

SACRED PLACES IN FINNISH LAPLAND

This appendix lists the sacred places associated with the Sámi within the municipalities of Enontekiö, Hyrynsalmi, Inari, Kemijärvi, Kittilä, Kuusamo, Muonio, Pelkosenniemi, Pello, Posio, Rovaniemi, Salla, Savukoski, Sodankylä, and Utsjoki. The information is based on the Register over Ancient Sites of Finland's National Board of Antiquities, a series of publications on the archaeological sites in the area⁸⁰⁷, information collected from archives and written sources, and my own field observations.

The list, which is organized by municipality, also includes sacred places that are mentioned in written sources but that could not be located on the map during the course of this research. A site is classified as unlocalized if the location is known only at the level of a lake, but as localized if the location is known at the level of a headland or an island. An exception is formed by sites that do not consist of a sieidi stone on the shore of a lake, but where the entire lake itself has been considered to be sacred. In such cases, the centre of the lake has been sufficient to localize the site. A name indicating sacredness has been sufficient to include sites that are mentioned in sources or that have been inspected by archaeologists. There are also other sites with names indicating potential sacredness, but they would require a separate study. The sacred place type of *sáiva* lakes has been left outside this study, unless a sieidi was associated with the lake.

For sites registered by the National Board of Antiquities, information has been obtained by different methods. In the following, *checked by* refers to a site that has been visited by an archaeologist after a previous survey or after a communiqué from a local informant. *Excavated by* refers to the year and name of archaeologist conducting excavations at the site. *Reported site visit* means that the site has been visited by an archaeologist during an archaeological survey, documented, and in some cases mapped and photographed. *Inspected in* refers to the year in which the author inspected the site personally.

Enontekiö:

1.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Ailakkavaara (Áillahasvárri)**

Other names: Ailakahvaara (Paulaharju), Áillahasvárri

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 1841 02 AILAKKAVAARA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7667 403, Easting = 3263 149, z = 950 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7661006, y = 262994

The hill is located southeast of Kilpisjärvi and west of Dierpmesvárri. It is said that at the north end of Lake Ailakkajärvi, where the tip of the hill slopes down into the lake, there is a "stripe" with money hidden in it.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Kohonen 1959

⁸⁰⁷ Kotivuori & Torvinen 1992; 1993a; 1993b; Sarkkinen & Torvinen 2003.

2.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Angelinjänkkä (Päiviön seita)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000014938

Basic map sheet: 2831 02 VUONTISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7592 758,

Easting = 3383 910, z = 302.5 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7589588, y = 383784



Note: Added after analyses.

To the northwest of the village of Peltovuoma, about 1.5 kilometres as the crow flies northwest of the Nunnanen junction, is the stone named Päiviön seita [Päiviö's sieidi]. The stone may be related to the sieidi of Lake Seitajärvi, mentioned by Äyräpää and Itkonen. According to Äyräpää (1931, 269), this stone was located "on the shore of Lake Seitajärvi, along the River Peltojoki". Itkonen's description is similar to Äyräpää's. The River Peltojoki connects Lake Peltojärvi and Lake Angelijärvi to the north of Peltovuoma. However, there is no Lake Seitajärvi nearby, unless the pond named Ainuvarppanen has previously been called by this name. In earlier years, the shore of the pond may have been closer to the sieidi.

The stone is about 2.5 m long, slightly more than one metre in width, and slightly less than one metre in height. It is a flattish, large boulder, partly located on top of smaller stones. There are about five wedge holes in the stone, at least one of which holds an iron bolt. The eastern part of the stone has split. The stone is still used by the Päiviö family for offering purposes, and the remains of an offering of reindeer from a few years ago were still on top of it. In connection with the inspection, antlers still attached to skull bones were observed on top of the stone. The stone is on a south-slanting slope, at the foot of which starts the northern, boggy shore of the Ainuvarppanen pond. The open water of the pond starts about 300 m to the south. The old dwelling site of Angelinvainio is located directly across the bog, about 400 metres to the west.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Itkonen 1946

Checked by: 2009 Katiskoski

Inspected in 2010

3.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Dierpmesvárri**

Other names: Terbmisvaara, Seitapahta (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000016716

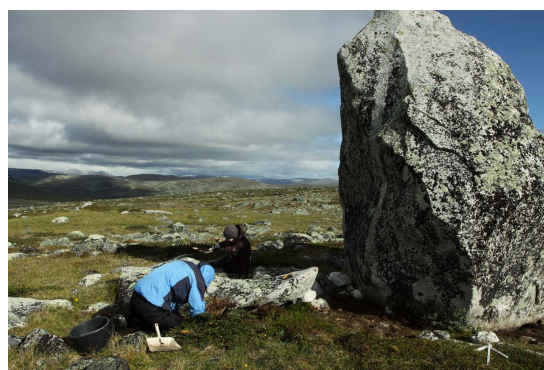
Basic map sheet: 2814 08 KAAMUSJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7667 864,

Easting = 3268 944, z = 861 m ASL

(defined after analyses)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7664664, y = 268864



The site of Dierpmesvárri is located to the southeast of Kilpisjärvi, south of Dierpmesjärvi. On the south-western slope of the hill, there is a sieidi stone between two small streams. The stone is four metres high with a white, tapering top.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946; Kohonen 1959

Excavated by: Äikäs & Núñez 2010



Erkunan seita, Enontekiö

4.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Erkunan seita**

Other names: Palojärven/Palelojärven seita

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000009484

Basic map sheet: 2814 04 SUONTAJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7617 581, Easting = 3349 793, z = 380 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7614401, y = 349681

The site is located northwest of the village of Palojärvi, about 1.3 kilometres west of the main road. In the rocky fell terrain with downy birches, there are two large boulders. One of them is about 5 metres high and the other is lying down on its side so that a space is formed between the stones. Reindeer antlers and coins have been brought to the site. Itkonen mentions the sieidi as being located at Palelojärvi, 5 km northeast of the village of Ivalo (Itkonen 1946, 33). Fellman calls the place by the name Palojärvi and states that it contains a sieidi formed of two stones (Fellman 1906 II, 157). There are three places named Palojärvi in Inari, none of which is located in the place mentioned by Itkonen. The Palojärvi sieidi thus probably means the Erkuna sieidi. There is a homestead island in the northern part of Lake Palojärvi.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; I. Itkonen 1910; T. I. Itkonen 1946; Kohonen 1961

Checked by: 2005 Sarkkinen

Inspected in 2010

5.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Halti (Háldi)**

Other names: Haldde, Haldiiladni (?)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 1842 02, 03, 05, 06 URTASVAARA, HALTI

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7702 530, Easting = 3274 716, z = n. 1300 m ASL (top area)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7699317, y = 274634

Halti is a fell in the northern part of the Käsivarsi area, near the Norwegian border. According to Paulaharju, the "Käsivarsi Lapps" gathered near Halti in midsummer, during the worst of the mosquito season. Kohonen mentions Halti by the name "Paulus-Niila's sieidi".

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Kohonen 1959

6.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Jyppyrä**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: destroyed

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2813 08 JYPPYRÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7594 401, Easting = 3363 262, z = app. 410 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7591230, y = 363144



To the north of Hetta, on the ridge rather than the very top of Jyppyrä hill, there has been a sieidi stone. The sieidi was a low boulder supported on four smaller stones. The sieidi was later destroyed to enable the building of the Hetta church, after which it is said that catches of fish from Lake Ounasjärvi deteriorated. In addition to the sieidi, there are mentions of another stone, Jyppyrän lepokivi [The resting stone of Jyppyrä] behind Jyppyrä hill. It is said that reindeer antlers, as well as belt decorations and buckles, were found there.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

Inspected in 2008

7.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Ketojärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000013317

Basic map sheet: 2742 03 KETOMELLA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7576 996, Easting = 3382 072, z = 295 m ASL (shore, south of the stone)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7573832, y = 381947

On the south-eastern shore of Lake Ketojärvi, near the Makkolahti inlet, there is a sieidi stone in the water, about 10 metres from the shore (Figure 18). The stone is about 1.3 metres high and steep on the shoreward and eastern sides, but more gently sloping on other sides. The appearance of the stone corresponds to Paulaharju's description, but it is located in the water, whereas Paulaharju mentions a stone located on the sandy shore. However, the shores of the Makkolahti inlet are partly swampy and rocky, and a sandy shore could have been visible only when the water was low. In addition, it is said that there was a wooden sieidi, which has later decayed, in the north-western corner of Lake Ketojärvi, in the Seitalahti inlet.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2008

8.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Mustalommol (Čáhppesluoppal)**

Other names: Mustalompolo (Paulaharju 1932)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: location uncertain/lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2814 11 PÖYRISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7632 790,

Easting = 3370 543, z = 420 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7629604, y = 370423



The sieidis on the shores of a headland in the northern part of Lake Pöyrisjärvi have been mentioned in several sources. Nowadays, however, their location is uncertain. On modern maps, there is an inlet named Mustalommol in the northern part of Lake Pöyrisjärvi, as well as a *sáiva* lake named Mustalompolonsaivo, which is connected to the inlet by a narrow stream. According to Samuli Paulaharju, the sieidis are located on the eastern shore of Mustalompolo. However, his description leaves unclear whether he means the inlet or the *sáiva* lake. Paulaharju describes the sieidis as three stones, the largest of which is one and a half metres high and 2.5 to 3 metres in diameter. However, other sources mention a group of four stones on the south-eastern shore of Mustalompolo. It is said that the largest stone is entirely on dry land, whereas the smaller stones are in the water during the summer. The eastern shores of both the inlet and the *sáiva* lake were inspected, but there were no stones of any kind on either shore. The banks were formed of fine sand and the water at the

shoreline was shallow, so that any stones would certainly have been noticeable. Instead, there were a few stones on the north-western shore of the Mustalommol headland, but none of them formed a group corresponding to the description. In the basic map, there is a sieidi stone marked in the northern part of Lake Pöyrisjärvi, in the place where the Mustalommol inlet begins, close to the western shore. The stone in question is shaped like a chair, and there are several smaller stones in the near vicinity (in the photograph). However, the location of the stone does not correspond to Paulaharju's description. The stones are located about 7 metres from the shore. In addition, the smaller stones are closer to the shore, and it is difficult to imagine how only the largest stone could ever have been the only one on the shore. The markings on the map are based on information given by one informant to the local surveying office. There are also other groups of stones on the western shore of Lake Mustalompolonsaivo, but none of them correspond to the descriptions in the written sources.

See also Seitalommol

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946; Vähäkangas 1965

Reported site visit: 1979 Torvinen

Inspected in 2009

9.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Näkkälä (Neahčiljávri)**

Other names: Näkkäläjärven palvoskivi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 47010001

Basic map sheet: 2814 06 NÄKKÄLÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7616 186, Easting = 3360 662, z = 370 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7613007, y = 360545

The sieidi stone is located on the north-western shore of Lake Näkkäläjärvi, at the base of the Vittikkoniemi headland (Figure 41). The sieidi is located on top of a small hillock between the cottage road and the lake, about 15 metres from the water. The sieidi stone is about 2.5 metres high and has a tapering top. The sieidi was used by fishermen, as well as reindeer herders and hunters, and according to Paulaharju, it was "worshipped by all" (Paulaharju 1932, 12).

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Kohonen 1959

Checked by: 1981, 1992 Torvinen

Excavated by: 2008 Äikäs & Núñez

10.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Ounastunturi (Ovnnesduottar)**

Other names: Ounistunturi (?) (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: destroyed

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2724 12 OUNASTUNTURI

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7578 932, Easting = 3368 932, z = 540–700 m ASL (the slope of the fell)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7575767, y = 368812

The Ounastunturi fell is located between Enontekiö and the Pallastunturi fells. The precise location of the sieidi is not known, and the sieidi was later destroyed. The sieidi was a large stone supported by three smaller stones.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

11.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Pasmarova länsi 2**

Other names: Kirkkopori (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000011704

Basic map sheet: 2831 01 PELTOVUOMA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7592 698, Easting = 3387 752, z = 307 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7589528, y = 38762

The site is located about 22 kilometres east of the Enontekiö church, to the west of Pasmarova, which is located east of Peltovuoma. To the north of the road to Nunnanen, there is a small brook called Santsinkaltio. Its water was believed to have healing powers. The location of the site was apparently uncertain before the archaeological survey in 2004.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

Checked by: 2004 Sarkkinen

12.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Proksin saivo**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: 1000014937

Basic map sheet: 2814 10 VUOMAJÄRVET

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7621 774, Easting = 3376 116,

z = 412.5 m ASL (sáiva lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7618592, y = 375993



It is said that a sieidi stone once stood in the upper reaches of the River Pöyrisjoki, near the Proksi *sáiva* lake. The lake is located 5.6 km south of the junction of the Rivers Pöyrisjoki and Suomajoki. In an archaeological survey, a stone of about 1.5 m in height and 1 m in width, to which fishermen and reindeer herders have brought offerings, was documented on the western shore of the northern end of the Proksi *sáiva* lake (Torvinen & Halinen 1999). The shores of the *sáiva* lake are rocky, with the exception of the southern shore, which is boggy. No 1.5-m-high stones were found during the inspection. Instead, there are several lower, largish stones. One stone located on the northern shore of the *sáiva* lake, near the tip of the headland and right on the shoreline, is visible to the opposite shore, and its location corresponds to that of the known sieidis. The written sources do not provide a more detailed description of the sieidi, so the grounds for identifying the sieidi in earlier archaeological surveys remain unclear. Locating the sieidi will require additional research.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2009

13.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Pyhäjärvi ja Seitasaari**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 1000013316

Basic map sheet: 2724 05 SONKAMUOTKA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7573 304, Easting = 3348 697, z = app. 275 m ASL (island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7570142, y = 348585

Lake Pyhäjärvi is located between Sonkavaara and Pyhärova. Paulaharju locates the lake in Muonio, but mentions it as being behind Sonkavaara. The island of Seitasaari is located on the western side of Lake Pyhäjärvi, near the shore. The island could not be visited during the inspection trip. The small island is uninhabited and signs of offering activities may well still be preserved.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2008

14.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Pyhäkero ja Pyhäjärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 47010047

Basic map sheet: 2813 10 PYHÄKERO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7586 308, Easting = 3366 968, z = 650 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7583141, y = 366849

Pyhäkero is one of the peaks of the top area of the Ounastunturi fell. The top area contains Lake Pyhäjärvi between the three peaks. According to Paulaharju, there is a Sámi offering place there. No sieidi stone of any kind was observed on Pyhäkero. The most likely place, in addition to the shores of Lake Pyhäjärvi, is a small bedrock outcrop rising behind a ridge to the north of the lake. Nowadays, there is only a small standing stone about 40 cm in height and surrounded by a pile of small cobbles in this location. The precise location of the offering place cannot be identified without further studies.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 2007 Köngäs et al.

