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Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen

BRONZE AGE BRONZE OBJECTS IN FINLAND – AN UPDATE

Abstract

The last thorough presentation of Bronze Age bronze finds was published over half a century ago. In the following article, an updated summary of Bronze Age bronze objects in Finland is presented. The research material was compiled by searching for publications, excavation and research reports, and information concerning recent single finds. Information regarding the objects, their find locations, find contexts and dates has been tabled and compared. Overall, 195 Bronze Age bronze objects were identified. Most of the objects are of Scandinavian origin, but they are concentrated only in limited areas: Southwest Finland and Satakunta. Eastern-type objects in Finland are rare, but eastern connections seem continuous throughout the Bronze Age. New insights into the Nordic Bronze Age, and the importance of eastern connections and the local perspective on metallurgy development require additional subsequent attention.

Keywords: bronze age, bronze objects, Early Metal Period, Finland

Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen, Department of Archaeology, University of Turku, Finland: apsoik@utu.fi

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INTRODUCTION

There has been relatively little focus on Bronze Age research in recent years, particularly in relation to metallurgy and bronze objects. Such objects were introduced in C. F. Meinander's dissertation, *Die Bronzezeit in Finnland,* published in 1954. However, since then, no general presentation regarding Bronze Age bronze objects in Finland has been forthcoming. From the mid-1950s onwards, finds of Bronze Age bronze artefacts have been addressed in individual publications and local histories (e.g., Salo 1981). More broadly, the Finnish Bronze Age has been discussed in general descriptions of Finnish prehistory (Salo 1984a; Edgren 1993; Lavento 2015), and some comparisons between the number of bronze objects and their spatial distribution were made in the 1980s (Salo 1981; Seger 1984a). However, the overall picture of Bronze Age objects in Finland is indistinct, and there is a need for an update.

In the following article presents an overall summary of the total number of Finnish Bronze Age bronze objects, their dates and their spatial distribution.

BRONZE AGE CHRONOLOGY IN FINLAND

The chronology of the Bronze Age in Finland focuses mainly on Scandinavian-type bronze objects and, in the case of eastern ones, the dates of objects in the bronze centre areas of Russia (Salo 1984a: 102). Efforts have also been made to define the beginning of the Bronze Age in Finland, such as the arrival of bronze objects and changes in ceramic styles in different areas. In the coastal zone, bronze objects became more common after approximately 1500 BC (Asplund 2011: 47), considered the beginning of

the Bronze Age (Asplund 2008: 68; Holmblad 2010: 38). However, given the Seima phenomenon began around 2000 BC (Yushkova 2012: 134; Marchenko et al. 2017: 13), bronze axes arrived in inland Finland earlier (Lavento 2001: 120–1). The Seima phenomenon was a cultural occurrence, named after the Seiman-Turbino cemeteries near the Volga and Oka rivers, which affected a broad region from the Altai Mountains to the Baltic Sea (Chernykh et al. 2017: 39). The phenomenon was combined with advanced metalworking technology and spread rapidly to a large area across Northern Eurasia (Marchenko et al. 2017). The cultural phenomenon was critical to the development of metallurgy in the northern Eurasian forest zone (Koryakova & Epimakhov 2007: 40). Socketed casting, in particular, was a new invention, although it was mainly adapted, in Europe, to the casting of spearheads (Grigoriev 2018). Based on the latest radiocarbon dates, the Seima-Turbino phase was transitory, occurring somewhere between 2150 BC and 1600 BC (Chernykh et al. 2017: 43–4).

In Finland, the concept of the Bronze Age has been used because it has allowed comparison between the Bronze Age phases in Finland and its neighbouring regions (Salo 1984a: 101). The period between the Neolithic and the Iron Age main periods has also been referred to as the Early Metal Period. In western Finland, the Early Metal Period has been thought to include not only the Bronze Age but also the Pre-Roman Iron Age. With this definition, the Early Metal Period ends in 1 AD on the west coast (Asplund 2008: 69). Inland, on the other hand, the Early Metal Period has often been considered to have continued until the turn of the first century or, in some contexts, between 200 and 400 AD (Taavitsainen et al. 1998: 209). The concepts and timing of the Finnish Bronze Age vary; for example, Lavento (2005: 763, 766) has suggested that the term Early Metal Period would be the most appropriate to use for the whole of Finland.

Because this study focuses on bronze objects rather than cultural phenomena in general, the concept of the Bronze Age is used in this study. The Scandinavian six-period chronology by Oscar Montelius is used for clarity in placing the objects on an established timeline (Montelius 1986), and the beginning of the Bronze Age is defined to follow the Scandinavian example. In recent decades the absolute chronology of the Scandinavian Bronze Age has been specified by radiocarbon dating. Excepting several refinements, the traditional Bronze Age periods have remained useful (Olsen et al. 2011: 271; Hornstrup et al. 2012). The Bronze Age is most often defined as having begun later in Scandinavia (Vandkilde et al. 1996: 189–90, 195–6) than the earliest finds in Finland. Recently, however, it has been suggested that, based on cultural changes, the beginning of the Bronze Age in Nordic chronology could also be brought forward considerably, with the period I date as early as 1900 BC (Iversen 2017). The dates and chronology followed in this study are as follows: The Early Bronze Age (EBA): period I 1900/1800–1500 BC, period II 1500–1300 BC, period III 1300–1100 BC; the Late Bronze Age (LBA): period IV 1100–950 BC, period V 950–800 BC, period VI 800–500 BC.

THE BRONZE AGE – CONNECTING PEOPLE

During the Bronze Age, new kinds of trade and long-distance connections emerged in Europe and Eurasia, as copper and tin for bronze were available only in certain areas. Indeed, this era has even been defined as a type of pre-modern globalisation or ‘bronzization’ (Vandkilde 2016). Thus, the demand for metals might be the principal factor connecting different regions (Radivojević et al. 2019). However, because of the constant connections, other manifestations of material culture, ideas, skills, innovations and religious perceptions spread rapidly among different communities alongside the bronze (Vandkilde 2016). Therefore, it has been stated that the long-distance connections had an impact and significance not only for the key bronze-using regions but also for the peripheral areas (Kristiansen & Suchowska-Ducke 2015).

During the Bronze Age, Finland was in the periphery of two key areas of metal culture: South Scandinavia and the Central Volga region, which spread their cultural phenomena to the surrounding areas (Lavento 2012: 151; Lang 2020: 240). Therefore, it is suspected that metal technology in Finland most likely arrived via Scandinavian connections, though eastern influences must also be considered, and the issue as

a whole has been little studied (Ikäheimo 2020). The cairns common to the coast of Finland are often connected to Scandinavian and Nordic Bronze Age cultures, but dates from the cairns in inland Finland have indicated that the tradition of building them was previously widespread in the area (Saipio 2015: 129). However, in the coastal zone of Finland, cremation and bronze objects in burial cairns became more common during the Bronze Age period II (Asplund 2011: 47), in addition to livestock breeding (Bläuer & Kantanen 2013: 1655) and several vessel types, buildings, stone objects (Salo 1981: 114–6; 180; Salo 2008). Overall, cultivation increased in importance during the Bronze Age (Pääkkönen et al. 2020: 13–6), and there is also evidence of cultivation in inland Finland (Lavento 2015).

The Scandinavian influences have been interpreted as revealing ongoing connections or immigration (Salo 1984b: 181), but the possibility of foreign traders bringing new objects and burial customs has also been suggested (Carpelan 1999: 271). Matiskainen (1998) has also highlighted the possibility of a vassal system controlling the metal trade and exchanges with connections to the Mälaren region. It has been estimated that population development declined, probably in the whole of Finland, at the end of the Neolithic period (Tallavaara et al. 2010; Lang 2020: 335) and in the Bronze Age. Though the cairns are common in the coastal zone, only a few dozen settlements are identified in the area. On the contrary, inland settlement sites are better recognised, and about 300 settlement sites are known (Lavento 2015: 136).

Inland culture has traditionally been considered to have connections to the east; for example, the bronze objects reflect influences from the Seima-Turbino phenomenon in the Volga and Kama regions at the beginning of the Bronze Age and from the Ananyino cultural region later (Salo 1984a: 173–5; Edgren 1993: 141–6). Even the word *vaski*, meaning 'metal' or, more specifically, 'copper' or 'bronze' in Finno-Ugric languages, is of eastern origin (Forsberg & Itkonen 2000). Additionally, the arrival of textile ceramics in the inland area was a new eastern-influenced phenomenon. Lang (2020) has defined the groups of textile ceramics forming a ceramic style originating in the Volga-Oka region around 2000 BC as 'Tapiola ware' and compared it to the movement of Finno-Ugric people towards the Baltic Sea during the Bronze Age (Lang 2020: 187–8). Textile ceramic groups in areas close to Finland have been connected to metalworking in Russian Karelia near Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga (Yushkova 2012: 131). Furthermore, there are signs of the local casting of Seima-like items in northern Sweden and Norway connected to the textile ceramics (Forsberg 2012: 39–40), and Lavento (2001: 120–4) has discussed Finnish bronze axes, particularly those of eastern origin, in the context of their possible relation to the textile ceramics. The LBA casting moulds of Ananyino and Akozino-Mälar (AM) axes indicate local casting of eastern-style items in northern Fennoscandia, including Finland (Yushkova 2012: 142). The Ananyino axes and moulds are distributed to the north, an area to which the asbestos ceramics, such as the SÄR2 and Luukonsaari ceramics, could also be related (Forsberg 2012: 43–4).

Overall, based on the metal casting findings, it has been thought that in Finland, the domestic casting of bronze objects, primarily axes, began at the turn of the EBA and LBA, around 1000 BC (Lavento 2012: 149). The local casting has been identified in moulds and crucibles (Meinander 1954: 31), usually known as soapstone moulds, which have been found in the Kainuu region, where soapstone is commonly available (Huurre 1986: 114). In addition, clay moulds have been used elsewhere in Finland (Lavento 2001: 124).

