This four-year standard research grant from the Norwegian Research Council served as the lead project of an international collaborative research initiative initiated by the European Science Foundation entitled ‘BOREAS: Histories from the North’. This Norwegian-led Collaborative Research Project (CRP) was one of seven selected by the ESF and the only one within that network which had its headquarters in a European country. The fieldwork, publications, and dissemination for this grant was therefore organized within a broader range of activities conducted by five other research teams in the United States, Canada, Sweden, Finland, and the United Kingdom. The funding for the other five teams came from the national research councils in those countries. Aside from its own concrete research work, the Norwegian project had an extra responsibility to co-ordinate the research and publications of the five other teams as well as to participate in the networking activities of the ESF group as a whole. There were a total of 14 people affiliated with the Norwegian IP and a grand total of 36 people involved in the collaborative project as a whole. This report focuses on the results of the five research activities of the Norwegian individual project (IP). However, since this project often combined fieldwork and publications with members of the other teams, the report will also summarise the work of the Norwegian team in the broader network. In addition to this report, we are including the final table of contents of our final edited book for the collaborative research project. A copy of the short research reports for the six major networking activities we organized is available on the project website. A full bibliography of our publications and conference presentations is also available on the website and has been uploaded as a separate attachment to this report.

The aims and objectives of the five nation HHH collaborative research project were to:

1. To contextualise knowledge of circumpolar dwellings and households;
2. To understand hearths and households as arenas of learning, knowledge, memory and communication;
3. To interpret similarities and differences in house construction and the organisation of domestic environments throughout the circumpolar region;
4. To study processes of change and cultural contact through households;
5. To elaborate a participatory method of the repatriation of knowledge between museums and local communities;
6. To write ethnographies of the use of space and of ceremonial dynamics in homes across the circumpolar North;
7. To apply new techniques in environmental archaeology to the study of the use of space in ancient dwellings.

We feel we achieved all our objectives.

Our emphasis on metaphors of the home was designed to express the identity of Northern communities using an idiom that came from the North. Within the wider BOREAS network, this CRP project was unique for its interdisciplinary work between anthropologists, historians, archaeologists and museum ethnographers, its emphasis on going beyond documenting knowledge in Northern communities by encouraging its revitalisation, and for fieldwork and archival work which was organized simultaneously in three seasons and four regions parts of the circumpolar North: Russia (three regions), Scandinavia (three regions), Canada (four sites), the United States (one site). The funding from the NFR played a critical role in the ESF network as a whole in including the participation of indigenous craftspeople and researchers within the Russian Federation.

The Norwegian project was completed on the whole within budget, although a slight overexpenditure of 4% was registered in the salary line-items due to a change in the way that the NFR calculated overheads. This is documented in more detail in the financial report. The bulk of the project budget was spent on the salaries of the researchers, which due to local the accounting practices at UiT, also included honoraria to field assistants and services. Some of the money that had been allocated to conference travel was covered by travel grants from the ESF. Therefore, using the existing budget, the project conducted an extra set of archival fieldwork in Moscow and Jakutsk, and participated in an extra set of conferences in Murmansk, Helsinki and Rovaniemi in 2010.

The Norwegian IP was divided into three teams studying vernacular architecture, historical demography, and the archaeological analysis of hearths and space. The collective work of the three teams was organized into five activities. All planned activities were completed as planned and more or less on time allowing for delays in signing contracts and employing the PhD candidate and post-doctoral fellow. All four disciplines played an equal role in the unfolding of the project objectives. The most important results of the basic research (fieldwork, collaborative research with communities, and archival work) were the following discoveries:

1. **Vernacular architecture**: the reconstruction and documentation of the traditional mobile Sami tent bealjigoahti. This collaborative project in the revitalisation of knowledge worked closely with a Canadian project on the Tlicho skin tent.
2. **Historical demography**: the digitisation of previously inaccessible data on Kola Sami, the linking of environmental archaeological data in Eastern Siberia to archived descriptions of Evenki occupation, and the harmonization of definitions
between Swedish and Norwegian databases. The project further uncovered a large set of ethnohistorical records from the 1897 Russian Imperial Census and 1926/27 Polar Census in the Eastern Siberian regional capital of Iakutsk.

