

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 Räisälä by Kerko Nordqvist; Koivisto and Kuolemajärvi by Kerko Nordqvist and Oula Seitsonen).

Appendix edited by K. Nordqvist, October 2007 – January 2008.

Hiitola [Hijtolä]

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

Hiitola 1 Tiurula I

Map 4114 11 Pukinniemi
Coordinates x=6789 20, y=4493 04, z=30
Studies Filatova 1971 (excavation)
Vitenkova 1989 (excavation)

Stray finds –

Literature –

The site is located c. 9 km SE from the Hiitola railway station, on the S side of present Tiurula village (former Finnish Tiurula is some 2 km NW), to S of road running to the bridge of Kilpolansaari Island. The site is situated at the end of an esker-like formation, which protrudes as a cape to Lake Ladoga in SE–NW direction, on an S facing slope opening towards Rasinselkä bay of Lake Ladoga. The ceramic finds indicate Neolithic dating despite the high elevation.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Round-Pitted and Rhomb-Pitted Ware])

Hiitola 2 Tiurula II

Map 4114 11 Pukinniemi
Coordinates x=6789 90, y=4492 20, z=25–30?
Studies Vitenkova 1989 (excavation)
Stray finds –

Literature –

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

Map 4142 07 Kuokkaniemi
Coordinates x=6832 10(?), y=4524 40(?), z=29.5
(=lower limit of the site in the report), coordinates uncertain.
Studies Pankrušev 1980 (excavation)
Pankrušev 1982 (excavation)

Stray finds –

Literature –

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 Kaijala
Coordinates	x=6714 26, y=4430 32, z=15
Studies	Muraškin 2001 (survey) Lisicyan 2001 (excavation) Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2002 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lisicyan & Muraškin 2002; Lisicyan 2003b; Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 29); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 Kaijala
Coordinates	x=6714 54, y=4430 46, z=12–15
Studies	Muraškin 2001 (survey) Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2002 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 30); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 'Laurikainen'). 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 Lenkkerin saha [Černičnoe]

Map	4022 04 Kaijala
Coordinates	x=6710 72, y=4435 60, z=10–15
Studies	Kozyreva 1961 (survey) Rudenko 1961 (excavation) Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2002 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lapšin 1995 (site 1558); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 28); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2006 (site 17)

The site is located in neighbourhood 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 I 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 Sulfiittihdas [Sovetskij 1]

Map	4022 01 Johannes
Coordinates	x=6715 30, y=4428 32, z=18
Studies	Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2002 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2003; Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 34); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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	Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2002 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lisicyan <i>et al.</i> 2003; Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 35); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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

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 Lisicyñ *et al.* 2002 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lisicyñ *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 Landyševka) 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 Lisicyñ *et al.* 2002 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lisicyñ *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 Lisicyñ *et al.* 2002 (survey)
Stray finds Near finds NM 2658:64 c. 100 m to SE
Literature Lisicyñ *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 Rastaanmäki [Tokarevo 3]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
Coordinates x=6712 28, y=4434 12, z=15–16
Studies Lisicyñ *et al.* 2002 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lisicyñ *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–Černičnoe 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])

Johannes 13 Mutala [Rokkala Mutala]

Map 4022 01 Johannes
Coordinates x=6717 38, y=4429 22, z=15 (located at survey)
Studies Päläsi 1936 (excavation; NM 10441:1–29) Sarasmo 1939 (excavation; NM 11072:1–129) Lisicyñ *et al.* 2002 (survey)
Stray finds NM 10252:1–9; 10274; 10387:1–2; 11073:1–10
Literature Huurre 2003; Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 26); Gerasimov *et al.* 2006 (site 1)

This large and rich dwelling site was excavated in the 1930s by Sakari Päläsi and Esko Sarasmo. The excavations revealed fireplaces, ceramics (Combed Ware 2 and 3, Round-Pitted Ware and Rhomb-Pitted Ware), unbroken and broken stone objects, quartz, etc., in addition to a broken Battle Axe of the Corded Ware Culture (NM 10274) discovered as a stray find. The edges of Sarasmo's old excavation area are still seen beside the forest road which goes right through the site. The soil consists of fine-grained sand. The ground slopes towards the north, towards a field where the Mutala farm was situated. The vegetation is coniferous forest, mostly spruce.

Dwelling depressions are located on both sides of the road, about 20 m apart. The depressions are located at an altitude of just over 15 m asl. Depression 1 (size 6 x 7 m) is located beside the old excavation area on the eastern side of the road, next to Sarasmo's excavation site. Sherds of Combed Ware 2 were found between the roots of a fallen tree and

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 [Combed 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 Mutala dwelling depressions in Rokkala following the same forest road that goes through Johannes 13. The site was first spotted by Petri Halinen in 2001 during a visit organized by the Johannes Society. He noticed a dwelling depression in the blueberry – wood sorrel type spruce forest c. 20 m south-east of the road. The site lies on a NE-oriented slope, which ends near a steeper part of the slope on the other side of the road. The depression is roundish, 7.2 x 6.8 m in size, and no wall can be seen. Its maximal depth is 0.5 m. There is an old spruce growing in the middle of the depression.

Three drillings were made inside the depression. As a result, burnt bone and also a cultural layer were found.
Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Johannes 15 Loikas [Tokarevo 5]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
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 1) 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 Kaijala
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

Literature Near finds NM 2658:81 c. 100 m to SSW
Riikonen 2000; Huurre 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).

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 Pöljä 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 [Combed Ware 2 & 3, Kierikki Ware, Pöljä Ware, Pyheensilta Ware (?), Corded Ware])

Johannes 18 Kankaanmäki [Tokarevo 4]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
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 some spruce, rowan, and bird cherry trees. The soil consists of grained sand 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 other 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 Mairinniitty [Tokarevo 6]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
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 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.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic)

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) Lisicyan *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, ca 100 m to the ENE from August Paakkanen'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.

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])

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) Lisicyan *et al.* 2002 (survey)
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 [Sevast'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 IIMK/RAN. 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 situated 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 Laukkaanmäki hill on a small cape-like hillock facing E. On top of the hillock there is a house (former house of 'Repola'). Vegetation at the site is open grassy field with bush vegetation in the background.

Finds (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

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 –

Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K3); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 136)

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 Koverilanjärvi, 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 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. There is an ancient shore terrace visible at the site which follows the shore of the ancient bay. Ground descends towards the bay but the background in rises quite steeply on the N side of local road towards the top of large esker terminating in Kaarlahti–Koverila region. Quartz flakes were found on top of the ancient terrace (c. 30 m asl), where the road had broken the ground surface. The size of the find area is c. 10 x 20 m.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kaukola 4 Jaakkola [Bogatyrri 4]

Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
 Coordinates x=6777 34, y=4490 34, z=20–28
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
 Gerasimov *et al.* 2004 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K4); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 137)

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 Koverilanjärvi, 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 stoneless 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 5 Manala [Kuznečnoe 1]

Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
 Coordinates x=6777 28, y=4493 30, z=20–25
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K5); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 142)

The site is located on the S side of Pekanmäki 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 6 Kalliola [Kuznečnoe 2]

Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
 Coordinates x=6776 75, y=4493 07, z=20–25
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K6); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 143)

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 Koverilanjärvi. 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.

The find area (c. 40 x 30 m in size) is located on the lower terrace. Finds consisted of pieces of pottery (possibly some Late Neolithic Ware), quartz, flint and burnt bone.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Late Neolithic?)

Kaukola 7 Pusa [Kuznečnoe 3]

Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
 Coordinates x=6778 24–42, y=449290, z=17–33
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
 Stray finds NM 2909:29; 3225:2
 Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K7); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 144)

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 Pekanmäki [Kuznečnoe 4]

Map	4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates	x=6777 90, Y=493 28, z=17–23
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 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 <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site K8); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 [Bogatyrri 5]

Map	4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates	x=6776 50, y=4492 56, z=22–25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site K9); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 [Bogatyrri 7]

Map	4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates	x=6773 90, y=4492 68, z=15–20
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site K10); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 (gouge, piece of pottery, piece of polishing stone, flint tool, quartz tools and flakes) were found on top of the terrace and below it, from an area of c. 50 x 50 m in size.