Nordic Bronze Age culture developed quickly, and south Scandinavia was rich in bronze in the broader European context (Kristiansen 2018: 98–9). Thus, the Scandinavian region played a significant role in spreading the influences across Finland as well. On the other hand, influences from eastern areas also arrived in Finland, and both eastern and western influences can be seen in the material culture (Lavento 2012: 151), which reflects contacts, interregional interaction, trade, and the spread of technology and new ideas. However, Ojala and Ojala (2020) have pointed out that 'east' and 'west' are interpreted differently depending on where the research is conducted, influencing interpretations of the centre and the periphery. Furthermore, the Finnish research tradition has concentrated on Scandinavian connections and objects, which has impacted Bronze Age research topics and

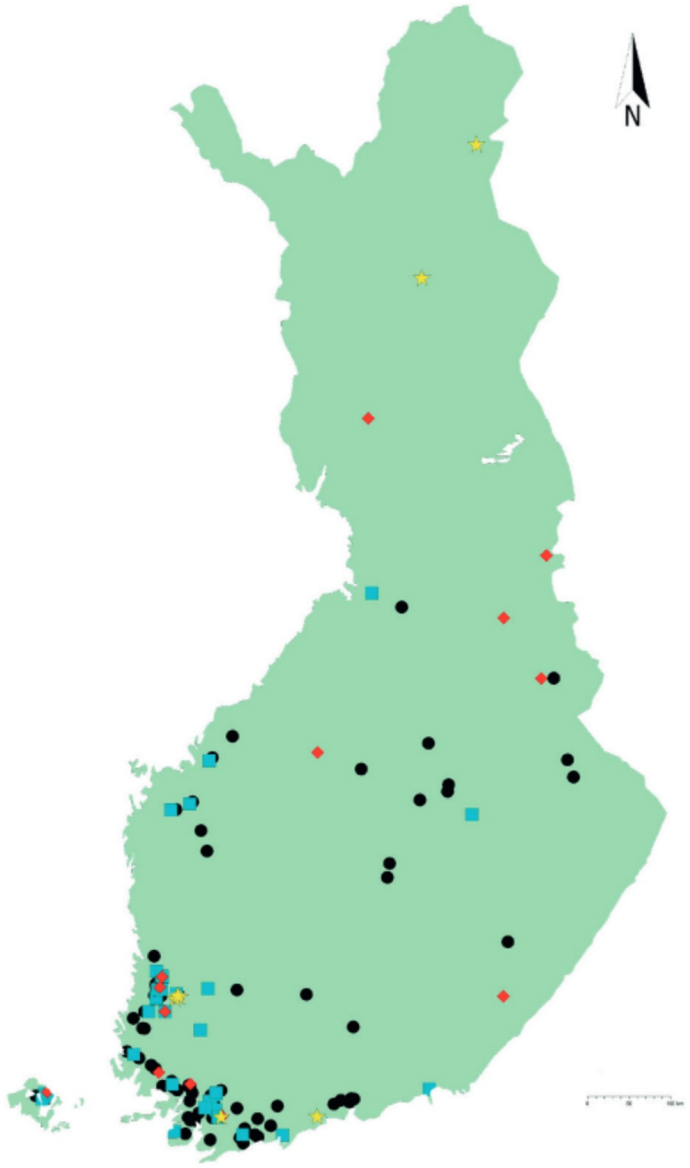

Figure 1. Distribution of the objects. (Map: Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen.)

- *Dwelling site*
- *Cairn*
- *Hoard*
- *Stray find*

interpretations in Finland (Salo 1981; Salo 2008; Ikäheimo 2020: 26). Therefore, the research in Fennoscandia and Finland should address Bronze Age phenomena and the connections between different regions from a broader perspective than in the past, when local interest or state borders have guided the direction and interpretations of the research (Ojala & Ojala 2020: 166).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research material has been compiled by searching for publications, excavation reports and research papers concerning Bronze Age bronze artefacts in Finland. The material has been principally collected from many fragmented literary sources, which have included both scientific and popular publications from the 19th century to the present. Since information has had to be sought from several different sources, an attempt has been made to search for information as carefully as possible, with the intention of including all potential sources mentioning Bronze Age objects. Unfortunately, there has been no published data on several objects, but data has been collected from museums, newspaper articles, and personal communications. In the case of recent finds, estimates of their type and the dating of objects have also been undertaken based on images, making evaluation somewhat difficult, which may have affected accuracy.

The material is based on data collected in 2016 (Soikkeli-Jalonen 2016), and it has been complemented with information on objects

found subsequently between the years 2016–2021. Information regarding the objects—their types; regions of origin; find locations, including coordinates in the ETRS–TM35FIN coordinate system; find contexts and dates—were tabled and compared. The Finnish Heritage Agency register portal, the MapSite internet service of the National Land Survey of Finland, and the Finna Internet service of the National Digital Library have been used to specify the objects' descriptions, dates, and locations. Specific information has also been requested from museums.

Efforts have been made to present the location information of objects with the greatest possible accuracy, but exact discovery coordinates are not known for all finds. Concerning those objects for which the exact coordinates of the discovery are missing, the nearest coordinates corresponding to the discovery site have been retrieved based on the literature and other information provided. The dating of the objects is based on various written sources, typologies, discovery sites, find contexts and comparisons with objects known from neighbouring areas. As some objects are fragmented or simple in appearance, making accurate dating difficult, the most likely justified dating option has been applied in the absence of more accurate reference data. The description of the locations follows the names of regions and municipal boundaries following the ongoing regional government reform in Finland (VNK 2019).

The discovery context of the objects is presented as an interpretation based on the information obtained. Interpretations have been made in accordance with the most likely option, although they may be questionable. For example, objects found in cairns could be interpreted as burial finds, even in cases where no bones or other signs of burial were observed in connection with the find. However, cairns have been considered in this context as indicating some form of burial. Dwelling-site-related objects have been found where there have been signs of dwelling-related human activity. However, the findings may not make it possible to assess how intensively and permanently the site has been used. Hoards have been interpreted as sites where several objects appear to have been intentionally placed despite there being no other signs of human activity or even burial. Such objects also appear to have been intentionally hidden, for example, under a rock. Instead, individual objects found in terrain or water bodies have been interpreted as stray finds. However, stray finds could also have been intentionally placed in the terrain, and objects that ended up in water bodies may, in some cases, have been interpreted as having been sacrificed there. However, in this study, hoards have been distinguished from stray finds, but more precise interpretations of the possible functions of stray finds have not been considered.

BRONZE AGE OBJECTS IN FINLAND

The Finnish data consists of 195 bronze objects that can be dated to the Bronze Age with high probability, and basic information about these objects is presented in Appendix 1. In addition to the bronze objects, one fragment of a gold plate has been found, but it can be defined as a curiosity in Finnish data. Five of the items included in the data are missing, but there is a reliable observation or description of these items, so their existence is considered sufficiently substantiated. Three objects included in the data are found in Karelia, a part of Finland at the time of their discovery but outside the present-day borders. The find locations of the objects are generally situated in southern parts of Finland (Fig. 1).

DISTRIBUTION AND DATING OF OBJECTS

Flanged axes

There is only one flanged axe (KM 39711), found in Kimitoö, Southwest Finland. In Scandinavia, axes with raised edges on long sides began to be cast in the early Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Such flanged axes preceded the next stage of the development of axes, or palstaves (Burenhult 1999: 412). However, according to Vandkilde's (1996: 43) classification, the Kimitoö axe corresponds to the Danish Extreme Flanged Axe of the Oldendorf Type, which dates to the II period of the Bronze Age (Vandkilde 1996: 127–8).

Palstaves

The EBA axes in Finland are primarily palstaves that were, for the most part, imported from Scandinavia (Meinander 1954). Almost all

the palstaves were found on the southern coast of Finland, in Uusimaa and Southwest Finland, and they are mainly stray finds. Three of the palstaves are decorated ceremonial axes, and they have all been found in conditions that can be interpreted as a hoard, one from Salo, Southwest Finland (KM 12022) and two from Helsinki, Uusimaa (KM 72) (Meinander 1954: 12; Fig. 2). In addition, one palstave was found in a burial cairn in Kimitoön (KM 1910), which is unusual because axes were not commonly deposited in graves in Finland or Scandinavia (Baudou 1960: 16). Therefore, it has been assumed that axes were mainly tools and not personal objects to be buried with the deceased (e.g., Salo 1981: 246). However, unlike in Scandinavia, axes are commonly found in graves in Russia (Kuzminykh 1996).

Most Finnish palstaves are classified as the pan-northern European type, but some axes have also been defined as atypical northern European ones. Palstaves are commonly dated to periods I and II in Scandinavia (Burenhult 1999), and axes represent mainly period II types in Finland. Nevertheless, the Finnish palstaves have been traditionally dated to periods II and III due to the argument that, otherwise, there would be few Scandinavian bronze items dated to period III in Finland (Meinander 1954). However, even if the palstaves were probably still being partially used

Figure 2. Examples of palstaves. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0.)

in period III, the absence of objects in a certain period is not necessarily a valid reason for dating; thus, many of the palstaves in Finland could probably be dated following the Scandinavian pattern. A similar phenomenon for period III objects has been observed in Estonia, where the number of bronze objects dated to period III is low (Lang 2007).

Seima axes

Four Seima-type axes are known in Finland. The Finnish Seima axes can be dated according to the Seima phenomenon, and the oldest axes are the ones from Laukaa, Central Finland (KM 10551; Fig. 3) and Pielavesi, North Savo (KM 10815). They are both stray finds, and they correspond

Figure 3. Examples of socketed axes. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0. Modified by Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen.)

in design to the axes found in Russia. Both have been considered eastern imported goods that came to Finland as finished objects (Meinander 1954: 40, 226; Salo 1984a: 173). The metal in the Laukaa axe has been determined to be almost pure copper, while both the Laukaa and Pielavesi axes are adzes, an early type of axe, the design of which was apparently borrowed from stone axes for use in metal objects. Therefore, these two axes can be dated to period I, based on the metal used and the design corresponding to their eastern precedents. In addition, fragments of a socketed axe (KM 14699:3178, 3196) that, based on the literature (Kotivuori 1996: 106), are also parts of a Seima axe have been found at the dwelling site in Rovaniemi, Lapland. Therefore, the Rovaniemi axe's date is most probably period I. The axe found in the dwelling site of Nakkila, Satakunta (SatM 16545:1) is a Seima axe belonging to the Turbino type, for which there are similar counterparts from Russia (Yushkova 2012: 132). The axe has been interpreted as a possible product of local manufacture and a copy of the original Seima axe, according to Salo (1981: 61, 256). Considering the Bronze Age sea level at the site, it can most likely be dated to period II.

Ananyino axes

With a broad distribution, three Ananyino axes were found in Finland: one of the axes was found in Turku, Southwest Finland (KM 9685:1; Fig. 3), one has recently been found in Sulkava, South Savo (KM 42921:1), and one from a hoard in Inari, Lapland (KM 8724:1; Fig. 3). While the Inari axe was not previously identified as an Ananyino axe, Yushkova has stated that, given the Inari axe's hexagonal cross-section, it can be seen as belonging to the axes of Ananyino (Yushkova 2012: 144).

The dating of the Ananyino culture is based on studies of the cemeteries of Ananyino, Akhmylov, and Akozino (Koryakova & Epimakhov 2007: 194–5, 252). The beginning of the actual Ananyino culture is most often dated to around 800 BC (Patrushev 2004: 75–77; Koryakova & Epimakhov 2007: 252), but the earliest stages of the Ananyino culture date back to the end of 1000 BC; in other words, the end of period IV. According to the typological features (Patrushev 2004: 75; Yushkova 2012: 144), the Turku axe with the oval cross-section can be dated to period V and the Inari axe to period V or VI. The Inari axe was found in the same hoard as the Scandinavian period V necklaces, so the axe could likely be dated to the same period. The axe recently found in Sulkava has not been further investigated, but it resembles hexagonal LBA axes. Additionally, several soapstone moulds for Ananyino axes are known in northern Finland and neighbouring areas (Yushkova 2012: 136). Therefore, it has been assumed that the Ananyino axes of Fennoscandia and in Finland were made locally with the moulds based on eastern models (Carpelan 2003: 56).

Maaninka axes

Maaninka-type axes have been considered a Finnish, locally developed object type because no real equivalents have been found in western or eastern axe types (Tallgren 1911: 190; Kivikoski 1937: 55; Meinander 1954: 44).

