

Inquiries into Birth, Marriage and Death Registration

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1878-1883

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10 Galtion W.
Galtion Square

On Her Majesty's Service.

Francis Galton Esq.

42. Rutland Gate.

London. S.W.



GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,
DUBLIN.

Official Copy.

26 & 27 Vic., Cap. 90.

AN ACT

TO

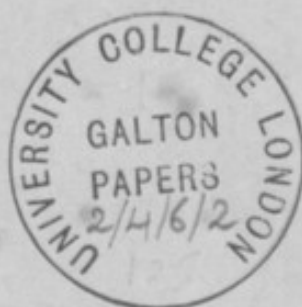
PROVIDE FOR THE

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

IN

IRELAND

Passed 10th July, 1863.



Official Copy.

26 & 27 Vic., Cap. 90.

AN ACT
TO
PROVIDE FOR THE
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES
IN
IRELAND.

Passed 28th July, 1863.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1878.

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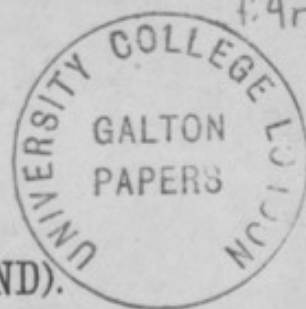
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MARRIAGES REGISTRATION (IRELAND).

26 & 27 VIC. CAP. 90.

An Act to provide for the Registration of
Marriages in *Ireland*.

[28th July, 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that a System of Registration of such Marriages as are not within the provisions of an Act of the Session holden in the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Eighty-one, should be established and maintained in *Ireland*: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes Short Title.
as "The Registration of Marriages (*Ireland*)
Act, 1863."

2. This Act shall commence and take effect Commence-
ment of Act.
from and after the First day of *January* One
thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

3. The following words and expressions in
this Act shall have the meanings hereby as- Interpreta-
tion of terms.
signed to them; that is to say,

"Lord Lieutenant" shall mean the Lord

Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland*:

"General Search" shall mean a Search during any number of successive days, not exceeding six, without stating the object of Search:

"Particular Search" shall mean a Search over any period not exceeding five years for any given Register of Marriage.

Act to extend to Ireland only.
Registrar General to furnish to Boards of Guardians Notices setting forth acts required to be done under this Act.

4. This Act shall extend to *Ireland* only.

5. The Registrar General of Marriages appointed under the provisions of the said first-recited Act shall, in sufficient time before the Thirty-first day of *December*, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, furnish to the Guardians of every Union printed Notices, which the said Guardians shall on or before the said Thirty-first day of *December*, cause to be fixed or placed on the outside of the several church and chapel doors, or other public and conspicuous buildings or places within their respective Unions, and which said Notices shall specify the several acts required to be done for the purpose of registering any Marriage under the provisions of this Act.

Register Books to be provided.

6. The Registrar General shall cause to be provided such Number of Register Books and Forms as shall be necessary to the execution of this Act; and the said Register Books shall be of durable materials, and in them shall be printed on each side of every leaf the heads of information herein required to be known and registered in respect of Marriages, and every page of each of such Books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the Book, beginning with Number One, and

every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the Book, beginning with Number One, and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a printed line; and the Registrar General shall furnish for the use of the Registrars a sufficient number of Register Books of Marriages and such other Forms as may from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act.

7. The several Superintendent Registrars and Registrars Districts which shall from time to time be made under the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (*Ireland*) Act shall be the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars Districts for the purposes of this Act.

Districts under Registration of Births, &c. Act, to be Districts for purposes of this Act.

8. The Lord Lieutenant, or the Registrar General with his approbation, shall have power, from time to time as may be deemed expedient, to alter the boundaries of the Districts formed under the provisions of the said recited Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Eighty-one, and to form new Districts, and in the event of any new District being so formed to appoint fit persons to be Registrars for such Districts; and every such Registrar shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Registrar General.

Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar General with his approbation, may alter boundaries of Districts.

9. Every Registrar of Marriages, appointed under the said recited Act or this Act, shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Registrar General, to appoint, by writing under his hand, a fit person to act as his Deputy in case of the illness or absence of such Registrar, and every such Deputy Registrar while so acting shall have all the powers and duties and

Registrar of Marriages may, subject to approval of Registrar General, appoint a Deputy.

be subject to all the provisions and penalties declared by the said recited Act and this Act concerning Registrars of Marriages, and in case of the death of the Registrar shall act as Registrar until another be appointed, and every Registrar shall be civilly responsible for the acts and omissions of his Deputy.

Registrars
under said
Act to act
for purposes
of this Act.

10. The several Superintendent Registrars and Registrars of the several Districts, and their respective Deputies, appointed from time to time and acting under the provisions of the said last-recited Act, shall from time to time be the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars of their respective Districts for the purposes of this Act, if they think fit to accept such office; and in the event of their refusal to act, the Guardians of the Union shall appoint a person, with such qualifications as the Registrar General may declare to be necessary, to be the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar under this Act; and every such Superintendent Registrar and Registrar shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Registrar General.

Provision for
Marriages
not within
provisions of
7 & 8 Viet.
c. 81.

11. In all cases of Marriages which may be legally solemnized in *Ireland*, and which do not come within the provisions of the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Eighty-one, or any Act amending the same, the parties about to contract any such Marriage shall produce to the Clergyman celebrating the Marriage a Certificate according to the Form A. in the Schedule hereunto annexed, which Certificate shall be procured by the parties contracting the Marriage, previous to its solemnization, from the Registrar of the District appointed under this Act within which such Marriage is intended to be solemn-

ized, who shall be bound, as far as possible, without fee or reward, to fill up the said Schedule, and it shall be signed by the parties contracting the Marriage and by the witnesses present thereat, not being less than Two, and also by the said Clergyman; and the parties contracting the Marriage shall within Three Days thereafter either deliver or send by post such Certificate to the Registrar of Marriages appointed under this Act for the District wherein the Marriage was solemnized; and the husband shall, in case of failure so to deliver or send such Certificate, be liable in a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, to be recovered as herein-after provided.

12. In case of the inability to write of any person whose signature is required or necessary under this Act, it shall be lawful for such person to make such signature by making a cross or other mark, which shall be made in the presence of the Clergyman or Two witnesses, who shall attest the same, and such mark shall be in all respects as binding and effectual as the signature of such person, if capable of writing, would have been.

Persons unable to write may sign by making a cross.

13. Every Registrar, on receipt of any such Certificate, shall forthwith enter the particulars thereof in the Register Book: Provided always, that if any error shall be discovered to have been committed in the entry of Marriage in any Register, the person discovering the same shall forthwith give information thereof to the Justice or Justices at the Petty Sessions of the District within which such Marriage shall have been solemnized, or, if within the *Dublin* Metropolitan Police District, to a Divisional Justice or Justices within the said District; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Jus-

Particulars Certificates to be entered in Register Books.

Correction of erroneous entries.

tices, and they are hereby authorized and required, thereupon, or upon otherwise coming to the knowledge of such erroneous entry, to summon before them the person who made and any person concerned in making such erroneous entry or having any knowledge regarding the same, and also any person interested in the effect of such erroneous entry, and to examine all such persons on oath; and if the said Justice or Justices shall be satisfied that any error has been committed in any such entry such Justice or Justices shall, by authority in writing under his or their hands, direct the Registrar to correct the erroneous entry; and it shall be lawful for the Registrar, and he is hereby required, thereupon to correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry; and such marginal entry shall contain a reference to the deposition upon which the said Justice or Justices directed the correction to be made, and shall be dated on the day on which it is made, and signed by the parties applying for the correction and by the Registrar; and in every case the Registrar shall make the like alteration in the certified copy of the Register Book to be made by him as herein-after provided; provided that in case such certified copy shall have been already made he shall make and deliver in like manner a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

Returns.

Certified
copies of en-
tries of Mar-
riages to be
sent quar-
terly, and the

14. In the months of *April, July, October,* and *January*, on such days as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar General, every Registrar shall make and deliver to the

Superintendent Registrar of his District, on durable materials, a true copy, certified by him under his hand, according to the Form B. in the Schedule to this Act annexed, of all the entries of Marriages made during the quarter of a year last preceding the First day of each of the several months herein-before mentioned respectively in the Register Books kept by him, the first of such certified copies to be given in the month of *April*, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the Superintendent Registrar shall examine the same, and if found to be correct shall certify the same under his hand to be a true copy: if there shall have been no Marriages registered since the delivery of the last Certificate the Registrar shall certify the fact, and such Certificate shall be delivered to the Superintendent Registrar as aforesaid, and be countersigned by him: the Registrar shall keep safely the Register Book furnished to him as herein-before mentioned until it shall be filled, and shall then deliver it to the Superintendent Registrar, to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Register
Books, when
filled, to the
Superintend-
ent Registrar.

15. Every Superintendent Registrar shall four times every year, on such days as shall be named for the purpose by the Registrar General, send to the Registrar General all the certified copies of the Registers of Marriages which he shall have received from the Registrars of Marriages as aforesaid for the quarter of a year last preceding the First day of each of the several months herein-before mentioned respectively in the Form B. in the Schedule to this Act annexed; and the Registrar General, if it shall appear, by interruption of the regular progression of numbers or otherwise, that the copy of any part of any book has not

Superin-
tendent
Registrars
to send
certified
copies of
Registers
of Marriages
to Registrar
General.

been duly delivered to him, shall procure, as far as possible, consistently with the provisions of this Act, that the same may be remedied and supplied. The certified copies so sent to the General Register Office shall be thereafter kept in the said Office in such order and manner as the Registrar General, under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, shall think fit, so that the same may be most readily seen and examined.

Abstract of
Registers to
be laid an-
nually before
Parliament.

16. The Registrar General shall once in every year transmit to the Lord Lieutenant a General Abstract of the numbers of Marriages registered during the foregoing year in such form and at such date as the Lord Lieutenant shall from time to time prescribe; and every such Annual General Abstract shall be laid before Parliament within One Month after receipt thereof, or, if Parliament shall not be then sitting, within One Month after the commencement of the next session.

Indexes to
be kept at
General
Register
Office.
Searches
allowed, and
certified
copies given.

17. The Registrar General shall cause Indexes of all the Registers herein mentioned to be made and kept in the General Register Office; and every person shall be entitled to search the said Indexes between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon of every day, except *Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday*, and to have a certified copy of any entry in the said Registers; and for every General Search of the said Indexes the sum of Twenty Shillings, and for every Particular Search the sum of One Shilling, and for every such certified copy the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, shall be paid to the Registrar General or such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such fees on his account, in addition to the Stamp Duty of One Penny

imposed by an Act passed in the Twenty-third Year of Her Majesty, Chapter Fifteen.

18. Every Superintendent Registrar shall cause Indexes of the Register Books in his Office to be made and kept with the other Records of his Office. Every person shall be entitled, on such days and at such reasonable hours as shall be directed by the Registrar General, to search the said Indexes, and to have a certified copy of any entry or entries in the said Register Books, under the hand and seal of the Superintendent Registrar, on payment of the fees herein-after mentioned; that is to say, for every General Search the sum of Five Shillings, and for every Particular Search the sum of One Shilling, and for every certified copy the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, in addition to the Stamp Duty of One Penny imposed by an Act passed in the Twenty-third Year of Her Majesty, Chapter Fifteen.

Indexes to be made at every Superintendent Registrar's Office, and persons allowed to search them.

19. Every person shall be entitled, on such days and at such reasonable hours as shall be directed by the Registrar General, to search such entries in the Register Books in the custody of the Registrars as shall not have been included in the last preceding Return made by such Registrar to his Superintendent Registrar, and to have a certified copy of any such entry or entries, under the hand and seal of the Registrar, on payment of the fees herein-after mentioned; that is to say, for every such Search the sum of Sixpence, and for every certified copy the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, in addition to the Stamp Duty of One Penny imposed by an Act passed in the Twenty-third Year of Her Majesty, Chapter Fifteen.

Persons entitled to search Register Books

14 *Marriages Registration (Ireland).**Fees.*

Superinten-
dent Regis-
trars to be
paid for the
certified
copies sent
to General
Register
Office.

20. Every Superintendent Registrar shall make out an account Four Times in every year, on such days and for such periods as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar General, of the number of entries in such certified copies so sent by him to the Registrar General, as provided by this Act, and shall send the said account to the Registrar General. If on examination, and comparison with the certified copies of the Registers or Certificates received by the Registrar General, such account shall be found correct, the Superintendent Registrar shall be entitled to receive Twopence from the Registrar General for every entry in such certified copies of Registers of Marriages, which shall be charged by the Registrar General to the general expenses of his Office.

Registrars to
make out an
account of
number of
Marriages
Four Times
yearly.

21. Every Registrar shall make out an account Four Times in each year, on such days and for such periods as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar General, of the number of Marriages which he shall have registered in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and the Superintendent Registrar shall verify and sign the same. The Guardians of the Union in which he shall be Registrar, on production of the said account, so verified and signed, shall pay to the said Registrar, out of the monies in their hands or power as such Guardians, at the rate of Sixpence for every entry of Marriage included in such account, and the same shall be charged to the Union at large, and such Guardians shall be and they are hereby empowered to levy off the Union at large such sums so paid by them, and such sums shall be included in the rates which such

Guardians are by law empowered to levy and raise.

22. Every person who shall wilfully make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any Register of Marriages, any false statement touching any of the particulars herein required to be known and registered, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury.

Persons making false statements for entry on Register to be subject to penalties for perjury.

23. The 36th and 37th Sections of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th Years of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to indictable Offences by Forgery*, shall be incorporated with and form part of this Act.

Sects. 36 and 37 of 24 and 25 Vic. c. 98, incorporated with Act.

They are the following:—

[36. Whosoever shall unlawfully destroy, deface, or injure, or cause or permit to be destroyed, defaced, or injured, any Register of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, or Burials which now is or hereafter shall be by law authorized or required to be kept in *England or Ireland*, or any part of any such Register, or any certified copy of any such Register, or any part thereof, or shall forge or fraudulently alter in any such Register, any entry relating to any Birth, Baptism, Marriage, Death, or Burial, or any part of any such Register, or any certified copy of such Register, or of any part thereof, or shall knowingly and unlawfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted, in any such Register, or in any certified copy thereof, any false entry of any matter relating to any Birth, Baptism, Marriage, Death, or Burial, or shall knowingly and unlawfully give any false Certificate relating to any Birth, Baptism, Marriage, Death, or Burial, or shall certify any Writing to be a copy or extract from any such Register, knowing such Writing, or the part of such Register whereof such

Forging Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, or Burials.

copy or extract shall be so given, to be false in any material particular, or shall forge or counterfeit the Seal of or belonging to any Register Office or Burial Board, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any such Register, Entry, certified Copy, Certificate, or Seal, knowing the same to be false, forged, or altered, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any copy of any entry in any such Register, knowing such entry to be false, forged, or altered, shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in Penal Servitude for Life, or for any term not less than Three Years; or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Two Years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Making
false Entries
in copies of
Register sent
to Registrar.

37. Whosoever shall knowingly and wilfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted, in any copy of any Register directed or required by law to be transmitted to any Registrar or other Officer, any false entry of any matter relating to any Baptism, Marriage, or Burial, or shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any copy of any Register so directed or required to be transmitted as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully sign or verify any copy of any Register so directed or required to be transmitted as aforesaid, which copy shall be false in any part thereof, knowing the same to be false; or shall unlawfully destroy, deface, or injure, or shall for any fraudulent purpose take from its place of deposit, or conceal any such copy of any Register, shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in Penal Servitude for Life, or for any term not less than Three Years; or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Two Years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.]

Penalty for
neglect of
Registrar to
register Mar-
riage, &c.

24. Every Registrar who shall refuse or without reasonable cause omit to fill up the Certificate of Marriage or register any Mar-

riage of which he shall have received a Certificate, and every person having the custody of any Register Book or any part thereof who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, or carelessly allow the same to be injured whilst in his keeping, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such offence.

25. Every person who under the provisions of this Act is required to deliver the Registers of Marriages or copies of such Registers to any Superintendent Registrar or to the Registrar General, and who, after being duly required to deliver such Register or copies as aforesaid, shall refuse or during One Calendar Month neglect so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Penalty for omission to deliver Registers to Superintendent Registrar or Registrar General.

26. Any penalty recoverable under the provisions of this Act shall be recoverable in a summary way, with respect to the Police District of *Dublin* Metropolis, subject and according to the provisions of any Act regulating the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace for such District, or of the Police of such District, and, with respect to other parts of *Ireland*, before a Justice or Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions, subject and according to the provisions of "The Petty Sessions (*Ireland*) Act, 1851," and any Act amending the same.

Penalties how recoverable.

14 & 15
Vict. c. 93.

27. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the Law of Marriage in *Ireland*.

Not to affect Law of Marriage in *Ireland*.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A).

18 .—MARRIAGES solemnized at the Roman Catholic Chapel of (), in the Registrar's District of (), in the Union of (), in the County of ()

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
1	27 March, 18	Patrick Donovan	Of full Age	Bachelor	Carpenter	3, South-street	Peter Donovan	Upholsterer.
		Mary O'Brien	Minor	Spinster	—	17, High-street	Laurence O'Brien	Butcher.

Married in the Roman Catholic Chapel of (), according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church,

By me, [William Jackson].

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { Patrick Donovan, } in the { Dennis Donovan. } presence of us, { Laurence O'Brien. }

FORM B.

I (), Registrar of Births, Deaths, and
Marriages in the District of () in the Union
of () in the County of (),
do hereby certify, That this is a true Copy of the Registrar's Book
of Marriages within the said District from the entry of the Mar-
riage of (), No. (), to the entry
of the Marriage of (), No. ().

Witness my Hand, this Day of 18 .
() Registrar.

[The particulars in this Schedule to be entered according
to the fact.]

FORM B

I, the Registrar of Marriages, do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Register of Marriages in the District of _____ in the County of _____, in the Parish of _____, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, and in the _____ day of _____, 18____.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Registrar

The particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the fact.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[2269.—100.—11/73. G.R. 216]



7 & 8 VIC., CAP. 81.

AN ACT
FOR
MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,
AND FOR
REGISTERING SUCH MARRIAGES.
PASSED 9TH AUGUST, 1844.

ALSO,
9 & 10 VIC., CAP. 72,
AN ACT
TO AMEND THE
ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,
AND FOR
REGISTERING SUCH MARRIAGES.
PASSED 26TH AUGUST, 1846.

ALSO,
EXTRACT
FROM THE
MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS
AMENDMENT ACT,
19 & 20 VIC., CAP. 119.

MARRIAGE ACTS, IRELAND.

7 & 8 VIC., CAP. 81.

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DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO., 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1880.

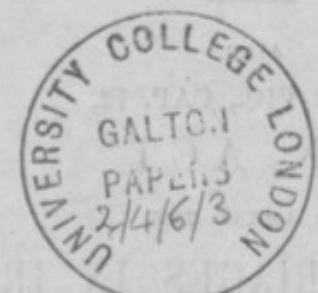
1 & 2 VICT. CH. 81.

AN ACT

MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,

REGISTERS SUCH MARRIAGES.

Enacted 21st August 1844.



ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,

REGISTERS SUCH MARRIAGES.

Enacted 21st August 1844.

EXTRACT

MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS

AMENDMENT ACT

18 & 19 VICT. CH. 110.



HUBLIS:

PRINTED BY ALLEN, WOOD & CO. OF 2, ABNEY SQUARE,

THE CITY OF LONDON.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT.

1850.

MARRIAGE ACT, IRELAND.

Passed 9th August, 1844.

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AN ACT
 FOR
 MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,
 AND FOR
 REGISTERING SUCH MARRIAGES.

Passed 9th August, 1844.

AN ACT
FOR
MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,
AND FOR
REGISTERING SUCH MARRIAGES.

(7 & 8 Vic., Cap. 81.)

[Passed 9th August, 1844.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law of Marriages in *Ireland*, and to provide the means for a Register of the Marriages of her Majesty's subjects in that part of the United Kingdom: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that after the Thirty-first day of *March* in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five all the rules prescribed by the Rubrick concerning the solemnizing of Marriages shall continue to be duly observed, except as herein-after provided, by every person in Holy Orders of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, who shall solemnize any Marriage in *Ireland*: Provided always, that the giving of notice to the Registrar and the issue of the Registrar's Certificate for Marriage without Licence, as herein-after mentioned, may be used and shall stand instead of the Publication of Banns, to all intents and purposes, where no such publication shall have been made; and every person in Holy Orders of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* shall be bound to solemnize Marriage on production of such Certificate, in like manner as he is required to do by any Law or Canon now in force, after due Publication of Banns, so nevertheless that the Church wherein any Marriage according to the rites of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* shall so be solemnized shall be within the district of the Registrar

After 31st of March, 1845, all rules prescribed by the Rubrick to continue to be observed.

Marriages shall be solemnized on production of Registrar's certificate.

by whom such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been issued.

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Notice to be given to Surrogate before Licence.

Entry of notices.

Fee for entry.

No security required before granting Licence.

Notice void after three months.

2. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the right of the Archbishop of *Armagh* and his successors, and his and their proper Officers, to grant Special Licences to marry at any convenient time or place, or, except as herein-after provided, the right of any Surrogate or other person now having authority to grant Licences for Marriage; provided that no Surrogate or other person now having authority to grant Licences for Marriages shall grant any Licence for Marriage, not being a Special Licence, until seven days after notice shall have been given by one of the parties who shall have resided for not less than seven days then next preceding in the parish named in that notice, under his or her hand, in the form of Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to such Surrogate or other person having authority to grant Licences as aforesaid, which notices he shall file and keep with the records of his Office, and he shall also forthwith enter a true copy of such notices fairly in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Registrar General herein-after mentioned, to be called "The Marriage Notice Book," which book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same; and such Surrogate or other person shall forthwith send a copy of such notice to the Incumbent or Incumbents of the parish or parishes in which the parties intending Marriage dwell; and for entering every such notice the Surrogate or other person shall be entitled to have a fee of One Shilling, over and above the accustomed fee for granting the Licence; and after the said Thirty-first day of *March* no person applying for any such Licence shall be required to give any security by bond or otherwise before the grant of such Licence; and whenever a Marriage shall not be had within Three calendar months after the notice shall have been so given to the Surrogate or other person as aforesaid, the notice, and any Li-

cence which may have been granted thereupon, shall be utterly void.

3. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect any Marriages* by any Roman Catholic Priest which may now be lawfully celebrated, nor extend to the Registration of any Roman Catholic Chapel, but such Marriages may continue to be celebrated in the same manner and subject to the same limitations and restrictions as if this Act had not been passed.

Roman
Catholic
Marriages
not affected.

4. And be it enacted, that Marriages between parties, both of whom are Presbyterians, may be solemnized according to the forms used by Presbyterians, either by the Licence of a Presbyterian Minister, or by Publication of Banns, as herein-after respectively mentioned, in Meeting Houses to be certified as herein-after mentioned, between the hours of Eight in the morning and Two in the afternoon, with open doors, and in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; and Marriages between parties, of whom one only is a Presbyterian, may be solemnized according to the same forms, by such Licence of a Presbyterian Minister, in such Meeting Houses, between the same hours, with open doors, and in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; provided that in either case there be no lawful impediment to the Marriage of such parties.

Marriages
between
parties, one
or both of
whom are
Presby-
terians, may
be solemn-
ized in certi-
fied Meeting
Houses.

