A JOURNEY TO
Lapland´s museums
Lapland has some thirty museums, all of which offer an interesting insight into the area’s rich cultural heritage. The local museums are particularly evocative of life in Lapland, conveying the colourful story of Lapland’s history, the traditional livelihoods in the region and the harsh reality of living in such Northern climes.

Most of the museums are open only during the summer season, so be sure to check the opening hours on the museums’ websites. This brochure will give you the locations of all of Lapland’s museums.

Welcome to an unforgettable cultural tour through the museums of Lapland!

KEY TO COLOURS

- open-air museum / house museum
- specialised museum
- art museum
- war and/or reconstruction time
- living and interiors
- exhibition of interesting objects
- valuable cultural environment and/or landscape
- Sámi culture
Pahnila Museum is located in the picturesque seaside village of Simonkylä, which boasts a large number of old buildings. Farming and saltwater fishing were the most important traditional livelihoods in this coastal Bothnian Bay village.

The oldest of the buildings at Pahnila that are still in their original location date from the late 1800s. The main building is accessed through a hexagonal porch. The farm buildings, which are arranged in a rectangular formation in the yard, include a long cowshed, a storage building, a two-storey stable and, slightly further away from the main group of buildings, a smoke-sauna and a drying barn. The museum has a large number of original artefacts and objects from the house on display.

The City of Tornio is surrounded by an extensive rural landscape. The people of the Tornio Valley have traditionally been sustained by animal husbandry, fishing and farming. An indication of how significant farming was for the community is the large grain reserve erected in the middle of Alatornio parish village in the late 1840s.

The exhibition at the Alatornio Parish Museum features a large collection of traditional household objects that illuminate the local way of life and livelihoods.

Kemi Historical Museum
Marina Takalon katu 3 • Kemi
The new permanent exhibition of the Kemi Historical Museum will open in 2014. It will provide a glimpse of local culture and history. The historical museum includes the Kemi Workers’ Museum and the Hairdresser Museum of Finland in Marttala and the Smoke Hut in Meripuisto.
Museum shop. www.merilapinmuseot.fi

Kemi Art Museum
The Kemi Art Museum is the oldest art museum in Northern Finland. The collections of the museum, which is housed in the Kemi Cultural Centre, include a number of rare gems of Finnish art. The airy exhibition space hosts several exhibitions each year.
Open all year. Coffee shop. Museum shop. www.merilapinmuseot.fi
Ylitornion koulu
Kotanmäentie 2 B • Ylitornio

The Ylitornio School Museum is housed in a former Art Nouveau-style school building designed by architect Yrjö Sadeniemi and completed in the village of Ylitornio in 1912. The museum offers a glimpse into the local school institution and the educational reforms that have led to the modern comprehensive school system. One room has been dedicated to secondary education, which has a great deal of local colour: a gardening and cookery school, an institute of adult education, a handicrafts school and a co-educational school.

Kolarin Kunnan Kotiseutumuseo
Rovantie 3 • Kolari

Located in the village of Sieppijärvi, the Municipal Museum of Kolari comprises seven buildings that have been transferred to the museum site from their original locations. The main building, which dates back over a hundred years, originally served as an inn. The building has a display of household objects from pre-war times. The summer cowshed and the two barns house large, vintage agricultural machinery.

Kolari

Tornionlaakson maakuntamuseo
Torikatu 4 • Tornio

Established in 1914, the Provincial Museum of the Tornio Valley is the oldest museum in the region. The museum building has been completely refurbished and will be reopened to the public, together with its permanent exhibition “Border Encounters”, in 2014. The exhibition will feature objects relating to the urban culture of Tornio and the surrounding rural areas and the border region.
Museum shop.
www.merilapinmuseot.fi

Aineen taide museo
Torikatu 2 • Tornio

The Aine Art Museum is a popular meeting point in Tornio. The activities of the art museum are based on the collection of the Aine Art Foundation. The public can enjoy a wide range of exhibitions, workshops and lectures.
Open all year. Closed on Mondays.
Coffee shop. Museum shop.
www.merilapinmuseot.fi
The Muonio Local History Museum comprises a traditional homestead with the original main building, which dates from the time of post-war reconstruction, and a slightly older outbuilding. The rest of the buildings date from the 1800s and have been transferred to the museum site from different parts of Muonio.

