

A Beginner's Guide to Finnish Genealogical Sources

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Introduction

From the time of the Crusades in the 1100's until 1809, Finland belonged to the Kingdom of Sweden. Roman Catholicism was the official religion, although no church records exist from that time period. In 1594 the Lutheran Church became the only officially recognized religion. The Crown required that all church, court and military records be maintained in Swedish throughout the kingdom. Therefore, the content of all official documents was in Swedish only, including the translation of people's names as well as residences to the extent that Finnish farms, villages and parishes had Swedish equivalents. Spelling was not standardized.

Wars were frequent and severe in Finland. Finnish seamen filled Swedish warships. The Crown set quotas for Finnish men to fill her regiments, many of whom fought in the front battle lines so that Swedish lives might be spared. Some parish and other records were destroyed during the Russian army invasions. Many parishes have suffered at least partial losses of records due to lightning and other fires. In spite of all of these unfortunate events, very few parishes have lost all of their records prior to 1900. Even with gaps in the records, the content of Finnish records is usually adequate to bridge the gaps.

Finnish has always been the majority language in Finland. During the late 1800's roughly 15% of the population spoke Swedish as their first language. Language borders were very definite. Most people spoke one or the other, but rarely both. Swedish-speakers lived in the Åland Islands and along the extreme southern and western coast along the mainland. In many cases, this narrow band of Swedish-speakers stretches inland no more than ten miles. If the family spoke Finnish, the family historian needs to determine whether to keep all of the research in Swedish, or translate people's names and places into Finnish, which the family spoke.

Home Sources

When new to family history, the researcher should always maximize the traditional home sources first. Finns should hunt for a few additional sources. The *Aapinen*, called the *ABC Bok* in Swedish, is unique to Finland. The primer has been published since the late 1600's. It contains the alphabet, simple phrases, children's stories, poems, the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and Apostles' Creed and home prayers. Individual adults perhaps brought with them an *Aapinen* for themselves, but certainly for teaching their future children.

Nearly every Finn was literate enough to read printed text. Many brought a Bible with them as they journeyed across the ocean. In order to save space, sometimes they had only a New Testament. Psalm Books were common

companions of immigrants. In each of these books, most people wrote their name and it was common to add the birthdate and residence. The Psalm Book may have been received at the time of Confirmation and a date and name of the parish might likely have been written inside the front cover.

Before leaving the country, Finns obtained a membership transfer certificate, called either a *Papintodistus* or *Muuttokirja* in Finnish and *Flyttnings Betyg* in Swedish. The passport was generated from this document. Most immigrants arrived in North America with passport in hand. The membership certificate was returned to the traveller when the passport was completed. Many families still have both in their possession, each containing the basic information necessary for locating the family in the Finnish records, such as full name, birthdate and last residence.

Men who had fulfilled their military duty in the Czar's army were provided with a certificate of release. This, too, was often carried in the passport as further proof that the Czar had no cause for detaining the man when travelling abroad.

Passports

Although not officially required by the US Government, the vast majority of Finns left the country with a passport. They were issued by each of the governor's offices in the respective counties. Because of disproportionate emigration, two counties had several offices for issuing passports. Men who wanted to avoid the military draft sometimes managed to escape to Sweden and even without a passport, obtained passage to North America.

Many men fit the same general physical description of being medium height, medium build, blue-eyed and light brown haired. Passport photos were not used in Vaasa County until 1911. On occasion, a passport was returned to Finland numerous times so that many men eventually left the country using the same passport. This is one reason why some family historians cannot find a passport application nor steamship manifest for their ancestor while other families are surprised when a grandfather made many more trips across the ocean than expected.

Original Passports

Originals are housed at the National Archives, Helsinki (**Originals in Turku Provincial Archives). Many have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library. They include:

Häme County:

Hämeenlinna 1832-1920.

Kuopio County:

Kuopio 1823-1920 - abroad.

Kuopio 1900-1918 - to Russia only.

Fig. 1 - Communion lists, 1728-1745

Kymi County:

Kymi Manor 1819-1843.

Lappi County:

Belonged to Oulu County until 1935.

Mikkeli County:

Mikkeli 1883-1921.

Oulu County:

Oulu 1819-1922.

Raahe 1852-1899.

Turku-Pori County:

Ahvenanmaa 1821-1832, 1863-1916.

Marianhamn 1882-1903.

Pori 1845-1861, 1874-1879, 1900, 1906.

Rauma 1824-1839, 1865-1879.

Turku 1770-1771, 1774-1775, 1814-1815, 1818-1899*.

Turku 1820-1879, 1903-1920.

Uusikaupunki 1863-1901.

Uusimaa County:

Helsinki 1828-1920.

Hanko 1900-1903.

Vaasa County:

Kaarlela 1884-1894.

Kaskinen 1874-1903.

Kokkola 1874-1903.

Kristiinankaupunki 1842-1903.

Pietarsaari 1818-1904.

Uusikaupunki 1858-1903.

Vaasa 1851-1920.

Viipuri County:

Viipuri 1861-1885, 1894-1920.

Communion Books / Main Books

These are the main source of information for every Lutheran parish. First maintained in the late 1600's, this source can provide the researcher with more personal information and details of one's life than probably anywhere else in the world. Although some communion books have been lost to war and parish fires, most are extant.

Every parish is divided into specific villages. Since about 1800, the communion books have had the name of the village at the top center of the page. The name of the farm is always located in the top left of the page, along with a farm number and size of the farm, given in *mantals*.

The farm owner appears first on the page, as he, and sometimes she, was responsible for the payment of taxes. The farm owner's wife, children, elderly parents, as well as farmhands, servant girls and even a resident soldier were recorded in the column. Birthdates and the birth farm or parish were recorded to the right of their names. As the child completed confirmation school, *adm(iterrad)* was added into the column under the appropriate year. Every date the person received Holy Communion was recorded.

