Appendix 1. Stone Age and Early Metal Period sites in the studied municipalities

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This site list includes all the Stone Age and Early Metal Period dwelling sites known from the area of studied municipalities (Johannes, Kaukola, Koivisto, Kuolemajärvi, Kurkijoki and Räisälä) and some neighbouring municipalities (Hiitola, Jaakkima and Lumivaara) before the end of year 2003. The descriptions of the new sites are based on and modified from the survey and excavation reports (see individual municipalities for corresponding studies) – the original reports are stored at the University of Helsinki, Institute for Cultural Research, Department of Archaeology (hence Univ. Helsinki) and in the archives of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg) (hence IIMK/RAN) and Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Kunstkamera, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg) (hence Kunstkamera). The descriptions of the sites known before 1945 are based on the Finnish excavation reports and the Catalogue of archaeological finds (Archives, Department of Archaeology, National Board of Antiquities, Helsinki – hence NBA) as well as on the published studies. Information about the sites found during the Soviet time and the Russian period is based on Russian reports kept in the IIMK/RAN and Kunstkamera. Naturally, personal field observations made during the studies have also been used. Information about the stray finds in the collections of the National Museum of Finland are based on data presented in Seitsonen (2003), Nordqvist (2005), Takala (2005) and Carpelan et al. (2008, this volume) and on archival materials stored in NBA.

Russian names of the sites are adopted from the Russian reports and publications discussing these studies (see each municipality for details) – however, if no Russian name is given the site has not been included in Russian version of the reports. In general, the numbering of find spots and sites used in various publications is inconsistent and usually differs from the numbering used in the survey reports. Also the numbering used in the Finnish survey reports (written in English) and the Russian survey reports is incoherent and therefore the authors find it necessary to give for each site the numbers used in the different publications (under 'Literature'). However, the sites are presented in the numbered order applied in the English (Finnish) survey report. While this appendix mentions every site, the other reports are incomplete in this respect. Albeit this appendix is aimed to list only the Stone Age and Early Metal Period sites of the studied municipalities an exception has been made in connection to later Iron Age / Historical Period sites discovered during the studies described in this volume. These sites are presented as their own section at the end of the appendix. Their presentation and e.g. numbering follows the same lines presented above (and below).

The information given about the sites includes:
- the topographical map sheet (scale 1:20
000, measured in the 1930s and printed in 1930s and 1940s in Helsinki, Finland) and the coordinates on these maps

- studies conducted at the site listed under the name of the licence holder (the excavation and survey reports – apart from the ones mentioned in the introductory texts – are not listed in the references of this appendix; for these the reader is referred to the respective archives – see also references in the articles of this volume)

- possible stray finds (only finds stored in the National Museum of Finland are listed)

- literature references (only published accounts are included – for reports the reader is advised to see the ‘studies’ section and appropriate archives)

- site description (Johannes by Pirjo Uino; Hiitola, Jaakkima, Lumivaara and Kurkijoki by Oula Seitsonen; Kaukola and Rääsäälä by Kerkko Nordqvist; Koivisto and Kuolemajärvi by Kerkko Nordqvist and Oula Seitsonen).


**Hiitola [Hijtola]**
The site descritpions and other details are based on personal communication by PhD Pirjo Uino (20.2.2003).

**Hiitola 1 Tiurula I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>4114 11 Pukinniemi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>x=6789 20, y=4493 04, z=30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>Filatova 1971 (excavation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitenkova 1989 (excavation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stray finds</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is located c. 9 km SE from the Hiitola railway station, in the present Tiurula village, c. 1 km N of the Tiurula I site, on the N side of road running to the Kilpolansaari Island. The site is situated on NE facing slope at the end of an esker-like formation, which protrudes as a cape to Lake Ladoga in SE–NW direction. According to Irina F. Vitenkova the site is less well preserved than the previous one. The ceramic finds give the site a Neolithic dating.

_Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Asbestos Ware])_

Further, there are 70 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing wide spread human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Seitsonen 2003).

**Jaakkima [Jakkima]**
The site descriptions and other details are based on personal communication by PhD Pirjo Uino (20.2.2003).

**Jaakkima 1 Reuskula I–II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>4142 07 Kuokkaniemi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>x=6832 10(?), y=4524 40(?), z=29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(=lower limit of the site in the report), coordinates uncertain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>Pankrušev 1980 (excavation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pankrušev 1982 (excavation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stray finds</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site Reuskula I is situated in E part of the former Jaakkima municipality, c. 700 m from the Sortavala–Lahdenpohja road at the base of a rocky cliff. In SE part of the site there is a sandpit. Size of the site is c. 120 m². The site Reuskula II is located c. 60 m E of Reuskula I site. Size of the whole site is c. 100 m². Finds from the both sites are quartz and this together with the elevation allows a possible Mesolithic dating.

_Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic?)_

In addition, there are 239 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing extensive human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Seitsonen 2003).

**Johannes [Sovetskij]**
The descriptions of the sites are based on the report of the 2002 survey (Russian report: Lisicyn 2003a / Finnish report: Uino et al. 2003, revised 2007). The descriptions of the sites known before 1945 are based on the material stored in NBA and of the sites found during the Soviet time and the Russian period before the survey in 2002 on the reports in filed in IIMK/RAN. Many factual errors and erroneous place names, as well as uncertainty with respect to the altitudes of the sites, occur in the Russian sources. It also appears that the English report of the 2002 survey (drafted in 2003, revised in 2007) includes errors in locations. In this publication, an effort has been made to correct the mistakes noticed both in the text and the catalogue of sites. Even so, e.g. the altitudes are just approximations in most cases. Usually the values are based on the contour lines of a Finnish topographic map in comparison with field observation. The Finnish researchers mentioned as co-authors of Russian publications (Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2006) did not participate in the practical
preparation of the manuscripts but only appear in the role of fieldworkers. It was not possible to revise the text before printing. This is why certain details in those publications differ from what is presented in this publication.

**Johannes 1 Tokarevo 1:1**
*Map*
4022 04 Kaajala

*Coordinates*
$x=6714.26, y=4430.32, z=15$

*Studies*
Muraškin 2001 (survey)
Lisicyn 2001 (excavation)
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

*Stray finds*
–

*Literature*
Lisicyn & Muraškin 2002; Lisicyn 2003b; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 29); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 5)

The site is located on the southern side of the Rokkalanjoki river valley, on the gas pipeline, on a sandy cape-like hill facing the N and E. On the hill there are at least three terraces. In front of the terrace runs a brook, which covered meandering ravine with a depth of more than 2 m in the soft, sandy soil. Spruce is the main tree species.

A Stone Age dwelling site was surveyed and excavated in 2001 (29 m²). One rectangular dwelling depression was observed. The excavation revealed fireplaces, plenty of Combed Ware 2, quartz, flint, stone adzes, a fragment of a slate ring, and burnt bone (Castor fiber identified). The 2002 survey revealed at least six dwelling depressions of differing sizes and more ceramics. One radiocarbon date of a charcoal sample is available: 4790±210 BP / 3950-3150 calBC (Ki-10298).

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic (Combed Ware 2))**

**Johannes 2 Tokarevo 1:2**
*Map*
4022 04 Kaajala

*Coordinates*
$x=6714.54, y=4430.46, z=12-15$

*Studies*
Muraškin 2001 (survey)
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

*Stray finds*
–

*Literature*
Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 30); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 6)

The site is located about 250 m to the NE of Tokarevo 1 along the gas pipe. The construction of the gas pipe has partly destroyed the site. The site lies on a N-S oriented moraine hill on a slope opening to the S. It is located between two foundations of old Finnish farmhouses (one of them 'Laurakainen'). The soil is sandy moraine including large cobbles. The vegetation is deciduous forest. There is a visible beach terrace at the site. The finds include Combed Ware 2 in addition to ceramics from the Historical Period and a flake of quartz.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic (Combed Ware 2)) - Historical Period**

**Johannes 3 Lenkerin saha (Černičnoe)**
*Map*
4022 04 Kaajala

*Coordinates*
$x=6710.72, y=4435.60, z=10-15$

*Studies*
Kozyreva 1961 (survey)
Rudenko 1961 (excavation)
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

*Stray finds*
–

*Literature*
Lapšin 1995 (site 1558); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 28); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 17)

The site is located in the vicinity of Koskijärvi, on the left bank of the River Rokkalanjoki. The ruins of the Lenkeri sawmill are still visible. In 1961, Kozyreva surveyed the region and Rudenko carried out a small excavation at a site discovered by Kozyreva (there are no plans of this excavation and therefore the location of the site is unknown). According to Russian sources, the site yielded Sperrings 1 Ware, but it has not been possible to verify this because the original material has not been found. The altitude given by Kozyreva, 8-12 m asl, points to the Late Neolithic or later. During the 2002 survey three find spots were located.

Area A is located some 50-60 m SW uphill from the river on the lower terrace near a small swimming pool and the sauna. There is a flat area just on the upper edge of the steep river bank. The soil is fine sand and the terrace is dry pine barren. The finds discovered along the path leading from the sauna to a small cottage consisted of quartz flakes and burnt bone.

Area B is located on the upper terrace, about 20-30 m SW uphill from the lower terrace of area A, towards the main road. The finds consisted of unornamented ceramic sherds, a stone implement, which might be a large scraper, a stone flake, and a quartz flake.

Area C is located 10-20 m from area B towards the main road, in a potato field. The finds consisted of a ceramic sherd, quartz flakes, and a piece of burnt bone.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)**

**Johannes 4 Sulitjelmahdas [Sovetskij 1]**
*Map*
4022 01 Johannes

*Coordinates*
$x=6715.30, y=4428.32, z=18$

*Studies*
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

*Stray finds*
–

*Literature*
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 34); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 7)

The site is located on the eastern side of the Johannes–Viipuri railroad, beside a small road following the railroad. Close to the find concentration there is another small road crossing the railroad.

The site is located to the left of the River Rokkalanjoki, on the third visible terrace downwards from the top. The terraces are about 20-30 m wide. The area slopes gently to the north. The site is located at the end of an esker and the soil type is mostly sand including some cobbles and pebbles. The vegetation consists of lingonberry-type pine forest mixed with young birch.

The finds consisted of few quartz flakes and few possible stone flakes. On the basis of the elevation, the site could be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic)**

**Johannes 5 Kansakoulu [Sovetskij 2]**
*Map*
4022 01 Johannes

*Coordinates*
$x=6715.28, y=4429.22, z=10$

*Studies*
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

*Stray finds*
–

*Literature*
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 35); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 3)

The site is located 10 m to the S of the road leading from the Viipuri–Johannes road to the cellulose factory, some 400 meters from the Viipuri–Johannes road, c. 200 m from the former Finnish Public School to the ESE. The site is located about 20 meters from an edge of a terrace, on a slope rising gently to the south. The soil is fine sand. The vegetation is dry peaty pine forest.

The finds, quartz flakes, were found on the road and in the test pit. In the test pit there were also pieces of charcoal.

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at a depth of about 15–20 cm. A considerable amount of glass fragments were found on the surface soil.

*Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)*

**Johannes 6 Karhusuo [Sovetskij 3]**

**Map**
4022 01 Johannes

**Coordinates**
$x=6712.28, y=4428.22, z=14–15$

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

**Stray finds**
–

**Literature**
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 36); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 9)

The site is located south of the Johannes municipal centre along a road leading from the former Kirjola manor (now Landysevka) to the centre. The site begins about 20 meters west of the road. The site consists of two find spots. Find spot A is located on sandy terrain, which slopes gently to the W. An ancient spit can be discerned; the site is located on it. The find area itself is on a rather flat surface. The environment belongs to a large ridge and delta formation, which continues to the centre of Johannes. Many large sand pits have been dug into the ridge in the neighbourhood. The soil at the site consists of fine, stoneless sand. Birch forest grows beside the find place. The finds, a flint arrowhead, a stone flake, a quartz core, and a quartz flake, were found on and beside a small sandy road. Find spot B is on the same spit as area A. It is located on the SW slope. The finds, quartz flakes, were on another sand road.

*Dwelling site - Stone Age (Neolithic)*

**Johannes 8 Johanneksen asema [Sovetskij 4]**

**Map**
4022 01 Johannes

**Coordinates**
$x=6713.68, y=4428.18, z=13–15$

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

**Stray finds**
–

**Literature**
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 37); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 8)

The site is located c. 30 meters west of the railroad, between the former railway station and the northern edge of the old cemetery. The site is situated on a slope that slants gently to the W. There is a faintly discernible shore terrace from which the finds were discovered. Geomorphologically the environment is a part of a wide ridge formation, which stretches to the centre of Johannes. The soil is fine sand without stones. Some sand has been taken from the area, and the find layers have been exposed and mixed. In a soil profile the remains of a cultural layer could not be observed, but the sand has a slightly reddish tint. The finds consist of a stone flake, a quartzite flake, and quartz flakes.

*Dwelling site - Stone Age (Neolithic)*

**Johannes 11 Kokonmäki [Tokarevo 2]**

**Map**
4022 04 Kaijala

**Coordinates**
$x=6712.60, y=4433.88, z=12–13$

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

**Stray finds**
Near finds NM 2658:64 c. 100 m to SE

**Literature**
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 14)

The site is located on the SW side of the road running through the Kaijala village in the courtyard of the Kokonmäki house. The site is located on the top of a hill facing to the NNW. Close to the site there are two sand pits, a smaller and a bigger one. The top of the hill is quite flat. The site is located on a sandy moraine mound, which is surrounded by fields. Pine is the dominating tree. The site is almost destroyed by sand hauling. The finds consisted of ceramic sherds and quartz flakes. Combed Ware 2 was found c. 20 m from the edge of the smaller sand pit. Quartz flakes were found on the road leading to the main building, some 10 m or 15 m from the ceramics concentration. No remains of a cultural layer were observed. Some pieces of ceramics were unidentified (Early Metal Period?).

*Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2]) – Early Metal Period?*

**Johannes 12 Rastaamäki [Tokarevo 3]**

**Map**
4022 04 Kaijala

**Coordinates**
$x=6712.28, y=4434.12, z=15–16$

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)

**Stray finds**
–

**Literature**
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 31); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 15)

The site is located 160 meters SW of the Tokarevo–Cermńčane road and 220 meters SW of the River Rokkalanjoki. The site is located by the side of a cart road, which leads to the NW from a manure house. The environment lies in the northern part of a moraine ridge. There are large boulders among the gravel. The site was found on a relatively steep, west-slanting slope, quite close to the foot of the slope. Both deciduous and coniferous trees grow in the forest surrounding the site. Heather is a typical undergrowth plant. Ceramics, a quartz scraper, and quartz flakes were collected by the road. There was a distinct red cultural layer. The ceramics were identified as Typical Combed Ware.

*Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])*
the quartz flake was found in dwelling depression 2 (size 7 x 6 m), on the western side of the road. There are several recent pits in the surroundings.  

Dwelling site - Stone Age (Neolithic, Corded Ware 2 & 3; Round-Pitted and Rhomb-Pitted Ware).

**Johannes 14 Rokkala Mänty [Tokarevo 7]**  

*Map*  
4022 01 Johannes  

*Coordinates*  
$x=6716.78, y=4429.54, z=15$  

*Studies*  
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)  

*Stray finds*  
–  

*Literature*  
Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 2)  

The site is located about 700 m SE of the Mutila dwelling site. The site was discovered in 1931 by Eino Väntsi, son of the farmer, who found ceramics in the garden and sent them, in addition to other finds, to the National Museum for inspection (NM 9354:1–4). Aarne Äyräpää excavated part of the area (c. 80 m²) in the autumn of 1931. The ceramics discovered represented Combed Ware 2:1 and 2:2, Combed Ware 3 as well as Kierikki Ware and Pölfä Ware (both with asbestos), and, in addition, ceramics resembling Pyheensilta Ware and Corded Ware. The other finds consist of various adzes, arrow heads, sinkers and fishing hooks, whetstones – most of them broken – as well as quartz and flint debitage, pieces of clay objects and bone objects, burnt bone, etc.

During the survey, the old excavation area was overgrown with vegetation. The surroundings had changed a lot since 1931, but there were still apple trees at the site. The stone foundation of the Väntsi house is seen north of the apple orchard.

Quartz debitage and burnt bone were found in the recently ploughed field, about 50 m E of the excavation area of 1931. There is an ancient low terrace cutting through the field at c. 15 m asl. According to Äyräpää, the settlement was restricted to a zone between 14.5 m and 11.5 m asl.  

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic, Corded Ware).

**Johannes 15 Loikas [Tokarevo 5]**  

*Map*  
4022 04 Kaajala  

*Coordinates*  
$x=6716.04, y=4432.64, z=19$  

*Studies*  
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)  

*Stray finds*  
–  

*Literature*  
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 32); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 10)  

The site is located on an ancient cape facing to the NE, currently a gentle slope rising from the nearby field. There is a spruce forest and trees have been cut down because of the building of a gas pipe along a 40 m wide zone running NE-SW in the middle of the cape. The site is partly destroyed by building of the pipeline.

 Artefacts were found between 15 m and 20 m asl. Above the find zone there is a gentle beach formation at 25 m asl with a plateau on top. According to drillings on the plateau, the soil was sterile and findless. The finds consisted of a quartz arrowhead, quartz flakes, a fragment of a stone artefact, a slightly damaged possibly Mesolithic stone axe, pieces of ophiolitic greenstones, and burnt bone. At the NW end of the area, about 20 m from the field, a fireplace was revealed. Close to the fireplace two pieces of Combed Ware 1:1 (Sperrings I) and three pieces of burnt bone were discovered. A strong cultural layer reached the depth of 37 cm. A charcoal sample for an AMS determination was taken from the fireplace, resulting in 3860±45 BP / 2470–2200 calBC (Hela-663).

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic, Combed Ware 1:1).  

**Johannes 17 Väntsi [Kajala Vantsi]**  

*Map*  
4022 04 Kaajala  

*Coordinates*  
$x=6713.46, y=4433.86, z=10–15$  

*Studies*  
Äyräpää 1931 (excavation, NM 9406.1–256)  

Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)  

*Stray finds*  
NM 9354:1–4; 9407:3; 9416:1–7; 9564:2–20  

*Near finds*  
NM 2658:81 c. 100 m to SSW  

*Literature*  
Riihonen 2000; Haurue 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 24); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 13)

The site is located c. 1 km north of the River Rokkalanjoki. This large, rich and long-term dwelling site is located on a gentle slope facing towards the S and SW at the Väntsi farm. The site was discovered in 1931 by Eino Väntsi, son of the farmer, who found ceramics in the garden and sent them, in addition to other finds, to the National Museum for inspection (NM 9354:1–4). The ceramic and other finds represented Combed Ware 2:1 and 2:2, Combed Ware 3 as well as Kierikki Ware and Pölfä Ware (both with asbestos), and, in addition, ceramics resembling Pyheensilta Ware and Corded Ware. The other finds consist of various adzes, arrow heads, sinkers and fishing hooks, whetstones – most of them broken – as well as quartz and flint debitage, pieces of clay objects and bone objects, burnt bone, etc.

During the survey, the old excavation area was overgrown with vegetation. The surroundings had changed a lot since 1931, but there were still apple trees at the site. The stone foundation of the Väntsi house is seen north of the apple orchard.

Quartz debitage and burnt bone were found in the recently ploughed field, about 50 m E of the excavation area of 1931. There is an ancient low terrace cutting through the field at c. 15 m asl. According to Äyräpää, the settlement was restricted to a zone between 14.5 m and 11.5 m asl.  

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic, Corded Ware).

**Johannes 18 Kankaanmäki [Tokarevo 4]**  

*Map*  
4022 04 Kaajala  

*Coordinates*  
$x=6714.28, y=4433.52, z=12–15$  

*Studies*  
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)  

*Stray finds*  
–  

*Literature*  
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 11)  

The site is located beside a forest road just below the 15 m asl terrace; the furthest finds were made on top of the terrace at 15 m asl. Finds were made on a stretch of 50 m along the road. The surroundings are quite rocky and the vegetation consists mostly of grey alder bushes. There were also sparse spruce, rowan, and bird cherry trees. The soil consists of gravel and some gravel and is quite hard.

Two drillings were made beside the road. The first drilling indicated the presence of a cultural layer, and at the same level, a quartz flake and a piece of burnt bone were found. In the second drilling, the cultural layer was at least 15 cm thick. However, no finds were made in the second drilling.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic).

**Johannes 19 Mairinnitty [Tokarevo 6]**  

*Map*  
4022 04 Kaajala  

*Coordinates*  
$x=6713.88, y=4434.26, z=22–25$  

*Studies*  
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)  

*Stray finds*  
–  

*Literature*  
Lisicyn et al. 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 33); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 12)
The site is located on the right side of the River Rokkalanjoki on a forested slope rising from the nearby meadow. The site is situated on the right side of the River Rokkalanjoki, on the sandy forest slope, partly on the former house. The site is located NW of the Kaukola-Kaarlahti main road. On the N side of find area runs another cart road, which meets the main road c. 60 meters SE of the site and in W runs towards Kaukola 3 Hanula site c. 1 km away. On the N side of the local road the slope becomes steep and precipitous. Vegetation in the area consists mainly of pine and deciduous trees. Soil is sandy silt with only a few stones. The find area is located on a small cultivated field. Finds (flint, quartz and burnt bone), were evenly scattered on the surface of the field, find area being c. 100 x 70 m in size. Some recent pottery was also observed.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Historical Period

Kaukola 3 Hanula [Bogatyri 3]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6777 08, y=4490 86, z=30–32
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –

The few errors and unclarities noted in the reports and site catalogues have been corrected according to personal field observations. In some cases additional data has been adopted from later studies at the sites (Gerasimov 2004; Halinen & Mökkönen 2004; Mökkönen et al. 2006).

Kaukola 1 Repola [–]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6775 90, y=4491 79, z=15–17
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds NM 3102:12–13; 3421:6
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K1)

The site is located c. 2.8 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station and c. 50 m from the W shore of Lake Koverilanjärvi. It is located on the SE side of Laukkaamäki hill on a small cape-like hilllock facing E. On top of the hilllock there is a house (former house of ‘Repola’). Vegetation at the site is open grassy field with bush vegetation in the background.

