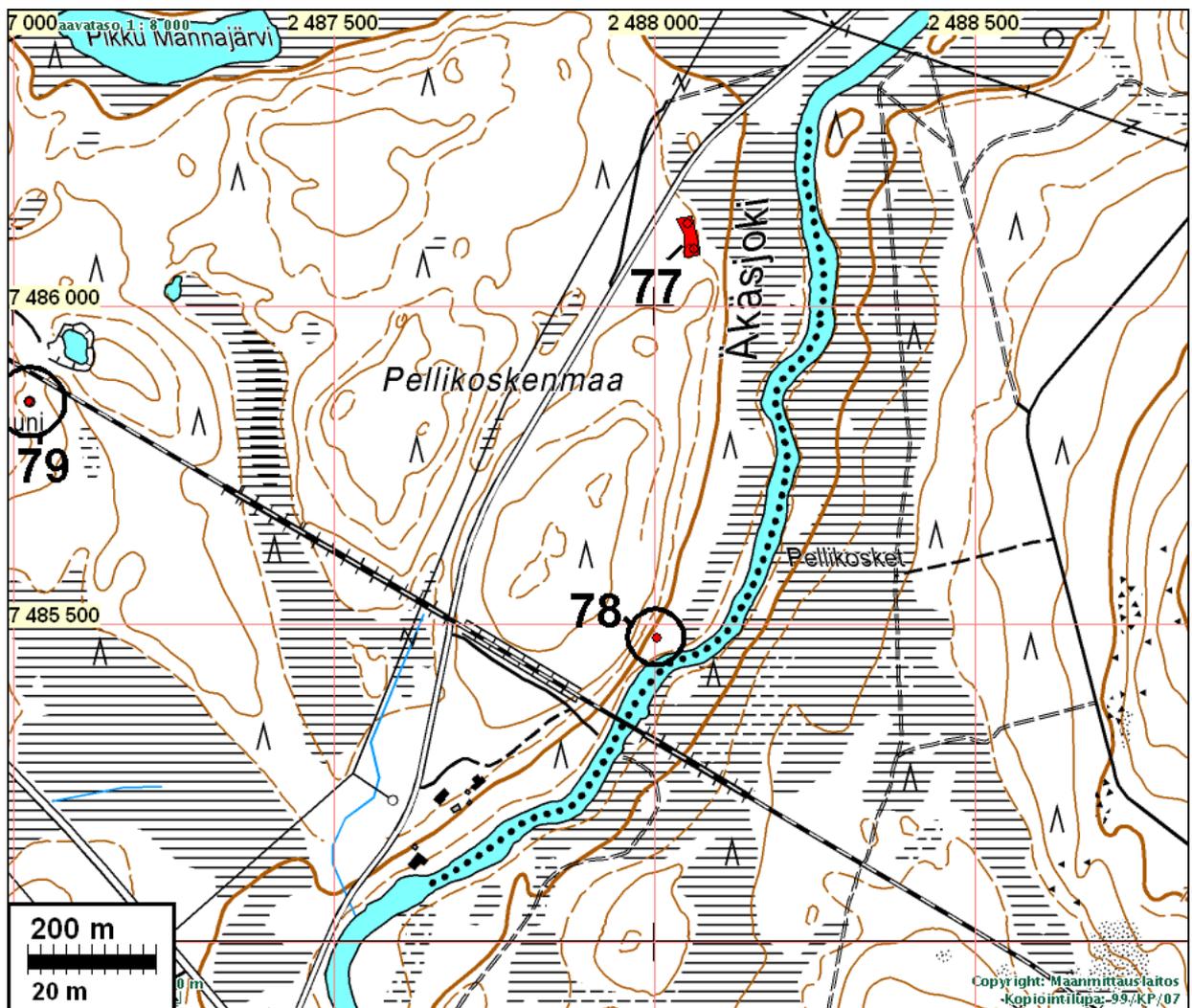
Map: 2713 09  
x: 7486 09 y: 2488 06 z: 163 ±2 m

p: 7489 78 i: 3359 74

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: The edge of a pine barren rising from riverside bog, 1.8 km north of Äkäsjokisuu, c. 70-80 m east-southeast of the Äkäsjokisuu road.