5. And be it enacted, that after the said Thirty-first day of *March*, in every case in which a Marriage shall be proposed to be solemnized by a Presbyterian Minister between two Presbyterians, otherwise than by Licence, Banns of Matrimony shall be published by or in the presence of a Presbyterian Minister in the Presbyterian Meeting House, certified as herein-after is mentioned, frequented by the congregation of which the parties to be married shall be members, upon three *Sundays* preceding the solemnization of the Marriage,

Banns to be
published in
cases where
both of the
parties to be
married are
members of
Presby-
terian con-
gregations

* The registration of Roman Catholic marriages is now provided for by the Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90.

during the time of Divine Service, and any such Marriage by a Presbyterian Minister shall be solemnized in such Meeting House, and not elsewhere; and whenever it shall happen that the parties to be married by a Presbyterian Minister shall be members of different congregations the banns shall in like manner be published in the certified Presbyterian Meeting House frequented by the congregation of which each of the parties to be married shall be a member; and in every such last-mentioned case of Publication of Banns the Presbyterian Minister by or in whose presence such banns shall be published shall, in writing under his hand, certify the publication thereof; and any such Marriage by a Presbyterian Minister shall be solemnized in one of the certified Presbyterian Meeting Houses where such banns shall have been published, and in no other place whatsoever; and before such marriage shall be solemnized the certificate of the Presbyterian Minister by whom or in whose presence the banns shall have been published in the other certified Meeting House shall be delivered to the Presbyterian Minister solemnizing such Marriage.

Notice of the names, places of abode, and time of residence of the parties to be given to the Minister six days before publication of Banns.

6. And be it enacted, that no Presbyterian Minister shall publish or allow to be published any Banns of Matrimony in any Presbyterian Meeting House of which he is Minister, unless the persons to be married shall, six days at the least before the time required for the first publication of such Banns, deliver or cause to be delivered to such Presbyterian Minister a notice in writing of their true Christian and Surnames, and of the congregation or congregations of which they shall respectively be members, and of the house or houses of their respective abodes, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited, or lodged in such house or houses respectively.

Each Presbytery to appoint Ministers to certify Meeting Houses.

7. And be it enacted, that each Presbytery of Presbyterians in *Ireland* may from time to time, subject to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant,

appoint one or more Ministers, who shall certify to the Registrar hereinafter mentioned that the Meeting House to be described in every such certificate is within such Presbytery, and is used as a place of public religious worship by Presbyterians in connexion with such Presbytery; and such Minister shall deliver to the Registrar such certificate, signed in duplicate by him; and the Registrar shall send both certificates to the Registrar-General, who shall cause such Meeting House to be registered accordingly in a book to be kept for that purpose at the General Register Office hereinafter mentioned; and the Registrar-General shall cause to be endorsed on both certificates the date of the registry, and shall keep one certificate with the other records of the General Register Office, and shall return the other certificate to the Registrar, who shall keep the same with the other records of his office; and the Registrar shall enter the date of the registry of such Meeting House in a book to be furnished to him for that purpose by the Registrar-General, and shall give a certificate of such registry, under his hand, on parchment or vellum, to the Minister by whom the certificates shall have been signed, and shall give public notice of the registry thereof by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the county, and in the *Dublin Gazette*; and for every such entry, certificate, and publication, the Registrar shall receive at the time of delivery to him of the certificates the sum of One Pound; and every such Minister shall continue to exercise the powers given to him by this Act during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

Registry thereof.

8. And be it enacted, that every such Minister so appointed and approved as aforesaid shall have authority to grant Licences for Marriage in any Presbyterian Meeting House, certified as aforesaid within his Presbytery, in the Form of Schedule (C.) to this Act annexed, and for every such Licence shall be entitled to have of the party requiring the same the sum of Five Shillings; and in any case in which such Minister shall refuse to

Such Ministers to grant Licences for Marriages to be solemnized in Presbyterian Meeting Houses.

Minister to
give security.

grant such Licence, the person applying for the same shall be entitled to appeal to the Presbytery by which such Minister shall have been appointed, which shall thereupon either confirm the refusal or direct the grant of the Licence; and every such Presbyterian Minister shall four times in every year, on such days as shall be appointed by the Registrar-General, make a return to the Registrar-General of every Licence granted by him since his last return, and of the particulars stated concerning the parties: Provided always, that no such Minister shall grant any such Licence until he shall have given security by his bond in the sum of One Hundred Pounds to the Registrar-General for the due and faithful execution of his office.

Before
Licence
granted one
of the parties
to appear
before the
Minister, and
to take a cer-
tain oath, &c.

9. And be it enacted, that before any Licence for Marriage as last aforesaid shall be granted by any such Presbyterian Minister, one of the parties intending Marriage shall appear personally before such Minister, and such party shall make and subscribe an oath, or a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, which oath, affirmation, or declaration, such Minister is hereby authorized to administer, that he or she believeth that there is not any impediment of kindred or alliance, or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage, and that one of the said parties hath for the space of fifteen days immediately before the day of the grant of such Licence had his or her usual place of abode within the Presbytery within which the Marriage is to be solemnized, and that they are both of the full age of twenty-one years, or, when either of the parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such Marriage is required by Law has been obtained thereto, or that there is no person having authority to give such consent, or that such party is a widower or widow, as the case may be.

Person ap-
plying for a
Licence to

10. And be it enacted, that the party so appearing personally before the Minister authorized

to grant Licences as aforesaid shall, seven days before the Licence shall be delivered to him, produce to such Minister a certificate according to the form in Schedule (D.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, from the Minister of the congregation of which he or she shall be a member, and has been a member for at least one calendar month preceding, which certificate the Minister authorized to grant Licences as aforesaid shall carefully file and preserve in such place and manner as the Presbytery shall direct, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such Certificates fairly into a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Registrar-General, to be called "The Marriage Notice Book," which book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same; and for entering every such notice the Minister shall be entitled to a fee of One Shilling.

produce from the Minister of the congregation of which such person shall be a member a certificate in a given form.

11. And be it enacted, that any person may enter a caveat with the Minister so appointed and approved against the grant of a Licence for the Marriage of any person named therein; and if any caveat be entered with such Minister, such caveat being duly signed by or on behalf of the person who enters the same, together with his or her place of residence, and the ground of objection on which his or her caveat is founded, no Licence shall issue or be granted until the Minister shall have examined into the matter of the caveat, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the grant of the Licence for the said Marriage, or until the caveat be withdrawn by the party who entered the same; and in cases of doubt it shall be lawful for such Minister to refer the matter of any such caveat to the Presbytery by which he shall have been appointed, which shall decide upon the same.

Caveat may be lodged with the Minister against grant of Licence.

12. And be it enacted, that the Society of Friends commonly called Quakers, and also persons professing the Jewish Religion, may continue to contract and solemnize Marriage according to the usages of the said Society and of the said persons respect-

Marriages of Quakers and Jews.

tively; and every such Marriage shall be deemed good in Law, provided that the parties to such Marriage be both of the said Society, or both persons professing the Jewish Religion respectively; provided also, that notice to the Registrar shall have been given, and the Registrar's certificate shall have issued in manner herein-after provided.

Notice of
intended
Marriage to
be given to
the Registrar
of the Dis-
trict:

13. And be it enacted, that in every case of Marriage intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* after the said Thirty-first day of *March* according to the rites of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, (unless by Licence or by Special Licence, or after Publication of Banns,) and in every case of Marriage intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* after the said Thirty-first day of *March* according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews, or according to any form authorized by this Act, one of the parties shall give notice under his or her hand, in the form of Schedule (A)* to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Registrar, appointed as herein-after is mentioned, of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, or if the parties dwell in the districts of different Registrars shall give the like notice to the Registrar of each district, and shall state therein the name and surname and the profession or condition of each of the parties intending Marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time not being less than seven days during which each has dwelt therein, and the Church or other building in which the marriage is to be solemnized, which must be within the district within which one of the parties shall have dwelt for the time last aforesaid; but if either party shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one calendar month it may be stated therein that he or she hath dwelt there one month and upwards: Provided always, that no such notice shall be required for any Marriage by a Roman

Proviso.

* This form of notice (of intended marriage) to the Registrar is altered by sec. 2 of the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27, and a declaration must be made at time of service. The amended form is given in Schedule (A), annexed to the above-named Act.

Catholic Priest which may now lawfully be celebrated, or when the Marriage is intended to be solemnized by a Presbyterian Minister between two persons, both or one of whom shall be Presbyterians, in a Presbyterian Meeting House certified as aforesaid.

14. And be it enacted, that the Registrar shall file all such notices, and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such notices fairly into a book, to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Registrar General, to be called "The Marriage Notice Book:" the cost of providing which shall be defrayed in like manner as the cost of providing the Register Book herein-after mentioned; and the Marriage Notice Book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same; and for every such entry the Registrar shall be entitled to have a fee of One Shilling.

Registrar to keep notices in a book.

15. And be it enacted, that on the day previous to each weekly meeting of the Guardians of any Poor Law Union, or of any parish or place comprising the district for which such Registrar shall act, the Registrar shall transmit to the Clerk to the Guardians all such notices of intended Marriage as he shall have received on or since the day previous to the weekly meeting immediately preceding the same; and such Clerk shall read such notices immediately after the minutes of the proceedings of such Guardians at their last meeting shall have been read; and such notices shall be so read three several times in three successive weeks at the weekly meetings of such Guardians, unless in any case Licence for Marriage shall be sooner granted, and notice of such Licence being granted shall have been given to such Clerk: Provided also, that if it shall happen that the Board of Guardians of any such Union, parish, or place shall not so meet, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Act that such notices shall be read at every meeting of such Guardians which shall be held within twenty-one days from the day of such notice being entered; and if no meeting be held within twenty-one days from the day of such notice being entered,

Notices to be published.

*the entry of such notice shall be sufficient for the purposes aforesaid.**

After seven days, or twenty-one days, certificate of notice to be given upon demand.

16. And be it enacted, that after the expiration of seven days if the Marriage is to be solemnized by Licence, or of twenty-one days if the Marriage is to be solemnized without Licence, after the day of the entry of such notice, the Registrar, upon being requested so to do by or on behalf of the party by whom the notice was given, shall issue under his hand a certificate in the form of Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed, provided that no lawful impediment be shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar why such certificate should not issue, and provided that the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden in manner herein-after mentioned by any person or persons authorized in that behalf as hereinafter is provided; and every such certificate shall state the particulars set forth in the notice, the day on which the notice was entered, and that the full period of seven days or of twenty-one days (as the case may be) has elapsed since the day of the entry of such notice, and that the issue of such certificate has not been forbidden by any person or persons authorized in that behalf; and for every such certificate the Registrar shall be entitled to have a fee of One Shilling.

Forms of certificates to be furnished.

Certificates for Marriage by Licence to be distinguishable from other certificates.

17. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall furnish to every Registrar a sufficient number of Forms of Certificates, the cost of which shall be accounted for by the Registrar to the Registrar General; and in order to distinguish the certificates to be issued for Marriages by Licence from the certificates to be issued for Marriages without Licence, a water-mark in the form of the word "Licence," in Roman letters, shall be laid and manufactured in the substance of the paper on which the certificates to be issued for Marriage by Licence shall be written or printed; and every certificate to be issued for Marriage by Licence shall be printed with red ink, and every certificate

* Publication of notice of marriage before Poor Law Guardians dispensed with. See sec. 1 of the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27.

to be issued for Marriage without Licence shall be printed with black ink, and such other distinctive marks between the two kinds of certificate shall be used from time to time as shall seem fit to the Registrar General.

18. And be it enacted, that any person authorized in that behalf may forbid the issue of the Registrar's certificate by writing at any time before the issue of such certificate the word "forbidden" opposite to the entry of the notice of such intended Marriage in the Marriage Notice Book, and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and his or her character, in respect of either of the parties, by reason of which he or she is so authorized; and in case the issue of any such certificate shall have been so forbidden the notice and all proceedings thereupon shall be utterly void.

f.13r
Issue of Registrar's certificate may be forbidden.

19. And be it enacted, that after the said Thirty-first day of *March* no Marriage shall be solemnized in *Ireland* by Licence either of a Surrogate or Deputy Surrogate, or of a Presbyterian Minister or a Registrar, as herein provided, where either of the parties, not being a widower or widow, shall be under the age of Twenty-one years, unless the consent of the father of such of the parties so under age (if then living) be first had and obtained, or if dead of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age lawfully appointed; or one of them, and in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother of such party, if unmarried, and if there shall be no mother unmarried, then of the guardian or guardians appointed by the Court of Chancery, if any, or one of them; and every person whose consent to a Marriage by Licence is required as aforesaid shall be authorized to enter a caveat against the issue of Licence by any person empowered by this Act to grant Licences, and shall be also authorized to forbid the publication of Banns in any Church or Chapel, or certified Presbyterian Meeting House, and to forbid the issue of the Registrar's certificate.

Who are to give consent if parties are under age.

Who to give
consent in
case of inca-
pacity of
parents and
guardians.

20. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if the father or fathers of the parties to be married, or one of them, so under age as aforesaid, shall be *non compos mentis*, or the guardian or guardians, mother or mothers, or any of them, whose consent is made necessary as aforesaid to the Marriage of such party or parties, shall be *non compos mentis*, or in parts beyond the seas, or shall unreasonably or from undue motives refuse or withhold his, her, or their consent to a proper Marriage, then it shall be lawful for any person desirous of marrying in any of the before-mentioned cases to apply by petition to the Lord Chancellor or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *Ireland* for the time being, or Master of the Rolls, who shall be empowered to proceed upon such petition in a summary way; and in case the Marriage proposed shall upon examination appear to be proper, the said Lord Chancellor, Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, or Master of the Rolls, shall judicially declare the same to be so; and such judicial declaration shall be deemed and taken to be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the father, guardian or guardians, or mother, of the person so petitioning, had consented to such Marriage.

Registrar
may grant
Licences for
Marriage.

21. And be it enacted, that after the said Thirty-first day of *March* every Registrar shall have authority to grant Licences for Marriage in any building registered as herein-after provided within his district, or in his Office, in the form of Schedule (E.) to this Act annexed, and for every such Licence shall be entitled to have of the party requiring the same the sum of Five Shillings; and every Registrar shall four times in every year, on such days as shall be appointed by the Registrar-General, make a return to the Registrar-General of every Licence granted by him since his last return, and of the particulars stated concerning the parties: Provided always, that no Registrar shall grant any such Licence until he shall have given security by his bond in the sum of One Hundred Pounds to

Registrar to
give security.

the Registrar-General for the due and faithful execution of his office: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any Registrar to grant any Licence for Marriage in any Church or Chapel in which Marriages may be solemnized according to the rites of the United Church of *England and Ireland*, or in any Church or Chapel belonging to the said United Church, or licensed for the celebration of Divine Worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the said United Church, or any Licence for a Marriage between two persons, both or one of whom shall be Presbyterians, in a Presbyterian Meeting House certified as aforesaid.

Proviso.

22. And be it enacted, that before any Licence for Marriage shall be granted by any such Registrar one of the parties intending Marriage shall appear personally before such Registrar, and, in case the notice of such intended Marriage shall not have been given exclusively to such Registrar, shall deliver to him the certificate of the other Registrar to whom such notice shall have been given, and such party shall make oath, or shall make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration* instead of taking an oath, that he or she believeth that there is not any impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage, and that one of the said parties hath for the space of fifteen days immediately before the day of the grant of such Licence had his or her usual place of abode within the district within which such Marriage is to be solemnized, and that they are both of the full age of Twenty-one years, or, where either of the parties shall be under the age of Twenty-one years, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such Marriage is required by Law has been obtained thereto, or that there is no person having authority to give such consent, or that such party is a widower or widow, as the case may be.

Certificate to be given before the Licence is granted.

* In addition to the declaration which by 26 Vic., cap. 7, sec. 4, must be made at time of serving notice.

Caveat may
be lodged
with Regis-
trar against
grant of
Licence or
Certificate.

23. And be it enacted, that any person, upon the payment of the sum of Five Shillings, may enter a caveat with the Registrar against the grant of a certificate or a Licence for the Marriage of any person named therein; and if any caveat be entered with the Registrar, such caveat being duly signed by or on behalf of the person who enters the same, together with his or her place of residence, and the ground of objection on which his or her caveat is founded, no certificate or Licence shall issue or be granted until the Registrar shall have examined into the matter of the caveat, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the grant of the certificate or Licence for the said Marriage, or until the caveat be withdrawn by the party who entered the same; provided that in cases of doubt it shall be lawful for the Registrar to refer the matter of any such caveat to the Registrar-General, who shall decide upon the same; provided likewise, that in case of the Registrar refusing the grant of the certificate or Licence the person applying for the same shall have a right to appeal to the Registrar-General, who shall thereupon either confirm the refusal or direct the grant of the certificate or Licence.

Marriages
not to be
solemnized
until after
twenty-one
days after
entry of
notice unless
by Licence.

24. And be it enacted, that after the said Thirty-first day of *March* no Marriage after such notice as aforesaid, unless by virtue of a Licence to be granted by the Registrar, shall be solemnized or registered in *Ireland* until after the expiration of Twenty-one days after the day of the entry of such notice as aforesaid; and no Marriage shall be solemnized by the Licence of any Registrar or registered until after the expiration of seven days after the day of the entry of such notice as aforesaid.

New notice
required
after three
months

25. And be it enacted, that whenever a Marriage shall not be had within three calendar months after the day on which the notice shall have been so entered by the Registrar, the notice and certificate, and any Licence which may have been granted thereupon, and all other proceedings thereupon, shall be utterly void; and no person shall proceed to

solemnize the Marriage, nor shall any Registrar register the same, until new notice shall have been given, and entry made, and certificate thereof given, at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

26. And be it enacted, that the Registrar's certificate, or, in case the parties shall have given notice to the Registrars of different districts, the certificate of each Registrar, shall be delivered to the officiating Minister, if the Marriage shall be solemnized according to the rites of the United Church of *England and Ireland*, or to the Registering Officer of the people called Quakers for the place where the Marriage is solemnized, if the same shall be solemnized according to the usages of the said people, or to the Officer of a Synagogue by whom the Marriage is registered, if the same shall be solemnized according to the usages of persons professing the Jewish Religion, and in all other cases shall be delivered to the Registrar present at the Marriage,* as hereinafter provided, and shall be by him kept with the records of his office.

Registrar's Certificate or Licence to be delivered to the person by or before whom the Marriage is solemnized.

27. And be it enacted, that any proprietor or trustee of a separate building being a place of religious worship, may apply to the Registrar of the district, in order that such building may be registered for solemnizing Marriages therein, and in such case shall deliver to the Registrar a certificate, signed in duplicate by ten householders at the least, that such building has been used by them during one year at the least as their usual place of public religious worship, and that they are desirous that such place should be registered as aforesaid, each of which certificates shall be countersigned by the proprietor or trustee by whom the same shall be delivered; and the Registrar shall send both certificates to the Registrar-General, who shall cause such building to be registered accordingly in a book to be kept for that purpose at the General Register Office; and the Registrar-General shall cause to be endorsed on both certificates the date of the registry, and shall keep one certificate with

Places of worship may be registered for solemnizing Marriages therein.

* As by sec. 8 of 26 Vic., cap. 27, the presence of the Registrar is no longer necessary at a marriage celebrated in a registered building, the Registrar's certificate or licence must be delivered to the minister officiating at every such marriage.

*the other records of the General Register Office, and shall return the other certificate to the Registrar, who shall keep the same with the other records of his office; and the Registrar shall enter the date of the registry of such building in a book to be furnished to him for that purpose by the Registrar-General, and shall give a certificate of such registry under his hand, on parchment or vellum, to the proprietor or trustee by whom the certificates are countersigned, and shall give public notice of the registry thereof by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the county, and in the Dublin Gazette; and for every such entry, certificate, and publication, the Registrar shall receive at the time of the delivery to him of the certificates the sum of One Pound.**

On removal
of the same
congregation,
the new place
of worship
may be im-
mediately
registered
instead of the
one disused.

28. And be it enacted, that if at any time subsequent to the registry of any such building for solemnizing Marriages therein it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar-General that such building has been disused for the public religious worship of the congregation on whose behalf it was registered as aforesaid, the Registrar-General shall cause the registry thereof to be cancelled; provided that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar-General that the same congregation use instead thereof some other such building for the purpose of public religious worship, the Registrar-General may substitute and register such new place of worship instead of the disused building, although such new place of worship may not have been used for that purpose during one year then next preceding; and every application for cancelling the registry of any such building, or for such substitution and registry of a substituted building, shall be made to the Registrar-General by or through the Registrar of the district; and such cancelling or substitution, when made, shall be made known by the Registrar-General to the Registrar, who shall enter the fact and the date thereof in the book provided for the registry of such buildings, and shall certify and publish such cancelling or substitution and regis-

* This mode of registering places of public worship is no longer in force, a new method of registration being substituted for it by sec. 12 of 26 Vic., cap. 27 (which see).

try in manner herein-before provided in the case of the original registry of the disused building; and for every such substitution the Registrar shall receive from the party requiring the substitution the sum of One Pound; and after such cancelling or substitution shall have been made by the Registrar-General, it shall not be lawful to solemnize any Marriage in such disused building, unless the same shall be again registered in the manner hereinbefore provided.

29. *And be it enacted, that after the expiration of the said period of twenty-one days, or of seven days if the Marriage is by Licence, Marriages may be solemnized in the registered building stated as afore-said in the notice of such Marriage, between and by the parties described in the notice and certificate, according to such form and ceremony as they may see fit to adopt: Provided nevertheless, that every such Marriage shall be solemnized with open doors, between the hours of eight in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, in the presence of the Registrar of the district in which such registered building is situate, and of two or more credible witnesses; provided also, that in some part of the ceremony, and in the presence of such Registrar and witnesses, each of the parties shall declare—*

Marriages may be solemnized in such registered places in the presence of two witnesses.

"I do solemnly declare, that I know not of any lawful impediment why I A. B. may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

And each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness, that I A. B. do take thee C. D. to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]."

*Provided also, that there be no lawful impediment to the marriage of such parties.**

* The provisions of this section (which relates to marriages in registered buildings only.) are altered by the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27, in the following particulars:—

1st. The presence of the Registrar and the use of the form of "declaration" given above are dispensed with, and

2nd. The marriage must be solemnized by a minister of the church, denomination, or body to which the parties to the marriage, or either of them, belong. See sections 7 and 8 of the last-named Act.

Marriages
may be
celebrated
before the
Registrar at
his office.

30. And be it enacted, that any persons who shall object to marry under the provisions of this Act in any such registered building may, after due notice and certificate issued as aforesaid, contract and solemnize Marriage on any day except *Sunday* at the Office and in the presence of the Registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, with open doors, and between the hours aforesaid, making the declaration and using the form of words hereinbefore provided in the case of Marriage in any such registered building.

Marriage fees
to the Regis-
trar.

31. And be it enacted, that the Registrar shall be entitled, for every Marriage which shall be solemnized under this Act in his presence, to have from the parties married the sum of Ten Shillings if the Marriage shall be by Licence, and otherwise the sum of Five Shillings.

Proof of resi-
dence of
parties, or of
consent, &c.,
not necessary
to establish
the Marriage.

32. And be it enacted, that after any Marriage shall have been solemnized it shall not be necessary in support of such marriage to give any proof of the actual dwelling of either of the parties previous to the Marriage within the district or Presbytery (as the case may be) wherein such Marriage was solemnized for the time required by this Act, or of the consent of any person whose consent thereunto is required by Law; and where a Marriage shall have been solemnized in a certified Presbyterian Meeting House, it shall not be necessary to prove that either of the parties was a Presbyterian, or, if the Marriage was by Licence, that the certificate required to be delivered to the Minister granting such Licence had been so delivered, or, where the Marriage was by Banns, that a certificate of the publication of Banns had been produced to the Minister by whom the Marriage was solemnized, in cases where such production is required by this Act; nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary of any of these several particulars in any suit touching the validity of such Marriage, or in which such Marriage shall be questioned.