Find (piece of pottery, burnt clay and slag) were found in a small field facing E (c. 15–17 m asl), c. 30 meters E of the house. The find area is c. 40 x 50 m in size. The stray finds from the surrounding area date to the first half of the Neolithic (Nordqvist 2005), but the low elevation of the site gives also grounds for later dating.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic) – Early Metal Period

Kaukola 2 Ahola [Bogatyri 2]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6776 64, y=4490 74, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K2); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 135)

The site is located c. 2.3 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station and c. 600 m NW from the N end of Lake Koverilanjärvi, on a gently SW sloping hillside at the end of the large esker terminating in Kaarlahti–Koverila region. The site is located NW of the Kaukola–Kaarlahti main road. On the N side of find area runs another cart road, which meets the main road c. 60 meters SE of the site and in W runs towards Kaukola 3 Hanula site c. 1 km away. On the N side of the local road the slope becomes steep and precipitous. Vegetation in the area consists mainly of pine and deciduous trees. Soil is sandy silt with only a few stones. The find area is located on a small cultivated field. Finds (flint, quartz and burnt bone), were evenly scattered on the surface of the field, find area being c. 100 x 70 m in size. Some recent pottery was also observed.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Historical Period

Johannes 21 Ketola [Rokkala Ketola]
Map 4022 01 Johannes
Coordinates x=6714 70, y=4429 86, z=15
Studies Pälsi 1936 (excavation, NM 10443:1–16)
Stray finds –
Literature Huurre 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 27); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 4)

The site is located on a forested slope slanting towards the east. The site was partly excavated by Sakari Pälsi in 1936. He discovered fireplaces and found Combed Ware 2 and a stone axe. Pälsi’s excavation is difficult to locate exactly. During the survey no archaeological finds were discovered at the spot.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])

On top of this, there are 46 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing strong human influence during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Carpelan et al. 2008, this volume).

* In the 2002 survey report, the site was named ‘Tokarevo 1’. The Russians later renamed the site ‘Tokarevo 1:1’. Cf. Johannes 2 Tokarevo 1:2.

** In the 2002 survey report, the site was named ‘Tokarevo 2’. The Russians later renamed the site ‘Tokarevo 1:2’ and gave the name ‘Tokarevo 2’ to the site that is here called ‘Johannes 11 Kokonmäki’.

Kaukola [Sevasti’janovo]
The site descriptions are based on the reports of the 1999 survey (Russian report: Gerasimov 2004 / Finnish report: Halinen et al. 1999), published accounts (see ‘Literature’) and archival material stored in NBA and IJMK/RAN.

The site is situated on top of a terrace. There is a broad path leading up to the forest from the meadow. In addition to blueberry-type old spruce forest, beside the find area there was a small area of birches and rowans. May lily and blueberry were the dominating plants. The soil was fine-grained sand. Two drillings were made during the survey. From the first drilling two quartz flakes were found, and the cultural layer was c. 15 cm.

Johannes 20 Myllykangas [Kajala Myllykangas]
Map 4022 04 Kajala
Coordinates x=6712 62, y=4434 22, z=12–13
Studies Äyräpää 1932 (trial excavation, NM 9564:21–25)
Pälsi 1936 (excavation, NM 10442:1–56)
Lisicyn et al. 2002 (survey)
Stray finds NM 9416:8–10; possibly NM 2658:65
Literature Huurre 2003; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 25); Gerasimov et al. 2006 (site 16)

The site is located on the high right bank of the Rokkalanjoki River, on the sandy forest slope, partly on the former field, on 100 m to the ENE from August Paakkanan’s former house. Äyräpää found the lower border of the site at 12 m asl. The site was found in 1931 by a local boy, Eino Väntsi (NM 9416:8–10), and excavated by Aarne Äyräpää in 1932 and by Sakari Pälsi in 1936 (excavation area 48 m²). They found Combed Ware 2 and 3 in addition to a stone axe and quartz, flint, and stone debitage etc.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic)

The dwelling site is badly destroyed because of a large and deep gravel pit that has been dug some time after World War II. During the 2001 archaeological excursion, a sherd of Combed Ware was seen in the western profile of the gravel pit. During the survey in 2002, no Stone Age material was found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2 & 3])
The site is located 2.8 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station and c. 1.5 km NW from the N end of Lake Koverilanjarvi, at the head of an ancient bay on an E facing slope. A small cart road runs through the site from SE to NW and from c. 30 meters away in NW of the site joins the local road leading to Kaukola 2 Ahola site and to Kaukola–Kaarlahti main road (c. 1 km away). Vegetation around the find location consists of pine and deciduous trees, but at lower elevations there is open grassland. Soil is sand.

Kaukola 6 Kalliola [Kuznecnoe 2]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6776 75, y=4493 07, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –

The site is situated c. 1.5 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station and c. 200 m E of the Kaukola–Kaarlahti main road, c. 1000 m NE of Lake Koverilanjarvi. It is located at the edge of a large esker terminating in Kaarlahti–Koverila region, on the yard of a farm house (former house of ’Kalliola’) and on a little field facing E at the end of a small ancient cape. A little creek runs E of the find area. There are two terraces at the site (c. 20 and 25 m asl). On the upper terrace vegetation consists mainly of pine and on the lower one there are bushes and deciduous trees by the creek. Soil is sand.

Kaukola 5 Manala [Kuznecnoe 1]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6777 28, y=4493 30, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

The site is located on the SE side of a rocky hill, c. 450 m W of the Kaarlahti bay and c. 900 m S of the Kaarlahti railway station. The site is situated on the E edge of a large esker terminating in Kaarlahti–Koverila region, on an S facing slope. The site is restricted by steep cliffs in N. A small cart road runs through it from E to W, towards the former farm house of ‘Manala’. Soil in the area is silt with only a few stones, vegetation consist of deciduous trees and some pines.

There are two find areas on both sides of the cart road (together c. 40 x 80 m in size). Area A, located N of the road, is located in front of the cliffs and is semi-circular in shape. Finds from this area consist of burnt clay. Area B, S of the road, is situated on a sloping field where quartz and slag were found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Kaukola 4 Jaakkola [Bogatyri 4]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti

The site is located c. 3.2 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station and c. 1.9 km NW from the N point of Lake Koverilanjarvi, on the S side of a rocky hill. A local road runs through the site towards Kaukola 2 Ahola site (c. 1.3 km away in SE). On the S side of the road there is an S opening terrace (c. 20 m asl) and on the N side the terrain rises to another terrace (c. 27–28 m asl), behind of which there is a steep cliff face. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed forest; soil on lower elevations is stonelss sand, higher up sandy moraine.

In 1999 finds were made in an overgrown field located on the lower terrace, S of the road. The surface had been broken in some places and few pieces of pottery were collected from this c. 10 x 10 m area. Burnt stones were also observed, but no cultural layer was visible.

In 2004 another find area was discovered in the narrow upper terrace in front of the cliff face. The find area here is small and restricted. From trial sounding quartz flakes and 10–15 cm thick cultural layer was found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])

Kaukola 7 Pusa [Kuznecnoe 3]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6778 24–42, y=449290, z=17–33
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

The site is located c. 400 m W from the Kaarlahti railway station. The new Kaukola–Kaarlahti main road runs through the site from SW to NE, the old Kaukola–Kaarlahti road runs 150 m to N of it. A railroad junction is located to E of the site, W of the site runs a local cart road. Site is located at the E edge of a large esker terminating in Kaarlahti–Koverila region – higher on the ridge (further W) there is a large sand pit.

Finds came from four find areas (together c. 100 x 60 m in size), that are located on both sides of the new road, on fields sloping E. Soil on the fields is silt and sand. Around the site vegetation consists of deciduous trees and pines. Area A is located on SE side of the new road. Finds were quartz artefact and flakes, burnt clay and slag. Area B is located around several big stones c. 60 m N from the crossroads of Kaukola–Kaarlahti road and local cart road. Only quartz flakes were found. Area C is located c. 50 m N from area B. Finds were quartz. Area D is located c. 30 m N of area C. Finds consisted of quartz and a piece of pottery. In addition there are two roughly-located stray finds from the site (Nordqvist 2005). The artefacts don’t give grounds for exact dating, but elevation would even allow a Mesolithic one.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age
Kaukola 8 Pekannäki [Kuznečnoe 4]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6777 90, y=493 28, z=17–23
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds In 1999 a local informant told that a stone artefact had been found in the site but has later been lost.
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K8); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 145)
The site is located on the W shore of the Kaarlahti bay, at the E edge of a large esker terminating in Kaarlahti-Koverila region, on NE side of an ancient cape pointing E towards bay. The Kaarlahti railway station is located c. 330 m to NE, on the other side of the bay. On the W side of site runs a cart road towards Kaukola 7 Pusa site (c. 500 m to N). From this road departs a smaller road leading towards a farm house. The site has been under cultivation and consists of silt and mixed humus-rich stoneless soil. Cultivation has also altered the terraces at the site, that faces SE. Vegetation consists of pines, bushes and bushy deciduous trees. Finds came from two separate find areas. Area A is located on fields on both sides of the road leading to the farm house from the cart road. Finds were quartz flakes and slag. Area B is a cleaning made in the terrace edge above the currently cultivated fields. Some charcoal, pieces of pottery and quartz flakes were found.
Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware])
Kaukola 9 Montonen [Bogatyri 5]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6776 50, y=4492 56, z=22–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K9); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 138)
The site is located c. 400 m NE from the N end of Lake Koverilanjärvi and 1.9 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station. It is situated at the S end of a large esker terminating in Kaarlahti-Koverila region, next to the former farm house of ’Montonen’, on gently S sloping field. Kaukola-Kaarlahti main road runs 40 m S of the find area and there is a steep rock 40 m to N of it, behind of which the esker starts to rise. There is a clear terrace to SW of the find area, but below the site the Kaukola-Kaarlahti road runs over the terrace. Vegetation at the site consists of few bushy deciduous trees and to E there is an old and overgrown spruce fence. Soil is stoneless sandy black soil. Finds, a quartz tool and flakes, were picked up from the field (c. 22–25 m asl), from an area of 25 x 25 m.
Quartz Find Location - Stone Age
Kaukola 10 Rampala [Bogatyri 7]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6773 90, y=4492 68, z=15–20
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K10); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 140)
The site is located on the S side of rocky Karkumäki hill, c. 1 km from the S point of Lake Koverilanjärvi and c. 3.5 km SSW of the Kaarlahti railway station. Lake Ratalampi is located c. 700 m W of the site and the springhead of the river running from this lake to Lake Koverilanjärvi lies just below the site. A local road runs on the N side of site; S of the road starts S sloping field, N of the road the terrain rises steeply towards the hill top. Soil is stoneless black field soil and clay. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed forest.
The site is located on the field S of the road. One clear terrace was observed at the site (c. 20 m asl). Finds (goose, piece of pottery, piece of polishing stone, flint tool, quartz tools and flakes) were found on top of the terrace and below it, from and area of c. 50 x 50 m in size.
Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware])
Kaukola 11 [& 49] Pontuksen hauta [1 & 2] [Bogatyri 8]
Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6773 24, y=4494 42 z=17–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K11); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 141)
The site is located c. 5.1 km SSE of the Kaarlahti railway station, on a NW-SE directed esker, near a kettle hole pontuksen hauta, c. 400 m E from the Lake Tahvelampi and 1.2 km SE from the Lake Koverilanjärvi. Soil in the area consists of gravel and sand, vegetation on the ridge is pine barren. There are two find areas at the site found in 1999 – in connection to the survey in 2004 it was found necessary to divide this site into two, Pontuksen hauta 1 and 2. Both are situated near the N end of the esker, on a SW descending slope of the ridge where several terraces are visible (the lowest c. 18 m asl and the highest c. 24 m asl). Pontuksen hauta 2 (find area A in 1999) is located at the crossroads and by the side of local cart road following the edge of lowest terrace. In front of the site (in SW) terrain is quite flat, but backgroud (in NE) rises steeply. Pieces of pottery, quartz flakes, burnt bone and a piece of a polished stone tool were found. In 2004 c. 100 m to SE of the crossroads two possible dwelling depressions were found (oval, bankless, c. 7 x 5 x 0.7 m and 4 x 7 x 0.4 m).
From Pontuksen hauta 1 (find area B in 1999), located higher up on the same slope as Pontuksen hauta 2, four dwelling depressions were found in 1999 (oval and rounded square, clear banks; 10–5 x 7–5 x 1–0.4 m). In 2005 4 more depressions were located at the site (roundish, bankless, 2.5–5 x 2.5–5.5 x 0.3–0.4 m in size). In 1999 drillings were made in the depressions with little success: only in depression 4 a clear cultural layer was observed. Six years later drillings revealed thick (20–30 cm and more) charcoal cultural layers from all but one of the eight depressions. There are no dating finds here, but the high elevation could allow Mesolithic dating.
Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic? – Neolithic [Combed Ware])
Kaukola 12 Hiidenmäki [Stepanianskoe]
Map 4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates x=6774 70, y=4485 19, z=25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K12); Gerasimov et al. 2004 (survey)

KerKKO NORDqvist, OuLa SEItsonen & Pirjo Uino
The site is located c. 4.2 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, c. 950 m to SSW of the S tip of Lake Riukjärvi, at the W end of an E–W directed stony hill of Hiidennäki. The site is very open to all other directions but E, where the hill shelters it – the highest point of the hill is located c. 260 m from the site. There are several clear terraces (c. 20–25 m asl) visible around the site which are descending relatively steeply to N, W and S. However, there is a large sand pit in the area that, in addition to agriculture, has badly disturbed and destroyed the area. Vegetation is dominated by grasses and bushes and only some trees grow higher on the hill. To the depth of 50–100 cm the topsoil is clay, under which there is sand.

The site consists of four find areas. Area I opens towards S and is located E of the sand pit and the modern house relatively steeply to N, W and S. However, there is a large area with many dwelling sites and activity areas. In trial soundings weakly coloured layer was observed, finds consisted of quartz.

This site is one of the richest in the number of stray finds collected (in addition to the ‘classical’ Riukjärvi and Piiskunsalmi sites). These finds point to a vast dwelling formation, on the edge of a low esker. Location is a vast dwelling site or from the current shore, c. 7.6 km of the early 20th century finds have been collected from the

APPENDIX

Kaukola 13 Tossikanjärvi N –[—]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola

Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site K13)

Tossikanjärvi N lapp cairn is located at the N end of Tossikanjärvi Lake, c. 60 m from the current shore, c. 7.6 km of Kaukola municipal church. It is situated on top of a rock formation, on the edge of a 10 m drop. The elevation of the site is between 25 and 30 m asl. Location is very open and there is good visibility to all directions. The surrounding woods are mainly asp, vegetation on the rock is moss and lichen.

The cairn itself is 2 x 4 m in size and the stones c. 30–40 cm in diameter. Near to the cairn there are two pits, both 1.5 m in diameter. Soil samples revealed only dark soil. There were no finds from the cairn.

Lapp cairn - Early Metal Period – Iron Age

Kaukola 14 Kalmanmäki [Bogatyri 6]

Map 4111 10 Kaarlahti

Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Lavento et al. 2001; Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 139)

The site is located c. 3.5 km SW of the Kaarlahti railway station, c. 1.8 km W from the N end of Lake Koverlanjärvi and 900 m W from the Kaukola–Kaarlahti main road. It is situated on the W side of Kalmanmäki hill, c. 100 m SE from the former farm house of ‘Kiuuru’, on a small cape facing S (c. 20–25 m asl). In the background of the cape there are sheltering rocks and a hill, but otherwise the site is open. Vegetation in the area is mostly pine-dominated, but to S there are fields. Soil is stones fine-grained sand. Finds (quartz implements) came from the slope of the cape near 20 m asl contour line, from an open ground area of c. 20 x 20 m in size.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Kaukola 15 Kankaanmäki [Riukjärvi p. 1–6 / Kankaanjäki-1 and -2]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates x=6775 60, y=4486 20, z=21–26

Studies Ailio 1906 (inspection; NM 4721:17–21)

Ailio 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:50–90)

Pärsi 1912 (excavation; NM 6191:79–240)

Urban 1978 (inspection)

Timofeev 1993 (excavation)

Timofeev 1997 (inspection)

Timofeev 2000 (excavation)

Timofeev 2002 (inspection)

Stray finds


Literature Ailio 1909 (Gehof von Juho Paavilainen, Juho Yrjönpöytä, Karl Yrjö Meronen & Kalle Yrjönpoika Meronen); Pälsi 1915 (sites 1–6); Meinander 1954; Lapinranta 1988; Uino 1997 (site KAUK 14); Dolukhanov & Timofeev 1998; Lavento 2001 (sites 81–82); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (sites 116–120); Huurre 2003; Timofeev et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.8 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the SW shore of Lake Riukjärvi, on SE protruding end of a low esker. Location is a vast dwelling site or a large area with many dwelling sites and activity areas. In the early 20th century finds have been collected from the fields, yards, roads and small near-by forest plots.
No well reported investigations have been carried out at the site, but apparently S. Pälsi has at some point inspected the place. He assumed that the inhabited area is restricted on top and on the edge of the terrace but notes that the cultural layer at the site is relatively strong and that according to stray finds the site has been intensively utilized dwelling site. Finds date to Neolithic, including at least Combret Ware.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combret Ware])

**Kaukola 17 Noköpelto [Riikjarvi p. 8 / Noköpelto]**

**Map**

4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates**

x = 6776 17, y = 4485 76, z = 20 – 24

**Studies**

Ailio 1909 (inspection)

Tallgren 1907 (inspection)

Ailio & Pälsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174: 122 – 123)

Urban 1978 (excavation)

Timofeev 1993 (excavation)

Timofeev 2002 (inspection)

**Stray finds**


**Literature**

Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Olli Paavilainen & Pekko Pessi); Pälsi 1915 (site 8); Meinander 1954; Lapšin 1995 (site 1577); Uino 1997 (site KAUUKIOL); Lavento 2001 (site 83); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 122); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 6.2 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the NW side of Lake Riukjärvi and on the N side of ditch running from (nowadays boggy and almost dry) Hepolampi pond to Lake Riukjärvi. The site is located c. 20 m asl and descends to another terrace (c. 20 m asl) from where later finds have been recovered. Background of the site is relatively flat rising only gently towards a small hill in N. Nowadays vegetation in the area is overgrown fields, in the background there is conifer forest. Soil is sandy silt or clay. Finds have been mainly picked up in the fields (‘Olli Paavilainen’s nököpelto’ and ‘Kalle Meronen’s kansapelto’ fields) and some also from the yards of the former houses. The find area is some hundreds of meters long in E – W direction. Julius Ailio excavated here in 1908 and found among other things rectangular-shaped fireplaces. Cultural layer at the site is clear and finds are abundant; number of ceramics is largest in the whole Riukjärvi–Pisikunsmäki area. Finds represent Neolithic and Early Metal Period habituation but include also later materials (Iron Age Ceramics)

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combret Ware, Late Neolithic Asbestos Ware]) – Early Metal Period [Kalsiumtämäki Ware, Luukonsaari Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period**

The site is located c. 6.2 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the NW side of Lake Riukjärvi and on the N side of ditch running from (nowadays boggy and almost dry) Hepolampi pond to Lake Riukjärvi. The site is located c. 20 m asl and descends to another terrace (c. 20 m asl) from where later finds have been recovered. Background of the site is relatively flat rising only gently towards a small hill in N. Nowadays vegetation in the area is overgrown fields, in the background there is conifer forest. Soil is sandy silt or clay. Finds have been mainly picked up in the fields (‘Olli Paavilainen’s nököpelto’ and ‘Kalle Meronen’s kansapelto’ fields) and some also from the yards of the former houses. The find area is some hundreds of meters long in E–W direction. Julius Ailio excavated here in 1908 and found among other things rectangular-shaped fireplaces. Cultural layer at the site is clear and finds are abundant; number of ceramics is largest in the whole Riukjärvi–Pisikunsmäki area. Finds represent Neolithic and Early Metal Period habituation but include also later materials (Iron Age Ceramics)

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combret Ware, Late Neolithic Asbestos Ware]) – Early Metal Period [Kalsiumtämäki Ware, Luukonsaari Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period**
APPENDIX

Kaukola 18 Kyöstäänharju | Riukjarvi p. 9–11 / Kiiotstalanharju’ju-1, -2 and -3]

Map
4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates
x=6776 06, y=4486 84, z=20–24

Studies

Stray finds

Literature
Ailio 1909 (Gehöf von Pekko Iivosen & Simo Iivonen); Hackman 1913; Pälsi 1915 (sites 9–11); Meinander 1954; Saarnisto & Säräkkilä 1970; Lapšin 1995 (sites 1578–1580); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 96); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 126)

The site is located c. 4.6 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the SE shore of Lake Riukjärvi and E shore of Hiekkaalälä bay, on the N side of Tiitumäki hill. The terrain at the site slopes to W/NW, towards the lake and there are clear terraces visible (c. 17–21 m asl). Area is nowadays under overgrown fields and forest. The highest elevation where finds have been made is c. 21 m asl, just N of Tiitumäki hill, but most of the finds derive from lower terrace closer to the lake, c. 17 m asl (some even lower). The find area seems to be over 100 m long and follows the shore as 30–70 m wide zone. The elevation is exceptionally low when comparing with other dwelling sites in the area. Find inventory is relatively rich, but despite (poorly reported) trial excavations conducted by both Julius Ailio and Sakari Pälsi no signs of cultural deposits have been found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic [Combed Ware 1–3, Pitted Ware, Early Asbestos Ware, Middle/Late Neolithic Asbestos Ware]) – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware incl. Kalmistomäki Ware, Laukonsaari Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 19 J. Iivosen & S. Lankisen maat | Riukjarvi p. 12]

Map
4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates
x=6775 64, y=4486 66, z=17–21

Studies
Ailio & Pälsi (inspections, early 20th century)

Stray finds

Literature
Ailio 1909 (Gehöf von Simo Lankisen); Pälsi 1915 (site 12); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 96); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 126)

The site is located c. 4.6 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the SE shore of Lake Riukjärvi and E shore of Hiekkaalälä bay, on the N side of Tiitumäki hill. The terrain at the site slopes to W/NW, towards the lake and there are clear terraces visible (c. 17–21 m asl). Area is nowadays under overgrown fields and forest. The highest elevation where finds have been made is c. 21 m asl, just N of Tiitumäki hill, but most of the finds derive from lower terrace closer to the lake, c. 17 m asl (some even lower). The find area seems to be over 100 m long and follows the shore as 30–70 m wide zone. The elevation is exceptionally low when comparing with other dwelling sites in the area. Find inventory is relatively rich, but despite (poorly reported) trial excavations conducted by both Julius Ailio and Sakari Pälsi no signs of cultural deposits have been found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic [Combed Ware 2]) – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware]

Kaukola 20 Tiitumäki Kallionvieri | Riukjarvi p. 14 / Tiitumjäki-1]

Map
4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates
x=6775 54, y=4486 64, z=21

Studies
Pälsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5963:415–501), Pälsi 1912 (excavation; NM 6191:1–78), Pälsi 1915 (excavation; NM 6940:1–28), Urban 1978 (inspection), Timofoev 2002 (excavation)

Stray finds
NM 5106:1

Literature
Pälsi 1915 (site 13); Lapsin 1995 (site 1581); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 91); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 128)
The site is located c. 4.5 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the SE shore of Lake Riukjärvi, on the W side of rocky Tiitunmäki hill. It is situated on a narrow even terrace (c. 21 m asl) that descends steeply to NW/W, towards the lakeshore meadows. The terrace continues to N, towards the site Kaukola 19 some 150 m away. The site is located immediately in front of a steep rock face, making the location exceptional in comparison with other sites in the region. It is also deviatory from many other sites near-by because it seems to be more restricted and smaller in size.