Six axes fitting the traditional description of the Maaninka type have been found in Finland. The axes found from Kuopio, North Savo (KM 5311); Paimio, Southwest Finland (KM 10454:1); Nokia, Pirkanmaa (KM 10811; Fig. 4); and Lieksa, North Karelia (KM 11313:1) all represent the traditional Maaninka axes in terms of their elongated design, which resembles the Seima axes, and their vertical-strip decoration (Meinander 1954: Tafel 10 a-c; Kivikoski 1943: 23). Two Maaninka axes from Lapinlahti, North Savo (KM 18351) and Hollola, Päijät-Häme (KM 34939; Fig. 4), are shorter than the other ones, and neither has a wide thickening of the mouth (Edgren 1981: 22; Siljander 2005), but the decoration is similar to Maaninka axes. As stray finds, and with an absence of parallels, the dating has been problematic; thus, they have traditionally been dated to the LBA (Tallgren 1911: 192–193; Kivikoski 1937: 56, Meinander 1954: 44, Edgren 1993: 145).

In addition to the traditional Maaninka axes, several axes resembling them are most probably also local variants of socketed axes. Axes found in Paimio (KM 37946; Fig. 4) and Pori, Satakunta (KM 3033:1; Fig. 3) and two from Raseborg, Uusimaa (KM 10783 and KM 11644) are all undecorated, simple axes that have been

compared to axes of the Maaninka type (Asplund et al. n. d.; cf. Ekholm 1911: 249; Meinander 1954: 41). Interestingly, the Paimio axe includes the remains of a wooden shaft, and radiocarbon dating from the shaft refers to the turn of periods I and II. If the possibility is considered that the radiocarbon dates associated with wood can return results about 50–100 years too old, the date would indicate the end of period II at the latest (Asplund et al. n. d.). Regarding the similarities of the axes, they could be interpreted as local, perhaps Maaninka-related, axes but dated earlier than the traditionally decorated ones.

Moreover, two axes found in Porvoo, Uusimaa (KM 3502A) and one in Nykarleby, Ostrobothnia (KM 26618:1), that were previously compared to the Ananyino axes, share connections to the Maaninka type. The Nykarleby axe was found in a cairn, which has given it a *terminus post quem* date based on shore displacement, revealing the axe cannot be older than the beginning of period V (Miettinen 1994: 7). These axes have Ananyino-like features but are most likely local types, including Maaninka-style elements, and they could be later variants of the traditional Maaninka axes.

Figure 4. Examples of Maaninka axes. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0. Modified by Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen.)

Akozino-Mälar (AM) axes

There are 13 AM axes and one potential AM axe that have been found in Finland. In addition to the AM axes, Salo has interpreted two of them as East Prussian Skandau axes, with remarkable similarities to the AM axes (cf. Salo 1981: 249, Table 1). Axes from Valkjärvi, Karelia (KM 2298:193; Hackman 1897: 390) and Kaukola, Karelia (KM 2535:1) are outside the borders of present-day Finland. Two AM axes have disappeared, and only their drawings exist (Meinander 1954: 221, 223). AM axes are primarily found in southwestern Finland: in Åland, Southwest Finland, Satakunta, and Ostrobothnia. One probable AM axe (KM 39485) was found recently in Satakunta at the same south-eastern end of a dried-up lake where one of the Skandau-type axes was also found (Hackman 1897: 384). However, the surface of the recently found axe is corroded, and the socket is broken, so identifying the item type is uncertain. While AM axes are not known in Finland's interior or north, three casting moulds have been recovered, two from Lapland and one from the Kainuu region.

In Finland, the AM axes have traditionally been dated to periods V–VI and even to the Pre-Roman Iron Age because the design of the AM axe is also known from iron objects (Meinander 1954: 30–32; 1985:33; Salo 1981: 248). Generally, the dating of AM axes is based on typology and dates related to Russian burial finds (Kuzminykh 1996; Patrushev 2004), and the use of the object type begins around 900 BC (Yushkova 2012). However, Akozino-Mälar axes also have some reliable dates: radiocarbon dates of the wooden shafts of axes found in Sweden (Hjärthner-Holdar 1993: 38; Eriksson 2009: 250) and Estonia (Paavel et al. 2019: 8) both correspond to the turn at the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Pre-Roman Iron Age. On this basis, the AM axes in Finland can be broadly dated to periods IV–VI and the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Scandinavian-type socketed axes

In total, 13 Scandinavian-type socketed axes have been found in Finland. Scandinavian axes here refer to small axes with a short blade widening downwards. Most often, the mouth of the socket has a fastening loop (Baudou 1953: 253). For the most part, small axes were probably imported objects from Sweden (Salo 1984a: 153). Almost all Scandinavian axes have been found in Southwest Finland, in Åland and Satakunta. Only one of the axes (KM 13714) was found outside these areas, at Porvoo. The oldest ones are from Southwest Finland: the period II axe (KM 12069; Fig. 3) from Salo and the period III (KM 10876; Fig. 3) from Kaarina. One of the axes (KM 8052; Fig. 3) dated as being from period IV was found in Sauvo, Southwest Finland. The other nine axes represent a group of Scandinavian small axes and are dated to periods V–VI.

Swords and daggers

In total, 26 swords or daggers have been found in Finland. All swords and daggers are defined as western objects, and most of them are likely of Scandinavian origin. A quarter of the swords and daggers in Finland also come from the regions of northern Germany and Central Europe. Swords and daggers have mostly been found in the vicinity of the coastal area, Southwest Finland, Satakunta, Ostrobothnia and Åland.

However, from the I period, the oldest sword is a short sword or dagger from inland Finland's Pälkäne, Pirkanmaa (KM 21491): a crudely made Scandinavian imitation of daggers known from southern Scandinavia and the British Isles (Salo 2010: 21). Two objects from the beginning of the Bronze Age both have their origin in the Sögeler-Wohlden cultural district: a sword from Raseborg (KM 20226) that dates back to period I or the beginning of period II (Siiriäinen 1984: 51) and a shorter item interpreted as a dagger from Lieto, Southwest Finland (KM 16731:2), that dates from the beginning of period II (Edgren 1969: 78; Kaskinen 1980: 48; Salo 2010: 21). There are also two daggers from period II (ÅM 491:2 and ÅM 491:3) and a sword (ÅM 491:1) from the same burial site in Åland (Hackman 1897: 373; Meinander 1954: 12, 211; Salo 2010: 22), a Scandinavian-type dagger from Kimitoön (KM 2503:1; Fig. 5) and a sword from Eura, Satakunta (KM 13770; Fig. 5) that was made in the Upper Danube region (Salo 1981: 234–237; Salo 2010: 22). Four fragmentary daggers are dated to either period II or III,

Figure 5. Examples of swords and daggers. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0.)

Figure 6. Examples of spearheads. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0.)

and three of the swords or daggers date to period III (Appendix 1).

From the beginning of the LBA, one Scandinavian sword dated to period IV (KM 12243) was found in Eura, Satakunta, and it is the only sword from a burial site from the LBA (Salo 1981: 237; Salo 2010: 27). Another sword dated to periods IV–V has been found in Lake Haapajärvi in Iisalmi, North Savo (KM 3017:2). Seven swords date back to period V, four in Sodankylä, Lapland (KM 4740:1–4) and one Central European Mörigen sword (KM 2791:1) in Kokemäki, Satakunta. One Halstatt sword (KM 1536; Fig. 5) was found in a ditch in Vihti, Uusimaa. Furthermore, a tang of a bronze sword was found in Nakkila (SatM 16454:10) and dated to period V based on pottery found in the same context (Salo 1981: 28). Recently the tip of a Scandinavian-style sword or dagger (KM 40989) was found in Utajärvi, North Ostrobothnia (Ikäheimo 2016), and a fragmented sword was recovered from Eura. While both are perhaps datable to the LBA, they have not yet been further investigated. Bronze sword types younger than period V are unknown in Finland.

Spearheads

Eleven Bronze Age spearheads have been found in Finland. Spearheads were not usually placed in graves or hoards and may not have had the same status symbolism as axes or swords (Salo 1984a: 151), a factor that may have impacted the number of preserved objects. The oldest of the spearheads in Finland was found in Salo (KM 9138:2), and it is the only spearhead of an eastern type. The spearhead has previously been defined as an Ananyino type and dated to period VI, a date that has since been repeated in various sources (Meinander 1954: 213; Salo 1984a: 174; Lavento 2015: 180–1). However, the spearhead resembles those of the Balanovo and Abashevo cultures of the Central Volga, which were already in use at the turn of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (Chernykh 1992: 14–5; Carpelan & Parpola 2001: 104), and is therefore probably dateable to the very beginning of period I. The find context also included observations suggesting a dwelling site from the turn of the Stone Age to the Bronze Age (Tallgren 1931: 2), supporting the early date. Another early spearhead (KM 5922; Fig. 6) belonging to the Danish Smörumövre type was found in Nakkila and dated to the turn of periods I–II (Salo 1984a: 150). Two spearheads are also known from period II, one representing the Smörumövre type (KM 19273) that was found in Uusikaupunki, Southwest Finland, (Salo 1984a: 150) and another of the South Scandinavian type found in Jalasjärvi, South Ostrobothnia (KM 29466; Holmblad 2010: 69). One spearhead is known from period III; the exact location of its discovery is unknown, but it was probably found in Salo (KM 8837:124; Fig. 6). The only period IV spearhead (KM 17032; Fig. 6) was found in Lestijärvi, Central Ostrobothnia (Siiriäinen 1978: 13–5). Spearheads of the western Baltic style, dated to period V, were found in Satakunta: one in Eura (KM 3036:1) and another in Kokemäki (KM 4519). Salo (1981: 242) has estimated that the spearheads are probably of Danish origin. A spearhead (KM 7109; Fig. 6) found in Salo is also of the Western Baltic type and dates back to period V or VI (Salo 1981: 242). Two spearheads have recently been found in Porvoo (KM 42166:1) and Kuhmo, Kainuu (KM 41731:1); they most likely represent the South Scandinavian types from periods V–VI.

Razors

There are 12 objects interpreted as razors from Finland. Most of the razors were found in burial contexts in Satakunta and Ostrobothnia. In addition, individual razors have been found in Åland, while sharpened blades have been found in Northern Savo and Lapland. Seven of these objects are identifiable as Scandinavian-type razors, while five are simple pieces of a bronze plate with sharpened edges assumed to have been used as razors. All razors found in Finland date back to the LBA, principally to periods IV and V. In Satakunta, based on the burial-find contexts and the features of the razors, the razors from Kokemäki (TYA 172:1) and Eura (KM 12858:1) can be dated to period IV, and a razor with a ship image from Harjavalta (KM 3471:1) can be dated to periods IV–V.

Furthermore, a knife with a spiral-headed ship image (KM 703; Fig. 7) found in Laihia, Ostrobothnia, can be dated to period V because of its handle (Salo 1981: 269). The razors from a ship setting in Sund, Åland (ÅM 96); a dwelling site (KM 22346:25) and burial (KM 20552) in Eura, Satakunta; and a cairn in Laihia (KM 1108) are fragments that have been interpreted as razors, but their datings are uncertain. Objects from a period V cairn in Nakkila (SatM 17102:10–11; Fig. 7), a period V hoard in Inari (KM 8724:2; Fig. 9) and cairns with uncertain dates in Kuopio (KuM 6154:1) and Isokyrö, South Ostrobothnia (KM 10679), are all simple plates with sharpened edges interpreted as razors.