Bishops, with
consent of

33. And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made, under proper restrictions, for re-

relieving the inhabitants of populous districts remote from the Parish Church, or from any Chapel wherein Marriages may be lawfully celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, from the inconvenience to which they may be thereby subjected in the solemnization of their Marriages; be it therefore enacted, that with the consent of the Patron and Incumbent respectively of the Church of the parish or district in which may be situated any public Chapel with or without a chapelry thereunto annexed, or any Chapel duly licensed for the celebration of Divine Service according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or any Chapel the Minister whereof is duly licensed to officiate therein according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or without such consent after two calendar months' notice in writing given by the Registrar of the diocese to such Patron and Incumbent respectively, the Bishop of the diocese may, if he shall think it necessary for the due accommodation and convenience of the inhabitants, authorize by a Licence under his hand and seal the publication of Banns and solemnization of Marriages in any such Chapel for persons residing within a district the limits whereof shall be specified in the Bishop's Licence, and under such provisions as to the said Bishop may seem fit, and as may be specified in the said Licence; and the said Licence shall be construed to extend to and authorize Marriages in such Chapels between parties, one or both of whom is or are resident within the said district; Provided always, that where the parties to any Marriage intended to be solemnized after publication of Banns shall reside within different ecclesiastical districts, the Banns for such Marriage shall be published as well in the Church or Chapel wherein such Marriage is intended to be solemnized as in the Chapel licensed under the provisions of this Act for the other district within which one of the parties is resident, and if there be no such Chapel then in the Church or Chapel in which the Banns of such last-mentioned

patrons, may
 license
 chapels for
 the solemn-
 ization of
 Marriages in
 populous
 places.

party may be legally published : Provided also, that it shall be lawful for any Patron or Incumbent who shall refuse or withhold consent to the grant of any such Licence to deliver to the Bishop, under his or her hand and seal, a statement of the reasons for which such consent shall have been so refused or withholden ; and no such Licence shall be granted by any Bishop until he shall have inquired into the matter of such reasons ; and every instrument of consent of the Patron and Incumbent, or, if such consent be refused or withholden, a copy of the notice under the hand of the Registrar, and every statement of reasons alleged as aforesaid by the Patron or Incumbent, with the Bishop's adjudication thereupon under his hand and seal, shall be registered in the Registry of the diocese ; and thenceforth and until the said Licence be revoked Marriages solemnized in such Chapel shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if the same had been solemnized in the Parish Church, or in any Chapel where Marriages might heretofore have been legally solemnized.

Appropriation of fees on Marriages performed in such chapels.

34. And be it enacted, that all fees, dues, and other emoluments on account of the solemnization of Marriages which belong to the Incumbent or Clerk respectively of any Church or Chapel in any parish or district within which the solemnization of Marriages shall be authorized as aforesaid, shall respectively be received, until the avoidance of such Church or Chapel next after the passing of this Act, for and on account of such Incumbent, and until the vacancy in the office of Clerk next after the passing of this Act, for and on account of such Clerk, and be paid over to them, except such portion of the fees, dues, or other emoluments as the said Bishop of the diocese, with the consent of the said Incumbent and Clerk respectively, shall in such aforesaid Licence assign to the Minister and Clerk respectively of the Chapel in which the solemnization of Marriages shall be authorized as aforesaid ; and that it shall be lawful for the said Bishop, in and by such Licence, without any such

consent, to declare that from and after such next avoidance or vacancy respectively the whole or such part of the fees, dues, and other emoluments on account of the solemnization of Marriages in such last-mentioned Chapel, as shall be specified in such Licence, shall be receivable and the same shall thenceforth be received by or for the Minister and Clerk of such Chapel respectively.

35. And be it enacted, that when the said Bishop shall authorize the solemnization of Marriages in any such Chapel as aforesaid, without the consent of the Patron and Incumbent respectively, it shall be lawful for them or either of them to appeal within one calendar month to the Archbishop of the province, who shall hear the same in a summary manner, and shall make such order, confirming, revoking, or varying the Licence so given, as to him shall seem meet and expedient, which order shall be registered in the Registry of the diocese, and shall be conclusive and binding on all parties whatsoever.

Patron or Incumbent may appeal to the Archbishop against such Licences.

36. And be it enacted, that there shall be placed in some conspicuous part in the interior of every Chapel in respect of which such Licence shall be given as aforesaid a notice in the words following:—
“Banns may be published and Marriages may be solemnized in this Chapel.”

Notice of such Licences to be affixed in Chapels.

37. And be it enacted, that all provisions which shall from time to time be in force relative to Marriages, and to providing, keeping, and transmitting Register Books and copies of Registers of Marriages solemnized in any Parish Church, shall extend to any Chapel in which the solemnization of Marriages shall be authorized as aforesaid, in the same manner as if the same were a Parish Church; and everything required by Law to be done relating thereto by the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or Churchwardens respectively of any Parish Church shall be done by the officiating Minister, Chapelwarden, or other person exercising analogous duties in such Chapel respectively.

Marriages performed in such Chapels to be under the same regulations as those performed in Parish Churches.

Option to parties to be married at Parish Church.

38. Provided always, and be it enacted, that notwithstanding any such Licence as aforesaid to solemnize Marriages in any such Chapel, the parties may, if they think fit, have their Marriage solemnized in the Parish Church, or in any Chapel in which heretofore the Marriage of such parties or either of them might have been legally solemnized.

Bishop, with consent of Archbishop, may revoke such Licences ;

39. And be it enacted, that any such Licence or Order may at any time be revoked by writing under the hand and seal of the Bishop of the Diocese, with the consent in writing of the Archbishop of the Province ; and such revocation and consent shall be registered in the registry of the diocese, the Registrar whereof shall notify the same in writing to the Minister officiating in the Chapel, and shall also give public notice thereof by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the county, and in the *Dublin Gazette*, and thenceforth the authority to solemnize Marriages in such Chapel shall cease.

in which case registers to be sent to the Incumbent of the Parish Church.

40. And be it enacted, that in case of the revocation of the Licence to solemnize Marriages in any such Chapel all Registers of Marriages solemnized therein under such Licence which shall be in the custody or possession of the Minister of such Chapel at the time of such revocation shall forthwith be transmitted to the Incumbent or Officiating Minister of the Parish Church, and shall thenceforth be preserved, and in all other respects dealt with in the same manner, and be of the same force and validity, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been originally made by and deposited with such Incumbent or Officiating Minister ; and that such Incumbent or Minister shall, when he next transmits to the Registrar copies of the Registers of Marriages solemnized in such Parish Church, also therewith transmit copies of all such entries as shall have been made in such first-mentioned registers subsequent to the date of the last entry a copy whereof was transmitted to the Registrar, and

f. 195

shall also transmit to him One copy of every Register Book so transmitted to him of which no copy shall have been already transmitted to the Registrar, having first signed his name at the foot of the last entry therein.

41. And be it enacted, that the Registrar of every diocese shall, within Fifteen days after the said Thirty-first day of *March* and also within Fifteen days after the First day of *January* in every succeeding year, make out and send through the Post Office, directed to the Registrar General of Marriages at his office, a list of all Chapels belonging to the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* within that diocese wherein Marriages may lawfully be solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, and shall distinguish in such list which have a Parish, Chapelry, or other recognised Ecclesiastical Division annexed to them, and which are Chapels licensed by the Bishop under this Act, and shall state therein the district for which each of such Chapels is licensed according to the description thereof in the Licence; and the Registrar General shall in every year cause to be made out and printed a list of all such Chapels, and also of all places of public worship registered under the provisions of this Act, and shall state in such List the County and Registrar's District within which each Chapel or registered building is situated, and shall add also the names and places of abode of the Registrars; and a copy of such list shall be sent to every Registrar.

Registrars of Dioceses to send to the General Register Office yearly lists of licensed Chapels within their districts.

List of all Chapels and buildings registered to be printed.

42. And be it enacted, that every Marriage solemnized under this Act shall be good and cognizable in like manner as Marriages before the passing of this Act according to the rites of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

Marriages under this Act cognizable.

43. And be it enacted, that every person who shall enter a Caveat with the Registrar against the grant of any Licence or issue of any Certificate on grounds which the Registrar General shall declare

Persons vexatiously entering caveat liable on to costs and damages.

to be frivolous, and that they ought not to obstruct the grant of the Licence, shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings, and for damages, to be recovered in a special action upon the case by either of the parties against whose Marriage such Caveat shall have been entered; and a copy of the declaration of the Registrar General, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the General Register Office, and which seal it shall not be necessary to prove, shall be evidence that the Registrar General has declared such Caveat to be entered on frivolous grounds, and that they ought not to obstruct the grant of the Licence.

Persons
making false
declarations,
&c., guilty of
perjury.

44. And be it enacted, that every person who shall knowingly and wilfully make any false declaration or sign any false notice or certificate required by this Act, for the purpose of procuring any Marriage, and every person who shall forbid the issue of any Registrar's Certificate, by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to such Marriage is required by this Act, or by falsely representing himself to be acting on behalf of such person, knowing such representation to be false, shall suffer the penalties of perjury.*

Persons
unduly
solemnizing
Marriage
guilty of
felony.

45. And be it enacted, that every person who after the said Thirty-first day of *March* shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any Marriage or pretended Marriage in *Ireland*, unless by Special Licence of the Archbishop of *Armagh* and his Successors, and his or their proper Officers, in any other place than a Church or Chapel in which Marriages may be solemnized according to the rites of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or a Presbyterian Meeting House certified as aforesaid, or than the registered building or office specified in the notice and certificate as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony (except in the case of a Marriage by any Roman Catholic Priest which may now be lawfully celebrated, or a Marriage between two of the Society of Friends commonly called Quakers,

* See also 26 Vic., cap. 27, sec 15.

according to the usages of the said society, or between two persons professing the Jewish Religion, according to the usages of the Jews); and every person who in any such registered building or office shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any Marriage or pretended Marriage in the absence of the Registrar shall be guilty of felony; and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any Marriage or pretended Marriage in *Ireland* after the said Thirty-first day of *March* (except by Licence) within Twenty-one days after the day of the entry of the notice to the Registrar as aforesaid, or if the Marriage is by Licence within Seven days after the day of the entry required by this Act made in any Marriage Notice Book, or after Three calendar months after the day of such entry, shall be guilty of felony.

46. And be it enacted, that every person knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any Marriage, unless after due publication of Banns or Licence, or the issue of the Registrar's Certificate, or who shall knowingly and wilfully grant any such Licence or publish any such Banns, after the issue of such Licence or the publication of such Banns shall have been lawfully forbidden by some person authorized as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony.

Solemnizing
Marriage
without pub-
lication of
Banns, &c.

47. And be it enacted, that every Registrar who shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for Marriage after the expiration of Three calendar months after the day on which the notice shall have been entered by him as aforesaid, or any certificate for Marriage by Licence before the expiration of Seven days after the day of the entry of the notice, or any certificate for Marriage without Licence before the expiration of Twenty-one days after the day of the entry of the notice, or any certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized to forbid the issue of the Registrar's certificate, or who shall knowingly and wilfully register any Marriage herein declared to be null and void; and

Registrars
unduly
issuing Certi-
ficates guilty
of felony.

every Registrar who shall knowingly and wilfully issue any Licence for Marriage after the expiration of Three calendar months after the day on which the notice shall have been entered by the Registrar as aforesaid, or who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize or permit to be solemnized in his office any Marriage herein declared to be null and void, shall be guilty of Felony.

Limitation of
prosecution.

48. And be it enacted, that every prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within the space of Three years after the offence committed.

Marriages
void if unduly
solemnized
with the
knowledge of
both parties.

49. And be it enacted, that, except in the case of Marriages by Roman Catholic Priests which may now be lawfully celebrated, if any persons shall knowingly and wilfully intermarry after the said Thirty-first day of *March*, in any place other than the Church or Chapel or certified Presbyterian Meeting House in which Banns of Matrimony between the parties shall have been duly and lawfully published, or specified in the Licence, where the Marriage is by Licence, or the Church, Chapel, registered building or office, specified in the Notice and Registrar's Certificate or Licence as aforesaid, or without due notice to the Registrar, or without Certificate of Notice duly issued, or without Licence from the Registrar, in case such Notice or Licence is necessary under this Act, or in the absence of a Registrar where the presence of a Registrar is necessary under this Act,* or if any persons shall knowingly or wilfully, after the said Thirty-first day of *March*, intermarry in any certified Presbyterian Meeting House without Publication of Banns, or any Licence, the Marriage of all such persons, except in any case herein-before excepted, shall be null and void.

9 Geo. II. (I.)
and 23 Geo.
II. (I.)
repealed; but
Act not to
affect exist-
ing enact-
ment

50. And be it enacted, that after the said Thirty-first day of *March* an Act passed by the *Irish* Parliament in the ninth year of the reign of King *George the Second*, intituled *An Act for the more effectual Preventing Clandestine Marriages*, and so

* See sec. 8 of the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27.

much of an Act passed in the Twenty-third year of the same reign, for explaining and making more effectual the last-recited Act, as relates to the last-recited Act, shall be repealed; but that nothing in this Act shall extend to repeal any enactments now in force in *Ireland* for preventing the performance of the Marriage Ceremony by degraded Clergymen.

respecting
degraded
Clergymen.

51. And be it enacted, that if any valid Marriage shall be had under the Provisions of this Act by means of any wilfully false notice, certificate, or declaration made by either party to such Marriage, as to any matter to which a notice, certificate, or declaration is herein required, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for *Ireland* to sue in the Court of Chancery or Court of Exchequer in *Ireland* for a forfeiture of all estate and interest in any property accruing to the offending party by such Marriage; and the proceedings thereupon and consequences thereof shall be the same as are provided in the like case with regard to Marriages solemnized in *England* by Licence before the passing of this Act according to the rites of the Church of *England*.

In fraudulent
Marriages,
the guilty
party to for-
feit all
property
accruing from
the Marriage,
as in 4 Geo.
IV., c. 76.



52. And be it enacted, that in order to provide the means for a Register of the Marriages of Her Majesty's subjects in *Ireland* who shall be Married under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to provide a proper Office in the City of *Dublin*, to be called "The General Register Office," for keeping a Register of such Marriages, and to appoint for the said office a Registrar General of Marriages in *Ireland*, and from time to time at pleasure to remove the said Registrar General, and appoint some other person in his room.

A General
Registry
Office to be
provided in
Dublin.

53. And be it enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant, or the Registrar General, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, shall appoint from time to time such Officers, Clerks, and Servants as he shall deem necessary to carry on the business of the

Lord Lieu-
tenant to ap-
point Officers
and fix the
salaries of
Registrar-
General and
other officers.

General Registry Office, and at pleasure remove them or any of them; and the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any Three of them, shall fix the Salary of the Registrar General, so that the same shall not at any time exceed the sum of Eight Hundred Pounds yearly, and shall fix the Salaries of the Officers, Clerks, and Servants in fit proportion, according to the duties they may have to perform.

Salaries to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

54. And be it enacted, that the Salaries of the Registrar General, and of the said Officers, Clerks, and Servants, and all expenses of carrying on the business of the General Registry Office, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid by the said Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

Regulations for conduct of Officers to be framed under direction of Lord Lieutenant.

55. And be it enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant, or the Registrar General, with his approbation, from time to time may make regulations for the management of the said Register Office, and for the duties of the Registrar General, Clerks, Officers, and Servants of the said Office, and of the Registrars herein-after mentioned, in the execution of this Act, so that they be not contrary to the provisions herein contained; and the regulations so made and approved shall be binding on the said Registrar General, Clerks, Officers, and Servants, and on the Registrars.

Annual abstract of registers to be laid before Parliament.

56. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall send once in every year to the Lord Lieutenant, who shall forthwith transmit the same to one of the principal Secretaries of State, a General Abstract of the number of Marriages registered during the foregoing year, in such form as the said Secretary from time to time shall require; and every such annual General Abstract shall be laid before Parliament within One calendar month after receipt thereof, or, if Parliament be not then

sitting, within One calendar month after the next meeting of Parliament.

57. And be it enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, form all the parishes, townships, and places in *Ireland* into districts;* and the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Registrars for such districts, and shall appoint the districts which each shall superintend; and every such Registrar shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Registrar General.

Registrars to be appointed for districts to be formed by Lord Lieutenant.

58. And be it enacted, that a Register Office shall be provided and upheld in each district, according to a plan to be approved by the Registrar-General, for preserving the registers to be deposited therein, as hereinafter provided; and the care of the said office, and the custody of the Registers deposited therein, shall be given to the Registrar of the district.

A Register Office to be provided in each district.

59. And be it enacted, that the appointments of Registrars, and the duplicates and certified copies of Registers, hereinafter mentioned, shall be exempt from stamp duties.

Appointments, &c., exempt from stamp duty.

60. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall furnish to every Registrar a sufficient number of strong iron boxes to hold the Register Books to be kept by every such Registrar; and every such box shall be furnished with a lock and key, which key shall be kept by the Registrar; and the Register Books of each district, while in the custody of the Registrar, and not in use, shall be always kept in the Register Box, and the Register Box shall always be left locked.

Register boxes to be provided.

61. And be it enacted, that in every case in which any Registrar shall be removed from or cease to hold the said office, all Register boxes, keys, books, documents, and papers in his possession as such Registrar shall be given as soon as conveniently may be

All books, &c., to be transferred on removal of Registrars.

* The Registrar General is now empowered (by Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90, sec. 8) to alter the boundaries of districts.

to his successor in office; * and if any person shall refuse to give up any such box, key, books, documents, or papers in such case as aforesaid it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace for the county or other jurisdiction where such person shall be or reside, upon application made for that purpose, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal for bringing such person before any two Justices of the Peace for the said county or other jurisdiction; and upon such person appearing, or not being found, it shall be lawful for such Justices to hear and determine the matter in a summary way; and if it shall appear to the Justices that any such box, key, books, documents, or papers are in the custody or power of any such person, and that he has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver the same, the said Justices shall commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the said county or jurisdiction, there to remain without bail until he shall have delivered up the same, or until satisfaction shall have been given in respect thereof to the person in whose custody the same ought to be; and the said Justices may grant a warrant to search for such box, key, books, documents, or papers, as in the case of stolen goods, in any dwelling-house or other premises in which any credible witness shall prove upon oath before them that there is reasonable cause to suspect the same to be; and the same when found shall be delivered to the person in whose custody they ought to be.

Register
books to be
provided.

62. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall cause to be printed on account of the said Register Office a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all Marriages of Her Majesty's subjects in *Ireland* who shall be married under the provisions of this Act, according to the form of Schedule (G.) to this Act annexed; and the said Register Books shall be of durable materials, and in them shall be printed upon each side of every leaf the heads of information herein required to be known and registered of Marriages; and every page of each of such books shall be numbered progres-

* As a Registrar is now empowered to appoint a deputy (Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90, sec. 9), such deputy will take charge of books, boxes, &c., until a new Registrar is appointed.

sively from the beginning to the end, beginning with number One; and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book, beginning with number One; and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a printed line.

63. And be it enacted, that the Registrar-General shall furnish to every Registrar a sufficient number of Marriage register books, and forms for certified copies thereof as hereinafter provided, and also, on being thereunto required, shall furnish or cause to be furnished to the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of every Church and Chapel in *Ireland* wherein Marriages may lawfully be solemnized, and also to the Presbyterian Minister of every certified Presbyterian Meeting House, and also to every person whom the Recording Clerk of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, at their central office in *Dublin*, shall from time to time certify in writing under his hand to the Registrar General to be a Registering Officer in *Ireland* of the said Society, and also to every person whom the President for the time being of the *London* Committee of Deputies of the *British Jews* shall from time to time certify in writing under his hand to the Registrar-General to be the Secretary of a Synagogue in *Ireland* of persons professing the Jewish Religion, a sufficient number in duplicate of Marriage Register Books, and forms for certified copies thereof, as hereinafter provided: and the cost of all such books and forms shall be paid by the High Constable out of the county rates.

Registrar-General to furnish Marriage Register Books and forms for certified copies.

64. And be it enacted, that every Clergyman of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* immediately after every office of Matrimony solemnized by him, shall register in duplicate in two of the Marriage Register Books the several particulars relating to that Marriage according to the form of the said Schedule (G.); and every Presbyterian Minister of a certified Presbyterian Meeting Houses and every such Registering Officer of the Quakers, as soon as conveniently may be after the solemnization of any Marriage between two Quakers in the district for which he is Registering Officer, and every

Marriage registers to be kept in duplicate.

such Secretary of a Synagogue, immediately after every Marriage solemnized between any two persons professing the Jewish Religion, of whom the husband shall belong to the Synagogue whereof he is Secretary, shall register or cause to be registered in duplicate in two of the said Marriage Register Books the several particulars relating to that Marriage according to the form of the said Schedule (G.); and every such Registering Officer or Secretary, whether he shall or shall not be present at such Marriage, shall satisfy himself that the proceedings in relation thereto have been conformable to the usages of the said Society, or of the persons professing the Jewish Religion, as the case may be; and every such entry as hereinbefore is mentioned (whether made by such Clergyman, or by such Presbyterian Minister, or by such registering officer or secretary respectively as aforesaid), shall be signed by the Clergyman, or by such Presbyterian Minister, or by the said Registering Officer or Secretary, as the case may be, and by the parties married, and by two witnesses, and shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of each book, and the number of the place of entry in each Duplicate Marriage Register Book shall be the same.*

Duplicates
and certified
copies of
registers of
Marriages to
be sent to
Registrar.

65. And be it enacted, that the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of every such Church and Chapel, and every such Presbyterian Minister of a certified Presbyterian Meeting House, and every such Registering Officer and Secretary, shall, in the months of *April, July, October, and January* respectively, make and deliver to the Registrar of the district in which such Church or Chapel or certified Presbyterian Meeting House or registered place of worship may be situated, or which may be assigned by the Registrar-General to such Registering Officer or Secretary, on one of the forms to be furnished to him as aforesaid by the Registrar-General, a true copy certified by him under his hand of all the entries of Marriages in the Register Book kept by him since the

* Sections 9 and 10 of the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27, impose this duty of registration in like manner upon every minister solemnizing a marriage in a registered building.

last certificate, the first of such certificates to be given in the month of *April*, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five, and to contain all the entries made up to that time, and if there shall have been no Marriage entered therein since the last certificate, shall certify the fact under his hand, and shall keep the said Marriage Register Books safely until the same shall be filled; and one copy of every such Register Book, when filled, shall be delivered to the Registrar of the district in which such Church or Chapel or certified Presbyterian Meeting House may be situated, or which shall have been assigned as aforesaid to such Registering Officer or Secretary, and the other copy of every such Register Book kept by any such Rector, Vicar, or Curate, shall remain in the keeping of such Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and shall be kept by him with the Registers of Baptisms and Burials of the parish or chapelry within which the Marriages registered therein shall have been solemnized, and the other copy of every such Register Book kept by any such Presbyterian Minister shall remain under the care of such Presbyterian Minister, and be kept with the other registers and records of his Meeting House, and the other copy of every such Register Book of Marriages among the people called Quakers and among persons professing the Jewish Religion respectively shall remain under the care of the said people or persons respectively, to be kept with their other registers and records, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be still deemed to be in the keeping of the Registering Officer or Secretary for the time being respectively.