15.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Seitalommol**

Other names: Palosaivo, Hiljainen saivo; Hiljainensaivo

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: location uncertain/lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2814 11 PÖYRISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7632 662, Easting = 3370 831, z = 420 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7629476, y = 370710

According to Paulaharju, there should be a sieidi stone to the north of Lake Pöyrisjärvi not only on the shore of the Mustalompola inlet, but also on the shore of the Palosaivo *sáiva* lake. He describes the stone as large and white and mentions that it is the main sieidi in the area of Lake Pöyrisjärvi. According to later inspections (Torvinen & Halinen 1999), Palosaivo is also said to be known by the name Hiljainensaivo, and according to map markings, modern maps identify it by the name Seitalommol. In different sources, the sieidi has been mentioned as being located on either the south-eastern or northern shore of the *sáiva* lake. Torvinen and Halinen state that there is a white stone about 100 metres to the northeast of the mouth of the *sáiva* lake and about 50 metres southeast of the shore. There is indeed a stone with white sides at this location (Figure 36). However, the eastern shore of Lake Seitalommol is very rocky, so without further studies, it is difficult to say whether the stone identified by Torvinen and Halinen is a sieidi.

In the index of the Names Archive, the inlet that is marked as Mustalompolo on modern maps is apparently known by the name Seitalompol. (This naming convention is also followed by the map base of the Magellan eXplorer GPS device.) Vähäkangas describes it as an oblong lake with a river running through it. This description seems to fit Mustalompolo better than Seitalompol. According to Vähäkangas, there has been a sieidi site of the "Lapps" on the shore of the lake. In addition, a headland named Seitaniemi is mentioned on the northern shore of Seitalompol. Folk tradition recounts that there has been a sieidi site on the headland. The description leaves unclear whether there are one or two sieidis. In any case, it seems that the sieidi(s) had been lost already by the time when the descriptions were written. If Seitalompol were indeed the same as the Mustalompolo described by Paulaharju, the group of three sieidi stones should stand on the shore of the lake in question. However, in spite of the rockiness of the shores of Lake Seitalompol, a group of stones corresponding to the descriptions cannot be found there.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Vähäkangas 1965

Reported site visit: 1979 Torvinen

Inspected in 2009

16.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Seitalompola (Seitaluoppa)**

Other names: Seitalompola (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2831 08 NUNNANEN

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7592 729, Easting = 3405 772, z = app. 320 m ASL (the centre of the lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7589559, y = 405637

Lake Seitalompola is located to the north of the hill of Rupivaara. Paulaharju considers it as a sacred lake on the basis of its name.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

17.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Seitavaara (Sieiddevárri)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place/sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 1833 06 MARKKINA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7611 685, Easting = 3308 935, z = 372.5 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7608508, y = 308839

The Seitavaara hill is located to the northeast of Lake Seitavuopio.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

18.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name:

Seitavuopio (Sieiddevuohppi)

Other names: Seitavuopio (Fellman)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.5

Preservation: intact

Register number: 47010039

Basic map sheet: 1833 06 MARKKINA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7611 392, Easting = 3307 808, z = 332

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7608508, y = 308839

Lake Seitavuopio is located to the east of River Lätäseno and to the north of Markkina in Enontekiö. The sieidi stone is located on the shore, to the northeast of the Seitaniemi headland on the northern part of Lake Seitavuopio. The north-eastern part of Lake Seitavuopio is boggy and the shores are covered by thick stands of dwarf birch. There are several largish stones right at the water's edge. The sieidi stone can be identified only with the help of an informant. The sieidi at Lake Seitavuopio might also be the stone known as Pirri-Äijä's sieidi, located further away from the shore of the lake, on boggy ground (Lounema 2003, 164).

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Checked by: 1990 Halinen

Inspected in 2008

19.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Sieddesaiva (Sieiddesáiva)**

Other names: Somasjäyri (Paulaharju), Somasjärvi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 47010006

Basic map sheet: 1842 08 SEITTIKIELAS

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7697 558, Easting = 3283 584, z = 740 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7694347, y = 283498

The sieidi stone is located to the southwest of Lake Somasjärvi, on the western bank of Lake Sieiddesáiva. There is a grassy homestead in Luusua at the River Somasjoki (near the fjord-like mouth of the river) with a huge steep boulder at its edge. In Paulaharju's time, reindeer antlers and money was brought there.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1948; Kohonen 1959

Test pits by: 1937 Itkonen

20.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Tihkkesohkka (Dihkkečohkka)**

Other names: Dihkkečohkka, Tihkitšohka

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2814 12 JAURISTUNTURIT

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7635 865, Easting = 3374 963, z = 520–535 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7632678, y = 374841

At the foot of the north-western slope of Tihkkesohkka, located between the River Maaterijoki and the hill of Sahpanoivi, there is a sieidi stone. In 1978, Juhani Magga had told Torvinen that there had been a sieidi stone on the northern side of the top of Tihkkesohkka, about 200 metres from the very top. The eastern side of this stone had a hole into which coins were put to increase success in reindeer herding. About ten years before the time this was related, Marjetta Palismaa had gone there and split the stone. Later, the local surveying office tried to find the stone again, but it could not be identified on the stony slope.

Written sources: Kohonen 1959; Huusko (ed.) 1984

Reported site visit: 1979 Torvinen



Uhriaihki, Enontekiö

21.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Uhriaihki**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 47010010

Basic map sheet: 1833 06 MARKKINA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7607 759, Easting = 3307 813, z = app. 340 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7604583, y = 307717

In the old cemetery of Markkina in Enontekiö, there is an offering pine with a hollow at its base. According to Paulaharju, coin offerings were placed in this hollow. At the same place, there is also a churchyard and the old church location. The grave pits of the cemetery remain, but there are no visible signs of the church.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

Inspected in 2008

22.

Municipality: Enontekiö

Site name: **Ullatievat**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2813 07 + 10 JYPPYRÄ, PYHÄKERO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7593 136, Easting = 3366 464, z = 320–340 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7589966, y = 366345

The Ullatieva hills are located to the east of Lake Ounasjärvi.

Written sources: Itkonen 1946

Unlocalized sites in Enontekiö:

Seiteoaive, Enontekiö. The sieidi stone is located to the southeast of Somasjäyri, between Vartoaivi and Čerti (Paulaharju 1932). Some idea of the coordinates can be gleaned from Várddoaivi and a stone marked on its slope in the map:

Northing = 7690 656/x = 7687447, Easting = 3290 869/y = 290780

and Jorba-Čerti: Northing = 7681 906/x = 7678701, Easting = 3295 395/y = 295304.

Sieid(d)ečærro, Enontekiö. In 1978, Juhani Magga told Torvinen that according to folk memory, in Sieidečærro near the Norwegian border, there was a "large cairn" that was worshipped as a sieidi. The sieidi is located about 1200 m east of the narrow part of a lake (Lake Haukijärvi) in the western part of Sieidečærro (Torvinen & Halinen 1999). Another placed considered as sacred, **Sieiddeávži** (Seit'autsi) on the Norwegian border, was an ugly and steep-walled fell ravine between Palovaara and Sieidečærro. The sieidi of Čalkku-Niila was thought to have been located there (PK 2832 10). Near Seit'autsi on the Peltotunturi fell is a lake named **Seitajärvi**, which Paulaharju also considers as sacred based on its name (Paulaharju 1932; see also Torvinen & Halinen 1999).

Tupakka-apaja, Enontekiö is located near the River Könkämäeno, close to Kilpisjärvi (Paulaharju 1932).

Uskottomanjärvi, Enontekiö. On the way from Hetta to Muonio, there has been a sieidi stone, which has later been destroyed, a little way from the lake to the fell, but not at the very top (Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946).

Virdniötunturi, Enontekiö. There is a sieidi stone south of the hill of Termisvaara, behind Suppivuoma on the fell of Virdniötunturi (Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946).

Ruossatšeärru, Enontekiö (Itkonen 1946).

Sissankivaara, Enontekiö (Itkonen 1946).

Könkämäeno, Enontekiö (Paulaharju 1932).

Peltotunturi (Bealdoduottar) in Enon-tekiö (Northing = 7607 666/x = 7604490, Easting = 3412 963/y = 412826) has been a sacred fell, but the name Peltotunturi can also have meant a northern fell named Peltotunturi (Peltoaivi/*Peäldoajvi*) in the Muotkatunturi fell area.

Sidduskokpi (/Sidduskohpi), Enontekiö. A sieidi stone photographed by Lauri Ilmari Itkonen in 1937 (s-u. 434:21).

Näkkäläjoki, Enontekiö. According to Äyräpää (1931), there is a sieidi stone located along the River Näkkäläjoki.

Hyrnsalmi

23.

Municipality: Hyrnsalmi

Site name: **Seitenoikea**

Other names: Seitänoikianniska

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3443 07 JOKIKYLÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7166 826, Easting = 3567 894, z = app. 140 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7163826, y = 567694

Seitenoikea is located to the southwest of Lake Seitenjärvi, at the source of the River Roukavirta. According to Itkonen, a sieidi stone stood here.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946

Inari

24.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **(Ukonjärven) Akku (Ákku)**

Other names: Ahkku (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: 148010488

Basic map sheet: 3832 06 RAHAJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7634 900,

Easting = 3519 400, z = 326 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7631712, y = 519220



There is a hill named Akku between Lakes Inarjärvi and Ukonjärvi, on the northern shore of Lake Ukonjärvi. According to Fellman (1906), signs of an altar to Akka (Akkus) can be seen there. The precise location of this "altar" is currently not known.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 2008 Ojanlatva

25.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Aksujärvi (Ákšojávri)**

Other names: Sieidikedgi (Sieidikedgi)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000016971

Basic map sheet: 3824 11 AKSUJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7682 844,

Easting = 349 5056, z = app. 200 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7679637, y = 494886



Lake Aksujärvi is located between the Rivers Kaamasjoki and Peltojoki. The sieidi stone is located on the west shore of Lake Aksujärvi, near the shoreline in a place where

Sijdâjuuvâš connects Lakes Siitajärvi and Aksujärvi. There is a stone here rising about 0.2 metres above the water surface. The part above the water is about 1 metre in diameter. The stone in question is the only one that rises above the water surface in the river mouth, about 20 metres from the river, in a small bight bordered by two small headlands. Further into the lake there are two other named stones, and there are many large stones on the shoreline. The stone peeking out of the water corresponds to other sieidis associated with lakes. The sieidi stone was worshipped by wild reindeer hunters. There are also burial islands in the northern part of Lake Aksujärvi.

Written sources: Itkonen 1963 (informant: Matti Mattus 1945)

Inspected in 2010

26.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Annansaari (Ánnáásuálui)**

Other names: Ison-Antin Annan jatakivi

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010557

Basic map sheet: 3931 07 VAIJOENJÄNKÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7704 570, Easting = 3527 756, z = 195 m ASL (from the shore by the stone, corrected after analyses)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7701354, y = 527573

The Annansaari island is located in the south-western part of Lake Iijärvi, in the open water between the straits of Härkäsalmi and Rovasalmi, west of Rovaniemi. There is a group of four hunting pits on the eastern end of the island. About 300 m north-northwest of these pits, there is a stone in the water near the northern tip of the island. The stone is located about 10 metres from the shore, and it rises 0.5 metres above the water surface. This stone is mentioned by Paulaharju (1932, 34) as "Ison-Antin Annan jatakivi", the **jata** stone of a woman named Anna of Iso-Antti. A **jata** is a row of fishing nets attached to each other. However, Paulaharju's description leaves unclear whether offerings were brought to the stone in question. There are also other smaller stones in the same place, but this stone with a tapering top is the northernmost of them and also the one visible from the longest distance. There is a small pit in the side of the stone. The homestead of Annin-saari is mentioned as being located in the south-western part of the island, on the southern shore. In a newspaper article dating from 1980, Heikki Aikio mentioned that it had been uninhabited for more than a century. The homestead could not be located during the inspection visit.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; E. Itkonen 1933

Mapped by: 1958 Näkkäljärvi

Inspected in 2010



Annansaari (Ánnáásuáloi), Inari



Kalkuvaaran Akku (Kálguvääri), Inari

27.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Golle-ahkku (Kolleákku)**

Other names: Kolle-Ákku, Kulta-Akka, Kolleakku (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 4911 10 TUULIPÄÄ

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7703 586, Easting = 3567 949, z = app. 130 m ASL (the centre of the island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7700370, y = 567750

Golle-ahkku is an island at the northern end of Lake Suolisjärvi. The lake is located northeast of the fjord of Suolisvuono. Paulaharju describes Golle-ahkku as an island in the fjord of Gonjalvuono on the way from Inari to Čuolisvuono. This is probably the same place. According to a Sámi song (*leudd*), the fell of Áâlgazjäu'rrpähtt in the area of Suonikylä in Russia, Kulta-Akka in Inari, and a sacred mountain near Lake Imandra used to be sisters. Their mother became angry at them and turned them to stone.