Notes: The area is a gently undulating sandy pine barren that ends in a bluff a few metres high where it meets the riverside bog. On top of the bluff at the northeastern edge of the barren lies a cluster of pits, possibly the remains of cache pits. The southern group consists of three pits measuring 2 x 1.5 m; each pit is encircled by a low berm some 50 cm wide. The pits are shallow, c. 20-30 cm deep; they are covered by moss and contain an eluviation layer. The other group of two pits lies a few dozen metres north-northwest of the first one.



Photograph on following page



Kolari 77, one pit of the southern group, spade on the eastern rim.



Pit of the northern group with birch growing in it.

**KOLARI 78 ÄKÄSJOKI PELLIKOSKI**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2713 09  
x: 7485 48 y: 2488 01 z: 159 ±2 m  
p: 7489 17 i: 3359 66

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the western shore of the Äkäsjoki River on the northwestern side of the river bend, 134 m northeast of the railway bridge.

Notes: A well-preserved tar-burning pit on the edge of a high bank plunging steeply into the river.

Map on page 59



Kolari 78, The draining trough in the middle, looking south from inside the tar-burning pit.

**KOLARI 79 ÄKÄSJOKISUU NW**

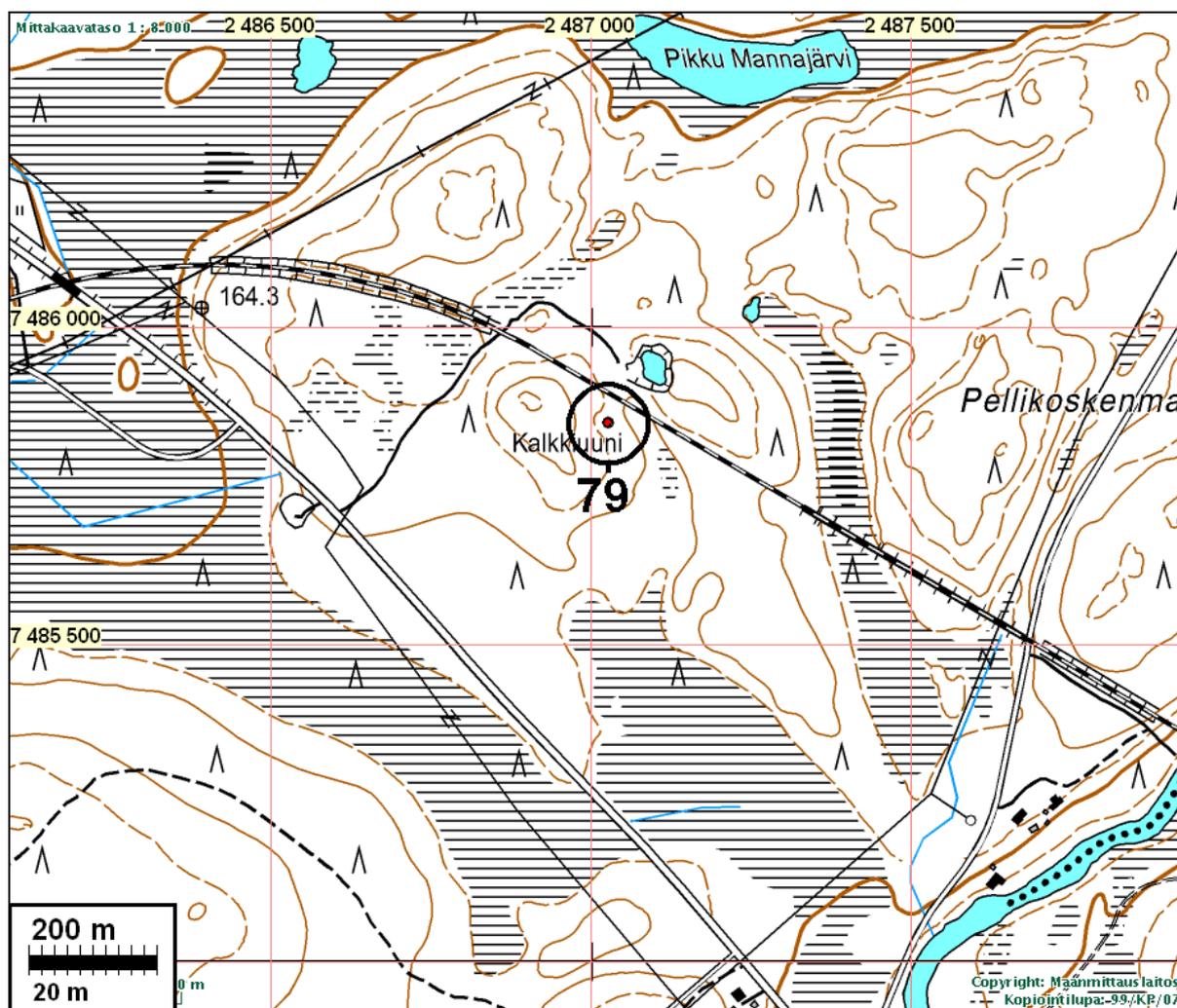
Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Production: lime kilnMap: 2713 09  
x: 7485 84 y: 2487 02 z: 166 ±2 m  
p: 7489 58 i: 3358 69