Nowadays the dwelling site is located in young forest, but 100 years ago area was open and there was a sand pit (soil at the location is fine sand, although there are large boulders next to the cliff face). First finds came from the sand pit and consequently S. Pälsi excavated at the site in 1911, 1912 and 1915. His excavations revealed cultural layer, fireplaces (some rectangular) and other structural remains, which he interpreted as hut-floors or remains of dwellings. Find material is mainly Neolithic, but also later finds are included.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2]) - Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware] - Iron Age - Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 21 Tiitunmäki Varpa [Riukjarvi p. 13 / Tiitunmäki-2]**

**Map**
4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates**
x = 6777 42, y = 4486 80, z = 21 - 25

**Studies**
Ailio & Pälsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:316 - 325, 326 - 332; Urban 1978 (inspection)

**Stray finds**
4883:13 -19; 4884:22 -32; 4910:70 -72; 4915:74 -77; 100 - 102; 4943:7 -11;
5563:22 -23; 5628:28 -32; 5844:58 -61; 85 -91; 5929:15 -17; 5963:736 -738;
6062:20 -23; 6091:7; 6122:11 -13; 6348:12 -20; 6354:4 -7; 6385:3 -4;
6500:4 -7; 6620:19 -23; 6648:30 -41; 6691:7, 21 -23; 6910:15 -19;
6940:69 -81; 6981:17 -24; 7033:1; 7285:68 -75; 7357:71; 7450:67; 7650:41;
7815:53 -55; 8047:23 -27; 8171:5 -8; 8199:1 -6; 8212:9 -14; 8333:5 -10;
8662:14 -16; 9044:36 -37

**Literature**
Pälsi 1915 (site 14); Meimander 1954; Lapsin 1995 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 99); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 127); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 6.3 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, to S of the Piisunksalmi Inlet, at the SE end on a SE - NW directed esker, in sandy pine barren area of Piisunksalme. It is situated on the W side of N-S directed depression leading from Piisunksalmi to Lake Riukjärvi – nowadays there are boggy areas in S and SE sides of the site. Clear and steeply descending terrace slopes are visible further at the site and the background rises in W/NW. Site is located at the crossroads of sandy roads leading from Lake Riukjärvi to Korttenseimlal village and towards Piisunksalmi Inlet. At the crossroads there are several large sand pits (now mainly forested) that have largely destroyed the dwelling site area. Originally the finds came from these sand pits. A. M. Tallgren excavated here in 1907 and J. Ailio in 1909. Based on excavations and finds the size of the dwelling site is at least 30 x 40 m. Also structures, like rectangular fireplaces and ones interpreted as hut-floors or house remains were found. Finds include mainly Typical Combed Ware, but also Textile-impressed Ware and later Slavo-Karelian Ceramics are present.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2]) - Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware] - Iron Age - Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 22 Piisunksalme [Riukjarvi p. 15 / Piisunksalme]**

**Map**
4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates**
x = 6777 41, y = 4485 93, z = 20

**Studies**
Tallgren 1907 (excavation; NM 4910:13 -30); Ailio 1909 (excavation; NM 5426:56 -88); Gerasimov et al. 2004 (survey)

**Stray finds**
4504:2; 4885:8 -11; 4910:1 -12; 4915:78; 103; 5426:55; 6122:15;
6385:4; 6620:24; 6940:82; 6981:25 -28; 7483:51 -54; 7650:46; 48; 7815:61

**Literature**
Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Olli Paavilainen / Heide Piersen); Hackman 1910;
Pälsi 1915 (site 15); Lapsin 1995 (site 1583); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 21);
Lavento 2001 (site 99); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 130); Huurre 2003

The site is located at the crossroads of sandy roads leading from Lake Riukjärvi to Korttenseiml village and towards Piisunksalmi Inlet. At the crossroads there are several large sand pits (now mainly forested) that have largely destroyed the dwelling site area. Originally the finds came from these sand pits. A. M. Tallgren excavated here in 1907 and J. Ailio in 1909. Based on excavations and finds the size of the dwelling site is at least 30 x 40 m. Also structures, like rectangular fireplaces and ones interpreted as hut-floors or house remains were found. Finds include mainly Typical Combed Ware, but also Textile-impressed Ware and later Slavo-Karelian Ceramics are present.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2]) - Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware] - Iron Age - Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 23 Vehnamalahdenpelto [Riukjarvi p. 16 / Piisunksalme]**

**Map**
4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates**
x = 6777 60, y = 4485 95, z = 20

**Studies**
Urban 1978 (inspection)

**Stray finds**
4504:10; 4910:113 -114; 5097:59 -71; 5164:49 -69; 5357:79 -84; 5426:50 -53;
6500:8 -10; 6907:66 -76; 6910:24; 6940:86 -88; 6981:29 -34; 7285:84 -96;
7357:84 -85; 7483:84 -85; 7450:112 -116

**Literature**
Pälsi 1915 (site 15); Lapsin 1995 (site 1584); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 21);
Lavento 2001 (site 98); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 131)

The site is located c. 6.6 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, in on the S shore of Piisunksalmi Inlet and on the
W side of the depression leading towards Lake Riukjärvi area. It is situated on SE end of NW–SE directed ridge, on top of a terrace (c. 20 m asl). The terrace descends steeply towards the inlet (it is to N/NE), background rises in SW. Vegetation at the site is overgrown field and young forest. This site is according to S. Pälsi (1915) one of the strongest inhabited sites in Piskunsalmi area, but no detailed studies have been conducted here. Finds include Typical Combed Ware and Textile-impressed Ware. 

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic | Combed Ware 2) – Early Metal Period | Textile-impressed Ware – Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 24 Hiekkaharjunpelto [Hiekkaharju’pelto]**

**Map** 4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates** x=6777 56, y=4486 08, z=20

**Studies** Ailio 1906 (inspection)

Pälsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5963:502–542)

Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

**Stray finds**


**Literature**

Pälsi 1915 (sites 17–18); Lapšin 1995 (site 1585); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 22); Lavento 2001 (site 98); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 6.5 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the S shore of Piskunsalmi Inlet, at the NW end of ridge running in SE–NW direction. It is situated on the E side of the depression leading to Lake Riukjärvi area, on top of a terrace (c. 20 m asl) that descends very steeply towards the inlet (N/NE). Background is relatively flat, but there is a small rocky hill further away. Area consists of overgrown yards and fields; soil is mainly mixed sandy silt and clay.

The find area is c. 300 m long on top of the terrace (again find locations here are divided according to the old estate boundaries). Julius Ailio made inquiries here in 1906 and also dug some (empty) test pits. Sakari Pälsi conducted excavations in NW end of the find area (‘Ahti Ruuskan Hiekkaharjunpelto’ field) in 1911. He found relatively weakly coloured cultural layer and fireplaces. Area was ‘refound’ in connection to 1999 survey and called Kaukola Piskunsalmi 17 (after Pälsi).

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic | Combed Ware 2) – Early Metal Period | Textile-impressed Ware – Iron Age – Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 25 Lavamäki [Riukjarvi p. 19 | Lavamajki]**

**Map** 4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates** x=6777 76, y=4486 16, z=20–26

**Studies**

Ailio & Pälsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:346–386)

Pälsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5863:543–715)

Timofeev 1993 (excavation)

**Stray finds**


**Literature**

Pälsi 1915 (site 19); Lapšin 1995 (site 1586); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 23); Lavento 2001 (sites 100–101); Gerassimov et al. 2003 (site 132); Huurre 2003; Timofeev et al. 2004

The site is located c. 6.6 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the N shore of Piskunsalmi Inlet, on top of a clear terrace (top c. 24–26 m asl) that descends very steeply towards the strait in SW. The background is quite flat and rises only a little, only in NW there is a high cliff. Area comprises mainly of overgrown fields, soil is silty clay.

The dwelling site area forms a narrow W–E directed zone running on top of the terrace. It starts just below the cliff in NW and is c. 200 m long, although is according to Pälsi (1915) sometimes almost disappearing. In general, the cultural remains in E-end are weaker than in W-end of the site and excavations both in 1908 (by J. Ailio & S. Pälsi) and in 1911 (by S. Pälsi) were conducted in W part of the site. Finds included numerous structures: fireplaces (some rectangular), stone settings and other features that Pälsi interpreted as hut-floors or dwelling remains. In fact he saw that there had been a Stone Age village: it had included at least three dwellings that had been located along a road or a common yard. Find material is very rich and apart from Combed Ware contains also artefacts related to Corded Ware and Kukainen cultures as well as Early Metal Period and Iron Age Ceramics. The only 14C-date from the site (taken from ceramic crust) dates to 4130 ±60 BP (2840–2640 calBC) (Hela–468).

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic | Combed Ware 1–3, Corded Ware, Kukainen) – Early Metal Period | Textile-impressed Ware, Sirmihata Ware – Iron Age – Medieval Period**

**Kaukola 26 Vapaa-ahonpelto []**

**Map** 4114 07 Kaukola

**Coordinates** x=6777 73, y=4486 77, z=20

**Studies** Gerassimov et al. 2004 (survey)

**Stray finds**


**Literature**

Pälsi 1915 (site 21)

The site is located c. 6.8 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the S shore of Tossikanlahdi bay, c. 400 m W of the Piskunsalmi Inlet (Kaukola 25 Lavamäki site). It is situated some 200 m to W from Kaukola 23 Vehnamalanahdenpelto site, on the same terrace (c. 20 asl), on a small cape-like formation protruding N. The ground at the site descends clearly to N/NE, towards the bay and rocky background rises gently. Area is old field, background grows mixed forest.

Finds are not very numerous (compared to most sites in the area), but indicate at least Neolithic habitation. Although no studies have been conducted at the site Pälsi (1915) mentions it (or actually two Vapaa-ahonpelto sites – identically named fields next to each other just had different owners) as one of the dwelling sites on the W side of the depression leading towards Lake Riukjärvi. Still, because
the area has been cultivated, it is not clear if the presently known find areas have been isolated or belong to one large and continuous settlement area. In 2004 additional site (Kaukola 44 Vapaahonpelto 2) was found some 300 m further NW. All in all, the inhabited area on the W side of depression is c. 500 m long.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Kaukola 27 Kaasalainen [Riukjarvi p. 21]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates x=6778 74, y=4484 90, z=20-25

Studies –

Stray finds


Literature Pälsi 1915 (site 23); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 25); Lavento 2001 (sites 102–103); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 133)

The site is located c. 7.9 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, c. 1.5 km W of the Piiskunsalmi Inlet and c. 530 m to W of the N end of Tossikanlahti bay. The richest find area is located at the SE end of Hyyypiänäväki hill, on the N side of Savilahdenoja ditch. There is a clear terrace formation visible and ground descends steeply to E-SW. In the background terrain rises relatively steeply towards the hill. Some finds have also been made on other fields to E and NE from the previous location. Also here the information about it is quite limited. Pälsi (1915) reports the presence of cultural layer at the site. Finds include stone artefacts and some ceramics, part of which is Iron Age or later pottery.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic) – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 29 Penttinen [-]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates x=6777 71, y=4487 20, z=20–25

Studies Pälsi (inspection, early 20th century)

Stray finds 4915:85; 4943:15; 5963:743; 6385:23; 6500:18; 6679:21; 6981:37; 7375:96–97; 7650:53–58

Literature Pälsi 1915 (site 23); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 24)

The site is located c. 6.2 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the E shore of Ilmetojoki River, just N of the confluence of river and Piiskunsalmi Inlet. It is situated on top of a clear terrace that descends steeply towards the river (to SW). On the N side of the site rises a hill, otherwise background is fairly flat. Area is overgrown bushy fields; soil at the site is silty clay.

No reported studies have been conducted at the site and the information about it is quite limited. Pälsi (1915) reports the presence of cultural layer at the site. Finds include stone artefacts and some ceramics, part of which is Iron Age or later pottery.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic) – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 30 Ahoniemenpelto [-]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola

Coordinates x=6777 79, y=4486 11, z=20

Studies –

Stray finds – (?)

Literature Pälsi 1915 (site 20)

The site is located c. 6.4 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the N shore of Piiskunsalmi Inlet, c. 100 m NW of Kaukola 25 Lavamäki site and on opposite side of Kaukola 23 Vehnamalalahdenpelto site. It is situated on the NW end of a cape-like formation, on top of a terrace that descends towards SW. On the E/SE side of the site there is a large cliff. Presently the area is under overgrown fields. No reported studies have been conducted at the site, but Pälsi (1915) mentions that some finds have been found in the area. However, he doesn’t specify what these finds are – in addition there are some uncertainties in some finds attributed here actually originating either from Kaukola 25 Lavamäki or 27 Kaasalainen sites. Ahoniemenpelto is an adjacent site to Lavamäki (located just SE of the cliff) or just an extension of it.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Further, there are c. 680 NM-numbers of stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing substantial and wide spread human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Nordqvist 2005).

Koivisto [Primorsk]

The site descriptions are based on the reports of the 2003 studies (Russian report: Lisicyn 2004 / Finnish report: Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004), published accounts (see ‘Literature’) and archival material stored in NBA. Additional data has been used in connection to some of the sites
concerning later excavations at sites (Lisicyn 2005).

**Koivisto 1 Humaljoki Pontiaho 1 [Ermilovo 4]**

**Map** 4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates** x=6695 55–65, y=4432 15, z=10–13

**Studies** Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey & excavation)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 56); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 230 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road. The site is situated on two terraces with a lower terrace currently mostly field, and only a small part of it by the base of the upper terrace has remained forested. C. 60 m E of the field corner is a ravine which has cut deeply into the upper terrace. Soil on the upper terrace is fine sand, as well as on the lower terrace below the field layer. Vegetation in the boundary of the field is alder, pine barren in the forest.

Find area A is situated on the edge of field next to forest boundary in the upper part of a SSW descending slope (c. 11 m asl). In N terrain rises relatively steeply to the upper (c. 13–14 m asl) terrace c. 5 m uphill from the ditch. Finds came from a ditch which follows the forest margin. Sherd s of scratch surfaced, pit decorated Textile-impressed Ware were encountered c. 15 m SE from the field corner, and quartz and burnt bone c. 30 m SE of this place. In 2003 a 2 m2 excavation area was opened at the ceramic find place. The ceramics originated from a Textile-impressed Ware pot broken in its place. Also 5–10 cm thick cultural layer was observable in the fine sand below the field layer.

Find area B is also located on the lower terrace (c. 10 m asl), c. 10 m NE of the field corner. Quartz flakes and burnt bone was found in a ditch excavated to the edge of the field. Immediately E of the find place terrace ascends steeply to the upper terrace. Find area C is located E of the find area B, on the upper terrace (c. 13 m asl). Quartz and burnt bones were encountered from a fire ditch ploughed in the forest from the length of c. 10 m. Find area D is situated further N of find area C. Here some quartzes were encountered from a small area c. 30 m S of the E–W running forest road leading to the fields in the river valley. "Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware]"

**Koivisto 2 Humaljoki Pontiaho 2 [Ermilovo 5]**

**Map** 4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates** x=6695 85, y=4432 20, z=14

**Studies** Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 60 m W of the Humaljoki-Makslahti road and some 300 m NNE of Koivisto 1 Pontiaho 1. The area is relatively flat, gently descending towards the river and slightly rising towards the road. Some quar tzes were found in a fire ditch dug in the forest, The find location is situated c. 10 m SW from an old house foundation situated in the end of a small forest road at c. 14 m asl elevation. Some burnt stones were noted in the ditch as well as a possible, patchy light gray cultural layer. One quartz flake was encountered also from a test pit 5 m E of the trench. Soil is fine sand. Present day vegetation is pine barren, but next to the house foundation some remains of an old garden are visible. "Quartz Find Location - Stone Age"

**Koivisto 3 Humaljoki Pontiaho 3 [Ermilovo 5]**

**Map** 4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates** x=6696 02, y=4432 15, z=14

**Studies** Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 100 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road. A small concentration of quartz flakes was encountered from a fire trench running in forest (c. 14 m asl) c. 200 m NNW of Koivisto 2 Pontiaho 2 site. Find place is on a relatively even terrace which descends slightly E. Edge of the terrace is situated c. 30 m W of the trench, and below this the terrain slopes down to the fields. Soil is fine sand and vegetation pine barren. "Quartz Find Location - Stone Age"

**Koivisto 4 Humaljoki Patamäki 1 [Ermilovo 1]**

**Map** 4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates** x=6697 30–45, y=4431 70–95, z=11–15

**Studies** Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey & excavation)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2003: (site 53); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.7 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 300 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road. A large site including several find areas is situated c. 500 m N of Koivisto 3 Pontiaho 3 site, on both sides of the natural gas pipe line leading towards Koivisto oil harbour. The slope descends evenly towards W at the site, and there is a terrace at the site (c. 15 m asl), but the pipe line cutting has destroyed part of it. In S part of the site the terrace makes a light bend towards E, and here there are overgrown fields. In general, W terrain descends to bog. Between the fields and the pipe line there are two old house foundations in forest. In E terrain rises evenly towards the Humaljoki road. Soil in the whole area is fine sand and vegetation is pine barren.

Find area A covers an area ranging from S side of the pipe line cutting to the edge of the fields c. 50 m S and SW. Some weak traces of cultural layer were observed on cleanings made on the S wall of the pipe line cutting. All the finds were at c. 15 m asl terrace. In 2003 two 3 m2 trenches were opened on this terrace in the forest near the house foundations S of the pipe line, but they turned out to be nearly finds. In 2005 a larger excavation area was opened in the field just S of these trenches, in the forest boundary. A handful of lithic artefacts was found, this far the only datable find observed in the assemblage has been a cross-bladed adze of a Late Neolithic type.

Find area B is situated right on the pipe line. Finds, quartz and quartzite flakes, came from the pipe line cutting and the road running from the pipe line up to the fields at c. 11–13 m asl.

Find area C is situated c. 50 m N of the pipe line, in the area of a NE–SW directed electric line. Quartz and burnt bone were found in a sand pit below the electric line, from the top of c. 15 m asl terrace. Quartz and burnt bone were also encountered from a narrow, lower c. 12 m asl terrace cut by a forest road and a ditch under the electric line. "Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)"
The site is located c. 8.8 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 140 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road, c. 150 m N of Koivisto 4 Patamäki 1. The site is situated on a NNW descending terrace at c. 12 m asl. The terrace has been almost completely destroyed by a ditch running on along the edge of a meadow located below it. There are some old sand pits situated on the terrace on both sides of the find place. In E the terrain rises steeply to an upper c. 14 m asl terrace, which ascends slightly to NNE. Soil is fine sand and vegetation is pine barrens.

In 2003 some lithic finds were encountered from the ditch following the terrace edge and some burnt stones were noticed in the ditch c. 35 m NE next to an old sand pit. However, no finds were made in a forest fire ditch located on the upper terrace or in trial soundings. A 5 m² trench was opened on the 12 m asl terrace above the find place in the ditch. Some quartz and greystone flakes, as well as a transverse bladed quartz point, were recovered during the excavation. On the basis of the excavation observations it seems that the site is Mesolithic and submerged by the Litorina transgression. This is attested by the find material, the almost total absence of the cultural layer, and the secondary distribution of the finds.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic)

The site is located c. 8.8 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 110 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road. Area has been field, but is nowadays meadow. Some quartz flakes were encountered on broken surface of a road located just below the terrace (c. 12 m asl), on top of which the site Koivisto 5 Patamäki 3 is located at c. 50 m to S. The find location is situated at bottom of a slope at c. 11 m asl. In E the terrain rises to upper terrace (13–14 m asl), and below the find place it descends evenly towards a swamp. N of the find area the slope drops steeply towards swamp straight from the upper terrace. Soil below the old field layer is fine sand. Vegetation in the edge of the swamp is birch and spruce; from the SE edge of the meadow starts a pine barrens.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

The site is located c. 9.6 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, on E and W sides of the present Humaljoki–Makslahti road, just N of the railroad-crossing. The site is located on top of a NE–SW running terrace formation (c. 15–17 m asl) opening S. Soil is fine eolian sand all over the area, vegetation pine barrens. About 50 m N of the site the terrain descends into the Kirkkohiidensuo swamp.

Jouko Voionmaa checked this place in 1937 due to a stray find made at the location. He mentions that it could be a possible dwelling site on the basis of the sooty soil observed in the road cut. Also the find came from the road cutting. When the place was checked in 2003 Late Neolithic pottery, quartz implements and burnt bone were found from both sides of the road cut. In the cleaning made on W side a clear 5–10 cm thick dark brown cultural layer which included burnt bone fragments was observed in the depth of c. 15 cm below the modern surface.

On the top of the terrace, c. 20 m E of the road a c. 17 x 9 x 0.45 m dwelling depression was noted. It is situated interestingly on the top of a small hillock at c. 17 m asl. Terrain descends c. one meter on both sides of the depression, after which it evens out to descend slightly towards S and N. In a trial sounding made into the wall of the depression was observed a double podsol and some burnt fragments. There was a dark greyish brown cultural layer in the soundings made outside the depression.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Late Neolithic)

The site is located c. 9.3 km E of Koivisto church, c. 60 m W of the Humaljoki–Makslahti road, some 100 m W of Koivisto 7 Kirkkohiidenhiekka 1 site. Quartz flakes and burnt bone were encountered in the sides of a vast sand pit area (c. 15 m asl) dug into the sandy barrens. Some hints of the original topography were preserved, on basis of which there seems to have been an approximately S descending terrain at the location. However the site is almost fully destroyed.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

The site is located c. 10.3 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 630 m ENE from intersection of Humaljoki–Makslahti road and railroad, on the N side of a road running parallel to the railroad 50 m S of the site. Site is situated on an even stoneless terrace at c. 12 m asl. About thirty meters wide terrace descends towards SSE. The lower edge of the terrace is destroyed by the Humaljoki-road, but it seems that the edge of the terrace has originally run along the S edge of the road. On the S side of the road runs railroad, S of which is an industrial area. A narrow ravine, in which runs a small brook, is located c. 50 m E of the site. About 20 m behind the site
concerning later excavations at sites (Lisicyn 2005).

**Koivisto 1 Humaljoki Pontiaho 1 [Ermitolo 4]**

**Map**
4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates**
x=6695 55-65, y=4432 15, z=10-13

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey & excavation)

**Stray finds**

**Literature**
Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 56); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 230 m W of the Humaljoki-Makslahti road. The site is situated on two terraces opening towards W-S, in the corner of a field. The top of lower terrace is currently mostly field, and only a small part of it by the base of the upper terrace has remained forest. C. 60 m E of the field corner is a ravine which has cut deeply into the upper terrace. Soil on the upper terrace is fine sand, as well as on the lower terrace below the field layer. Vegetation in the boundary of the field is alder, pine barren in the forest.

