

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR FINLAND REGION RESEARCH

Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
<p>Census Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Henkikirjat/Mantalslängder</i> <p>Church Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kirkonkirjat/Kyrkoböcker</i> <p>Civil Registrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Siviilirekisteri/Civil Registret</i> <p>General Population Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Väestörekisteri/Befolkningsregistret</i> <p>General Register of Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SAY: Suomen Asutuksen Yleisluettelo/Generalregistret över Bosättningen i Finland</i> <p>Military Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sotilasasiakirjat/Militära Handlingar</i> <p>New Collection of Accounts 1635-1809</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Uudempi Tilikirjakokoelma/Nyare räkenskapssamlingen</i> <p>Old Collection of Accounts 1531-1634</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vanhempi Tilikirjakokoelma/Äldre Räkenskapssamlingen</i> <p>Probate Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Perintöasioihin Kirjaa</i> 	<p>Biographical Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Elämäkerrat</i> <p>Emigration Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Siirtolaisuus Kirjaa</i> <p>Maps & Gazetteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kartat ja Gazetteers</i> 	<p>Court Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Oikeudenpöytäkirjat/Domböcker</i> <p>Nobility Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aateli Kirjaa</i> <p>Taxation Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Verotus Kirjaa</i> <p>Periodicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aikakauslehti</i>

STRATEGIES SPECIFIC TO FINLAND REGION RESEARCH

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's research problem. Many records are available online. To learn about them see the following:
 - [Cyndi's List](#) see categories for FINLAND
 - Facebook genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles
 - FamilySearch Research Wiki page, "[Finland Genealogy](#)"
 - Your favorite search engine
- Use original records, whenever possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as town, county, state/province, federal/national). Many of which are available online. For example, the online [Sukuhistoria](#) by FINLAND's Family History Association provides archived materials such as communion books, census records, 125 year old church records, court and military records and provincial accounts. See FamilySearch Research Wiki page, "[Finland Online Genealogy Records](#)".
- Applicants for accreditation in the FINLAND region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance from the [FINNISH language](#) into English. Also, the [FINNISH Genealogical Word List](#) might be helpful. Remember that FINNISH was not an official language in FINLAND until 1863, resulting in most records before that time were written in Swedish. To do research in these records, you will need to know some Swedish and FINNISH key words and phrases. Also, remember that Orthodox church records were written in Russian until after the FINNISH independence in 1918.¹ Use the [Paleography Language Table](#) to determine your language ability.
- Knowing the parish of origin is the key issue of information needed to research in FINNISH records. The [HisKi Project](#) by the Genealogical Society of FINLAND is an ongoing project to provide an online Index to Historiakrjat of FINNISH parish records.

¹ https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Finland_Language_and_Languages

- Understand [FINNISH GIVEN Names](#). FINNS have typically 2-3 given names. The first name is usually short and the middle name has three or more syllables: "Matti Juhani", "Maija Meri Tuulikki". All names of FINNS were recorded in Swedish until the middle of the 19th century, and some FINNISH speakers still have such names, particularly in the oldest age groups, or as middle names.²
- Researching persons with the same name or common surname is not always productive in FINNISH genealogical research because the FINNS often changed their surnames when they moved or for other reasons...³ The same person may have used a patronymic name in one record and a farm or family surname in another record. For additional information be sure to check out the FamilySearch Research Wiki page, ["Finland Surnames"](#).
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important years in FINNISH history are noted [HERE](#).
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example, in early FINLAND, most people lived on or were associated with a farm.
- Consider researching Swedish military records for FINNISH soldiers who served before 1809, when FINLAND was part of the Swedish realm. The earliest military records exist for the Swedish military with records that date from 1565. After 1809 FINLAND was governed as an autonomous Grand Duchy within the Russian Empire with an autonomous military. Modern FINNISH military records exist from 1918 to the present, after the FINNS gained independence and formed their own military. These records are found in the Military Archives (Sota-arkisto) in Helsinki, FINLAND, as a collection of the National Archives of FINLAND, Kansallisarkisto.⁴
- Consider downloading the popular printed [FamilySearch Library Research Outline for FINLAND](#). Even though this Research Guide was taken out of print in 2009, some

² https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:Finnish_given_names

³ https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Finland_Surnames

⁴ https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Finland_Military_Records

researchers still use the outlines as they contain valuable information about genealogy and records that are applicable to today's research.