The three-storey outbuilding was typical of affluent Tornio Valley households. The lower outbuilding used to serve as the municipal granary. There are also traditional boats, typical of Northern Finland, on display in the yard. The museum features a wide range of household objects from Muonio and tools from a carpentry shop.

The German troops stationed in Lapland during the Continuation War and the Lapland War (1941–1945) built the Jäärämä WWII Fortification Camp at the narrowest point of the “Arm of Finland” in North-West Lapland. A kilometre-long section of the extensive fortified installation has been restored, with trenches, dugouts and gun-nests.

Before climbing the rocky hillside, it is worth visiting the exhibition, which shows both sides fighting in the Lapland War and the events in Northern Lapland during the war. The exhibition also recounts civilian experiences during the evacuation to Sweden and the reconstruction of Lapland.

Open from Midsummer until mid-September
Admission free
Coffee shop • Information is available in English

www.jaramaeng.blogspot.fi
The Keminmaa Local History Museum resides alongside the Kemijoki River near the country’s northernmost medieval greystone church. The handsome two-storey log building was originally built in 1849 as a communal grain reserve to help the community get through periods of poor crop yield. There are still some old cribs in the granary.

The museum displays utility and household articles reflecting the history of the Keminmaa region. The upper storey is dedicated to preserving the lost art of river fishing: on display are many traditional methods of catching fish – not only salmon but also migratory whitefish and lampreys.

Open in July
Closed on Mondays
Admission fee
Information is available in English.

The mouth of the Kemijoki River has been inhabited since the Middle Ages, and the Valmari family has lived in the area for a long time. The farm relied on farming, trade and fishing for an income. The main building of the Valmari Museum dates from the early 1800s; the interior has been decorated in the style of the 1920s and 1930s, using original objects from the house.

The yard contains an outbuilding and a cellar for storing salmon. Near the museum, visitors can see the northernmost smock mill (a type of windmill) in Finland.

In the 20th century, the Kemijoki River provided a waterway for transporting large volumes of timber to the sawmills and factories at the mouth of the river.

Open in July and August
Closed on Mon and Tue
Free admission
Information is available in English.
**Tervola Local History Museum**

The Tervola Local History Museum’s extensive area in the village of Paakkola brings to life the history of housing, agriculture and schooling in North Bothnia. The museum comprises more than thirty buildings which have been transported to the site, and a significant collection of objects.

Originally, in a wealthy riverside household, several buildings were needed for various purposes in order to run the farm. On the other hand, the farmyard with unpainted buildings, which was originally located further afield in the wilderness, has a much more modest feel. The museum area also includes a handsome school building that is more than a hundred years old, as well as a heritage garden with traditional local plants.

**Ranua Vicarage and Parish Museum**

The old vicarage in Ranua was completed in 1916 and is one of the few that have survived in Lapland. The building houses two museums: The Vicarage and the Parish Museum in Ranua. The interior of the Vicarage has been furnished in the style of a 1930s-1950s rural vicarage. The vicar would need an office to carry out his duties and a guest room for visitors; the drawing room was used for weddings and christenings.

The Parish Museum has a display of objects and enlarged photographs representing typical trades and tools of Ranua, as well as dairy farming and the food economy.
Most of the buildings belonging to the Pöykkölä estate, which is situated on the banks of the Kemijoki River, were destroyed by a fire in 1843, after which the current main building was built. The Rovaniemi Local History Museum includes altogether some twenty buildings which tell an interesting story about life on a wealthy farm a hundred years ago.

The impressive storage shed houses an exhibition on the food economy in the region, as well as objects used in men’s and women’s handicrafts, including a hatmaker’s and a tanner’s tools. Salmon fishing and other forms of fishing are well represented in the museum.

The Forestry Museum of Lapland illustrates the colourful but exhausting life of lumberjacks, horses, housekeepers, and log floaters. Logging took place in the winter in remote locations to provide raw material for sawmills and other wood-based industries. Lumberjacks lived for months in cabins on the logging site. The logs, which were stacked on the riverside, were floated down the river once the ice had melted in spring.