Find area A is situated on the edge of field next to forest boundary in the upper part of a SSW descending slope (c. 11 m asl). In N terrain rises relatively steeply to the upper (c. 13-14 m asl) terrace c. 5 m uphill from the ditch. Finds came from a ditch which follows the forest margin. Sherds of scratched surface, pit decorated Textile-impressed Ware were encountered c. 15 m SE from the field corner, and quartz and burnt bone c. 30 m SE of this place. In 2003 a 2 m² excavation area was opened at the ceramic find place. The ceramics originated from a Textile-impressed Ware pot broken in its place. Also 5-10 cm thick cultural layer was observable in the fine sand below the field layer. Find area B is also located on the lower terrace (c. 10 m asl), c. 10 m NE of the field corner. Quartz flakes and burnt bone was found in a ditch excavated to the edge of the field. Immediately E of the find place terrain ascends steeply to the upper terrace. Find area C is located E of the find area B, on the upper terrace (c. 13 m asl). Quartz and burnt bones were encountered from a fire ditch ploughed in the forest from the length of c. 10 m. Find area D is situated further N of find area C. Here some quarztes were encountered from a small area c. 30 m S of the E-W running forest road leading to the fields in the river valley. *Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware]*

**Koivisto 2 Humaljoki Pontiaho 2 [Ermitolo 5]**

**Map**
4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates**
x=6695 85, y=4432 20, z=14

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

**Literature**
Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 60 m W of the Humaljoki-Makslahti road and some 300 m NNE of Koivisto 1 Pontiaho 1. The area is relatively flat, gently descending towards the river and slightly rising towards the road. Some quarztes were found in a fire ditch in the forest. The find location is situated c. 10 m SW from an old house foundation situated in the end of a small forest road at c. 14 m asl elevation. Some burnt stones were noted in the ditch as well as a possible, patchy light gray cultural layer. One quartz flake was encountered also from a test pit S E of the trench. Soil is fine sand. Present day vegetation is pine barren, but next to the house foundation some remains of an old garden are visible. *Quartz Find Location - Stone Age*

**Koivisto 3 Humaljoki Pontiaho 3 [Ermitolo 6]**

**Map**
4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates**
x=6696 02, y=4432 15, z=14

**Studies**
Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

**Literature**
Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 100 m W of the Humaljoki-Makslahti road. A large site including several find areas is situated c. 500 m N of Koivisto 3 Pontiaho 3 site, on both sides of the natural gas pipe line leading towards Koivisto oil harbour. The slope descends evenly towards W at the site, and there is a terrace at the site (c. 15 m asl), but the pipe line cutting has destroyed part of it. In S part of the site the terrace makes a light bend towards E, and here there are overgrown fields. In general, W terrain descends to bog. Between the fields and the pipe line there are two old house foundations in forest. In E terrain rises evenly towards the Humaljoki road. Soil in the whole area is fine sand and vegetation is pine barren.

Find area A covers an area ranging from S side of the pipe line cutting to the edge of the fields c. 50 m S and SW. Some weak traces of cultural layer were observed on cleanings made on the S wall of the pipe line cutting. All the finds were at c. 15 m asl terrace. In 2003 two 3 m² trenches were opened on this terrace in the forest near the house foundations S of the pipe line, but they turned out to be nearly findless. In 2005 a larger excavation area was opened in the field just S of these trenches, in the forest boundary. A handful of lithic artefacts was found, this far the only datable find observed in the assemblage has been a cross-bladed adze of a Late Neolithic type. Find area B is situated right on the pipe line. Finds, quartz and quartzite flakes, came from the pipe line cutting and the road running from the pipe line up to the fields at c. 11-13 m asl. Find area C is situated c. 50 m N of the pipe line, in the area of a NE-SW directed electric line. Quartz and burnt bone were found in a sand pit below the electric line, from the top of c. 15 m asl terrace. Quartz and burnt bone were also encountered from a narrow, lower c. 12 m asl terrace cut by a forest road and a ditch under the electric line. *Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)*

APPENDIX

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Koivisto 5 Humaljoki Patamäki 3 [Ermilovo 2]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6697 70, y=4431 85, z=12
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey & excavation)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 54); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.8 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 140 m W of the Humaljoki–Maks.lihti road, c. 150 m N of Koivisto 4 Patamäki 1. The site is situated on a NNW descending terrace at c. 12 m asl. The terrace has been almost completely destroyed by a ditch running on along the edge of a meadow located below it. There are some old sand pits situated on the terrace on both sides of the find place. In E the terrain rises steeply to an upper c. 14 m asl terrace, which ascends slightly to NNE. Soil is fine sand and vegetation is pine barren.

In 2003 some lithic finds were encountered from the ditch following the terrace edge and some burnt stones were noticed in the ditch c. 35 m NE next to an old sand pit. However, no finds were made in a forest fire ditch located on the upper terrace or in trial soundings. A 5 m² trench was opened on the 12 m asl terrace above the find place in the ditch. Some quartz and greenstone flakes, as well as a transverse bladed quartz point, were recovered during the excavation. On the basis of the excavation observations it seems that the site is Mesolithic and submerged by the Litorina transgression. This is attested by the find material, the almost total absence of the cultural layer, and the secondary distribution of the finds.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic)

Koivisto 6 Humaljoki Patamäki 4 [Ermilovo 2]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6697 80, y=4431 95, z=11
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 54), Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.8 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 110 m W of the Humaljoki–Maks.lihti road. Area has been field, but is nowadays meadow. Some quartz flakes were encountered on broken surface of a road located just below the terrace (c. 12 m asl), on top of which the site Koivisto 5 Patamäki 3 site is located c. 50 m to S. The find location is situated at bottom of a slope at c. 11 m asl. In E the terrain rises to upper terrace (13–14 m asl), and below the find place it descends evenly towards a swamp. N of the find area the slope drops steeply towards swamp straight from the upper terrace. Soil below the old field layer is fine sand. Vegetation in the edge of the swamp is birch and spruce; from the SE edge of the meadow starts a pine barren.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Koivisto 7 Humaljoki Kirkkohiidenhiekka 1 [Ermilovo 6]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6696 19, y=4432 95, z=16–17
Studies Voionmaa 1937 (inspection)
Stray finds –
Literature Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

The site is located c. 9.6 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, on E and W sides of the present Humaljoki–Maks.lihti road, just N of the railroad-crossing. The site is located on top of a NE–SW running terrace formation (c. 15–17 m asl) opening S. Soil is fine silian sand all over the area, vegetation pine barren. About 50 m N of the site the terrain descends into the Kirkkohiidenhieku swamp.

Jouko Voionmaa checked this place in 1937 due to a stray find made at the location. He mentions that it could be a possible dwelling site on the basis of the soothy soil observed in the road cut. Also the find came from the road cutting. When the place was checked in 2003 Late Neolithic pottery, quartz implements and burnt bone were found from the both sides of the road cut. In the cleaning made on W side a clear 5–10 cm thick dark brown cultural layer which included burnt bone fragments was observed in the depth of c. 15 cm below the modern surface.

On the top of the terrace, c. 20 m E of the road a c. 17 x 9 x 0.45 m dwelling depression was noted. It is situated interestingly on the top of a small hillloc at c. 17 m asl. Terrain descends c. one meter on both sides of the depression, after which it evens out to descend slightly towards S and N. In a trial sounding made into the wall of the depression was observed a double podsol and one quartz flake. There was a dark grayish brown cultural layer in the soundings made outside the depression.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Late Neolithic)

Koivisto 8 Humaljoki Kirkkohiidenhiekka 2 [Ermilovo 6]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6696 09, y=4432 85, z=15
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 58); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9.3 km E of Koivisto church, c. 60 m W of the Humaljoki–Maks.lihti road, some 100 m W of Koivisto 7 Kirkkohiidenhiekka 1 site. Quartz flakes and burnt bone were encountered in the sides of a vast sand pit area (c. 15 m asl) dug into the sandy barren. Some hints of the original topography were preserved, on basis of which there seems to have been an approximately S descending even terrace at the location. However the site is almost fully destroyed.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Koivisto 9 Humaljoki Suurpelto [Ermilovo 7]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6696 15, y=4433 80, z=12
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 59); Lisicyn et al. 2004; Seitsonen 2005a

The site is located c. 10.3 km E of Koivisto church, on the E side of Humaljoki River valley, c. 630 m ENE from intersection of Humaljoki–Maks.lihti road and railroad, on the N side of a road running parallel to the railroad 50 m S of the site. Site is situated on an even stoneless terrace at c. 12 m asl. About thirty meters wide terrace descends towards SSE. The lower edge of the terrace is destroyed by the Humaljoki-road, but it seems that the edge of the terrace has originally run along the S edge of the road. On the S side of the road runs railroad, S of which is an industrial area. A narrow ravine, in which runs a small brook, is located c. 50 m E of the site. About 20 m behind the site
slopes. In the ditch on the N side of road quartz and Late Neolithic pottery were found and e. 8 m N of the ditch, in the forest, two dwelling depressions were recorded. Depressions are in line c. 16 m from each other with their long axes parallel to the probable original edge of the terrace. The western depression is c. 5 x 4.5 x 0.35 m and depression 2 is c. 5 x 3 x 0.4 m. From a trial sounding made in the wall of the depression 2 were encountered two quartz flakes and a c. 30 cm thick dark gray-brown cultural layer with lot of charcoal.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Late Neolithic)**

**Koivisto 10 Humaljoki Patamäki 2 [Ermi10vo 3]**

**Map**

4021 05 Humaljoki

**Coordinates**

x=6697 40, y=4432 20, z=17-20

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

Lisicyn et al. 2005 (excavation)

**Stray finds**

-

**Literature**

Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 55); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 9.1 km E of Koivisto church, around the intersection of the natural gas pipe line and the Humaljoki-Maksalhti road at c. 20 m asl. In the background (NE) the terrain rises close to 25 m asl and below (SW) descends some meters relatively steeply after which it evens out to a slight SW descending slope. Road and pipe line have heavily destroyed and disturbed the area. Soil is fine sand and vegetation is pine barren. From the immediate vicinity of the road fragment of a ground stone tool (of greenstone), a quartz core and burnt bone were picked up from a forest road. From these finds, near the edge of the bigger road, a quartz flake was found on top of the road track leading to the shore. From the immediate vicinity of which a couple of stone artefacts were found. Consequently, Sakari Pälsti and Jouko Voionmaa excavated at the site in 1936. In excavations remains of a Stone Age dwelling including two rectangular fireplaces, stone flakes and small morsels of unidentifiable ceramics were found. There are several modern campsites at the area nowadays, as well as plenty of trash pits. No prehistoric observations were made at the site anymore in 2003.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Early Metal Period)**

**Kuolemajärvi 2 Muurila Ilmatorjuntaleiri 2 [Vysokinsoke]**

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6686 07, y=4439 65, z=14

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

-

**Literature**

Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 61); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 7.5 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the SE shore of Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 150 m SSE from the Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 site, on a slope descending evenly to NNW, towards the shore of the lake. On the site the road runs a road circling the S end of the lake, following the top of some kind of terrace formation. From this road departs a smaller road towards the lake. There are several dune-like shoreline wall formations between the site and the modern lake shore. Soil is fine sand and the present day vegetation is pine barren. Quartz flake was found on top of the road track leading to the shore and some ceramics under a fallen tree east of the road at c. 13 m asl. There is a slight shoreline terrace on the E side of the road and the finds came from bottom of the embankment below this terrace. It seems that there is a Typical Combed Ware pot that has broken in situ under the fallen tree. One quartz flake was also found c. 100 m from these finds, near the edge of the bigger road.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])**

**Kuolemajärvi 3 Muurila Lautametsäniemi [-]**

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6687 85, y=4438 43, z=15

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

-

**Literature**

-

The site is located on the W shore of the Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 7.2 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station. It is situated on a even terrace on an ancient E protruding cape, c. 250 m N from the road which leads to the end of Lautametsäniemi cape. In the foreground the terrace embankment descends very steeply, the background is gently but clearly rising. The shore is located c. 100 m away. Soil is fine sand, vegetation used to be pine barren but area has been recently subject to clear felling. C. 30 m S of the find place there are several large boulders little higher on the slope. A single quartz flake was found from broken terrain on the terrace formation at c. 12 m asl.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**
Kuolemajärvi 4 Kokkala Notko-ojan suu [Malyšev]

Map 4021 05 Humajoki
Coordinates x=6699.50, y=4438.75, z=1.4
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 60); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located on the W shore of Lake Kuolemajärvi c. 8.9 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station. It is situated c. 100 m NNE from the mouth of the Notko-Oja brook, on the tip of a narrow S protruding cape. There is a clear 8.9 km NW of Kuolemajarvi railway station. It is situated
end. It is situated on an E facing terrace, on top of which the terrain descends steeply into the lake.

Finds, few quartz flakes, came from the broken surface of the narrow shore terrace, c. 3 m W from the point where the terrain descends steeply into the lake. C. 2 m E of the find location is a large boulder and a recent fireplace next to the boulder. On the upper terrace a small cairn has been packed between two large boulders. There are also several other cairns and other stone structures on the cape, probably remains of swidden clearance and stone fences.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 5 Tukikolta [--]

Map 4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates x=6697.10, y=4443.30, z=1.4
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature –

The site is located c. 4.8 km N of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on W shore of a small strait connecting Lakes Hatjalaluhdenjärvi and Kuolemajärvi. The site is located on a low hump or a flat SSE protruding cape. A road runs through the site and c. 70 m SE there is a bridge crossing the strait. The top of the cape is flat, but the terrain descends in N, E and S towards wet, bushy beachfront. In W there is a swampy hollow, behind which the terrain gets drier and starts to rise. The vegetation is mixed forest; soil at the site is sand.

Some quartz flakes were collected on top of the hillock at c. 14 m asl, from the road and the broken surface and from the cleanings made on the walls of World War II trenches that cover most of the cape. There were no signs of intact cultural layer and the site has probably been badly destroyed during the construction of the wartime defences.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 6 Harkkosienkangas [Rjabov]

Map 4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates x=6693.35, y=4443.06, z=20
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 95); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 1.5 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the W shore of Lake Kuolemajärvi, near its S end. It is situated on an E facing terrace, on top of which runs a road. Vegetation is mixed forest. Quartzes were found on the surface of the road. The length of the find area is at least 100 m.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 7 Työppölä Kuoppajärvi [Mamontovka]

Map 4021 09 Hatjalalhti
Coordinates x=6700.53, y=4445.23, z=20–25
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 96); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.4 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the E shore of Lake Hatjalaluhdenjärvi, near its N end. It is situated on a W opening terrace descending gently towards the lake. The site is located on a wide isthmus between Lake Hatjalaluhdenjärvi and small Lake Kuop-

Also, there are 20 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing wider distribution of human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004; see also Takala 2005).

Kurkijoki [Kurkiški]

The site descriptions are based on the reports of the 2001 studies (Russian report: Gerasimov 2003 / Finnish report: Timofeev et al. 2002), published accounts (see ‘literature’) and archival material stored in NBA and IJMK/RAN. In connection to some sites additional data concerning 2003 studies has been utilized (Gerasimov 2003; Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004; I. F. Vitenkova 24.7.2005 pers.comm.).

Kurkijoki 1 Levonpetto Rastaanmäki [Kurkiški 1]

Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6797.60, y=4493.28, z=15–22
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds NM 3273:2; 10449:1–4
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 1.5 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church and c. 220 m to SE from the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. It is situated on the SE side of Rastaanmäki hill, on a SE facing slope, where there are two terraces, on which two small fields are located. Below the lower terrace there is still one more, vague terrace visible. The whole area has been under cultivation before, but today it is meadow. Soil in the area is nearly stoneless fine sand and clay. On the top of the Rastaanmäki hill are remains of an old house. One piece of historical pottery, quartz flakes, burnt bones and burnt clay, were found in the field located on the lower terrace (c. 15–16 m asl). From this terrace a steep slope rises to elevation of about 20 m asl, where the upper field is located. Some quartz flakes and pieces of burnt clay were also uncovered from this field. In the early 20th century some Stone Age artefacts were recovered as stray finds from this hill.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Historical Period

Kurkijoki 2 Rahola Hopromäki [Kurkiški 2]

Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6798.20, y=4493.16, z=15
slopesesnig from c. 12.5 m asl to an upper, c. 15 m asl terrace. Soil is fine sand and vegetation is pine barren. In the ditch on the N side of road quartz and Late Neolithic pottery were found and c. 8 m N of the ditch, in the forest, two dwelling depressions were recorded. Depressions are in line c. 16 m from each other with their long axes paralleling the probable original edge of the terrace. The eastern depression 1 is c. 5 x 4.5 x 0.35 m and depression 2 is c. 5 x 3 x 0.4 m. From a trial sounding made in the wall of the depression 2 were encountered two quartz flakes and a c. 30 cm thick dark gray-brown cultural layer with lot of charcoal.

### Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Late Neolithic)

#### Kuolemajärvi 1 Muurila Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 [Vysokinskoe]

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6686 15, y=4439 60, z=12

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

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**Literature**

Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 61); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 7.5 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the SE shore of Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 150 m SSE from the Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 site, on a slope descending evenly to NNW, towards the shore of the lake. On the S side of the site runs a road circling the S end of the lake, following the top of some kind of terrace formation. From this road departs a smaller road towards the lake. There are several dune-like shoreline wall formations between the site and the modern lake shore. Soil is fine sand and the present day vegetation is pine barren. Quartz flake was found on top of the road track leading to the shore and some ceramics under a fallen tree east of the road at c. 13 m asl. There is a slight shoreline terrace on the E side of the road and the finds came from bottom of the embankment below this terrace. It seems that there is a Typical Combed Ware pot that has broken in situ under the fallen tree. One quartz flake was also found c. 100 m E from these finds, near the edge of the bigger road.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic?)**

#### Kuolemajärvi [Pionerskoe]

The descriptions of the sites are based on the reports of the 2003 studies (Russian report: Lisicyn 2003 / Finnish report: Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004), published accounts (see 'Literature') and archival material stored in NBA. Additional data of an archaeological survey in 2003 by IMK/RAN and Lahti City Museum is included sites 6 and 7; (Poutiainen & Adel 2003; see also Takala 2005).

#### Kuolemajärvi 1 Muurila Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 [Vysokinskoe]

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6686 15, y=4439 60, z=12

**Studies**

Pälsi & Voionmaa 1936 (excavation; NM 10444:1–2)

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

NM 10290; 10350; 10444:3

**Literature**

Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 61); Lisicyn et al. 2004; Takala 2005

The site is situated on the SE shore of Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 7.5 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station. It is located on a sandy beach at c. 12 m asl. The beach continues in N and W, in E there is a narrow isthmus (c. 40 m) that separates a small pond from the lake. Behind the pond the terrain starts to rise and there are at least two terraces visible. The background in S and SW rises through several shore walls, ascending relatively steeply towards a road running along the S shore of the lake c. 150 m away. Vegetation in the area is dry pine barren and small bushy birches near the shore, soil is fine stoneless sand.

The area used to be part of Finnish army’s anti-aircraft troops training grounds. At the site, that day an open beach, was located the tent-sauna of the troops, in the vicinity of which a couple of stone artefacts were found. Consequently, Sakari Pälsi and Jouko Voionmaa excavated at the site in 1936. In excavations remains of a Stone Age dwelling site including two rectangular fireplaces, stone flakes and small morsels of unidentifiable ceramics were found. There are several modern campsites at the area nowadays, as well as plenty of trash pits. No prehistoric observations were made at the site anymore in 2003.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Early Metal Period**

### Kuolemajärvi 2 Muurila Ilmatorjuntaleiri 2 [Vysokinskoe]

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6686 07, y=4439 65, z=14

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

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**Literature**

Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 61); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 7.5 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the SE shore of Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 150 m SSE from the Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 site, on a slope descending evenly to NNW, towards the shore of the lake. On the S side of the site runs a road circling the S end of the lake, following the top of some kind of terrace formation. From this road departs a smaller road towards the lake. There are several dune-like shoreline wall formations between the site and the modern lake shore. Soil is fine sand and the present day vegetation is pine barren. Quartz flake was found on top of the road track leading to the shore and some ceramics under a fallen tree east of the road at c. 13 m asl. There is a slight shoreline terrace on the E side of the road and the finds came from bottom of the embankment below this terrace. It seems that there is a Typical Combed Ware pot that has broken in situ under the fallen tree. One quartz flake was also found c. 100 m E from these finds, near the edge of the bigger road.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])**

#### Kuolemajärvi 3 Muurila Lautametsänäppi -

**Map**

4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi

**Coordinates**

x=6687 85, y=4438 43, z=15

**Studies**

Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)

**Stray finds**

—

**Literature**

—

The site is located on the W shore of the Lake Kipinolanjärvi, c. 7.2 km SW of Kuolemajärvi railway station. It is situated on a even terrace on an ancient E protruding cape, c. 250 m N from the road which leads to the end of Lautametsänäppi cape. In the foreground the terrace embankment descends very steeply, the background is gently but clearly rising. The shore is located c. 100 m away. Soil is fine sand, vegetation used to be pine barren but area has been recently subject to clear felling. C. 30 m S of the find place there are several large boulders little higher on the slope. A single quartz flake was found from broken terrain on the terrace formation at c. 12 m asl.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**
Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 4 Kolkkala Notko-ojan suu [Malyševo]
Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6699 50, y=4438 75, z=14
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 60); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located on the W shore of Lake Kuolemajärvi c. 8.9 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station. It is situated c. 100 m NNE from the mouth of the Notko-Oja brook, on the tip of a narrow S protruding cape. There is a clear E opening narrow terrace at the site (c. 14 m asl) from the edge of which the slope descends very steeply to the lake (c. 1 m lower). The cape is very rocky, except in the immediate surroundings of the find place where the soil is dark brown sand. In W the terrain ascends c. 1.5 m to an even upper terrace, which is less rocky right above thefind place. Terrain to W of this ridge descends gently towards the lake. The site is located on a wide isthmus between Lake Hatjalahdenjärvi and small Lake Kuopoppajärvi some 500 m E of the site, in the crossroads of the road following the E shore of the lake and a smaller road departing towards the lake shore. Vegetation in the area is pine barren, soil sand. Quartzes were found in a restricted area in the surroundings of the crossroads – nothing was found e.g. in the fire ditch running E of the road.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 5 Tukikosta [-] =
Map 4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates x=6697 10, y=4443 30, z=14
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature –

The site is located c. 4.8 km N of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on W shore of a small strait connecting Lakes Hatjalahdenjärvi and Kuolemajärvi. The site is located on a low hump or a flat SSE protruding cape. A road runs through the site and c. 70 m SE there is a bridge crossing the strait. The top of the cape is flat, but the terrain descends in N, E and S towards wet, bushy beach front. In W there is a swampy hollow, behind which the terrain gets drier and starts to rise. The vegetation is mixed forest; soil at the site is sand. Some quartz flakes were collected on top of the hillock at c. 14 m asl, from the road and the broken surface and from the cleanings made on the walls of World War II trenches that cover most of the cape. There were no signs of intact cultural layer and the site has probably been badly destroyed during the construction of the wartime defences.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 6 Harkkosienkangas [Rjabovo]
Map 4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates x=6693 35, y=4443 06, z=20
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 95); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 1.5 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the W shore of Lake Kuolemajärvi, near its S end. It is situated on an E facing terrace, on top of which runs a road. Vegetation is mixed forest. Quartzes were found on the surface of the road. The length of the find area is at least 100m.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kuolemajärvi 7 Työppölä Kuoppapajärvi [Mamontovka]
Map 4021 09 Hatjalahdi
Coordinates x=6700 53, y=4445 23, z=20-25
Studies Lisicyn et al. 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 96); Lisicyn et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8.4 km NW of Kuolemajärvi railway station, on the E shore of Lake Hatjalahdenjärvi, near its N end. It is situated on a W opening terrace descending gently towards the lake. The site is located on a wide isthmus between Lake Hatjalahdenjärvi and small Lake Kuopoppajärvi some 500 m E of the site, in the crossroads of the road following the E shore of the lake and a smaller road departing towards the lake shore. Vegetation in the area is pine barren, soil sand. Quartzes were found in a restricted area in the surroundings of the crossroads – nothing was found e.g. in the fire ditch running E of the road.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Also, there are 20 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing wider distribution of human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004; see also Takala 2005).

