

Sightseeing in Muonio



Old fishing cabins in Keimiöniemi

These cabins have been built to the same places where the original cabins were in 17th century built. The first cabins were burned during the war between Sweden and Russia 1592. From the war there were safe at least two cabins which were cabins in Tulkinsaari and Hurulanniemi so called "Huru-ukon maja". But nowadays these have burned too.

These cabins are along the shore of Jerisjärvi (earlier Jierisjärvi = asked lake) lake which have been the most important fishing area around both for the local people but also to the people from south. So called tribe Pirkkalainen have come to Lapland and get their fish here.

There are bookmarks, signs and drawings on the walls of these cabins, for example the famous Italian researcher Giuseppe Acerbi in 1799 rowed from Jerisjärvi along Jerisjoki river up to Muonio and visited Keimiöniemi.

Today local people in Muonio own these cabins and so they are still in use as they were in the old times.

Guidance: Muonio centre 12 km along Rovaniementie to Särkijärvi, then turn left to Pallastunturi road. Drive 7 km then turn right to Jerisjärvi-Rauhalantie, drive 1 km over Hotel Jeris then turn right when you see sign Kalapirtit. Then drive this road approx. 2 km. Small Parking-place on the right side of the road and the hiking trail begins there, 200 meters to the cabins.



Keimiötunturi

On the shore of the Jerisjärvi-lake rises the gigantic fell, Keimiötunturi (610 m). On the top of the fell you can admire the view over Jerisjärvi and its surrounds including Pallas fells and National Park. Hiking to the top and back takes about 3 hours.

Trail begins from the garden of Keimiötunturin Maja. When it is open there is café and meals.

Guidance: Muonio centre 12 km along Rovaniementie to Särkijärvi, then turn left to Pallastunturi road, drive 7 km then turn right to Jerisjärvi-Rauhalatie. Drive towards Rauhala. There is a sign Keimiötunturin Maja on the left side of the road. Path starts from building's court.

Local History Museum

The museum was founded in 1982, when the main building removed from Kihlanki to Muonio. This building is built in the end of 19th century. In the garden there are many other, typical Finnish old buildings, some of them have been saved for the World War II.

Museum is located in the yard of Emma and Alfred Niva. Several objects are from Emma Niva and her sister. People from Muonio donated so many objects that museum could open for public in the summer 1991. There are also exhibitions in the house of Emma.

Museum arranges guided tours during summertime. Museum is open only in summer from Tuesday to Saturday 12a.m. – 5p.m. There is no admission fee.

Guidance: from Muonio centre 1 km along Lahenrannantie

Tradition Village Torassieppi

Torassieppi is over 150 years old village with old buildings from 19th century. This village did not burn during the World War II and it was chosen to nationally valued Tradition Village in 1993.

Lapland Manor has stayed in one family from year 1847. Reindeer husbandry has been there over one hundred-year as a main occupation. A long time ago people used to take a break in this Lapland manor on their way to Pallastunturi fells. At that time people were moving with reindeer. Nowadays Lapland Manor and whole Torassieppi Traditional Village shows you how people used to live in old times.

Different kind of programmes are arranged by Torassiepin LomaPallas tel. +358 16 529 144, fax +358 16 529 166.

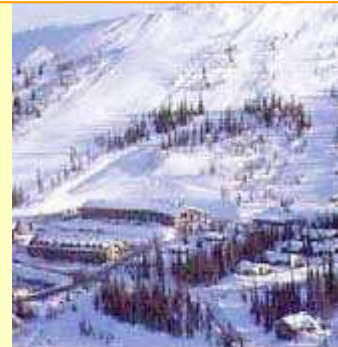
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www.lapland.ws/torassiepinlomapallas

Church

The Church of Muonio was built in 1817 and in 1822 it was taken in use. It is designed by an architect Charles Bass. The bell tower was built in 1889. This old wooden church is so called half cruciform church and there are 600 seats. As an altarpiece there is a painting "Jesus In The Middle Of People", painted by Anton Lindfors. Background of this painting describes fells and rainbow. The oldest altarpiece, which is in the southern wall, describes crucifix and it is painted by Fredrik Knopplock. Later he got married with Muonio's firsts priest Matias Kollström's daughter. On the northern wall there is painting describing "Jesus Bless The Children", painted by Selim Töyrä who was born in Muonio and later worked as an art professor in the United States.

