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## Handwriting example 30

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# Handwriting Example 30

*Utdrag af Journalen öfver utfärdade Pass ifrån Carlstads Länds Cancellie uti Januarii Månad År 1814.*

<i>År, Månad och Dag då passet utfärdades.</i>	<i>Passinnehafvarens Namn, ålder, utseende och hemvist, Embete tjinst eller yrke, samt stället hvarest frändren Resande kommer.</i>	<i>Hvilka Orter den Resande bör genomfara, stället där han ämnar sig uppehålla eller quara, samt tiden huru länge passet gäller.</i>
<i>1814 Januari 2.</i>	<i>Enke Fru Ekman, Mamselle A. S. Spak med Dräng från Carlstad.</i>	<i>Till Stockholm och Jönköping.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>5. Inspector Hefelius från Degerfors.</i>	<i>Från detta och Sahlwärd på 3 Månader.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>Capitane Norman med Dräng</i>	<i>Till Stockholm</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>Ombudsmann Lidback</i>	<i>Dito</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>Auditeur A. G. Salmerius</i>	<i>Från detta, Elfsborgs, Skaraborgs och Botusläns på 1 År.</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>7. Joh. Gullarson B. Branzell</i>	<i>Till Elfsborgs på 1 Månad.</i>

## What is this?

This is part of a list of people who obtained domestic passports (*inrikes pass*) to travel outside of their home area.

Ever since the age of Gustaf I (Vasa) in the 1500s the authorities made it important to have a domestic passport if you wanted to travel. The initial reason was to furnish travellers with passports to show to the farmers that they (the travellers) were travelling on official business and was entitled to use the farmers' horses for a certain distance. Later on the reasons were changed. Now the authorities wanted to be able to

control trade and also to keep vagrants and other undesirables from travelling. In 1812 stricter rules were enforced, that were not abolished until 1860. The same concerned passport for travelling abroad. By that time the advent of canal boats and the railroads had made it impossible for the government to keep track of everybody who left their homeplace.

Passports for foreign travel were again instituted during WWI, and are still in use. Inside the European Union you don't have to show them when you cross borders, but it is good to have it with you just in case you need to prove your identity for some reason.

From 1812 people could obtain their domestic passports at the county seat or at their local magistrates court. The government agencies made lists of all passports they had issued. Copies of these lists then had to be sent in to the Chancellor of Justice in Stockholm, and are still kept in their archives. The original lists are kept in the regional archives (*landsarkiven*).

A huge project is now underway by the Swedish Genealogical Society (GF) to digitize these lists and later index them and make them available online for their members.