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On a pine barren 1.52 km north-northwest of the mouth of the Äkäsjoki River, c. 50 m south of the railway tracks opposite a small, old limestone quarry located on the north side of the tracks.

Notes: The well-preserved remains of a lime kiln. The kiln has been excavated into the slope and the sides reinforced with stones.



Photograph on following page



Kolari 79, Lime kiln seen from the open side looking northwest.

### **KOLARI 80 KALKKIKANGAS 1**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2713 09  
x: 7484 33 y: 2485 76 z: 160 ±2 m  
p: 7488 13 i: 3357 35

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the Muonionjoki River, 1.7 km west of the mouth of the Äkäsjoki River.

Notes: The site is an intact tar-burning pit 40 m inland from the riverbank.

Map on page 65

### **KOLARI 81 KALKKIKANGAS 2**

Prot. class: 2

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

Map: 2713 09  
x: 7484 40 y: 2485 60 z: 160 ±2 m

p: 7488 21 i: 3357 20

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the Muonionjoki River, 1.86 km west of the mouth of the Äkäsjoki River.

Notes: A large tar-burning pit on the edge of the riverbank.

Map on page 65 (next page)



Kolari 81, tar-burning pit looking south toward Sweden.

### **KOLARI 82 KALKKIKANGAS 3**

Prot. class: 2

Date: Historical Period

Class: Production: tar-burning pit

Map: 2713 09

x: 7484 52 y: 2485 16 z: 160 ±2 m

p: 7488 35 i: 3356 76

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the Muonionjoki River, 2.3 km west of the mouth of the Äkäsjoki River, between an old limestone quarry pit and the Muonionjoki.

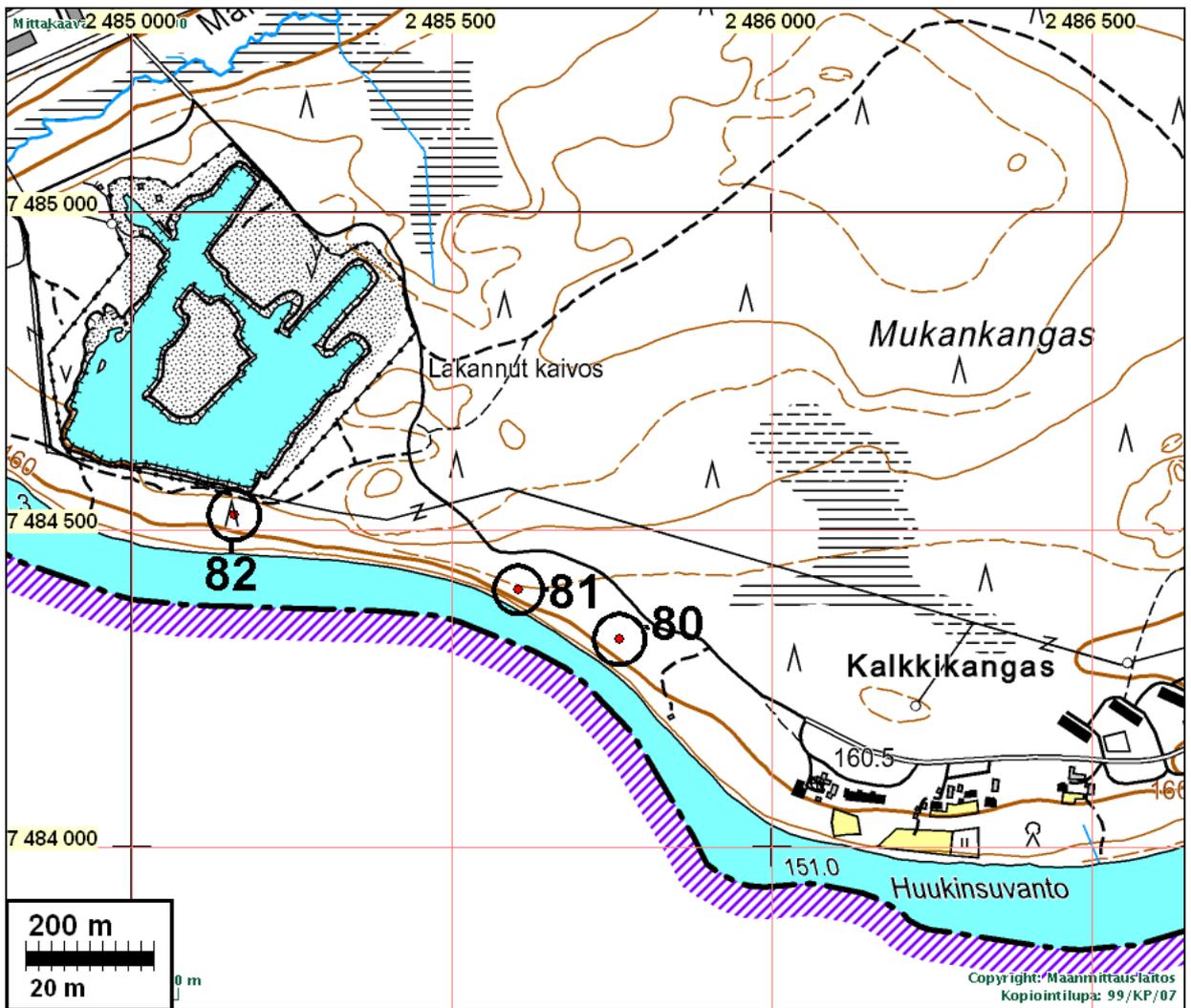
Notes: A large tar-burning pit on the edge of the riverbank.