Tweezers

Six tweezers have been found in Finland, all in Satakunta. One of these tweezers has disappeared since its discovery, and only a drawing of the object exists (Salo 1981: 281). Tweezers were found in Nakkila (KM 17459:38) in a cairn and the others as stray finds in Kokemäki (KM 7980; Fig. 7); one more was found in a burial cairn (TYA 172:2). Two tweezers from period V are related to two different burials in a cairn in Nakkila (SatM 17102:2; SatM 17102:7; Fig.

Figure 7. Examples of razors and tweezers. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0. Modified by Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen.)

7). All tweezers are Scandinavian types, as indicated by their decoration and shape.

Buttons

Nine objects classified as buttons have been found in Finland. Except for the Kokemäki stray find (SatM 17824:317), all the buttons are finds from cairns. Two double buttons found in Salo (KM 4567:1; Fig. 8) and Raseborg (KM 10956:1; Fig. 8) are decorated with a Scandinavian-style five-pointed star and are dated to period III. From period IV are a button from Kokemäki (SatM 17824:317) decorated with circles (SatM 17824) and two double buttons found in Kotka, Kymenlaakso (KM 27680; Miettinen 2012: 59–60), and Vehmaa, Southwest Finland (KM 42919:1). One button from Nakkila (SatM 16454:126) is dated to period V based on other finds in the same burial (Salo 1981: 263). One button from Ulvila, Satakunta (TYA 112:1), is dated to the end of the LBA or the Pre-Roman Iron Age based on pottery at the site (Tuovinen 1980a), and a double button found in Eura has a similar date (KM 20552:12; Lehtosalo-Hilander 2000: 110, 114). One button from Kuopio (KuM 6154:2) with an uncertain date is possibly from

Figure 8. Examples of buttons, needles and fibulae. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0.)

the end of the Bronze Age (Pohjakallio 1978: 23; Lehtinen 1989: 78).

Needles

Only four needles are known in Finland. The oldest is the roller-headed needle of Lieto (KM 16731:1), which, like a dagger found in the same burial, dates to the beginning of period II. Equivalents of the Lieto needle are known from the Sögeler-Wohlden cultural district in northern Germany or southern Jutland (Edgren 1969). South Scandinavian-style period-V needles have been found at the Tjärnan dwelling site in Åland (Dreijer 1979: 40), including a straight, decorated needle (ÅM 212:191). One needle with a spiral head (KM 10232; Fig. 8) has been found in Vehmaa and is related to a damaged cairn (Meinander 1954: 50, 216–7). One needle (KM 10732:3) is known from the Kokemäki hoard, for which no counterparts are known in the surrounding areas. Salo (1981: 260) has speculated that it is of primarily Central European origin.

Ring jewellery

A total of 13 pieces of ring jewellery have been found, of which there are six necklaces, six bracelets and one ring. Additionally, a fragment found in Eura (KM 24388:48) may be part of either a necklace or a bracelet (Lehtosalo-Hilander 2000: 113–4). Half of the rings are from Lapland's Inari hoard (Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30; Fig. 9). One necklace (SatM 16454:125) and one bracelet (SatM 16455:3) are burial finds from Nakkila related to (Salo 1981: 274) separate burials, and one bracelet is a burial find from Ulvila, Satakunta (KM 39764:1). One of the bracelets (ÅM 212:192) and a ring (ÅM 212:193) are from the dwelling site in Saltvik, Åland, and are from the same find context as the previously mentioned bronze needle (KM

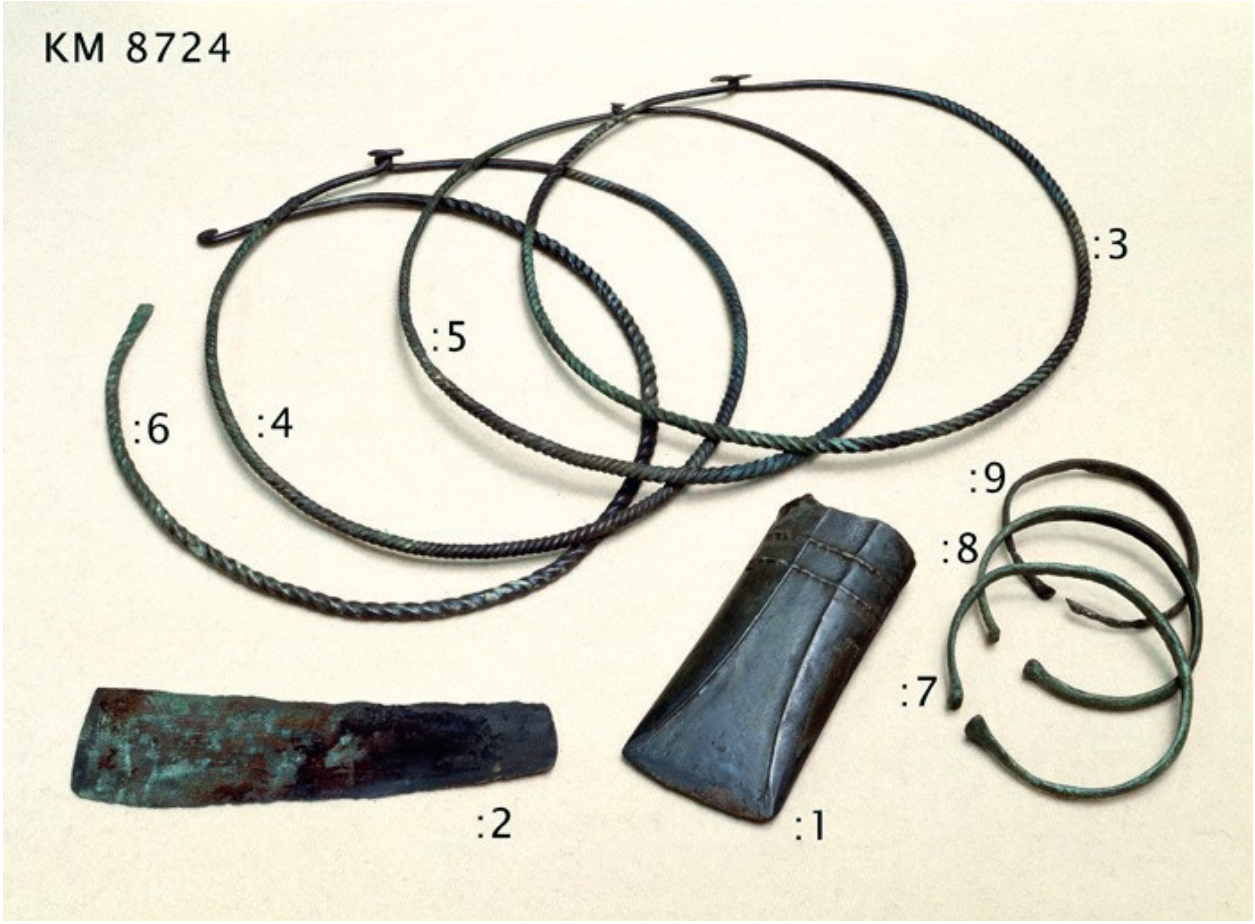

Figure 9. Objects from Inari hoard. (Photo: The Finnish Heritage Agency. CC BY 4.0.)

212:191) (Dreijer 1979: 41). One necklace has been found in a burial context outside the coastal area, in Sastamala, Pirkanmaa (KM 18251:835) (Asplund 2008: 232–3). All the ring jewellery is of Scandinavian types. The neck rings, except for the one from Pirkanmaa, date back to period V. As a simple object, the Pirkanmaa ring can be dated to period VI or the Pre-Roman Iron Age. The bracelets are mainly from periods IV or V, except for one simple bracelet from Ulvila that can be dated from periods V–VI to the Pre-Roman Iron Age (Mikkola 2016).

Fibulae

Nine fibulae from Finland are known. Of these, one spectacle fibula (KM 1537; Fig. 8) has been found outside the borders of present-day Finland in Vyborg, Karelia. The oldest fibula (KM 27182:83) was found at the dwelling site in Paimio and dates to period III (Vanhatalo 1994: 5–10). Another fibula from period V was also found at the Paimio site (KM 13313:2; Erkola 1973: 35–6). A rounded arch (KM 22813) from Pedersöre is dated to period IV (Holmblad 2013: 104–5), and three spectacle fibulae (KM 10732:1–2 and KM 2791:2) from hoards in Kokemäki are dated to periods V–VI (Salo 1981: 258–9, 230–2), in addition to an Ananyino-type fibula found at a dwelling site in Kuhmo (KM 30131; Kuusela 2013: App. 4). One fragment of a fibula has also been found in Lieksa (KM 42134:2) that probably dates to the end of the LBA. Except for the eastern Ananyino fibula, all are of the Scandinavian type. In Scandinavia, fibulae were mainly found in graves in the EBA, but they are common finds in hoards from the LBA (Baudou 1960: 73, 116; Larsson 1986: 43).

Knives

There are eight objects interpreted as knives in Finland. The oldest knife in Finland is a bronze tip found in Oulu, North Ostrobothnia (KM 31379:35), most likely a Seima-type knife tip (cf. Chernykh & Kuzminykh 1989: 101–3; Ikäheimo 2019: 37). At the time of finding, the knife had been modified to the shape of a spearhead. The knife can be dated to 1940–1730 BC through a burial related to the discovery (Okkonen 2003: 231; Ikäheimo et al. 2004: 6) that is well suited to the date of Seima objects. Nine others of a similar type are known from the region of Northwest Russia (Yushkova 2012: 132). Another eastern-type knife (KM 13680) has been found in Ilmajoki in South Ostrobothnia (Kivikoski 1961: 301). Because of its round-hole handle, the knife has counterparts that have been found predominantly in the West Siberian and Urals region (cf. Bader et al. 1987: 390; Koryakova & Epimakhov 2007: 177). The knife most likely dates from periods III–IV, though even period II is possible. The other four knives are western artefacts. The oldest of the western knives is a knife with a pierced handle found in Raseborg (KM 22442:63; Sarvas 1986: 157) that dates from periods II–III (cf. Montelius 1917: 61; Larsson 1986: 44). A knife found in Salo (KM 4079:1) is a Scandinavian type with a curved blade and a bronze handle, and it is dated to period III (Meinander 1954: 57; Baudou 1960: 27). A fragment of a knife tip (KM 34594:1) found in a cairn in Loimaa, Southwest Finland, has been identified as a typical knife from southern Scandinavia (Pukkila 2004: 17). These knives date to around the end of period II to period IV (Larsson 1986: 44–5), and the radiocarbon dating of the bones dates it to periods III–IV (Pukkila 2004: 17). Another fragment of a knife tip has been found at Lieksa (KM 42134:1). Knives from Salo (TYA 158: 1) and Nakkila (SatM 17459:55) are both small, unadorned southern Scandinavian lancets dated to period IV (cf. Baudou 1960: 15, Table III).