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

Kaukola 11 [& 49] Pontuksenhauta [1 & 2] [Bogatyrri 8]

Map	4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates	x=6773 24, y=4494 42, z=17–25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey) Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2004 (survey) Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2005 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site K11); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 called Pontuksenhauta, c. 400 m E from the Lake Tahvolampi 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, Pontuksenhauta 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).

Pontuksenhauta 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 background (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 Pontuksenhauta 1 (find area B in 1999), located higher up on the same slope as Pontuksenhauta 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 [Stepanjanskoel]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6774 70, y=4485 19, z=25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey) Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2004 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 2867:19–20; 3089:4–6, 9–11, 46–47, 55–56, 62; 4721: 38–40; 4748:4; 4910: 128–130; 5106:14; 5174:337a; 5963:748, 750; 6122:14; 6354:33–35; 6385:24; 6620:25–27; 6670:5–8; 6691:24–28; 6907:42–45; 6910:22–23; 6940:113–115; 6981:39–41; 8047:22

Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site K12); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 146)

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 Hiidenmäki. 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 1 opens towards S and is located E of the sand pit and the modern house foundations located in the middle of the site. Finds came from a small field. Area 2 is located also to E of the sand pit and to N of the house foundations and is also situated on field. Area 3 is located W of the house foundations, on the eastern edge of the sand pit. Finds from the site include pottery fragments (Slavo-Karelian Ware), quartz tools and flakes and a slate tool.

Fourth find area, found in 2004, is located to NE of the old areas. It is situated on a NW opening and steeply descending clear terrace in small forest. 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 site area where habitation has started maybe already during the Mesolithic and continued throughout the Neolithic, and even later. (Nordqvist 2005.)

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

Kaukola 13 Tossikanjärvi N [–]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates x=6778 80, y=4485 58, z=25–30
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 [Bogatyr 6]

Map 4114 10 Kaarlahti
Coordinates x=6776 45, y=4490 40, z=20–25
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 Koverilanjärvi

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 ‘Kiuru’, 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 stoneless 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 / Kankaanmäki-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)
Pälsi 1912 (excavation; NM 6191:79–240)
Urban 1978 (inspection)
Timofeev 1993 (excavation)
Timofeev 1997 (inspection)
Timofeev 2000 (excavation)
Timofeev 2002 (inspection)
Stray finds NM 2867:18; 3089:13–15, 20–21;
3421:1; 3591:1–2; 3768:1–2, 5–9;
4064: 4, 6–10; 4180:7–11; 4255:1–3;
4504:1, 3–5, 12, 15–19, 4594:1–5, 9–14,
16; 4721:1–16, 21–22; 4733:1–16;
4748:5–9; 4770:1–16; 4813:1–14;
4829:1–5; 4862:1–8; 4885:1; 4910:62,
64–69, 73–76; 4915:1–40, 107–121,
125; 4988:1–11; 4997:1–53; 5012:1–11;
5048:1–7; 5096: 1–97, 100–116;
5174: 1–49a, 90a–107; 5239:1–31;
5357:1–48; 5418:1–12, 15–16;
5426:2–23; 5511:2–24; 5563:1–7, 31;
5628:2–8; 5723:1–12; 5844:2–57,
71–72; 5893:1–30, 37; 5929:1–7, 42–43;
6121:1–33; 6230:1–10; 6361:1–26;
6385:1; 6426:1–7, 10–11; 6500:1;
6620:1–18; 6648:1–16; 6670:10;
6907:2–6, 8–20; 6910:1–5; 6940:29–32,
97–108; 6981:1–4; 7117:28; 7357:1;
7450:1–22; 7483:1–9; 7815:66;
8000:1–10; 8171:1–4; 8212:1–2,
15; 8333:1; 8341:1–18; 8575:4–5;
9044:25–29

Literature Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Juho Paavilainen, Juho Yrjönpöika Paavilainen, Yrjö Meronen & Kalle Yrjönpöika Meronen); Pälsi 1915 (sites 1–6); Meinander 1954; Lapšin 1995 (sites 1575–1576); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 14); Dolukhanov & Timofeyev 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. Sakari

Pälsi divided the area into find areas according to that day field and estate boundaries. Therefore this division doesn't correspond to actual site limits, whose extent and nature are not well known – the same applies to most sites in Riukjärvi–Piiskunsalmi area discussed by Pälsi (1915). The strongest inhabited area is located at S and SE end of the ridge ('Juho Paavilaisen ranta- ja kartanopelto') but signs of habitation have been revealed also to S and NW/W of this area. All in all, the find areas form a dwelling site area almost 500 m in length. The dwelling site area is situated on top of a clear terrace formation (c. 21–25 m asl) that in S, E, and N descends steeply towards the shores of the lake and/or lower fields. The background is relatively flat and rises only gently. Area has been cultivated for over 100 years and there are farm houses, fields and abandoned buildings of an old sovkhos in the area. Vegetation is mixed forest and field, soil is either sand or sand-mixed field soil.

In connection to his inspection of the region, Julius Ailio conducted some small-scale test excavations at the site in 1906. In 1908 he excavated in 'Juho Paavilainen's kartanopelto' field and found a clear cultural layer and fireplaces as well as substantial amount of artefacts. Pälsi excavated in 1912 in 'Juho Paavilainen's rantapelto' field and also found clear cultural deposits with relatively numerous finds, which like Ailio's were mainly Neolithic. Vladimir Timofeev's test excavation on a bit higher elevation (c. 26 m asl) revealed Mesolithic finds.

Finds from the early 20th century excavations as well as other finds collected from the area are extremely numerous and comprise e.g. apart from all types of Combed Ware also artefacts belonging to Kiukainen and Corded Ware cultures as well as to later periods, it is to Late Iron Age and Middle Ages. The only ¹⁴C-dating from the area (from 'Juho Paavilaisen rantapelto', taken from the crust on a Textile-impressed Ware) is 3085±70 BP (1390–1320 calBC) (Hela-467).

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic – Neolithic [Combed Ware 1–3, Pitted Ware, Corded Ware, Kiukainen]) – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware, Sirmihta Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 16 R. Pirhosen rintapelto [Riukjärvi p. 7]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6776 22, y=4485 85, z=20
Studies	Pälsi (inspection, early 20 th century)
Stray finds	3089:38–39; 4910:55–60, 63; 4915:91, 126; 4997:54–57; 5012:12–17; 5096:117–124; 5357:49–55; 5511:26–29; 5563:8–10; 5723:18; 5844:62–70; 5963:716–717; 6230:11
Literature	Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Tuomas Häkli); Pälsi 1915 (site 7); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 7)

The site is located c. 5.5 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the NW shore of Lake Riukjärvi, on SE protruding cape a few hundred meters N from Kankaanmäki site(s) (Pälsi actually includes this location into Kankaanmäki sites, but since it is situated c. 200 m N from the northernmost find spot of Kankaanmäki and because there is a shallow depression between these areas, it is treated here separately).

Like Kankaanmäki, it is situated on top of terrace that descends steeply to E–S. The background rises towards a hilltop in NW. Area has formerly been yards and fields, but is presently deserted and covered by overgrown fields and

young mixed forest.

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 Combed Ware.