66. And be it enacted, that the Registrar shall forthwith register every Marriage solemnized in manner aforesaid in his presence,* either in a registered building or in his office, in a Marriage Register Book to be furnished to him for that purpose from time to time by the Registrar General according to the form in Schedule (G.); and every entry of such Marriage shall be signed by the Registrar,

Registrar to register all Marriages solemnized before him in books to be sent by the Registrar-General.

* Registrar no longer required to register a marriage solemnized in a registered building. See footnote at page 32.

and also by the parties married, and attested by two witnesses ; and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book ; and the Registrar shall keep the said Marriage Register Books with the records of his office, and shall, in the months of *April, July, October, and January* respectively, make, on one of the forms to be furnished to him as aforesaid by the Registrar-General, a true copy, certified by him as aforesaid, in the form of Schedule (F.) annexed to this Act, of all the entries of Marriages in the Register Book kept by him since the last certificate, the first of such certificates to be given in the month of *July*, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five, and to contain all the entries made up to that time, and if there shall have been no Marriage entered therein since the last certificate, shall certify the fact under his hand.

Registrars to
send certified
copies of
Registers to
the General
Register
Office.

67. And be it enacted, that every Registrar shall, four times in every year, on such days as shall be therefor named by the Registrar General, send to the Registrar General all the certified copies of the Registers of Marriages which he shall have so made or received ; and the Registrar General, if it shall appear, by interruption of the regular progression of numbers or otherwise, that the copy of any part of any book has not been duly delivered to him, shall procure, as far as possible, consistently with the provisions of this Act, that the same may be remedied and supplied ; and the certified copies so sent to the General Registry Office shall be thereafter kept in the said office in such order and manner as the Registrar General, under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, shall think fit, so that the same may be most readily seen and examined.

Searches may
be made and
Certificates
given by the
persons
keeping the
Registers.

68. And be it enacted, that every Rector, Vicar, or Curate, or Presbyterian Minister of a certified Presbyterian Meeting House, and every Registrar, Registering Officer, and Secretary, who shall have the keeping for the time being of any Register Book of Marriages, wherein any Marriage shall have been registered under this Act, shall at all

reasonable times allow searches to be made of any Register Book in his keeping, and shall give a copy certified under his hand of any entry or entries in the same, on payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), for every search extending over a period not more than one year the sum of One Shilling, and Sixpence additional for every additional year, and the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for every single certificate.

Fees.

69. And be it enacted, that every Registrar shall cause Indexes of the Register Books in his office to be made, and kept with the other records of his office; and that every person shall be entitled at all reasonable hours to search the said Indexes, and to have a certified copy of any entry or entries in the said Register Books under the hand of the Registrar, on payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), for every general search the sum of Five Shillings, and for every particular search the sum of One Shilling, and for every certified copy the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Indexes to be made at every Registrar's office, and persons allowed to search them.

Fees.

70. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall cause Indexes of all the said certified copies of the Registers to be made and kept in the General Register Office; and that every person shall be entitled to search the said Indexes between the hours of Ten in the morning and Four in the afternoon of every day, except *Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday*, and to have a certified copy of any entry in the said certified copies of the Registers; and for every general search of the said Indexes shall be paid the sum of Twenty Shillings, and for every particular search the sum of One Shilling, and for every such certified copy the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, and no more, shall be paid to the Registrar General, or such other officer as shall be appointed for that purpose, on his account.

Indexes to be kept at General Register Office, searches allowed, and certified copies given.

Fees.

71. And be it enacted, that the Registrar General shall cause to be made a seal of the said Register Office, and the Registrar General shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all certified copies of

Certified copies given at General Registry Office to be sealed.

entries given in the said office; and all certified copies of entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the said Register Office, and which seal it shall not be necessary to prove, shall be received as evidence of the Marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such entry, and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said office shall be of any force or effect which is not sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

Clergymen,
&c., may ask
parties
married the
particulars
required.

72. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for every clergyman of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* who shall solemnize any Marriage in *Ireland*, and for every Presbyterian Minister of a certified Presbyterian Meeting House, and for the Registrar before whom any Marriage is solemnized under this Act, either in any registered building or in his office, and for every Registering Officer of the Quakers, and every Secretary of a Synagogue, after the said Thirty-first day of *March*, to ask of the parties to be married the several particulars herein required to be registered touching such Marriage.

Penalty for
wilfully
giving false
information.

73. And be it enacted, that every person who shall wilfully make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any Register of Marriage, any false statement touching any of the particulars herein required to be known and registered, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury.

Penalty for
not duly
registering
Marriages, or
for losing or
injuring the
Registers.

74. And be it enacted, that every person who shall refuse or without reasonable cause omit to register any Marriage solemnized by him, or which he ought to register, and every person having the custody of any Register Book, or certified copy thereof, or of any part thereof, who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, or carelessly allow the same to be injured whilst in his keeping, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds for every such offence.

Penalty for
destroying
or falsifying
Register
Books.

75. And be it enacted, that every person who shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such Register Book, or any part or certified copy of any part thereof, or shall

falsely make or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made or counterfeited, any part of any such Register Book or certified copy thereof, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted in any Register Book or certified copy thereof any false entry of any Marriage, or shall wilfully give any false certificate, or shall certify any writing to be a copy or extract of any Register Book, knowing the same Register to be false in any part thereof, of which a copy or extract shall be so given, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of the Register Office, shall be guilty of felony.

76. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person charged with the duty of registering any Marriage, who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry, either by himself or any predecessor in his office, shall be therefore liable to any of the penalties aforesaid if within one calendar month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the parties married, or in case of the death or absence of such parties, then, in the presence of the Registrar and of two other credible witnesses who shall respectively attest the same, he shall correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case, by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and shall make the like marginal entry, attested in like manner, in the Duplicate Marriage Register Book to be made by him as aforesaid, and in every case shall make the like alteration in the certified copy of the Register Book to be made by him as aforesaid, or in case such certified copy shall have been already made he shall make and deliver in like manner a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Accidental errors may be corrected.

77. And be it enacted, that all fines and forfeitures by this Act imposed, unless otherwise directed, shall be recovered before any two Justices

Recovery of Penalties.

of the Peace for the county, city, or place where the offence shall have happened, upon the information or complaint of any person; and if on the conviction of the offender, either on his or her confession, or by the oath of any one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath such Justices are hereby empowered to administer), such fines or forfeitures, with the costs of the conviction, shall not be forthwith paid, the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justices; and for want of distress such Justices may commit every such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the county, city, or place where the offence shall be committed, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding one calendar month, unless such fine and forfeiture, and all reasonable charges attending the recovery thereof, shall be sooner paid; and one moiety of all such fines and forfeitures shall go to the person who shall inform and sue or prosecute for the same, and the other moiety shall go to the Registrar General, or to such other person as the Commissioners of the Treasury shall appoint for the use of Her Majesty; and no distress made by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall the party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, or warrant of distress, or on account of any irregularity which shall be afterwards committed by the party distraining, but the person or persons aggrieved by such irregularity shall recover full satisfaction for the special damages sustained in an action on the case.

Limitation as
to summary
convictions.

78. And be it enacted, that the prosecution for every offence punishable on summary conviction under this Act shall be commenced within three calendar months next after the commission of the offence.

Appeal.

79. And be it enacted, that in all cases where the sum adjudged to be paid on any such summary

conviction shall exceed Five Pounds, any person convicted may appeal to the next court of General or Quarter Sessions which shall be holden not sooner than twelve days after the day of such conviction for the county or other district wherein the cause of complaint shall have arisen; provided that such person shall give to the complainant a notice in writing of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof, within three days after such conviction, and seven clear days at the least before such sessions, and shall also either remain in custody until the sessions, or enter into a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, before a Justice of the Peace, conditioned personally to appear at the said sessions, and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the Court thereupon, and to pay such costs as shall be by the Court awarded; and upon such notice being given, and such recognizances being entered into, the Court at such sessions shall hear and determine the matter of the appeal, and shall make such order therein, with or without costs, to either party, as to the Court shall seem meet, and in case of the dismissal of the appeal, or the affirmance of the conviction, shall order and adjudge the offender to be punished according to the conviction, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue process for enforcing such judgment.

80. And be it enacted, that no such conviction, or adjudication made on appeal therefrom, shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by certiorari or otherwise into any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record; and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, provided it be therein alleged that the party has been convicted, and there be a valid conviction to sustain the same.

No certiorari.

81. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any officiating Minister to receive the fees now usually paid for the performance or registration of any Marriage.

Not to affect right of officiating Minister to fees.

Registrar-
General to
furnish
notices to
Guardians of
Unions, &c.,
specifying
acts required
to be done by
parties
registering.

82. And be it enacted, that the said Registrar General shall, within three calendar months after his appointment to such office, furnish to the respective Guardians of every Union, parish, or place, printed notices, which the said Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt thereof, cause to be fixed or placed on the outside of the several Church and Chapel doors, or other public and conspicuous buildings or places within their respective Unions, parishes, or places, and which said notices shall specify the several acts required to be done by persons who may be desirous of solemnizing Marriage under the provisions of this Act.

Certain
Marriages
celebrated in
Ireland to be
the same in
law as if
solemnized
by clergymen
of the
Established
Church.

83. And whereas Marriages have in divers instances been had and celebrated in *Ireland* by Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting Ministers or teachers, or those who at the time of such Marriages had been such, between persons of the same or different religious persuasions, and it is expedient to confirm such marriages; be it therefore enacted, that all Marriages had and celebrated in *Ireland* since the passing of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for Confirmation of certain Marriages in Ireland*, and before the passing of this Act, by Presbyterian or other Protestant Dissenting Ministers or teachers, or those who at the time of such Marriages had been such, shall be and shall be adjudged and taken to have been and to be of the same force and effect in Law as if such Marriages had been solemnized by Clergymen of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, and of no other force nor effect whatsoever.

Extent of
Act.

84. And be it enacted, that this Act shall extend only to *Ireland*, and shall not extend to the Marriage of any of the Royal Family.

Act may be
amended this
Session.

85. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of Parliament.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE (A.)—NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To *A.B.* [*or C.D.*] Surrogate [*or Deputy Surrogate*], *or*

To the Registrar of the District of [*Roscrea*] in the County of [*Tipperary*], [*as the case may be*].

I hereby give you Notice, that a Marriage is intended to be had, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof, between me and the other Party herein named and described; (that is to say),

Name.	Condition.	Rank or Condition.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church or Building in which Marriage is to be solemnized.	District and County in which the other Party resides, when the Parties dwell in different Districts.
Lucius O'Hara,	Widower,	Carpenter,	Of full Age.	High-street, Roscrea.	23 Days.	Zion Chapel, Roscrea,	Maryborough, Queen's County.
Margaret Shaw,	Spinster,	.	Minor,	Grove Farm, Parish Mary- borough.	More than a Month.	Tipperary.	

Witness my Hand this [*Sixth*] day of [*May*, 1845].

(Signed), *Lucius O'Hara.*

[The Particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the Fact.]

758 Vic. cap. 81.

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6.28r

SCHEDULE (B.)

[No. .]

REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.

I [John Cox], Registrar of the District of [Roscrea], in the County of [Tipperary], do hereby certify that on the [Sixth] day of [May] Notice was duly entered in the Marriage Notice Book of the said District, of the Marriage intended between the Parties therein named and described, delivered under the Hand of [Lucius O'Hara], one of the Parties; (that is to say.)

Name.	Condition.	Rank or Condition.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church or Building in which Marriage is to be solemnized.	District and County in which the other Party dwells, where the Parties dwell in different Districts.
Lucius O'Hara,	Widower,	Carpenter, .	Of full Age.	High-street, .	23 Days	Zion Chapel, Roscrea, Tipperary.	Maryborough, Queen's County.
Margaret Shaw,	Spinster, .	. . . . .	Minor,	Grove Farm, .	More than a Month.		

Date of Notice entered, 6th May, 1845. } The Issue of this Certificate has not been forbidden by any Person
Date of Certificate given, 28th May, 1845. } authorized to forbid the Issue thereof.

Witness my Hand this [Twenty-eighth] day of [May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.]

(Signed), John Cox, Registrar.

This Certificate will be void unless the Marriage is solemnized on or before the [Seventh] day of [August, 1845.]
[The Particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the Fact.]

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7 & 8 Vic. cap. 81.

P. 28 v

SCHEDULE (C.)

LICENCE OF MARRIAGE.

WHEREAS a Marriage is intended to be solemnized between *A.B.* of and *C.D.* of : and whereas application for a Licence hath been made to me, *E.F.*, the Presbyterian Minister duly authorized by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act," &c. [*here insert the title of this Act*], to issue Marriage Licences within the bounds of the Presbytery of : and whereas I have received the certificate required by Law from the Reverend *G.H.*, Minister of the Congregation of of which *A.B.* [*or C.D.*] is a member: and whereas I have duly ascertained, by the oath [*or affirmation*] of the said *A.B.* [*or C.D.*], that the parties are respectively of the age of Twenty-one years, and that there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage, and that *A.B.* [*or C.D.*] has had his [*or her*] usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days last past within the bounds of the Presbytery of , or [*in cases where either party is under age, and not a Widower or Widow,*] that *A.B.* [*or C.D.*] is under the age of Twenty-one years, and that the consent of *I.K.*, whose consent to his [*or her*] Marriage is required by Law, has been obtained thereto [*or that there is no person having authority to give such consent, or, where a party so under age is a Widower or Widow, that A.B. [or C.D.] is under Twenty-one years of age, but is a Widower or Widow, as the case may be*]: Now I do hereby grant unto the Reverend or other the Minister officiating in the certified Presbyterian Meeting House of full Licence, according to the authority in that behalf given to me by the said Act, to proceed to solemnize such Marriage; provided that the said Marriage be publicly solemnized in the presence of two witnesses, within one calendar month from the date hereof, in the certified Presbyterian Meeting House of [*here describe the Meeting House in which the Marriage is to be solemnized*], between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Two in the afternoon. Given under my hand this day of One thousand eight hundred and .

(Signed) *E.F.*,

Licenser of Presbyterian Marriages.

SCHEDULE (D.)

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER'S CERTIFICATE.

I [*John Mason*], Presbyterian Minister of _____ in the Presbytery of _____ do hereby certify, that on the _____ day of _____ Notice was duly entered in a Book kept for that purpose in my Congregation, of the Marriage intended between the Parties therein named and described, delivered under the Hand of _____ one of the Parties, who is and has been for the last Calendar Month a Member of my own Congregation; (that is to say),

Name.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Length of Residence.	Church or Building in which Marriage is to be performed.	County and Parish in which the other Party dwells, or where the Parties dwell in different Parishes, Congregations, or Districts.
John Brown, .	Widower,	Mason, .	Full Age or 21.	County Down, Parish Comber, Town Comber, Townland Comber.	2 Years, .	1st Presbyterian Church, Comber.	Congregation of Kilrea, County of Derry.
Mary Mahon, .	Spinster, .	Milliner, .	Full Age,	County Derry, Parish Kilrea, Town Kilrea.			

Witness my Hand, this _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and _____
 (Signed), [*John Mason*,]
 Minister of the _____ Congregation of _____
 [The Particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the Fact.]

SCHEDULE (E.)

LICENCE OF MARRIAGE.

A.B., Registrar of _____ to C.D. of _____ and
E.F., of _____ sendeth greeting.

WHEREAS ye are minded, as it is said, to enter into a contract of Marriage under the provisions of an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled [*here insert the title of this Act*], and are desirous that the same may be speedily and publicly solemnized: and whereas you C.D. [*or E.F.*] have made and subscribed a declaration under your hand that you believe there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage, and that you C.D. [*or E.F.*] have [*or has*] had your [*or his or her*] usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days last past within the district of (_____), and [*in cases where either party is under age, and not a Widower or Widow*], that you C.D. [*or E.F.*] are [*or is*] under the age of Twenty-one years, and that the consent of G.H., whose consent to your [*or his or her*] Marriage is required by Law, has been obtained thereto [*or that there is no person having authority to give such consent*], or, where a party so under age is a Widower or Widow, that you C.D. [*or E.F.*] are [*or is*] under Twenty-one years of age, but are [*or is*] a Widower or Widow, [*as the case may be*]: I do hereby grant unto you full Licence, according to the authority in that behalf given to me by the said Act, to proceed to solemnize such Marriage; provided that the said Marriage be publicly solemnized in the presence of two witnesses, within three calendar months from the [*here insert the date of the entry in the Notice Book of the Registrar*], in the [*here describe the building in which the Marriage is to be solemnized*], between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Two in the afternoon. Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and _____

(Signed)

A.B.,
Registrar.

SCHEDULE (F.)

I [*John Cox*], Registrar of the district of [*Roscrea*] in the county of [*Tipperary*], do hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the entries of Marriage registered in the said district from the entry of the Marriage of [*John Wood*] and [*Anne Simpson*], Number [*One*], to the entry of the Marriage of [*Lucius O'Hara*] and [*Margaret Shaw*], Number [*Fourteen*]. Witness my hand, this [*First day of July, 1845*].

(Signed)

John Cox,
Registrar.

[The particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the fact.]

SCHEDULE (G.)

1845.—MARRIAGES solemnized [at the *Parish Church*] in the [*Parish of St. Audoen*] in the City of [*Dublin*].

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
1	27th March, 1845,	Patrick Donovan. Mary O'Brien, .	Of full Age. Minor,	Bachelor, . Spinster, .	Carpenter, . —	3, South street, . 17, High-street,	Peter Donovan, . Laurence O'Brien,	Upholsterer. Butcher.

Married in the [*Parish Church*] according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the [*United Church of England and Ireland, by Licence*], or [*after Banns*],

By me, [*William Jackson, Vicar.*]

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { *Patrick Donovan,*
Mary O'Brien, } in the Presence of us, { *Denis Donovan,*
Laurence O'Brien.

[The Particulars in this Schedule to be entered according to the Fact.]

9 and 10 Vic., Cap. 72.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE

ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN IRELAND,

AND FOR

REGISTERING SUCH MARRIAGES.

Passed 26th August, 1846.

ALSO

EXTRACT FROM

THE MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS

AMENDMENT,

19 and 20 Vic., Cap. 119.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MARRIAGE ACT, IRELAND.

Passed 26th August, 1846.

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CAP. LXXII.

AN Act to amend the Act for Marriages in *Ireland*,
and for registering such Marriages.

[26th August, 1846.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for registering such Marriages*: And whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions of the same in respect of Marriages of parties, one of whom may reside in *England* or *Scotland*: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in any case of a Marriage intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* between parties one of whom shall be resident in *England*, such party so resident in *England* shall give notice in the form used in *England* in that behalf, or to the like effect, to the Superintendent Registrar of the district within which such party shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, and shall state therein the name and surname and the profession or condition of each of the parties intending Marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time, not being less than seven days, during which each has dwelt therein, and the church or other building in which the Marriage is to be solemnized, provided that if either party shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice more than one calendar month, it may be stated therein that he or she hath dwelt there one month and upwards; and such notice shall be dealt with in such manner, and such certificate shall be given by such Registrar in such manner as is prescribed in an Act of

7 & 8 Vic. c.
81.

Marriages intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* between parties one of whom resides in *England*, notice of the same to be given to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in *England* within which the party resides seven days preceding, &c.

6 & 7 Wm.
IV. c. 85.

the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for Marriages in England*, provided that in such case such certificate shall not be issued before the expiration of seven days from the entry of such notice as aforesaid; and from and after the expiration of seven days from the issuing of such certificate the production of the same to the person duly authorized under the provisions of the said first recited Act to grant a Licence for Marriage in such case shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes for authorizing such person to grant a Licence for Marriage, and such certificate shall be as valid and effectual for all other purposes under the provisions of the said first recited Act as any certificate of a Registrar of a district in *Ireland* would be under the said Act if such party giving such notice were resident within such district in *Ireland*, and the other party to such intended Marriage were also resident within another Registrar's district in *Ireland*.

Marriages intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* between parties one of whom shall be resident in *Scotland*, a Certificate of the Banns having been published on three several Sundays in the congregation of which the party is a member to be obtained from the Minister.

2. And be it enacted, that in the case of a Marriage intended to be solemnized in *Ireland* between parties one of whom shall be resident in *Scotland*, it shall be lawful for such party to obtain from the Minister of the congregation in *Scotland* of which he or she shall be a member for at least one calendar month preceding a certificate under his hand that Banns of such intended Marriage of such parties have been duly published or proclaimed in such congregation on three several *Sundays*; and from and after the expiration of seven days from the granting of such certificate the production of such certificate to the person duly authorized in *Ireland* under the provisions of the said first recited Act to grant a Licence for Marriage in such case shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes for authorizing such person to grant a Licence for Marriage; and such certificate shall be as valid and effectual for all other purposes under the provisions of the said recited Act as any certificate of a Registrar of a district in *Ireland*

would be under the said Act if such party giving such notice were resident within such district in *Ireland*, and the other party to such intended Marriage also were resident within another Registrar's district in *Ireland*.

3. "And whereas it is by the said Act, amongst other things, provided, that no Surrogate or other person having authority to grant any Licences for Marriages shall grant any Licence for Marriage, not being a Special Licence, until seven days after notice shall have been given by one of the parties who shall have resided for not less than seven days then next preceding in the parish named in that notice, under his or her hand, in the form therein mentioned, to such Surrogate or other person having authority to grant Licences as aforesaid, which notices he shall file and keep with the records of his office, and that such Surrogate or other person shall forthwith send a copy of such notice to the incumbent or incumbents of the parish or parishes in which the parties intending Marriage dwell: And whereas certain parishes in *Ireland* have no parish church or chapel belonging thereto, or no church or chapel where Divine Service is usually solemnized every *Sunday*, and certain places are extra-parochial; and it is expedient to make provision for such cases, and other cases, as hereinafter mentioned:" Be it enacted, that all parishes where there shall be no parish church or chapel belonging thereto, or none wherein Divine Service shall be usually solemnized every *Sunday* and all extra-parochial places whatever having no public chapel wherein Banns may be lawfully published or Marriage celebrated, shall be deemed and taken to belong to any parish or chapelry having such church or chapel next adjoining, for the purposes of the said recited and this Act only; and where Banns shall be published in any church or chapel of any parish or chapelry adjoining to any such parish or chapelry where there shall be no church or chapel, or none wherein Divine Service shall be solemnized as aforesaid, or to any extra-parochial

Places having no Parish Church, &c., and extra-parochial places having no Chapel wherein Marriages may be solemnized, to be deemed, for the purpose of this Act only, to belong to an adjoining parish.

place as aforesaid, the Parson, Vicar, Minister, or Curate publishing such Banns, shall, in writing under his hand, certify the publication thereof, and act in all things in the same manner as if either of the persons to be married had dwelt in such adjoining parish or chapelry.

When Parish Church is in ruins or under repair, &c., Banns may be proclaimed and Marriages celebrated in an adjoining Parish, &c.

4. And be it enacted, that if the church of any parish or chapel of any chapelry, wherein Marriages may have been usually solemnized, be in ruins, or be demolished in order to be rebuilt, or for any other cause, or be under repair, and on such account or for any other reason be disused for public service, it shall be lawful for Banns to be proclaimed and Marriages to be celebrated in a church or chapel of any adjoining parish or chapelry in which Banns are usually proclaimed or Marriage is usually celebrated, or in any place within the limits of the parish or chapelry which shall be licensed by the ordinary of the diocese for the performance of Divine Service, during or by reason of the repair or rebuilding or disuse of the church as aforesaid; and where no such place shall be so licensed, then during such period as aforesaid the Marriage may be solemnized in the adjoining church or chapel wherein the Banns have been proclaimed, or which shall have been specified in the Licence; and all Marriages heretofore solemnized in other places within the said parishes or chapelries than the said churches or chapels on account of their being in ruins, under repair, or demolished, or taken down in order to be rebuilt, or for any other cause, shall not be liable to have their validity questioned on that account, nor shall the Ministers who have so solemnized the same be liable to any ecclesiastical censure, or to any other proceeding or penalty whatsoever.