Other objects

The group of 'not specified' other objects includes 22 items. The objects in this category are largely fragmentary and difficult to identify, so it has not been possible to associate them with any particular group of objects. The other objects include Finland's only bronze comb (SatM 17102:4), which was found in Nakkila. There are also several vague bronzes found in the interior which have been dated to the Bronze Age based on their find contexts: bronze plates from Central Finland in Pihtipudas (KM 33719:1) and Hankasalmi (KM 21963:1); objects interpreted as arrowheads from Ruokolahti, South Karelia (KM 32948:1); a chisel-like object from Suomussalmi, Kainuu (KM 14831:1169); and a fragment of a blade from Lieksa (KM 42134).

A summary of object distributions

Eastern Seima objects from the beginning of the Bronze Age have been found in various parts of Finland. However, the subsequent distribution of objects is strongly focused on Southwest Finland and Uusimaa in the EBA and Satakunta in the LBA (Fig. 10). During period II, Scandinavian and Central European-style objects increased significantly, and the distribution of bronze objects was heavily concentrated in Southwest Finland, where finds from cairns and stray-find axes became common. Some objects from periods II–III were found in Uusimaa and Åland, and only a few objects are from other areas. In period III, the number of imported Scandinavian items declined, and the finds from cairns began to decrease, particularly in Southwest Finland. The number of objects from period III is only half the number from period II, and many of the objects dated to period III are locally cast Maaninka axes.

From period IV, the number of objects remains relatively low, but there was a significant change in the distribution of objects. Almost all the finds from period IV are finds from cairns in Satakunta, while finds from the previously active areas—Southwest Finland and Uusimaa—are almost absent, though several stray finds are still apparent. Although most stray finds from the bronze age as a whole are from Southwest Finland, the LBA stray finds number less than half of those that date from the EBA. The number of objects from period V is the highest in the Bronze Age, though many objects are from two hoards in Lapland: Inari and Sodankylä. In addition to those, the other period V finds are mainly

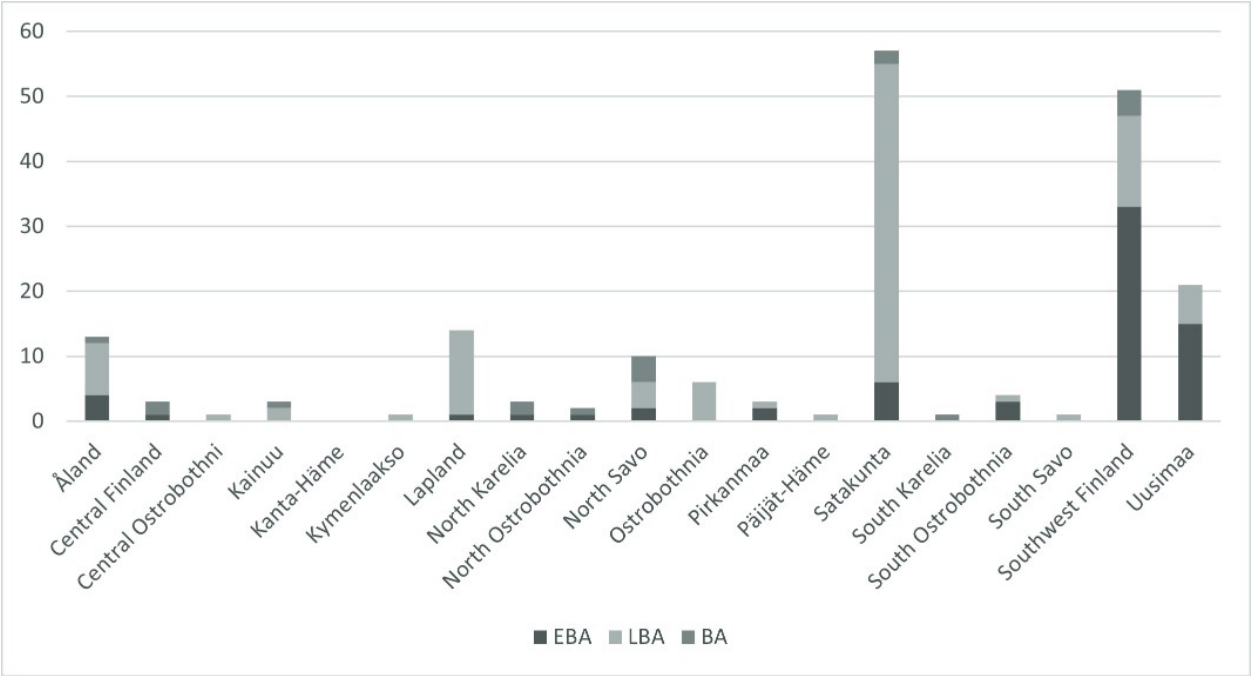

Figure 10. Distribution between regions. (Illustration: Anu Soikkeli-Jalonen.)

finds from cairns in Satakunta. From period VI, the number of objects in Finland decreases again, and almost a third of the objects are found in only few hoards in Satakunta. Only eight objects out of a total of 30 (26%) that can be dated to period VI were found outside Satakunta.

DISCUSSION

About 80% of the Bronze Age objects whose origins can be determined represent western and predominantly Scandinavian types. The distribution of the objects, particularly in finds from cairns, is limited to only a few areas: Southwest Finland, Uusimaa and, to an extent, Åland in the EBA, and Satakunta almost solely in the LBA. In period II, the number of objects from Scandinavia increased in Southwest Finland, Uusimaa and Åland, which can be noticed in finds from cairns and stray finds. The intensification of connections during periods II and III is particularly visible in the prevalence of western axes at that time, whereas western axes from period I are entirely absent.

When transitioning to period IV, the number of objects decreases, and the finds from cairns seem to disappear. However, even if the number of objects falls, stray finds in Southwest Finland, Uusimaa and Åland are still apparent that date from the LBA. Finds from the LBA are heavily concentrated in the Satakunta area, mainly originating in finds from cairns, and there are only around ten finds from cairns known in other parts of Finland that date from the LBA, about half of them from Ostrobothnia. Considering the bronze objects, the observable existence of Scandinavian influences seems plausible, but only in certain areas: Southwest Finland in the EBA and Satakunta in the LBA. Influences also reached Uusimaa, Åland and Ostrobothnia, but the finds from these areas are somewhat rare, and only around four or five objects in cairn contexts in each region have been found.

On the contrary, in other areas in Finland, the occurrence of objects remains even and comparatively low, containing objects with both western origins and eastern influences from throughout the Bronze Age. The eastern contacts emerge primarily through indirect influences on the object types and decorations and the casting of local variants, while imported objects, apart from the objects related to the Seima phenomenon, are rare. However, comparisons between the bronze objects and other archaeological material, such as ceramic and stone objects and information provided by related disciplines, should be conducted to draw more reliable conclusions

on the connections to neighbouring areas and influences from east and west.

As in Scandinavia (Nørgaard et al. 2019) and Estonia (Paavel 2017), axes are the most common Bronze Age objects in Finland. The number of discoveries is much lower regarding other objects. There are several daggers and swords and some spearheads, but in far fewer quantities than axes. Buttons, razors and tweezers are generally connected with burials from the region of Satakunta. Most of the ring jewellery is from the Inari hoard in Lapland, while the fibulae are from a hoard in Kokemäki.

Axes are common stray finds in every period, and they must have had an essential function in societies, whether as practical tools, status symbols or even objects involved in rituals. The importance of axes is seen throughout Finland; even in inland and northern areas where objects are less frequent, axes are constantly present as objects and casting moulds. In contrast, objects that could be interpreted as personal objects or parts of clothing are rare. An exception to this could be the several swords or daggers in the EBA from cairns in Southwest Finland and Åland. This is because they are considered status symbols that indicate power and can thus be interpreted as personal objects, but even they appear for only a short period and in a limited area. However, fibulae, which existed in Scandinavian burials in the EBA (Larsson 1986: 43), have not been found in burial contexts in Finland at all, and it could be argued that fibulae were not generally used as a part of clothing in Finland during the Bronze Age. Instead, fibulae found in Finland are almost solely from dwelling sites and hoards from the LBA and were probably used as a material for re-casting.

Similarly, only four needles have been found in Finland, only one of which is from a burial, and only four bracelets or neck rings have been found in burial contexts. All the other rings are from dwelling sites or hoards, and, as with the fibulae in similar contexts, they might be related primarily to casting material. Thus, even in areas where the Scandinavian impact was most prevalent, the objects are concentrated in only a few types—usually interpreted to be status symbols or tools like axes, swords and spearheads—but not in objects related to clothing or jewellery. Therefore, it could be suggested that, in the area where Scandinavian influences were otherwise visible, such as Southwest Finland in the EBA and Satakunta in the LBA, the bronze objects related to personal decoration were of no particular importance, or the people using them did not end up in any of the currently known burials. Nevertheless, as this study presents information on the bronze objects at a relatively general level, the groups of objects should be studied in more detail in the future and consider the latest research from neighbouring areas.

The interest of Bronze Age research in Finland has concentrated on exterior connections and influences, while local developments have garnered little attention. In inland areas, the Maaninka axes, and the local axe types resembling them, represent a provocative insight into the development of metallurgy. The lack of parallels and the design, which differs from other axes, have prompted conclusions that the axe type must be a local innovation. Evidence of local metal casting is relatively scarce (cf. Lavento 2019: 38; Ikäheimo 2020: 40), and it is generally believed that metalworking became widespread around the transition from the EBA to the LBA, a notion principally based on the appearance of the casting moulds of the Ananyino and AM axes in northern Finland (Lavento 2019: 38, 40). However, radiocarbon dating from the Paimio axe (KM 37946), which has Seima-like and local Maaninka features, dates the axe to the end of period II at the latest. The Paimio axe has significant similarities with the previously uncategorised axes from Pori (KM 3033:1) and Raseborg (KM 10783; KM 11644), which have been assumed to be locally cast and could, given the similarities with the Paimio axe, have been made earlier than the traditional Maaninka axes. In addition, there are later local-style axes that, when compared to the Maaninka axes, could, according to their features, be related to them: two from Porvoo (KM 3502A) and one from Nykarleby (KM 26618: 1). Despite the Maaninka features, these axes also resemble Ananyino axes mainly dated to the LBA, and the Nykarleby axe is dated, based on the cairn in which it was found, to period V at the earliest; thus, these axes could be seen as later forms of the traditional Maaninka axes. As these domestically cast axes from different time points seem to have similarities to

the traditional Maaninka axes, their typological features should be further studied.

While eastern imported objects are rare, the connections seem remarkably consistent throughout the Bronze Age given the Seima items, the casting moulds of the Ananyino and AM axes, or the decorations on the Maaninka axes. It is also possible that variations in religious perceptions, ideologies and social relations in different areas impacted the number of objects in different regions. (cf. Lang 2007: 117). This might have resulted in the objects being better preserved in areas such as Southwest Finland and Satakunta, where Scandinavian patterns in depositing the objects were followed. Such areas contrast with inland and northern Finland, where it seems that objects were seldom intentionally deposited anywhere. The apparent dominance of Scandinavian objects and scholastic research traditions and interests (cf. Ikäheimo 2020: 26) may have directed perspectives towards Scandinavian chronology and metallurgical development and assumed all the important influences arrived from that direction. However, metallurgy advanced early in the eastern Volga-Kama region, and connections in that direction should be considered. Recently Lang (2020) has discussed the arrival of the Finno-Ugric people in the northern Baltic Sea. Small groups of textile ceramics associated with the Finno-Ugric people had already arrived from the east around 1900 BC (cf. Lavento 2001) and during periods II–III later (Lang 2020: 284). However, except for Lavento (2001), scholars have not discussed the relation between ceramic groups and metallurgy in Finland. However, textile ceramic-related signs of metalworking are as near as in Russian Karelia (Yushkova 2012: 139). In addition, the probability of metal casting in the EBA in Sweden and Norway has also been suggested (Forsberg 2012: 39–40). If people did arrive, even slowly, from the Volga-Kama Bronze Age metallurgy centre, their relation to and impact on metallurgy in the northern Baltic Sea region should be further considered.