Notations about marriage banns, or the wedding, were frequently added somewhere into the communion books, especially after 1800. Death dates were almost always

Fig. 2 - Cradle rolls, Keskikylä

included, most frequently in the far right column of the second page which was reserved for general remarks.

Cradle Rolls / Children's Registers

Most parishes throughout Finland included all newborn children in the communion books, along with their parents. Viipuri Diocese required all parish to create separate registers for all children until they completed confirmation. Unlike communion books which generally were maintained on printed forms since about 1800, the cradle rolls were most always kept on handwritten forms. Format was often poor, handwriting even worse and since one volume was maintained for more years than the average communion book, entries were squeezed together. For unknown reasons, some scattered parishes in other parts of Finland also participated in this complicated and unnecessary practice or record keeping. Every parish truly did its own thing,

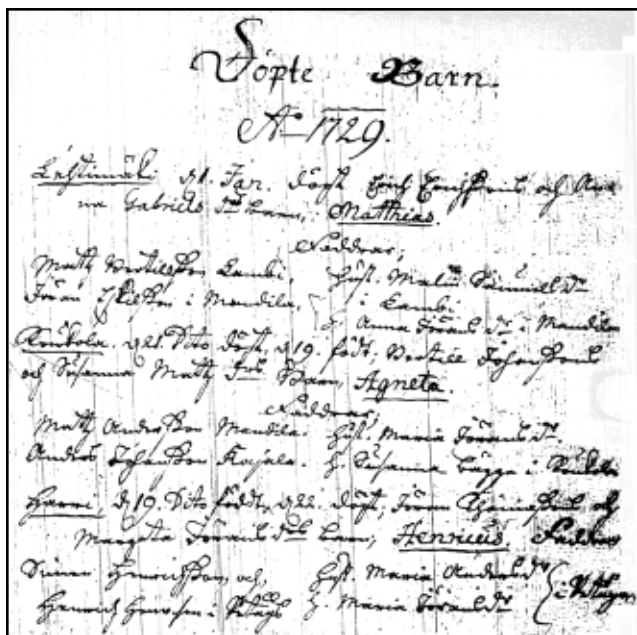


Fig. 3 - Jalasjärvi parish baptisms, 1729

generally maintaining these ledgers sporadically from about 1770 to 1850. There were no well-defined laws.

The general format was basically the same as in the communion books. Information consisted of the parents' names, usually the mother's birth year and the names of the children with their exact birth dates. Death dates were recorded for those who died young and a confirmation year for those who survived. Upon being confirmed, the confirmand was transferred to the communion book.

Vital Records

Births / Baptisms. They contain the name of the child, names of the parents, farm or residence of the family and the names of the godparents. Through the early 1700's, many entries contain only the name of the child, father's name and date of baptism. After the Great Wrath the content greatly

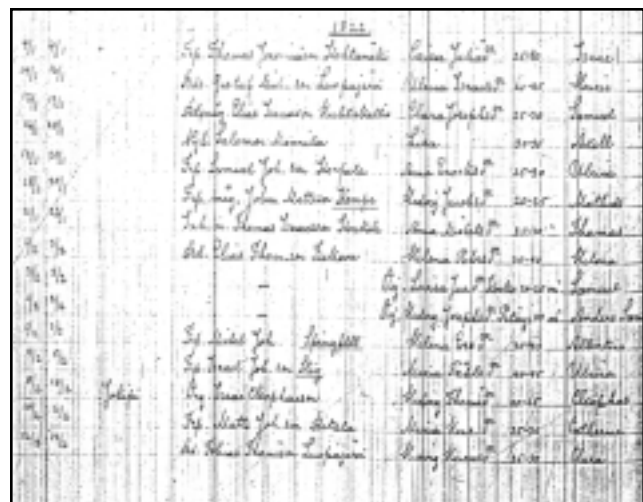


Fig. 4 - Jalasjärvi births and baptisms, 1822

improved. On occasion the age of the mother was included. By the later 1800's each entry often contained a reference to the family in the communion book.

Banns / Marriage Records. Banns were read in church to notify relatives, and members of the community, of all upcoming marriages. After the third Sunday, the couple was free to marry whenever they wished. The individual documents, or journal entries, which many pastors maintained, exist for some parishes. Because the banns were written by the pastor who expected no one else to see them, he sometimes wrote them in Finnish, even when Swedish was required by law for all parish records.

The actual marriage records contain the names of the bride and groom, their residences, usually giving both the farm and village, and also their occupations or standing. Depending upon the time period, and the pastor, ages were often included and sometimes whether the wedding was held in church, the parsonage or at the farm. The pastor frequently noted that the bride had a dowery and perhaps if she wore the parish crown or a garland of flowers upon her head when married. Many pastors signed the entry.

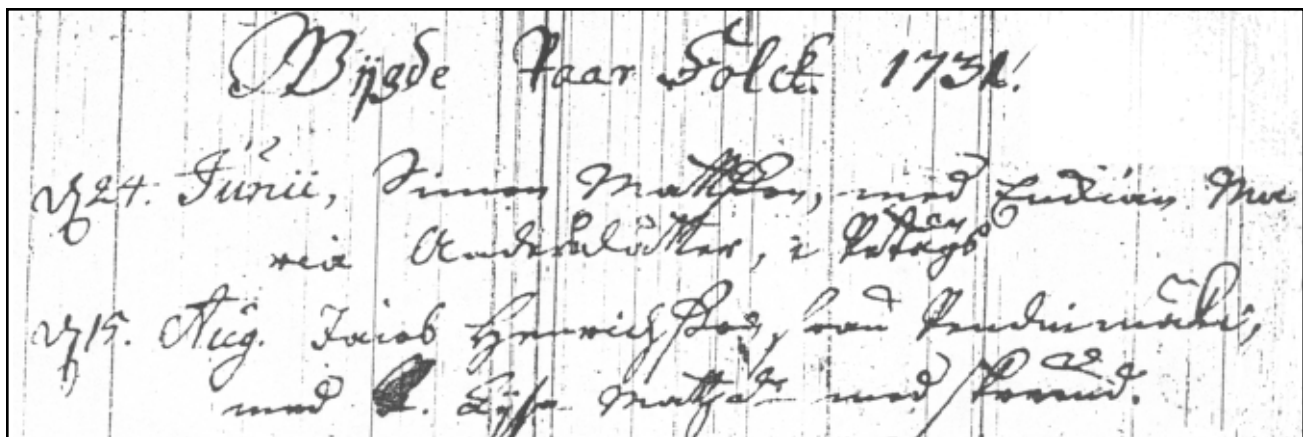


Fig. 5 - Jalasjärvi parish marriages, 1731

[illegible]