Act may be amended, &c.

5. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

19 and 20 Victoriæ.

CAP. 119, SEC. 7.

(Marriage and Registration Acts Amendment.)

7. In every case in which one of the parties intending Marriage without Licence, under the provisions of any of the said recited Acts or of this Act, shall dwell in *Ireland*, the party so dwelling in *Ireland* shall give notice in the form there used in that behalf or to the like effect to the Registrar of the district in *Ireland* within which such party shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, and shall state therein the name and surname and the profession and condition and age of each of the parties intending Marriage, and also the dwelling-place of each of them, and the time, not being less than seven days, during which he or she shall have dwelt therein, and also the Church or other building in which the Marriage is to be solemnized, provided that if either party shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice as his or her dwelling place more than one month it may be stated that he or she hath dwelt therein one month and upwards; and such notice shall be dealt with in the manner, and such certificate for Marriage shall be given by such Registrar in the mode, respectively prescribed in an Act passed in the Session holden in the Seventh and Eighth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, chapter Eighty-one, intituled *An Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for registering such Marriages*, as amended by another Act passed in the Session holden in the Ninth and Tenth years of the same reign, chapter Seventy-two, intituled *An Act to amend the Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for registering such Marriages*, provided that in such case the certificate for Marriage shall not be issued before the expiration of

twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of such notice, as in the first of the said two last-mentioned Acts is provided; and from and after the issuing of such certificate the production of the same to any person duly authorized under the provisions of this Act to solemnize a Marriage shall be as valid and effectual for authorizing such person to solemnize such Marriage as the production of a certificate for Marriage of a Superintendent Registrar of a district in *England* would be under any or either of the said three firstly herein-before-recited Acts, if the party giving such notice were resident within such district, and the other party to such intended Marriage were also resident within another Superintendent Registrar's district in *England*; and where Marriages have since the passing of the said Act for Marriages in *Ireland*, and for registering such Marriages, been solemnized in *England* between parties, one of whom was resident in *Ireland*, under certificates, of which one was the certificate of the Registrar of the district in *Ireland* within which one of the parties had dwelt for not less than seven days, and the other the certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in *England* within which the other party had dwelt for not less than seven days, such Marriages are hereby declared to be and to have been valid in the same manner as if the parties had been respectively resident for not less than seven days in the respective districts of two Superintendent Registrars in *England*, and like certificates had been issued by both such Superintendent Registrars.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
REGISTRATION ACTS,
IRELAND,
1863-1880.

WITH INDEX.



26 Vic., cap. 11.

A N A C T

FOR

THE REGISTRATION

OF

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND,

Passed 20th April, 1863;

ALSO,

43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13,

A N A C T

TO AMEND THE LAW IN IRELAND

RELATING TO

THE REGISTRATION

OF

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND,

Passed 2nd August, 1880.



D U B L I N :

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO., 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,

THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1880.

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BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION (IRELAND).

26 VICT. CAP. 11.

An Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths in
Ireland.

[20th April, 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that a complete system of registration of births and deaths should be established in *Ireland*, as in other parts of the United Kingdom: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Short title. Registration of Births and Deaths (*Ireland*) Act."

2. This Act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall As to extent of Act. extend to *Ireland* only.

3. The following words and expressions shall, in Interpretation of terms. construing this Act, be taken and understood to have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

"Lord Lieutenant" shall mean and include the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being:

"Lord Lieutenant in Council" shall mean the Lord Lieutenant by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in *Ireland*:

"Registrar-General" shall mean the Registrar-General of births and deaths in *Ireland* for the time being appointed or to be appointed under this Act, and in case of the absence of the Registrar-General shall also mean and include the Assistant Registrar-General for the time being appointed or to be appointed under this Act:

6 *Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland).*

"Occupier" (a) shall, for the purpose of the notification of births and deaths for registration under this Act, include the Governor, Keeper, Master, Superintendent, or other chief resident officer of every gaol, prison, or house of correction, and of every school, reformatory, workhouse, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public (b) or charitable institution, and where any house is let in separate apartments or lodgings shall include the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, and any agent or servant of such person residing in such house :

"General search" shall mean a search during any number of successive days, not exceeding six, without stating the object of search:(c)

"Particular search" shall mean a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given register of birth or death.

PART I.

Registrar-General.

General Register Office to be provided, and Registrar-General to be appointed.

Proviso as to present Registrar-General.

Seal to be provided, and certified copies given at General Register Office to be sealed therewith.

4. The Lord Lieutenant shall cause a proper office to be provided in the city of *Dublin*, to be called the "General Register Office," and shall from time to time appoint for the said office a fit and competent person to be the Registrar-General of births and deaths in *Ireland*, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant, and be removable by him: Provided always, that the person who shall at the date of the passing of this Act hold the office of Registrar-General of marriages under an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-one, shall be appointed to the office of Registrar-General under this Act.

5. The Registrar-General shall cause to be made a seal of the said General Register Office, and shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all certified copies of entries given in the said office; and all certified copies of entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the

(a) "Occupier" is further defined in sec. 38 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13. p. 52.

(b) The term "public institution" is defined in sec. 38 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, p. 52.

(c) This clause of sec. 3 is repealed by sec. 32 (clause 1) of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, p. 5.

said General Register Office (which seal it shall not be necessary to prove) shall be admissible as evidence in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions of the birth or death to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such entry, and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said office shall be of any force or effect which is not sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

6. (a) It shall be lawful for the Registrar-General, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, to alter the forms annexed to this Act, regard being always had to the objects and purposes of this Act, and to rendering the same more effectual; and such alterations of forms shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and shall thereupon be deemed to be the forms required to be used by this Act, and shall, within fourteen days after the same shall have been issued, be laid before both houses of Parliament, or if Parliament shall not be then sitting within fourteen days after the commencement of the then next Session.

Power to Registrar-General, with consent, to alter forms.

7. It shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant (or the Registrar-General, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant,) to appoint such and so many officers, clerks, and servants as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the business of the General Register Office, and at pleasure to remove any of them: Provided always, that all officers, clerks, and servants who may be employed in the business of the General Register Office at the time of the passing of this Act shall, if the Lord Lieutenant (or Registrar-General, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant), think fit, be employed in the business of the General Register Office under this Act as if their original appointment under the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty had been made under the authority of this Act.

Officers, clerks, and servants to be appointed.

8. Whereas the Registrar-General of marriages appointed under the said Act has been heretofore required by the Lord Lieutenant to superintend the taking of the census in *Ireland*, and also the annual collection of agricultural statistics, and to perform other public duties from time to time, in addition to those he was required to perform under the said Act, for which duties special remuneration has been heretofore awarded to him, in addition to the salary received by him under the said Act; and it is expedient that in respect of such duties, and of the additional duties he may be required to perform under this Act, or otherwise, he should be paid by salary: Be it enacted, that so much of the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of

Power to increase salary of Registrar-General, which is to include remuneration for all public duties performed by him.

(a) See also sec. 34 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 51.

8 *Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland).*

Her Majesty, chapter eighty-one, as enacts that the salary of the Registrar-General shall not at any time exceed the sum of eight hundred pounds yearly shall be repealed; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to appoint from time to time the salary of the said Registrar-General, so that the same shall not at any time exceed the sum of one thousand pounds.

Salaries to be paid out of monies provided by Parliament.

9. The salaries of the officers, clerks, and servants, and all such salaries and all other expenses of carrying this Act into execution not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid out of any moneys which may from time to time be provided by Parliament for that purpose; and the salary so to be appointed for the said Registrar-General shall be deemed to include the remuneration for all duties which the said Registrar-General is now or may hereafter be appointed or required to perform.

Power to appoint an Assistant Registrar-General, in case of illness, &c.

10. The Registrar-General shall have power, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, to appoint by writing under his hand a fit person to act as his assistant in case of the illness or absence of the Registrar-General; and every such assistant, while so acting, shall have all the powers and duties of the Registrar-General, and be subject to all the provisions and penalties declared by the said Act and this Act, except that such assistant shall not have power to make or declare any general rule, or to rescind or alter any order, regulation, or approval signified by the Registrar-General or made by the Registrar-General in writing under his hand, or to dismiss any person from any office holden during the pleasure of the Registrar-General.

Regulations to be made for management of office and for discharge of duties of officers.

11. The Lord Lieutenant or the Registrar-General, with his approbation, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the management of the General Register Office, and for the discharge of the duties of the Registrar-General, officers, clerks, and servants of the said office, and of the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars, and their deputies hereinafter mentioned, so that such regulations be not contrary to the provisions of this Act; and the regulations (a) so made and approved shall be binding on such Registrar-General, officers, clerks, and servants of the said office, and on the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars, and their deputies respectively.

Registrar-General to furnish to Boards of Guardians notices setting forth

12. The Registrar-General shall, in sufficient time before the thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, furnish to the Guardians of every union printed notices, which the said Guardians shall, on or before the said thirty-first day of *December*, cause to be

(a) See sec. 38, clause 6, of 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 13, page 523 (v)

fixed or placed on the outside of the several church and chapel doors, or other public and conspicuous buildings or places within their respective unions, and which said notices shall specify the several acts required to be done for the purpose of registering any birth or death, under the provisions of this Act.

acts required to be done under this Act.

13. All fees received by or on account of the Registrar-General under the provisions of this Act (a) shall be accounted for and paid by the Registrar-General, at such times as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time direct, into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Fees received by Registrar-General to be paid into the bank to credit of Exchequer

14. The appointments of Superintendent Registrars and Deputy Superintendent Registrars, and of Registrars and Deputy Registrars, (b) under this Act, and the duplicates and certified copies of registers, as hereinafter mentioned (c) shall be exempt from all stamp duties, save and except as hereinafter provided. (d)

Certain appointments to be exempt from stamp duties.

Supply of Books and Boxes.

15. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall cause to be furnished, upon the application of the Registrar-General, for the use of the Registrars appointed under this Act, a sufficient number of strong iron boxes to hold the register books to be kept by each Registrar; and every such box shall be furnished with a lock and two keys, and no more, and one of such keys shall be kept by the Registrar, and the other by the Superintendent Registrar, appointed under this Act; and the register books of each district while in custody of the Registrar and not in use shall be always kept in the register box, which shall always be left locked.

Iron boxes for register books to be provided.

16. The Registrar-General shall cause to be provided a sufficient number of such register books and forms as shall be necessary to the execution of this Act; and the register books shall be of durable materials, and in them shall be printed on each side of every leaf the heads of information herein required to be known and registered of births and deaths respectively; and every page of each of such books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book, beginning with number one, and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the

Register books to be provided.

(a) Sec. 50, page 24. (b) See note (a) page 12. (c) See sec. 47, page 23.

(d) The certified copies referred to as not exempt are those mentioned in secs. 50, 51, and 52; the last two sections are, however, superseded by sec. 25 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 46.

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beginning to the end of the book, beginning with number one, and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a printed line; and the Registrar-General shall furnish for the use of the Registrars a sufficient number of register books of births and register books of deaths as may from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act.

PART II.

Division of Districts.

Superin-
tendent
Registrar's
district.

17. Every Union which shall have been formed by the Poor Law Commissioners, under the provisions of the Acts for the relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland*, shall, from and after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be a Superintendent Registrar's district: Provided that in the event of any alteration being thereafter made in the boundaries of any of the said unions, or in the event of the Registrar-General considering it expedient for the better execution of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to make such alterations in the boundaries of any Superintendent Registrar's district under this Act as he may, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, deem expedient and proper.

Registrars'
districts.

18. Each dispensary district of a poor law union shall, with the approval of the Registrar-General, be a Registrar's district for the purposes of this Act; but it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to subdivide any such dispensary district into two or more Registrars' Districts if he shall think fit to do so, and every such Registrar's district shall be called by a distinct name. In the event of any alteration being made in the boundaries of any such dispensary district, or in the event of the Registrar-General considering it expedient for the better execution of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to make such alterations in the boundaries of any Registrar's district as he may, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, deem expedient and proper.

Alterations
of districts
to be pub-
lished.

19. The Superintendent Registrar's and Registrar's districts of each union, and every alteration of any such districts, shall be published by the Registrar-General within the union and elsewhere, as may be deemed necessary, in such manner as the Registrar-General shall think proper.

Register Office.

20. The Guardians of each Union shall provide and uphold, out of the monies coming into their hands or control as such Guardians, a register office, according to a plan to be approved by the Registrar-General, for preserving the registers to be deposited therein as hereinafter provided; (a) and such register office may, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and if the Guardians think fit, be made in some part of the existing poorhouse, and the care of the said office, and the custody of the registers deposited therein, shall be given to the Superintendent Registrar of the district. (b)

Register
Office to be
provided by
Guardians.

21. The Boards of Guardians may borrow money for the purpose of providing, such register office, and may charge the amount of the sum borrowed on the future rates of the union of which they are Guardians, in the manner provided by the Acts for the relief of the poor in *Ireland* with respect to money borrowed under the provisions of the said Acts.

Power to
Guardians
to borrow
money for
providing
register
offices.

Superintendent Registrars and Registrars.

22. The Clerk of the union for the time being shall, if he shall think fit to accept such office, and have such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any general rule declare to be necessary, be the Superintendent Registrar thereof. In the event of his refusal or disqualification to act in that capacity, the Guardians of the union shall appoint a person with such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any general rule declare to be necessary, to be the Superintendent Registrar. Every Superintendent Registrar shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Registrar-General.

Appoint-
ment of
Superinten-
dent
Registrar.

23. The Medical Officer for the time being of each dispensary district not subdivided as aforesaid shall, if he shall think fit to accept such office, and have such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any general rule declare to be necessary, be the Registrar of the said district. In the event of his refusal or disqualification to act in that capacity, the Guardians of the union in which such dispensary district is situate shall appoint a person with such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any general rule declare to be necessary, to be the Registrar of such district. In any case in which there are two

Appoint-
ment of
Registrars.

(a) See sec. 47, page 23.

(b) The Superintendent Registrar is required by sec. 47, page 23, to keep the filled registers with the records of his office.

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Medical Officers in one dispensary district, the Guardians shall appoint one of such Medical Officers, qualified as aforesaid, to be the Registrar of such district; and in case the Registrar-General shall subdivide the dispensary district into two or more districts, the Guardians shall appoint Registrars, qualified as aforesaid, for such districts, preference being given to the Medical Officer or Medical Officers, as the case may be, of the dispensary district. Every Registrar shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Registrar-General.

Officers of Unions and Dispensary Medical Officers ceasing to hold their offices, to cease to act under this Act.

24. In every case in which any Clerk of a union or any Medical Officer of a dispensary district shall hold office under this Act and shall cease to be a Clerk of the union or Medical Officer of the dispensary district, he shall cease to hold his office under this Act in such union or district. In every such case and in every case in which any Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall be removed by the Registrar-General from his office under this Act, notice thereof shall be forthwith given by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the county or counties wherein the district for which such officer may act shall be, and every such person shall thenceforth cease to hold his office under this Act in such district.

If Guardians neglect to appoint Superintendent Registrars and Registrars, Lord Lieutenant to appoint them.

25. In every case in which the Clerk of the union or the Medical Officer shall not think fit or shall be disqualified to accept the office of Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, and the Guardians shall refuse or neglect, during fourteen days after being required so to do by the Registrar-General, to appoint a Superintendent Registrar or Registrar properly qualified, and in every case of vacancy of the office of Superintendent Registrar or Registrar in any district in which the Guardians shall refuse or neglect, during fourteen days after such vacancy, to appoint a Superintendent Registrar or Registrar properly qualified, the appointment shall be made by the Lord Lieutenant.

Deputy Registrars to be appointed.

26. (a) Every Superintendent Registrar and Registrar shall, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General, appoint by writing under his hand a fit person to act as his deputy in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of such Superintendent Registrar or Registrar; and every such deputy, while so acting, shall have all the powers and

(a) On and after the 1st of January, 1881, the 21st sec. of 43 & 44 Vict. cap. 13, enacts that every Deputy is to be styled "Assistant Superintendent Registrar" and "Assistant Registrar" respectively, and is to act with the Superintendent Registrar and Registrar, or in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of these officers.

duties, and be subject to all the penalties herein declared concerning Superintendent Registrars and Registrars respectively; and in case of the death, or resignation of the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, as the case may be, shall act as Superintendent Registrar or Registrar until another Superintendent Registrar or Registrar is appointed; and every Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall be civilly responsible for the acts and omissions of his deputy. (a)

27. In every case in which any Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall die, or be removed from or otherwise cease to hold his office, all register boxes, keys, books, documents, and papers in his possession as such Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, or which shall come into the possession of his representatives, shall be given up as soon as conveniently may be to his successor in office. If any person shall refuse to give up any such box, key, book, document, or paper in such case as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace for the county or other jurisdiction where such person shall be or reside, upon application made for that purpose, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal for bringing such person before any two Justices of the Peace for the said county or other jurisdiction; and upon such person appearing or not being found it shall be lawful for such Justices to hear and determine the matter in a summary way; and if it shall appear to the Justices that any such box, key, book, document, or paper is in the custody or power of any such person, and that he has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver the same to the person in whose custody the same ought to be, the said Justices shall commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the said county or jurisdiction, there to remain without bail until he shall have delivered up the same, or until satisfaction shall have been given in respect thereof; and the said Justices may grant a warrant to search for any such box, key, book, document, or paper, as in the case of stolen goods, in any dwelling-house or other premises in which any credible witness shall prove upon oath before them that there is reasonable cause to suspect the same to be; and the same when found shall be delivered to the person in whose custody it ought to be.

Books, &c.,
to be trans-
ferred on
death or
removal of
Superin-
tendent
Registrar or
Registrar.

(a) This portion of sec. 26 is repealed by sec. 22 of the 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13.

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Superintendent Registrars and Registrars to reside in their districts. 28. Every Superintendent Registrar and his deputy, and every Registrar and his deputy, shall reside or have a known place of business within the district for which he is appointed, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of births and deaths, or Deputy Superintendent Registrar, or Deputy Registrar (a) of births and deaths (as the case may be), for the district for which he is so appointed, and the days and hours during which he will attend at such residence or place of business, to be placed on some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his dwelling-house, or known place of business; and every Superintendent Registrar shall cause to be printed and published in his district a list of the names and places of abode or known places of business of every Registrar of births and deaths under his superintendence, and also his own name and place of abode or known place of business.

Exemption of Superintendent Registrars, &c., from serving on juries, &c. 29. Every Superintendent Registrar and Registrar appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be freed and exempted from serving on any jury or inquest, and from every parochial and corporate office whatever.

PART III.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Registrar to learn and register births and deaths, as in forms (A) and (B). 30. Every Registrar shall, subject to the regulations to be made under this Act, be and he is hereby authorized and required to inform himself carefully of every birth and death which shall happen within his district after the thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to learn and register as soon after the event as conveniently may be done, and without fee or reward, save as herein provided, (b) in one of the said register books, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms (A) and (B) hereunto annexed respectively, (c) touching every such birth or every such death, as the case may be, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Parents and others re- 31. (d) The parents or parent of any child born in *Ireland* after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one

(a) See note (a), page 12. (b) See sec. 32, repealed, p. 15; also second schedule, p. 56.

(c) See pages 30, 31; see also sec. 37 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 52.

(d) This sec. (31) is repealed, and other provision made by secs. 1 and 2 of 43 & 44 Vic., c. 13, page 35, but the form A, page 30, showing the several particulars to be registered, is still in force. See sec. 37 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 52.

thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or, in case of the death or inability of the parents or parent, the occupier of the house or tenement in which to his or her knowledge such child was born, or the nurse or any person present at the birth of such child, shall, at any time within twenty-one days next after the day of such birth, give notice thereof to the Registrar of the district within which such child shall have been born; and such parents and persons above specified, whether they have given such notice or not, shall, upon being required personally or by written requisition of the Registrar, within three months after the date of such birth, attend personally at some dispensary station or vaccination station within the Registrar's district, or otherwise at the place of residence of such parents or person, and give information to the Registrar of the district in which such birth occurred, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by the said form (A) required to be registered touching the birth of such child, and shall sign the register in the presence of the Registrar.

quired to give notice of births within twenty-one days, and information within three months.

32. (a) After the expiration of three months following the birth of any child it shall not be lawful for any Registrar to register such birth, save as hereinafter provided; that is to say, in case the birth of any child shall not have been registered according to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for any person present at the birth of such child, or for the father or mother or guardian thereof, at any time within six calendar months next after the birth of such child, to make before the Superintendent Registrar a declaration in writing of the particulars required to be known touching the birth of such child, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, which declaration on the said Superintendent Registrar is hereby authorized to take, and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said Registrar, then and there in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, to register the birth of such child according to the information of the person making the said declaration; and the Superintendent Registrar before whom the said declaration is made shall sign the entry of the birth as well as the

As to registry after the expiration of three months from birth.

(a) A birth can now be registered after three months, and within twelve months next after the event. After the lapse of twelve months no birth can be registered except on the written authority of the Registrar-General. See sec. 5 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13.

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Registrar; and for every such registry as last aforesaid the Superintendent Registrar shall be entitled to receive a fee of two shillings and six pence from the person requiring the same to be registered, and the Registrar, over and above the fee in this Act authorized to be taken in respect of every birth registered by him, shall be entitled, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by his default, to take a fee of two shillings and sixpence from the person requiring the same to be registered; and no register of birth shall be given in evidence to prove the birth of any child whenever it shall appear that more than three calendar months have intervened between the day of the birth and the day of the registration of the birth of such child (except in the case of a child born at sea or in a foreign country), unless the entry shall be signed by the Superintendent Registrar as well as by the Registrar.

Births not to be registered after six months

33. After the expiration of six months following the birth of any child it shall not be lawful for any Registrar to register the birth of such child, and no register of births, except in the case of children born at sea or in a foreign country, shall be given in evidence to prove the birth of any child wherein it shall appear that six calendar months have intervened between the day of the birth and the day of the registration of the birth of such child.

Name given in baptism may be registered within six months after registration of birth.

34 (a). If any child born in *Ireland* whose birth shall have been registered as aforesaid shall within six calendar months next after the registration of such birth have any name given to it in baptism, the parent or guardian of such child, or other person procuring such name to be given may, within seven days next after such baptism, procure and deliver to the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar of the district in whose custody the register of the birth of the child may then happen to be, a certificate, according to the form (C) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, signed by the clergyman, minister, or officiating person who shall have performed the rite of baptism, which certificate he is hereby required to deliver immediately after the baptism whenever the same shall be then demanded, on payment of the fee of one shilling, which

(a) This sec. (34) is repealed, and other provision made by sec. 8 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, which extends the period to *twelve months* for altering or adding the name. The use of form C, page 32, is to be discontinued, and form A, first schedule, of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 55, to be substituted.

he shall be entitled to receive for the same; and the said Registrar or Superintendent Registrar, upon receipt of such certificate, and on payment of the fee of one shilling, which he shall be entitled to receive for the same, shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith register therein that the child was baptized by such name, and also the date of the registry of such baptismal name; and the said Registrar or Superintendent Registrar shall thereupon certify upon the said certificate the additional entry so made, and shall forthwith send the said certificate through the post office to the Registrar-General; and whenever a baptismal name shall have been added to an entry of birth subsequently to the transmission to the General Register Office of the return of certified copies containing such entry, a duly certified copy of such entry, containing the baptismal name and the date of such entry, shall in like manner be sent to the Registrar-General, who shall cause the same to be duly entered in the register without any erasure of the original entry.