CONCLUSIONS

The Scandinavian impact on Finnish Bronze Age culture has been proposed to include the entire coastal zone of Finland. However, regarding bronze material, direct and potent influences were apparent only in Southwest Finland in the EBA and Satakunta in the LBA. They were also visible to a lesser extent in Uusimaa, Åland and Ostrobothnia. Nevertheless, as a general description of Finnish Bronze Age metal finds, this study provides an overview of information that focuses on the objects rather than the understanding of the whole cultural phenomena. Despite the scarcity of metal finds, the Bronze Age in Finland is a complex era, including long-distance connections and influences interpreted through relatively limited data, and it should be researched further by connecting information from other archaeological material and related disciplines to make interpretations regarding the Bronze Age in its entirety. Moreover, research and comparisons between nationalities are necessary to understand the phenomena from and connections to neighbouring areas. New insights into the Nordic Bronze Age have emerged in the last several years, and the impact of those insights concerning the Finnish Bronze Age should be studied in more detail. Aspects that should be considered further also include local perspectives concerning metallurgical development, and the importance of eastern connections and their influence on Finnish Bronze Age metallurgy. Additionally, deeper analysis is needed regarding certain object types, their technological development and their symbolic features.

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Museums and archives

KuM – Kuopio Cultural History Museum collection
KM – National Museum of Finland, archaeological collection
PM – Perniö Museum collection
SatM – Satakunta Museum collection
SM – Sagalund Museum collection
TMM – The Turku Museum Centre, archaeological collection
TYA – University of Turku, archaeological collection
ÅM – Ålands Museum, archaeological collection

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Bronze age bronze objects in Finland.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
ÅM	618	19	Saltvik, Långbergsöda	Åland	Not specified	_	BA	_	Storå 1992: 10.
KM	5104	1	Harjavalta, Kaasanmäki	Satakunta	Not specified	_	IV-V	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 58, 220–1 (52); Salo 1981: 280.
KM	7199	3	Pielavesi, Pirttiaho	North Savo	Not specified	_	BA	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 226–7 (80).
KM	7199	3	Pielavesi, Pirttiaho	North Savo	Not specified	_	BA	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 226–7 (80).
KM	7199	3	Pielavesi, Pirttiaho	North Savo	Not specified	_	BA	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 226–7 (80).
KM	7199	3	Pielavesi, Pirttiaho	North Savo	Not specified	_	BA	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 226–7 (80).
KM	10732	4	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	V-VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 221, Tafel 14 (55d); Salo 1981: 410.
KM	10732	5	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	V-VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 51, 221, Tafel 14 (55e); Salo 1981: 277–8.
KM	10732	6	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 55, 221, Tafel 14 (55f); Salo 1981: 278.
KM	10732	7	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 55, 221, Tafel 14 (55g); Salo 1981: 278.
KM	10732	8	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 55, 221, Tafel 14 (55h); Salo 1981: 278.
KM	10732	9	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 55, 221, Tafel 14 (55i); Salo 1981: 278.
KM	10956	2	Raasepori, Rockers	Uusimaa	Not specified	_	III	Cairn	Kivikoski 1943: 25.
KM	11506	1	Harjavalta, Kaunismäki	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI-Pre-Roman	Cairn	Meinander 1945; 1954: 57, 220 (50); Salo 1981: 46–7, 275–6.
KM	14831	1169	Suomussalmi, Kellolaisten Tuli	Kainuu	Not specified	_	BA	Dwelling site	Huurre 1982: 21–2; 1986: 100; Ikäheimo 2014: 15.
SatM	17102	3	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Not specified	_	V	Cairn	Salo 1981: 279.
KM	21963	1	Hankasalmi, Luojinniemi	Central Finland	Not specified	_	BA	Cairn	Taavitsainen 2003: 27–8; Ikäheimo 2014: 15–6.
KM	24388	49	Eura, Luistari	Satakunta	Not specified	_	VI	Cairn	Lehtosalo-Hilander 1988; 2000: 113.
KM	32948	1	Ruokolahti, Kutveleen kanava 2	South Karelia	Not specified	_	BA	Dwelling site	Ikäheimo 2014: 16.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	33719	1	Pihtipudas, Vaaksianniemi	Central Finland	Not specified	_	BA	Cairn	Ikäheimo 2014: 15–6.
KM	34594	2	Loimaa, Isovarenmäki	Southwest Finland	Not specified	_	III-IV	Cairn	Pukkila 2005: 16–7.
_	_	_	Salo, Tampaltankruunu	Southwest Finland	Not specified	_	III	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 92–3, 214 (24); Salo 1984a: 134; Hirviluoto 1991: 61–3.
SatM	16455	3	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Bracelet	_	IV-VI	Cairn	Salo 1962: 32; 1970: 99; 1981: 266–7.
KM	39764	1	Ulvila, Pirunkynsi I	Satakunta	Bracelet	_	Per IV-VI	Cairn	Mikkola 2016.
ÅM	212	192	Saltvik, Långbergsöda	Åland	Bracelet	Scandinavia	V	Dwelling site	Meinander 1954: 138, 210, Tafel 20 b (3b); Dreijer 1979: 41.
KM	8724	7	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Bracelet	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93d).
KM	8724	8	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Bracelet	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93d).
KM	8724	9	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Bracelet	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93d).
KuM	6154	2	Kuopio, Kuusikkolahdenniemi	North Savo	Button	_	IV-VI	Cairn	Pohjakallio 1978: 23; Salo 1984a: 180; Lehtinen 1989: 78.
TYA	112	1	Ulvila, Peltomäki	Satakunta	Button	Scandinavia	VI-Pre-Roman	Cairn	Salo & Tuovinen 1979; Tuovinen 1980a: kuva 4.1, 189; Salo 1981: 263.
KM	4567	1	Salo, Palomäki 2	Southwest Finland	Button	Scandinavia	III	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 107–8, 214–5, Tafel 12 d (25); Hirviluoto 1991: 64.
KM	10956	1	Raasepori, Rockers	Uusimaa	Button	Scandinavia	III	Cairn	Kivikoski 1943: 25; Meinander 1954: 49, 224, Tafel 12 c (68).
SatM	16454	126	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Button	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Salo 1962: 47–8; 1981: 262–3.
SatM	17824	317	Kokemäki, Perävainionmäki	Satakunta	Button	Scandinavia	IV	Stray find	Salo 1981: 262.
KM	20552	12	Eura, Luistari	Satakunta	Button	Scandinavia	VI-Pre-Roman	Cairn	Lehtosalo-Hilander 1979; 1986: 63–4; 2000: 110, 114.
KM	27680	_	Kotka, Salovaara	Kymenlaakso	Button	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Miettinen 2012: 59–60.
KM	42919	1	Vehmaa, Mannnenmäki	Southwest Finland	Button	Scandinavia	IV	Stray find?	The Finnish Heritage Agency register portal.
SatM	17102	4	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Comb	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Salo 1970: 103; 1981: 274.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	42134	2	Lieksa, Liklamo	North Karelia	Fibula	_	BA-Pre-Roman	Cairn	Saipio 2019.
KM	30131	_	Kuhmo, Halonen E	Kainuu	Fibula	Ananyino	V-VI	Dwelling site	Kuusela 2013: App. 4.
KM	1537	_	Viipuri, Tiikanurmi	Russian Karelia	Fibula	Scandinavia	V	Stray find.	Aspelin 1875, 60–1; Hackman 1897: 390; Meinander 1954: 53, 230, Tafel 12 a (94).
KM	2791	2	Kokemäki, Nappari	Satakunta	Fibula	Scandinavia	VI	Hoard	Hackman 1897: 386; Meinander 1954: 13, 54, 221, 222, Tafel 13 (56b); Salo 1981: 230–2.
KM	10732	1	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Fibula	Scandinavia	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 54, 221, Tafel 14 (55a); Salo 1981: 258–9.
KM	10732	2	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Fibula	Scandinavia	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 54, 221, Tafel 14 (55b); Salo 1981: 258–9.
KM	13313	2	Paimio, Lautela	Southwest Finland	Fibula	Scandinavia	V	Stray find.	Erkola 1973: 35–6.
KM	22813	_	Pedersöre, Ähtävä, Linjärvbacka	Ostrobothnia	Fibula	Scandinavia	IV	Stray find	Edgren 1986: 17–8; Herrgård & Holmblad 2005: 115; Holmblad 2013: 102 (Kuva 1), 104–5.
KM	27182	83	Paimio, Toispuolojannummi	Southwest Finland	Fibula	Scandinavia	III	Dwelling site	Vanhatalo 1994: 5–10.
KM	39711	_	Kemiönsaari, Keskitalo	Southwest Finland	Flanged axe	Scandinavia	II	Stray find	Lehtonen 2014a; 2014b.
KM	42134	1	Lieksa, Liklamo	North Karelia	Knife	_	BA	Cairn	Saipio 2019.
KM	13680	_	Ilmajoki	South Ostrobothnia	Knife	Andronovo	III-IV	_	Kivikoski 1961: 301.
TYA	158	1	Salo, Lehmihaka	Southwest Finland	Knife	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Salo 1981: 275; Lähdesmäki 1987: 21–2, 30.
KM	4079	1	Salo, Tattaroistenmäki	Southwest Finland	Knife	Scandinavia	III	Cairn	Ailio 1900: 56; Meinander 1954: 57, 213 (18a); Salmo 1980: 38.
SatM	17459	55	Nakkila, Uotinperä II	Satakunta	Knife	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Salo 1965; 1981: 275.
KM	22442	63	Raasepori, Domargård 1	Uusimaa	Knife	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Sarvas 1986: 157.
KM	34594	1	Loimaa, Isovarenmäki	Southwest Finland	Knife	Scandinavia	III-IV	Cairn	Pukkila 2004: 16–7.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	31379	35	Oulu, Hangaskangas	North Ostrobothnia	Knife	Seima	I	Cairn	Forss & Tuovinen 2001; Ikäheimo et al. 2004: 6; Yushkova 2012: 132; Ikäheimo 2019.
SatM	16454	125	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Necklace	Poland	V	Cairn	Salo 1962: 44–7; 1981: 264–6.
KM	8724	3	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Necklace	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93c).
KM	8724	4	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Necklace	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 22930, Tafel 17 (93c).
KM	8724	5	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Necklace	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93c).
KM	8724	6	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Necklace	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 52, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93c).
KM	18251	835	Sastamala, Liekolankatu	Pirkanmaa	Necklace	Scandinavia	VI-Pre-Roman	Cairn	Asplund 2008: 232–3.
KM	24388	48	Eura, Luistari	Satakunta	Necklace/ bracelet	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Lehtosalo-Hilander 1988; 2000: 113–4.
KM	10732	3	Kokemäki, Rantala	Satakunta	Needle	Central Europe	VI	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 50–1, 221, Tafel 14 (55c); Salo 1981: 259–60.
ÅM	212	191	Saltvik, Långbergsöda	Åland	Needle	Scandinavia	V	Dwelling site	Meinander 1954: 138, 210, Tafel 20 a (3a); Dreijer 1979: 40.
KM	10232	_	Vehmaa, Ylikylä	Satakunta	Needle	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 50, 216–7, Tafel 12 b (36).
KM	16731	1	Lieto, Kotokallio	Southwest Finland	Needle	Sögeler Wohlden	II	Cairn	Edgren 1969: 76; Kaskinen 1980: 45–7.
KM	72	_	Helsinki, Tapaninkylä	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II	Hoard	Hackman 1897: 380; Meinander 1954: 11–2, 225, Tafel 2 (74).
KM	72	_	Helsinki, Tapaninkylä	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II	Hoard	Hackman 1897: 380–2; Meinander 1954: 11–2, 225, Tafel 2 (74).
KM	1910	_	Kemiönsaari, Hammarsboda 1	Southwest Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 375–6; Meinander 1954: 211–2, Tafel 7 a (9).
KM	2058	2	Salo, Fulkkila	Southwest Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Cairn	Hirviluoto 1991: 67.
PM	3076	_	Salo	Southwest Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Asplund 2008: 69; Saarinen 2014.
KM	4014	_	Laitila, Suontaka, Uotila	Southwest Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1900: 58; Meinander 1954: 217 (37).
KM	4806	1	Inkoo	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 380; Meinander 1954: 21, 224, Tafel 7 c (70).
KM	4806	2	Inkoo	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 225, Tafel 7 e (71).