Fig. 6 - Jalasjärvi deaths, 1769

Death / Burial Records. The name of the deceased and date of death were recorded. The funeral was generally held within a week of the death. During the long and cold winters, the funeral could have been delayed for several weeks, even months. Until the late 1700's, many people, even the very poorest, were buried under the church, making weather an unimportant factor. Beginning in 1749, the Crown required the age and cause of death to be included for every person.

Non-parishioners

By the 1840's, when the population was rapidly increasing and people were looking for employment and moving more frequently , parishes often had many temporary residents residing within their boundaries. Coastal towns saw lots of activity with the seamen and businessmen; some came with their wives. Since the early 1870's, railroad construction enticed many men to travel long distances for temporary employment.

Parishes created separate registers for baptisms, marriages and burials of non-parishioners, rather than adding them to their own registers. In every case, the content is about the same as the main parish vital entries. However, when the residence was given for non-parishioners, it was their home parish rather than a farm and village within the parish where they were employed. If the researcher cannot find the ancestor in a particular parish, this could be one good reason that the person does not appear. More likely, though, the entry was recorded in both the home parish as well as where the event actually occurred. Many pastors made notations that notification had been sent back to the person's home parish. Some of these registers have been microfilmed through the 1940's.

Parish Transcripts / History Books

During the 1920's the Genealogical Society of Finland made handwritten transcripts of the church vital records for every parish in the country. The are generally well written with the information being nicely organized into columns on lined paper. The researcher who is new to family history can benefit from reading through some of these pages to become

accustomed to the Swedish names, terminology, handwriting and content before plunging into the originals.

Finland is the only country in the world having a complete collection of transcribed church vital records. These are often referred to in Finland as the *History Books*, or *Black Books*, because of their black hardback covers. Care should be taken so that the term *Black Book* is not confused with the parish criminal ledgers. The *history books* are preserved in the main reading room at the National Archives in Helsinki. The time period they cover is from the beginning of record keeping through 1850, with some parishes transcribed a few years more recent. All have been microfilmed on 167 rolls. A scattering of parishes have also included their earliest membership transfers along with the vitals.

Membership Transfers

When a person or family moved from one parish to another, the pastor executed certificates including name, birth date or year, occupation or standing and comments about the person's character. Emigrants bound for the US and Canada were granted the same kind of certificates.

Fig. 7 - Ilmajoki parish membership transfers

[illegible]

which by the late 1800's included proof of smallpox vaccination and mention of next-of-kin left at home.

Notations of persons arriving into the new parish, as well as removals, were usually made in the communion book. The new parish kept the membership transfer certificates, which still survive in most parishes. Many of those have been microfilmed to at least 1860.

For convenience, nearly all parishes maintained ledgers of in-coming and out-going membership transfers in journal format. They are known in Swedish as *In-flyttning* and *Ut-flyttning*. These generally exist from about 1800, although some parishes have scattered years dating from the mid-1700's. The journal entries generally have not much more information than what may have been recorded in the communion book. If the individual membership transfer certificates exist for the time period in question, they are worth searching.

Criminal Ledgers

Local lesser crimes were handled within the parish. This included adultery, petty theft, breaking the Sabbath, causing bodily harm, drunkenness and the making of excessive spirits. These *crime ledgers*, or *Black Books*, as they were sometimes called, exist in many parishes, dating from the early 1800's into the mid-1900's. A few of these crime ledgers have been microfilmed, but most have not. When an entry was made in the criminal ledger, a notation was also made in the communion book.

Orthodox Church Records

With only a couple of exceptions, all Orthodox parishes in mainland Finland postdate 1809 when Finland became a Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire. A few of these Russian-speaking parishes were established in the late 1700's, but although they had belonged to Finland, remained officially in Russia from the end of the Great Wrath in 1721 until being rejoined with Finland in 1809.

The basic format of the Orthodox records is comparable to the records of Lutheran Church. The main books list the

family together by village and farm, with the farm owner appearing first in the upper left corner. However, even in the mid-1800's most of the main books were still handwritten and without the benefit of printed forms. The detail of individual lives is less than one would find in the Lutheran communion books.

The baptismal, marriage and burial registers are similar to the Lutheran vitals. Since Finnish independence, all Orthodox Church records have been written in Finnish rather than Russian. The older church records, into the 1860's, have been microfilmed and are available at the regional archives. More current records have been microfiched in Mikkeli Archives. They are not yet available at the Family History Library.

Members of the Orthodox faith are found in the Finnish passport records and steamship records, along with the Lutherans.

Research in Finland

The strongest recommendation is that as much research as possible be done at home before going to Finland. Time is valuable when visiting Finland and will be best spent visiting with relatives, sightseeing at meaningful places and just enjoying the beautiful country and culture. Finns do not appreciate unknown Americans relatives, who do not speak Finnish, appearing unannounced on their doorstep. During July and August they, too, are probably on vacation.