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

Kaukola 17 Nököpelto [Riukjärvi p. 8 / Nokopel'to]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6776 86, y=4485 76, z=20–24
Studies	Ailio 1906 (inspection) Tallgren 1907 (inspection) Ailio & Pälsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:122–123) Urban 1978 (excavation) Timofeev 1993 (excavation) Timofeev 2002 (inspection)
Stray finds	4064:2–3; 4721:23–26; 4733:17–31; 4748:3; 4770:17–25; 4862:14–25; 4883:1–11; 4885:2–7; 4910:32–54; 4915:41–63; 92–94; 122–124; 4942:1–10; 5012:18–24; 5096:125–149; 5097:1–42; 5164:4–45; 5174:110–121; 5426:24–30; 5511:30–35; 5563:11–16; 5723:13–16; 5893:31–36; 5963:739; 6162:34; 6230:12; 6354:8–9; 6907:21–25; 6940:33; 7285:1–26; 7450:23–53; 7483:14–31; 7650:45; 7815:1–4; 8199:9–19; 8212:16–18, 22; 8333:19–21
Literature	Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Olli Paavilainen & Pekko Pessi); Pälsi 1915 (site 8); Meinander 1954; Lapšin 1995 (site 1577); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 10); Lavento 2001 (site 83); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 on top of a terrace (c. 24 m asl), that opens to S 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 kangaspelto' 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–Piiskunsalmi area. Finds represent Neolithic and Early Metal Period habitation but include also later materials (Iron Age Ceramics)

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2, Late Neolithic Asbestos Ware]) – Early Metal Period [Kalmistomäki Ware, Luukonsaari Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 18 Kyöstälänharju [Riukjärvi p. 9–11 / Kiostalanharju-1, -2 and -3]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6776 06, y=4486 84, z=20–24
Studies	Ailio & Päläsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:142–153, 164–312) Päläsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5963:1–344, 345–414) Urban 1978 (excavation) Timofeev 1993 (excavation)
Stray finds	4594:21; 4721:27–30; 4770:30–33; 4862:26–32; 4883:12; 4884:2–21; 4910:77–111; 4915:64–71, 95–99; 4943:1–5; 4997:58–64; 5096:150–160; 5106:2–4; 5174:133–141, 154.163; 5175:1–17; 5239:22–20; 5257:56–58; 5426:31–41; 5511:36–39; 5563:17–21; 5588:4–13; 5628:10–17; 5699:1–10; 5844:73–84; 5898:1–16; 5929:11–14; 5963:718–735; 6062:1–4, 9–19; 6091:1–6; 6122:1–9; 6230:13; 6296:1–2; 6348:1–11; 6354:1–3; 6361:27–32; 6385:2; 6426:12–17; 6500:2–3; 6620:15–17; 6648:28–29; 6670:1–3; 6679:5–20; 6691:1–6, 8–11, 13–20; 6907:31–33; 6910:6–14; 6940:34–67; 6981:5–16; 7117:1–27; 7258:27–65; 7357:2–70; 7450:54–65; 7483:32–37, 44–50; 7650:3–37; 7815:10–42; 8000:16–27; 8047:1–7; 8199:20–24; 8212:19–21; 8333:3–4; 8341:19–23; 8575:3; 9008:12–23; 9044:5–13; 9169:1–4; 10902:1–36
Literature	Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Pekko Iiwonen & Simo Iiwonen); Hackman 1913; Päläsi 1915 (sites 9–11); Meinander 1954; Saarnisto & Siiräinen 1970; Lapšin 1995 (sites 1578–1580); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 13); Lavento 2001 (sites 85–90); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (sites 124–125); Huurre 2003; Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 2004

The site is located c. 4.9 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the W side of Lake Riukjärvi, on top of Kyöstälänharju ridge and on the N side of Tolkinoja ditch running to the lake from E. The Kyöstälänharju ridge runs in E–W direction and descends in N and E relatively gently, but in S and W more steeply. The W/SW edge of the ridge (towards the lake) is the steepest and with visible terraces. Soil is either sand, sandy silt or clay or mixed by human activities.

In the early 20th century the area acted as yards and fields of several farm houses and owners (although is now overgrown and bushy). Therefore the situation here is much like in Kankaanmäki – a large dwelling site is artificially divided into several entities. Also here the inner chronology and spatial arrangement of the large dwelling site area is poorly known.

The size of the whole find area is c. 300 x 30–60 m. Finds derive mainly from the top part of the ridge and from the upper slope on the lakeside, c. 20–24 m asl. Still, the lowest finds have been recovered at c. 14 m asl.

J. Ailio (in 1908) and S. Päläsi (in 1911) both conducted excavations at the site (at ‘Simo Iivosen nummi’ heath and in ‘Pekko Iivosen & Heikki Teräväisen rantapeltö’ field). After them Timofeev has excavated at the site in 1993. In excavations extensive cultural deposits with clear cultural

layers and features (e.g. rectangular fireplaces) were found. One feature was interpreted as a hut floor, but might more likely be the remains of a dwelling depression (cf. situation in Räsälä 18 Virtelä Pitkäjärvi). Find inventory is also numerous and rich. Finds date from Mesolithic to Early Metal Period, but there are also finds dating to Iron Age and Middle Ages. There is one ¹⁴C-date obtained from the site (taken from birch tar) dating to 4780±70 BP (3630–3540 calBC) (Hela-359).

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, Luukonsaari Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 19 J. Iivosen & S. Lankisen maat [Riukjärvi p. 12]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6775 64, y=4486 66, z=17–21
Studies	Ailio & Päläsi (inspections, early 20 th century)
Stray finds	4594:7–8; 4721:31–32; 4770:27–29; 4915:72–73; 4943:6; 4997:65; 5174:313; 5175:18; 5426:42–43; 5628:17–276062:5–8; 6122:10; 6907:34–40; 6940:68; 8047:8–11; 8199:25–26; 8333:2; 8662:8–13; 9008:1–11
Literature	Ailio 1909 (Gehöft von Simo Lankinen); Päläsi 1915 (site 12); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 96); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 Hiekkalahti bay, on the N side of Tiitunmäki 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 Tiitunmäki 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 50–70 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 Päläsi no signs of cultural deposits have been found.

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

Kaukola 20 Tiitunmäki Kallionvieri [Riukjärvi p. 14 / Tiitunmäki-1]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6775 54, y=4486 64, z=21
Studies	Päläsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5963:415–501) Päläsi 1912 (excavation; NM 6191:1–78) Päläsi 1915 (excavation; NM 6940:1–28) Urban 1978 (inspection) Timofeev 2002 (excavation)
Stray finds	NM 5106:1
Literature	Päläsi 1915 (site 13); Europaeus 1917; Lapšin 1995 (site 1581); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (site 91); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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. Päläsi 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 [Riukjärvi p. 13 / Tiitunmäki-2]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6775 42, y=4486 80, z=21–25
Studies	Ailio & Päläsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:316–325, 326–332) Urban 1978 (inspection) Timofeev 2002 (excavation)
Stray finds	4883:13–19; 4884:22–32; 4910:70–72; 4915:74–77, 100–102; 4943:7–11; 4997:66; 5096:161–169; 5174:314–315; 5175:19–36; 5426:44–48; 5511:40–42; 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	Päläsi 1915 (site 14); Meinander 1954; Lapšin 1995 (site 1582); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 12); Lavento 2001 (sites 92–95); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 127); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 4.4 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the SE side of Tiitunmäki hill, on the SE shore of Lake Riukjärvi, on the former field and yard of 'Repo' farm house. The terrain at the sites slopes to SW, towards Haisoja brook – in NW rises the rocky hill of Tiitunmäki, the site Kaukola 20 Tiitunmäen kallonvieri is located some 110 m in this direction. Soil at the site is sand, sometimes with a lot of stones.

Finds have been collected at c. 21–25 m asl elevation, although some finds have been found in c. 19 m asl. The find area is all in all c. 75 x 50 m in size. J. Ailio excavated in two spots in 1908 – from the first ('Antti Varvan rintapelto') he found a clear cultural layer, and from the second

('Tiitunmäen tienvieri') a weak cultural layer in stony ground with traces of fireplaces. Finds include Neolithic, Early Metal Period and Iron Age Ceramics.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic - Neolithic [Combed Ware 1–3, Pöljä Ware]) - Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware] - Iron Age

Kaukola 22 Piiksuonkangas [Riukjärvi p. 15 / Piiksuonkangas]

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 <i>et al.</i> 2004 (survey)
Stray finds	4504:2; 4885:8–11; 4910:1–12; 4915:78, 103; 5426:55; 61222:15; 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 Piiksuonkangas); Hackman 1910; Päläsi 1915 (site 15); Lapšin 1995 (site 1583); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 21); Lavento 2001 (site 99); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 130); Huurre 2003

The site is located c. 6.3 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, to S of the Piiksuonalmi Inlet, at the SE end on a SE–NW directed esker, in sandy pine barren area of Piiksuonkangas. It is situated on the W side of N–S directed depression leading from Piiksuonalmi 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 Kortteensalmi village and towards Piiksuonalmi 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] - Medieval Period