Written sources: Äimä 1903; Paulaharju 1914; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1948

28.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Kalkuvaaran Akku (Kálguvääri)**

Other names: Galguvaaran ahkku (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Offering place/sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: 148010489

Basic map sheet: 3841 01 INARI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7649 500, Easting = 3504 600, z = 200 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7646306, y = 504426

The Kalkuvaara hill is located to the north of the fjord of Juutuanvuono in Lake Inarijärvi, between the Sarviniemi headland and Lake Pikku Pielpajärvi. According to Paulaharju (1932), "there was a hillock, but no longer a stone. Offerings used to be made here". The precise location of the site is not known.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Inspected in 2007

29.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Koskikaltiojoen suu (länsi) (Njižžjävri)**

Other names: Nitsijäyri (Paulaharju), Nitsijärvi, Kuoskuljoki (Itkonen), Sarren suvun seita [The sieidi of the Sarre family]

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010327

Basic map sheet: 3844 03 SUOJANPERÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7691 304, Easting = 3543 579, z = app. 120 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7688093, y = 543390

The sieidi is located on the River Koskikaltiojoki, about 30 metres downstream of the road between Kaamanen and Sevettijärvi, on the top of the western bank of the river. The sieidi consists of a cracked and split stone with offerings placed under its outcrops (Figure 33). The sieidi marked in the register over ancient sites consists of a pair of stones located farther from the river. These two stones lean against each other, forming a hollow between them. However, only naturally occurring bones were found in the hollow.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1914; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Reported site visit: 1983 Torvinen

Inspected in 2007

Excavated by: 2009 Äikäs & Núñez

30.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Moossinasaari (Mooššinsuálu)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place/sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3841 07 JÄKÄLÄSELKÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7640 753, Easting = 3529 855, z = 165 m ASL (the centre of the eastern side of the island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7637563, y = 529671

The island of Moossinasaari is located on the southern part of Lake Inarijärvi, at the tip of the Nanguniemi headland. Folk tradition tells of an old offering place there (Figure 25). According to Itkonen, there is a place on the bedrock at the end of the island where a part of the bedrock forms a sieidi.

Written sources: I. Itkonen 1910; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; T. I. Itkonen 1946

Reported site visit: 1988 Kankaanpää

31.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Naarassaari (Niǵálâssuálu)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 1000011430

Basic map sheet: 3841 09 VÄYLÄ

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7664 701, Easting = 3526 726, z = app. 130 m ASL (the centre of the island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7661501, y = 526543

The island of Naarassaari is located in the north-western part of Lake Inarijärvi, southeast of the Paloniemi headland. According to Itkonen, offerings were made on the island.

Written sources: Äimä 1903; Itkonen 1948

32.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Paatsjoenniska (Paččjokk)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3841 09 VÄYLÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7646 778, Easting = 3557 333, z = 125 m ASL (estimate)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7643585, y = 557138

It is said that there was a sacred place with a sieidi in Paatsjoenniska, near the customs house at the border.

Written sources: M. A. Castrén 1853

33.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Passisielgi (Bassečielgi)**

Other names: Pyhäselkä

Monument class: Sieidi (?)

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3821 10 PYHÄJÄRVENKAITA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7647 592, Easting = 3458 485, z = 305 m ASL (the top of the hill)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7644399, y = 458330

Passisielgi (Pyhäselkä) is located on the northern shore of Lake Passijäyri (Pyhäjärvi), in the middle part of the River Vaskajoki, east of Angeli. The information is based on the toponym. According to a list by Christian Carpelan, there is also a sieidi stone in the area.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

34.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Pyhävaara (Paseváarááš)**

Other names: Ailesvarre, Ailesvaara (Itkonen), Ailivaara, Ailašváarááš

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: location uncertain

Register number: 1000002878

Basic map sheet: 3823 07 PAATARI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7643 700, Easting = 3488 160, z = 230 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7640509, y = 487993

The Pyhävaara hill is located along the River Kettusjoki, which runs into Lake Muddusjärvi, near Lakes Paatarijärvi and Solojärvi. Pyhävaara is a high, steep-sloped, pine-covered hill that clearly stands out on the boggy riverside and can be seen at a distance. According to Fellman, the sieidi stone that was still located on the hill around 1830 was later destroyed. Its precise location is not known. According to one informant, there is still a group of four stones, partly underground, on top of Pyhävaara, and offerings given to Pyhävaara were brought to these stones.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; I. Itkonen 1910; T. I. Itkonen 1946

35.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Sarmijärvi (Čaarmâjävri)**

Other names: Čarmijärvi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: unlocalized

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3834 03 SARMIJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7638 178, Easting = 3548 612, z = 255 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7634989, y = 548420

According to Itkonen, there is a large stone, under which reindeer antlers used to be placed, on top of the Kaitavaara hill about 31 km from the Ivalo church to the east-northeast. However, Itkonen's description does not make it clear whether this was an offering place or a bone cache.

Written sources: I. Itkonen 1910



Seita-laassa (Sieidiláássáš), Inari (Photograph by: Anssi Malinen)



Seitasaari (Sieiddásuolu), Inari

36.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Seita-laassa (Sieidiláássáš)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010815

Basic map sheet: 3931 11 IJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7711 903, Easting = 3535 998, z = app. 195 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7708684, y = 535812

In written sources, the island of Seitasaari in Lake Iijärvi is described as a small island close to the shore. The index of the Names Archive contains Erkki Itkonen's description of Seitasaari in Lake Iijärvi: a small, stony island, about 3 metres long and wide, located about 300 metres from the Moisanieniemi headland. According to Itkonen, "there were a lot of fish bones on the island. Iso-Antti ensured his good luck in fishing by taking one of each species that he caught to the island." The information reported by Paulaharju is rather consistent with Itkonen. According to Paulaharju, the island is only about four metres in diameter, rises up to one and a half metres from the water surface, and is located three hundred metres from the shore. However, Paulaharju mentions that the sieidi is located near the Vuopioniemi headland.

An island corresponding to the descriptions by Paulaharju and Itkonen could not be found in Lake Iijärvi. The coordinates of the register over ancient sites place Seita-laassa on a small island located approximately 900 metres south of Vyeppenjargâ, with a reference to Matti Aho. However, a photograph by Matti Aho (1997, 112) shows an island named Seitasaari, which is located further to the southwest. According to Aho, the island is about 4 x 10 m in size, and its grassy top rises up to a height of 2 m from the water surface. Also Ilmari Mattus (2009) and Voitto Valio Viinanen (2003, 145) have both interpreted the island in question as the sieidi meant in the sources. The island is located 700 metres northeast of Myeisinjargâ (Moisanieniemi?), and is thus also not in the immediate vicinity of the shore. In connection with the inspection visit, the size of the island was estimated as significantly smaller than that marked on the map, about 10 x 20 m in area and 2–2.5 m in elevation. Aho estimates the size as even smaller than this. The rocky, cairnlike island has a steep north-western shore, but south-eastern part of the island is rather gently sloping. If only the top part of the island is visible during a time of high water, the island "shrinks", which may be the reason why noticeably different sizes have been reported for the island in different sources.

The part of Lake Iijärvi in question contains many small islands and islets, as well as large boulders closer to the shore, so the exact location of the sieidi is difficult to verify. However, Seitasaari is the island closest to Myeisinjargâ.

T. I. Itkonen also mentions a flat-surfaced sieidi stone that rises out of the water near the island of Vuöhppisuolo.

Written sources: 1932 Paulaharju; E. Itkonen 1933; T. I. Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2010

Photograph by: Anssi Malinen

37.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Seitalampi (Siäidááláddu)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation:

Register number: 148010563

Basic map sheet: 3823 10 OTSAMO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7642 120, Easting = 3493 140, z = 140 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7638929, y = 492971

From the northern bank of the River Juutuanjoki, about 600 m downstream from the source of the river, a high-banked moraine headland extends out into the river. About 100 m northwest of the headland is the pond of Seitalampi, which is 120 m long. There is a rather large stone in the middle of the pond. The site of Sieid-Ämmir is located nearby. Northeast of Seitalampi rises the hill of Pieni Otsamo, which is also called Seitavaara. Ismo Korteniemi heard from the farmer at Jurmukoski that in addition to the nearby Sieid-ämmir, fishermen have also offered to Seitalampi: when returning from a fishing trip, fishermen had to throw a fish into the pond as an offering, otherwise their nets would be "tied up" the next day.

Checked by: 1988 Arponen

38.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Seitasaari (Sieiddásuolu)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: unlocalized

Register number: 148010531

Basic map sheet: 3842 06 KIESVAARA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7697 860, Easting = 3510 500, z = 220 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7694647, y = 510324

The small island of Seitasaari, on which "it is said that there was a god's head", is located around the middle of Lake Säytsjärvi, in a narrow place near the Paksumaa summer house. There used to be a sieidi stone on the island. Folk memory relates that people used to row past the island when they went fishing with dragnets, and if the sieidi moved, people would place some fish on it.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

39.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Seitavaara (Sieidivääri)**

Other names: Muddusjäyri, Seitivääri (Paulaharju), Mu(t)tusjärvi

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: unlocalized

Register number: 148010143

Basic map sheet: 3823 11 SYRMINIEMI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7656 740, Easting = 3493 770, z = 220 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7653543, y = 493600

The hill of Seitavaara, on the top of which there is an offering place, rises on the western side of the headland of Syrminiemi, east of Lake Muttusjärvi (or Isojärvi). In another source, however, the offering place is mentioned as being located at the foot of the Seitavaara hill (Itkonen 1963). Itkonen writes that there used to be an offering hill on the headland, one that was high and curiously shaped and visible from afar. According to Itkonen, there are two different sieidis, a large round stone on the Syrminiemi headland and another on Seitavaara. Reindeer antlers were offered there. Nowadays the locals speak of a sieidi that is located on the slope of the hill or in the water on the shoreline.

A hand-written report from Inari also mentions Muddusjäyri. In addition, the same report mentions a place of worship at Lake Pielpajärvi. In pagan times, there was an offering place near Pielpajäyri, where people gathered in midwinter, when a market was also held. During the Christian period, the first church was built in 1639 on a site already considered as sacred, like the Inari chapel in Kuusamo.

Written sources: Ahnger s.a.; Äimä 1903; Fellman 1906; I. Itkonen 1910; Paulaharju 1927; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; T.I. Itkonen 1946; T.I. Itkonen 1963; Laitinen 1977

40.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Sieidisuálui**

Other names: Seitasaari, Sieidilássá, Siéidilässa

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 1000011431

Basic map sheet: 3841 12 KASARISELKÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7663 140,

Easting = 3530 393, z = 120 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7659941, y = 530209



Note: Added after analyses.

Ojanlatva has carried out an archaeo-logical survey of the island of Sieidisuálui in the middle of the Kasariselkä part of Lake Inarijärvi, about 3.9 km southeast of the island of Naarassaari and 5.8 km west of the island of Koutunkisaari. Information on the sieidi is based on a photograph in the online photo archives of the Geological Survey of Finland, depicting a "Lappish" offering stone at Seidisuollo in Lake Inarijärvi. Small test holes dug on the island did not reveal any traces of offering activities. The island in question is not mentioned in written sources. Instead, an island at the mouth of the Suolisvuono fjord is mentioned as being a sieidi. Voitto Valio Viinanen and Urpo Aikio have identified this island as being located east of the headland of Pisteriniemi, at the mouth of the Sortolahti inlet. Sieidisuálui is the northernmost of three small islands (Northing = 7681 181/x = 7677974, Easting = 3550 386/y = 550194). It is said that reindeer antlers used to be found on the island and that reindeer and birds were offered there.

Written sources: Äimä 1903; Itkonen 1963

Reported site visit: 2008 Ojanlatva

Photograph: Curt Fircks. 1905. Archive code: "GTK, Vanhatkuvat nro 1448 oikaistu".

41.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Sieid-Ämmir**

Other names: Jurmunkoski, Seita-ämmil (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Offering place/sieidi

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 148010562

Basic map sheet: 3823 10 OTSAMO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7641 990, Easting = 3493 230, z = 140–145 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7638799, y = 493061

On the northern bank of the River Juutuanjoki, about 600 m downstream of the source of the river, a high-banked moraine headland extends out into the river. At the tip of the headland are a few largish stones and tall pines. It is said that three goldeneye bird houses hung in the pines, and that it was forbidden to collect eggs from them. According to Paulaharju, the site was a fishermen's offering place. According to Itkonen, the headland on the northern bank has a small hillock where a fish sieidi used to be located. The site of Seitalampi is located nearby.

Written sources:

Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1963 (informant: Heikki Mattus 1910)

Checked by: 1988 Arponen

42.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Sitakallio (Sittekällee)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place/sieidi
Reliability: 1.7
Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010814
Basic map sheet: 3931 07 VAIJOENJÄNKÄ
Old map coordinates: Northing = 7702 328, Easting = 3525 384, z = 193 m ASL
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7699113, y = 525202

Sitakallio is located at the southern end of Lake Iijärvi, about 1.5 km south of the mouth of the River Vaijoki and Järvelä, to the southwest of Vyeppenjargâ. Sitakallio is a bedrock outcrop that rises about 40 cm above the water surface and is about 3.5 x 2 metres in size (Figure 24). The following has been said about the stone: "Men fishing with dragnets, especially 'the old man of Simona', an old Inari Lappish man, who died a few years back, used to place perches on this stone as offerings to ensure that the stone would continue to give fish."

Written sources: E. Itkonen 1933

Inspected in 2010

43.

Municipality: Inari
Site name: **Siuttavaara (Čiuttavárri)**
Other names: Čiuttavärri

Monument class: Sieidi
Reliability: 3.0
Preservation: lost

Register number: -
Basic map sheet: 3821 12 JUNNASVARRI
Old map coordinates:
Northing = 7660 067, Easting = 3452 601, z = 325 m ASL (the top of the hill)
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7656869, y = 452448

According to Paulaharju, it is said that there was a sieidi site at Čiuttavärri, on the east bank of the River Inarijoki, north of Angeli. The sources do not make it clear whether the sieidi was located on the top of the hill or on the riverbank. An informant interviewed by Paulaharju (SKS KRA 19326) states: "At Tsiuttavaara on the bank of the River Inarijoki, there is an old sieidi site. There is a stone in a hole that earlier used to be worshipped." Matti Aho has interpreted a cracked stone on the bank of the River Inarijoki as a sieidi. In addition, the island of Äijänsaari is located west of Siuttavaara in the River Inarijoki.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

44.