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah has microfilm copies of all older Lutheran Church records, generally through the 1870's. Also included in the collection are some military records, probates, prison records and other miscellaneous sources. Updated parish records on microfiche, to 1900, are continually being added to the collection. The FHL is open to the public for people who wish to do their own research. Books are not loaned. Copies of the films and fiche may be loaned, for a fee, at local LDS Family History Centers. By checking <familysearch.org> their addresses can be found as well as contents of the worldwide collection.

Fig. 8 -Turku Prison 1821 inmate list

1821	76	Johann	1821
77	Johann	1821	
78	Johann	1821	

During the late 1800's and since, many immigrants sometimes lived only briefly in the parish from which they emigrated. If you wait until you get to Finland before doing any research on the family, you may be surprised to learn that you are in the wrong location when looking for records.

The parish office, called *Kirkkoherranvirasto*, may have shorter summer hours and gaining access to the information you need may be difficult. Every parish is listed in the telephone directory showing the hours they are open to the public. You will not be allowed to use their original records and not all records are open to the public. Parishes now have their own microfiche and a reader available for the public to use. If the microfiche reader is in use, then you will have to wait in line. If you research in the parish, you will be using the identical records which are available in Salt Lake City and the regional archives in Finland.

Several regional archives are located in Finland. Each archive has microfiche of the parish records within their own jurisdiction to 1900. The National Archives in Helsinki has a complete collection for the entire country. Their research hours are quite accommodating; hours are listed in the telephone directories. Those wishing to use the internet can gain quick and easy access by starting with the homepage for the National Archives / Kansallisarkisto at <<http://www.narc.fi>>. They have links to each of the regional repositories. All homepages are in Finnish and Swedish only.

More current records are closed to the public and the information will have to be researched by the parish staff. They are not in the business of researching family trees and so only the most necessary information should be requested. A fee will be charged. It is best to correspond by mail well in advance of your trip to Finland. Plan well in advance and enjoy your trip!

Repositories in Finland:

Kansallisarkisto / National Archives
Rauhankatu 17 (PL 258)
00170 Helsinki 17, Finland

Hämeenlinnan Maakunta-arkisto
Arvi Karistonkatu 2 A (PL 73)
13101 Hämeenlinna 10, Finland

Joensuun Maakunta-arkisto
Yliopistonkatu 2 (PL 146)
80101 Joensuu 10, Finland

Jyväskylän Maakunta-arkisto
Pitkäkatu 23 (PL 25)
40101 Jyväskylä 10, Finland

Mikkelin Maakunta-arkisto
Pirttiniemenkatu 8 (PL 2)
50101 Mikkeli 10, Finland
Oulun Maakunta-arkisto
Arkistonkatu 6 (PL 31)
90101 Oulu 10, Finland

Turun ja Porin Maakunta-arkisto
Aninkaistenkatu 11 (PL 9)
20111 Turku 11, Finland

Vaasan Maakunta-arkisto
Sepänkylänkatu 2 (PL 240)
65101 Vaasa 1, Finland

Ålands Landskapsarkiv
Strandgatan 22 (PB 60)
22101 Mariehamn 10, Finland

Lutheran Parishes and Chapels

“/” = Finnish or Swedish equivalent “=” = alternate name, part of ..., see also

Ackas / Akaa	Esse / Ähtävä	Helsinki, Lauttasaari
Agricola, Helsinki	Eura	Helsinki, Lukas
Ahlainen / Vittisbofjärd	Eurajoki / Euraâminne	Helsinki, Malmi
Akaa / Ackas	Euraâminne / Eurajoki	Helsinki, Markus
Alahärmä	Evijärvi	Helsinki, Matteus
Alajärvi	Fagervik	Helsinki, Meilahti
Ala-Kiminki = Kiiminki	Finby / Särkisalo	Helsinki, Mellunkylä
Alastaro	Finström	Helsinki, Military
Alatornio / Nedertorneå	Forssa / Forsa	Helsinki, Munkkivuori
Ala-Veteli / Nedervetil	Föglö	Helsinki, Navy
Alavieska	Gamlakarleby / Kokkola	Helsinki, Norra Svenska
Alava, Kuopio	Geta	Helsinki, Oulunkylä
Alavo / Alavus	Grankulla / Kauniainen	Helsinki, Paavali
Alavus / Alavo	Gustav Adolfs / Kustavi	Helsinki, Pakila = Baggböle
Alppila	Haapajärvi / Aspsjö	Helsinki, Pitäjänmäki
Angelniemi	Haapasaari / Aspö	Helsinki, Roihuvuori
Anjala	Haapavesi	Helsinki, Södra Svenska
Antrea / St Andree	Hailuoto / Karlö	Helsinki, Taivallahti
Anttola	Hakavuori, Helsinki	Helsinki, Tomas
Artjärvi / Artsjö	Hakunila, Vantaa	Helsinki, Vanhakirkko
Asikkala	Halikko	Helsinki, Vartiokylä
Asikainen / Villnäs	Halsua / Halso	Helsinki, Vuosaari
Askola / Askula	Hamina / Fredrikshamn	Herttoniemi, Helsinki
Apsö / Haapasaari	Hammarland	Hiitola
Aura	Hanko / Hangö	Hiittinen / Hitis
Bergö	Hangö / Hanko	Himanka / Himango
Blärnå / Perniö	Hankasalmi	Hinnerjoki
Björkeby	Harjavalta	Hirvensalmi
Björkö / Kuusisto	Harju	Hitis / Hiittinen
Björneborg / Pori	Harlu	Hollola
Borgå / Porvoo	Hartola / Gustaf Adolfs	Hongonjoki / Honkajoki
Brahestad / Raahe	Hattula	Honkajoki / Hongonjoki
Bromarv	Hauho	Honkilahti / Honkilax
Bräkylä / Rääkkylä	Haukipudas	Honkilax / Honkilahti
Brändö	Haukivuori	Houtskari / Houtskär
Degerby	Hausjärvi	Houtskär / Houtskari
Dragsfjärd	Heinjoki	Huittinen / Vittis
Eckerö	Heinola	Humppila
Ekenäs / Tammisaari	Heinävesi	Huopalahti, Helsinki
Elimäki / Elimä	Helsing = Vantaa	Hyrynsalmi
Enare / Inari	Helsinki / Helsingfors	Hyvinge / Hyvinkää
Eno	Helsinki, Agricola	Hyvinkää / Hyvinge
Enonkoski	Helsinki, Cathedral	Hämeenkyrö / Tavastkyrö
Enontekiö	Helsinki, German	Hämeenlinna / Tavastehus
Eräjärvi	Helsinki, Hakavuori	Högländ / Suursaari
Esbo / Espoo	Helsinki, Herttoniemi	Ii / Ijo
Espoo / Esbo	Helsinki, Huopalahti	Iisalmi / Idensalmi
Espoo, Espoonlahti	Helsinki, Johannes	Iitti / Itis
Espoo, Kanta-Espoo	Helsinki, Kallio	Iikaalinen / Ikalis
Espoo, Olari	Helsinki, Kannelmäki	Ilmajoki / Ilmola
Espoo, Svenska	Helsinki, Kulosaari	Ilomantsi / Ilomants
Espoo, Tapiola	Helsinki, Käpylä	Imatra