Kaukola 23 Vehnamalahdenpelto [Riukjärvi p. 16 / Piiksuonalmi]

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; 7450:112–116
Literature	Päläsi 1915 (site 15); Lapšin 1995 (site 1584); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 21); Lavento 2001 (site 98); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 131)

The site is located c. 6.6 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, in on the S shore of Piiksuonalmi 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. Päläsi (1915) one of the strongest inhabited sites in Piiskunsalmi 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 Hiekkaharjuntelto [Hiekkahar’juntel’to]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola
 Coordinates x=6777 56, y=4486 08, z=20
 Studies Ailio 1906 (inspection)
 Päläsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5963:502–542)
 Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
 Stray finds 3089:58–60, 63; 3102:7–9; 3591:6;
 4255:4, 8–11; 4504:3, 11; 4721:33–34;
 4885:12–24; 4910:115–127;
 4915:79–82, 87, 104; 5012: 25–27;
 5096: 171; 5164:2–3; 48; 5174:338,
 392; 5239:43–45, 47; 5426:54; 5563:26;
 5699:11–12; 5723:20, 22; 5929:21–22;
 5963:740–741; 6091:14; 6121:35,
 6230:14–16; 6348:21; 6500:11;
 6640:24–27, 43–45; 6940:83–85, 93–96;
 7357:72–76; 7450:71; 8047:31–36;
 8199:28
 Literature Päläsi 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 Piiskunsalmi 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 zone on top of the terrace (again find locations here are divided according to the old estate borderlines). Julius Ailio made inquiries here in 1906 and also dug some (empty) test pits. Sakari Päläsi conducted excavations in NW end of the find area (‘Aati Ruuskan Hiekkaharjuntelto’ field) in 1911. He found relatively weakly coloured cultural layer and fireplaces. Area was ‘re-found’ in connection to 1999 survey and called Kaukola Piiskunsalmi 17 (after Päläsi).

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

Kaukola 25 Lavamäki [Riukjarvi p. 19 / Lavamjaki]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola
 Coordinates x=6777 76, y=4486 16, z=20–26
 Studies Ailio & Päläsi 1908 (excavation; NM 5174:346–386)
 Päläsi 1911 (excavation; NM 5863:543–715)
 Timofeev 1993 (excavation)
 Stray finds NM 5048:8–14; 5097:43; 5174:339–344;

5239:48–53; 5357:59–78; 5511:43–51;
 5563:24–29; 5628:33–51; 5723:19;
 5844:92–110; 5893:38–89; 5929:23–32;
 6348:22–29; 6354:10–31; 6361:34–35;
 6385:20–22; 6426:19; 6907:46–65;
 6940:92; 8333:23

Literature Päläsi 1915 (site 19); Lapšin 1995 (site 1586); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 23);
 Lavento 2001 (sites 100–101); Gerasimov *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 Piiskunsalmi 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 Päläsi (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. Päläsi) and in 1911 (by S. Päläsi) were conducted in W part of the site. Finds included numerous structures: fireplaces (some rectangular), stone settings and other features that Päläsi 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 Kiukainen 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, Kiukainen]) – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware, Sirmihta Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

Kaukola 26 Vapaa-ahonpelto [–]

Map 4114 07 Kaukola
 Coordinates x=6777 73, y=4485 77, z=20
 Studies Gerasimov *et al.* 2004 (survey)
 Stray finds NM 4721:35; 4862:9–12; 4885:25–33;
 5164:70; 5239:46; 5357:85; 6385:5–19;
 6679:22–24; 6907:77; 6910:25–27;
 7117:31–35; 7357:86–87; 7815:65
 Literature Päläsi 1915 (site 21)

The site is located c. 6.8 km NW of Kaukola municipal church, on the S shore of Tossikanlahti bay, c. 400 m W of the Piiskunsalmi Inlet (Kaukola 25 Lavamäki site). It is situated some 200 m to NW from Kaukola 23 Vehnamalahdenpelto 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 Päläsi (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 Vapaa-ahonpelto 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	NM 4910:134–146; 4997:67–68; 5096:176–192; 5097:44–58; 5174:387–389; 5175:37–40; 5628:52–65; 5723:21; 5844:111–118; 5893:90–94; 5929:33–39; 5963:742; 6091:10–13; 6121:36–39; 6230:17; 6500:12; 6670:11–13; 6981:35–36; 7357:88–90; 7815:62–64
Literature	Pälsi 1915 (site 22); Uino 1997 (site KAUK 25); Lavento 2001 (sites 102–103); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 Hyypiänmäki hill, on the N side of Savilahdenoja ditch. Here 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 terraces are clear, descending to N/NE and SE respectively. The background in both places is sheltered. All the finds have been recovered from c. 20–25 m asl. Soil in the area is sandy silt and clay. In NE (at least) terrain turns into very rocky. No reported studies have been conducted here and the details are not well known. Finds include at least Neolithic, Early Metal Period as well as later pottery. *Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware]) – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware] – Medieval Period*

Kaukola 28 Paavolankangas [Paavolankangas]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6770 66, y=4489 72, z=20
Studies	Pälsi 1911 (inspection; NM 5963:755–756)
Stray finds	NM 3089:53
Literature	Pälsi 1915; Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 176)

The site is located on the W side of Säppäänjärvi Lake, c. 200 m W from the lake shore, on the W side of Kaukola–Miinajoki road and c. 1.4 km SSE of Kaukola church. Site is situated on top of a terrace formation – the road follows the edge of the terrace. The foreground descends after the road towards the lake (E), background is gently rising. Currently there is a house (former farm of ‘Kuntola’) and other buildings near by and old, partly overgrown sand pits are also visible. Part of the site grows deciduous forest. In the early 20th century some finds were picked up in the sand pit. Pälsi inspected the site in 1911. At the edge of the pit he observed relatively thick brown cultural layer with sooty soil (together c. 30 cm) and a lot of fragments of burnt bone. Finds were not numerous and include only

some lithics, few sherds of ceramics and some bone fragments. From the sand pit at the location sand had been transported to the adjacent Kaukola burial ground in the early 20th century – apparently the flint sickle found in the cemetery (NM 5963:756) also derives from this site.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Kaukola 29 Penttinen [–]

Map	4114 07 Kaukola
Coordinates	x=6777 71, y=4487 20, z=20–25
Studies	Pälsi (inspection, early 20 th century)
Stray finds	4915:85; 4943:15; 5963:743; 6385:23; 6500:18; 6679:21; 6981:37; 7357:96–97; 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 Ilmetjoki 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 Vehnamalahdenpelto 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 56); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 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 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 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 quartzes 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation) Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2005 (excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003: (site 53); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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, in 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)

Koivisto 5 Humaljoki Patamäki 3 [Ermilovo 2]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6697 70, y=4431 85, z=12
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 54); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 54); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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 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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 1 [Ermilovo 6]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6696 19, y=4432 95, z=16–17
Studies	Voionmaa 1937 (inspection) Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 10244
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 58); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2004; Seitsonen 2005a

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 barren. About 50 m N of the site the terrain descends into the Kirkkohiidenhuo 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 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 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 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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 2 [Ermilovo 6]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6696 09, y=4432 85, z=15
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 58); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2004

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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 59); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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 [Ermilovo 4]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6695 55–65, y=4432 15, z=10–13
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 56); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 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 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 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 quartzes 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 57); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation) Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2005 (excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003: (site 53); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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, in 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)

Koivisto 5 Humaljoki Patamäki 3 [Ermilovo 2]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6697 70, y=4431 85, z=12
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey & excavation)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 54); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 54); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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 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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 1 [Ermilovo 6]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6696 19, y=4432 95, z=16–17
Studies	Voionmaa 1937 (inspection) Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 10244
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 58); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2004; Seitsonen 2005a

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 barren. About 50 m N of the site the terrain descends into the Kirkkohiidenhuopa 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 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 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 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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 2 [Ermilovo 6]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6696 09, y=4432 85, z=15
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 58); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2004

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 Kirkkohiidenhiekkä 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 59); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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–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

slope ascends 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)

Koivisto 10 Humaljoki Patamäki 2 [Ernilovo 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–Maksalahti 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 fragments were collected. C. 30 m SE of these finds one quartz flake and burnt bone were picked up from a forest road. There is a slight S descending terrace formation at this find place. In trial excavations at the site in 2005 almost nothing was found, however, and it seems that the site is nowadays totally destroyed because of the building activities.