Kurkijoki [Kurkiäki]
The site descriptions are based on the reports of the 2001 studies (Russian report: Gerasimov 2003 / Finnish report: Timofeev et al. 2002), published accounts (see ‘literature’) and archival material stored in NBA and IIMK/RAN. In connection to some sites additional data concerning 2003 studies has been utilized (Gerasimov 2003; Nordqvist & Seitsonen 2004; I. F. Vitenkova 24.7.2005 pers.comm.).

Kurkijoki 1 Leonteplo Rastaanmäki [Kurkieki 1]
Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6797 60, y=4493 28, z=15-22
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds NM 3273: 2; 10449: 1-4
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 1.5 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church and c. 220 m to SE from the Kurkijoki–Hititola road. It is situated on the SE side of Rastaanmäki hill, on a SE facing slope, where there are two terraces, on which two small fields are located. Below the lower terrace there is still one more, vague terrace visible. The whole area has been under cultivation before, but today it is meadow. Soil in the area is nearly stonel ess fine sand and clay. On the top of the Rastaanmäki hill are remains of an old house. One piece of historical pottery, quartz flakes, burnt bones and burnt clay, were found in the field located on the lower terrace (c. 15–16 m asl). From this terrace a steep slope rises to elevation of about 20 m asl, where the upper field is located. Some quartz flakes and pieces of burnt clay were also uncovered from this field. In the early 20th century some Stone Age artefacts were recovered as stray finds from this hill.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Historical Period

Kurkijoki 2 Rahola Hopromäki [Kurkiäki 2]
Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6798 20, y=4493 16, z=15
APPENDIX

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The site is located c. 1.2 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, on the N side of Kurkijoki–Hiitola road and on the S side of River Kurkijoki. It is located in a field area SW of Hopromäki hill, on terrain sloping towards the river and on top of a clear shore terrace. There are four separate find areas at the site. The soil in the area is humus-mixed fine sand.

Find area A is located on a field by the side of the road leading from the farm house of ‘Laakerinnmäki’ to the farm house of ‘Hopromäki’. Finds (Historical pottery and quartz flakes) were collected in a shallow depression in SE part of the field. At the foot of the cliffs of Hopromäki hill, located to E from the find area, there are two terraces, but on the field these terraces are less clearly visible. At the foot of the cliffs there is also a spring. Find area B is located about 100 m S from find area A, in S part of the field. Finds consisted of historical pottery and quartz flakes, but no remains of structures were observed. Find area C is located c. 130 m SE from the find area A, to E from the top of terrace. Finds were quartz flakes. Find area D is located c. 150 m SE from the find area A, to SE from the top of terrace. Quartz flakes and a preform of a stone artefact were picked up in the field.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Historical Period**

**Kurkijoki 3 Rahola Ahomäki 1 [Kurkiäki 3]**

**Map** 4114 12 Kurkijoki

**Coordinates** x=6796 76, y=4491 09, z=16–19

**Studies** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 3.1 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 40 m W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road, on a SE facing gentle slope. Below the find area there can be vaguely seen a terrace formation, which has been located at the bottom of a long bay of Lake Ladoga. Soil in the area is stoneless clay and fine sand. The site is located on field, but mixed forest begins immediately behind the find area, and the terrain rises there (N) quite steeply up to about 25 m asl. Finds (quartz and flint flakes) were collected from an open field from an area of c. 100 m long and c. 10–15 m wide following the forest margin on top of the terrace (c. 16 m asl–19 m asl).

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 4 Rahola Ahomäki 2 [Kurkiäki 4]**

**Map** 4114 12 Kurkijoki

**Coordinates** x=6796 62, y=4491 91, z=18–20

**Studies** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 3.3 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m SW of the site Kurkijoki 3 Rahola Ahomäki 1 and c. 180 m W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. The site is located on an open field (c. 20 m asl) at the edge of the forest. At the base of the slope below the find area there is an electric line c. 20 m from the edge of the field. Behind the find area, in mixed forest, the terrain rises smoothly to the elevation of 25 m asl. Soil in the find area is stones clay and fine sand.

The first concentration of finds, consisting of quartz flakes, is situated on top of the SE opening terrace and comprises a 150 m long and c. 10–15 m wide zone following the forest’s edge. The second find concentration is located in the corner of the field, c. 30 m from the first find concentration, below the terrace top (c. 18–19 m asl). Finds recovered from here consisted of quartz flakes.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 5 Rahola Ahomäki 3 [Kurkiäki 5]**

**Map** 4114 12 Kurkijoki

**Coordinates** x=6796 48, y=4491 80, z=20

**Studies** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.5 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 250 m to W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road and c. 200 m SW of the Kurkijoki 4 Rahola Ahomäki 2 site – the lies at the tip of the next cape protruding from the forest to the field (towards SE) when moving to S from the site of Rahola Ahomäki 2. It is situated on top of a SE opening terrace (c. 20 m asl), on field by edge of forest. The base of slope is located c. 20 m SE from the edge of forest, by the electric line. In the forest the slope rises in the mixed forest gently to the elevation of about 25 m asl. Soil in the field is fine sand and clay.

The find area is c. 50 m long and 20 m wide and it follows the direction of the edge of the forest on top of the terrace. Finds included quartz flakes and a fragment of a polished stone artefact.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 6 Rahola Ahomäki 4 [Kurkiäki 6]**

**Map** 4114 12 Kurkijoki

**Coordinates** x=6796 34, y=4491 70, z=20

**Studies** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.6 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m S from Kurkijoki 5 Rahola Ahomäki 3 site and about 140 m W from Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. It is situated at the foot of Ahomäki hill, to SE of it, in the corner of a field. The slope is gently facing SE and the base of slope lays c. 30 m to E/NE from the field corner. The site is on top of a terrace that at the site makes a bend towards SE. On the N side of site there is a small, uncultivated, rocky area, on top of which there are remains of a building. Behind the site in the forest the slope continues rising very gently to the base of Ahomäki hill (c. 40 m asl), from where it starts rising quite steeply.

The find area stretches from the top of the slope to the base of it. It is c. 30 m long and c. 30 m wide, starting from the corner of field and continuing to NE, covering most of the field corner. Finds consisted of quartz flakes.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 7 Pääjälä Jeyssinmäki (Hiitola) [Kurkiäki 7]**

**Map** 4114 12 Kurkijoki

**Coordinates** x=6795 33, y=4491 09, z=20–22 (find area A) and 25 (find area B)

**Studies** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

**Stray finds** –

**Literature** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 4.7 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road, on an SW facing slope of Jeyssinmäki hill. The top of the hill, where the yard and outbuildings of a farm house are located is situated immediately N and NE of the site.

There are at least two terraces visible on the hill slope. At
the base of the slope the terrain is swampy: the near-by Mustolanlahti bay has formerly reached to the foot of the hill. Soil is clay with few stones, but there are also areas of exposed bedrock in the area. The vegetation in the area is overgrown fields and meadows.

There are two open-ploughed fields at the site from where the finds came. Find area A is situated on c. 60 m long terrace, which has formed between two cliffs. Finds consisted of hand made pottery, burnt clay, a spindle whorl made of stone and a couple of quartz flake fragments. Find area B is located c. 100 m to N from find area A, on NW side of open bedrock. Area B is situated on a terrace which is a couple of meters higher than the one where area A is located (25 m asl and 20–22 m asl respectively). Finds were concentrated on the upper (N) parts of the field and consisted of hand made pottery.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period - Historical Period

Kurkiöki 8 Päijälä Petkola (Hiitola) [Kurkiöki 8]
Map: 4114 12 Kurkiöki
Coordinates x=6795 32, y=4490 76, z=15–17
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 4.9 km SW of the former Kurkiöki church, about 200 m to W of Kurkiöki 7 Päijälä Jyssäsmäki site, on the S side of Kurkiöki–Hiitola road. On N side of the road, c. 100 m from the site rises a rocky Ruomatsumäki hill. The find area (c. 15–17 m asl) is located on top of a spit protruding towards Mustolanlahti bay, located SE from the road. On S part of the spit two terraces can be seen (lower c. 13 m asl, higher c. 15 m asl). Soil at the site is clay with quite large stones.

Finds area extends c. 30–100 m from the S edge of the road. Part of the surface soil has been dug away during the road construction work conducted in the area – an unfinished road track runs through the site and terminates on the edge of the road. Finds, consisting of quartz, Historical and Iron Age/Medieval pottery and burnt bone, came from broken ground.

The finds have been more or less destroyed during these road building activities – the possible undestroyed part of the site is located under the meadow.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period - Historical Period

Kurkiöki 9 Unkola Kauniskumpu (Hiitola) [Kurkiöki 9]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6793 50, y=4489 70, z=30
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 6.6 km SW of the former Kurkiöki church, on an esker c. 150 m to S of the Kurkiöki–Hiitola road. The site is on top of a SW facing terrace on the S side of esker formation, at the elevation of c. 30 m asl. The terrace bank descends very clearly and steeply and base of the slope is at the elevation of c. 25 m asl. The surrounding area in S/SW is nowadays meadow, but it has formerly been open field. On the N side of the find area there is a sandpit behind of which there is a small road and an open rock. On the esker rising E the soil turns into gravel and on the top of the formation there is a gravel pit. Soil at the find location soil is fine sand with a layer of humus less than 10 cm thick on top of it.

The finds came from broken ground surface and earth piles located on S side of the lower sand pit. Finds consisted of quartz, flint, burnt bone and historical ceramics. The lithics as well as the elevation of the site imply Mesolithic dating. Unfortunately, the site has more or less been totally destroyed after the 2001 studies by the sand hauling.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic) - Historical Period

Kurkiöki 10 Savii Siira [Kurkiöki 10]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6798 86, y=4489 66, z=35
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km W of the former Kurkiöki church, on a large field SW of the Kurkiöki–Alho road, c. 100 m W and S from the road (the road makes a bend around the site). A find cluster was observed about 145 m NW from the ruins of the farm house of ‘Siira’, on a gentle S facing slope at c. 35 m asl. No clear shore formations were observed in the area. Soil is stones clay. Finds came from about 10 x 20 m cluster and consisted of quartz flakes only.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkiöki 11 Savii Hemminäkki [Kurkiöki 11]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6798 99, y=4489 50, z=28
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km W of the former Kurkiöki church, c. 220 m N from Kurkiöki 10 Savii Siira site, on S side of the Kurkiöki–Alho road. The find area is situated at the foot of a cliff (Hemminäkki hill N of the road), at the elevation of 28 m asl, on gently sloping field facing W. Soil is stones clay. The finds (quartz and unornamented pottery) were collected on the open field surface.

In addition, two quartz flakes were found on a field located N of a small hill c. 380 m W of the Kurkiöki 11 site. Soil on this N facing slope is also stones clay.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Kurkiöki 12 Otsanlahti Muuritoja [Kurkiöki 12]
Map: 4114 12 Kurkiöki
Coordinates x=6799 11, y=4495 50, z=15–20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 1.3 km NE of the former Kurkiöki church, on E side of the Kurkiöki–Väikkä road. Immediately behind the find area stands the steep cliff face of Karvalinvuori hill. C. 150 m to W from the find area there is Mammalanäkki hill, and c. 250 m to N Suurimäki hill. In front of the cliff face there are several small field lots and houses and ground cellars. The slope at the site descends gently to NW, towards the hollow where the road runs.

Soil in the area is stones clay. Finds (quartz and burnt clay) were found from a couple of the small fields, mostly from the westernmost one. The elevation of the find area is 15–20 m asl.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkiöki 13 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli 1 [Kurkiöki 13]
Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
The site is located c. 1.2 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, on the N side of Kurkijoki–Hiitola road and on the S side of River Kurkijoki. It is located in a field area SW of Hopromäki hill, on terrain sloping towards the river and on top of a clear shore terrace. There are four separate find areas at the site. The soil in the area is humus-mixed fine sand.

Find area A is located on a field by the side of the road leading from the farm house of ‘Laakemäki’ to the farm house of ‘Hopromäki’. Finds (historical pottery and quartz flakes) were collected in a shallow depression in SE part of the field. At the foot of the cliffs of Hopromäki hill, located to E from the find area, there are two terraces, but on the field these terraces are less clearly visible. At the foot of the cliffs there is also a spring. Find area B is located about 100 m S from find area A, in S part of the field. Finds consisted of historical pottery and quartz flakes, but no remains of structures were observed. Find area C is located c. 130 m SE from the find area A, to E from the top of terrace. Finds were quartz flakes. Find area D is located c. 150 m SE from the find area A, to SE from the top of terrace. Quartz flakes and a preform of a stone artefact were picked up in the field.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Historical Period

**Kurkijoki 3 Rahola Ahomäki 1 [Kurkiäki 3]**

- **Map**: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates**: x=6796 76, y=4492 09, z=16–19
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds** –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 3.1 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 40 m W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road, on a SE facing gentle slope. Below the find area there can be vaguely seen a terrace formation, which has been located at the bottom of a long bay of Lake Ladoga. Soil in the area is stones clay and fine sand. The site is located on field, but mixed forest begins immediately behind the find area, and the terrain rises there (N) quite steeply up to about 25 m asl. Finds (quartz and flint flakes) were collected from an open field from an area of c. 100 m long and c. 10–15 m wide following the forest margin on top of the terrace (c. 16 m asl–19 m asl).

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 4 Rahola Ahomäki 2 [Kurkiäki 4]**

- **Map**: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates**: x=6796 62, y=4491 91, z=18–20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds** –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 3.3 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m SW of the site Kurkijoki 3 Rahola Ahomäki 1 and c. 180 m W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. The site is located on an open field (c. 20 m asl) at the edge of the forest. At the base of the slope below the find area there is an electric line c. 20 m from the edge of the field. Behind the find area, in mixed forest, the terrain rises smoothly to the elevation of 25 m asl. Soil in the find area is stones clay and fine sand.

The first concentration of finds, consisting of quartz flakes, is situated on top of the SE opening terrace and comprises a 150 m long and c. 10–15 m wide zone following the forest’s edge. The second find concentration is located in the corner of the field, c. 30 m from the first find concentration, below the terrace top (c. 18–19 m asl). Finds recovered from here consisted also of quartz flakes.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 5 Rahola Ahomäki 3 [Kurkiäki 5]**

- **Map**: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates**: x=6796 48, y=4491 80, z=20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds** –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.5 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 250 m to W of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road and c. 200 m SW of the Kurkijoki 4 Rahola Ahomäki 2 site – the site lies at the top of the cape protruding from the forest to the field (towards SE) when moving from S to the site of Rahola Ahomäki 2. It is situated on top of a SE opening terrace (c. 20 m asl), on field by edge of forest. The base of slope is located c. 20 m SE from the edge of forest, by the electric line. In the forest the slope rises in the mixed forest gently to the elevation of about 25 m asl. Soil in the field is fine sand and clay.

The find area is c. 50 m long and 20 m wide and it follows the direction of the edge of the forest on top of the terrace. Finds included quartz flakes and a fragment of a polished stone artefact.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 6 Rahola Ahomäki 4 [Kurkiäki 6]**

- **Map**: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates**: x=6796 34, y=4491 70, z=20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds** –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.6 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m S from Kurkijoki 5 Rahola Ahomäki 3 site and about 140 m W from Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. It is situated at the foot of Ahomäki hill, to SE of it, in the corner of a field. The slope here is very gently facing SE and the base of slope lays c. 30 m to E/NE from the field corner. The site is on top of a terrace that at the site makes a bend towards SE. On the N side of site there is a small, uncultivated rocky area, on top of which there are remains of a building. Behind the site in the forest the slope continues rising very gently to the base of Ahomäki hill (c. 40 m asl), from where it starts rising quite steeply.

The find area stretches from the top of the slope to the base of it. It is c. 30 m long and c. 30 m wide, starting from the corner of field and continuing to NE, covering most of the field corner. Finds consisted of quartz flakes.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 7 Pääjäli Jyssäinmäki (Hiitola) [Kurkiäki 7]**

- **Map**: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates**: x=6795 33, y=4491 09, z=20–22 (find area A) and 25 (find area B)
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds** –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 4.7 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road, on an SW facing slope of Jyssäinmäki hill. The top of the hill, where the yard and outbuildings of a farm house are located is situated immediately N and NE of the site. There are at least two terraces visible on the hill slope. At
the base of the slope the terrain is swampy: the near-by Mustolanlahti bay has formerly reached to the foot of the hill. Soil is clay with few stones, but there are also areas of exposed bedrock in the area. The vegetation in the area is overgrown fields and meadows.

There are two open-ploughed fields at the site from where the finds came. Find area A is situated on c. 60 m long terrace, which has formed between two cliffs. Finds consisted of hand made pottery, burnt clay, a spindle whorl made of stone and a couple of quartz flake fragments. Find area B is located c. 100 m to N from find area A, on NW side of open bedrock. Area B is situated on a terrace which is a couple of meters higher than the one where area A is located (25 m asl and 20–22 m asl respectively). Finds were concentrated on the upper (N) parts of the field and consisted of hand made pottery.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period - Historical Period

Kurkijoki 8 Päijälä Petkola (Hiitola) [Kurkiäki 8]
Map: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6795 32, y=4490 76, z=15–17
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 4.9 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, about 200 m to W of Kurkijoki 7 Päijälä Jyys-seinnä site, on the S side of Kurkijoki–Hiitolan road. On N side of the road, c. 100 m from the site rises a rocky Ruomatsumäki hill. The find area (c. 15–17 m asl) is located on top of a spit protruding towards Mustolanlahti bay, located SE from the road. On S part of the spit two terraces can be seen (lower c. 13 m asl, higher c. 15 m asl). Soil at the site is clay with quite large stones.

Find area extends c. 30–100 m from the S edge of the road. Part of the surface soil has been dug away during the road construction work conducted in the area – an unfinished road track runs through the site and terminates on the edge of the road. Finds, consisting of quartz, Historical and Iron Age/Medieval pottery and burnt bone, came from broken ground. The site has been more or less destroyed during these road building activities – the possible destroyed part of the site is located under the meadow.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period - Historical Period

Kurkijoki 9 Unkola Kauniskumpu (Hiitola) [Kurkiäki 9]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6793 50, y=4489 70, z=30
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 6.6 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, on an esker c. 150 m to S of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road. The site is on top of a SW facing terrace on the S side of esker formation, at the elevation of c. 30 m asl. The terrace bank descends very clearly ad steeply and base of the slope is at the elevation of c. 25 m asl. The surrounding area in S/SW is nowadays meadow, but it has formerly been open field. On the N side of the find area there is a small sandpit behind of which there a small road and an open rock. On the esker rising E the soil turns into gravel and on the top of the formation there is a gravel pit. Soil at the find location soil is fine sand with a layer of humus less than 10 cm thick on top of it.

The finds came from broken ground surface and earth piles located on S side of the lower sand pit. Finds consisted of quartz, flint, burnt bone and historical ceramics. The lithics as well as the elevation of the site imply Mesolithic dating. Unfortunately, the site has more or less been totally destroyed after the 2001 studies by the sand hauling.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic) – Historical Period

Kurkijoki 10 Savii Siira [Kurkiäki 10]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6798 86, y=4489 66, z=35
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km W of the former Kurkijoki church, on a large field SW of the Kurkijoki–Alho road, c. 100 m W and S from the road (the road makes a bend around the site). A find cluster was observed about 145 m to NW from the ruins of the farm house of ‘Siira’, on a gentle S facing slope at c. 35 m asl. No clear shore formations were observed in the area. Soil is stonelies clay. Finds came from about 10 x 20 m cluster and consisted of quartz flakes only.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 11 Savii Hemmiemiäki [Kurkiäki 11]
Map: 4114 09 Hiitola (pohj.)
Coordinates x=6798 99, y=4489 50, z=28
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km W of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 220 m N from Kurkijoki 10 Savii Siira site, on S side of the Kurkijoki–Alho road. The find area is situated at the foot of a cliff (Hemmiämäki hill N of the road), at the elevation of 28 m asl, on gently sloping field facing W. Soil is stonelies clay. The finds (quartz and unornamented pottery) were collected on the open field surface.

In addition, two quartz flakes were found on a field located N of a small hill c. 380 m W of the Kurkijoki 11 site. Soil on this N facing slope is also stonelies clay.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 12 Otsanlahti Muuritoja [Kurkiäki 12]
Map: 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6799 11, y=4495 50, z=15–20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 1.3 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on E side of the Kurkijoki–Vätkäälä road. Immediately behind the find area stands the steep cliff face of Karvalinvuori hill. C. 150 m to W from the find area there is Mammalanmäki hill, and c. 250 m to N Saariumäki hill. In front of the cliff face there are several small field lots and houses and ground cellars. The slope at the site descends gently to N, towards the hollow where the road runs. Soil in the area is stonelies clay. Finds (quartz and burnt clay) were found from a couple of the small fields, mostly from the westernmost one. The elevation of the find area is 15–20 m asl.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 13 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli [Kurkiäki 13]
Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Stone Age

The site is located c. 3.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on top of a quite steep W facing slope E of the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road. The find area is situated on a field surrounded by mixed forest on its E, S and W sides. The size of the find area on top of a ridge is c. 20 x 50 m, and the elevation c. 20 m asl. Finds were quartz. Soil in the find area is stonelos loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 14 Otsanlahti Kappalaisten puustelli 2 [Kurkiä 14]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 30, y=4497 34, z=15–20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 750 m NE of Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää site and c. 130 m N of Kurkijoki 13 Otsanlahti Kappalaisten puustelli 2. It is located near the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road, c. 30 m E of it. The find area, measuring about 10 x 10 m, is situated at the foot of a gentle, W facing slope. The elevation of the site is c. 15–20 m asl. Finds were quartz. Soil is stonelos loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää [Kurkiä 15]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6800 74, y=4496 85, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.2 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 370 W from the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road. The find area is situated on a flat, large field which is bordered by a deep ravine, at c. 20 m asl. The terrace descends clearly to E, towards the road. The northern farm house of ‘Valkeapää’ is situated c. 250 m NE of the site. Soil is stonelos loam.