Impilahti / Impilax
 Inari / Enare
 Ingerois / Inkeroinen
 Ingå / Inkoo
 Iniö
 Inkeroinen / Ingerois
 Inkoo / Ingå
 Isojoki / Storå
 Isokyrö / Storkyrö
 Itis / Iitti
 Jaakkima / Jakimvara
 Jaala
 Jakobstad / Pietarsaari
 Jalasjärvi
 Janakkala
 Jeppo / Jepua
 Jockas / Juva
 Jockis / Jokionen
 Joensuu
 Johannes, Helsinki
 Johannes, VI / St Johannes
 Jokioinen / Jockis
 Jomala
 Joroinen / Jorois
 Joukio = Parikkala
 Joutsa / Jousa
 Joutseno
 Juankoski
 Jurva
 Juuka / Juga
 Juupajoki
 Juva / Jockas
 Jyväskylä city
 Jyväskylä rural
 Jägerhorn Regiment
 Jämsjärvi
 Jämsä
 Jämsänkoski
 Jäppilä
 Järvenpää
 Jääski / Jäskis
 Kaarina / St Karins
 Kaarlela / Gamlakarleby
 Kaavi
 Kajaani / Kajana
 Kajana / Kajaani
 Kakskerta
 Kalajoki
 Kaland / Kalanti
 Kalanti / Kaland
 Kalavesi, Kuopio
 Kalliala
 Kallio, Helsinki
 Kalvola / Kangais
 Kangasala
 Kangaslampi
 Kangasniemi

Kankaanpää
 Kanneljärvi
 Kannelmäki, Helsinki
 Kannonkoski
 Kannus
 Kanta-Espoo, Espoo
 Kanta-Loimaa, Loimaa
 Karelen / Karjala
 Karijoki / Bötom
 Karinainen / Karinais
 Karis / Karjaa
 Karislojo / Karjalohja
 Karjala / Karelen
 Karjalohja / Karislojo
 Karjasilta
 Karkkila = Pyhäjärvi
 Karkku
 Karleby
 Karlö / Hailuoto
 Karstula
 Karttula
 Karuna
 Karunki / Karungi
 Karvia
 Karungi / Karunki
 Karunki / Karungi
 Kaskinen / Kaskö
 Kaskö / Kaskinen
 Kaustby / Kaustinen
 Kauhajoki
 Kauhava
 Kaukola
 Kauniainen / Grankulla
 Kaustinen / Kaustby
 Kauvatsa
 Keikyä / Keikiö
 Keitele
 Kellokoski
 Keltti / Kuusankoski
 Kelviä / Kälviä
 Kemi city
 Kemi rural
 Kemijärvi / Kemiträsk
 Kemiträsk / Kemijärvi
 Kemiö / Kimito
 Kempele
 Kerava / Kervo
 Kerimäki
 Keski-Lahti, Lahti
 Keski-Pori, Pori
 Kestilä
 Kesälahti
 Keuruu / Keuru
 Kides / Kitee
 Kihniö
 Kiihtelysvaara
 Kiikala

Kiikka
 Kiikoinen / Kikois
 Kikois / Kiikoinen
 Kiiminki / Kiminge
 Kimito / Kemiö
 Kinnula
 Kirkkonummi / Kyrkslätt
 Kirvu / Kirvus
 Kisko
 Kitee / Kides
 Kittilä
 Kiukainen / Kiukaais
 Kiuruvesi
 Kivennapa / Kivinebb
 Kivijärvi
 Kivinebb / Kivennapa
 Kjulo / Köyliö
 Klemis / Lemi
 Kodisjoki
 Koijärvi
 Koivisto / Björkö
 Koivulahti / Kvevlax
 Kokemäki / Kumo
 Kokkola / Gamlakarleby
 Kolari
 Koningkangas / Kömi
 Konnevesi
 Kontiolahti / Kontiolax
 Korpilahti / Korpilax
 Korpiselkä
 Korpo / Korppoo
 Korppoo / Korpo
 Korsholm / Mustasaari
 Korsnäs
 Korso
 Korteesjärvi
 Koskenjärvi
 Koskenkylä / Forsby
 Koski HL / Koskis
 Koski TL / Koskis
 Koskue
 Koskinpää = Hartola
 Kotka
 Kouvola
 Kristiinankaupunki Finnish
 Kristina / Ristiina
 Kristinestad Swedish
 Kronoby / Kruunupyy
 Kruununkylä = Kruunupyy
 Kruunupyy / Kronoby
 Kuhmalahti / Kuhmalax
 Kuhmo = Kuhmoinen
 Kuhmoinen = Kuhmo
 Kuivaniemi
 Kullaa / Kulla
 Kulosaari, Helsinki
 Kulsiala / Tryvåntö