Map on following page



21.9.2007 / 14:40:42, Kolari 82 Kalkkikangas 3 a

Tar-burning pit looking southwest.



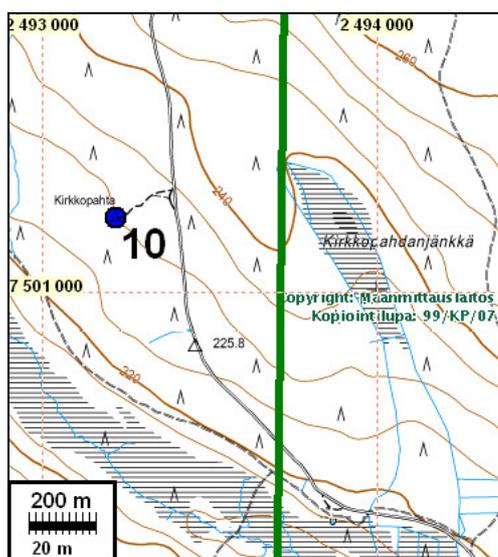
**MUONIO 10 KIRKKOPAHTA**

Prot. class: 1 The site is not in the study area but right next to it.

Date: Undated  
Class: Worship: seita (Sámi sacred site)

Map: 2714 11  
x: 7501 22 y: 2493 22 z: 230  
p: 7504 64 i: 3365 62

Notes: West of the Pakasaivo road. Also known as Kivikkopahta. Paulaharju, Seitoja ja seidan palvontaa, s. 48-49.



The green line is the western border of the study area.

**Find sites and destroyed and uncertain remains**

These sites are not protected monuments.

**KOLARI 28 ÄKÄSJOEN PATO**

Prot. class: 3 Destroyed.

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2714 10 HANNUKAINEN  
x: 7493 65 y: 2496 40 z: 170  
p: 7496 92 i: 3368 43

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Finds: Km 25310, burnt bone. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: On the southern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, c. 200 m east of the bridge where the Äkäslompola – Pello road (#940) crosses the river.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: There is a dam with a concrete pedestrian bridge in the Äkäsjoki River near Lake Saivojärvi. Burn bone and fire-cracked rock were noted eroding out of the riverbank 40 m west of this bridge on the southern side of the river. The dam has probably destroyed most of the site.