Municipality: Inari
Site name: **Säytsjärvi (Seávžejávri)**
Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi
Reliability: 1.0
Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010530
Basic map sheet: 3842 03 VUOMAVAARA
Old map coordinates: Northing = 7697 580, Easting = 3509 892, z = app. 220 m ASL
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7694367, y = 509716

The site is located about 52 km to the north of the Inari church. The sieidi stone is located on the western bank of Lake Säytsjärvi near the Paksumaa summer house. The sieidi is on a headland at the edge of the shore ridge. The sieidi is about 70 cm high and has been described as shaped like "the nose of a giant fish" (Figure 38). The distance from the lake is about 20 metres. An old homestead is located nearby, and Jussa Aikio is said to have lived there about a century before Paulaharju's visit.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Inspected in 2007

45.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Tuulispää (Piegguaivááh)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3841 01 INARI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7641 111, Easting = 3505 122, z = 195 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7637921, y = 504948

According to the sources, the sieidi is located about 7 km south-southeast of the Inari church, on the Tuulispää fell. According to Itkonen, offered antlers were found there.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; I. Itkonen 1910; T.I. Itkonen 1948

46.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Ukonjärven Ukko (Äijih)**

Other names: Äijih

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 148010146

Basic map sheet: 3832 09 VESKONIEMI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7631 597,

Easting = 3521 765, z = 142.5 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7628410, y = 521584

There is a steep-sloped island named Ukko or Äijih in the eastern part of Lake Ukonjärvi, between the lake and the open water area of Joensuonselkä. Legend tells that there was an underground tunnel from Ukko to Akku located north of Lake Ukonjärvi. In the archaeological survey in 2007, a sieidi was identified on a lower hilltop rising on the northern side of Ukko. The sieidi is a largish stone under which bones were offered.



Written sources: I. Itkonen 1910; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1988 Kankaanpää; 2007 Ojanlatva & Harlin

47.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Ukonsaari (Äijih)**

Other names: Ukko, Äijih, Ukonkivi

Monument class: Offering place/sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 148010053

Basic map sheet: 3841 05 UKONSELKÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7650 720, Easting = 3511 780, z = 140 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7647526, y = 511603

In the Ukonselkä area of Lake Inarijärvi, between the islands of Hautuumaasaari and Kuusisaari, there is a high-ridged bedrock island, which is nowadays a popular tourist destination. The island is 100 m long and 30 m high (Figures 51 and 52). In 1873, a Crusader-era ornament of eastern origin was found in a cave at the western end of the

island. In later excavations, it was observed that finds concentrated in the south-western part of the island.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1910; Paulaharju 1914; Paulaharju 1927; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1962

Excavated by: 1873 Evans

Test pits by: 1968 Sarvas

Reported site visit: 1988 Kankaanpää

Excavated by: 2006 Okkonen

Inspected in 2007

48.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Vesikivi (Rijdokedgi)**

Other names: Ison-Antin Annin vesikivi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation: location uncertain

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3931 07 VAIJOENJÄNKÄ

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7706 059, Easting = 3529 757, z = app. 195 m ASL (Rijdokedgi)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7702842, y = 529573

According to Itkonen, Vesikivi is a stone with a pit in its middle, located to the south of the headland of Neitiniemi. "On this stone, the now deceased Anni of Iso Antti used to gather fish guts, fish heads, and other remains. This was how she tried to placate the stone in the hope of good luck when fishing." Neitiniemi is located on the western bank of Lake Iijärvi, between Isolahti and Rovaniemi. However, to the south of the headland, there are several larger and smaller stones, none of which clearly corresponds to Itkonen's description of a stone with a pit. In addition, a stone named Rijdokedgi has been marked on maps to the north of an island named Ánnáájäämmiimläässáš, located south of the headland. Ilmari Mattus (2009) states that this stone is named "Ison-Antin Annan jatakivi" [The fishing stone of Anna of Iso-Antti], which got its current name for being such a good fishing site that people almost argue over the right to use it. According to a photograph by N. Piipanoja (Paulaharju 1932, 34), however, this fishing stone seems to be located near the island of Annansaari. The stone near the headland of Neitiniemi, on the other hand, is mentioned as being named "Ison-Antin Annin vesikivi" [The water stone of Anni of Iso-Antti].

Written sources: E. Itkonen 1933

Inspected in 2010

49.

Municipality: Inari

Site name: **Äijihkedgi**

Other names: Ukonkivi

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000011428

Basic map sheet: 3841 10 SARMINIEMI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7649 185, Easting = 3534 239, z = 119.5 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7645991, y = 534053

The sieidi is located on the western end of the small island of Ukonsaari, to the west of the island of Katsomasaari, a part of the Koutuki chain of islands, in the eastern part of Lake Inarijärvi. The cracked stone, a couple of cubic metres in size, stands in shallow water near the shore. Based on folk tradition and the toponym, it is a sieidi.

Reported by: 2002 I. Mattus

Reported site visit: 2008 Ojanlatva

Unlocalized sites in Inari:

Akujärvi, Inari. Itkonen mentions Lake Akujärvi, located southeast of the mouth of the River Ivalojoiki. According to him, there was an offering place by the lake (Itkonen 1948). The lake in question could be either Alempi [Lower] or Ylempi [Upper] Akujärvi (Northing = 7621 271/x = 7618089, Easting = 3528 662/y = 528478).

Sulkusjärvi. Paulaharju (1914) mentions that the old man of Hietajärvi told of a sieidi stone at Sulkushjauri (the centre of the lake: Northing = 7635 876/x = 7632687, Easting = 3565 548/y = 565349).

Galguaive/Kalgoaivi, Inari. On top of the Muotkatunturi fells, east of the upper reaches of the River Kiellajoki, there is or has been a domesticated reindeer sieidi to which Kittiniila (1846–1919) has made offerings (Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946).

A small island in Lake Iijärvi, Inari. Paulaharju mentions a fishermen's offering place in a small island in Lake Iijärvi without further defining the location (Paulaharju 1927, 1932).

Vaassilaki, Inari. This place might be Vaassiluáivi/Vaasseliselkä northwest of the Suolisvuono fjord (Northing = 7696 615/x = 7693402, Easting = 3557 396/y = 557201).

Lemminkorsa, Inari. On the fell of Viipustunturi, in the River Lemminjoki valley, there is a fell ravine to which offerings have been made (Paulaharju 1932). According to Itkonen, near the tree line on the Viipustunturi fell, in Nihaseskäidi, there is a bedrock outcrop as high as a room, named Sieide-käeð'gi (Itkonen 1948; Itkonen 1962).

Paadarjärvi (Paatari), Inari. The lake (Northing = 7642 434/x = 7639243, Easting = 3482 419/y = 482254) is located west-southwest of the centre of Inari. It is mentioned that there are two sieidi stones on an island or in an inlet of the lake. Sources also report a sieidi between Lakes Paadarjärvi and Lankojärvi (Northing = 7675 003(x = 7671799, Easting = 3495 475/y = 495305) (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946).

Langojavre, Inari. Fellman mentions a sieidi formed of two stones on the shore of Lake Langojavre. The larger of the stones is grey, and on top of it is an anthropomorphic white stone (Fellman 1906 II, 157).

Pissikivensaari, Inari. There is a sieidi stone at the fishing homestead of Lake Muddusjärvi (Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946). The island in question might be located at the north end of Lake Muddusjärvi in the bottom of the Keinolahti inlet near Piskivaara. Anna Brita Mattus (SKS KRA 19325) has described the island as follows: "On the island of Pissikivensaari in Lake Muddusjärvi, there is a homestead at the end of the island and a stone like sugarloaf on the shore of the homestead. This stone is a fish sieidi."

Ulkukivi, Inari. There is a sieidi stone in the south-western end of Lake Pautujärvi (basic map sheet 3931 10), at the shore of the lake. Lake Pautujärvi is located east of Lake Iijärvi. A stone's throw from Ulkukivi there is another sieidi, **Taavetin kivi** (Paulaharju 1932). According to Erkki Itkonen (1933), this whitish, large stone, about 8 metres high, is located south of the goahti place of Lemetti-Niila (?), 20 metres from the shore. The stone has a tapering tip and is surrounded by cracks. "Niiles-Jouni Nuorgam had reminisced about the stone being used as a reindeer god in earlier times. Offerings were made to it in the autumn for good reindeer luck. There are still bones and charcoal in the cracks and surroundings of the stone. However, Niiles-Jouni did not know where the stone came by its name, whether perhaps a man named Taavetti once made a god out of it. During the period that Niiles-Jouni remembered, the stone has not been used as a god." One of these may be the stone that P. Ravila has described "on the shore of Lake Pautujärvi" (MV:KTKA Suom.-ugr. 280:69).

Teuja, Inari. There is a sieidi stone to the north of Lake Iijärvi, around the middle of Teuja and Kuorboaivi (Paulaharju 1932).

Sieidiluohtha, Inari. There is a large cubical, granary-shaped stone near Kaikunuora and the island of Kaamas-saari in Lake Inarijärvi, at the bottom of an inlet named Sieidiluohtha. When a place name was mentioned, the sieidi moved of its own accord to indicate that wild reindeer could be caught there (Äimä 1903; Itkonen 1946; Itkonen 1963). There are also unlocalized sieidis in **Suörretievja** above Lake Njallajärvi and between Stuurraluovärri and another fell, 6 km west of Lake Iijärvi (Itkonen 1946).

Ahkkujäyri, Inari. Could this be Lake Akujärvi (Northing = 7621 304/x = 7618122, Easting = 3528 562/y = 528378) (Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1948)?

Vehirsaari, Inari. On the island of Vehirsaari in Lake Inarijärvi, on a southern headland, there has been a stone that the Skolt Sámi had rolled onto the bedrock. On the highest corner of this stone was a cairn built of smaller stones (Oulun Wiikko-Sanomia 1860; Itkonen 1948).

Ivalon ranta, Kyläjoen suu, Inari. According to Itkonen, gold digger P. Timonen had reported seeing remains of antlers in a rugged place near the cliff on the shore at Ivalo, at the mouth of the River Kyläjoki (Itkonen 1910; Itkonen 1948).

Silhvári, Inari is a hill by Viätserjäyri near the River Patsjoki [Paatsjoki] (Paulaharju 1932).

Kemijärvi

50.

Municipality: Kemijärvi

Site name: **Kattilavaara**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3632 09 SOPPELA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7394 904, Easting = 3522 414, z = app. 280 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7391812, y = 522232

It is said that near the Kattilavaara hill, close to the headland of Kelloniemi at the western end of Lake Kemijärvi, there was an "old place of worship" near which a skull had been lifted into a tree. Andersson also mentions the hill of Termusvaara, located north of Kattilavaara, which is, according to him, sacred on the basis of its name. He also adds: "Opposite the hill is the island of Termussaari in Lake Kemijärvi, which according to ancient knowledge has been the burial ground of unbaptized folk". Andersson might mean here the headland of Termusniemi, which is located northeast of Kattilavaara.

Written sources: Appelgren 1881; Andersson 1912

Reported site visit: 1989–1990 Kotivuori

51.

Municipality: Kemijärvi

Site name: **Rovajärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: location uncertain

Register number: 320010110

Basic map sheet: 3623 10 ROVAJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7402 300, Easting = 3492 260, z = 226,5

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7399205, y = 492090

According to information by K. M. Wallenius, there has been an offering spring in the quagmire to the south of the Rovaselkä area, about 800 m east of Lake Rovajärvi.

Reported site visit: 1956 Erä-Esko; 1989–90 Kotivuori

52.

Municipality: Kemijärvi

Site name: **Seitakallio**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place/sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3632 04 LUUSUA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7371 830, Easting = 3515 684, z = app. 150 m ASL (the middle of Seitakorva)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7368748, y = 515505

Seitakorva is in the River Kemijoki between Seitakangas and Seitavaara. Seitakallio is located near Seitakorva in a place that is not exactly located.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946

53.

Municipality: Kemijärvi

Site name: **Ämmänvaara 1**

Other names: Ämmänniemi, Bessousing (Appelgren)

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 320010043

Basic map sheet: 3632 09 SOPPELA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7391 000, Easting = 3526 150, z = app. 230 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7387910, y = 525966

The site is located about 23 km southeast of the church of Kemijärvi. The hill is located on a headland west of the village of Ämmälä. The hill is steep-sloped and rocky, except for its eastern edge. The vegetation is dry pine heath with birch growing on the lower slopes. At the top of the hill, the trees are quite sparse. The pines with dates carved on them, mentioned in earlier archaeological survey reports, were not found during the inspection. According to a nearby summer cottage dweller, there had been a forest fire here at some point.

Written sources: Hj. Appelgren 1881; Fellman 1906; Andersson 1912

Reported site visit: 1879 Appelgren; 1956 Erä-Esko; 1990 Kotivuori.

Inspected in 2007

Kittilä

54.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Ahvenjärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3722 08 POKKA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7561 154, Easting = 3442 492,

z = app. 295 m ASL (the centre of the lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7557996, y = 442343

Note: Added after analyses.