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 IIMK/RAN and Lahti City Museum is included sites 6 and 7; (Poutiainen & Adel 2003; see also Takala 2005).

Kuolemajärvi 1 Muurila Ilmatorjuntaleiri 1 [Vysok- inskoe]

Map 4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi
 Coordinates x=6686 15, y=4439 60, z=12
 Studies Päläsi & 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 Päläsi 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 [Vysok- inskoe]

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 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 Lautametsänniemi [–]

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 an even terrace on an ancient E protruding cape, c. 250 m N from the road which leads to the end of Lautametsänniemi 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 Kolkkala Notko-ojan suu [Malyševo]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6699 50, y=4438 75, z=14
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 60); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 the find place. Terrain to W of this ridge descends slightly and becomes swampy. Vegetation is dominated by pine, on the shore there are also birch and alder.

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 Tukikohta [–]

Map	4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates	x=6697 10, y=4443 30, z=14
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 95); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 Kuoppajärvi [Mamontovka]

Map	4021 09 Hatjalahti
Coordinates	x=6700 53, y=4445 23, z=20–25
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 96); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 Kuoppajärvi 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 Levonpelto Rastaanmäki [Kurkiäki 1]

Map	4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates	x=6797 60, y=4493 28, z=15–22
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 2001 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 3273:2; 10449:1–4
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 [Kurkiäki 2]

Map	4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates	x=6798 20, y=4493 16, z=15

slope ascends 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)

Koivisto 10 Humaljoki Patamäki 2 [Ernilovo 3]

Map 4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates x=6697 40, y=4432 20, z=17–20
Studies Lisicy *et al.* 2003 (survey)
Lisicy *et al.* 2005 (excavation)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 55); Lisicy *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–Maksalahti 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 fragments were collected. C. 30 m SE of these finds one quartz flake and burnt bone were picked up from a forest road. There is a slight S descending terrace formation at this find place. In trial excavations at the site in 2005 almost nothing was found, however, and it seems that the site is nowadays totally destroyed because of the building activities.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Mesolithic?)

Kuolemajärvi [Pionerskoe]

The descriptions of the sites are based on the reports of the 2003 studies (Russian report: Lisicy 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 IIMK/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)
Lisicy *et al.* 2003 (survey)
Stray finds NM 10290; 10350; 10444:3
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 61); Lisicy *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 stonees 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 Lisicy *et al.* 2003 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 61); Lisicy *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 Lautametsänniemi [–]

Map 4021 04 Kipinolanjärvi
Coordinates x=6687 85, y=4438 43, z=15
Studies Lisicy *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 an even terrace on an ancient E protruding cape, c. 250 m N from the road which leads to the end of Lautametsänniemi 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 Kolkkala Notko-ojan suu [Malyševo]

Map	4021 05 Humaljoki
Coordinates	x=6699 50, y=4438 75, z=14
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 60); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 the find place. Terrain to W of this ridge descends slightly and becomes swampy. Vegetation is dominated by pine, on the shore there are also birch and alder.

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 Tukikohta [–]

Map	4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates	x=6697 10, y=4443 30, z=14
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 [R]jabovo]

Map	4021 08 Kuolemajärvi
Coordinates	x=6693 35, y=4443 06, z=20
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 95); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 Kuoppajärvi [Mamontovka]

Map	4021 09 Hatjalahahti
Coordinates	x=6700 53, y=4445 23, z=20–25
Studies	Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 2003 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 96); Lisicyn <i>et al.</i> 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 Kuoppajärvi 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 [Kurkiëki]

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 Levonpelto Rastaanmäki [Kurkiëki 1]

Map	4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates	x=6797 60, y=4493 28, z=15–22
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 2001 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 3273:2; 10449:1–4
Literature	Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 [Kurkiëki 2]

Map	4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates	x=6798 20, y=4493 16, z=15

Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

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 ‘Laakerinmäki’ 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 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 stoneless 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 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 Päijälä Jeyseinmäki (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 Jeyseinmäki 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 Jeysseimmäki site, on the S side of Kurkijoki–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. 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 undestroyed 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 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

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 stoneless clay. Finds came from about 10 x 20 m cluster and consisted of quartz flakes only.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 11 Savii Hemmiemäki [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 (Hemmiemäki hill N of the road), at the elevation of 28 m asl, on gently sloping field facing W. Soil is stoneless 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 stoneless 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–Vätikkä 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 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 stoneless 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 1 [Kurkiäki 13]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki

Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

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 ‘Laakerinmäki’ 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 stoneles 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 stoneles 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 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 Päijälä Jeyssennmäki (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 Jeyssennmäki 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 Jeysseinmäki site, on the S side of Kurkijoki–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. 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 undestroyed 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 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

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 stoneles clay. Finds came from about 10 x 20 m cluster and consisted of quartz flakes only.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 11 Savii Hemmiemäki [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 (Hemmiemäki hill N of the road), at the elevation of 28 m asl, on gently sloping field facing W. Soil is stoneles 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 stoneles 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–Vätkkä road. Immediately behind the find area stands the steep cliff face of Karvalinuori hill. C. 150 m to W from the find area there is Mammalanmäki 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 stoneles 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 1 [Kurkiäki 13]

Map: 4123 10 Aromäki

Coordinates x=6801 07, y=4497 46, z=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, on top of a quite steep W facing slope E of the Kurkijoki–Vätikkä 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 stoneles loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 14 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli 2 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 stoneles loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 stoneles 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 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 Hautausmaa (Cemetery)

[Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road. The site is located in the area of an old and still currently used cemetery located on a sandy ridge: soil is fine, stoneles 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 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 Peroselännurmi 1 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 300 m to E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m to NE of Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneles 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 Peroselännurmi 2 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 300 m E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 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 Peroselännurmi 3 [Kurkiëki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 500 m to SE from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 300 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 1 and c. 200 m SE from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneles loam. The site is situated near the edge of the forest on a small hillock, 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 [Kurkiëki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 600 m to S from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 500 m to SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 1, c. 400 m to SW from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 3 sites. Soil is stoneles 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 [Kurkiëki 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–Vätikkä 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 [Kurkiëki 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–Vätikkä 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 [Kurkiëki 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 [Kurkiëki 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

Coordinates x=6801 07, y=4497 46, z=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, on top of a quite steep W facing slope E of the Kurkijoki–Vätikkä 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 stoneles loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 14 Otsanlahti Kappalaisen puustelli 2 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 stoneles loam.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 15 Otsanlahti Valkeapää [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 stoneles 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 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 Hautausmaa (Cemetery) [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road. The site is located in the area of an old and still currently used cemetery located on a sandy ridge: soil is fine, stoneles 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 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä 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 Peroselännurmi 1 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 300 m to E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m to NE of Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneles 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 Peroselännurmi 2 [Kurkiäki 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–Vätikkä road, c. 300 m E from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki and c. 200 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 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 Peroselännurmi 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–Vätikkä road, c. 500 m to SE from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 300 m SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 1 and c. 200 m SE from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 sites. Soil is stoneles loam. The site is situated near the edge of the forest on a small hillock, 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–Vätikkä road, c. 600 m to S from Kurkijoki 18 Otsanlahti Suurinurmenmäki, c. 500 m to SW from Kurkijoki 19 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 1, c. 400 m to SW from Kurkijoki 20 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 2 and c. 200 m to SW from Kurkijoki 21 Otsanlahti Peroselännurmi 3 sites. Soil is stoneles 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 [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–Vätikkä 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–Vätikkä 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 [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

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) [Kurkiäki 27]

Map 4123 10 Aromäki
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 of 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 Soskuanjoki 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 clay.