Jussila 2007: T. Rostedt inspected the site on September 18, 2007. No traces of the fire-cracked rocks or burnt bone noted by Kotivuori in 1988 were observed in the eroding bank of the Äkäsjoki River. The dam in the Äkäsjoki has been dismantled after the previous survey and this operation has probably destroyed any remaining vestiges of the dwelling site. It is suggested that the site be demoted to Protection Class 3.

Map on page 12

### **KOLARI 32 PULKKASAARET**

Prot. class: 3            Site disappeared/destroyed

Date:            Undated

Class:            Hunting: pitfall

Map:            2732 01 YLLÄS

x: 7496 28            y: 2500 32            z: 180

p: 7499 36            i: 3372 47

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Location: C. 28 km north-northeast of Kolari church; on the northwestern shore of the Äkäsjoki River, between the river and the road.

Notes: Kotivuori 1988: Several eroded pits visible on an undulating pine barren. Some of them have been destroyed, but a couple are still clearly visible. Another 4 pits lie some 700 – 800 m to the northeast (site no. 33).

Jussila 2007: Three archaeologists inspected the strip of riverbank indicated by the coordinates, extending the inspection some 500 metres in both directions. No traces of pitfalls or other pits were noted. A wide water pipeline trench now runs through the location of Kotivuori's coordinates. Southwest of the area lies an old, rather extensive sand quarry that has been landscaped. It is probable that the pits noted by Kotivuori have been eradicated. We suggest that the site's status as a protected monument be withdrawn.

Map on page 26

**KOLARI 35 /2 KUERKOSKI 2**

Prot. class: 3

Date: Prehistoric  
Class: Dwelling site

Map: 2732 01 YLLÄS  
x: 7497 78      y: 2502 00      z: 200  
p: 7500 78      i: 3374 22

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey.

Finds: Km 25312:25, quartz flake. Kotivuori 1988.

Location: Some 150 m west of the confluence of the Äkäsjoki and Kuerjoki rivers, on a terrace surmounting a high (over 20 m) bluff.

Notes: Jussila 2007: Kotivuori found a quartz flake (or several?) on the edge of the bluff. The terrain of the bluff is open and the slope is steep; the vegetation on the overlying terrace has been grazed short by reindeer. We found no signs of chipped quartz or other human activity although the conditions for observation on the open bluff were excellent. The soil in the area contains unworked, occasionally naturally cracked quartz. It is likely that if there has been a dwelling site of some description at the location, it has disappeared – eroded down the slope. The site is not an ancient monument. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on page 17



Kuerkoski Rapids looking N-NW. Left, the bluff edge where Kotivuori found quartzes in 1988.

**KOLARI 37 KUERLINKAT 2**

Prot. class: 3

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Structures

Map: 2732 01 YLLÄS  
x: 7498 50      y: 2501 80      z: 205  
p: 7501 50      i: 3374 06

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey, Kotivuori H 1988 survey

Finds: Km 25312:28, quartz flake.

Location: In the yard of a cabin built on a gravel mound some 750 m upstream from the mouth of the Kuerjoki River, on the northeast side of the river.

Notes: No further quartzes or other indications of prehistoric activities were observed in the yard of the cabin reported by Kotivuori. The site remains the find site of a solitary quartz. The ruin of a dugout etc. (site #48, Kuerlinkat 3) were noted nearby. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Kotivuori H 1988: Barracks and dugout built by the Germans.

Map on page 17

**KOLARI 50 SADESUVANNON KOILLISPUOLI**

Prot. class: 3

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Unidentified: earth structure