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	5512	21	Salo	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 377; Meinander 1954: 215 (27); Hirviluoto & Pitkänen 1992: 48.
KM	9305	_	Salo, Rauvola	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 214, tafel 7 b (22); Hirviluoto 1991: 66–7.
KM	9830	_	Paimio, Saarikko	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1937: 56–7; Meinander 1954: 215 (30); Erkola 1973: 34.
KM	10046	_	Sipoo, Nikkilän sairaala 1	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1937: 57; Meinander 1954: 21, 225, Tafel 7 f (75).
KM	10750	_	Rauma, Alakieri	Satakunta	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1943: 25; Meinander 1954: 19–21, 217, Tafel 7 d (39); Salo 1981: 245.
KM	10920	1	Salo, Ketunpyöli	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1943: 24; Meinander 1954: 212 (15); Salmo 1980: 41.
KM	14532	_	Raasepori, Landsbroström	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1961: 301.
KM	19990	_	Mynämäki, Rauvola	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Edgren 1981: 24, 28.
KM	30867	1	Laitila, Jokilaakso	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Finna.
KM	40557	1	Siuntio, Dalamalm	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	The Finnish Heritage Agency register portal.
KM	42164	1	Porvoo, Bysmeds	Uusimaa	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	The Finnish Heritage Agency register portal.
KM	2025	10	Salo, Paarskylä	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 379; Meinander 1954: 20, 212 (14); Salmo 1980: 40–1.
KM	12022	_	Salo, Kontola	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 10–1, 212, Tafel 1 (13); Salmo 1980: 40.
TMM	14705	_	Turku, Pahaniemi	South-west Finland	Palstave	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 216 (33).
KuM	6154	1	Kuopio, Kuusikkolahdenniemi	North Savo	Razor	_	IV-VI	Cairn	Pohjakallio 1978: 23; Lehtinen 1989: 78.
KM	8724	2	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Razor	_	V	Hoard	Meinander 1954: 57, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93b).
KM	10679	1	Isokyrö, Niemenmaanmäki	South Ostrobothnia	Razor	_	IV-VI	Cairn	Vuorela 1937; Meinander 1954: 57, 223–4 (65).
SatM	17102	10-11	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Razor	_	V	Cairn	Salo 1981: 269.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
ÅM	96	6	Sund, Sibby, Grytverksnäset	Åland	Razor	Scandinavia	IV-V	Cairn	Dreijer 1938: 26; Meinander 1954: 211 (6); Dreijer 1979: 41.
TYA	172	1	Kokemäki, Orjapaadenkallio	Satakunta	Razor	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Salo 1981: 268; Tuovinen 1985; Vormisto 1985: 140.
KM	703	_	Laihia, Alatalo	Ostrobothnia	Razor	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 387; Meinander 1950: 54; 1954: 57, 222, Tafel 12 e (61); Salo 1981: 269; Holmblad 2013: 90, 93 (Kuva 3).
KM	1108	_	Laihia, Alatalo	Ostrobothnia	Razor	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Aspelin 1875, 60; Hackman 1897: 388; Meinander 1950: 54; 1954: 57, 223 (62).
KM	3471	1	Harjavalta, Kaunismäki	Satakunta	Razor	Scandinavia	IV-V	Cairn	Heikel 1898: 13–4; Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 156; Meinander 1954: 57, 219, Tafel 12 f (47).
KM	12858	1	Eura, Loukomäki	Satakunta	Razor	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 218 (42b); Salo 1981: 268.
KM	20552	8	Eura, Luistari	Satakunta	Razor	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Lehtosalo-Hilander 1979; 1986: 62–3.
KM	22346	25	Eura, Luistari	Satakunta	Razor	Scandinavia	IV-V	Dwelling site	Lehtosalo-Hilander 1984; 2000: 107–8.
ÅM	212	193	Saltvik, Långbergsöda	Åland	Ring	Scandinavia	V	Dwelling site	Meinander 1954: 138, 210 (3c); Dreijer 1979: 41.
SM	1001	_	Kemiönsaari, Tjuda	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	_	BA	Stray find	Tallgren 1906b: 47; Meinander 1954: 212 (12); Asplund 2008: 71.
KM	40195	1	Kemiönsaari, Viksvidja, Gammelby	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	_	BA	Stray find	Lehtonen 2014a; Muinaisjäännösrekisteri 2015.
KM	41071	1	Kaarina, Kurpanpelto	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	_	BA	Stray find	Finna.
ÅM	106	_	Saltvik, Bertby	Åland	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 30, 210, Tafel 9 b (2); Dreijer 1979: 40; Lucenius 2014.
KM	800	_	Kemiönsaari	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 382; Meinander 1954: 26, 212, Tafel 9 c (11).
KM	2535	1	Kaukola, Rokosina	Russian Karelia	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 390; Meinander 1954: 27, 230, Tafel 9 h (96).
KM	6690	_	Eura	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 154; Meinander 1954: 26, 219, Tafel 9 f (46); Salo 1981: 48, 246.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	8330	_	Lohja, Jalassaari	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 26, 224, Tafel 9 e (69).
KM	8940	_	Sund, Domarböle	Åland	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 210, Tafel 9 a (4).
KM	11588	_	Kemiönsaari	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 212, Tafel 9 d (10).
KM	13734	_	Paimio, Kivilän pelto	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Erkola 1973: 34–5.
KM	20650	_	Uusikaarlepyy, Jungar	Ostro-bothnia	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Miettinen 1984: 19–20.
_	_	_	Laihia, Kylänpää	Ostro-bothnia	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Stray find	Aspelin 1875: 59; Meinander 1950: 53–4; 1954: 223 (63); Salo 1981: 251; Miettinen 1998: 101–2.
_	_	_	Harjavalta, Heinilä W, Taalperi	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar	IV-VI	Cairn?	Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 156; Meinander 1954: 221 (54); Salo 1981: 248.
KM	2151	572	Nakkila, Järviranta	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar/ Skandau	VI	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 384; Meinander 1954: 219, Tafel 9 g (49); Salo 1981: 248–9.
KM	2298	193	Valkjärvi, Uusikylä	Russian Karelia	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar/ Skandau	VI	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 390; Meinander 1954: 230 (95); Salo 1981: 249.
KM	39485	_	Nakkila, Järvimäki	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Akozino-Mälar?	V-VI	Stray find	Satakunnan Museo 2013; Koivisto 2014.
KM	8724	1	Inari, Lusmasaari	Lapland	Socketed axe	Ananyino	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1926: 78; Meinander 1954: 41, 229–30, Tafel 17 (93a).
KM	9685	1	Turku, Anttila	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Ananyino	V	Stray find	Tallgren 1934; Meinander 1954: 44, 216, Tafel 11 c (34).
KM	42921	1	Sulkava, Aarrekallio 2	South-Savo	Socketed axe	Ananyino	V-VI	Stray find	The Finnish Heritage Agency register portal.
KM	3033	1	Pori, Teinpaka	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 385; Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 155, Kuva 2; Meinander 1954: 41, 222, Tafel 11 b (59); Salo 1981: 256.
KM	3502	_	Porvoo, Finnby	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	V	_	Hackman 1900: 53; Meinander 1954: 42, 225–6, Tafel 11 d (76b); Edgren 1996: 67–9.
KM	3502	_	Porvoo, Finnby	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	V	_	Hackman 1900: 53; Meinander 1954: 42, 225–6, Tafel 11 e (76a); Edgren 1996: 67–9.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	10783	_	Raasepori, Snappertuna	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	II-III	Stray find	Kivikoski 1943: 21; Meinander 1954: 23, 224, Tafel 10 f (67).
KM	11644	_	Raasepori, Heimos	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	II	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 23, 224, Tafel 10 e (66).
KM	26618	1	Uusikaarlepyy, Jepua-Knäbacken/ Asplandet	Ostrobothnia	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	V	Cairn	Miettinen 1994: 5–9.
KM	37946	_	Paimio	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	Local Maaninka-style	II	Stray find	Asplund et al. n. d.
KM	5311	_	Kuopio, Hämeensuo	North Savo	Socketed axe	Maaninka	III-IV	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 42, 227, Tafel 10 b (81); Salo 1981: 257–8.
KM	10454	1	Paimio, Alhaisi	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	Maaninka	III-IV	Stray find	Kivikoski 1937: 53; Meinander 1954: 215–6, Tafel 10 a (31); Erkola 1973: 34.
KM	10811	_	Nokia, Vassinjoki	Pirkanmaa	Socketed axe	Maaninka	III-IV	Stray find	Kivikoski 1943: 22; Meinander 1954: 42, 226, Tafel 10 c (77); Salo 1981: 256–7.
KM	11313	1	Lieksa, Pielisjärvi	North Karelia	Socketed axe	Maaninka	III-IV	Stray find	Kivikoski 1943: 22–3; Meinander 1954: 227–8 (85); Salo 1981: 256–8.
KM	18351	_	Lapinlahti, Jokiniemi	North Savo	Socketed axe	Maaninka	IV-V	Stray find	Edgren 1981: 22–4.
KM	34939	_	Hollola, Kiviniemi	Päijät-Häme	Socketed axe	Maaninka	IV-V	Stray find	Siljander 2005: 16–7.
ÅM	29		Finström, Tärnebolstad	Åland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 210 (1); Dreijer 1979: 40; Karttapaikka 2014; Lucenius 2014.
KM	3361	1	Eura, Panelia	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 405–6; Meinander 1954: 218, Tafel 8 d (43); Salo 1981: 249–50.
KM	3699	2	Masku, Wallinin paja	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Dwelling site	Hackman 1899: 81; Meinander 1954: 216 (35); Salo 1981: 250.
KM	4123	1	Harjavalta, Heinilä W (Taalperi)	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Cairn	Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 156; Meinander 1954: 221 (53); Salo 1981: 248–9.
KM	5235	_	Rauma, Vermuntila	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 24, 217 (38); Salo 1981: 249–50.
TMM	6106	1	Paimio	Southwest Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Hackman 1900: 60–1; Tallgren 1931: 166; Meinander 1954: 24, 215, Tafel 8 f (29); Salo 1984a: 153.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	8052	_	Sauvo	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	IV	Stray find	Hackman 1925: 24; Meinander 1954: 23, 214, Tafel 8 c (21).
KM	8334	_	Sund, Brännbolstad	Åland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 211 (7).
KM	10876	_	Kaarina, Littoinen	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	III	Stray find	Aspelin 1875, 59; Hackman 1897: 382; Kivikoski 1946: 17; Meinander 1954: 23, 216, Tafel 8 a (32).
KM	12069	_	Salo, Nakola	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	II	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 22–3, 212–3, Tafel 8 b (16); Salmo 1980: 41.
KM	13714	_	Porvoo, Andersböle, Västanå II	Uusimaa	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Kivikoski 1961: 301; Edgren 1996: 69.
KM	19438	1	Eura, Panelia	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Edgren 1975: 26–8.
KM	42920	1	Nousiainen, Juhola	South-west Finland	Socketed axe	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Finna.
KM	10551	_	Laukaa, Simuna 3	Central Finland	Socketed axe	Seima	I	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 394; Meinander 1954: 40, 226, Tafel 11 a (78); Berndtson 1965: 61; Salo 1984: 173.
KM	10815	1	Pielavesi, Pirttiaho	North Savo	Socketed axe	Seima	I	Stray find	Hackman 1900: 55; Meinander 1954: 226 (79); Lehtinen 1989: 77.
KM	14699	3178, 3196	Rovaniemi, Niskanperä	Lapland	Socketed axe	Seima	I	Dwelling site	Carpelan 1967: 78; Kotivuori 1996: 106.
SatM	16545	1	Nakkila, Kaasanmäki (Soinila)	Satakunta	Socketed axe	Seima	II	Dwelling site	Salo 1965: 45–50; Salo 1981: 251–4.
KM	9138	2	Salo, Hakala	South-west Finland	Spear-head	Balanovo/Abashevo	I	Dwelling site	Tallgren 1931; Niklasson & Äyräpää 1942: 4; Meinander 1954: 213 (19); Chernykh 1992: Fig. 47: 14–5, Fig. 68: 34; Carpelan & Parpola 2001: kuva 20, 103–6; Carpelan 2003: viite 31.
KM	3036	1	Eura, Panelia	Satakunta	Spear-head	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 384; Meinander 1954: 17, 217, Tafel 6 b (41); Salo 1981: 241.
KM	5922	_	Nakkila, Kyllijoki	Satakunta	Spear-head	Scandinavia	I-II	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 15, 219, Tafel 6 a (48); Salo 1981: 37, 240–1.
KM	7109	_	Salo, Willilä	South-west Finland	Spear-head	Scandinavia	V-VI	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 17–8, 215, Tafel 6 d (26); Salo 1981: 242; Hirviluoto 1991: 67.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	8837	124	Salo	South-west Finland	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	III	Stray find	Meinander 1954: 17, 215, Tafel 6 c (28); Salo 1984a: 150.
KM	17032	_	Lestijärvi, Yli-Lesti/Anttila	Central Ostro-bothnia	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	IV	Dwelling site	Siiriäinen 1978: 13–5; Salo 1984: 150; Edgren 1993: 130; Miettinen 1994: 3; Holmblad 2013: 101–2.
KM	19273	_	Uusikaupun-ki, Taipale	South-west Finlandi	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	II	Stray find	Salo 1974: 56–61; Edgren 1981: 17–22; Salo 1981: 241; 1984a: 150.
KM	29466	_	Jalasjärvi, Majamäki/ Sikaniemi 3	South Ostro-bothnia	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	II	Stray find	Katiskoski 1996; Herrgård & Holmblad 2005: 107, 114; 2010: 69; 2013: 101, 104.
KM	41730	1	Kuhmo, Pajakka	Kainuu	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	IV-VI	Hoard?	Cf. Baudou 1960.
KM	42166	1	Porvoo, Prästängen	Uusimaa	Spear-head	Scandi-navia	V-VI	Stray find	Cf. Baudou 1960.
KM	4519	_	Kokemäki, Ojala	Satakun-ta	Spear-head	Scandi-navia/ West-Baltic	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1906a: 45; Meinander 1954: 17, 222, Tafel 6 e (57); Salo 1981: 242.
SatM	16454	10	Nakkila, Rieskaron-mäki	Satakun-ta	Sword	_	V	Dwelling site	Salo 1981: 74, Kuva 120; Seger 1984a: 23; Salo 2010: 28.
_	_	_	Eura, Panelia	Satakun-ta	Sword	_	BA	Stray find	Yle 2021.
KM	1536	_	Vihti, Haapa-kylä	Uusimaa	Sword	Central Europe	V	Stray find	Freudenthal 1874: 33–5; Hackman 1897: 382; Meinander 1954: 14, 225, Tafel 4 f (72); Salo 2010: 27.
KM	2791	1	Kokemäki, Nappari	Satakun-ta	Sword	Central Europe	V	Hoard	Hackman 1897: 386; Meinander 1954: 13, 221, 222, Tafel 13 (56a); Salo 1981: 230–2.
KM	13770	_	Eura, Panelia	Satakun-ta	Sword	Central Europe	II	Stray find	Salmo 1955: 71–3; Salo 1981: 234–7, 410; Seger 1984b: 26; Salo 2010: 22.
KM	81	_	Kirkkon-ummi, Kasa-berget 1	Uusimaa	Sword	Scandi-navia	III	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 377; Meinander 1954: 12–3, 225, Tafel 4 b (73); Seger 1984a: 26; Salo 2010: 22.
ÅM	491	1	Sund, Sundby	Åland	Sword	Scandi-navia	II	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 373; Meinander 1954: 12, 211, Tafel 3 b (5a); Lamm 1977: 83–5; Dreijer 1979: 39; Salo 2010: 22; Lucenius 2014.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	714	_	Isokyrö, Laurola	South Ostrobothnia	Sword	Scandinavia	III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 389; Meinander 1950: 52; 1954: 12, 223, Tafel 4 a (64).
KM	3017	2	Iisalmi, Haapajärvi	North Savo	Sword	Scandinavia	IV-V	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 391; Meinander 1954: 13, 227, Tafel 4 c (82); Salo 2010: 27.
KM	4740	1	Sodankylä, Vajukoski, Petkula	Lapland	Sword	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1906b: 73; Meinander 1954: 13, 229, Tafel 16 (92); Salo 2010: 28.
KM	4740	2	Sodankylä, Vajukoski, Petkula	Lapland	Sword	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1906b: 73; Meinander 1954: 13, 229, Tafel 16 (92); Salo 2010: 28.
KM	4740	3	Sodankylä, Vajukoski, Petkula	Lapland	Sword	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1906b: 73; Meinander 1954: 13, 229, Tafel 16 (92); Salo 2010: 28.
KM	4740	4	Sodankylä, Vajukoski, Petkula	Lapland	Sword	Scandinavia	V	Hoard	Tallgren 1906b: 73; Meinander 1954: 13, 229, Tafel 16 (92); Salo 2010: 28.
KM	12243	_	Eura, Loukomäki	Satakunta	Sword	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 217–8, Tafel 4 d (42a); Salo 1981: 237; Salo 2010: 27.
KM	20226	_	Raasepori, Bromarv, Framnäs	Uusimaa	Sword	Sögeler Wohlden	I-II	Stray find	Siiriäinen 1984: 51; Edgren 1993: 129; Salo 2010: 27.
KM	40989		Utajärvi, Ikälä	North Ostrobothnia	Sword / Dagger	Scandinavia	BA	Stray find	Ikäheimo 2016.
KM	2800	6	Rauma, Huhdanniska (Vahala)	Satakunta	Sword/ Dagger	North-Germany	III	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 217, Tafel 5 b (40); Salo 1981: 238–40, 410; 2010: 21–4.
ÅM	491	2	Sund, Sundby	Åland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 211, Tafel 3 a (5b); Lamm 1977: 83-85; Dreijer 1979: 39; Edgren 1993: 129; Lucenius 2014.
ÅM	491	3	Sund, Sundby	Åland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 211, Tafel 3 B (5b); Lamm 1977: 83-85; Dreijer 1979: 40; Lucenius 2014.
ÅM	633	73	Saltvik, Långbergsöda	Åland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II-III	Cairn	Andersson 1992: 17.
KM	2435	12	Salo, Veitakkala Linnamäki	Southwest Finland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II-III	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 376; Meinander 1954: 15, 214, Tafel 5 c (23); Hirviluoto 1991: 63; Salo 2010: 22–4.