The find area is about 100 x 100 m in size and it is on top of the terrace. Finds consisted of a fragment of a stone artefact, pottery fragments dating to the Iron Age and Medieval, quartz, a piece of a clay pipe, slag and burnt clay.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age - Iron Age - Medieval Period - Historical Period

Kurkijoki 16 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 2 [Kurkiä 16]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 80, y=4497 40, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on S side of the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road. The find area is situated on a field, at the end of a pine barren, on a SE facing slope on top of a terrace (top 20 m asl, base 15–16 m asl). The slope descends gently to S, where c. 150 m away the Soskuanjoki River runs in 10 m deep river bed. Soil at the site is sandy field soil. The find area starts immediately from the edge of the road. Finds, quartz and a piece of slate, came from the top of the terrace and the SE facing slope.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 17 Otsanlahti Hautausmaa (Cemetery) [Kurkiä 17]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 40, y=4497 73, z=22–23
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.6 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to NE from Kurkijoki 16 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 2 site, to N from the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road. The site is located in the area of an old and still currently used cemetery located on a sandy ridge: soil is fine, stonelos sand. The find area is situated in pine barren, on top of a terrace (c. 22–23 m asl). The area is still actively used as a cemetery: finds, quartz flakes, came from the small sand mounds made on top of some of new the graves.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurirumennmäki [Kurkiä 18]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 16, y=4407 73, z=25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.8 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, to N from the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road. The find area is situated on top of a terrace (25 m asl), and on the upper part of the S facing slope. The slope descends very clearly and steeply towards the road. In the forest, E of the site, the terrain rises to a small hill. Soil is sand mixed with clay.

The size of the find area is about 20 x 15 m. Finds consisted of quartz. Part of the site might have better survived in the forest to E of the field.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselannurmi 1 [Kurkiä 19]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 04, y=4497 97, z=22
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Väikkä road, c. 300 m to E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurirumennmäki and c. 200 m to NE of Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselannurmi 2 sites. Soil is stonelos loam.

The find area is situated on the N edge of a low forest islet, in the middle of an open field. Finds, quartz flakes, came on the top of a terrace (22 m asl), and on the upper part of an E facing slope.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselannurmi 2 [Kurkiä 20]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 95, y=4497 86, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.8 km NE of the former Kurkijoki
church, c. 150 m S from the Kurkijoki–Väittikä road, c. 300 m E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 1 sites. Soil is stoneles loam.

The find area is located on the SW end of a low forest islet, on a slightly S sloping field (c. 20 m asl). In the forest islet there is a cliff formation c. 15 m to NE from the site. Finds, quartz flakes, came from the field from an area about 15 x 20 m in size.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 3 [Kurkiäki 21]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 75, y=4497 92, z=21
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.7 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Väittikä road, c. 500 m to SE from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 300 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 1 and c. 200 m SE from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneles loam. The site is located at the edge of the forest on a small hill, rising slightly from the surrounding terrain, on the NW side of the hill. The find area is located on a field sloping gently to W, c. 10 m to W from the edge of the forest. Its size is c. 10 x 15 m and the elevation c. 21 m asl. Finds were quartz artefacts.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 22 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 1 [Kurkiäki 22]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 60, y=4497 76, z=25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Väittikä road, c. 600 m to S from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 500 m to SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 1, c. 400 m to SW from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 2 and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peroselänurmurmi 3 sites. Soil is stoneles loam.

The find area is located on the field by the edge of the forest, c. 50 m SW from the highest point of the Hiljamäki hill, on SW/S facing gentle slope, on the S edge of a pit protruding SE. Quartz flakes came from an area measuring c. 10 x 20 m, at the elevation of 25 m asl.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 23 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 2 [Kurkiäki 23]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 42, y=4497 62, z=23–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.3 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Väittikä road and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 22 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 1 site. C. 70 m to SW from the find area is a bend of the Soskuanjoki River, and c. 80 m S, on top of a small hill, a farm house and cow shed. The site is located on a N protruding spit by the edge of the field – in the background (S) there are meadow, small birch islets, ground cellar and an open cliff. Soil is stoneles loam.

Finds (quartz) came from the top of the terrace and from a slope facing W/SW (23–25 m asl). The size of the find area is c. 10 x 15 m.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 24 Otsanlahti Hekkasenmäki [Kurkiäki 24]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 02, y=4496 92, z=24
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.4 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 350 m to NW from the Kurkijoki–Väittikä road. The find area is located on a field on the border of pine barren forest, on top of a terrace sloping W. The find area is located c. 10 m to W from a road coming from the bridge of Soskuanjoki River; to E from the area there is a crossroads.

Finds (quartz artefacts) came from the E part of the field, near the crossroads (possibly part of the site is under the roads/crossroads). The size of the find area is about 10 x 20 m and its elevation c. 24 m asl. Soil is sand mixed with some humus.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Hartikainen [Kurkiäki 25]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 06, y=4497 70, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.6 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to NE from Kurkijoki 24 Otsanlahti Hekkasenmäki site. The site is situated on top of a terrace (20 m asl), on small fields located N of a small road and crossroads. There are two small sand pits (part currently used, part overgrown) in the crossroads. Immediately to NE from the site terrain falls steeply (about 10 m) to Soskuanjoki River. Right to E from the find area (fields) there are a couple of barns, c. 100 m to SE a farm house. Soil in the site is fine sand and sand, mixed with some humus.

Finds (quartz) came mostly from the E end of the terrace, near the terrace edge. Some scattered quartzes were also found from the fields to N from the main concentration.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 26 Otsanlahti Korkeamäki 1 [Kurkiäki 26]
Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 40, y=4497 00, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on the W bank of Soskuanjoki river, and about 350 m to N of Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Hartikainen site. The site is situated on a field on the tip of an ancient cape pointing S – the river makes a bend around the cape. The find area is on the edge of a terrace, c. 20 m asl. Immediately to S from the find area the terrain falls steeply to S, towards the river. There is a farm house c. 70 m to N from the find area. Soil is sand, mixed with some humus.

Finds were picked up here and there on the field from an area measuring about 40 x 30 m. The find area follows the terrace edge. In addition, on the same field, c. 250 m to N
The site is located c. 3.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on top of a quite steep W facing slope E of the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road. The find area is situated on a field surrounded by mixed forest on its E, S and W sides. The size of the find area on top of a ridge is c. 20 x 50 m, and the elevation c. 20 m asl. Finds were quartz. Soil in the find area is stones loam.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 14 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli 2 [Kurkiiäki 14]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6801 30, y=4497 34, z=15–20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 750 m NE of Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää site and c. 130 m N of Kurkijoki 13 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli 2. It is located near the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road, c. 30 m E of it. The find area, measuring about 10 x 10 m, is situated at the foot of a gentle, W facing slope. The elevation of the site is c. 15–20 m asl. Finds were quartz. Soil is stones loam.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää [Kurkiiäki 15]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6800 74, y=4496 85, z=20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.2 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 370 W from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road. The find area is situated on a flat, large field which is bordered by a deep ravine, at c. 20 m asl. The terrace descends clearly to E, towards the road. The northern farm house of ‘Valkeapää’ is situated c. 250 m to NE of the site. Soil is stones loam.

The find area is about 100 x 100 m in size and it is on top of the terrace. Finds consisted of a fragment of a stone artefact, pottery fragments dating to the Iron Age and Medieval, quartz, a piece of a clay pipe, slag and burnt clay.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age – Iron Age – Medieval Period – Historical Period**

### Kurkijoki 16 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 2 [Kurkiiäki 16]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6801 80, y=4497 40, z=20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on S side of the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road. The find area is situated on a field, at the end of a pine barren, on a SE facing slope on top of a terrace (top 20 m asl, base 15–16 m asl). The slope descends gently to S, where c. 150 m away the Soskuanjoki River runs in 10 m deep river bed. Soil at the site is sandy field soil.

The find area starts immediately from the edge of the road. Finds, quartz and a piece of slate, came from the top of terrace and the SE facing slope.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 17 Otsanlahti Haatusmäa (Cemetery) [Kurkiiäki 17]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6802 40, y=4497 73, z=22–23
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.6 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to NE from Kurkijoki 16 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 2 site, to N from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road.

The site is located in the area of an old and still currently used cemetery located on a sandy ridge: soil is fine, stones sand. The find area is situated in pine barren, on top of a terrace (c. 22-23 m asl). The area is still actively used as a cemetery: finds, quartz flakes, came from the small sand mounds made on top of some of new the graves.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki [Kurkiiäki 18]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6802 16, y=4407 73, z=25
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.8 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, to N from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road. The find area is situated on top of a terrace (25 m asl), and on the upper part of the S facing slope. The slope descends very clearly and steeply towards the road. In the forest, E of the site, the terrain rises to a small hill. Soil is sand mixed with clay.

The size of the find area is about 20 x 15 m. Finds consisted of quartz. Part of the site might have better survived in the forest to E of the field.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroseliinnurmi 1 [Kurkiiäki 19]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6802 04, y=4497 97, z=22
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkä road, c. 300 m to E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m to NE of Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroseliinnurmi 2 sites. Soil is stones loam.

The find area is situated on the NE edge of a low forest islet, in the middle of an open field. Finds, quartz flakes, came on the top of a terrace (22 m asl), and on the upper part of an E facing slope.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

### Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroseliinnurmi 2 [Kurkiiäki 20]

- **Map**: 4123 10 Aromäki
- **Coordinates**: x=6801 95, y=4497 86, z=20
- **Studies**: Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**: –
- **Literature**: Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.8 km NE of the former Kurkijoki
The site is located c. 4.3 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 1 sites. Soil is stoneless loam.

The find area is located on the SW end of a low forest islet, on a slightly S sloping field (c. 20 m asl). In the forest islet there is a cliff formation c. 15 m to NE from the site. Finds, quartz flakes, came from the field from an area about 15 x 20 m in size.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 3 [Kurkieki 21]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 75, y=4497 92, z=21
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.7 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkää road, c. 500 m to SE from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurirunnenmäki, c. 300 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 1 and c. 200 m SE from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneless loam.

The site is situated near the edge of the forest on a small hillside, rising slightly from the surrounding area, on the NW side of the hill. The find area is located on a field sloping gently to W, c. 10 m to W from the edge of the forest. Its size is c. 10 x 15 m and the elevation c. 21 m asl. Finds were quartz artefacts.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 22 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 1 [Kurkieki 22]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 60, y=4497 76, z=25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkää road, c. 600 m to S from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurirunnenmäki, c. 500 m to SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 1, c. 400 m to SW from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 2 and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peresilannurmi 3 sites. Soil is stoneless loam.

The find area is situated on a field by the edge of the forest, c. 50 m SW from the highest point of the Hiljamäki hill, on SW/S facing gentle slope, on the S edge of a spit protruding SE. Quartz flakes came from an area measuring c. 10 x 20 m, at the elevation of 25 m asl.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 23 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 2 [Kurkieki 23]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6801 42, y=4497 62, z=23–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.3 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 150 m to S from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkää road and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 22 Otsanlahti Hiljamäki 1 site. C. 70 m to SW from the find area is a bend of the Soksuanjoki River, and c. 80 m S, on top of a small hill, a farm house and cow shed. The site is located on a N protruding spit by the edge of the field – in the background (S) there are meadow, small birch islets, ground cellar and an open cliff. Soil is stoneless loam.

Finds (quartz) came from the top of the terrace and from a slope facing W/SW (23–25 m asl). The size of the find area is c. 10 x 15 m.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 24 Otsanlahti Hekkasenmäki [Kurkieki 24]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 02, y=4496 92, z=24
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.4 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 350 m to NW from the Kurkijoki–Vätkkää road.

The find area is situated on a field on the border of pine barren forest, on top of a terrace sloping W. The find area is located c. 10 m to W from a road coming from the bridge of Soskuanjoki River; to E from the area there is a crossroads.

Finds (quartz artefacts) came from the E part of the field, near the crossroads (possibly part of the site is under the roads/crossroads). The size of the find area is about 10 x 20 m and its elevation c. 24 m asl. Soil is sand mixed with some humus.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Hartikainen [Kurkieki 25]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 06, y=4497 70, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.6 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 200 m to NE from Kurkijoki 24 Otsanlahti Hekkasenmäki site. The site is situated on top of a terrace (20 m asl), on small fields located N of a small road and crossroads. There are two small sand pits (part currently used, part overgrown) in the crossroads. Immediately to NE from the site terrain falls steeply (about 10 m) to Soskuanjoki River. Right to E from the find area (fields) there are a couple of barns, c. 100 m to SE a farm house. Soil in the site is fine sand and sand, mixed with some humus.

Finds (quartz) came mostly from the E end of the terrace, near the terrace edge. Some scattered quartzes were also found from the fields to N from the main concentration.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 26 Otsanlahti Korkeamäki 1 [Kurkieki 26]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
Coordinates x=6802 40, y=4497 00, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.9 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on the W bank of Soskuanjoki river, and about 350 m to N of Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Hartikainen site.

The site is situated on a field on the tip of an ancient cape pointing S – the river makes a bend around the cape. The find area is on the edge of a terrace, c. 20 m asl. Immediately to S from the find area the terrain falls steeply to S, towards the river. There is a farm house c. 70 m to N from the find area. Soil is sand, mixed with some humus.

Finds were picked up here and there on the field from an area measuring about 40 x 30 m. The find area follows the terrace edge. In addition, on the same field, c. 250 m to N
from the first concentration, also some solitary quartz finds were made.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 27 Otsanlahti Hartikan mylly (the mill of Hartikka) [Kurkiikki 27]

Map 4123 10 Aronmäki
Coordinates x=6800 42, y=4497 74, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 3.8 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on a field c. 100 m to N from the Kurkijoki–Tervu road. There are two find areas on a field on top of a terrace opening and sloping E. Soil at the site is sandy humus. The find area A is located on the E part on the field on the flat terrace top (c. 20 m asl). It is situated c. 10–15 m from the edge of the field – immediately to E of the field terrain descends steeply to the Suskanjoki River. On the other side of the river there are the buildings of a mill. The size of the find area is smaller than 20 x 20 m. Finds consisted of quartz, pottery (Late Iron Age, Medieval) and burnt bone. One quartz flake was also found from the sandy road between depressions 5 and 1. Find area B is located c. 100 m SW from find area A. To W from the find area B, in the forest, there is a high rock formation c. 50 m away. The find area lies in SW part of the field, near the border of the forest, c. 30 m from the road. The size of the area is about 15 x 15 m. Finds consisted of quartz and iron slag.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age; Dwelling Site - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period

Kurkijoki 28 Tervu Hovinkangas [Kurkiikki 28]

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
Coordinates x=6800 25, y=4505 62, z=21
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 13.9 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, beside the road from Tervu village to Vätikkä village (on SE side of it) and W from Liivinemiemäki hill. Tervu village is located approximately 1 km NE of the site. On the SE side of the road there is a clear terrace (c. 20 m asl) that is sloping gently SE. Vegetation at the site is pine barren, soil is sand. Five dwelling depressions were observed on the terrace, c. 10 SE of the road. All depressions are situated with their long axes in the same direction (c. SW–NE). There is a small road departing towards S from the main road in the middle of the site. The three of the depressions (nos 1–3 are located NE of this smaller road, two (nos 4 and 5) SW from it. Sizes of the depressions vary between 2.8–8 x 2.2–6 x 0.2–0.4 m, depression 2 being the largest and 1 the smallest (it might well be, that the latter is just an antechamber of the former). Two drillings were made in the depression no 2. Cultural layer was visible in the drilling profile and some pieces of burnt bone were also found in it. One quartz flake was also found from the sandy road between depressions 5 and 1.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 29 Rummunsuo Eklund (Kauneela) [Kurkiikki 29] Rummusuo

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
Coordinates x=6801 44, y=503 80, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds NM 2047: 10; 5962: 1; 7876: 3; 5504: 2–3

Literature Hackman 1911; Nordman 1924; Kočkurkin 1981 (site 56); Unio 1997 (KURK 23)

The site is situated c. 10 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki church, in the Ihojoki River valley, on the S bank of the river and c. 200 m from it. The site is on a distinct hillock, which has been an island in the ancient Lake Ladoga, in the midst of surrounding fields. ‘Eklund’ farm house formerly stood on this hillock. The place is now severely destroyed by military activities. There are two deep, broad and long trenches, probable hide-outs for tanks. The whole hillock is almost completely stirred up except for the rocks on W side and part of E side where the stone foundation of the former farm house can still be seen. Two drillings were made on the top of the hillock but nothing was found. From the ploughed field SW and S of the hillock at least one sherd of Iron Age ceramics and three sherds of more recent ceramics were found. However, in the stray finds collected from the area there are several Stone Age implements, which hint of the possibility of a Stone Age dwelling site in the area. Also, there are Viking Age ornaments collected in the early 20th century in the area; the site appears suitable for a Viking Age ground level cremation cemetery.

Dwelling Site? - Stone Age – Iron Age – Medieval Period – Historical Period; Burial Ground? - Iron Age – Medieval Period – Historical Period

Kurkijoki 30 Vätikkä Tuomaanmäki [Kurkiikki 30]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6798 98, y=4503 20, z=22
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 9.1 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, on the S side of the Kurkijoki–Vätikkä road. Vätikkä Linnamäki (Hillfort) is situated c. 100 m N from the site. Vegetation at the site is pine barren, soil is sand. Finds, consisting of quartz flakes and burnt bone, were found in a road cut on the S side of the road, near a bend in the road, on a terrace about 22 m asl, at the end of an ancient bay. C. 20 m SE of this point is a crossroads. C. 50 m of the crossroads S, on a lower terrace is a hunting pit and c. 50 m S E from this another one. Sizes of the hunting pits are 2.1 x 3 x 0.5 m and 2.3 x 2.5 x 0.3 m. The pits are probably younger than the dwelling site, because of their lower elevation. A couple of drillings were made on the sides of the hunting pits and they both showed a clear double podsol.

Dwelling Site and Hunting Pits - Stone Age – Early Metal Period

Kurkijoki 32 Vätikkä Kyläläistenlahti W-I [Kurkiikki 32]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6798 12, y=4502 88, z=25m
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Vitenkova 2003 (excavation)

Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 8.7 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, in an x-shaped road crossing. The road running in NE–SW direction leads from Vätikkä village in NE. Elevation of the site is c. 25 m asl. Vegetation around the site is pine barren, soil is sand.
The survey finds, consisting of quartz flakes, ceramics, burnt bone and an East Karelian adze, were found in the ditches by the side of the road. On the east side of the main road, about 30 m to the north of the crossing, on a roughly NNE-SSW running terrace, was a possible dwelling depression. Some drillings were made, but nothing was found. Some pieces of burnt bones were found at a drill at the outer wall of the depression. The size of depression is 3.9 x 5.4 x 0.5 m.

One hunting pit was found about 30 m to the south of the crossroads, on the west side of a small road. A drilling at the edge of the pit showed a very clear double podsol. Size of the hunting pit is 4.0 x 3.8 x 0.8 m.

In the summer of 2003 Irina F. Vitenkova excavated at the site. Typical Combed Ware and Asbestos Ware were observed at the site during this excavation (I. F. Vitenkova 24.7.2005 pers. comm.). In addition, between the sites Kyläläsenlahti W-1 and Kyläläsenlahti W-2 (located 200 m on the same terrace), excavations were conducted by I. F. Vitenkova in July 2005. In these studies lithics and sherds of Typical Combed Ware and Asbestos Ceramics were discovered. Relatively thick and clear reddish-brown cultural layer (c. 40 cm) was also observed at the site. (I. F. Vitenkova 24.7.2005 pers. comm.)

Dwelling Site and Hunting Pit - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2, Asbestos Ware])

Kurkijoki 33 Vätkää Kyläläsenlahti W-2 [Kurkijoki 33]

Map: 4132 03 Vätkää

The site is located c. 8.7 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, on the same terrace (c. 25 m asl) than Kurkijoki 32 Vätkää Kyläläsenlahti W-1 site, but some 200 m N of it. A road coming from the crossroads where Kyläläsenlahti W-1 is located runs W of the site. It is located on top of a E opening terrace. The background ascends only gently towards W, but in the foreground the terrace bank drops steeply to E, towards the former bottom of an ancient bay. Vegetation is pine barren, soil is sand.

A hunting pit was observed c. 20 m from the forest road at the edge of a terrace. Size of the hunting pit is 4.35 x 4.2 x 0.85 m and in a drilling made at the side of it a clear double podsol was observed.

Three dwelling depressions were located c. 20 m to NE from the hunting pit, also located on the edge of the terraces, with long axes c. in NE-SW direction. Sizes of the depressions varied between 4.5–9.6 x 3.7–5.6 x 0.15–0.25 m, no 1 being the largest and no 3 the smallest. In a drilling made in depression no 1 a clear 20 cm thick cultural layer and one quartz flake were observed. A drilling made in depression no 2 showed a 17 cm thick cultural layer. Depression no 3 is partly unclear because it is cut by a path.

In spring 2003 Gerasimov et al. opened a 3 m trench in the front yard of the depression 1. At least two, probably three, distinct occupation phases were observed on the basis of the stratigraphy. Finds from the earlier phase consist of undecorated Combed Ware, possibly of style I with coarse temper, quartz and burnt bone. Finds from the later phase were undecorated Asbestos Ware, quartz, flint flakes and artefacts, and burnt bone. Dwelling depressions found in the site belong most probably to this later period. There was also a possible dark grey charcoal-rich Mesolithic horizon; finds from here were solely quartz. A radiocarbon date of 6400±600 BP (6000–4600 calBC) (Le-6928) was obtained from the site.

Dwelling Site and Hunting Pit - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic [Combed Ware 1, Asbestos Ware])

Kurkijoki 34 Vätkää Kylläläsenlahti W-3 [Kurkijoki 34]

Map: 4132 03 Vätkää

The site is located c. 8.4 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, about 300 m to SW from Kurkijoki 32 Kylläläsenlahti W-1 site and along the same road coming from Vätkää village. Site is situated at the edge of a terrace sloping towards W/SW, W of the site is an open rock. Area belongs to the same dry pine barren as sites Kylläläsenlahti W-1 and W-2, soil is sand.

Quartz scraper and some pieces of burnt bones were found in a ditch on the N side of the road. About 20 m S of the road is a hunting pit 3 x 2.8 x 0.6 m in size. In a drilling made at the edge of the pit a double podsol was observed. In connection to 2003 studies also two dwelling depressions were observed at the site. The depressions are situated on the N side of the road, c. 10 to 30 m from it. The depressions seemed to be quite low, but observation was hindered by felled twigs and sticks lying on top of the structures.

Dwelling Site and Hunting Pit - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 35 Vätkää Lahdennyhmä [Kurkijoki 35]

Map: 4132 03 Vätkää

The site is located c. 8.9 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, from N coming from Vätkää village, next to the house group of ‘Lahdennyhmä’. The site is on top of the same terrace site Kurkijoki 33 Vätkää Kylläläsenlahti W-2 is located c. 300 m to SW. At the site the terrain is almost even, but in front and behind the site there are steep, c. 5 high banks. On the terrace is an old sand pit where some burnt bones were found. Also three possible hunting pits and a possible dwelling depression were observed on the top of the slope. Vegetation is pine barren, but some spruces are also growing further away. Soil is sand (below the site, by the road side, are two sand pits).

