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Handwriting example 24

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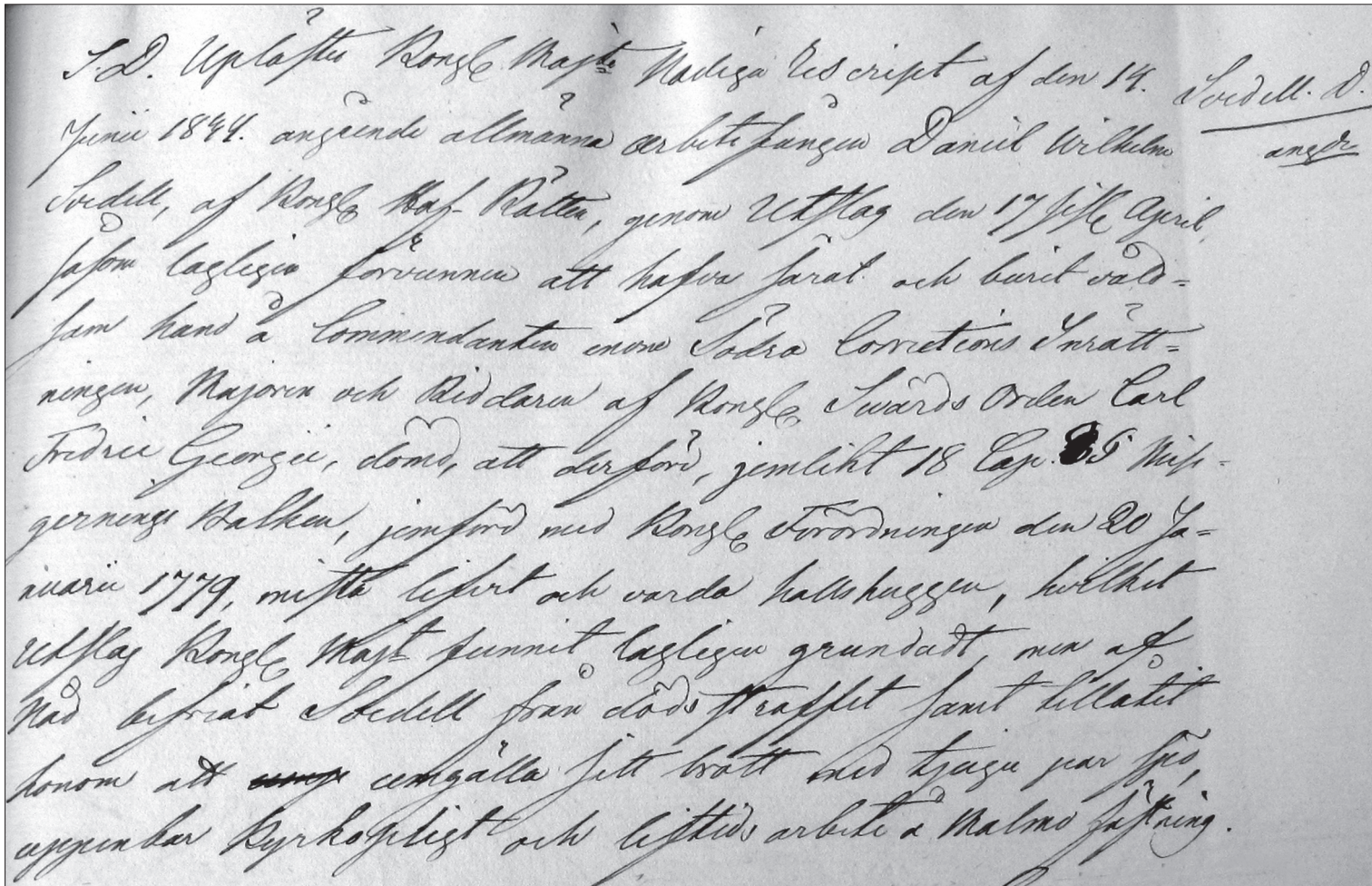
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Handwriting Example XXIV



I. D. Uplästa Kongl. Maj:ts Nadiga Rescript af den 14. Decemb. d. d.
Janii 1844. angående allmänne arbetsfungen Daniel Wilhelm
Fredell, af Kongl. Kap. Väster, genom Utlägg den 17. Sept. April,
såsom lagliga förvarnare att hafva farat och varit väd-
sam hans a. Commendanten emne Sobra Corvetens i rätt-
ningen, Majoren och Riddaren af Kongl. Svärds Orden Carl
Fredric Georgii, dom, att därför, jemlikt 18 Cap. 85. Miss-
gernings Balken, jemford med Kongl. Förordningen den 20. Ja-
nuari 1779, mista lifet och varda halskuggen, hvilket
utlåg Kongl. Maj:ts sunnit. lagliga grundadt, men af
Kad befriat Fredell från döds straffet samt tillatit
honon att ~~en~~ utgälla sitt wadt med trage per förs,
uppriber Ryrkopslist och liftid arbete a Malmo fästning.

The above text is taken from the minutes of criminal cases (*Protokoll i brottmål*) of the *Svea Hovrätt* (Svea Court of Appeal), volume AIaB1:117 (July-Dec. 1834).

Since the early middle ages there had been local court meetings in the various districts (*härad*). Anyone who was not satisfied with the rulings of the *häradsrätten* could appeal to the king, and maybe get it changed.

Around 1600 the king Karl IX found this to be not very effective and tried to find a better way to handle these court cases. But it was his son Gustaf II Adolf who in 1614 founded the *Svea Hovrätt* as a court of appeal. In some cases it was possible to write

to the king and ask for a change of verdict or to ask for a pardon.

In 1623 a *hovrätt* was founded in Åbo (Turku) in Finland, then a part of Sweden. In 1630 another one in Dorpat (Tartu) in Estonia, then a part of Sweden. The *Göta Hovrätt* was founded in 1634 in Jönköping, to handle cases from southern Sweden (including Värmland up to 1813, afterwards in *Svea hovrätt*). In 1820 there was founded the *Hovrätten över Skåne*. During the 1900s were also founded the *Hovrätten för Västra Sverige* in Göteborg (1936), then the *Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland* in Sundsvall (1948), and the *Hovrätten för Övre Norrland* in Umeå (1936).

The superior court for Sweden is called *Högsta Domstolen* and was founded in 1789 by Gustaf III. It is situated in Stockholm.

All cases with a verdict of execution, from the *häradsrätt*, were sent on to the *hovrätt*, and if they confirmed the verdict, the sentenced person could write to the king and ask for pardon or a lesser sentence.

The records of the *Svea Hovrätt* are kept at the *Riksarkivet* (National Archives) in Stockholm. Records from *Göta Hovrätt* are now kept in the *Landsarkivet* (Regional Archives) in Vadstena, and only a small part of the records are microfilmed.

Solution on page 22.