Kumlinge
 Kumo = Kokemäki
 Kuusankoski / Keltti
 Kuusisto & Kustö
 Kuolajärvi = Salla
 Kuolemajärvi
 Kuopio, Alava
 Kuopio, Cathedral
 Kuopio, Kallavesi
 Kuopio, Kuorevesi
 Kuopio, Männistö
 Kuopio, Puijo
 Kuopio, Riistavesi
 Kuorevesi, Kuopio
 Kuortane
 Kurikka
 Kurkijoki / Kronoborg
 Kuru
 Kustavi / Gustavs
 Kuukkajärvi = Uurainen
 Kuusamo
 Kuusankoski
 Kuusisto, Kustö
 Kuusjoki
 Kevlax / Koivulahti
 Kylmäkoski
 Kymi / Kymmene
 Kyrkslätt / Kirkkonummi
 Kyyjärvi
 Käkisalmi / Kexholm
 Kälviä / Kelviä
 Käpylä, Helsinki
 Kärkölä
 Käsämäki
 Kökar
 Köyliö / Kjulo
 Laakspohja = Lohja
 Lahdenpohja
 Lahti, Joutjärvi
 Lahti, Keski-Lahti
 Lahti, Laune
 Lahti, Salpausselkä
 Laihia
 Laitila / Letala
 Lammi / Lampis
 Langinkoski
 Lapinjärvi / Lapinträsk
 Lapinlahti / Lapinlax
 Lappajärvi
 Lappee / Leppvesi
 Lauritsala, Lappeenranta
 Lappeenranta, Lauritsala
 Lappeenranta / Vilmanstrand
 Lappfjärd / Lappväärtti
 Lappi / Lappnäs
 Lappträsk / Lapinjärvi
 Lapua / Lappo

Lapväärtti / Lappfjärd
 Larsmo / Luoto
 Laukaa / Laukas
 Laukas / Laukaa
 Lauritsala, Lappeenranta
 Lauttasaari, Helsinki
 Lavansaari / Lövskär
 Lavia
 Lehtimäki / Lövkulla
 Leivomäki
 Lemi / Klemis
 Lemland
 Lempäälä / Lembois
 Lemu / Lemo
 Leppälahti = Ruskeala
 Leppävaara
 Leppävirta
 Lestijärvi
 Letala / Laitila
 Lieto / Lundo
 Liljendal
 Liminka / Limingo
 Liperi / Libelits
 Lohja / Lojo
 Lohtala / Lochteå
 Loimaa
 Loimaa, Kanta-Loimaa
 Loimijoki = Loimaa
 Lokalahti / Lokalax
 Loppi / Loppis
 Loviisa / Lovisa
 Lovisa / Loviisa
 Luhango / Luhanka
 Luhanka / Luhango
 Lukas, Helsinki
 Lumijoki
 Lumivaara
 Lumparland
 Lundo / Lieto
 Luopioinen / Luopiois
 Luoto / Larsmo
 Luumäki
 Luvia
 Längelmäki
 Länsi-Pori, Pori
 Maalahti / Malax
 Maaninka / Maninga
 Maaria / St Marie
 Maksamaa / Maxmo
 Malax / Maalahti
 Malmi, Helsinki
 Mariehamn / Maarianhamina
 Markku, Helsinki
 Marttila / St Mårtens
 Masku / Masko
 Matteus, Helsinki
 Maxmo / Maksamaa

Meilahti, Helsinki
 Mellunkylä, Helsinki
 Merijärvi
 Merikarvia / Sastmola
 Merimasku
 Messukylä / Messuby
 Metsämaa
 Metsäpirtti
 Miehikkälä
 Mietoinen / Mietois
 Mikkeli / St Michel
 Mikkeli, Cathedral
 Mikkeli, rural
 Mouhijärvi
 Muhos
 Multia / Muldia
 Munkkiniemi
 Munkkivuori, Helsinki
 Muonionniska = Muonio
 Munsala
 Muolaa / Mola
 Muonio
 Nuoniska
 Mustasaari / Korsholm
 Mustio / Svartå
 Muurame
 Muurasjärvi = Pihtipudas
 Muurla
 Muuruvesi
 Myllykoski
 Myrämäki / Virmo
 Myrskylä / Mörskom
 Männistö, Kuopio
 Mäntsälä
 Mäntyharju
 Mänttä
 Mörskom / Myrskylä
 Naantali / Nådendal
 Nagu / Nauvo
 Nakkila
 Nastola
 Nauvo / Nagu
 Nedertorneå / Alatornio
 Nedervetil / Alaveteli
 Nilsia
 Nivala
 Nokia
 Noormarkku / Norrmark
 Norra Svenska, Helsinki
 Nousiainen / Noisis
 Nuijamaa
 Nummi / Nummis
 Nurmes
 Nurmijärvi
 Nurmo
 Nykarleby / Uusikaarlepyy
 Nådendal / Naantali

Närpes / Närpiö
 Närpiö / Närpes
 Närvijoki = Jurva
 Olari, Espoo
 Olhava = Ii
 Oravainen / Oravais
 Oravais / Oravainen
 Orimattila
 Oripää = Orisberg
 Orisberg / Orismala
 Orismala / Orisberg
 Orivesi
 Oulainen / Oulais
 Oulu / Uleåborg
 Oulu, Cathedral
 Oulu, Oulujoki
 Oulu, Tuira
 Oulujoki, Oulu
 Oulunkylä, Helsinki
 Oulunsalo / Uleåsalö
 Outokumpu
 Paattinen / Patis
 Paavali, Helsinki
 Paavola
 Padaşjoki
 Paimio / Pemar
 Pakila, Helsinki
 Paltamo / Paldamo
 Parainen / Pargas
 Pargas / parainen
 Parikkala
 Parkano
 Pattijoki
 Pedersöre / Pietarsaari
 Pelkosenniemi
 Pello
 Perho
 Pernaja / Pernå
 Perniö / Bjärnä
 Pernå / Pernaja
 Pertteli / St Bertils
 Pertunmaa
 Perä = Loimaa
 Peräseinäjoki
 Petalax / Petolahti
 Petolahti / Petalax
 Petäjavesi
 Pidisjärvi = Nivala
 Pieksämäki, city
 Pieksämäki, rural
 Pielavesi
 Pielisensuu
 Pielisjärvi Pietarsaari / Pedersöre
 Pihlajavesi
 Pihlava, Pori
 Pihtipudas
 Piikkiö / Pikis