35. (a) In the case of any child of parents not recognizing the sacrament of baptism, or infant baptism, when any name shall have been given to any such child by the parents or guardians of such child other than that by which it may have been registered, it shall be lawful for such parents or guardians, within six months after the birth of any such child shall have been registered, or, if after six months, then only with the written authority of one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace presiding at the Petty Sessions of the district in which such parents or guardians shall reside, or (if in the Police district of *Dublin* Metropolis) of one or more Divisional Justice or Justices within the said district (which authority, upon a statement of the circumstances of the case submitted to him or them, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Justices to give), to deliver to the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar in whose custody the register of the birth of such child shall then happen to be a certificate in the form of the schedule (F) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, signed by such parents or guardians; whereupon, and upon payment of a fee of one shilling, such Registrar or Superintendent Registrar shall, without erasure of the name by which such child shall have been registered, register therein the

Provision
for name
given with-
out baptism
after regis-
tration.

Certificate
of birth of
child to be
in form as
in schedule
(F).

(a) This sec. (35) also is repealed, and other provision made by sec. 8 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13. The use of form F, page 32, is to be discontinued, and form B, first schedule, of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 35, to be substituted.

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name of such child; and such certificate shall be certified and transmitted by the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar to the Registrar-General, in the like manner and to the like effect as in this Act prescribed regarding certificates in relation to names given in baptism.

Persons present at death and others required to give notice within seven days, and information within fourteen days.

[Although this sec. (36) is repealed its provisions must be observed with reference to Deaths which occurred before January 1, 1881.]

36. (a) Some person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in *Ireland* after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or the occupier of the house or tenement in which such death took place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one or more of the persons residing in the house in which such death took place, shall, within seven days next after the day of such death, give notice of such death to the Registrar of the district in which such death occurred; and such persons as aforesaid, or if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at such death, or having a knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, shall, whether they have given such notice or not, upon being required personally or by written requisition of the Registrar, within fourteen days after the date of such death attend personally at some dispensary district, or vaccination station within the Registrar's district, or otherwise at the place of residence of such person, and give information to the Registrar of the district in which such death occurred, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required by the said form (B) to be registered touching such death, and shall sign the registry in the presence of the Registrar.

Notice to be given of the finding of any new-born child or dead body.

37. (b) In case any person shall, after the thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, find exposed any new-born child, or any dead body, the person first having charge of such child in the case of the new-born child, and the Coroner in case of the dead body, shall forthwith give notice of the finding of the same, and of the place where the same was found, to the Registrar of the district in which the same shall have been found; and the Registrar shall register, after proper in-

(a) This sec. (36) is repealed, and other provision made by secs. 9, 10 (when death occurs in a house), and 11 (when death occurs not in a house), &c., of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13; but the form B, page 31, showing the several particulars to be registered touching the death, is still in force. See sec. 37 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 52.

(b) This sec. (37) is repealed, and other provision made by the 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, secs. 3 and 4, in regard to foundlings; and by sec. 11 in regard to deaths occurring not in a house.

quity, all the several particulars required to be known and registered, touching the said birth or death, or so much and so many of the particulars as shall have been ascertained.

38. (a) In every case in which an inquest shall be held on any dead body after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the Jury shall inquire of the particulars herein required to be registered concerning the death, and the Coroner shall communicate the finding of the Jury in writing under his hand to the Registrar, and the Registrar shall make the entry accordingly; provided that the Coroner shall not be required to sign the register as informant; but the Registrar shall state in the entry of such death that the information was received from the Coroner, and shall transmit all such informations to the Superintendent Registrar, who shall send the same to the Registrar-General, who shall preserve such informations with the records of his office.

Registrar to
make entry
of finding
of Jury
upon
Coroner's
inquest.

39. (b) If any child of an *Irish* parent shall be born at sea after the thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on board of a *British* vessel, the Captain or Commanding Officer of such vessel shall forthwith make a minute in the log book or otherwise of the several particulars hereby required to be registered touching the birth of such child, so far as the same may be known, and of the name of the vessel in which the birth took place, and shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other earlier opportunity, send a certified copy of such minute through the post office to the Registrar-General in *Dublin*, who shall file the same, and shall cause a true and correct copy

Register of
children
born at sea.

(a) This sec. (38) is repealed; see sec. 16 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13.

(b) The provisions of secs. 39 and 40 are superseded by those of sec. 37 of the English Registration Act, 37 & 38 Vic., cap. 88, passed in 1874:—

Clause 1 enacts that the person in command of a British ship is to send a return of all births and deaths occurring on board to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who, by

Clause 2, is to send to the Registrar-General for Ireland a certified copy of such births, where it appears that the father (or if the child is a bastard, the mother) is an Irish subject; and a certified copy of such death, where deceased was an Irish subject.

Clause 6 provides for births and deaths occurring on board Her Majesty's ships; the captain is to send returns, according to nationality, direct to Registrar-General.

Clause 7 enacts that the Registrar-General receiving returns, in pursuance of this section, is to file same or copy it into a Marine Register Book, which is to be deemed a certified copy within the meaning of the Registration Acts,

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thereof verified by his own signature, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the General Register Office, to be called the "Marine Register Book of Births," and the Registrar-General shall keep such book with the other registers according to the provisions of this Act.

Register of
persons
dying at
sea.

40. (a) If any of Her Majesty's *Irish* subjects shall die at sea on board of a *British* vessel after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the Captain or Commanding Officer of the vessel on board of which such death shall have happened shall forthwith make a minute in the log book or otherwise of the several particulars herein required to be inserted in the register touching such death, so far as the same may be known, and of the name of the vessel wherein such death took place, and shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other earlier opportunity, send a certified copy of such minute through the post office to the Registrar-General in *Dublin*, who shall file the same, and shall cause a true and correct copy thereof to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the General Register Office, to be called the "Marine Register Book of Deaths," and the Registrar-General shall keep such book with the other registers according to the provisions of this Act.

Register of
birth and
death of
Irish sub-
jects occur-
ring in
foreign
countries,
as in forms
(A) and (B).

41. The birth of any child of *Irish* parents, or the death of any person born in *Ireland*, which shall take place in any foreign country, if intimated to the Registrar-General within twelve months after the date thereof, in accordance, as near as may be, with the forms prescribed in forms (A) and (B) to this Act annexed, and duly certified by the British Consul of the country or district within which such birth or death shall have taken place, shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose in the General Register Office, to be called "The Foreign Register;" and all such intimations shall be filed, and the relative entries verified by the signature of the Registrar-General.

Register to
be signed by
the inform-
ant, except
as herein
stated.

42. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of birth or death under this Act shall have been given, except in the case of such information being given by the Coroner, or by the Captain or Commanding Officer of a vessel at sea, or in the case of a person born or dying in any foreign country, as hereinbefore provided, shall sign his name, qualification, and place of abode, in

(a) See note (b) to sec. 39, page 19.

the register; and, except as aforesaid, no register of birth or death according to this Act shall be given in evidence which shall not be signed by some person professing to be the informant, and to be the person, or one of the persons, required by this Act to give such information to the Registrar. (a)

43. In case of the inability to write of any person whose signature is required or necessary under this Act, it shall be lawful for such person to adhibit, in the presence of the Registrar, a cross or other mark, who shall annex the designation of such person to such cross or other mark; and such cross or other mark shall be in all respects as binding and effectual as the signature of such person if capable of writing would have been.

Persons
may sign
by a mark
before the
Registrar.

44. (b.) If any error shall be discovered to have been committed in the entry of any birth or death in any register, the person discovering the same shall forthwith give information thereof to the Justice or Justices presiding at the Petty Sessions of the district within which such birth or death shall have occurred, or if within the *Dublin* Metropolitan Police district to a Divisional Justice or Justices within the said district; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, and they are hereby authorized and required thereupon or upon otherwise coming to the knowledge of such erroneous entry, to summon before them the person who made and any person concerned in making such erroneous entry or having any knowledge regarding the same, and also any person interested in the effect of such erroneous entry, and to examine all such persons on oath; and if the said Justice or Justices shall be satisfied that any error has been committed in any such entry, such Justice or Justices shall, by authority in writing under his or their hands, direct the Registrar to correct the erroneous entry; and it shall be lawful for the Registrar, and he is hereby required thereupon, to correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry; and such marginal entry shall contain a reference to the deposition upon which the said Justice or Justices directed the correction to be made, and shall be dated on the day on which it is made, and signed by the parties

Correction
of errone-
ous entries.

(a) For a further exception, see sec. 6 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13 (page 37), which provides for the registration of the birth in cases where the parties have removed before such birth is registered out of the district in which it occurred.

(b.) This sec. (44) is repealed, and other provision made by sec. 27 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13 (page 47).

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applying for the correction and by the Registrar; and in every case the Registrar shall make the like alteration in the certified copy of the register book, to be made by him as hereinafter provided; provided that in case such certified copy shall have been already made, he shall make and deliver in like manner a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

Registers of baptisms and burials may be kept as heretofore.

45. Nothing herein contained shall affect the registry of baptisms or burials as now by law established, or the right of any officiating Minister to receive the fees now usually paid for the performance or registration of any baptism or burial.

PART IV.

Medical Certificate of Death.

Medical attendant to transmit certificate of death to Registrar.

46. (a) Whereas it is expedient to establish a registration of the causes of death: Be it therefore enacted, the Registrar shall furnish from time to time, *gratis*, to every duly qualified medical practitioner within his district the necessary forms of certificates of deaths in the form (D) hereunto annexed, (b) which certificates the Registrar-General shall cause to be printed and forwarded from time to time to every Registrar for that purpose; and the medical practitioner who shall have been in attendance during the last illness and until the death of any person dying after the said thirty-first day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall within seven days after the death of such person, transmit to the Registrar of the district in which the death occurred a certificate of the cause of death in the form mentioned, the particulars of which shall be entered by the Registrar in the register: In case such certificate shall not be so transmitted, the Registrar shall transmit to such medical practitioner a form of such certificate, and by a written or printed requisition under his hand shall require such medical practitioner forthwith to return to him such certificate duly filled up, and such medical practitioner shall, within three days, after the receipt thereof, return such certificate duly filled up to such Registrar.

(a) This sec. (46) is repealed. Sec. 20 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, requires the medical practitioner to give the certificate of the cause of death to one of the persons qualified to give information of the death, instead of to the Registrar.

(b) See page 32, and note (b) at foot.

PART V.

Returns.

47. In the months of *April, July, October, and January*, on such days as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar-General, every Registrar shall make and deliver (a) to the Superintendent Registrar of his district, on durable materials, a true copy, certified by him under his hand, according to the form (E) to this Act annexed, (b) of all the entries of births and deaths made during the quarter of a year last preceding the first day of each of the several months hereinbefore mentioned respectively, in the register books kept by him, the first of such certified copies to be given in the month of *April*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the Superintendent Registrar shall examine the same, and if found to be correct, shall certify the same under his hand to be a true copy: If there shall have been no birth or death registered since the delivery of the last certificate, the Registrar shall certify the fact, and such certificate shall be delivered to the Superintendent Registrar as aforesaid, and be countersigned by him: The Registrar shall keep safely each of the register books furnished to him as hereinbefore mentioned (c) until it shall be filled, and shall then deliver it (a) to the Superintendent Registrar to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Certified copies of registers of births and deaths to be sent quarterly, and the register books when filled, to the Superintendent Registrar.

48. Every Superintendent Registrar shall four times in every year, on such days as shall be named for the purpose by the Registrar-General, send to the Registrar-General all the certified copies of the registers of births and deaths which he shall have received from the Registrars of births and deaths as aforesaid (a) for the quarter of a year last preceding the first day of each of the several months hereinbefore mentioned respectively; and the Registrar-General, if it shall appear by interruption of the regular progression of numbers or otherwise that the copy of any part of any book has not been duly delivered to him, shall procure, as far as possible, consistently with the provisions of this Act, that the same may be remedied and supplied; the certified copies so sent to the General Register Office shall be thereafter kept in the said office in such order and manner as the Registrar-General, under the direction of the Lord

Superintendent Registrars to send certified copies of registers of births and deaths to Registrar-General.

(a) The penalty for failure is *ten pounds*. See sec. 58, page 27.

(b) Page 32.

(c) See sec. 16, page 9.

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Lieutenant, shall think fit, so that the same may be most readily seen and examined.

Abstract of registers to be laid annually before Parliament.

49. The Registrar-General shall once in every year transmit to the Lord Lieutenant a general abstract of the numbers of births and deaths registered during the foregoing year in such form and at such date as the Lord Lieutenant shall from time to time prescribe; and every such annual general abstract shall be laid before Parliament within one month after receipt thereof, or, if Parliament shall not be then sitting, within one month after the commencement of the next Session.

Indexes to be kept at General Register Office; searches allowed, and certified copies given, by paying fees herein named.

50. The Registrar-General shall cause indexes of all the registers herein mentioned to be made and kept in the General Register Office; and every person shall be entitled to search the said indexes between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon of every day, except *Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday*, and to have a certified copy of any entry in the said registers; and for every general search (a) of the said indexes the sum of twenty shillings, and for every particular search the sum of one shilling, and for every such certified copy the sum of two shillings and sixpence shall be paid to the Registrar-General or such other officer as shall be appointed to receive such fees on his account, (b) in addition to the stamp duty of one penny imposed by an Act passed in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty, chapter fifteen. (c)

Indexes to be made at every Superintendent Registrar's office, and persons allowed to search them by paying fees herein named.

51. (d.) Every Superintendent Registrar shall cause indexes of the register books in his office to be made and kept with the other records of his office: Every person shall be entitled on such days and at such reasonable hours as shall be directed by the Registrar-General to search the said indexes, and to have a certified copy of any entry or entries in the said register books, under the hand of the Superintendent Registrar, on payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, for every general search the sum of five shillings, and for every particular search the sum of one shilling, and for every certified copy the

(a) For definition of "general search" see sec. 32 (clause 1) of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 51.

(b) As to these fees see sec. 13, page 9.

(c) The stamp duty of 1d. is now governed by the Stamp Act, 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 97, passed 1870. See note (a) to page 47.

(d) This sec. (51) is repealed. See sec. 25 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, which authorizes parties to search the Register Books as well as Indexes, and empowers the Registrar-General to supply Index forms to Superintendent Registrars.

sum of two shillings and sixpence, in addition to the stamp duty of one penny imposed by an Act passed in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty, chapter fifteen.

52. Every Registrar who shall have the keeping for the time being of any register book of births or deaths shall, subject to such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Registrar-General, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, allow searches to be made of the register book in his keeping, and shall give a copy certified under his hand of any entry or entries in the same, on payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) for every such search the sum of one shilling, and the sum of one shilling (a) for every single certificate.

Searches may be made in register book, and certificates given of entries therein by Registrars.

Fees.

53. Every Superintendent Registrar shall make out an account four times in every year, on such days and for such periods as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar-General, of the number of entries in such certified copies so sent by him to the Registrar-General as provided by this Act, and shall send the said account to the Registrar-General: If on examination and comparison with the certified copies of the registers or certificates received by the Registrar-General such account shall be found correct, the Superintendent Registrar shall be entitled to receive twopence from the Registrar-General for every entry in such certified copies of registers of births and deaths.

Superintendent Registrars to be paid for the certified copies sent to General Register Office.

54. Every Registrar shall make out an account four times in every year, on such days and for such periods as shall from time to time be appointed by the Registrar-General, of the number of births and deaths which he shall have registered in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, (b) and the Superintendent Registrar shall verify and sign the same: The Guardians of the union in which he shall be Registrar, on production of the said account so verified and signed, shall pay to the said Registrar out of the monies in their hands or power as such Guardians at the rate of one shilling for every entry of birth or death included in such account, and the same shall be charged to the union at large.

Registrars to make out accounts quarterly.

(a) This fee for certified copy is increased to *Two Shillings and Sixpence*. See 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, second Schedule, last paragraph, page 56. See also sec. 25, page 46, of said Act, which supersedes this sec. 52.

(b) Sec. 30, page 14.

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PART VI.

Penalties.

Penalty for wilfully giving false information. 55. (a) Every person who shall wilfully make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of birth or death, any false statement touching any of the particulars herein required to be known and registered shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury.

Penalty for destroying or falsifying register books. 56. The thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sections of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to indictable Offences by Forgery*, shall be incorporated with and form part of this Act.

They are the following:—

Forging registers of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials. [36. Whosoever shall unlawfully destroy, deface, or injure, or cause or permit to be destroyed, defaced, or injured, any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials which now is or hereafter shall be by law authorized or required to be kept in *England* or *Ireland*, or any part of any such register, or any certified copy of any such register, or any part thereof, or shall forge or fraudulently alter in any such register, any entry relating to any birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial, or any part of any such register, or any certified copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or shall knowingly and unlawfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted, in any such register, or in any certified copy thereof, any false entry of any matter relating to any birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial, or shall knowingly and unlawfully give any false certificate relating to any birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial, or shall certify any writing to be a copy or extract from any such register, knowing such writing, or the part of such register whereof such copy or extract shall be so given, to be false in any material particular, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of or belonging to any register office or Burial Board, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any such register, entry, certified copy, certificate, or seal, knowing the same to be false, forged, or altered, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any copy of any entry in any such register, knowing such entry to be false, forged, or altered, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Making false entries in copies of register sent to Registrar. 37. Whosoever shall knowingly and wilfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted in any copy of any register directed or required

(a) This sec. (55) is repealed. See sec. 30 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 50.

by law to be transmitted to any registrar or other officer, any false entry of any matter relating to any baptism, marriage, or burial, or shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any copy of any register so directed or required to be transmitted as aforesaid, or shall knowingly or wilfully sign or verify any copy of any register so directed or required to be transmitted as aforesaid, which copy shall be false in any part thereof, knowing the same to be false; or shall unlawfully destroy, deface, or injure, or shall for any fraudulent purpose take from its place of deposit, or conceal any such copy of any register, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for life or for any term not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.]

57. Every Registrar who shall refuse or without reasonable cause omit to register any birth or death of which he shall have had due notice, (a) or to make any addition to or alteration upon the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, (b) and every person having the custody of any register book or of any part thereof who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, or carelessly allow the same to be injured whilst in his keeping, (c) shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence. (d)

Penalty for not duly registering births or deaths, or for losing or injuring registers.

58. Every person who under the provisions of this Act is required to deliver the registers of births and deaths, or copies of such registers, to any Superintendent Registrar (e) or to the Registrar-General, (f) and who after being duly required to deliver such registers or copies as aforesaid shall refuse or during one calendar month neglect to do so, shall be liable for every such offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for neglecting to send register books to Superintendent Registrar.

59. (g) Any person who shall knowingly register or cause to be registered the birth of any child otherwise than is by this Act required after the expiration of three calendar months following the day of the birth of such child, or who shall knowingly register or cause to be registered the birth of any child after the expiration of six months

Penalty for improper registry of birth, after six months.

(a) Sec. 31 and 36 of this Act, requiring such notice to be given, being repealed, this portion of sec. 57 is inoperative.

(b) Secs. 34 & 35 (pages 16, 17) repealed.

(c) See sec. 20 (page 11); also sec. 47, page 23.

(d) The penalty for this offence is increased to *fifty pounds* by sec. 26 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 47.

(e) Sec. 47, page 23.

(f) Sec. 48, page 23.

(g) This sec. (59) is superseded by sec. 5 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, page 36.

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following the day of the birth of such child, except in the case of children born at sea or in a foreign country, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for failing to give notice of birth or death.

60.(a) Any person required by this Act who shall, within the period specified by this Act, fail to give notice of any birth or death to the Registrar of the district within which such birth or death shall have occurred shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Penalty for failing to give information to Registrar respecting birth or death, &c.

61. Any person required by this Act who shall, within the period specified by this Act (b) fail to attend personally at the place specified by the Registrar of the district within which such birth or death shall have occurred, and to give information to such Registrar of the particulars (c) required by this Act to be registered touching such birth or death, or shall refuse to sign the register in the presence of the Registrar, (d) shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty for neglecting to give notice to Registrar of finding new-born child, or any dead body.

62. In the case of finding exposed any new-born child, or any dead body, any person who shall be required by this Act to give notice, and who shall not give notice forthwith of finding the same, and of the place where the same was found, to the Registrar of the district in which the same shall have been found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Penalties not exigible if notice given.

63. (e) No penalty imposed by this Act on persons failing to give any notice required by this Act shall be exacted, if any of the persons so required shall have given such notice; and whenever notice is required to be given by this Act, the person bound to give the notice shall be held to have sufficiently discharged himself, if he shall have put into the post office, before the expiration of the period

Notices may be given by post.

(a) This sec. (60) is now inoperative. By secs. 31 & 36 (repealed) of this Act, pages 14, 18, informants were required to give notice to Registrar of a birth or death. Under the Act 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, sec. 1 (page 35) the parents or other qualified informants are required to give personal information of the birth, and to effect registration within *forty-two* days. Likewise, in cases of death, informants must, within *five* days, give to the Registrar personal information, and effect registration (secs. 10 and 11, page 39). See also sec. 12, page 40.

(b.) As to the period within which births must now be registered, see secs. 2, 3, 5, of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13. See also secs. 9, 10, 11, 12, &c., as regards deaths. See also sec. 42 (page 53).

(c) See sec. 30, page 14, and forms A and B, pages 30, 31.

(d) As required by repealed secs. 31, 32, and 36 of this Act. As to signing of register in cases of births, see secs. 1, 2, 3, 5, of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13; and secs. 10, 11, 13, of same Act, in cases of deaths.

(e) See sec. 31 of 43 & 44 Vic. cap. 13 (page 50).

within which the notice is required to be given, a letter addressed to the person to whom and containing the particulars of which the notice is required to be given.

64. No penalty shall be exacted in any case when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice or Justices that the person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act, in relation to the giving notices or information under the same, has not wilfully been guilty of such failure, but that such failure has been occasioned by unavoidable accident, or by circumstances over which he had no control, and where he had used every reasonable endeavour towards compliance with such provisions. No penalty where failure not wilful.

65. (a) Any penalty recoverable under the provisions of this Act, shall be recoverable in a summary way, with respect to the police district of *Dublin* Metropolis, subject and according to the provisions of any Act regulating the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and, with respect to other parts of *Ireland*, before a Justice or Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions, subject and according to the provisions of "The Petty Sessions (*Ireland*) Act, 1851," Penalties how recoverable 14 & 15 Vic. c. 93. and any Act amending the same.

(a) See sec. 35 of 43 & 44 Vic., cap 13 (page 51).

[FORMS.

FORMS TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

FORM (A).

Births registered in the District of _____ in the Union of _____ in the County of _____.

No.	Date and Place of Birth.	Name (if any).	Sex.	Name and Surname and Dwelling-place of Father.	Name and Surname and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Qualification, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth, and Date.
1	6th January, 1864. 15, George's-street.	John.	Male.	James Rea, 15, George's-street.	Sarah Rea, formerly Thompson [if married more than once, surnames of former husbands should be stated].	Carpenter.	James Rea (Father). Carpenter, 15, George's-street, Kingstown.	10th January, 1864.	John Cox, REGISTRAR.	Robert. 15th February, 1864.

The words and figures in *Italics* to be filled in according to the facts.

FORM (B).

DEATHS registered in the District of ; in the Union of in the County of .