The museum grounds feature genuine lumberjack cabins and buildings used in connection with log floating that have been transferred to the site from various locations in Lapland, as well as forestry tools, log-floating equipment, and forest machinery. The most interesting item is an impressive steam locomotive that was used from 1912 to 1914 in Savukoski, in the middle of the wilderness.

Arktikum provides information on Arctic issues and tells the story of the North. The Provincial Museum of Lapland’s permanent exhibition takes guests through the history and nature of Rovaniemi, North Bothnia and the Sámi region of Upper Lapland. Arktikum houses several temporary exhibitions throughout the year. In summer, the garden surrounding the building is also open to visitors.

The main themes of the Rovaniemi Art Museum are northernness and the Arctic Region, combined with contemporary Finnish art. The museum collection is one of the best collections of contemporary Finnish art. In addition to works from the permanent collection, the halls of Korundi House of Culture also feature temporary exhibitions from various fields of art.

Arktikum provides information on Arctic issues and tells the story of the North. The Provincial Museum of Lapland’s permanent exhibition takes guests through the history and nature of Rovaniemi, North Bothnia and the Sámi region of Upper Lapland. Arktikum houses several temporary exhibitions throughout the year. In summer, the garden surrounding the building is also open to visitors.
In Kittilä, people traditionally made their living from farming, forestry, reindeer husbandry, fishing and hunting. The museum grounds on the banks of the Ounasjoki River contain buildings that have been transferred from different parts of Kittilä.

The main building of the Kittilä Local History Museum has been furnished with traditional furniture and textiles. The farmstead comprises a traditional food storage building, two tall outbuildings, a cowshed, a stable and an outdoor toilet.

A little further away is a smoke-sauna and drying barn. The small food storage building mounted on the trunk of a dead standing pine tree was originally situated along a hunting trail.

Artist Einari Juntila (1901–1975), a native of Kittilä, gained wider recognition in the early 1930s. He built a house for his family, which included seven children, in the centre of Kittilä; the house was destroyed during the Lapland War, and a new home was built on the foundations of the old one.

Einari Juntila was a self-taught artist who enjoyed wandering in solitude on the fells. He is particularly known as a prolific interpreter of Lappish nature. The Einari Juntila Art Museum features Juntila’s paintings and is furnished with his original furniture.

Einari Junttila (1901–1975), a native of Kittilä, gained wider recognition in the early 1930s. He built a house for his family, which included seven children, in the centre of Kittilä; the house was destroyed during the Lapland War, and a new home was built on the foundations of the old one.

Einari Juntila was a self-taught artist who enjoyed wandering in solitude on the fells. He is particularly known as a prolific interpreter of Lappish nature. The Einari Juntila Art Museum features Juntila’s paintings and is furnished with his original furniture.

SÄRESTÖNIEMI-MUSEO
Särestöntie 880 • Kaukonen

The Särestöniemi Museum in Kaukonen, Kittilä displays the art of Reidar Särestöniemi (1925-1981), a Finnish artist known for his rich and colourful style. The museum is situated in the midst of nature and includes Särestöniemi’s childhood home, as well as a gallery, studio, and café, which were designed by the acclaimed Finnish architects Reima and Raili Pietilä.

www.sarestoniemenmuseo.fi >english
The Sodankylä Local History Museum is in a perfect location by the river; the museum grounds comprise thirteen buildings originating in various parts of the region and which have been brought to the museum site. A visit to the museum gives a vivid picture of what life and traditional trades were like in the Sodankylä region. The outbuildings were intended for storage, and in summer they were also used as bedrooms.

The museum also features a traditional kota shelter which was used to keep the fire and for sleeping in the spring, when the reindeer were calving.

Andreas Alariesto (1900–1989) was an artist who felt it was his calling to record the unique cultural heritage of the village of Sompio in northern Sodankylä. During his lifetime he held various jobs and travelled around Finnish Lapland, Petsamo (Pechenga) and Northern Norway.

The naïve paintings on display at the Museum Gallery Alariesto tell stories which are partly true and partly fictional. The paintings and the stories connected with them are delightful portrayals of life in the old days, when people lived in extreme conditions on nature’s terms.
The Skolt Sámi Heritage House and open-air museum relate the history of the Skolt Sámi inhabitants of Sevettijärvi. Originally, the Skolt Sámi lived on the Kola Peninsula, which is part of present-day Russia. Following World War II, the Sámi of Suonikylä (Suonjel) were resettled in the Sevettijärvi area.