Piippola
 Pirkkala / Birkkala
 Pirttikylä / Pörtom
 Pitäjänmäki, Helsinki
 Pohja / Pojo
 Pori
 Pori, Keski-Lahti
 Pori, Pihlava
 Pohjaslahti
 Pojo / Pohja
 Polvijärvi
 Pomarkku / Påmark
 Pori / Björneborg
 Pornainen / Borgnäs
 Porvoo / Borgå
 Posio
 Prunkkala = Aura
 Pudasjärvi
 Puijo, Kuopio
 Pukkila
 Pulkkala
 Punkaharju
 Punkalaidun
 Punkalaitio = Punkalaidun
 Puolanka / Puolango
 Purmo
 Pusula
 Puumala
 Pyhtää / Pyttis
 Pyhäjoki
 Pyhäjärvi, OL
 Pyhäjärvi, UL
 Pyhäjärvi, VL
 Pyhämaa
 Pyhä Maria / St Marie
 Pyhäntä
 Pyhärinta
 Pyhäselkä
 Pylkönmäki
 Pyttis / Pyhtää
 Pälkjärvi
 Pälkäne
 Pörtom / Pirttikylä
 Pöytyä / Pöytis
 Raahe / Brahestad
 Raippaluoto / Replot
 Raisio / Reso
 Rantakylä
 Rantasalmi
 Rantsila / Frantstila
 Ranua
 Rauma / Raumo
 Rautalampi
 Rautavaara
 Rautio
 Rautjärvi
 Rautu

Reisjärvi
 Rekola
 Renko / Rengo
 Replot / Raippaluoto
 Reposaari
 Revonlahti / Revonlax
 Riihimäki
 Riistavesi, Kuopio
 Ristiina / Kristina
 Ristijärvi
 Ristitaipale
 Roihujärvi
 Roihuvuori, Helsinki
 Rovaniemi
 Ruokolahti / Ruokolax
 Ruotsinphyttä / Strömfors
 Ruovesi
 Ruskeala
 Rusko
 Rutakko = Sonkajärvi
 Rutakko = Iisalmi
 Rymättylä / Rimito
 Räisälä
 Rääkkylä / Bräkylä
 Saari
 Saarijärvi
 Sahalahti / Sahalax
 Saimaa Canal
 Sakkola
 Salla
 Salmi / Salmis
 Salo = Raahe
 Salonen / Salois
 Saltvik
 Sammatti
 Sauvo / Sagu
 Savitaipale
 Savonlinna / Nyslott
 Savonranta
 Savukoski
 Seili / Själo Hospital
 Seinäjoki
 Seiskari / Seitskär
 Sibbo / Sipoo
 Sideby / Siipyy
 Sievi
 Siikainen / Siikais
 Siikajoki
 Siilinjärvi
 Siipyy / Sideby
 Simo
 Simpele
 Sipoo / Sibbo
 Sippola
 Siuntio / Sjundeå
 Sjundeå / Siuntio
 Snappertuna

Soanlahti
 Sodankylä
 Soini
 Solf / Sulva
 Somerniemi / Sommarnäs
 Somero
 Sonkajärvi
 Sortavala / Sordavala
 Sotkamo
 Sottunga
 St Andree / Antrea
 St Bertils / Pertteli
 St Karina / Kaarina
 St Marie / Maaria
 St Michel / Mikkeli
 St Mårtens / Marttila
 Storkyrö / Vähäkyrö
 Storå / Isojoki
 Strömfors / Ruotsinpyhtää
 Suistamo
 Sukeva
 Sulkava
 Sulva / Solf
 Sumiainen / Sumias
 Sund
 Suodenniemi
 Suojärvi
 Suolahti
 Suomenlinna / Viapori
 Suomenniemi
 Suomusjärvi
 Suomussalmi
 Suonenjoki
 Suoniemi
 Suursaari / Högland
 Svartå / Mustio
 Sysmä
 Säkkijärvi
 Säkylä
 Särkisalo / Finby
 Säräisniemi = Vaala
 Säyneinen
 Säynätsalo
 Sääksmäki
 Sääminki / Säminge
 Södra Svenska, Helsinki
 Taipalsaari
 Taivalkoski
 Taivallahti, Helsinki
 Taivassalo / Tövsala
 Tammela
 Tammerfors / Tampere
 Tammisaari / Ekenäs
 Tampere / Tammerfors
 Tampere, Aitolahti
 Tampere, Cathedral
 Tampere, Harju