No.	Date and Place of Death.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Condition.	Age last Birthday.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Certified Cause of Death, and Duration of Illness.	Signature, Qualification, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
1	24th January, 1864. 10, High-street, Kingstown.	James Green.	Male.	Married, Bachelor, or Widower (as the case may be).	43 Years.	Carpenter.	Pneumonia, Two Months, certified.	Sarah Green, Widow, High-street, present at the death.	25th January, 1864.	John Cox, REGISTRAR.

The words and figures in *Italics* to be filled in according to the facts.



26 Vic, emp. 11.

31

F. 17.

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FORM (C.) (a)

I, of , do hereby certify, that I have this day baptized, by the name of , a [state the sex] child produced to me by , as the child of A. B. and C. D. of , and declared by the said to have been born at , in the county of , on the day of , One thousand eight hundred and .

Witness my hand this day of , One thousand eight hundred and .

FORM (D.) (b)

To the Registrar of the District of , in the Union of , in the County of

I hereby certify, that I attended , who was apparently aged or was stated to be aged years; that I last saw him [or her] on the day of , 186 ; that he [or she] died on the day of , 186 , at : that the cause of his [or her] Death was ; and that the disease had continued .

An amended form of this certificate is now in use—1st January, 1881.]

Witness my hand this day of One thousand eight hundred and .

(Signed),

Profession,

Residence,

FORM (E.)

I, Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of , in the Union of , in the County of , do hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the Registrar's Book of Births [or Deaths] within the said District from the entry of the Birth [or Death] of , No. , to the entry of the Birth [or Death] of , No. .

Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

Registrar.

FORM (F.) (c)

I do hereby certify, that the child named was born at in the county of , on the day of , 18 ; that A. B. and C. D., of , are the parents of the said child; and that the name was given to the said child on the day of , 18 , according to the rules or usage of the sect or persuasion of , to which the said parents belong.

Witness my hand this day of , One thousand eight hundred and .

(Signed by parent or guardian of child.)

[The words in *Italics* and the blanks for words and figures in the above Forms to be filled in as the case may be.]

(a) This Form (C) is superseded by Form A, First Schedule, of 43 & 44 Vic., c. 13, page 55.

(b) This form (D) was, under the authority of sec. 6 (page 7) of this Act, altered by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 29th April, 1876. A further change having become necessary by sec. 20, clause 2, of 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13 (page 44), it was altered accordingly by the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, under authority of the 34th sec. (page 51) of said Act.

(c) This Form (F) is superseded by Form B, First Schedule, of 43 & 44 Vic., c. 13, page 55.

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BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT,
(IRELAND), 1880.

43 & 44 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 13.

An Act to amend the Law in Ireland relating to the
Registration of Births and Deaths.

[2nd August, 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Acts relating to
the registration of births and deaths in Ireland:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual
and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Registration of Births.

1. In the case of every child born alive after, or whose
birth has not been registered previous to the commence-
ment of this Act, it shall be the duty of the father (a) and
mother of the child, and in default of the father and
mother, of the occupier (b) of the house in which to his
knowledge the child is born, and of each person present at
the birth, and of the person having charge of the child,
to give to the Registrar, within forty-two days next after
such birth, information of the particulars required to be
registered concerning such birth, and in the presence of
the registrar to sign the register. (c)

Information
concerning
birth to be
given to
registrar
within
forty-two
days.

2. Where a birth has, from the default of the parents
or other persons required to give information concerning
it, not been duly registered, the Registrar may, at any time
after the end of forty-two days from such birth, by notice
in writing, require any of the persons required by this Act
to give information concerning such birth to attend per-
sonally at the Registrar's office, or at any other convenient
place appointed by the Registrar within his district, within
such time (not less than seven days after the receipt of such
notice, and not more than three months from the date of the

Requisition
by Regis-
trar of in-
formation
concerning
birth from
qualified
informant
after forty-
two days.

(a) The father of an illegitimate child is not, as father, required to give
information of the birth. See sec. 7, page 38.

(b) For definition of the term "Occupier," see sec. 38, clause 4, of this Act
(page 52).

(c) The penalty for refusing to sign the register is *Forty Shillings*; see
sec. 61 of 26 Vic., cap. 11, page 28.

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birth) as may be specified in such notice, and to give information, to the best of such person's knowledge and belief, of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth, and to sign the register in the presence of the Registrar; and it shall be the duty of such person, unless the birth is registered before the expiration of the time specified in such requisition, to comply with such requisition.(a)

Information respecting finding new-born child to be given to Registrar.

3. In case any living new-born child is found exposed it shall be the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give, to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the registrar, within seven days after the finding of such child, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of such child as the informant possesses, and in the presence of the Registrar to sign the register.(b)

Duty of Registrar to ascertain and register birth gratis.

4. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth which happens within his district, and upon receiving, personally, from the informant at any time within three months from the date of the birth of any child, or the finding of any living new-born child, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of such child, forthwith, in the prescribed form and manner,(c) to register the birth and the said particulars (if not previously registered), without fee or reward from the informant.

Registry after expiration of three months from birth.

5. After the expiration of three months next after the birth of any child, whether born before or after the commencement of this Act, a Registrar shall not register such birth except as in this section provided; that is to say, in case the birth of any child has not been registered in accordance with the principal Act the Registrar may, after three and not later than twelve months next after the birth, by notice in writing, require any of the persons required by this Act to give information concerning the birth to attend personally at the register office within such time (not less than seven days after the receipt of the notice, and not more than twelve months after the date of the birth) as may be specified in the notice and to produce a solemn declaration (Form A, Schedule 3), made before a justice of the peace, according to the best of the declarant's knowledge and belief, of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth, and sign the register in

(a) See sec. 6, clause 2, of this Act. See sec. 29 also.

(b) See note (c) to sec. 1, page 35.

(c) See sec. 30 of 26 Vic., c. 11, and the prescribed form (A) page 30.

the presence of the Registrar; and upon any of the said persons attending before a Registrar, whether in pursuance of a requisition or not, and producing such a declaration as aforesaid, and giving information concerning the birth, the Registrar shall then and there register the birth according to the information of the declarant, and both the Registrar and declarant shall sign the entry of the birth, and the Registrar shall forward such declaration to the Superintendent Registrar together with the quarterly returns. (a)

After the expiration of twelve months next after the birth of any child that birth shall not be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General for registering the same, and except in accordance with the prescribed rules, (b) and the fact of such authority having been given shall be entered in the register. (c)

Every person who registers or causes to be registered the birth of any child in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Any person required by this Act to give information concerning a birth, who removes before such birth is registered out of the district in which such birth has taken place, may, within three months after such birth, give the information by making and signing, in the presence of the Registrar of the district in which he resides, a declaration in writing (Form B, Schedule 3) of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth; and such Registrar, on payment of the appointed fee (d) shall receive and attest the declaration, and send the same (e) to the Registrar of the district in which the birth took place and the last-mentioned Registrar shall, in the prescribed manner (f) enter the birth in the register, and the Registrar shall state in the informant's column of the entry that the information was obtained from a declaration, and the entry so made shall be deemed, for the purposes of the principal

Registry of
birth out of
the district
in case of
removal.

(a) For thus registering a birth the registrar is entitled to a fee of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*, unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition or otherwise by his default. See second Schedule, first paragraph, page 56.

(b) See Regulations; also definition of the term "prescribed," in sec. 38, clause 6 (page 52) of this Act.

(c) In this case the Registrar's fee is *Five Shillings*, unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition or otherwise by his default. See second Schedule, latter part of first paragraph, page 56.

(d) The fee is *Two Shillings*; see second Schedule, paragraph 3, page 56.

(e) Any Registrar neglecting to forward this declaration is liable to a penalty of *Fifty Pounds*; see sec. 26, page 47.

(f) According to form A of 26 Vic., c. 11, page 30.

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Act (a), to have been signed by the person who signed the declaration, and the Registrar shall forward such declaration to the Superintendent Registrar with the quarterly returns.

A person making a declaration in pursuance of this section in the case of any birth shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act (b) as to giving information concerning that birth, and with any requisition of the Registrar made under this Act within the said three months to attend and give information concerning that birth.

Saving for
father of
illegitimate
child.

7. In the case of an illegitimate child no person shall, as father of such child, be required to give information under this Act concerning the birth of such child, and the Registrar shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of such child, unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of such child, and such person shall, in such case, sign the register, together with the mother.

Registra-
tion of
name of
child or of
alteration
of name.

8. When the birth of any child has been registered and the name, if any, by which it was registered is altered, or if it was registered without a name, when a name is given to it, the parent or guardian of such child, or other person procuring such name to be altered or given, may, within twelve months next after the registration of the birth, deliver to the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar such certificate as hereinafter mentioned, and the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar, upon the receipt of that certificate, and on payment of the appointed fee (c), shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith enter in the proper column of the entry in the register book the name mentioned in the certificate as having been given to the child, and having stated upon the certificate the fact of such entry having been made shall forthwith send the said certificate through the post office to the Registrar-General, who shall, if the birth has been already included in the quarterly return, add the name to the certified copy in his office, and such addition to the entry shall be held to be as good as if part of the original entry.

The certificate shall be in the Form A or B in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, (d) and shall be signed by the minister or person who performed the rite of

(a) See sec. 42 of 26 Vic., cap. 11, page 20.

(b) Sec. 2, page 35.

(c) The fee is *One Shilling*. See Second Schedule, paragraph 4, page 56.

(d) Page 55. See also Form C, same page. See sec. 33 (page 51) as to the forms in the First Schedule of this Act.

baptism upon which the name was given or altered, or if the child is not baptized shall be signed by the father, mother, or guardian of the child, or other person procuring the name of the child to be given or altered.

Every minister or person who performs the rite of baptism shall deliver the certificate required by this section, on demand, on payment of a fee of one shilling.

(a) The provisions of this section shall apply with the prescribed modifications in the case of births at sea, of which a return is sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in Ireland.

Registration of Deaths.

9. The death of every person dying in Ireland after the commencement of this Act, and the cause of such death (b), shall be registered by the Registrar in the manner directed by the principal Act and this Act. (c)

Registry of death and cause of death.

10. When a person dies in a house (d) after the commencement of this Act it shall be the duty of the nearest relatives (e) of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, and in default of such relatives, of every other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the same district as the deceased, and in default of such relatives of each person present at the death, and of the occupier of the house in which, to his knowledge, the death took place, and in default of the persons hereinbefore in this section mentioned, of each inmate of such house, and of the person causing the body of the deceased person to be buried, to give, to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the Registrar, within the five days (f) next following the day of such death, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such death, and in the presence of the Registrar to sign the register. (g)

Information concerning death where deceased dies in a house.

11. Where a person dies in a place which is not a house, (d) or a dead body is found elsewhere than in a house, it

Information concerning death where deceased dies not in a house.

(a) See note to sec. 39 (page 19) of 26 Vic., cap. 11, as to registry of children born at sea.

(b) See sec. 20 (p. 44) as to the duties of various persons in respect to certificates of the cause of death.

(c) Deaths which occurred before 1st January, 1881 (when this Act comes into force), but not registered before that date must be registered under the 26 Vic., cap. 11, section 36, although that section is repealed.

(d) The term "house" includes a "public institution," as defined by sec. 38.

(e) The term "relative," includes a relative by marriage. See sec. 38.

(f) See sec. 12, where the informant need not give the information to the Registrar till within fourteen days next after the day of the death, provided he sends a written notice of its occurrence accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death.

(g) See note (c) to sec. 1, page 35.

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shall be the duty of every relative of such deceased person having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, and in default of such relative, of every person present at the death, and of any person finding, and of any person taking charge of the body, and of the person causing the body to be buried, to give to the Registrar, within five days next after the death or the finding, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death as the informant possesses, and in the presence of the Registrar to sign the register.^(a)

Notice preliminary to information.

12. If a person required to give information concerning any deaths sends to the Registrar a written notice of the occurrence of the death, accompanied by such medical certificate of the cause of the death as is required by this Act^(b) to be delivered to a Registrar, the information of the particulars^(c) required by the principal Act to be registered concerning the death need not be given within the said five days, but shall, notwithstanding such notice, be given within fourteen days next after the day of the death by the person giving such notice, or some other person required by this Act to give the information.

Requisition by Registrar of information concerning death from qualified informant.

13. Where any death has, from the default of the persons required to give information concerning it, not been registered, the Registrar may, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days, and within twelve months from the day of such death, or from the finding of the dead body elsewhere than in a house, by notice in writing, require any person required by this Act to give information concerning such death to attend personally at the Registrar's office, or at any other place appointed by the Registrar within his district, within such time (not less than seven days after the receipt of the notice, nor more than twelve months after the death or finding of the dead body) as may be specified in the notice, and to give the said information to the best of the informant's knowledge and belief, and to sign the register in the presence of the Registrar; and it shall be the duty of such person, unless the death is registered before the expiration of the time specified in the requisition, to comply with the requisition.

Duty of Registrar to register death gratis.

14. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to inform him-

^(a) See note (c) to sec. 1, page 35.

^(b) Secs. 9, 20.

^(c) These particulars are prescribed in form B of 26 Vic., cap. 11, page 31.

self carefully of every death which happens within his district, and upon receiving personally from the informant at any time within twelve months after the date of any death, or of the finding of any dead body, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death from any person required by this Act to give the same, forthwith in the prescribed form and manner (a) to register the death, and the said particulars (if not previously registered), without fee or reward from the informant.

15. After the expiration of twelve months next after any death, or after the finding of any dead body elsewhere than in a house, that death shall not be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General for registering the same, and except in accordance with the prescribed rules, (b) and the fact of such authority having been given shall be entered in the register. (c)

Death not to be registered after twelve months.

Every person who registers or causes to be registered any death in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

16. Where an inquest is held on any dead body the jury shall inquire of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, and the Coroner shall send to the Registrar, within five days after the finding of the jury is given, a certificate under his hand, giving information concerning the death and specifying the finding of the jury with respect to the said particulars, and to the cause of death, and specifying the time and place at which the inquest was held, and the Registrar shall, in the prescribed form and manner, enter the death and particulars, and the Registrar shall state in such entry that the information was received from the Coroner.

Furnishing of information by coroner.

Where an inquest is held on any dead body no person shall, with respect to such dead body or death, be liable to attend upon a requisition of a Registrar, or be subject to any penalty for failing to give information in pursuance of any other provision of this Act. (d)

(a) See note c, sec. 12, page 40.

(b) See Regulations, as authorized by sec. 11 of 26 Vic., cap. 11, page 8, and sec. 38, clause 6, of this Act, page 53.

(c) If in such case the Registrar-General's written authority be wanting, the entry or a certified copy thereof shall not be evidence of the death. See sec. 28, page 48. The Registrar is entitled to a fee of *Five Shillings* for a registry of this nature, unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition, or otherwise by his default. See second Schedule, paragraph 2, page 56.

(d) Nor will it be necessary in such case to send a certificate of cause of death to the Registrar, the finding of the jury being sufficient. (See sec. 20, clause 3, page 44.)

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Burials.

Coroner's
order and
Registrar's
certificate
for burial.

17. A Coroner upon holding an inquest on any body may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand, authorize the body to be buried before registry of the death, and shall give such order to the relative of the deceased or other person who causes the body to be buried, or to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral; and, except upon holding an inquest, no order, warrant, or other document for the burial of any body shall be given by the Coroner.

The Registrar upon registering any death, or upon receiving a written notice of the occurrence of a death, accompanied by a medical certificate as is before provided by this Act, (a) shall forthwith, or as soon after as he is required, give, without fee or reward, either to the person giving information concerning the death or sending the requisition or notice, or to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral of the deceased, a certificate as set forth in Form D, Schedule 1, (b) or as near thereto as may be, under his hand that he has registered or received notice of the death, as the case may be.

Every such order of the coroner and certificate of the Registrar shall be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of the body of the deceased; and any person to whom such order or certificate was given by the coroner or Registrar who fails so to deliver or cause to be delivered the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

The person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of any dead body, as to which no order or certificate under this section is delivered to him, shall, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar or Registrar-General, and if he fail so to do shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds: Provided, that such notice may be comprised in and form part of the returns which the Clerk, or Secretary, or Registrar to every burial board and cemetery company, or other authority having charge of any burial ground, is required to make in accordance with the provisions of the one hundred and ninety-first section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879.

41 & 42 Vic.,
c. 52.
42 & 43 Vic.,
c. 57.

(a) See sec. 12, page 40.

(b) Page 55. See sec. 33 (page 51) as to the forms in the First Schedule of this Act.

18. A person shall not wilfully bury or procure to be buried the body of any deceased child as if it were still-born.

Burial of deceased children as still-born.

A person who has control over or ordinarily buries bodies in any burial ground shall not permit to be buried in such burial ground the body of any deceased child as if it were still-born, and shall not permit to be buried or bury in such burial ground any still-born child before there is delivered to him either—

- (a.) A written certificate that such child was not born alive, signed by a registered medical practitioner who was in attendance at the birth or has examined the body of such child; or
- (b.) A declaration signed in the presence of the person giving permission for such burial by some person who would, if the child had been born alive, have been required by this Act to give information concerning the birth, or by the person to whom such permission is given, to the effect that no registered medical practitioner was present at the birth, or that his certificate cannot be obtained, and that the child was not born alive; or
- (c.) If there has been an inquest, an order of the coroner.

Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

19. Where there is in the coffin in which any deceased person is brought for burial the body of any other deceased person, or the body of any still-born child, the undertaker or other person who has charge of the funeral shall deliver to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of such body or bodies, notice in writing signed by such undertaker or other person, and stating to the best of his knowledge and belief with respect to each such body the following particulars;

Notice where coffin contains more than one body.

- (a.) If the body be the body of a deceased person the name, sex, and place of abode of the said deceased person;
- (b.) If the body has been found exposed, and the name and place of abode are unknown, the fact of the body having been so found and of the said particulars being unknown; and

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- (c.) If the body be that of a deceased child without a name, or a still-born child, the name and place of abode of the father, or, if it is illegitimate, of the mother of such child.

Such notice in writing shall, within five days from the day of burial, be forwarded by the person who receives same to the Registrar of the district in which the deceased died or to the Registrar-General, as the Local Government Board for Ireland may from time to time direct.

Every person who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Certificates of Cause of Death.

Regulations as to certificates of cause of death.

20. With respect to certificates of the cause of death the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1.) The Registrar-General shall from time to time furnish to every Registrar printed forms of certificates of cause of death by registered medical practitioners, and every Registrar shall furnish such forms gratis to any registered medical practitioner residing or practising in such Registrar's district.
- (2.) In case of the death of any person who has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, that practitioner shall sign and give to some person required by this Act to give information concerning the death a certificate stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of death, and such person shall deliver or cause to be delivered that certificate to the Registrar, and the cause of death as stated in that certificate shall be entered in the register:
- (3.) Where an inquest is held on the body of any deceased person a medical certificate of the cause of death need not be given to the Registrar, but the certificate of the finding of the jury furnished by the coroner shall be sufficient.

If any person to whom a medical certificate is given by a registered medical practitioner in pursuance of this section shall fail to deliver or cause to be delivered that certificate to the Registrar within five days of its receipt, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Superintendent Registrars and Registrars.

21. Every Superintendent Registrar and Registrar shall, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General, appoint, by writing under his hand, a fit person to act with him as Assistant Registrar; and every such Assistant Superintendent Registrar or Assistant Registrar, while so acting, shall, subject to the control of the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, have all the powers, and perform all the duties, and be subject to all the penalties herein declared concerning Superintendent Registrars and Registrars respectively; and every Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall be civilly responsible for the acts and omissions of his assistant.

Assistant
Registrar
to be ap-
pointed.

From and after the commencement of this Act every Deputy Superintendent Registrar and Deputy Registrar shall be, and be styled, Assistant Superintendent Registrar, or Assistant Registrar, as the case may be, but nothing in this Act shall affect the rights or positions of existing Deputy Superintendent Registrars or Deputy Registrars.

Every such assistant shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar by whom he is appointed, but shall be removable from his office by the Registrar-General.

22. If any Superintendent Registrar dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold his office, his assistant, if any, and if none, such person as the Registrar-General may appoint, shall be interim Superintendent Registrar.

Interim
Registrars.

Every interim Superintendent Registrar shall act as Superintendent Registrar, and have all the powers, and perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of a Superintendent Registrar until another is duly appointed.

The provisions of this section shall apply to a Registrar in like manner as if it were enacted with the substitution of the word Registrar for Superintendent Registrar.

If a Registrar for any district dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold his office, and there is no interim Registrar, then the Superintendent Registrar shall, when so required by the Registrar-General, appoint an interim Registrar for such district.

23. Every Superintendent Registrar and Registrar respectively shall be entitled to the fees specified in the

Fees of Su-
perinten-

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dent Regis-
trars and
Registrars.

Second Schedule to this Act, and every such fee shall be paid to him by the persons and on the occasions pointed out in such schedule, and may be recovered as a debt due to him, and, subject to the prescribed rules, he may refuse to comply with any application voluntarily made to him until the fee is paid.

Certificates
of birth
having
been regis-
tered.

24. A Registrar shall, upon demand made at the time of registering any birth by the person giving the information concerning the birth, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding threepence, give to such person a certificate under his hand, in the prescribed form (E, in First Schedule), (a) of having registered that birth.

Supply of
forms and
making of
indexes.

25. The Registrar-General shall supply to every Superintendent Registrar suitable forms wherein to make indexes of the register books in his office, and such Superintendent Registrar shall cause such indexes to be made in such form and manner as may from time to time be directed by the Registrar-General, and to be kept with the other records of his office.

All such indexes, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be kept by the Superintendent Registrar with the records of his office, and shall be delivered with the same to his successor in office, as directed by the principal Act. (b)

Subject to such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Registrar-General with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, every person shall be entitled at all reasonable times to search the said indexes, and also the register books, and to have a certified copy of any entry or entries in any register book, under the hand of the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, as the case may be, who shall have the custody of the same for the time being, on payment in each case of the appointed fee (c) in addition to the stamp duty of one penny imposed by the Act of the session held in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years

(a) Page 56. See sec. 38 (page 51) as to the forms in the First Schedule of this Act.

(b) See sec. 27 (page 13) of 26 Vic., cap. 11.

(c) For these fees see second schedule, paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, (p. 56); general search, 5s.; particular search, 1s.; certified copy, 2s. 6d. A "general search" can now only extend over six successive *hours*, instead of *days*, as in the 26 Vic., cap. 11, sec. 3. See sec. 32 (page 51).

For cases in which the certificate is to be given to parties at a reduced fee, see Appendix to Regulations.

of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven. (a)

26. Every Registrar who refuses, or, without reasonable cause, omits to register any birth or death or particulars concerning which information has been tendered to him by an informant, and which he ought to register, or neglects to forward to the Registrar of another district the declaration required by section six of this Act, and every person having the custody of any register book of births and deaths who carelessly loses or injures or allows the injury of the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Penalty on Registrar for refusal or omission to register, or to forward declaration, or on persons having custody of books for loss or injury thereto.

Correction of Errors.

27. With regard to the correction of errors in registers of births and deaths it shall be enacted as follows:—

Correction of errors in registers of births and deaths.

- (1.) No alteration in any such register shall be made except as authorized by this Act.
- (2.) Any clerical errors, whether they occurred before or after the commencement of this Act, which may from time to time be discovered in any such register may be corrected by any person authorized in that behalf by the Registrar-General, subject to the prescribed rules.
- (3.) An error of fact or substance in any such register may be corrected by entry in the margin (without any alteration of the original entry) by the officer having the custody of the register upon payment of the appointed fee, (b) and upon production to him by the person requiring such

(a) The following are the terms of the Stamp Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vic., cap. 97), here referred to:—

Sec 80.—“The duty upon a certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths or burials is to be paid by the person requiring the copy or extract, and may be denoted by an adhesive stamp which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the copy or extract is signed before he delivers the same out of his hands, custody, or power.”