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 [Kurkiäki 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 Liiviniemenmäki 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. Three of the depressions (no:s 1–3) are located NE of this smaller road, two (no:s 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) [Kurkiäki 29 / Rummunsuo]

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; 7876:1; 7876:3; 5504:2–3

Literature Hackman 1911; Nordman 1924; Kočkurkina 1981 (site 56); Uino 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 [Kurkiäki 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 SE 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 Kylläisenlahti W-1 [Kurkiäki 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 E side of the main road, about 30 m to N 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 in a drilling 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 S from the crossroads, on the W 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 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 Kylläisenlahti W-1 and Kylläisenlahti W-2 (located c. 200 m N 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 Vätikkä Kylläisenlahti W-2 [Kurkiäki 33]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6798 28, y=4502 92, z=25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (excavation)
Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004; Gerasimov & Kul'kova 2006

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 Vätikkä Kylläisenlahti W-1 site, but some 200 m N of it. A road coming from the crossroads where Kylläisenlahti 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 m² 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 gray 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 Vätikkä Kylläisenlahti W-3 [Kurkiäki 34]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6797 99, y=4502 68, z=26 m
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (survey)

Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

The site is located c. 8.4 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, about 300 m to SW from Kurkijoki 32 Kylläisenlahti W-1 site and along the same road coming from Vätikkä 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 Kylläisenlahti 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 Vätikkä Lahdenryhmä [Kurkiäki 35]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6798 48, y=4503 14, z=25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (excavation)

Stray finds –
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004; Gerasimov & Kul'kova 2006

The site is located c. 8.9 km E of the former Kurkijoki church, to N from the road coming from Vätikkä village, next to the house group of 'Lahdenryhmä'. The site is on top of the same terrace site Kurkijoki 33 Vätikkä Kylläisenlahti 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 sandpits).

In spring 2003 Gerasimov *et al.* opened a 3 m² 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? & 3?])

Kurkijoki 36 Ihojärvi Opotankontu [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 Kurkijoki church, on the N side of the Ihojoki 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 NM 3081:8-9
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

The site is situated c. 10.5 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki 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 Halosenmäki [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 Kurkijoki 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-Vätikkä 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 Soskua 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). The distance 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 Päijälä 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 Päijälä 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 Suurimäki [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 Muuritoja site. It is located on the N edge of a SE opening valley between Mammalanmäki 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 the Suurimäki hill, near the border of field and forest (c. 17–20 m asl). Soil at the site is stone clay.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 50 Otsanlahti Seikkalan mylly 1 [Kurkiäki 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 E of the Soskuanjoki River, in the middle of a wide field, on a small, low grassy hillock. Finds, consisting of a couple of quartz flakes, a burnt bone fragment and a large amount of burnt clay, came mostly from S side of the hillock (c. 25–28 m asl). Soil at the site is mainly sand with only a little humus mixed with it.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 51 Otsanlahti Korkeamäki 2 [Kurkiäki 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

Site is situated c. 5.2 km NE of the former Kurkijoki church, 600 m to N of Kurkijoki 25 Otsanlahti Hartikainen 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 Soskuanjoki 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 S edge of the field. Soil at the site is humus mixed sand.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Kurkijoki 52 Kuuppala Kalmistomäki Rökköläinen [Ru. Kuppala Kalmistomjaki]

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 & Šumkin 1987 (excavation)
 Saksa & Timofeev 1995 (excavation)

Stray finds Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
 NM 8788; 8800:1–3; 8892; 10372:1–3; 10721; 12810:1–4; KMH 28081
 Literature Leppäaho 1949; Meinander 1954; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Kočkurkina 1981 (site 13/89/126); Saksa 1989; 1994, 1998; Saarnisto *et al.* 1994; Saksa & Timofeev 1996; Uino 1997 (KURK 07); Lavento 2001 (site 104); Seitsonen 2004

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.

The site has been known since the late 19th century and several archaeological excavations have been conducted at the site both before and after World War II. In addition to excavation finds, agriculture has revealed a number of artefacts from the site (the site used to be located on a field that is now overgrown). According to Pirjo Uino (1997) there are over 20 graves known from the site. There has been at least Late Iron Age – Medieval inhumation cemetery and a possible Viking Age – Crusade Period ground level cremation cemetery. In addition there are also Iron Age and Medieval dwelling site finds from the site. Apart from Late Iron Age, excavations have also revealed Stone Age and Early Metal Period dwelling site finds.

Dwelling Site – Burial Ground - Iron Age – Medieval Period; - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 1–3, Asbestos Ware] – Early Metal Period [Textile-impressed Ware, Lovozero Ware] – Iron Age – Medieval Period

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=?, y=?, z=?
 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).

Räisälä [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; Gerasi-

mov 2004; Halinen & Mökkönen 2004; Mökkönen *et al.* 2006; Seitsonen *et al.* 2005).

Räisälä 1 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi Antti Seppä

[Bol'šoe Zavetnoe 1]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6768 02, y=4483 26, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
Stray finds NM 6938:1–7; 2909:22
Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site R1); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 147)

The site is located c. 11.4 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, on the N shore of Lake Juoksemajärvi, on gentle S–SW sloping terrain. The foreground descends gently towards the lake and there are several terraces (c. 20–25 m asl) visible. The background of the site is restricted by a steep cliff and a hill. Through the site runs a sand road towards former Siirlahti village. Vegetation consists of grass (old field), deciduous trees and pines, especially in the background. Soil is fine sand.

Finds (ceramics, flint, a piece of a ground stone artefact, quartz and a piece of asbestos) came from the road. Ceramics and bone fragments were found in the cleaning made in road ditch, where a clear cultural layer was observed. Under c. 20 cm thick field soil layer there was 5–6 cm thick layer of sooty soil and beneath it c. 33 cm thick layer of dirty yellow sand, in which abundantly bone fragments were visible. The ceramics found during the survey point to Late Neolithic occupation, in addition the stray finds collected near-by (location is called Juoksemajärvi II in archive materials; see Nordqvist 2005) imply at least Typical Combed Ware but even Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic habitation.

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

Räisälä 2 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi Kahra-aho [Bol'šoe 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-reddish brown cultural layer with charcoal was observed.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Räisälä 3 Hytinlahti Juoksemajärvi [Bol'šoe Zavetnoe 3]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6767 00, y=4481 46–50, z=25
Studies Päläsi 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 Siirlahti 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 Päläsi 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'šoe Zavetnoe 4]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6765 38, y=4485 88, z=20–25
Studies Päläsi 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 artefacts, amber and some sherds of ceramics. 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 Räsälä 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 Räsälä Juoksemajärvi Westend). Between the original Räsälä 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 Päläsi'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])

Räsälä 5 Hytinlahti Sylijärvi SW1 [Šušinskoe]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6767 48, y=4486 40, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev *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 Räsälä 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?)

Räsälä 6 Hytinlahti Sylijärvi SW 2 [Šušinskoe]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6767 60, y=4486 36, z=25
Studies Timofeev *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 Räsälä 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

Räsälä 7 Hytinlahti Selkosenjärvi [Podgrjadskoe]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6765 38, y=4485 88, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site R7); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 153)

The site is located c. 8.3 km NNW of the Räsälä municipal church, close to the SW shore of Lake Selkosenjärvi, on SE side of a hill. The terrain at the site descends gradually and above the site there are rocks. The site is located on top of a terrace (20–25 m asl), on a cape-like area, from where all trees have been cut and where only some saplings are growing. Through the logging area runs a forest road. Soil at the site is very fine sand.

The first finds (quartz and burnt bone) came from a soil heap that has possibly been brought to find location from somewhere else. More finds came from a cleaning made in tyre marks of a forest tractor. Following layers were observed here: turf 9 cm, dark soil 20 cm and yellowish brown sand 15 cm. Finds, ceramics and quartz, came both from the upper dark soil and from the light lower layer.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic)

Räsälä 8 Kökkölä [Oz. Sinee 1]

Map 4113 08 Räsälä
Coordinates x=6757 34, y=4483 86, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 1999 (survey)
Gerasimov *et al.* 2005 (survey)
Stray finds –
Literature Lavento 2001 (site 106); Lavento *et al.* 2001 (site R8); Gerasimov *et al.* 2003 (site 155)

The site is situated c. 3.3 km W of the Räsälä municipal church, along the Räsälä–Sairala asphalt road. The site is located on a glaciifluvial delta, on E side of an esker running from the direction of Räsälä centre towards NW. There are several terraces visible and the terrain is sloping gently to E. The road cuts one of the terraces. Vegetation at the site is pine barren and soil is fine sand with few stones. Finds have been made from several places on the W side of the road between 20–25 m asl. On top of the terrace there is a fire ditch that runs in N–S direction – at least along 200 m finds were visible (quartz, bone and some ceramics). To W of the first ditch runs another one following c. 25 m asl curve. Also here quartz, bone and ceramics were found. In 1999 a cleaning was made beside the road and here thick charcoal-mixed deposits suggesting the presence of cultural layer were observed.