Lake Ahvenjärvi is a small lake about 60 m northeast of the church village of Kittilä. It is located in the upper reaches of the River Paanosenoja, a tributary of the River Kitinen, west of the area of Lopsunselkä. Paulaharju's description does not quite make clear whether Lake Ahvenjärvi has been considered as a *säiva* lake and whether the sieidi stone mentioned in the same context has been located in the immediate vicinity of the lake. During the inspection visit, no especially conspicuous stones could be observed on the shores of the lake. Therefore more information is required before any certain stone here could be identified as a sieidi.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922

Inspected in 2010





Ämmänvaara 1, Kemijärvi

55.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Haltioletto**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 261010049

Basic map sheet: 2741 02 JERISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7538 494, Easting = 3380 914, z = 257.5 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7535345, y = 380789

Haltioletto is a small island in the northern part of Lake Jerisjärvi. There is no further information on the nature of the offerings made here, but according to Kotivuori, the site could be interpreted as an offering place based on information from 1856, according to which a clay pot "full of strong alcoholic liquid" was found on the island. The island is also known to contain summer graves.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 2002 Kotivuori

56.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Jänkkjärvi**

Other names: Jänkijärvi (Fellman), Jänkjärvi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: destroyed

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2741 10 SIRKKA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7529 312, Easting = 3412 542, z = 187 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7526167, y = 412404

Lake Jänkkjärvi is located east of the River Ounasjoki, near Sirkankylä and Hossa. The island of Seijansaari (Seitasaari on the map) is located near the western shore of the lake. There used to be an anthropomorphic sieidi stone on the island, but it was later destroyed. According to Paulaharju, this happened when the old people of his time were children.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

57.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Korteniemi**

Other names: Seitaniemi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2743 04 KUIVASALMI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7524 565,

Easting = 3426 239, z = 190 m ASL (headland)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7521422, y = 426096



The headland of Korteniemi is located on the eastern shore of Lake Rastinjärvi (formerly named Kuivasalmenjärvi, Kuivasalmi, or Rasti). There used to be a sieidi stone on the headland. The homestead of Päiviönkenttä is located next to it. The headland of Haudanniemi is on the western shore of the lake. Korteniemi is a boggy headland with eutrophied shores. Birch trees growing on the headland obstruct visibility.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2009

58.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Levi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2741 10 SIRKKA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7523 487, Easting = 3409 729, z = 530 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7520344, y = 409592

Fellman mentions that the Levi fell: "was considered with a certain respect."

Written sources: Fellman 1906

59.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Pyhäjärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2744 03 ALMUNAROVA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7571 561, Easting = 3420 226, z = 283 m ASL (the centre of the lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7568399, y = 420085

There are three lakes named Lake Pyhäjärvi in Kittilä. The Lake Pyhäjärvi between Ulvomaselkä and Pyhävasa corresponds to Paulaharju's description of a lake in the upper reaches of the River Kapsajoki.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 2002 Kotivuori

60.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Pyhätunturi 1**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2732 05 + 06 LAINIOTUNTURI, LINKUKERO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7513 048, Easting = 3384 584, z = 485 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7509910, y = 384457

The Pyhätunturi 1 fell is located to the west of Lake Pyhäjärvi, on the border of Kolari and Kittilä.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

61.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Pyhätunturi 2**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2741 07 + 2732 09 ONGASJOKI, AAKENUSTUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7522 711, Easting = 3400 677, z = app. 450 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7519569, y = 400544

The Pyhätunturi 2 fell is located between the Kätkätunturi fell and the Katajavaara hill, according to Paulaharju from Sirkankylä to the direction of Lake Aakenusjärvi.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

62.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Saarijärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: 1000000802

Basic map sheet: 2733 04 MOLKOJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7469 779, Easting = 3423 875, z = 192.00 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7466658, y = 423733

The site is located about 42.5 km south-southeast of the church of Kittilä, on the northern shore of Lake Molkojärvi, about 180 m north-northwest of the mouth of the River Ylijoki. Andersson (1914, 106) describes the sieidi as follows: "There used to be a good place to catch powan on the north-western shore of Lake Saarijärvi, in the so-called Lämmin lahti inlet. In the bottom of the inlet, there was a sieidi site in the tussock bog near the stand of fir trees on the shore. In the time that we speak of, quite a pile of reindeer antlers has been seen at the sieidi site, and they were naturally offered to this sieidi of Lake Saarijärvi." It is not known whether the sieidi was wooden or stone.

Written sources: Andersson 1914

Reported site visit: 1998 Kotivuori

63.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Saivonpalo**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: 1000000955

Basic map sheet: 2742 02 RAATTAMA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7563 375,

Easting = 3382 893, z = app. 270 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7560216, y = 382768



Note: Added after analyses.

The sieidi stone is located to the west of the village of Raattama, on top of Saivovaaranpalo to the east of the Saivovaara hill. The sieidi stone could not be found in the archaeological survey in 2007 or the inspection in 2009. According to Kotivuori, local people have knowledge of the site. Also the villagers of Raattama have reported this lone sieidi stone on the heath next to an old path that was used for going down to Lake Saivojärvi to fish. Unto Alttö has also mentioned the sieidi in his 2008 interview. The top of the hill is thickly forested with no access to water, which is not a typical location for a sieidi. During the inspection visit in the summer of 2010, a stone was observed on top of the hill in a place where the basic map also shows a large stone. This might be a sieidi.

Reported site visit: 1998 Kotivuori; 2007 Kögäs et al.

Inspected in 2009; 2010

64.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Särkijärvi**, Other names: Rytiniemi

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2742 10 LOMPOLO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7560 164, Easting = 3412 112, z = 255 m ASL (Rytiniemi)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7557007, y = 411975

Lake Särkijärvi is located along the course of the River Tepastojoki, between Pulju and Tepasto, on the eastern side of the river. The headland of Rytiniemi is located on the western shore of Lake Särkijärvi. A white-sided sieidi stone used by wild reindeer hunters used to stand there. Rytiniemi is covered with low bogland vegetation and sparse stands of pines (Figure 22). No large boulders can be seen on the headland. If a sieidi has stood here, it has been atypical for the environment. On the northern shore of the lake, on the headland of Reikäkivenniemi, there has also been a sieidi. This sieidi was a large, round, flat stone right at the water's edge. There was a hole of three fingers' width in the stone. Kenttämaa is located north of Rytiniemi.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2009

65.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Taatsi**, Other names: Tatshe kallio, Tatsha Seita (Fellman)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: top broken

Register number: 261010041

Basic map sheet: 3722 09 UURREKARKIA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7571 640, Easting = 3440 370, z = 280 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7568478, y = 440221

The site is located about 69 km northeast of the Kittilä church. This rock formation is about 10 m high and is located on the northeast shore of Lake Rotkojärvi, 11 km to the northwest of the village of Pokka. Lake Rotkojärvi is located about 500 m upstream from the north-western end of Lake Taatsinjärvi. The offering place is a natural, high rock column that tapers upwards in a notched manner (Figures 37 and 87). The top of the column held a stone resembling a "four winds hat". This stone was later pushed over by "unbelievers".

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Andersson 1914; Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1958 Erä-Esko, Checked by: 1987, 1992, and 1996 Torvinen

Inspected in 2007, Excavated by: 2008 Äikäs & Núñez

66.

Municipality: Kittilä

Site name: **Taatsinkirkko**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 261010041

Basic map sheet: 3722 09 UURREKARKIA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7571 662,

Easting = 3440 211, z = 280 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7568500, y = 440063



Taatsinkirkko is a steep boulder rising vertically out of the lake west of the Taatsi sieidi. It is not clear what kind of offering activities were carried out at the site.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1958 Erä-Esko, Checked by: 1987, 1992, and 1996 Torvinen.

Inspected in 2007

Unlocalized sites in Kittilä:

Immeljärvi, Kittilä. The sieidi stone has been located south of Sirkankylä on the shore of a lake (lake coordinates: Northing = 7525 009/x = 7521866, Easting = 3406 973/y = 406838) (Äyräpää 1931). Nowadays there is a road running along the lakeshore, so the stone may have been destroyed.

Kuusivaara, Kittilä. There are four places named Kuusivaara in Kittilä. Paulaharju writes of the god of Kuusi-vaara (Paulaharju 1932, 8, 49; see also Itkonen 1948, 317) and the stone image of Kuusivaara (Paulaharju 1932, 49, an oven built of seven stones). No precise locations for these sites are given.

Nälkäjärvi, Kittilä. Lake Nälkäjärvi (Northing = 7517 430/x = 7514290, Easting = 3416 092/y = 415953) is located east of the River Ounasjoki. Paulaharju mentions a place named Seitalahti here, but it could not be localized more precisely.

Sirkkajärvi, Kittilä. According to Paulaharju, a headland named Seitaniemi was located to the north of Lake Sirkkajärvi (Northing = 7527 569/x = 7524426, Easting = 3407 800/y = 407665), with a sieidi stone that has since probably been lost (Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946). The headland could not be located on the lakeshore.

Sotkajärvi, Kittilä. South of Lake Kuivajärvi (Paulaharju's Kuivasalmen-järvi) lies Lake Sotkajärvi (Northing = 7517 738/x = 7514597, Easting = 3426 613/y = 426470), at the end of which (to the east?) there was a fish sieidi that has since been lost (Ervasti 1737; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946).

Immelvaara, Kittilä. No place named Immelvaara could be found in Kittilä (Ervasti 1737).

Lovikivi, Kittilä. Lovikivi is a sieidi mentioned by Itkonen in Alakylä of Mokka. Alakylä (Northing = 7475 605/x = 7472481, Easting = 3409 163/y = 409027) is located east of the River Ounasjoki, between the river and the Rakkavaara hill. Itkonen (1946) states that a human figure could be seen in the stone. Paulaharju does not name the stone as an actual sieidi but rather as a place where witches used to sing and fall into a trance (Paulaharju 1932).

Korsajärvi, Kittilä. Lake Korsajärvi is an oblong lake (Northing = 7591 110/x = 7587940, Easting = 3416 811/y = 416672) located west of the Korsa-tunturi fell. A more detailed location for the sieidi on the lakeshore is not available. The entire lake may have been considered as sacred (Itkonen 1946).

Peälduvaroaivi/Peltovarreoivve, Kittilä. The site is located 20 km from Pulju (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946).

Puljujärvi, Kittilä. There are four lakes named Puljujärvi in Kittilä, the most likely of which seems to be the one located north of the village of Pulju (Northing = 7574 452/x = 7571289, Easting = 3410 095/y = 409959). There are hunting pits to the north and south of the lake, and Kenttätieva is located on the western shore. The sieidi's location is not known (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946).

Aakenusjoki, Kittilä. Itkonen mentions a sieidi at the River Aakenusjoki, which joins with the River Ounasjoki at the Kittilä church (Northing = 7511 814/x = 7508676, Easting = 3406 103/y = 405968) (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946).

Rautusjärvi, Kittilä. Itkonen (1946) mentions a sieidi in Jokela at Lake Rautusjärvi (Northing = 7533 180/x = 7530033, Easting = 3414 543/y = 414405).

Seitakuusi, Kittilä. The old sieidi site of Seitakuusi has been located on the shore of Lake Lalvajärvi, upstream of the River Kitinen from Lake Taatsijärvi, at the foot of the Korsatunturi fell. There is also an old homestead in the same place (Paulaharju 1932).

Pyhitys, Kittilä. Pyhitys is located near Lake Koskamojärvi (Northing = 7495 031/x = 7491900, Easting = 3434 640/y = 434493), west of Lake Kelontekemäjärvi (Ervasti 1737).

Kuusamo

67.

Municipality: Kuusamo

Site name: **Pyhävaara**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 4524 03 RUKAJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7339 453, Easting = 3597 421, z = 460 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7336384, y = 597209

There are two hills named Pyhävaara in Kuusamo. The southernmost one corresponds better to Itkonen's description. This Pyhävaara is located south of the Rukatunturi fell, about 19 km north of the centre of Kuusamo (compare Itkonen: 10 km north of the church). According to the Metsähallitus website (<http://www.luontoon.fi/page.asp?Section=965>), there used to be a sieidi on top of Pyhävaara as late as 1830, probably influencing the toponym (Pyhävaara means "Sacred Hill"). However, there are no other signs of this possible sieidi.

Written sources: Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2006

68.

Municipality: Kuusamo

Site name: **Tiermasvaara**

Other names: Termusvaara

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 4613 02 KÄYLÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7360 799, Easting = 3602 907, z = 290 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7357721, y = 602693

Itkonen and Fellman mention the hill of Termusvaara in Kemijärvi. This might be the same as Tiermasvaara, nowadays in the municipality of Kuusamo, west of Lake Tiermasjärvi and between the hills of Raiskiovaara and Nyppylävaara.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1948

69.

Municipality: Kuusamo

Site name: **Iivaara**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 4523 09 KEMILÄ

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7303 456, Easting = 3622 607, z = app. 470 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7300401, y = 622385

Note: Added after analyses.

The hill of Iivaara is located about 30 kilometres southeast of the Kuusamo church, to the south of Lake Naamankajärvi.

Written sources: Ervasti 1737



Tiermasvaara, Kuusamo

Muonio

70.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Isosaari**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2741 02 JERISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: x = 7537 872,

y = 3378 864, z = 260 m ASL (the centre of the island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7534724, y = 378740



The island of Isosaari in Lake Jerisjärvi has been mentioned as a former offering place.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

71.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Kaarantojärven Seitaniemi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000009400

Basic map sheet: 2724 05 SONKAMUOTKA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7569 628, Easting = 3349 901, z = 244 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7566467, y = 349788

The site is located on the headland of Seitaniemi on the north shore of Lake Kaarantojärvi. According to Paulaharju, there is a sieidi stone here. The metre-high stone photographed by Paulaharju is probably the sieidi stone marked on the modern basic map. The mark on the map is on the shore about 100 m east of Seitaniemi. According to Paulaharju, the stone is on the shore right at the water's edge. In the same place there is also a homestead and some pits, which have been interpreted as fish pits. The basic map also shows a sieidi stone on the western shore of the lake (Northing = 7568 868/x = 7565707, Easting = 3349 114/y = 349002). The stone on the western shore corresponds to the other sieidi stones in the area (see photograph). It is a stone that stands out from its surroundings and sticks up out of the water a few metres from the shore.