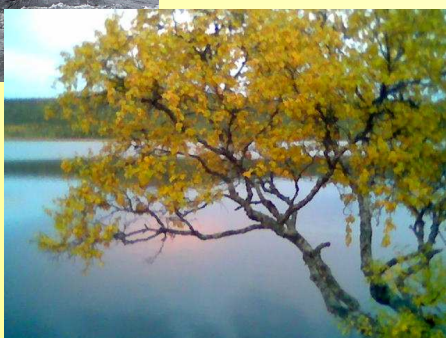
The population of parish is approx. 2 500 and the parishioners are very actives to use their church. In front of the church on the graveyard there is a monument for the memory of the soldiers who died during the World War II in 1939 - 1944. This monument describes "Going To The War" and it is designed by Viljo Aalto in 1958.



Äijäkoski

Äijäkoski is one of the most magnificent and fastest flowing rapid (600 m) in the Muonionjoki River. You may see some paddlers practising their skills in white water or follow rubber boat rafters flowing on the rapid from riverbank. There is also shelter with campfire place on the riverbank.

Guidance: approx. 5 km south from Muonio centre along Torniontie, sightseeing mark and P-place on the right side of the road. Marker trail to the rapid.



Olostunturi 509 m and windmiles

Olostunturi is the most famous skiing center in Muonio in winter. In 1998 there was World Cup opening skiing competition in cross-country skiing. This fell gives great opportunities in skiing, downhill skiing and hiking in the summertime. Just under the fell there is Hotel Olostunturi, Kota-restaurant and Restaurant Kammari. On the top of the fell you can admire Pallas-Ounas fells and all of the beautiful landscape.

Guidance: 6 km from Muonio centre along Rovaniementie.

On of The Most Beautiful View in Finland and Särkitunturi

From the parking place you can admire the view over Särkijärvi lake and Pallas fells behind it. At the opposite side of the road begins hiking route to the top of the fell Särkitunturi, route number 9 is marked. On the top there is kota (tepee) campfire place and toilets. From the top you can see all the other fells (when weather is clear); Olos, Levi, Pallas, Keimiötunturi and Ylläs.

Pallas–Ylläs National Park

The Pallas–Ounastunturi National Park is made up of two separate groups of fells, separated by the rugged Hannukuru ravine. These two groups of fells are very different. The round-topped heads of Mount Pallastunturi are side by side, over-looking the Lappish wilderness while Mount Ounastunturi is characterised by gently sloping, open fell scenery, giving a first impression of what nature is like on the bare fells of north-western Lapland, close to the Norwegian border.

Further information about the national park which is situated in three municipalities area; Muonio, Kittilä and Enontekiö, will give Pallastunturi Nature Centre at Pallas tel. + 358 16 532 451 fax. +358 16 532 929.



Kirkkopahta

Kirkkopahta is also an ancient place for cult ceremonies with big stone, where Lapps gathered together yearly.

Guidance: 3 km from Pakasaivo towards Äkäslompolo. The stone is 200 meters from the road on the right side. The road continues to Hannukainen and Äkäslompolo.

Äkäsmylly (Äkäslinkka)

Äkäsmylly is an old restored water mill, which is in the middle of beautiful landscape. Try your fishing luck!

Guidance: From Muonio 17 km towards Rovaniemi to Muotkavaara. Then turn right to Tiurajärvi, Äkäslompolo road. Drive 14 km then there is sightseeing sign. Hiking trail (400 m) begins from left side of the road.

Pakasaivo

Pakasaivo is called as hell Of Lapland. Pakasaivo is a very deep, almost bottomless, lake. Shores rises steeply (highest wall about 40 meters) from the dark and clear water. It gets its water mostly from the underground fountains.

Pakasaivo has always enchanted people because of its wildness and extraordinary structure. In 1977 there was an attempt to measure the depth of the lake, but no hard bottom could be found. The lake is at least 90 meters depth and there is so called intermediate bottom in 50 meters. Between these “two Hells” there are several openings.

In the old times the Lapps used to get together in Pakasaivo. It was a place for sacrifice. People gave antlers, fish and reindeer for their Gods. Some believed that the Devil himself lived in the lake, so if they wanted him to be in a good mood they had to sacrifice to it.

Lapps also believed that if they will live their lives without sin and properly, they could continue their lives after the death in the lakes clear water.

Guidance: from Muonio 40 km south along Torniontie, on the right side there is sightseeing mark, turn left and drive approx. 14 km.

Äkässaivo

Äkässaivo is a lake like Pakasaivo. Shores are not rising so high. On the shore of this lake there is a giant Seitastone, about 20 meters high. This has been a place for ceremonies as well in the old times.

Guidance: From Muonio along Rovaniementie to Muotkavaara. Then turn right towards Tiurajärvi and Äkäslompolo 14 km. Then turn to Kittiläntie 3 km until you come to the beginning of the hiking trail on the right side of the road. There is 1km hike to the lake.