Archive	Main number	Sub number	Find location	Region	Object	Type	Dating period	Find context	References
KM	2503	1	Kemiönsaari, Långnäsudden 1, Oppgård	South-west Finland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II	Cairn	Hackman 1897: 375; Meinander 1954: 211, Tafel 5 a (8); Edgren 1993: 129; Salo 2010: 21.
KM	3101	11	Salo, Kärennokan pelto	South-west Finland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II-III	Stray find	Hackman 1897: 382; Meinander 1954: 15, 213 (20); Salo 2010: 22.
KM	6795	5	Salo, Kankare	South-west Finland	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	II-III	Cairn	Meinander 1954: 15, 213, Tafel 5 d (17); Salmo 1980: 37; Salo 2010: 22.
KM	21491	_	Pälkäne, Evinsalo	Pirkanmaa	Sword/ Dagger	Scandinavia	I	Stray find	Siiriäinen 1984: 52; Edgren 1993: 129, 132; Salo 2010: 19–21, 23.
KM	16731	2	Lieto, Kotokallio	South-west Finland	Sword/ Dagger	Sögeler Wohlden	II	Cairn	Edgren 1969: 76–7; Kaskinen 1980: 48; Seger 1984a: 26; Salo 2010: 21.
_	_	_	Eura, Kiukainen, Uotinmäki	Satakunta	Tweezers	_	BA	Cairn	Tallgren & Lindelöf 1916: 156; Meinander 1954: 219 (45); Salo 1970: 102; 1981: 273.
TYA	172	2	Kokemäki, Orjapaadenkallio	Satakunta	Tweezers	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Tuovinen 1980b; 1985: 7–8; Salo 1981: 272.
KM	7980	1	Kokemäki, Myllymäki (Pusso)	Satakunta	Tweezers	Scandinavia	IV	Stray find	Ailio & Kampman 1921; Meinander 1954: 57, 222, Tafel 12 g (58); Salo 1981: 272.
SatM	17102	2	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Tweezers	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Salo 1981: 273.
SatM	17102	7	Nakkila, Rieskaronmäki	Satakunta	Tweezers	Scandinavia	V	Cairn	Salo 1981: 273.
SatM	17459	38	Nakkila, Uotinperä II	Satakunta	Tweezers	Scandinavia	IV	Cairn	Salo 1965; 1981: 92, 272–3.