3. **Archaeology of hearths and space:** the excavation of several sites in Finnmark and Russia with the discovery of remains of a complex hunting/pastoral economy including the use of sheep along with reindeer. In the excavations the team used a complex of methods innovatively including GIS, phosphate analysis, macrofossil analysis, and osteology of reindeer bones.

Collectively, the team organized three international seminars in Umeå, Tromsø and Calgary. The project generated over 150 items in publications and conference papers. Several of these works are reported repeatedly since often they come first as an oral presentation, then are published in conference proceedings, and then are printed as a peer-reviewed article. Of this large set, the project’s key publication is *About the Hearth: Perspectives on the Home, Hearth and Household in the Circumpolar North* in press with Berghahn Press (nivå 2). Beyond this co-edited book, the most important publications are the three other edited collections, one collective monograph, and one book. Twenty journal articles were published with material from the project.

Beyond our fundamental research results the Norwegian project directly facilitated the doctoral work and successful defence of Dr Hilde Leikny Jåstad, and contributed to the fieldwork and conference dissemination of another five PhD students.

In terms of its relationship to the wider CRP of the same name, the Norwegian project contributed the following activities:

1) Ethnoarchaeological and ethnohistorical fieldwork in the North Lake Baikal area with Evenki and Iakut reindeer herders was co-sponsored with funds from the National Science Foundation of the United States. This collaborative research led to the documentation of the history of a diaspora group whose land occupation had not been previously documented. The research led to the elaboration of environmental archaeological techniques, previously only used in Scandinavia, to the permafrost environment of Eastern Siberia. This research is still being written up in Russian and English and promised to extend the range of these techniques. The participation of the leader of the Finnish IP Mika Lavento was key to this development. Given that the Baikal region is considered to be one of the ‘cradles’ of reindeer husbandry, this work is being developed into a new project on the origins of domestication.

2) Archaeological research on Sami habitation sites in Eastern Finnmark and the Kola peninsula was co-financed between the Norwegian IP and the Finnish IP. These excavations extended the documented range of the so-called linear hearth pattern to a different region. This work is still being written up and is forming the basis of new project applications both in Norway and in Europe.
3) The work on the revitalisation of traditional architecture through the consultation of museum collections generated great interest in the project, significantly during the international seminar in Tromsø where the rebuilt bealjigahti and a rebuilt Tlicho lodge were displayed publically within an ensemble of traditional dwellings. The latter was financed by the Canadian IP. This work has been written up extensively in the project publications and is the subject of a recently defended doctoral thesis by one of the Canadian participants.

Participants of the CRP participated actively in the broader BOREAS network organized by the ESF. Project members organized 6 international conferences in Umeå, Tromsø, Irkutsk, St. Petersburg, Calgary and Rovaniemi. Individual members of the Norwegian IP also participated in panels and workshops organized by other projects within the BOREAS network. A transcript of the proceedings of the final event BOREAS event is being edited by Dr. John Ziker, the leader of the USA IP of the Home, Hearth and Household project. In addition to the funds from the NFR, members of this CRP attracted €351,000 in additional funding mainly to fund conferences and to facilitate student training. Of this sum, approximately one third (€105,500) was raised by members of the Norwegian IP.

The purpose of the BOREAS collaboration was to raise the profile of humanities and social science research in the circumpolar Arctic. It is probably too early to comment on the lasting results of the BOREAS cooperation as a whole. Several of the American-funded collaborative projects are still in place following a decision by the NSF to extend the projects for an extra 4 years. However it is already evident that as a direct result of this initiative there is an active exchange of collaboration between members of all projects (one member of an Alaskan based project is a co-editor of the book for this project). There are at least three edited volumes in preparation by leaders of the other projects, and a large number of co-authored journal publications. Several of the projects such as NEWREL and MOVE have transformed themselves into international researcher networks which continue to meet at conferences and to pursue their research with new research grants beyond those organized by the ESF.

From the point of view of this project, the most valuable part of the ESF collaboration was the opportunity to work closely with Canadian, American, and Russian colleagues. These collaborations are rare with European or North American sources of funding. Although ESF protocols dictate work with academic institutions only, the fortunate combination of NSF (USA) and NFR (Norway) funding opened a window to include indigenous collaborators as equals both within this project and within the network.