Written sources:

Ahnger s.a.; Paulaharju 1922; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Inspected in 2008

72.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Kalliorova**

Other names: Junkirova (on modern maps)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: location uncertain

Register number: 1000006365

Basic map sheet: 2723 11 OLOSTUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7542 377, Easting = 3368 745, z = 315 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7539227, y = 368625

The hill of Junkirova, located about 8.5 km east-southeast of the Muonio church, has in earlier archaeological surveys been considered the same as Kalliorova, mentioned by

Paulaharju. Junkirova is located north of the Muonio-Kittilä road and Lake Junkijärvi. In 2004, Krapu reported in the north-western part of the hilltop a bedrock block of 5 x 4 x 2 m in size, partly detached from the bedrock and lying on top of smaller stones. The block is located on a plateau to the west of the hilltop between a forest road and a larger pond. Krapu states that the stone closely resembles the description by Lauri W. Pääkkönen (1902, 19): "A Lappish sieidi lying on four stones. There is a similar one in Kalliorova, 5 km east of the Muonio church." However, there are several boulders both on this plateau and on top of the hill that could fit the description of a sieidi lying on four stones. In my view, one of these could not be definitely identified as a sieidi stone without further research.

Even Junkirova's connection with Kalliorova is not entirely indisputable. Furthermore, Kalkinrova to the west of Junkirova is very stony on top.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala; 2004 Krapu

Inspected in 2008

73.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Keimiöniemi**

Other names: Jierisjärvi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: location uncertain

Register number: 1000006363

Basic map sheet: 2741 02 JERISJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7540 615,

Easting = 3376 360, z = 265 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7537466, y = 376237



Keimiöniemi is a headland on the northern shore of Lake Jerisjärvi. It is about 2.5 km long and 1 km wide. On the south-western edge of Keimiöniemi, there is a boulder sized 7 x 6 x 2.5 m and tapering upwards. A piece split off from the boulder leans against it and forms a hollow on its southeast side. A path to the southern end of the Keimiöniemi fishing homestead runs right past the stone. Krapu considers this stone, which stands out from its surroundings, as the most logical option for a sieidi on Keimiönniemi, even though no description of the sieidi by Äyräpää has been preserved. This boulder is the only natural formation that clearly differs from its environment on the whole headland. However, there is also younger settlement on the headland that could have affected the preservation of the sieidi, and full certainty of the nature of the stone as a sieidi cannot be obtained without further research.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala; 2004 Krapu

Inspected in 2008

74.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Kirkkopahta**

Other names: Pakajärven Seitapahta (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000009401

Basic map sheet: 2714 11 PAKASAIVO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7504 638, Easting = 3365 624, z = app. 230 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7501503, y = 365505

The site is located about 40 km to the south-southeast of the church of Muonio. Kirkkopahta is on even ground to the west of a forest road (Figure 21). The boulder is 6 x 7 m in size and 1.8 m in height. In the northeast and northwest corners, there are hollows under the

stone. The vegetation is sparse pine heath. No old bones could be found at the sieidi in the excavations in 2009.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala, Checked by: 1992 Torvinen

Inspected in 2007

Excavated by: 2009 Äikäs & Núñez

75.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Porviniemi**

Other names: Polviniemi, Kirkkokivi
(Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000000537

Basic map sheet: 2742 01 PALLASTUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7554 620,

Easting = 3381 628, z = app. 270 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7551465, y = 381503



The site is located at the northern end of Lake Pallasjärvi, on the narrow headland of Porviniemi sticking out into the lake. To the north of the headland is the boggy area of Ylisenpäänjankka with duckboards leading over it to Porviniemi. The sieidi stone is in the southern part of the headland, to the west of a path running along a ridge. The sieidi stone clearly resembles a human face in profile. Coins, among other things, have been left on the stone, but no old bones could be found in the 2009 excavations. The stone is a reddish granite boulder about 1.5 x 1.5 m in size and cubical in shape. The remains of a pit are located right next to the stone. The identification of the stone as a sieidi was uncertain already at the time that Paulaharju made his notes. Unto Altto has mentioned the sieidi in his 2008 interview.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Reported site visit: 2002 Kotivuori; 2007 Köngäs et al.

Inspected in 2008

Excavated by: 2009 Äikäs & Núñez

76.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Pyhäkero**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 261010062

Basic map sheet: 2742 01 PALLASTUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7556 762, Easting = 3378 166, z = 770 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7553606, y = 378042

The site is the top of a fell on Pallastunturi, about a kilometre to the southeast of Taivaskero. According to Paulaharju, Pyhäkero is probably a Sámi sacred place.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

77.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Saitavaara**

Other names: Saijanvaara (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi
Reliability: 1.3
Preservation: intact

Register number: 498010029
Basic map sheet: 2714 06 SAITAVAARA
Old map coordinates: Northing = 7521 035, Easting = 3353 336, z = 367
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7517893, y = 353222

The sieidi stone is located between highway 21 and the River Muonionjoki, about 3 km to the west of Lake Saijan-järvi, on a steep and rugged stony hill. On top of the hill, a flat stone has been erected and supported by 15 smaller stones set around it (Figure 27). This group of stones corresponds to Paulaharju's description of a sieidi. Near the sieidi, on top of the hill, there are pines on which dates have been carved. The oldest carvings date from the 19th century.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala

Inspected in 2009

78.

Municipality: Muonio
Site name: **Seitaniemi**
Other names: Törmäslompolon seita (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi
Reliability: 2.7
Preservation: lost

Register number: 498010027
Basic map sheet: 2723 12 TORAS-SIEPPI
Old map coordinates: Northing = 7543 686, Easting = 3374 206, z = 265.5–260 m ASL
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7540535, y = 374084

The site is located about 13.5 km east of the Muonio church. The Seitaniemi headland is located in the north-western corner of Lake Jerisjärvi, to the north of the bridge in the area of Törmöslommo-lampi. The vegetation on the headland consists of low birches, firs, sprigs, and moss, and at its narrowest place the headland is boggy. The precise location of the sieidi is no longer known. There are plenty of stones on the headland under the moss cover. The sieidi stone could thus have been covered by the vegetation. There are also a few larger stones in the shallow water near the shore. According to Samuli Paulaharju, somewhere on the headland there was a sieidi to which antlers of wild or domesticated reindeer were offered as late as the 1870s and 1880s. There may still be antlers preserved under the peat. In another book, Paulaharju mentions that the sieidi was a stone column about one metre high with a tapering end and that it was later lost. In addition, he writes that the place is associated with local folk tales of burning fires and spirits manifesting in the form of a "moss-bearded Lapp geezer". The supposed area in which the sieidi was located is probably in the northern part of the headland.

Additionally, Paulaharju and Itkonen mention a sieidi located at the southern end of the headland of Seijanniemi/Seidanniemi, at the southern end of Lake Jerisjärvi. This sieidi is a tall, erected stone.

Sources: Paulaharju 1922; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala; 2004 Krapu; 2007 Köngäs et al.

Inspected in 2007

79.

Municipality: Muonio
Site name: **Äkäsjärvi**
Other names: Äkäsjärvi E Ruonankaula

Monument class: Sieidi
Reliability: 2.0
Preservation: intact

Register number: 498010050

Basic map sheet: 2732 03 ÄKÄSKERO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7521 735, Easting = 3377 935, z = app. 270 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7518593, y = 377811

The site is located about 28 km to the southeast of the Muonio church. The sieidi stone is located on the eastern shore of the southern part of Lake Äkäsjärvi, near Ruonankaula, on top of a bank. A high bedrock cliff rises up to 15 m from the lake surface at this location. On top of the cliff, there is plateau in the stony moraine terrain with an open view down to the lake. The distance from the stone to the lake is about 50 metres. The sieidi is an erected flat stone with a slight resemblance to the profile of a human face (Figures 43 and 81). It is 1.2 m high, 0.7 m long, and 0.35 m wide. On the stone's lakeward side, a modern, altarlike construction has been made, consisting of a flat stone of about 25 cm in diameter and small pebbles placed around it. Visitors have placed coins on this structure. Because of the local tradition, the stone is viewed here as a sieidi, but the basis for its exact monument class as a sieidi would require further research.

Reported site visit: 1995 Oksala; 2002 Kotivuori; 2004 Krapu

Inspected in 2007

80.

Municipality: Muonio

Site name: **Äkässaivo**

Other names: Kirkkopahta, Ruona Äkäslinkka (Kotivuori), Äkäsjoenäsaivo (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 498010034

Basic map sheet: 2732 03 ÄKÄSKERO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7515 092,

Easting = 3379 195, z = 250 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7511953, y = 379071



The site is located about 35 km to the southeast of the Muonio church, to the west of Hangasmaa. A rock formation named Seitapahta rises up to the west of Lake Äkässaivo, about 30 m from the *säiva* lake. The rock formation is about twenty metres high. There are no historical sources referring to the sacredness of this formation. Rather what seems to be sacred is the *säiva* lake itself and the cliffs rising up from it, Kirkkopahta and Hammaspahta, between which a narrow strait runs from the *säiva* lake to the River Äkäsjoki.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1922

Reported site visit: 1988, 2002 Kotivuori, 1995 Oksala

Inspected in 2007

Excavated by: 2010 Äikäs & Núñez

Unlocalized sites in Muonio:

Keräsjärvi, Muonio. On the lakeshore, there has been a wooden sieidi used by fishermen that has since then decayed (Paulaharju 1932). The centre of the lake is Northing = 7564 837/x = 7561678, Easting = 3373 977/y = 373855.

Unlocalized sites in Pudasjärvi:

Litojoki, Pudasjärvi. According to Itkonen, there is an erected stone that is a sieidi along the River Litojoki (Itkonen 1946). The location of this sieidi is not known today.

Pelkosenniemi

81.

Municipality: Pelkosenniemi

(Itkonen: Sodankylä)

Site name: **Pyhäjärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3642 02 MAIRIVAARA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7440 511, Easting = 3509 795, z = app. 170 m ASL (the centre of the lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7437401, y = 509618

Lake Pyhäjärvi is located to the northeast of the Pyhätunturi fell.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

82.

Municipality: Pelkosenniemi

Site name: **Uhriharju ja Pyhänkasteenlampi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 583010017

Basic map sheet: 3642 01 PYHÄTUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7436 900, Easting = 3508 360, z = 419

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7433792, y = 508184

The site is located about 17 km south-west of the Pelkosenniemi church. The offering ridge rises on the north side of the Ukonhattu peak of the Pyhätunturi fell. The offering ridge is a bedrock and moraine formation about 600 m long and 150 m wide, running from west to east (Figure 20). To the east of the ridge, at the bottom of the Pyhäkuru ravine, there is a small pond named Pyhänkasteenlampi. According to local tradition, this pond has been an offering place for the forest Sámi. The waterfall of Pyhänkasteenputous runs into the pond through a ravine to the south of Uhriharju, and a rock formation at the opposite end of the pond has been thought to be an offering stone. The precise location of the rock formation could not be identified during the inspection visit.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1939

Reported site visit: 1961 Erä-Esko, Checked by: 2007 Rautiainen; 2007 Kotivuori

Inspected in 2007

Pello

83.

Municipality: Pello

Site name: **Kotavaara 2**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2641 11 RATTOSJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7419 857, Easting = 3407 322, z = 125 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7416755, y = 407186

The site is located about 38.8 km to the east-northeast of the church of Pello. In 1956, Aarni Erä-Esko reported a possible offering spring at the foot of the Kotavaara hill to the west of the hill. The spring water is known to have been used for healing. Among others, Mikko Heikkilä had stated that the water "made the eyes soft". The spring in question has later been destroyed. The water flows through a dead-end road built on top of the spring on the eastern side of the road from Pello to Meltaus, at around the 25 kilometre post. There is no information on whether or not the spring is associated with Sámi traditions. The location of the spring could not be found during the inspection visit. The coordinates are about 900 metres to the north-northeast from the 25 kilometre post.

Checked by: 1956 Erä-Esko

Reported site visit: 1984 Kortenieniemi

Inspected in 2010

84.

Municipality: Pello

Site name: **Kylänsaari 2 Niemi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2623 11 LEMPEÄ

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7387 757, Easting = 3359 928, z = 80 m ASL (the centre of the island)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7384668, y = 359811

The island of Kylänsaari is located in the River Torniojoki, south of the village of Juoksenki. According to the find information of a stone ice pick (PPM 318 =991) found on the island, the artefact was discovered "on the shore of the island, in an earthen grave set in a place where the old folk used to know that a Lappish sieidi once stood". Nowadays the tradition of a sieidi place is lost, but in a 1977 interview (carried out by Karl Sundman at the Department of History, University of Oulu), local history buff and forest engineer Hannes Mäkikyrö mentions Lapp remains on Kylänsaari. Mäkikyrö relates having read of a sieidi located on the island in a letter written by a surveying engineer dating from the 1850s. He mentions a large stone in the middle of the Kyläsalmi strait as a possible sieidi.

Reported site visit: 1984 Kortenieniemi

85.

Municipality: Pello

Site name: **Pyhäselkä**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2632 06 SIRKKAKOSKI

Old map coordinates: Northing =7400 272, Easting = 3377 821, z = app. 200 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7397178, y = 377697

Pyhäselkä is located about 19 km to the southeast from the church of Pello. Leinonen (1958, 43) has written in a book on local history that: "It is said that Pyhäselkä on the shore of Lake Koutusjärvi is a Lappish offering place." Pyhäselkä probably means the area of Pyhäinvaara on the western shore of Lake Koutusjärvi. According to Kortenieniemi, the alleged offering place might be the steep cliff of Pyhäinpaheikko, which drops 20–30 metres down to the lake.

Reported site visit: 1984 Kortenieniemi

Posio

86.

Municipality: Posio

Site name: **Ajakkajärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3633 01 PERÄ-POSIO

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7346 216, Easting = 3542 736, z = 250 m ASL (the centre of the lake)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7343144, y = 542546

Lake Ajakkajärvi is located north of Perä-Posio. According to Itkonen, however, the lake is located in Enontekiö.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1946

Rovaniemi

87.

Municipality: Rovaniemi

Site name: **Molkoköngäs**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3644 02 MAIRIVAARA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7442 713, Easting = 3416 548, z = app. 125 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7439602, y = 416409

Note: Added after analyses

Ervasti mentions Molkoköngäs by the River Ounasjoki as being a sacred place.

Written sources: Ervasti 1737

88.