In spring 2003 Gerasimov et al. opened a 3 m trench at the site. There seems to have been at least two occupation phases at this site. Later phase was presented by a thin gray charcoal layer, finds from which were probably Late Neolithic pottery, possibly Combed Ware 3, burnt bone and quartz. Below this was observed an earlier reddish brown layer which yielded coarsely tempered possible Combed Ware 1, quartz and flint flakes, two stone tool preforms and burnt bones. A radiocarbon dating 2230±30 BP (300–200 calBC) (Le-6930) and also one Mesolithic dating, 7900±80 BP (6840–6640 calBC) (Le-6929), were obtained from the site. The Mesolithic date is of special in-
terest as also a finely made large quartz blade end-scraper was encountered in the lower part of the deposits.

**Dwelling Site and Hunting Pits? - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic [Combed Ware 1 & 2?])**

**Kurkijoki 36 Ihojärvi Opettontou [Kurkiäki 36]**

- **Map:** 4141 01 Ihojärvi
- **Coordinates:** x=6802 64, y=4505 40, z=25–30
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 11.8 km ENE of the former Kurki-joki church, on the N side of the Ihojärvi River. There is a terrace formation opening towards S visible at the location (c. 25 m asl). Two quartz flakes were found from a road heading S from the main road which leads from Ihojärvi to E. One of the flakes came from the top of the terrace and another from the slope next to main road. Vegetation at the site is mixed forest, soil is sand.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 39 Ihojärvi Parikka 1 [Kurkiäki 39]**

- **Map:** 4141 01 Ihojärvi
- **Coordinates:** x=6802 42, y=4504 24, z=25
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 10.5 km ENE of the former Kurki-joki church, on the W side of the Ihojärvi village. There is a cart road running in the fields heading W from the houses of ‘Parikka’ and ‘Pekkala’. There is an E facing terrace at the site (c. 25 m asl). On the SW side of the site there is a rock. Some quartz flakes were found in the field, on the S side of the cartroad. The clay loam on the field was mixed with sand.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 41 Ihojärvi Halosemüäki [Kurkiäki 41]**

- **Map:** 4141 01 Ihojärvi
- **Coordinates:** x=6801 78, y=4504 76, z=25
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 10.8 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki church, approximately 500 m S from the Ihojärvi village, by a road running S from the village. At the site the road makes a sharp bend towards E, circling a cliff just N of the site. The site is in a forest, but NW of the cliff starts fields. Vegetation is pine and young deciduous trees with grasses, soil is sand.

On the N side of the road, in a sandy ditch quartz flakes and a piece of burnt bone were found. The find area starts from the bend of the road (c. 25 m asl) and continues c. 40 m E (c. 26–27 m asl).

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 44 Vätikkä Kangaslampi 1 [Kurkiäki 44]**

- **Map:** 4141 01 Ihojärvi
- **Coordinates:** x=6799 70, y=4502 2, z=25
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 8 km E of the former Kurki-joki church, at the end of a road leading to the shore of Kangaslampi pond from N. The ground at the location descends towards the pond. There are also a couple of recently used camping places along the road near the shore. Vegetation is mainly pine-dominated, soil is sand. There is also a recently used camping place.

Two drillings were made in the site, near the end of the road, c. 20 m N of the shore, on the W edge of the road (c. 25 m asl). The finds included two quartz flakes and some burnt bone.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 45 Vätikkä Kangaslampi 2 [Kurkiäki 45]**

- **Map:** 4132 03 Vätikkä
- **Coordinates:** x=6799 87, y=4502 18, z=25
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 7.8 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, c. 10 m SW of the crossroads of Kurkijoki–Vä-tikkä road and the road leading to Kangaslampi pond. The slope at the site (c. 25 m asl) opens to N. Vegetation at the site is pine, birch and juniper.

One quartz scraper was found at the beginning of the Kangaslampi road. Two drillings were made next to the road. The first included a quartz flake and 13 cm thick cultural layer, the second some fragments of quartz.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 47 Soksua Tauriinlampi [Kurkiäki 47]**

- **Map:** 4141 01 Ihojärvi
- **Coordinates:** x=6800 80, y=4500 84, z=35
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 6.7 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki church, by a road running on the W side of the Tauriinlampi pond, SW of the pond. It is located at c. 35 m asl, on NE/E opening ground. Vegetation is pine, juniper and birch, soil is sand.

Finds (some quartzes) were made in a ditch dug E of the road (pond’s side). Between the furthest finds is over 100 m (between these a road track forks from the road towards the pond).

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 48 Pääjäla Kinramäki (Hiitola) [Kurkiäki 48]**

- **Map:** 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates:** x=6795 22, y=4490 42, z=17–19
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
- **Stray finds**
  - **Literature:** Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 5.3 km SW of the former Kurkijoki church, N of a big curve of the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road, c. 400 m W from Kurkijoki 8 Pääjäla Petkola site. The site is located on an E facing slope, around a road track that joins the Kurkijoki–Hiitola road in SE some 100 m away. The track comes from top of a terrace (c. 20 m asl) – finds, a quartz flake and piece of burnt bone, were found little lower on the slope. The ground was covered by meadow/ grass vegetation and only a quite small area of the surface was broken by some machine and the road. The site might be better visible and bigger in area if the fields would be ploughed open. Soil is clay with some stones.

**Quartz Find Location - Stone Age**

**Kurkijoki 49 Otsanlahti Suurimmäki [Kurkiäki 49]**

- **Map:** 4114 12 Kurkijoki
- **Coordinates:** x=6799 33, y=4495 50, z=17–20
- **Studies:** Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 1.5 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, on the N side of the Kurkijoki–Vätikkä road and about 200 m N from Kurkijoki 12 Otsanlahti Muurutioja site. It is located on the N edge of a SE opening valley between Mammalamäki and Suurimäki hills that has been an ancient bay of the Lake Ladoga. The find location is located at the foot of the latter hill, on the S side of it. There is a faint S facing terrace formation at the site. Finds, pottery, flint and some quartz flakes, came from the NW end of a field located at the foot of Suurimäki hill, near the border of field and forest (c. 17–20 m asl). Soil at the site is stoneless clay.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 50 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 1 [Kurkkiäki 50]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki

Coordinates x=6802 26, y=4497 26, z=25–28

Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is located c. 4.5 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 500 m to N from the Kurkijoki–Vätikkä road and 400 m N from Kurkijoki 16 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 2 site. The site is located a couple of hundred meters SE of the Suurimäki hills that has been an ancient bay of the Lake Ladoga. The find location is stoneless clay.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 51 Otsanlahti Korkeamäki 2 [Kurkkiäki 51]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki

Coordinates x=6802 40, y=4497 00, z=20–22

Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds

Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 5.2 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 600 m to N of Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Harttäininen site and 400 m N of Kurkijoki 26 Otsanlahti Korkeamäki 1 site. The site is located on field that faces E – some 100 m away the terrain drops to Koskunlanki River. A quartz flake was found from the field (c. 20–22 m asl), c. 50 m N of a farm house located at the SE edge of the field. Soil at the site is humus mixed sand.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 52 Kuuppala Kalmistomäki Räkköläinen [Ru. Kuppala Kalmistomajaki]

Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki

Coordinates x=6797 70, y=4495 20, z=18–25

Studies Cleve 1927 (excavation; NM 8784:1–107)

Cleve 1928 (excavation; NM 8885:1–72)

Voionmaa 1937 (excavation; NM 10670:1–189)

Voionmaa 1938 (excavation; NM 10872:1–118)

Saksa 1985 (excavation)

Saksa 1986 (excavation)

Saksa & Sumkin 1987 (excavation)

Saksa & Timofeev 1995 (excavation)

Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)

Stray finds

Literature NM 8788; 8800:1–3; 8892; 10372:1–3; 10721; 12810:1–4; KMH 28081

The site is located 1.5 km SE of the former Kurkijoki church, on the E shore of Laikkalanlahti bay of Lake Ladoga, c. 200 m from the shore on the S slope of Palomäki hill.

Further, there are 126 stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing substantial and wide spread human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Seitsonen 2003).

Lumivaara [Lumivaara]

The site descriptions are based on personal communication by PhD Pirjo Uino (20.2.2003).

Lumivaara [Lumivaara]

Map: 4141 05 Sorola

Coordinates x=10, y=10, z=10

Studies Pankrušev 1980 (excavation)

Stray finds

Literature

The site is situated c. 400 m from Harvio village, next to a road, S of a rock. The exact place unknown due to the hazy location information and obscure general map. Find material is also unknown.

Dwelling Site? - Stone Age

There is also one stray find from the Lumivaara municipality (see Seitsonen 2003).

Rääläli [Mel'nikov]

The descriptions of the sites are based on the reports of the 1999 survey (Russian report: Gerasimov 2004 / Finnish report: Halinen et al. 1999), published accounts (see ‘Literature’) and archival material stored in NBA and IIMK/RAN. Few inconsistencies noted in previous presentations are corrected according to personal field observations.

Additional data has been used concerning later studies at some of the sites (Halinen 2003; Timofeev 2002; Geras-
The site is located c. 11.4 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, on the N shore of Lake Juoksemajärvi, some 200–300 m E from the W end of the lake. At the site slope descends rather gently towards the lake. A road from Siirilahti village runs through the dwelling site – between the road and the lake a terrace (c. 25 m asl) is well visible. The site is sheltered in NW by a cliff and in W by a rocky hill. Vegetation consists of old field grass and pine forest. Soil is fine sand. Finds were made on the road and from the road ditch as well as from one windfall. Finds consist of ceramics, quartz artefacts and burnt bone. Also two possible dwelling depressions were recorded – they are presently situated partly under the road. The find area is very long and the ends are located over 150 m apart. Within this long find area is situated a stray find location, an old field, where Sakari Pälsi made test pits in 1911 (location is called Juoksemajärvi I in archival materials; see also Nordqvist 2005). Here he found a lot of bone fragments, quartz and ceramics, as well as observed a thick, dark brown, sooty cultural layer. Majority of the finds and cultural layer were on the lake side of the road, on top of the terrace. Finds indicate at least Neolithic (Typical Combed Ware, Pitted Ware) habitation.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])**

### Räisälä 2 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi Kahra-aho [Bol’soe Zavetnoe 2]

**Map**

4113 09 Hytinlahti

**Coordinates**

$x=6767 52$, $y=4482 34$, $z=20–25$

**Studies**

Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

**Stray finds**

-

**Literature**

Lavento et al. 2001 (site R2); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 148)

The site is located c. 11.3 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, on the N shore of Lake Juoksemajärvi. At the site terrain is sloping gently towards the lake in S–SW. On the slope terraces are clearly visible. A sand road runs in front of the site, which is protected by a steep cliff and a hill in NW–SE direction. Vegetation consists mainly of deciduous trees. Soil is fine sand. On the terrace (c. 25 m asl) two drillings were made, from which quartz and burnt bones were found. In drillings 25–30 cm thick yellowish-red brown cultural layer with charcoal was observed.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age**

### Räisälä 3 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi [Bol’soe Zavetnoe 3]

**Map**

4113 09 Hytinlahti

**Coordinates**

$x=6767 00$, $y=4481 46–50$, $z=25$

**Studies**

Pälsi 1911 (inspection)

Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

Gerasimov et al. 2005 (survey & mapping)

**Stray finds**

NM 5955:12–15; 6296:6–10; also 6426:26–27; 6296:44

**Literature**

Lavento et al. 2001 (site R3); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 149)

The site is located c. 11.4 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, on the N shore of Lake Juoksemajärvi, some 200–300 m E from the W end of the lake. At the site slope descends rather gently towards the lake. A road from Siirilahti village runs through the dwelling site – between the road and the lake a terrace (c. 25 m asl) is well visible. The site is sheltered in NW by a cliff and in W by a rocky hill. Vegetation consists of old field grass and pine forest. Soil is fine sand. Finds were made on the road and from the road ditch as well as from one windfall. Finds consist of ceramics, quartz artefacts and burnt bone. Also two possible dwelling depressions were recorded – they are presently situated partly under the road. The find area is very long and the ends are located over 150 m apart. Within this long find area is situated a stray find location, an old field, where Sakari Pälsi made test pits in 1911 (location is called Juoksemajärvi I in archival materials; see also Nordqvist 2005). Here he found a lot of bone fragments, quartz and ceramics, as well as observed a thick, dark brown, sooty cultural layer. Majority of the finds and cultural layer were on the lake side of the road, on top of the terrace. Finds indicate at least Neolithic (Typical Combed Ware, Pitted Ware) habitation.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2, Pitted Ware])**

### Räisälä 4 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi Westend [Bol’soe Zavetnoe 4]

**Map**

4113 09 Hytinlahti

**Coordinates**

$x=6765 38$, $y=4485 88$, $z=20–25$

**Studies**

Pälsi 1911 (inspection)

Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)

Timofeev et al. 2002 (excavation)

Gerasimov et al. 2005 (survey & mapping)

**Stray finds**

-

**Literature**

Lavento et al. 2001 (site R4); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 150–151); Gerasimov & Kul’kova 2003; Poplevko 2003; Timofeev et al. 2003; 2004; Seitsonen 2005b

The site is located c. 11.2 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, on the W end of the Lake Juoksemajärvi, on E descending slope of a NW–SE running esker. Many terraces can be seen on the slope, which forms a kind of a pocket at the end of the lake. The terrain descends quite steeply towards the lake in NE – on the lakeshore there is a sandy beach. The background rises steeply towards the top of the esker. Vegetation is pine barren and soil is fine sand. There are large sand pits in the area that have partly destroyed the site. In 1999 two dwelling depressions were found on S side of the largest sand pit, on c. 24–25 m asl terrace. The smaller of these (c. 4 x 4 m) has been badly destroyed by the largest gravel pit. The other one lies about 10 m S of the first one and measures c. 6 x 5 m. In connection to excavations conducted on the latter depression in 2002 two more depressions were found, one some meters to S of the excavated depression, other on the NW side of the large sand pit. In excavations in 2002 a rectangular semi-subterranean dwelling that had been dug through earlier cultural layer was revealed. Finds include mostly lithics (quartz, quartzite, stone and some flint) and burnt bone, but also some...
STONE AGE (MESOLITHIC-STONE AGE (NEOLITHIC/[COMBED WARE 2 & STONE AGE (NEOLITHIC/LATE NEOLITHIC?)

The earliest occupation and cultural layer at the site dates to Mesolithic (7750±180 BP, 7000–6400 calBC [LE-6566]), after which the site has been reoccupied during Early Neolithic according to Sperrings pottery. Also a Late Neolithic habitation phase is strongly attested by several radiocarbon datings (4550±180, 4150±50, 3740±90, 3700±320, 3660±30 BP, between 3520 and 1970 calBP [LE-6641, 6512, 6601, 6557, 6603]) as well as some artefacts. There are also finds from the lower, c. 22 m asl, terrace from where Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblages were found in trial excavation.

After 1999 survey and 2002 excavations more information has been obtained of the location. According to present knowledge it seems that this site is just a part of a vast dwelling site area. In fact sites Räisälä 3 and 4 seem to belong to the same site that has reached over the whole western end of the lake (and therefore should be called together Räisälä Juoksemajärvi Westend). Between the original Räisälä 3 and 4 sites, four new dwelling depressions were found in 2005. These are situated on c. 24–25 m asl terrace, just NW of the beach, at the crossroads in W end of the lake. They are actually located only some meters below Pälsi’s test pits, which he dug in 1911 and found c. 50 cm thick strong reddish cultural layer and Combed Ware. Finds made in 2005 from collapsed edge of one depression include quartz, burnt bone and Typical Combed Ware.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic/Late Neolithic/[Combed Ware 1 & 2])

Räisälä 5 Hytinlahti Sylijärvi SW 1 [Sušinskoe]

Map: 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates: x=6767 48, y=4486 40, z=20–25
Studies: Timoeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds:
Literature: Lavento et al. 2001 (site R5); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 154)

The site is located c. 10.2 km N of the Räisälä municipal church, on a steep SE descending slope on the SW shore of Lake Sylijärvi, on top of an even and narrow terrace (c. 25 m asl). In E terrain descends steeply towards lake, in W it rises towards the top of the hill. To S/SW there is a steep drop. The ridge is rocky. Vegetation consists mostly of pine forest with some deciduous trees. Soil is fine sand with some stones.

Finds (ceramics and burnt bone) came from a cleaning made to a pit on the terrace. Under 13 cm turf-illuviation layer there was 25 cm thick cultural layer from which the finds came. Ceramics date possibly to Late Neolithic.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic/Late Neolithic?)

Räisälä 6 Hytinlahti Sylijärvi SW 2 [Sušinskoe]

Map: 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates: x=6767 60, y=4486 36, z=25
Studies: Timoeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds:
Literature: Lavento et al. 2001 (site R6); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 154)

The site is located c. 10.4 km N of the Räisälä municipal church, on the SW shore of the Lake Sylijärvi. On the slope many terraces can be clearly seen and the terrain descends steeply towards the lake in ENE. The site is located on the narrow upper terrace (c. 25 m asl) that ends in N to steep slope of a hill. This is the same terrace on which the site Sylijärvi SW 1 is situated c. 90 m to SE. Vegetation is pine dominated, soil is sand with some stones.

A 19 m long and 4.5 m wide dwelling depression is situated on and parallel to the terrace. In cleanings c. 17 cm brown yellowish cultural layer was observed under 20 cm of podsol. Finds included burnt bone and quartz.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic/[Combed Ware 2 &
The find area is situated c. 4.4 km W of the Riiisiilii municipal church, c. 750 m E from the Kuokkasenlahti bay, on W edge of a large esker. It is located on gentle W/SW descending slope that terminates at a field. There is one terrace visible at c. 20 m asl curve and another at c. 22–23 m asl. Between these terraces runs a road in N–S direction, from which another road departs towards the field. Vegetation is pine dominated mixed forest. Soil is sand, but there are also many stones. There are a few gravel pits in the area. Finds (quartz) came from the road running towards the field. Due to recent rains sand had been flown down to lower parts of the terrace and it is possible that finds had also moved from their original positions.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Räisälä 14 Nöppinlahti Hietakangas [Lejpalahti I]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6761 36 y=4482 24 z=26–27
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R14); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 159)

The site is located c. 6.6 km NW of the Rääslämäki municipal church, about 0.7 km SSE from Lejpalahti bay, on SW edge of a large esker. Vegetation is mainly pine, but further gradually changes into birch. Several cart trails cross the area and a larger forest road runs to W of the area. There are also two tar pits in the area. The find areas are located on W and NW side of a small hill. In W the terrace (c. 25 m asl) is sloping to SE, in NW to E. Finds (quartz, ceramics, fragment of stone artefact and burnt bone) came from several locations in a fire ditch running through the area. The most distant find areas are over 150 m apart. Also a possible dwelling depression was recorded at the site. Ceramic finds date possibly to Late Neolithic.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic? – Neolithic/Late Neolithic?)
Riiisiila 15 Siirilahd [Zavetnoe]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6766 60 y=4481 02 z=24
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R15); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 152)
The site is situated c. 11.4 km NW of the Riiisiila municipal church, c. 500 m WSW from the western end of Lake Juoksemajärvi, in the area of summer camp Kozmonavti 2. It is located on a gentle S opening terrace. A road follows the edge of the terrace running roughly in E-W direction – c. 40 m W this road meets the road coming from Juoksemajärvi Lake. On S side of the road terrain gradually descends towards fields in an ancient cove. On the N side of the road there are several houses – in front of one of the houses there is a playground. Behind the houses the terrain is flat and open, but in NW it is rising. Vegetation there is pine barren, in W mixed forest.

From the playground quartzes and small burnt stones were found. To W from this location, towards the crossroads quartzes and a flint scraper were found on the road. In connection to excavations in Riiisiila Juoksemajärvi 4 Westend in 2002 the house with the playground was used as the accommodation place for the field crew. Then a possible dwelling depression (c. 5 × 4 × 0.4 m in size) was observed just E of the house. Drilling here revealed a dark charcoal layer with burnt bones. In 2005 the N and NE side of the house were totally dug open and probably part of the site has been disturbed.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Riiisiila 16 Näpinlahti Mäenala [Leipalahi 2]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6762 07 y=4482 50 z=22-23
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey); Gerasimov et al. 2004 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R16); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 160)
The site is situated c. 7.8 km NW of the Riiisiila municipal church, c. 600 m SE from the Leipälähti bay. It is located on top of c. 23 m asl terrace. Riiisiila-Siirilahd road follows partly the terrace edge and runs through the site when the terrace continues in the field on NE side of the road. The terrace slopes gently to NE and the background of the site is relatively open. Vegetation at the location is grasses on the field, mixed forest near the road and pine barren further away. Soil is very fine sand.

In 1999 finds (a piece of flint and pieces of quartz) came from the field on the NE side of the road – some finds (quartz) came also from the road to SE. Also to N of the road finds (quartz) were made and one possible dwelling depression was found.

In 2004 10 new dwelling depressions and more finds (ceramics, quartz, burnt bone, and burnt clay) were found. The depressions are located in a row following the terrace edge. They are oval in shape and vary between 5 × 5 m and 9 × 6 m in size and 20–40 cm in depth. Five of the new depressions are located in the forest on the SE side of the road, five certain and two possible on the field on the NE side of the road (field has probably been used s meadow and never thoroughly ploughed). The find area is now altogether 250 m long. In drillings cultural layer was found along the whole terrace and was visible also in the depressions.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])

Riiisiila 17 Näpinlahti Portinhajarju [Leipalahi 3]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6762 78 y=4482 34 z=23-25
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R17); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 161)
The site is situated c. 7.5 km NW of the Riiisiila municipal church, c. 300 m E from the Leipälähti bay, on S opening terrace on W edge of an esker. In front of the site terrain descends quite steeply, the background rises towards the top of esker. Riiisiila-Siirilahd road runs in N-S direction just to W of the site. W of this road there are two large sand pits. To E from the road leads a cart trail that runs on top of 20–25 m asl terrace. Vegetation is mixed forest, soil sand.

From the trail running on top of the terrace quartz flake was found and further to E a dwelling depression (roundish, c. 4 × 3.5 m) next to a sandpit was observed. Cleaning on the sandpit revealed 10 cm thick cultural layer with some pottery (Combed Ware). Also further to SE some finds were made.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Riiisiila 18 Virtelä Pitkäjärvi [Pitkajarvila]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6764 14 y=4482 54 z=21
Studies Pälsi 1912 (inspection); Pälsi 1915 (excavation; NM 6939:1-250); Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Literature Europeaus 1917; 1918; Pälsi 1918; Saarnisto & Siiromäe 1970; Lavento et al. 2001 (site R18); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 167); Huurre 2003; Seitsonen 2006

The site is situated c. 8.5 km NW of the Riiisiila municipal church, c. 1000 m NNE from the Leipälähti bay, on E edge of an esker. It is situated on top of a terrace (c. 21 m asl) opening to SE towards former Lake Pitkäjärvi, present day bog. Terrace descends clearly and steeply and the background of the flat terrace rises to NW. At the location was situated a Finnish farm house and its fields and site was originally found in connection to agriculture and sand extraction. Nowadays the area consists of vast, overgrown fields and there are several ruins of old houses and other facilities. The grass-growing fields are surrounded by mixed forest, the soil is either disturbed humus-sand mixture or sand.