Also in the direction of the asphalt road the site seems to be several hundred meters long. During recent studies the area of the site has been noticed to be even larger, approximately 600 x 200 m in size. It seems that also the lower terrace (c. 20 m asl), now largely destroyed by the asphalt road, has been part of the site, because some quartzes were found in the preserved part. The ceramic material collected from the site includes Typical and Late Combed Ware, and Pitted Ware as well as Textile-impressed Ware.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age (Neolithic [Combed Ware 2 &

3, *Pitted Ware*) – *Early Metal Period* [*Textile-impressed Ware*]

Räisälä 9 Kökkölä Vellinki [Oz. Sinee 2]

Map	4113 08 Räisälä
Coordinates	x=6758 06, y=4483 50, z=25–30
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R9); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 156)

The find location is situated c. 3.7 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 500 m to W from the S shore of Lake Tietävjärvi, on E edge of a large NW–SE running esker. Finds (a few pieces of quartz) came from a gravel pit. Unfortunately sand hauling has resulted in disappearance of a hill previously located at the site. There is also a modern dwelling near the gravel pit, and the whole area is badly destroyed. Vegetation at the site is pine forest, soil sand.
Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Räisälä 10 Lammasmäki Hiekkaveräjä [–]

Map	4113 08 Räisälä
Coordinates	x=6757 04, y=4482 92, z=20–25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R10)

The site is situated c. 4.4 km W of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 750 m E from the Kuokkasenlahti bay, on W edge on a large esker. It is located on gentle W/SW descending slope that terminates to a field in W. 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 11 Lammasmäki [–]

Map	4113 08 Räisälä
Coordinates	x=6756 58, y=4485 18, z=20
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R11)

The find location is situated c. 2 km WSW of the Räisälä municipal church, to SW from Romumäki hill. To W there is a modern house and to N forest. To E and S there are fields. A single find (quartz) came from a ploughed field. The find location is near c. 20 m asl terrace edge.

Quartz Find Location - Stone Age

Räisälä 12 Kökkölä Valkialampi [Studenoe]

Map	4113 08 Räisälä
Coordinates	x=6757 66, y=4482 88, z=25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey) Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2005 (mapping)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R12); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 157)

The site is situated c. 4.3 km WNW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 0.7 km E from the end of Kuokkasenlahti bay and to W of Valkialampi pond. From Räisälä–Sairala

asphalt road departs a forest road, to E of which lies a narrow cart road. From this road a piece of quartz was found, c. 130 m from the asphalt road. The surrounding vegetation is dry pine forest. Soil is fine sand.

In 1999 three possible dwelling depressions (5–10 x 5–10 m in size) were found to W of quartz find location. Burnt bones and a stone artefact were found in drillings then. After this additional investigations have shed more light and nowadays at least 12 depressions are known from this site. Still the real extent, nature or dating of this site is not well known – elevation would allow even Mesolithic dating, but the only stone artefact found points more to Late Neolithic. There are also possible hunting pits at the site as well as numerous recent and World War II related pits.

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

Räisälä 13 Rajamäki Kukkulamäki [Strel'covo]

Map	4113 10 Humalainen
Coordinates	x=6743 84 y=4490 28 z=26
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R13); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 158)

The site is located c. 13.7 km SE of the Räisälä municipal church, on S/SW slope of Oriniemenharju cape, an esker running in NW–SE direction. At the location terrain slopes to S – to NW there is a bog and to NE the terrain rises relatively steeply. On the S side runs a forest road towards a holiday camp located at the end of the cape. Vegetation is pine forest with some small birches, the soil is rocky sand moraine.

Site is located on a relatively flat and clear terrace with steep bank (25–30 m asl). On the terrace there are two sand pits joined to each other, which have partly destroyed the site. A cleaning made to NW edge of the smaller pit revealed a cultural layer. Finds included quartzes and burnt bone. Second cleaning was made to the opposite SE edge and resulted only in one quartz.

Dwelling Site - Stone Age

Räisälä 14 Näpinlahti Hietakangas [Lejpalahiti 1]

Map	4113 09 Hytynlahti
Coordinates	x=6761 36 y=4482 24 z=26–27
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R14); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 159)

The site is located c. 6.6 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, about 0.7 km SSE from Leipälahti 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 hillock. 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 bones) 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?)

Räisälä 15 Siirilahti [Zavetnoe]

Map	4113 09 Hyttilahti
Coordinates	x=6766 60 y=4481 02 z=24
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R15); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 152)

The site is situated c. 11.4 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 500 m WSW from the western end of Lake Juoksemajärvi, in the area of summer camp Kozmonavt 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 Räisälä 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 x 4 x 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

Räisälä 16 Näpinlahti Mäenala [Lejpalahiti 2]

Map	4113 09 Hyttilahti
Coordinates	x=6762 07 y=4482 50 z=22–23
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey) Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2004 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R16); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 160)

The site is situated c. 7.8 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 600 m SE from the Leipälahti bay. It is located on top of c. 23 m asl terrace. Räisälä–Siirilahti 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 x 5 m and 9 x 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])

Räisälä 17 Näpinlahti Portinharju [Lejpalahiti 3]

Map	4113 09 Hyttilahti
Coordinates	x=6762 78 y=4482 34 z=23–25
Studies	Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	–
Literature	Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R17); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 161)

The site is situated c. 7.5 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 300 m E from the Leipälahti 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. Räisälä–Siirilahti 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 x 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)

Räisälä 18 Virtelä Pitkäjärvi [Pitkajarvi]

Map	4113 09 Hyttilahti
Coordinates	x=6764 14 y=4482 54 z=21
Studies	Pälsi 1912 (inspection) Pälsi 1915 (excavation; NM 6939:1–250) Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 1999 (survey)
Stray finds	NM 5955:1–11; 6296:11–43; 6426:21–22, 24; 6939:251–280; 7033:3–12; 7450:141; 7330:1–42; 8189:1–19; 9277:1–27
Literature	Europaeus 1917; 1918; Pälsi 1918; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Lavento <i>et al.</i> 2001 (site R18); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 167); Huurre 2003; Seitsonen 2006

The site is situated c. 8.5 km NW of the Räisälä municipal church, c. 1000 m NNE from the Leipälahti 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, Pöljä Ware]) – Early Metal Period

Räisälä 19 Virtelä Salola [Lejpalhti 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 Räisälä municipal church, c. 600 m N from the Leipälähti bay, to W from Räisälä–Siirlahti 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)

Räisälä 20 Ristiniitty SE [Mel'nikovo 1]

Map 4113 08 Räisälä
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 Räisälä municipal church, on S side of an esker running in NW–SE direction. Räisälä–Oravankytö 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

Räisälä 21 Ampumaradan tausta [Mel'nikovo 2]

Map 4113 08 Räisälä
Coordinates x=6755 68 y=4486 50 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 Räisälä municipal church, on S side of an esker. Räisälä–Oravankytö 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)

Räisälä 22 Urheilukenttä SE [Mel'nikovo 3]

Map 4113 08 Räisälä
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 Räisälä municipal church. To N of the site there is an esker running in NW–SE direction. Räisälä–Oravankytö 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 are 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

Räisälä 23 Leppäpelto [Mel'nikovo 4]

Map 4113 08 Räisälä
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 Räisälä 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

Räisälä 24 Lahdenkumpu [Zavetnoe]