Municipality: Rovaniemi

Site name: **Lapinniemi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 2542 12 TERVOLA

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7333 992, Easting = 3400 716,

z = app. 35 m ASL (estimate)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7330925, y = 400583



According to Calamnius, there has been an islet named Seitasaari opposite the parsonage of Lapinniemi in Ylikylä in Tervola. Calamnius (1868, 200–201) writes: "In old books, the entire chapel of Tervola is named *Lapinniemi*, the parsonage is named *Lapinniemi* [...] In the river, there is even an islet named *Seitasaari*, which used to be a headland, as can be seen from the quality of the soil, and used to be called *Seitaniemi*. Legend states that the Lapps used to hold their courts on this island, which is why there was enough stones set here in

a circle for all the Lappish chiefs and elders to sit on. In the middle of the circle was a larger stone upon which the god statue or sieidi stood. These stones have even been seen in our times, but now they have been washed away in floods and taken by people to be used, for example, for the church foundation and steps." Seitasaari has been located next to the modern Kirkkosuvanto as a headland cut off from Jurvanoja, in the same place as the old churches are nowadays. A sieidi pine is also marked on maps near the churches. This tree is the only older pine there and stands out from the rest of the shore vegetation, but there is no written tradition of the pine having been used in connection with offering.

Written sources: Calamnius 1868; Z. Castrén 1894

Inspected in 2009

89.

Municipality: Rovaniemi

Site name: **Somosen kirkko**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 1.7

Preservation: intact

Register number: 699010104

Basic map sheet: 3612 10 OIKARAINEN

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7375 580, Easting = 3459 720, z = 90 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7372496, y = 459563

Somosen kirkko [The church of Somonen] is a large boulder on forested ground north of the mouth of the River Raudunjoki. According to local tradition, the place has been considered sacred, but there is no information on any connection with the Sámi. Juror Johan Hoikka had also studied the site already in the 1860s. Nowadays there is a cross, bell, and benches at the site (Figure 98).

Reported site visit: 1956 Erä-Esko; 1987 Kotivuori

Inspected in 2009

Unlocalized sites in Rovaniemi

Ounasjoki, Rovaniemi. According to Itkonen, a sieidi was located in the direction of the River Ounasjoki from the church. (Itkonen 1946).

Salla

90.

Municipality: Salla

Site name: **Sallatunturi**

Other names: Salla-tunturi, Kuolajärvi (Fellman)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 4621 07 RUUHITUNTURI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7408 710, Easting = 3578 688, z = 345 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7405613, y = 578483

According to Fellman, the Sallatunturi fell was seen as the great deity of Kuolajärvi (nowadays the municipality of Salla). It is located south of the Pieni Pyhätunturi fell.

Written sources: Fellman 1906

91.

Municipality: Salla

Site name: **Suomujärvi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 732010015

Basic map sheet: 3634 05 MOROTTAJA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7388 220, Easting = 3556 930, z = 255 m ASL (the coordinates in the Register over Ancient Sites have been corrected based on a map estimate)
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7385131, y = 556734

The site is located in the south-western part of the municipality of Salla, north of Karhujärvi and Morottaja. The sieidi stone is at the western end of the northern shore of Lake Suomujärvi, about 500 m east-southeast of the hunting pits. Erä-Esko visited the site in 1961, guided by forest engineer Osmo Koponen, on whose statement the site was interpreted as a sieidi.

Checked by: 1961 Erä-Esko

Reported site visit: 1989 Poutiainen

Unlocalized sites in Salla:

Rakkulaniemi, Salla. On the headland of Rakkulaniemi, on the shore of Lake Kallunkijärvi (Northing = 7397 637/x = 7394544, Easting = 3586 887/y = 586679) in Salla (formerly Kuolajärvi), there have been "stove foundations, wild reindeer pits, and even a sacred offering place, where reindeer antlers have been offered by standing them on the ground" (Appelgren 1881).

Savukoski

92.

Municipality: Savukoski

Site name: **Kallioniemi**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000016037

Basic map sheet: 3733 04 SAVUKOSKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7468 020, Easting = 3549 310, z = 167.5 m ASL
ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7464900, y = 549118

Note: Added after analyses

The sieidi is located along the River Kemijoki, northwest of the centre of Savukoski, on a rocky headland extending out into the river. According to Samuli Paulaharju (1939, 1941), the rock at Kallioniemi was used by all fishermen and travellers. It was a "bad and sacred shoreline rock, an ugly and torn stone. When people rowed past it, they had to throw their shoes out of the boat and walk barefoot along the shore and around the stone. Only then could they continue their journey."

Written sources: Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941

Checked by: 2010 Seppälä

93.

Municipality: Savukoski

Site name: **Sienisokka**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi
 Reliability: 1.0
 Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000016802
 Basic map sheet: 3732 10 SEITAJÄRVI
 Old map coordinates: Northing = 7497 430, Easting = 3537 080, z = 252.5 m ASL
 ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7494298, y = 536893

Note: Added after analyses

The sieidi is located at the mouth of the River Siyliönjoki, which runs into Lake Arajärvi, on the south-eastern shore of the river, about 50 m south-southwest of the road leading to the river shore. There is local tradition associated with the stone, and Samuli Paulaharju, among others, has written about it. The stone is a low stone set in the ground, 1.5 m wide, 2.5 m long, and about a metre high. The old Arajärvi homestead (register number 742 010 041) is located northeast of the site.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

Checked by: 2009 Kotivuori

94.

Municipality: Savukoski
 Site name: **Seitajärvi 1**
 Other names: Seitakivi, Sodankylä (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi
 Reliability: 1.0
 Preservation: intact

Register number: 742010018
 Basic map sheet: 3732 10 SEITAJÄRVI
 Old map coordinates: Northing = 7496 972, Easting = 3538 055, z = 240 m ASL
 ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7493839, y = 537867

Lake Seitajärvi is located east of Lake Arajärvi. To the north of the headland of Seitaniemi, which is located on the western side of Lake Seitajärvi, there is a low stone rising about 0.3 metres above the water's surface near the shore. This stone is probably not the one that Paulaharju describes as being located on the north shore of the lake, in the water near the Seitajärvi house, in front of Seitaniemi. Several sieidis are said to have been located in the vicinity of Lake Seitajärvi. This stone corresponds reasonably well to Andersson's (1914, 31) description of a sieidi located "in the lake in front of the headland of Seitaniemi, on the south-western shore of the lake [...] about 10 fathoms towards the lake." According to him, the stone rises about half a metre above the water surface, and the part sticking out of the water is oblong in shape. The homesteads of Keijitsa and Kurisia are located on the other side of the lake. According to Itkonen, Sienisokka between Lakes Seitajärvi and Arajärvi has also been an offering place. Andersson states that this name has been used for the isthmus between the lakes.

Local tradition also mentions a fir tree, Seitakuusi, near the path from the Seitajärvi house to the lakeshore. A man named Seita-Mikko, who lived in the house, offered perches to the tree.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Andersson 1914; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

Checked by: 1973 Erä-Esko & Pesonen

Inspected in 2010

Sodankylä

95.

Municipality: Sodankylä
 Site name: **Keivitsa**
 Other names: Keevitsa

Monument class: Sieidi
 Reliability: 1.0
 Preservation: broken

Register number: 1000000423
 Basic map sheet: 3714 12 PETKULA
 Old map coordinates: Northing = 7510 863, Easting = 3498 727, z = app. 310 m ASL
 ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7507725, y = 498555

The site is located about 34 km to the northeast of the Sodankylä church. The hill of Keivitsa rises about 7 km to the east-southeast of the Vajukoski power plant. The sieidi has been located on top of the steep-sloped hill. According to Tallgren, the anthropomorphic sieidi stood on a conical stone with a length of 4 metres. The destruction of the sieidi began already 40 years before Tallgren's time. In earlier inspections, it was deduced that the bottom stone of the destroyed, cairn-like sieidi is located under the triangulation tower. Now the tower has also been destroyed and the stone has been covered by a pile of other stones. The terrain on top of the hill is very rocky. According to Sarkkinen, there are also signs of more recent offering activities on top of the Keivitsa hill. About 50 m to the northwest of the triangulation point, a 0.7-m-high anthropomorphic stone construction has been erected at the very edge of the northern slope. A fatty substance has been brushed on the top of the statue's head and in the locations of the eyes and mouth, which indicates a continuation of the old offering traditions. Additionally, there was a large stone block near the old god statue with large split chunks of quartz set on top of it.

Written sources: Tallgren 1910; Andersson 1914; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

Checked by: 1907 Tallgren; 1993 Sarkkinen

Inspected in 2007

96.

Municipality: Sodankylä
 Site name: **Kussuolinkivaara**
 Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi
 Reliability: 1.3
 Preservation: slightly cracked, but not decayed

Register number: 1000011890
 Basic map sheet: 3742 07 VAARANAAPA
 Old map coordinates: Northing = 7550 330, Easting = 3521 950, z = 315 m ASL
 ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7547176, y = 521769

The hill of Kussuolinkivaara, which according to Paulaharju was venerated by hunters, is located southeast of Lake Sompiojärvi. The site is located about 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Sodankylä church, to the north of the Lokka reservoir. According to local tradition, there has been an old sieidi place on top of the hill of Kussuolinkivaara, which is located 4.6 kilometres to the east-northeast of the highest point of the Mutenia hillock. The sieidi is formed of a carved wooden pole erected between stones (Figure 7). It is located in the nearly highest spot of a ledge formed of boulders. This location is the same as in old photographs. The sieidi has undoubtedly been located in the same place at least since the end of the 19th century, and apparently even longer. Another kind of wooden sieidi may have been located here earlier, namely a boat-shaped sieidi mentioned in written sources. The visible height of the sieidi tree is 1.5 metres, and a length of 0.5 metres is shoved between the rocks. The diameter is 10–15 centimetres. The knob at the end of the sieidi has originally been girdled in a bevelled manner, but the wooden surfaces have worn out to the extent that details can no longer be observed. A pine cone has been put into a hole in the sieidi, and a chunk of quartzite has been set at its base.

Written sources: Andersson 1914; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941

Checked by: 2003 Kotivuori

Inspected in 2010

97.

Municipality: Sodankylä

Site name: **Pyhäkumpu**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3624 08 VUOJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7442 820,

Easting = 3485 190, z = 212 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7439709, y = 485023



Pyhävuopaja is located near the River Riestojoki, and the mound of Pyhäkumpu is at its edge. According to Paulaharju, several wild reindeer hunting pits can be seen on the mound. Also according to him the top of the mound used to be an offering place. In Paulaharju's time, this location functioned as a summer sporting ground, a place to hold raucous parties, and bonfire mound. During the inspection visit, it was observed that the offering place had been destroyed, probably due to sand removal.

Written sources: Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941; Paulaharju 1944

Reported site visit: 1991 Arponen

Inspected in 2008

98.

Municipality: Sodankylä

Site name: **Pyhä-Nattanen**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 1000000465

Basic map sheet: 3742 04 SOMPIOJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7559 720,

Easting = 3515 600, z = 508.4 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7556562, y = 515421



According to Paulaharju, there are stone settings and boulders that have been worshipped at the Nattastunturi fells. Some of these also have an anthropomorphic shape. According to Andersson, there was also a sieidi at the Nattastunturi fells. The name Pyhävaara mentioned by Ervasti might also refer to the Pyhä-Nattanen fell.

Written sources: Ervasti 1737; Fellman 1906; Andersson 1914; Äyräpää 1931;

Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941

Inspected in 2010

99.

Municipality: Sodankylä

Site name: **Seitasaari**

Other names: Seitakallio, Orajärvi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 1000000420

Basic map sheet: 3713 11 ORAJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7475 120, Easting = 3492 540, z = 185 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7471996, y = 492370

The site is located about 11.2 kilometres to the southeast of the Sodankylä church, on the Seitasaari island in the north-western part of Lake Orajärvi. On the north-eastern end of

the island, on the headland of Seitaniemi, there is a stony, grass-covered mound that is said to be an offering place. According to Itkonen, there is a place named Seitakallio in Seitaniemi in Lake Orajärvi. An iron axe has also been found at the site. According to Andersson, the sieidi stone is located 10 fathoms from the tip of the headland towards the lake.

Written sources: Andersson 1914; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

Test pits by: 1957 Erä-Esko

100.

Municipality: Sodankylä

Site name: **Sompiojärvi**

Other names: Akankivi (Itkonen), Mutenianjoki

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3742 04 SOMPIOJÄRVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7553 892, Easting = 3517 379, z = 245 m ASL (Juikenttä)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7550737, y = 517199

According to Itkonen, there is a sieidi stone called Akankivi at Lake Sompio-järvi. The location of the sieidi stone has not been verified archaeologically, but in Paulaharju's map (1979 [1939], 163) it is marked in the eastern part of the lake. According to Paulaharju, Akankivi is located at the mouth of the River Pyhäleipunen, at the edge of Pyhäkaavi. According to Andersson, Akankivi is located to the east of the lake, about 3/4 of a kilometre from the shore. Itkonen also mentions a sieidi stone known as Pyhäkivi near the River Mutenianjoki, which runs from Lake Sompiojärvi to the southwest near the area of Juikenttä. Pyhäkivi is probably connected with the headland of Pyhäkivenniemi, something mentioned by Paulaharju. According to Andersson, Pyhäkivi is located about 0.5 kilometres downstream of the Mutenia village. Andersson also states that according to some stories, the entire River Mutenianjoki has been held to be sacred. According to Paulaharju, the headland of Pyhäniemi in Lake Sompiojärvi and the River Pyhäleipunen have also been worshipped. According to Holmberg, the sieidi is located on the bank of the River Mutenianjoki, about half a kilometre from the village of the same name.

Written sources: Ervasti 1737; Andersson 1914; Holmberg 1915; Äyräpää 1931; Paulaharju 1939; Paulaharju 1941; Itkonen 1946

Unlocalized sites in Sodankylä:

Aasankallio, Sodankylä. The sacred place is a flat bedrock area near Tanhua, on the shore of Lake Luirojärvi (Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1941). Also Elsa-Marja Aikio (Sammallahti 1975, 114–115) refers to a sieidi at Lake Luirojärvi. Andersson (1914) also mentions two sacred stones near the Tanhua houses on the shore of Lake Luirojärvi.