Sakari Pälsi excavated here in 1915 and found extremely rich multi-period cultural deposits with numerous and variable finds. His observations and interpretations led to the reconstruction of the Pitkäjärvi-hut that became the archetype of a Stone Age dwelling for decades. However, it seems that he actually excavated half of a dwelling depression that according to Oula Seitsonen (2006) dates to Pöljä Period. Otherwise the habitation sequence of the site spans according to Matti Huurre (2003) from Mesolithic to Late Neolithic/Early Metal Period.

Site was ‘rediscovered’ in 1999. According to stray finds and field observations the find area is over 100 m long and
follows the terrace edge also in N.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic) [Combed Ware 1–3, Pitted Ware, Pöllä Ware] – Early Metal Period

Rääsilä 19 Virteli Salola [Leipalalhti 4]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6763 96 y=4482 04 z=28
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R19); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 162)

The site is situated c. 8.4 km NW of the Rääsilä municipal church, c. 600 m N from the Leipalalhti bay, to W from Rääsilä–Siirilähti road, on W edge of an esker. At the site there is a terrace (c. 28 m asl) opening to W. To W of the terrace terrain descends to an overgrown field (descending to S) behind of which the terrain again rises. The background of the site rises quite steeply towards the road. The terrace and the field are separated by ditch running in NW–SE direction. Vegetation is coniferous forest, soil is sand.

On the edge of the terrace some quartz implements were found from broken ground. Two cleanings made on the ditch revealed 20–30 m thick, dark blackish cultural layer. Also pottery (Combed Ware) was found.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Rääsilä 20 Ristinitty SE [Mel’nikovo 1]
Map 4113 08 Rääsilä
Coordinates x=6755 52 y=4486 34 z=15
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R20); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 163)

The site is situated about 1.7 km SW of the Rääsilä municipal church, on S side of an esker running in NW–SE direction. Rääsilä–OravanKyö road runs to E of the site. There is a terrace (between 15–20 m asl) in NW–SE direction. The terrace slopes gently to W towards a wide overgrown field. In the background there are several houses and small fields – terrain here is very gently rising, almost flat. Vegetation in N is mainly coniferous forest, in E deciduous forest. Soil is partly fine sand, partly sand–humus mixture.

Finds (quartz and ceramics) came from the small ploughed plots. Pottery seems to be Late Neolithic, Early Metal Period dating is given in the report because of the low elevation of the site.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic/Late Neolithic) – Early Metal Period

Rääsilä 21 Ampumaradan tausta [Mel’nikovo 2]
Map 4113 08 Rääsilä
Coordinates x=6755 68 y=4486 60 z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R21); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 164)

The site is situated c. 1.5 km SW of the Rääsilä municipal church, on S side of an esker. Rääsilä–OravanKyö road runs c. 50 m to S/SW of the site. From this road departs a forest road towards NW (there are also many other road tracks in the area). Vegetation at the site is coniferous forest, soil is sand.

The road departing from the main road runs on top of c. 20 asl terrace and there are two sand pits on the NE side of the road. Near these pits finds (burnt bone, pottery and quartz) were found from the surface of the road.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Rääsilä 22 Urheilukenttä SE [Mel’nikovo 3]
Map 4113 08 Rääsilä
Coordinates x=6755 72 y=4486 74 z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R22); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 165)

The site is situated c. 1.4 km SSW of the Rääsilä municipal church. To N of the site there is an esker running in NW–SE direction. Rääsilä–OravanKyö road and an electricity line run just to SE of the site in NE–SW direction following a terrace (c. 20 m asl). The terrace forms a small cove and slopes steeply to S/SE. There area several houses and fields and plots in the area – around these vegetation is conifer-dominated mixed forest. Soil is mixed, but includes lot of sand.

A small road leading to one of the houses departs towards NNW from the main road. On the E side of this road (and to N from the main road) some quartzes were found in an open-ploughed field.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Rääsilä 23 Leppäpelto [Mel’nikovo 4]
Map 4113 08 Rääsilä
Coordinates x=6755 42 y=4486 76 z=19–20
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R23); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 166)

The site is situated c. 1.7 km SSW of the Rääsilä municipal church and to N of the site there is an esker. The site is situated on S/SW side of a low hill – a local cart road runs around S end of the hill. There is a house foundation at the site (c. 20 m asl) and just to E of the foundations there is a large sand pit (c. 80 x 90 m) that has destroyed the S part of the hill. To S and W there are vast ploughed fields, to N and E forest. Vegetation is coniferous forest, soil sand or mixed field soil.

Majority of the finds (quartz implements) were found in the surface of the field to S of the house (also to W, near the forest edge on the opposite side of the field). Finds were also made on the cart road by the house foundations and on the N and NE edges of the sand pit.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Rääsilä 24 Lahdenkumpu [Zavetnoe]
Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6676 56, y=4481 08, z=19
Studies Timofeev et al. 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento et al. 2001 (site R15); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 152)

The site is located c. 11.3 km NW of the Rääsilä municipal church, c. 95 m to SE from the dwelling site Rääsilä 15 Siirilähti, on the same terrace (c. 20–25 m asl). It is located at the bottom of an ancient bay, on W opening slope. In front the terrain descends gently towards present day fields and the background is relatively flat. As the dwelling site 15 Siirilähti, also this site is located in the former centre of Siirilähti village and presently is part of the camp Kozmo-naut 2. Soil in the area is sand (if not mixed by agricultural etc. activities) and vegetation consists of pine forest, open
grassland and yards. On the terrace only single quartz was found.

*Quartz Find Location - Stone Age*

**Räisälä 25 Teperinaho [Teperinaho]**

**Map**

4113 10 Homuläinen

**Coordinates**

$x=6744$ 30, $y=4490$ 10, $z=19$

**Studies**

Schvindt 1891 (inspection)

Schvindt 1892 (excavation; NM 2857)

Ailio 1902 (excavation; NM 4141:1–78)

**Stray finds**

NM 2590:2; 2789

**Literature**

Schwintd 1893; Ailio 1909; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Lapsin 1995 (site 1607); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 175); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 13.2 km SE of the Räisälä municipal church, on the N/NE side of a large NW–SE directed Oriniemi cape esker. It is located near the junction of the River Vuoksi, Torhonjärvi Lake and the waterway leading towards Helisevänjärvi Lake, c. 3.3 km to S from Turinkoski rapids. At the site the terrain descends relatively steeply towards NE. Old overgrown sand pits have destroyed much of the front area. The background rises very steeply towards the top of the esker. A sand road runs through the site towards end of the cape. At the site soil is stony sand, but otherwise terrain is rocky – the sides of the esker are in many places heavily washed and consist of large stones. Vegetation is mixed forest.

Somewhere in the area of the sand pits some ceramics were found in late 1880s. Consequently Th. Schvindt checked the site in 1891 and conducted here the first Stone Age excavations in Karelia and Finland in 1892. After him J. Ailio excavated site in 1902. These excavations revealed a dwelling site with several hearths and 20–30 cm thick cultural layer. Finds include mainly Typical Combed Ware, but also some stone artefacts and lithics. According to Saarnisto & Siiriäinen this is one of the few sites in the area where the cultural deposits are overlain by sterile sand layer, possibly an indication that transgression has covered the site.

Already Ailio assumed that much of the dwelling site had been destroyed because of the sand pits. The actual excavation places can not be found anymore, but abundant quartzes on the present road surface still indicate its location.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])**

**Räisälä 26 Papinkangas 1 [Papinkangas]**

**Map**

4113 08 Räisälä

**Coordinates**

$x=6750$ 62, $y=4485$ 02, $z=25.5$

**Studies**

Schvindt 1905 (excavation; NM 4577:1–54)

Ailio 1906 (excavation; NM 4722:1–16)

Tallgren & Europaeus 1907 (excavation; NM 4911:1–15)

**Stray finds**

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**Literature**

Ailio 1909; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Lapsin 1995 (site 1603); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 174); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 6.8 km SW of the Räisälä municipal church, on NW–SE directed esker, on SE end of a pine barren area called Papinkangas. It is situated c. 0.5 km to W of Nasaralhti bay and c. 2.5 km to SE of S end of Helisevänjärvi Lake, on S side of the river connecting these water bodies. At the site the foreground descends steeply and clearly towards S/SE. The background of the site rises gently towards the top of the formation, where there is a boggy pond. On the SE and S sides there is small cape-like formation that descends steeply, to E there is an ancient cape with also steep shores. To SW there is presently bog. Soil at the site is coarse sand moraine, vegetation is pine-dominated forest, but turns into spruce-dominated in lower elevations.

The site was found in connection to sand hauling in the early 20th century. Th. Schvindt excavated here in 1905. J. Ailio in 1906 and A. M. Tallgren and A. Europaeus in 1907. Finds consisted of a wealth of ceramics, mainly Typical Combed Ware. Only some stone artefacts, few lithics and even fewer bones were recovered. Site was already then badly destroyed by sand extracting, but some fireplaces and cultural soil have been reported. Currently the site exists no more: area is quite rocky and of coarse moraine – it seems that it has been located on a pocket of finer sand surrounded by coarser sand moraine. The finer sand has been dug away and no traces of Stone Age habitation are visible anymore.

**Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2])**

**Räisälä 27 Hovi Kalmistomäki / Mel’nikovo-2 and -3**

**Map**

4113 08 Räisälä

**Coordinates**

$x=6757$ 18, $y=4487$ 68, $z=18.5$

**Studies**

Schvindt 1885 (excavation; NM 2490:1–8)

Schvindt 1887 (excavation; NM 2556)

Schvindt 1892 (excavation; NM 2845:7–8)

Tallgren 1914 (excavation; NM 6675:1–80)

Pälsi 1935 (excavation; NM 10081:2)

Meinander 1939 (excavation; –)

Saksa 1984 (inspection)

**Stray finds**

NM 2298:150; 7292:2; 10081:1

**Literature**

Schvindt 1893; Tallgren 1914; Hackman 1916; 1918; Meinander 1954; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Kokkurinka 1981 (site 10/106); Lapsin 1995 (sites 1598–1599); Uino 1997 (RAIS 01); Lavento 2001 (site 105); Gerasimov et al. 2003 (site 173); Timofeev et al. 2004

The site is located c. 500 m ENE of the Räisälä municipal church, in Räisälä centre, to NE of the main building of Räisälä Hovi manor. It is situated on a small hill, around which the River Vuoksi bends. The site opens to N/NW where the slope drops steeply to Vuoksi. Background is flat. Soil on the site is sand, vegetation is nowadays deciduous forest near the shore and bushes and grasses elsewhere.

Finds derive from a sand pit that already by early 20th century had badly destroyed the site. Several excavations have been conducted near this pit. Majority of these have resulted in Late Iron Age or later finds. At the location there has been a long used dwelling site area as well as a Late Iron Age cemetery. According to Pirjo Uino (1997) the Early Metal Period dwelling site is located predominately in S and SE parts of the hill and at least in connection to Schvindt’s 1892 and Tallgren’s 1914 excavations. Early Metal Period ceramics have been found. There is one 14C-dating from the site: 2360 ±70 BP (550–370 calBC) (Hela-8). According to Mika Lavento (2001) the ceramic material includes Textile-impressed Ware (Kalmistomäki Ware and other) but also small amounts of Typical and...
Late Combed Ware.

If the expansion of the sand pit in the late 19th and early 20th centuries forced archaeologists to rescue excavations situation is even worse now. The sand pit is today still visible but overgrown - probably it has destroyed much of the site. Also the surrounding area is badly disturbed: there is an asphalt road running over the territory and trash heaps and house ruins and other signs on agricultural and small industrial activities conducted on the site.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age; Neolithic [Combed Ware 2 & 3] - Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware incl. Kalmistomäki Ware] - Medieval Period; Burial Ground - Crusade Period - Medieval Period

Räisälä 28 Särkisalo Hovinsaari Tontinnäki Hynninen [Hovinsaari Tontinnäki]

Map 4131 02 Myllypelto
Coordinates x=6775 20, y=4501 10, z=10-15
Studies
- Schwindt 1888 (excavation; NM 2591:1–10)
- Appelgren 1888 (inspection)
- Appelgren 1889 (excavation; NM 2672:1–11)
- Schwindt 1891 (excavation; NM 2788:1–18)
- Hackman 1892 (inspection)
- Schwindt 1914 (excavation; NM 6699:1–23)
- Rinne 1914 (inspection)
- Appelgren-Kivalo 1921 (inspection)
- Ailio 1932 (inspection)
- Pälsi 1935 (inspection)
- Nordman 1937 (inspection)
- Pälsi 1944 (inspection)
- Kočurkina 1971 (excavation)
- Kirpičnikov 1971 (excavation)
- Kočurkina 1972 (excavation)
- Kočurkina 1973 (excavation)
- Kočurkina 1974 (excavation)
- Saksä & Taavitsainen 1996 (survey)
- Popov 2000 (excavation)
Stray finds
- NM 502; 2740:1–20; 2875:3
Literature
- Appelgren 1891 (no 217); Schwindt 1893; Rinne 1914; Hackman 1916;
- Nordman 1924; Kirpičnikov & Petrenko 1974; Kočurkina 1976; 1981 (site 79/197); Kirpičnikov 1984; Luoto 1984;
- Taavitsainen 1990; Lapsi 1995 (site 1605); Uino 1995; 1997 (RÄIS 20),
- Saksä 1998

The site is located c. 10.1 km SE of the Räisälä municipal church, on the bifurcation point of River Vuoksi, by Tuurinkoski rapids. Site has been an N–S directed island in the middle of the river and rapids have been located on both sides of the island - as a consequence of 19th century water level changes the other branch has dried out. The site is more famous because of its' use as a fortress during Late Iron Age / Medieval Times, but according to Pirjo Uino (1997) also Early Metal Period dwelling site finds have been discovered (late variant of Luukonsaari Ware - see Carpelan 1997).

Dwelling Site - Early Metal Period [Luukonsaari Ware]; Ancient Fortress - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period; Hoard - Late Iron Age; Inhumation Burials - Medieval Period

In addition, there are c. 320 NM-numbers of stray finds from different parts of the municipality evidencing substantial and wide human activities during Stone Age and Early Metal Period (see Nordqvist 2005).

The Iron Age and Historical sites found in 1999–2003 surveys

In this short part of Appendix 1 the Iron Age and Medieval / Historical sites found in the studies 1998–2003 are shortly presented in the way described in connection with the Stone Age and Early Metal Period sites above. The sites known before these studies are not discussed – for these the reader is referred to published accounts (see Uino 1997 with cited literature).
A huge boulder transported by glacial activity is located in a pine and birch forest. The boulder is of ‘rapakivi’ granite, and has the dimensions of 10 x 6 x 5 meters. Around the boulder there are a lot of large rocks, which are seemingly not related in any way to the boulder. However, two rocks on the NW side of the boulder appear to be set into position. The dimensions of these two rocks are 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.8 meters. Nothing special was observed when some moss was removed from the top of another rock. Between the rocks, but much lower than them, was a rock with quite a flat top. Its dimensions were 0.7 x 0.4 meters. There were no signs of fire making, and no finds. Geological Object - Definition as a sacrificial place is speculative and dating unknown.

A cup-marked stone located on the edge of a meadow in a small forested area. The meadow slopes very gently to the NE and the field is relatively even. There are big boulders here and there. Fields are mostly clay and the site is located on the SE side of a moraine mound. The rock itself is ‘rapakivi’ granite. The measures of the stone are: 0.5 m x 1.5 m x 1.5 m. Part of the stone is covered with moss and other vegetation. There was one distinct cup with a depth of between 1.5 and 2 cm and width of c. 5 by 4 cm. Sacrificial Place, Cup-marked Stone - Iron Age - Historical Period

The site is located S of the River Rokkalanjoki and NW of a wooden bridge. Burnt clay was found in a field. The place lies just above the river terrace. The slope drops steeply to the surface of the river. However, the field slopes only slightly. It is located between the river and Kaijala’s the main road. The terrain in the whole area is plain. The local residents said that the soil in the field had been brought from some other, unknown place. Under the transferred soil the original soil is most probably sand. Find Location - Historical Period

A cup-marked stone located in the middle of an overgrown field, Soppimuta, now more like a meadow. The nearest house is the Hörkkö house (no. 47 in the book Kaijala, Halita et al. 2000), about 200 m to the N. The dimensions of the stone are c. 2.3 x 1.9 x 1.2 m. The five cups were clearly seen on the edge of the stone; one solitary cup at the one end and the remaining four at the other end of the boulder. Sacrificial Place, Cup-marked Stone - Iron Age - Historical Period

Not far from the former municipal centre of Johannes (now Sovetskij), a huge boulder of a size comparable to the size of the boulder at Johannes 7 Hautausmaa is found at the present shoreline. A cleft has divided this boulder into two parts. In various parts of Finland, such boulders are called Halkikivi or Rakokivi (‘cleft rock’). Traditions indicating the significance of such boulders as objects of worship or as markers of borders are not uncommon. According to Kyösti Julku (1987: 76–77, 79), this particular boulder is mentioned in a document from 1695. It says that according to the local people, in ancient times this boulder marked the border between the Finns and the Russians. In an extensive study of the history of the border between Finland and Russia, Julku i.a. discusses this question. - Pirjo Uino and Christian Carpelan inspected the boulder in connection with the survey in 2002. Border Stone - Medieval Period

The site is situated c. 11.4 km ENE of the former Kurki- 
joki church in the former Ihojärvil village. The site is 
located on the N side of the River Ihojoki, c. 700 m N of 
the bridge crossing the river. The site is situated on the W 
side of a hill and the former public school of the village 
is located on the E side of the site. The site is on a flat 
sandy field. Field walking produced one sherd of Iron Age 
ceramics. In general, the area is topographically suitable 
for a dwelling site.

Dwelling Site - Iron Age

Kurki - joki 38 Ihojärvil Pekkala [Kurki - joki 38]
Map 41401 01 Ihojärvil
Coordinates x=680226, y=50460, z=20
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds -
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 10.8 km ENE of the former Kurki- 
joki church in the former Ihojärvil village. It is located in 
the middle of a large expanse of fields, on W side of an 
islet through which runs a road. It is located on the N side 
of the River Ihojoki, c. 300 m NW of the bridge crossing 
the river and c. 200 m SE of the Late Iron Age / Medieval 
dwelling site Kurki - joki 40 Parikka 2. Iron Age ceramics 
were found on the field W of the former houses of ‘Juhola’ 
and ‘Pekkala’ (located in the forested inset). The field 
around the find area slopes gently to the south.

Dwelling Site - Iron Age

Kurki - joki 40 Ihojärvil Parikka 2 [Kurki - joki 40]
Map 41401 01 Ihojärvil
Coordinates x=680242, y=50446, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds -
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 10.7 km ENE of the former Kurki- 
joki church in the W part of the former Ihojärvil village. 
It is located on the middle of a large expanse of fields, on 
the W side of a car road running in E–W direction and 
coming from the former house of ‘Pekkala’ (i.e. site Kurki - joki 38 Pekkala). 
At the site the road makes a sharp turn towards N. Some 
Late Iron Age / Medieval pottery was found on the field and 
one spindle whorl fragment was also found at the site. 
Near the find location of the ceramics traces of an old 
hearth / stove were observed.

Dwelling Site - Late Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kurki - joki 42 Rahola Kuusikkomäki [Kurki - joki 42]
Map 411412 Kurki - joki
Coordinates x=679872, y=49184, z=30
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds -
Literature Uino 1997 (site KURK 21); Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 2 km W of the former Kurki - joki 
church, c. 700 m W of the River Kurki - joki and just on 
the S side of the River Raholanjoki. The NW–SE directed 
Kuusikkomäki hill is located in the middle of the fields and 
the size of it is c. 100 x 100 m. On the NW end of the hill 
there is a low cairn (diameter c. 5 m) situated on a plane 
rock foundation. The cairn has no clear border stones, and 
its shape reminds of letter L. Therefore the interpretation 
of the construction as an ancient structure is somewhat 
doubtful – however, a field cairn is out of question because 
of its high location on the hilltop.

A Late Iron Age or Medieval inhumation cemetery has 
been found in the SE part of the hill (excavations by Jouko 
Voionmaa in 1936; see Uino 1997, KURK 21). However, 
Voionmaa does not mention a cairn on the NW side of the 
hill, and his map included in the report does not extend to 
the NW end of the hill.

(Burial?) Cairn - Metal Period (Iron Age?)

Kurki - joki 43 Lapinlahti Marko [Kurki - joki 43]
Map 4132 03 Välikää
Coordinates x=679610, y=50249, z=11
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds -
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 8.8 km ESE of the former Kurki - joki 
church, on the W end of a bay of Ryhmälähti of Lake 
Ladoga. The site is located on a meadow / overgrown field 
at c. 11 m asl. On the N side of the field there are two high 
hills. The stone foundations of the buildings of the former 
farm of ‘Marko’ are located at the foot of the hills c. 50 
m N of the site. At the site the field slopes towards E/SE. 
Some Iron Age or Historical Pottery was found on the 
field and one spindle whorl fragment was also found at the site. 
Near the find location of the ceramics traces of an old 
hearth / stove were observed.

Dwelling Site - Iron Age – Historical Period?

Kurki - joki 46 Tervu Karjakua Lastenkoti (The 
children’s home) [Kurki - joki 46]
Map 41401 01 Ihojärvil
Coordinates x=680102, y=50686, z=15
Studies Timofeev et al. 2001 (survey)
Stray finds -
Literature Gerasimov et al. 2004

The site is situated c. 12.9 km E of the former Kurki - joki 
church, c. 100 E of the River Tervunjoki and some 500 m 
N of the point where the river is emptying into Lake Ladoga. 
The site is located on the W side of N–S directed small 
hillock – on the NE side of the hillock (c. 300 m NE of the site) 
there is the location of the former children’s home of 
‘Karjakua’. On the N side of it runs a road that some hun- 
dreds of meters to the W crosses the river. From this road 
departs a road that runs over the hill and continues further 
S. This crossroads is located 300 m N of the site. 
The site is situated on a field. Some Medieval pottery and 
one quartz flake were found on top of the field. Finds were 
collected on top of a terrace sloping towards W at c. 15 m 
asl.

Dwelling Site - Medieval Period – Historical Period
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The reports, including photographs and drawings, manuscripts and miscellaneous material of the fieldwork and finds indicated in connection with the site descriptions.

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