Tampere, Hervanta
 Tampere, Härmälä
 Tampere, Kaleva
 Tampere, Messukylä
 Tampere, Pyynikki
 Tampere, Svenska
 Tampere, Viinikka
 Tapiola, Espoo
 Tarvaskylä
 Teerijärvi / Terjärv
 Teisko
 Temmes
 Tenala / Tenhola
 Tenhola / Tenala
 Terijoki
 Terjärv / Teerijärvi
 Tervo
 Tervola
 Teuva / Östermark
 Tikkurila, Vantaa
 Tiukka / Tjock
 Tiurula = Hiitola
 Tjock / Tiukka
 Tohmajärvi
 Toholampi
 Toijala
 Toivakka
 Tomas, Helsinki
 Torneå / Tornio
 Tornio / Torneå
 Tottijärvi
 Tuira, Oulu
 Turku / Åbo
 Turku, Cathedral
 Turku, German
 Turku, Henriikki
 Turku, Martti
 Turku, Mikael
 Turku, Paattinen
 Turku, Svenska
 Tusby / Tuusula
 Turtola = Pello
 Tuulos / Tulois
 Tuupovaara
 Tuusniemi
 Tuusula / Tusby
 Tyrnävä
 Tyrvântö / Tyrvändö
 Tyrvää / Tyrvis
 Tytärsaari / Tyterskär
 Töysä
 Töölö
 Uguniemi / Uukuniemi
 Ullava
 Ulvila / Ulvsby
 Urjala / Urdiala
 Uskeala

Utajärvi
 Utsjoki
 Uukuniemi / Uguniemi
 Uurainen / Urais
 Uusikaarlepyy / Nykarleby
 Uusikaupunki / Nystad
 Uusikirkko / Nykyrka
 Vaala
 Vaasa / Vasa
 Vaasa, Mustasaari
 Vaasa, Svenska
 Vahto
 Vahviala
 Valkeakoski
 Vahvila
 Valkeala
 Valkjärvi
 Valtimo = Nurmes
 Vammala
 Vampula / Vambula
 Vanaja / Vånå
 Vanda / Vantaa
 Vanhakirkko, Helsinki
 Vantaa, Tikkurila
 Vantaa / Vanda
 Vantaa, Svenska
 Vantaa, Vantaankoski
 Vantaankoski = Vantaa
 Varkaus
 Varpaisjärvi
 Vartionkylä, Helsinki
 Värsilä
 Vasa / Vaasa
 Vehkalahti / Veckelax
 Vehmaa / Vemo
 Vehmersalmi
 Velkua
 Vesanto
 Vesilahti
 Veteli / Nedervetil
 Viapori / Suomenlinna
 Viekijärvi
 Viermä
 Vihanti
 Vihti / Vichtis
 Viiala
 Viinijärvi
 Viipuri / Viborg
 Viipuri, Cathedral
 Viitasaari
 Viljakkala
 Vilmanstrand / Lappeenranta
 Vilppula
 Vimpeli / Vindala
 Virolahti / Vederlax
 Virrat / Virrois
 Vitis / Huittinen

Virtasalmi
 Vittisbofjärd / Ahlainen
 Vuoksela
 Vuoksenranta
 Vuolijoki
 Vuosaari, Helsinki
 Vårdö
 Vähäkyrö / Lillkyrö
 Värtsilä
 Västanfjärd
 Vörå / Vöyri
 Vöyri / Vörå
 Yli-Ii
 Ylihärmä
 Ylikannus = Kannus
 Ylikiiiminki
 Ylimarkku / Övermark
 Ylistaro
 Ylitornio / Övertorneå
 Ylivieska
 Ylämaa
 Yläne
 Ylöjärvi
 Ypäjä
 Åbo / Turku

Ähtäri / Etseri
 Ähtävä / Esse
 Äyräpää
 Äänekoski
 Övermark / Ylimarkku

Orthodox Parishes (Old and new parishes)

Hamina
 Helsinki
 Hämeenlinna
 Iisalmi
 Ilomantsi
 Joensuu
 Jyväskylä
 Kajaani
 Kitelä
 Kiuruvesi
 Korpiselkä
 Kotka
 Kuopio
 Käkisalmi
 Lahti
 Lappi

Lappeenranta
 Lieksa
 Lintula Monestary
 Mikkeli
 Nurmes
 Oulu
 Petsamo
 Pielavesi
 Rautalampi
 Ruotsinsalmi
 Savonlinna
 Sortavala
 Suistamo
 Suojärvi
 Taipale
 Tampere
 Terijoki
 Turku
 Uusikirkko
 Vaasa
 Varkaus
 Valamo Monastery
 Viipuri (Sts Peter / Paul)

Major Events in Finnish History

1570-1595 25 Years' War
 1593 Lutheran Church is official
 1596-1597 War of the Clubs
 (Peasant Rebellion)
 1700-1721 Great Northern War
 1714-1721 Great Wrath
 1741-1743 Small Wrath
 1788-1790 War of Gustavus III
 1808-1809 War of 1808-1809
 1812 population reaches 1 million
 1809-1917 Grand Duchy of Russia
 1862 first rail line Hki-Hämeenlinna
 1863 language law for Finnish
 1867-1868 the Great Famine
 1917 Independence granted
 421,537 1750
 491,067 1760
 560,984 1770

Population of Finland: 1750-1990

663,887 1780
 705,623 1790
 832,659 1800
 863,301 1810
 1,177,546 1820
 1,372,077 1830
 1,445,626 1840
 1,636,910 1850
 1,746,725 1860
 1,768,769 1870
 2,060,782 1880
 2,380,140 1890
 2,712,562 1900
 3,115,197 1910
 3,364,807 1920
 5,000,000 1990

Population in Cities in 1805

Turku/ Åbo 10820
 Oulu/Uleåborg 3345
 Helsinki / Helsingfors 3230
 Vaasa/ Vasa 2540
 Pori / Björneborg 2500
 Porvoo / Borgå 2040
 Loviisa / Lovisa 1960
 Kokkola / Gamlakarleby 1710
 Hämeenlinna / Tavastehus 1690
 Uusikaupunki/ Nykarleby 1680
 Rauma / Raumo 1650
 Tammisaari / Ekenäs 1260
 Raahe/ Brahestad
 Kristiina / Kristinestad
 Pietarsaari / Jakobstad 1090
 Kuopio 820
 Uusikaarlepyy / Nykarleby 765
 Naantali / Nådendal 700
 Tampere / Tammerfors 600
 Kaskinen / Kaskö 360
 Kajaani / Kajana 315