The Skolt Sámi Heritage House is located in a log cabin that was built in 1949. In connection with the Heritage House, there is an open-air museum which introduces visitors to the summer place of the Skolts during the period when they lived in the Petsamo area.

SIIDA - SÁMI MUSEUM AND NATURE CENTRE
Inarintie 46 • Inari

The exhibitions of the Siida museum open up a window on Sámi history, culture and art as well as the natural environment of northern Lapland. In summertime, the large open-air section features historical Sámi dwellings and traditional hunting and fishing artefacts.

Open daily in summer, closed on Mondays in winter.
Restaurant. Museum shop.
www.siida.fi >english

KULTAMUSEO
Tankavaarantie 11 C • Sodankylä

The Gold Prospector Museum introduces visitors to the life and working conditions of gold prospectors. The museum’s permanent exhibition explores the colourful history of gold in Lapland.
Items from twenty different countries are on display under the pan-shaped roof of the Golden World building.
The outdoor area features an extensive stone and mineral exhibition as well as buildings dating back to the time of the gold rush.
Open daily in summer, weekdays in winter.
www.kultamuseo.fi >english

SAVUKOSKEN KOTISEUTUTALO PUISTOLA
Aaltovirrantie • Savukoski

Savukoski Local Heritage Building Puistola is a well-preserved example of the post-war reconstruction period in Eastern Lapland. Väinö Halonen, who was a farmer and was involved in the local government, built the 1.5-storey house for his family of seven, together with a cowshed and sauna, near the Kemi-joki River.
The ground floor of the residential building has been furnished following the original 1950s-style interior of the house. The top floor and the cow shed serve as exhibition spaces for the museum’s artefacts.

Open in July
Free admission
The houses and yards in Kemijärvi were built in a grand style, which can be seen in the buildings comprising the Kemijärvi Local History Museum. The big dining and living room of the main building was a place for daily living and work, while the chambers were reserved for sleeping; guests were received in the drawing room.

The cowshed and stables provided winter shelter for cows, sheep and horses. Included in the museum’s buildings is a forge, as the house originally belonged to a family whose members had worked as blacksmiths for seven generations.

Snowmobiles were introduced in Finland in the early 1960s, but in fact machines were used for winter transportation even earlier. At first, snowmobiles were acquired primarily by reindeer herders, but they also came in useful for other jobs, as well as for sport and recreational activities.

The collections of the Snowmobile and Chainsaw Museum include around two hundred snowmobiles, each with its own story to tell. The museum also includes a section on chainsaws, with a collection of more than four hundred chainsaws.
The municipality of Salla suffered heavy damage during the Winter War (1939–1940) and the Continuation War (1941–1944), eventually losing half of its territory to the Soviet Union. The Museum of War and Reconstruction in Salla resides in a 1948 railway workers’ building; there is an extensive open-air space with various activities and Rajakievari House with tavern tradition.

The museum’s permanent exhibition covers the history of Salla up till the 1960s. It also tells about the long period of evacuation experienced by the residents of the area and the reconstruction efforts following the war.

The Salpalinja fortification line, constructed in 1940–1941 to secure Finland’s eastern border, extended from Southern Finland to Lapland. A defence centre was built in the village of Joutsijärvi in Kemijärvi, comprising five reinforced concrete bunkers, a fox-hole and two lines of stone barriers. One of the bunkers has been restored and serves as a museum. The display cabinets contain objects related to the war.
Several old buildings in the lakeside village of Lohiranta have been preserved in a landscape of great natural beauty. The people living by Lake Kitkajärvi engaged in fishing, raising cattle, farming and reindeer husbandry.

The main building of the Posio Local History Museum is more than a hundred years old. The farmstead originally included several buildings, housing a large extended family. Currently, only the stables and outbuilding near the main building remain. The museum paints an interesting picture of life in Posio.

Ceramics are part and parcel of Posio’s image. Pentik Culture Centre houses five museums and art galleries: the Rural Memories Exhibition, the Old Ceramics Exhibition, the International Coffee Cup Museum, the Pentik Home Museum, and the Anu Pentik Gallery. Open all year. Free admission. Coffee shop.