- Be familiar with key repositories used for FINNISH genealogical research:
 - National Archives of Finland, Kansallisarkisto, PL 258, 00171 Helsinki, Finland
 - Arkistolaitos, Rauhankatu 17, Helsinki, Finland
 - Turun maakunta-arkisto, PL 383, 20101 Turku, Finland
 - Hämeenlinnan maakunta-arkisto, 13100 Hämeenlinna, Finland
 - Mikkelin maakunta-arkisto, PL 2, 00101 Mikkeli, Finland
 - Vaasan maakunta-arkisto, PL 240, 65101 Vaasa, Finland
 - Jyväskylän maakunta-arkisto, 40100 Jyväskylä, Finland
 - Joensuun maakunta-arkisto, PL 146, 80101 Joensuu, Finland
 - Oulun maakunta-arkisto, PL 31, 90101 Oulu, Finland
 - Ålands landskapsarkiv, PB 60, 22101 Mariehamn, Finland
 - Sota-arkisto, PL 266, 00170 Helsinki, Finland
 - Helsingin yliopiston kirjasto, Unioninkatu 36, 00170 Helsinki, Finland
 - Brages Urklippsverk, Kaserngatan 28, 00130 Helsingfors, Finland
 - Finnish-American Historical Archives, 601 Quincy Street, Hancock, MI 49930, USA
 - Immigration History Research Center, Finnish Collections, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114, USA
 - Lutheran Church in America Archives, Finnish Collections, 1100 E. 55th Street, Chicago, IL 60615, USA
- Prominent reference works for FINLAND:
 - Suurimaatilakirja. A listing of all major farms in Finland with present-day owners and pictures, sometimes giving genealogies two to three generations back. (FHL 948.97 E4sm) Vol 1-8.
 - Herrgårdar i Finland. Lists major estates in Finland with genealogies and pictures. (FHL 948.97 H2h) Vol 1.

- Saur, K. G., *The Scandinavian Biographical Archives*, (FHL Call no 948 D32s)
Kansallinen elämäkerrasto (Biographical Encyclopedia of Finland). Porvoo: WSOY, 1927–34. (FHL book 948.97 D36k).
- *Finlands ridderskaps och adels kalender* (Calendar of Finnish Nobility). Helsingfors: Frenckellska Tryckeri AB Förlag, 1858–. (FHL book 948.97 D25f; film 1440049–55).
- Ramsay, Jully. *Frälsesläkter i Finland intill Stora ofreden* (Nobility in Finland until the Great Unrest). Helsingfors: Söderström, 1909. (FHL book 948.97 D2r; film 1224730 item 11).
- Carpelan, Tor. *Ättartavlor för de på Finlands Riddarhus inskrivna ätterna* (Genealogies Recorded at the Finnish House of Nobility). 4 vols. Helsingfors: Frenckellska Tryckeri Aktiebolagets Förlag, 1954–66. (FHL book 948.97 D22ca).
- Aminoff, Torsten G., ed. *Gentes Finlandiae* (Nobility of Finland). Helsingfors: Frenckellska Tryckeri Aktiebolagets Förlag, 1966–. (FHL book 948.97 B4gf).
- Elgenstierna, Gustaf. *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor: med tillägg och rättelser* (Genealogy of the Introduced Nobility of Sweden). Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag, 1925–36. (FHL book 948.5 D5e; films 1440192–5).
- Alanne, V. S. *Suomalais-englantilainen suursanakirja* [Great Finnish-English Dictionary]. 3rd ed. Porvoo: Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö, 1968. (FHL film 1224706 item 3).
- *Suomi yleiskartta: Finland Generalkarta* (Finland General Map). Helsinki: Maanmittaushallitus, 1950. (FHL book 948.97 E7su).
- *Fennia: Suuri Suomi-Kartasto: Kartverk över Finland: Finland in Maps: Finnischer Atlas*. Helsinki: W+G, 1979. (FHL book 948.97 E7f).
- Jutikkala, Eino. *Suomen historian kartasto: Atlas of Finnish History*. Porvoo: Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö (WSOY), 1949. (FHL book 948.97 E3j; film 157159).

- Choquette, Margarita, Lee Choquette, and Matthew Russell. Parish and County Listing with Maps of Finland. Salt Lake City: Corp. of the President, 1991. (FHL book 948.97 E2ch; fiche 6068252).

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

Look beyond the records that are online or on microfilm as some records might only be available on-site. Check private collections and contact courthouses, churches, and other repositories. An excellent AG® professional also must know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's problem. To learn about resources for your region of interest check out the following:

- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Don't assume relationships.
- Verify generational links.
- Substitute records might be used when there is a lack of records or record loss. An event might be recorded in multiple ways. For example, a marriage might be recorded civilly, by the church, or in a newspaper. Each should be checked.

This is an overview of some resources, record types, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Although not a complete list, it is offered as a guide to build upon in your preparation for testing and to maintain your professional-level skills.