Map 4113 09 Hytinlahti
Coordinates x=6766 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 Räisälä municipal church, c. 95 m to SE from the dwelling site Räisälä 15 Siirlahti, 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 Siirlahti, also this site is located in the former centre of Siirlahti village and presently is part of the camp Kozmnavt 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 Humalainen
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) NM 2590:2; 2789
Stray finds	NM 2590:2; 2789
Literature	Schvindt 1893; Ailio 1909; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Lapšin 1995 (site 1607); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 River Vuoksi, Torhönjärvi Lake and the waterway leading towards Helisevännjärvi Lake, c. 3.3 km to S from Tiurinkoski 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	–
Literature	Ailio 1909; Saarnisto & Siiriäinen 1970; Lapšin 1995 (site 1603); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 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 Nasarlahti bay and c. 2.5 km to SE of S end of Helisevännjärvi 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 [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; Kočkurkina 1981 (site 10/106); Lapšin 1995 (sites 1598–1599); Uino 1997 (RÄIS 01); Lavento 2001 (site 105); Gerasimov <i>et al.</i> 2003 (site 173); Timofeev <i>et al.</i> 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 predominantly 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 Tontinmäki Hynninen [Hovinsaari Tontinmäki]

Map	4131 02 Myllypelto
Coordinates	x=6757 20, y=4501 10, z=10–15
Studies	Reinholm 1849 (excavation) Schvindt 1886 (excavation; NM 2491:1–67) Schvindt 1886 (excavation; NM 2492:1–10) Schvindt 1887 (excavation; NM 2553:1–23) Schvindt 1888 (excavation; NM 2592:1–296) Schvindt 1895 (inspection) Schvindt 1896 (excavation; NM 3472:12–20) Saksa 1978 (excavation) Saksa 1980 (inspection) Saksa 1984 (inspection) Saksa 1985 (inspection) Saksa 1987 (excavation) Saksa & Uino 1988 (excavation) Saksa 1993 (excavation)
Stray finds	NM 2298:156–157; 2535:6–8; 4420:3; 5237:7
Literature	Schvindt 1893; Nordman 1924; Lep-pääho 1949; Kočkurkina 1981 (site 39/82–85/110–112/160); Lapšin 1995 (site 1590); Uino 1995; 1997 (RÄIS 06); Saksa 1998

The site is located c. 13.9 km E of the Räisälä municipal church, in E part of Hovinsaari, on the S shore of River Vuoksi, W side of Lumilahti bay and c. 3.8 km NW from Myllypelto railway station. It is situated on a N–S directed ridge, at the location of an old village. Finds have been collected and several excavations conducted on the slopes of the ridge and on the fields near-by.

According to Pirjo Uino (1997) finds from this location include also dwelling site finds and remains of possible smithy dating to Older Metal Period. The traces of habitation (cultural layer etc.) seem to be strongest on the N part of the ridge. The area has been badly disturbed by recent (19th–20th century) human activities and is currently seriously threatened and partly destroyed by construction activities.

Dwelling Site, Forge - Early Metal Period – Iron Age – Medieval Period; Burial Ground - Late Iron Age – Medieval Period

Räisälä 29 Tiuri Linnasaari [Tiversk / Tiverskij gorodok]

Map 4113 10 Humalainen

Coordinates	x=6747 40, y=4490 20, z=15
Studies	Schvindt 1888 (excavation; NM 2591:1–10) Appelgren 1888 (inspection) Appelgren 1889 (excavation; NM 2672:1–11) Schvindt 1891 (excavation; NM 2788:1–18) Hackman 1892 (inspection) Schvindt 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) Kočkurkina 1971 (excavation) Kirpičnikov 1971 (excavation) Kočkurkina 1972 (excavation) Kočkurkina 1973 (excavation) Kočkurkina 1974 (excavation) Saksa & 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; Kočkurkina 1976; 1981 (site 79/197); Kirpičnikov 1984; Luoto 1984; Taavitsainen 1990; Lapšin 1995 (site 1605); Uino 1995; 1997 (RÄIS 20), Saksa 1998

The site is located c. 10.1 km SE of the Räisälä municipal church, on the bifurcation point of River Vuoksi, by Tiurinkoski 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).

Johannes [Sovetskij]**Johannes 7 Hautausmaa (Cemetery) [-]**

Map 4022 01 Johannes
 Coordinates x=6713 18, y=4427 90, z=17
 Studies Lisicyn *et al.* 2002 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 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.

Johannes 9 Jokiniitty [-]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
 Coordinates x=6714 30, y=4431 08, z=11
 Studies Lisicyn *et al.* 2002 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature –

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

Johannes 10 Kaijalan posti [-]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
 Coordinates x=6712 96, y=4433 76, z=5–10
 Studies Lisicyn *et al.* 2002 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature –

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

Johannes 16 Soppimuta [-]

Map 4022 04 Kaijala
 Coordinates x=6715 56, y=4432 90 z=13
 Studies Lisicyn *et al.* 2002 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature –

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, Haltia *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

Johannes 22 Rakokivi [-]

Map 4022 01 Johannes
 Coordinates x=6713 92, y=4426 42, z=1
 Studies Lisicyn *et al.* 2002 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Julku 1987

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

Kurkijoki [Kurkiäki]**Kurkijoki 31 Vätikkä Linnamäki (Hillfort) [Kurkiäki 31]**

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
 Coordinates x=6799 12, y=503 14, z=57
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
 Stray finds –
 Literature Appelgren 1891 (no 272); Uino 1997 (KURK M7); Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

The site is situated c. 9.1 km E of the former Kurkijoki church. The hill named as 'Linnamäki' ('Hill fort') is located on the E side of the place where a road leading to former 'Tuomaanmäki' farm departs from the main road leading to Vätikkä. The slopes of the hill are steep on all four sides. On the E side of a hill there is a kind of pass and N of it a rather large plateau. In the middle of this pass there are large boulders – however, their position does not suggest that they have been deliberately placed there. Also no other man-made constructions, e.g. stone walls, were observed. The inspection of the hill top in 2001 was the first visit at the place by archaeologists – consequently, even the site is named as 'Hill fort' and mentioned by Hj. Appelgren (1891; see also Uino 1997), it can not be identified as a real hill fort.

So-called Hill Fort - no real ancient monument

Kurkijoki 37 Ihojärvi Kansakoulu (Public school) [Kurkiäki 37]

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
 Coordinates x=6802 80, y=504 90, z=35
 Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
 Stray finds –

Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

The site is situated c. 11.4 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki church in the former Ihojärvi 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

Kurkijoki 38 Ihojärvi Pekkala [Kurkiëki 38]

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
Coordinates x=6802 26, y=504 60, 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 Kurkijoki church in the former Ihojärvi 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 Kurkijoki 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

Kurkijoki 40 Ihojärvi Parikka 2 [Kurkiëki 40]

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
Coordinates x=6802 42, y=504 46, z=20–25
Studies Timofeev *et al.* 2001 (survey)
Stray finds NM 3081:8–9
Literature Gerasimov *et al.* 2004

The site is situated c. 10.7 km ENE of the former Kurkijoki church, in the W part of the former Ihojärvi village. It is located on the N side of the River Ihojoki, c. 500 m NW of the bridge crossing the river. The site is located in the middle of a large expanse of fields, on the N side of a cartroad running in E–W direction and coming from the former house of 'Pekkala' (i.e. site Kurkijoki 38 Pekkala). At the site the road makes a sharp turn towards N. Some Late Iron Age / Medieval pottery was found on a flat field near the stone base of an old house (in old maps 'Parikka'), c. 270 m NE from the Stone Age site of Kurkijoki 39 Parikka 1.

Dwelling Site - Late Iron Age - Medieval Period

Kurkijoki 42 Rahola Kuusikkomäki [Kurkiëki 42]

Map 4114 12 Kurkijoki
Coordinates x=6798 72, y=491 84, 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 Kurkijoki church, c. 700 m W of the River Kurkijoki 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?)

Kurkijoki 43 Lapinlahti Marko [Kurkiëki 43]

Map 4132 03 Vätikkä
Coordinates x=6796 10, y=502 49, 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 Kurkijoki 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?

Kurkijoki 46 Tervu Karjakuja Lastenkoti (The children's home) [Kurkiëki 46]

Map 4141 01 Ihojärvi
Coordinates x=6801 02, y=506 86, 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 Kurkijoki 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 'Karjakuja'. On the N side of it runs a road that some hundreds 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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