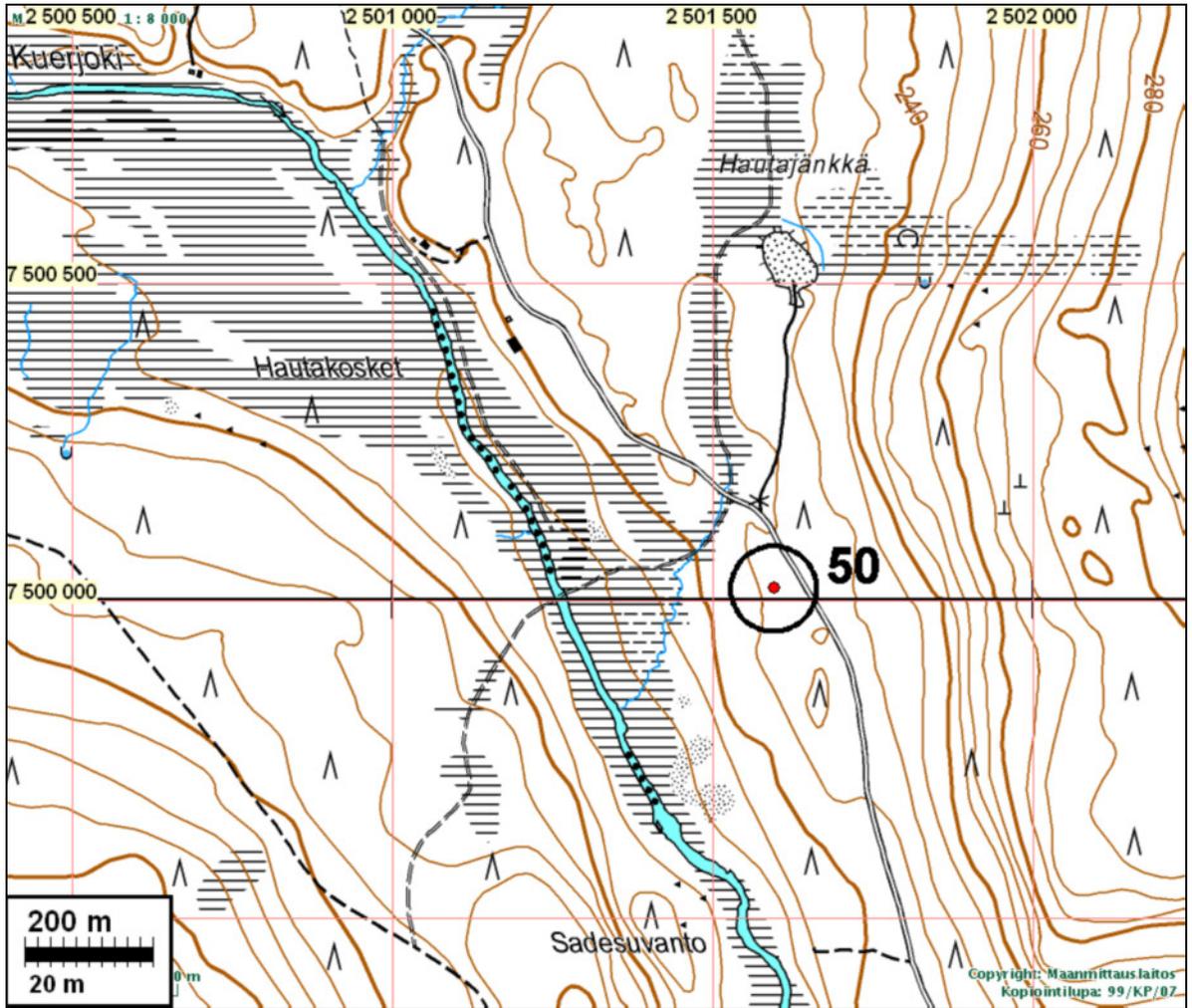
Map: 2732 02  
x: 7500 02      y: 2501 60      z: 226 ±2 m  
p: 7503 04      i: 3373 94

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the Kuerjoki, on the east side of the river, c. 2.3 km north of the rivermouth, c. 40 m. west of the road.

Notes: Bunker-like structure: pit 3 x 4 m in size, supported by wooden structure. Uprights in corners support horizontal boards in walls. Remains of roofing felt in collapsed roof. Opens toward the east. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

Map on following page  
Photograph on following page



Kolari 50, remains of a bunker or similar.

## MUONIO 200 AAVAHELUKAN POHJOISPÄÄ

Prot. class: 3

Date: Historical Period  
Class: Unidentified: earth structure

Map: 2714 11  
x: 7502 63      y: 2498 26      z: 226 ±2 m  
p: 7505 81      i: 3370 73

Research: Jussila T 2007 survey

Location: On the eastern shore of the Kuerjoki River, c. 6.2 km north-northwest from the rivermouth, north of the airfield.

Notes: Two Historical Period (prob. 20th C.) bunker-like wooden structures. 1) size 4 x 7 m plus berm. Depth c. 1.5 m. Log framed doorway still intact, opens toward the west. Roof caved in, scraps of roofing felt at the door. 16 m north of this structure lies a partly collapsed pit supported by vertical posts, size 5 x 3 m, depth c. 1 m. Inspected by Schulz & Rostedt.