Luirontunturi, Sodankylä. Only the area of Luironkangas can be found, not a fell named Luirontunturi. According to Itkonen, there has been a stone statue at a sacred spring on this fell (Itkonen 1946).

Palkuvaara, Sodankylä. In the topographic archives of the National Board of Antiquities, there is piece of paper that mentions the following: "In Sodankylä, in the heartland of the Kelujärvi village, south of Palkuvaara [does this mean Palkisvaara, which is located south of Kelujärvi?], there is a sieidi. (Suomen muinaismuistoyhdistyksen pöytäkirjat II [The records of the Finnish Antiquarian Society II], p. 377)"

Tankajoki, Sodankylä. In the forest near the River Tankajoki, in the village of Sompio, three stones of different sizes have been located in a flat and otherwise stoneless place. (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1948).

Suksivaaranlehto, Sodankylä. Near the Kiurujärvi house in Suksivaaranlehto (Northing = 7500 616/x = 7497482, Easting = 3509 562/y = 509385) there have been sieidi stones to which reindeer antlers and ram horns were brought (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1948).

Seitajärvi, Sodankylä. According to Paulaharju, Lake Seitajärvi is located west of Lake Luirojärvi. The lake is associated with a bog named Seitajärvenaapa, which contains an island named Seitasaari (Paulaharju 1941).

Utsjoki

101.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Aihtetsohkka (Áitečohkka)**

Other names: Aitt-johk-čohka (?) (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 890010026

Basic map sheet: 3914 01+3912 10 TUODDAR-MA

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7736 730, Easting = 3464 040, z = 410 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7733501, y = 463883

The site is located about 40 km south-west of the Utsjoki church. According to Paulaharju, there is an "offering hollow" on top of the Aihtetsohkka fell, located about 2 km southwest of the Aittijoki houses on the bank of the River Tenojoki.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

102.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Annivaara (Ánnevárri)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3932 03 UTSJOKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7755 667, Easting = 3506 750, z = 372 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7752430, y = 506576

The hill of Annivaara is located east of Lake Mantojärvi (Mandojäyri) and southeast of the centre of Utsjoki. According to Paulaharju, there is a stone sieidi on top of the Annivaara hill, but it cannot be located today.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

103.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Guivin laki**

Other names: -

Monument class: Offering place

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000001003

Basic map sheet: 3913 06 KUIVI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7726 650, Easting = 3477 730, z = 635 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7723425, y = 477567

According to Sámi tradition, the Guivi fell, located in the Paistunturi fell area, is sacred. Erkki Nickul visited the top of the Guivi fell in 1961 together with Artto Sverloff and Antti Semenoja. He found six offering caves and hollows there. In 1999, only one of these, Cave C, could be found. It is located 15 metres from the signpost at the top of Guivi towards the direction 176°/360°. The cave is a small natural hollow formed under a large stone, and its edges have been outlined with dry-stone walls. The cave is 35 cm deep and 20 cm high. The cave contains female reindeer antlers.

Written sources: Itkonen 1962

Reported site visit: 1999 Valtonen, Checked by: 1961 Nickul

Checked by: 2000, 2002 Valtonen

104.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Karegasnjarga-Ailigas (Gáregasnjárga Áilegas)**

Other names: Karigas-njarga-Ailigas, Ailigastunturi, Ivvarkuivi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3913 01 AILIGAS

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7707 710,

Easting = 3461 980, z = 545 m ASL (top area)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7704493, y = 461824



The Ailigas fell is located about 10 km northeast of Karigasniemi. There is no closer location for the sieidi stone. The sieidi stone should be located in the upper reaches of the River Karigasjoki, about twenty kilometres into the fell terrain. A path over Ailigas and Karigasvuoma to the Muotkatunturi fells passed the site. A wild reindeer fence has been located at the site.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

105.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Kirkonkylän Ailigas (Áilegas)**

Other names: Ailegas, Ailigastunturi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3932 03 + 3941 01 UTSJOKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7757 420, Easting = 3502 770, z = 280–340 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7754183, y = 502597

The fell is located east of the mouth of the River Utsjoki.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

106.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Ladjokeädgi (Ládjogeađgi)**

Other names: Javribainjarga,

Jäyribai-njarga, Jäyribainjarga (Paulaharju), Ladd'ó-keäđ'gi (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: 890010027

Basic map sheet: 3914 05+3914 02 NUVVOS-AILIGAS

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7740 400, Easting = 3467 050, z = 115 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7737170, y = 466892

The Ladjokeädgi fish sieidi is located about 3.5 km southwest of the village of Talvadas, in a place where the bank of the River Tenojoki rises steeply (Figure 16). The stone is cubical and sized about 2 x 2.5 x 2.7 m. It resembles a chair or a typical Finnish flat-backed salt cellar hung on a wall, from whence come the names "Stallun istuin" [Stallu's seat] and "Salkkarikivi" [Salt cellar stone].

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1962

Reported site visit: 1985 Kankaanpää

Inspected in 2010

107.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Njallavaara (Njallavárri)**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sacred place/sieidi

Reliability: 3.3

Preservation: lost

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3941 08 NJALLAVARRI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7774 558, Easting = 3524 060, z = 240–338 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7771314, y = 523879

The hill of Njallavaara or Njallavárri is located about 12 km to the southwest of Nuorgam, on the east bank of the River Tenojoki. The possible sieidi stone cannot be located more closely.

Reported by: 1954 E. Innola

108.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Njuohkarggu**

Other names: Njuohkargtunturi (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 890010031

Basic map sheet: 3932 09 NJUOHKARGGU

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7758 770, Easting = 3524 760, z = 255 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7755532, y = 524579

The sieidi stone is located in the reindeer round-up area on the north-eastern shore of Lake Njuohkarjavri, on an approximately 200-m-wide isthmus, 18 km south of the Alaköngäs rapids in the River Tenojoki. In the middle of the round-up fences, about 50 metres from the opening of the round-up enclosure, there is a rhombus-shaped stone about 3 x 3 x 0.5–0.8 metres in size. To the southwest of this stone is a pale, angular quartzite chunk sized 150 x 110 cm. Reindeer herder Antti Aslak Länsman has said that the chunk originally stood on top of the flatter stone, but when the round-up place was built, it was pushed down because people thought it might frighten the reindeer. Under the larger stone, in its north-western side, there is a small hole that continues deeper than an arm's length. There was a piece of birch bark in the hole, but no other finds were discovered at the site.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Checked by: 1987 Rankama

109.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Nuvvus-Ailigas (Nuvvus Áilegas)**

Other names: Áilegas

Monument class: Sacred place

Reliability: 3.7

Preservation: extensive area

Register number: -

Basic map sheet: 3914 05 + 3914 02 NUVVOS-AILIGAS

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7747 748, Easting = 3472 904, z = 530 m ASL (top)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7744515, y = 472743

The fell is located east of the River Tenojoki and northeast of Nuvvus.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

110.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Onnela**

Other names: -

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.3

Preservation: intact

Register number: 890010034

Basic map sheet: 3932 03 + 3941 01 UTSJOKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7758 820, Easting = 3501 910, z = 65 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7755582, y = 501738

The sieidi is located about 5 km north-northeast of the Utsjoki church, in the shallow water on the western side of the River Utsjoki, near the Utsjoki-Nuorgam road. From the Utsjoki bridge, there is a walking distance of about 100 m upstream to the stone. The stone is low, rough, and unobtrusive. A belt-like bulge can be seen running across the stone. The size of the stone is about 1 x 0.5 m. During high water, the stone is covered by water.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1985 Kankaanpää

111.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Ravdojavri**

Other names: Roavvisielg-jäyri, Roavvijäyri, Rovasielg-jäyri (Paulaharju),

Roavvetšielgjavri (Itkonen)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 890010025

Basic map sheet: 3931 01 PETSIIKKO

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7707 300, Easting = 3506 950, z = 230 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7704083, y = 506775

Petsikko is located on the border between Inari and Utsjoki. According to Itkonen, the sieidi was located on the shore of Lake Roavvetšielgjavri. The sieidi has been thought to be a stone located on a small island in the southern end of Lake Ravdojavri, located about 2 km west of the top of Petsikko. There is a roundish, light grey stone there, about 1.5 m tall and 1 m wide. A man named Soavva-Piettari (1789–1851), who lived at Lake Säytsjäyri and later at Lake Mierasjäyri, is said to have worshipped the stone. The place has not been inspected by an archaeologist.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932; Itkonen 1946

112.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Seitigädgi**

Other names: Utsjoen suu (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 890010033

Basic map sheet: 3932 03 + 3941 01 UTSJOKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7758 013, Easting = 3500 911, z = 65 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7754776, y = 500739

The site is located about 4.5 km north of the Utsjoki church. The sieidi stone is at the water's edge on the western shore of the River Utsjoki, behind the health centre (Figures 17 and 35). During high water, the stone is partly under water. It is 80 cm high, 90 cm wide, and 140 cm long. Its shoreward side has three grooves that are about 10 cm wide, and there are holes in the stone in the direction from which the river flows.

Written sources: Fellman 1906; Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1985 Kankaanpää.

Inspected in 2007

113.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Sieiddakeädgi**

Other names: Outakoski, Seitigädgi, Seitibakte (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 1.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 890010016

Basic map sheet: 3913 03+3911 12

OUTAKOSKI

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7729 000,

Easting = 3460 180, z = 170 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7725774, y = 460024



The site is located about 47 km southwest of the Utsjoki church, to the east of the Utsjoki-Karigasniemi road, near the Seitaoja (Laitila) house, about 100 m up the slope from the road. The sieidi is located on the stony and rather steep slope of Sieddenjunni. The stone is oblong and sized about 5 x 3.5 x 1.5 m. In its south-western end, there is an almost human-sized hollow. A local man, Samuel Aslak Laiti, said that fish have been brought to the sieidi. The location of the sieidi has been marked incorrectly on maps as further to the south than the real location. There is also a tall boulder in the more southern location, but it does not correspond to the description of the sieidi.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1927; Paulaharju 1932

Reported site visit: 1985 Kankaanpää

Soil samples by: 2005 Halinen

Excavated by: 2008 Äikäs & Núñez

114.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Suttesája eli Sulaoja**

Other names: Hannujärven Seitalampi, Suttesgáldu

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 3.0

Preservation: intact

Register number: 1000000913

Basic map sheet: 3913 01 AILIGAS

Old map coordinates: Northing = 7701 910,

Easting = 3465 630, z = 275 m ASL

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7698695, y = 465472



The site is located near the Karigasniemi-Kaamanen road, to the north of the road and 11 km east of Karigasniemi, near the place from where the hiking route through the Kevo nature reserve starts. This area contains the spring of Sulaoja or Suttesája, which is associated with Sámi tradition. The spring is located in a ravine between moraine ridges. The offering place is at the north-eastern end of the Suttesgáldu pond. This place is not mentioned in written sources.

Checked by: 1989 Arponen & Rankama; 2002 Kankaanpää

Inspected in 2008

115.

Municipality: Utsjoki

Site name: **Vulležiid girku**

Other names: Vulledsiikirkku, Vullitse-kirhkku (Paulaharju)

Monument class: Sieidi

Reliability: 2.0

Preservation: lost

Register number: 1000009686

Basic map sheet: 3914 10 UHTSASKAIDDAS

Old map coordinates:

Northing = 7734 427, Easting = 3495 856, z = app. 170 m ASL (according to informant)

ETRS-TM35FIN: x = 7731199, y = 495686

The site is located in the Kevo nature reserve, on the western slope of Mádjokskáidi, on a hillock rising on the south-eastern shore of the River Mádjohka, which empties into the River Kevojoki. The place is marked on the basic map. According to an informant, this is a sieidi place. The place has not been inspected and the location is not verified. It is said that there are also other sieidis in this area.

Written sources: Paulaharju 1932

Reported by: 2007 Valtonen (informant: Samuli Aikio)

Unlocalized sites in Utsjoki:

Akkavärri/Akkavarre, Utsjoki. Located below the mouth of the River Utsjoki, on the top of a fell (Fellman 1906; Itkonen 1948)

Akkujärvi, Utsjoki. Located near the Outakoski rapids (Fellman 1906).

Čuorguanoja, Utsjoki. Located near Vullitse-kirhkku (Paulaharju 1932).

Gumppi-kirhkku, Utsjoki. The offering place is a hillock located between Lakes Bálddotjávri (Paldojäyri) and Vuokojärvi (Vuokojäyri), near Ollila (Ollila's coordinates: Northing = 7728 369/x = 7725143, Easting = 3503 036/y = 502863) (Paulaharju 1932).

Pietsän-kirhkku, Utsjoki. Located on the River Kevojoki, three fourths upwards of Kadja-Nilla (Paulaharju 1932).

Arkokeädgi, Utsjoki. Located on the Jeskadamunturi fell (Itkonen 1946).

Seitasuvanto, Utsjoki. Located on the River Kalgojohka (Itkonen 1946).

Keädgepassi, Utsjoki. Located on a fell on the border between Utsjoki and Inari (Paulaharju 1932, Itkonen 1946).

Toresoivve, Utsjoki. Is the top of a fell between Lake Muondesjavri and the River Tenojoki (Fellman 1906).

Removed:

Pakasaivo, Lapin helvetti, Muonio (498010010). The site is a *sáiva* lake, but according to written sources, offering activities are associated only with the nearby site of Kirkkopahta.

Uhrilampi, Sodankylä (1000000464). No mention of offering activities is associated with the site.

Perunka, Rovaniemi (699010547). The wooden sieidi carved out of a birch trunk seems rather new, and there is no written tradition related to it.

Suohpajavri 2, Utsjoki (1000009838). Bones have been found at the site, but it may be a bone cache with no associated offering activities. The site is not mentioned in written sources.