Schedule at end of Act.—“COPY or EXTRACT (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, 1d.

Exemptions.

“(1.) Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

“(2.) Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward.”

(b) The fee is *two shillings and six pence*. See second schedule, paragraph 5, page 56.

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error to be corrected of a statutory declaration (Form C, Schedule Three), setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case, and made by one or more persons required by this Act to give information concerning the birth or death with reference to which the error has been made, or in default of such persons, then by two credible persons having knowledge of the truth of the case; and it shall be the duty of the Registrar, on becoming aware of any error in fact or substance, to send a requisition to the informant requiring him to attend and correct same.

- (4.) Where an error of fact or substance (other than an error relating to the cause of death) occurs in the information given by a coroner's certificate concerning a dead body upon which he has held an inquest, the coroner, if satisfied by evidence on oath or statutory declaration that such error exists, may certify under his hand (Form D, Schedule Three), to the officer having the custody of the register in which such information is entered the nature of the error and the true facts of the case as ascertained by him on such evidence, and the error may thereupon be corrected by such officer in the register, by entering in the margin (without any alteration of the original entry) the facts as so certified by the coroner, and such declaration or certificate shall accompany the quarterly certified copies.

And whenever such correction shall have been made in any entry of birth or death subsequently to the transmission to the General Register Office of the return of certified copies containing such entry, such declaration or certificate of coroner shall be forthwith sent through the post office to the Registrar-General, who shall cause such correction to be made in the certified copy, and such addition shall be held to be good as if part of the original entry.

Miscellaneous.

Register
when not
evidence.

28. An entry, or certified copy of an entry, of a birth or death in a register under the principal Act, or in a certified copy of such a register, shall not be evidence of such birth or death, unless such entry either purports to be signed by some person professing to be the informant, and

to be such a person as is required by law at the date of such entry to give to the Registrar information concerning such birth or death, or purports to be made upon a certificate from a Coroner (a), or in pursuance of the provisions of this Act with respect to the registration of births and deaths at sea (b), or in pursuance of section six of this Act.

When more than three months have intervened between the day of the birth and the day of the registration of the birth of any child, the entry or certified copy of the entry made after the commencement of this Act of the birth of such child in a register under the principal Act or in a certified copy of such a register, shall not be evidence of such birth, unless such entry purports—

(a.) If it appear that not more than twelve months have so intervened, to contain a marginal note that a statutory declaration has been made by a properly qualified informant;

(b.) If more than twelve months have so intervened, to have been made with the authority of the Registrar General, and in accordance with the prescribed rules.

Where more than twelve months have intervened between the day of a death or the finding of a dead body and the day of the registration of the death or the finding of such body, the entry or certified copy of the entry made after the commencement of this Act of the death in a register under the principal Act, or in a certified copy of such register, shall not be evidence of such death, unless such entry purports to have been made with the authority of the Registrar General, and in accordance with the prescribed rules.

29. Any person required by the principal Act, or this Act, to give information concerning any birth or death, or any living new-born child, or any dead body, who shall neglect or refuse to give such information, or shall wilfully refuse to answer any question put to him by the Registrar, relating to the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth or death, or shall fail to comply with any requisition of the Registrar made in pursuance of the principal Act or this Act, and every person who shall refuse or fail, without reasonable excuse, to give or send any certificate in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act or this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding

Penalty for not giving information, complying with requisition, &c.

(a) See sec. 16, p. 41.

(b) See sec. 8, p. 39.



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forty shillings for each offence; and the parent of any child who fails to give information concerning the birth of such child as required by the principal Act or this Act shall be liable to a like penalty; and a person required by the principal Act or this Act to give information concerning a death^(a) in the first instance, and not merely in default of some other person, shall, if such information as is required by the principal Act or this Act be not duly given, be liable to the same penalty.

Penalty for
false state-
ments, &c.

30. Any person who commits any of the following offences; that is to say,

- (1.) Wilfully makes any false answer to any question put to him by a Registrar relating to the particulars required to be registered concerning any birth or death, or wilfully gives to a Registrar any false information concerning any birth or death, or the cause of any death; or
- (2.) Wilfully makes any false certificate or declaration under or for the purposes of this Act, or forges or falsifies any such certificate or declaration, or any order under this Act, or, knowing any such certificate, declaration, or order to be false or forged, uses the same as true, or gives or sends the same as true, to any person; or
- (3.) Wilfully makes, gives, or uses any false statement or representation as to a child born alive having been still-born, or as to the body of a deceased person or a still-born child in any coffin, or falsely pretends that any child born alive was still-born; or
- (4.) Makes any false statement with intent to have the same entered in any register of births or deaths,

shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and on conviction on indictment to fine, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

Sending
certificates,
&c., by post.

31. All notices, informations, declarations, certificates, requisitions, returns, and other documents, required or authorised by this Act to be delivered, sent, or given to the Registrar General, a Superintendent Registrar, or a Registrar, or by a Registrar to a person who is required to give information concerning any birth or death, or who

^(a) See sec. 16 (clause 2), page 41, as to exemption from penalty in cases when an inquest is held.

gives notice of any death, may be sent by post in a prepaid letter, and the date at which they would be delivered to the person to whom they are sent in the ordinary course of post shall be deemed to be the date at which they are received; and in proving such sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was prepaid, properly addressed, and put into the post.

32. In the principal Act and this Act—

The term “general search” shall mean a search during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating the object of the search; and

Explanation of s. 3 of 26 Vict. c. 11.

The term “particular search” shall mean a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry.

33. The forms in the First Schedule to this Act, or forms as nearly resembling the same as circumstances admit, shall be used in all cases in which they are applicable, and when so used shall be valid in law.

Use of forms.

34. It shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or the Registrar General, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, by order, to alter from time to time all or any of the forms contained in the schedules to the principal Act, and this Act, or in any order under this section, in such manner as may appear to them best for carrying into effect the principal Act, or to prescribe new forms for that purpose, and from time to time to make regulations for prescribing any matters authorized by this Act to be prescribed, and to revoke and alter such regulations.

Power of Lord Lieutenant and Registrar General to alter forms in schedules under 26 Vict. c. 11, and make regulations.

Any order made in pursuance of this section shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament is sitting, within fourteen days after the issue of the same, or if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the commencement of the then next session.

Every form when altered in pursuance of this section shall have the same effect as if it had been contained in a schedule to the principal Act or this Act, as the case may be, and every regulation made in pursuance of this section shall, while in force, have the same effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

35. All fines and forfeitures imposed by the principal Act and all penalties imposed by this Act may, unless otherwise directed, be recovered in a summary manner as laid down in section sixty-five of the principal Act; that

Recovery of penalties.

52 *Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland).*

is to say, with respect to the police district of Dublin metropolis, subject and according to the provisions of any Act regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district; and with respect to other parts of Ireland, before a justice or justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, subject and according to the provisions of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same.

13 & 14 Vict.
c. 93.

Time for
prosecution
of offence.

Particulars
required to
be regis-
tered con-
cerning
birth or
death:

Interpreta-
tion.

36. A prosecution or indictment for an offence under this Act shall be commenced at any time within three years after the commission of such offence:

37. The particulars required to be registered concerning a birth or death shall be the particulars specified in the forms in Schedules A. and B. respectively to the principal Act. (a)

38. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context:—

The term "principal Act" means the Act of the session of the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 11:

The term "public institution" means a prison, lock-up, work-house, barracks, lunatic asylum, hospital, and any prescribed public, religious, or charitable institution:

The term "house" includes a public institution as above defined:

The term "occupier" includes the governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer of every public institution, and where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, or his agent, and by such term shall all the persons above mentioned be described when acting as informants:

The term "relative" includes a relative by marriage:

The term "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made from time to time in pursuance of section eleven of the principal Act or of this Act:

The term "appointed fee" means the fee specified in the Second Schedule to this Act:

(a.) See sec. 30 of 26 Vic., cap. 11, p. 14; also pp. 30, 31 for Forms A. and B.

The term "guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

39. Where reference is made in this Act to a Registrar or superintendent Registrar in connexion with any birth or death or other event, or any register, such reference shall (unless the contrary be expressed) be deemed to be made to the Registrar who is the Registrar for the district in which such birth or death or other event took place, or who keeps the register in which the birth or death or other event is or is required to be registered, or who keeps the register referred to, and to the superintendent Registrar who superintends such Registrar as aforesaid.

Definition of registrar and superintendent registrar.

40. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, which day is referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act

41. This Act, save as is herein otherwise expressly provided, shall extend only to Ireland.

Extent of Act

42. This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with so much as is unrepealed of the principal Act; and that Act, together with this Act, may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration Acts (Ireland), 1863 to 1880.

Construction of Act.

43. This Act may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland), 1880.

Short title.

Repeal.

44. The Act specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act is hereby repealed, from and after the commencement of this Act, to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

Repeal

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (a.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed, or the proof of any past act or thing; or,
- (b.) Any right privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or,

54 *Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland).*

(c.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; or,

(d.) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid: and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

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SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 53.

FORM A.

FORM CERTIFYING NAME GIVEN IN BAPTISM.

Section 8.

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, do hereby certify that on the _____ 18____, I baptized by the name of _____, a male child produced to me by _____ as the _____ of _____, and declared by the said _____ to have been born at _____ in the county of _____ on the _____ 18____. Witness my hand, this _____ 18____. (a.)

FORM B.

Section 8.

FORM CERTIFYING NAME GIVEN *not* IN BAPTISM.

I, _____, do hereby certify that the male child born on the _____, at _____ in the county of _____, and his wife, and registered in the district of _____ on the _____ 18____, has (without being baptized) received the name of _____ . Witness my hand this _____ 18____. } of (b.)

FORM C.

FORM FOR ALTERING NAME ENTERED IN REGISTER.

I, _____, do certify that the male child born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____ in the county of _____, and his wife, and registered to _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____, has since had (*his or her*) name altered to _____ . Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18____. } of (b.)

FORM D.

Section 17.

FORM CERTIFYING INFORMATION OF DEATH GIVEN TO REGISTRAR.

I certify that I have this _____ day of _____ 18____ (*registered the death or received notice of the death*) of _____, said to have died the _____ day of _____, 18____, at _____ 18____. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18____. Registrar. District _____

The blanks and the words in italics to be filled in according to the facts.

(a.) This Form (A) is to be signed by the minister or person who performed the rite of baptism.

(b.) This Form (B or C) is to be signed by the parent or other person procuring the name of the child to be given or altered.

56. *Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland).*

Section 24.

FORM E.

FORM CERTIFYING THAT BIRTH HAS BEEN REGISTERED.

I certify that I have this _____ day of _____, 18____, registered
 the birth of _____, a (*male or female*) child, at entry
 No. _____, said to have been born at _____ on the _____ day
 of _____ 18____. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18____.
 _____ Registrar.
 _____ District

The blanks and words in italics to be filled in according to the facts.

Section 28.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Fees to Registrars and Superintendent Registrars.

(1). Upon the registration of a birth when the child is more than three months old, if it is not more than twelve months old, to the Registrar (unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition, or otherwise by his default), two shillings and sixpence, and if it is more than twelve months old, and is registered with the authority of the Registrar General, to Registrar (unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition, or otherwise, by his default), five shillings, to be paid by the informant or declarant.

(2). Upon the registration of a death with the authority of the Registrar General after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar (unless the delay is occasioned by his failure to issue a requisition, or otherwise by his default), five shillings, to be paid by the informant or declarant.

(3). For taking, attesting, and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth which occurred in another district, to the Registrar attesting the declaration two shillings, to be paid by the informant.

(4). For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth to Superintendent Registrar or Registrar one shilling, to be paid by the person requiring the name to be entered.

(5). Correction of error of fact or substance in register to Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, two shillings and sixpence, to be paid by the person requiring the error to be corrected.

(6). For every search, to the Superintendent Registrar, to be paid by the applicant for the search, if it is a general search, five shillings, if it is a particular search, one shilling.

(7). For a certified copy of any entry given by the Superintendent Registrar, two shillings and sixpence to the Superintendent Registrar, to be paid by the applicant.

(8). For every search, to the Registrar, to be paid by the applicant for the search, one shilling.

(9). For a certified copy of any entry given by the Registrar, two shillings and sixpence to the Registrar, to be paid by the applicant.

[THIRD SCHEDULE.]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Declaration in case of Registration of Birth, to be made by a qualified Informant before a Justice of the Peace.

Superintendent Registrar's District,
Registrar's District,

I,^a named _____, being^b _____ of the child
do solemnly and sincerely declare, according
to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the said child was born on the
day of _____, 18____, at _____, and is of
the sex, that the name and surname of the father of the said child are or "guardian,"
and his dwelling place is _____, that at birth,"
the name and surname of the mother of the said child are _____, &c.
that her maiden surname is _____, and that the rank or pro-
fession of the father of the said child is that of _____.

Signature of person making declaration,

Declared before me this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Justice of the Peace for the County of _____.

N.B.—This declaration is to be made in all cases of birth registered after three months, and not after twelve months, following the birth.

Section 5.

^a Here insert name of person making declaration.

^b Here insert the "qualification" of the "informant" in the following words:

"father,"
"mother,"
"guardian,"
or "present at birth,"
&c.

FORM B.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Declaration in case of Registration of Birth, to be made by a qualified Informant who has left the District in which a Birth occurred before it had been registered.

Superintendent Registrar's District,*
Registrar's District,*

I,^b _____, formerly of _____, and now
residing at _____, being^a _____ of the child named _____
do solemnly and sincerely declare, according to the
best of my knowledge and belief, that the said child was born on the
day of _____, 18____, at _____ in the district of _____
and is of the sex, that the name and surname of the father of
the said child are _____, and his dwelling place is _____
that the name and surname of the mother of the said child are _____
and that her maiden surname is _____
and that the rank or profession of the father of the said child is that of _____
; and I also solemnly and sincerely declare that, having left the district
in which the above birth occurred, I am now desirous that it should be registered
in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of the Births and Deaths
Registration Act (Ireland), 1880.

Signature of person making declaration,

Declared before me this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Registrar for the District of _____.

This declaration is to be forwarded to the Registrar of the district in which the birth took place by the Registrar of the district before whom the declaration is made

Section 6.

^a Here insert the name of the district in which the birth occurred.

^b Here insert name of person making declaration.

^c Here insert the "qualification" of the "informant" in the following words:
"father,"
"mother,"
"guardian,"
or "present at birth,"
&c.

58 *Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland).*

Section 27

FORM C.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Statutory Declaration, in case of error of fact or substance in a Register of Births or Deaths, to be made by a qualified Informant before a Justice of the Peace.

* Here state the incorrect particulars as given in entry in registry.

^b Here state the correct particulars which should be added to the entry.

I, _____, being _____ of the person whose _____ was entered on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, at No. _____ in the register of _____ of the above district, do solemnly and sincerely declare, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that it is erroneously stated that^a _____, and that instead thereof it should be stated that^b _____

Signature of party making declaration,
Declared before me this _____ day of _____, 18 _____
Justice of the Peace for the County of _____

Section 27.

FORM D.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Certificate in case of error of fact or substance (other than an error relating to cause of Death) in a Coroner's Certificate concerning a dead body, to be signed by the Coroner.

* Here state particulars as incorrectly given in the certificate of finding of jury.

^b Here state the correct particulars which should be added to the entry.

I, _____, Superintendent Registrar's District, _____ Registrar's District, _____ Coroner for the county of _____, do hereby certify that in the certificate signed by me respecting the dead body of _____, of _____, on which an inquest was held on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, it was incorrectly stated that^a _____, whereas it should have been stated that^b _____, as has been proved to my satisfaction by the _____

Certified by me
this _____ day of _____, 18 _____
Coroner for the County of _____

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Section 44.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, section, or other part first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Session and Chapter.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
26 Vict. c. 11, .	An Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland. (20th April, 1863).	Preliminary to Act, from the words "general search" to "stating objects of search." Section twenty-six, from the words "in case of the death" to end of section. Sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-six, fifty-one, and fifty-five

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	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	
Cause of Death—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Medical certificate of cause of death to be delivered, within five days of its receipt, by informant to Registrar for entry in Register; penalty for failure, £2,	—	20	44
In inquest cases Coroner's certificate to suffice for registration of cause of death without production of medical certificate,	—	20	44
Penalty for wilfully refusing or failing to give certificate of cause of death, £2,	—	29	49
Penalty for wilfully making false statement as to cause of death,	—	30	50
Cemetery Authorities. See "BURIAL."			
Census of Ireland:			
Registrar-General to superintend,	8	—	7
Certificates (see also "CERTIFIED COPIES"):			
Certificate of name being given or altered <i>on baptism</i> to be signed by officiating minister and delivered to Registrar or Superintendent Registrar, ...	—	8	38
Certificate of name being given or altered <i>without baptism</i> to be signed by person procuring the alteration,	—	8	38
Minister of whom baptismal certificate is required entitled to a fee,	—	8	38
Medical certificate of cause of death to accompany preliminary notice of death sent by informant to Registrar,	—	12	40
Coroner to send to Registrar within five days certificate of finding of jury,	—	16	41
Registrar to issue certificate for burial when death is registered or notice of its occurrence received by him,	—	17	42
Registrar's certificate for burial to be delivered to person officiating at burial,	—	17	42
Person officiating at burial to give notice to Registrar or Registrar-General within seven days of non-delivery of certificate of registration,	—	17	42
Still-born child not to be buried in burial-ground without production of medical certificate of still-birth, or of declaration that such certificate cannot be obtained, or of Coroner's order,	—	18	43
Registrar-General to furnish printed forms of certificates of causes of death, and Registrars to supply them gratis to registered Medical Practitioners, ...	—	20	44

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Certificates—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Registered Medical Practitioner in attendance during last illness of deceased to give certificate of cause of death to informant, ...	—	20	44
In inquest cases, Coroner's certificate of finding of jury to suffice without production of medical certificate, ...	—	20	44
Person receiving certificate of cause of death from Medical Practitioner, and failing to deliver it to Registrar, liable to a penalty, ...	—	20	44
Certificate (Form E, Schedule 1, page 56) of birth having been registered may be required by informant at the time of registration on payment of 3d., ...	—	24	46
Error in Coroner's certificate of finding of jury may be corrected on subsequent certificate of Coroner, ...	—	27	47
Penalty for failure to give or send certificates required by the Act, or for making or using a false certificate, ...	—	29	49
Certificates may be sent by post, ...	—	31	50
Form certifying name given in Baptism (Form A, Schedule 1), ...	—	—	55
Form certifying name given not in Baptism (Form B, Schedule 1), ...	—	—	55
Certified Copies (see "SEARCHES") :			
Those given in General Register Office to be stamped with office seal, ...	5	—	6
And to be subject to Stamp Duty of 1d., ...	50	—	24
Certified copies of entries of births and deaths to be made and delivered quarterly by Registrar to Superintendent Registrar, ...	47	—	23
Penalty for refusing or neglecting so to deliver certified copies, ...	58	—	27
All certified copies received by Superintendent Registrar to be certified (Form E, page 32) by him and sent to Registrar-General, ...	48	—	23
If such copies so received by Registrar-General are not entire he is to procure completion of same, ...	48	—	23
Such certified copies, so delivered to Superintendent Registrar, exempt from Stamp Duties, ...	14, 47	—	9, 23
Correction of errors in. See "ERRORS."			
On insertion of name after registration of birth, certificate of name to be sent forthwith to Registrar-General, ...	—	8	38
Public entitled to have certified copies from Registrar of any entries in register books on payment of appointed fees, ...	52	25	25, 46

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Certified Copies—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Such certified copies subject to stamp duties, ...	—	25	46
Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen to supply Registrar-General with certified copies of returns of births and deaths at sea (s. 37 of English Registration Act, 1874), ...	—	—	19
Marine Register Book to be deemed to be a certified copy of a register book within the meaning of the Registration Acts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively (sec. 37, clause 7, of English Registration Act, 1874), ...	—	—	19
Certified copy of entry not to be evidence of birth or death unless the original entry is signed by duly qualified informant, or is made on Coroner's certificate, or in pursuance of sec. 6 of 43 and 44 Vic., cap. 13, or relates to a birth or death at sea, ...	—	28	48
Certified copy of entry of birth registered <i>after lapse of three months</i> not to be evidence of birth unless if registered within twelve months the original entry contains a marginal note that a statutory declaration has been made by informant (Form A, Schedule 3, page 57), or if registered <i>over twelve months</i> the entry is shown to have been made on Registrar-General's authority, ...	—	28	48
Chief Resident Officer. See "PUBLIC INSTITUTION."			
Clergyman (see also "OFFICIATING MINISTER") :			
If having control over burial-ground, must not permit burial of still-born children except under prescribed regulations, ...	—	18	43
Clerk of Union. See "SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR."			
Consul. See "BRITISH CONSUL."			
Coroner. See "INQUEST."			
Correction of Errors. See "ERRORS."			
Deaths, Registration of (see also "BURIAL," "STILL-BORN") :			
All deaths and causes of deaths to be registered pursuant to Registration Acts, 1863, 1880, ...	—	9	39
Information of death taking place in a house (see "INFORMANTS") to be given to Registrar within five days, ...	—	10	39
Information of death taking place not in a house, or of dead body found exposed (see "INFORMANTS"), to be given to Registrar within five days next after the death or the finding, ...	—	11	39

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	
Deaths, Registration of—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Time for effecting registration of death extended to fourteen days on preliminary written notice being sent to Registrar within five days together with medical certificate of the cause of death, ...	—	12	40
In default of information being given Registrar may, after lapse of fourteen days and before expiration of twelve months from day of death or finding of dead body, by written notice require informants to come to him to effect registration of death, ...	—	13	40
Duty of Registrar to inform himself of occurrence of deaths and to register them without fee from informant within twelve months, ...	—	14	40
After a lapse of 12 months no death to be registered except on written authority of Registrar-General and on payment of prescribed fees, ...	—	15	41
Penalty for contravening provisions relative to registration of deaths after lapse of 12 months, ...	—	15	41
In inquest cases, Coroner to send to Registrar within five days of finding of Jury, certified particulars to be entered in register, ...	—	16	41
Inquest absolves informants from liability to requisition of Registrar and from penalty for failing to give information, ...	—	16	41
In inquest cases, but not otherwise, Coroner empowered to authorize burial of body before the death is registered, ...	—	17	42
Upon registering a death, or receiving written notice of its occurrence, Registrar to issue gratis to informant or undertaker a certificate (Form D, Schedule 1, page 55) that he has registered or received notice of the death, ...	—	17	42
Every order of Coroner authorizing burial prior to registry of death, and every certificate of Registrar (Form D, Schedule 1, page 55) is to be delivered to the Minister or person officiating at burial, under penalty of £2, ...	—	17	42
Minister or other person officiating at burial must, in case of non-delivery of Registrar's certificate (Form D, Schedule 1, page 55) or of Coroner's order for burial, give notice thereof to the Registrar or the Registrar-General, within seven days after the burial; penalty for failure £10, provided such notice is comprised in Burial Return made by officer of burial-ground, under Public Health Acts of 1878 and 1879, ...	—	17	42

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Deaths, Registration of—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Cause of death to be stated by registered Medical Practitioner in attendance on deceased, and to be entered in the register of deaths, ...	—	20	44
Cause of death in inquest cases to be taken from Coroner's certificate for entry in death register, ...	—	20	44
Penalty on informant for non-delivery to Registrar of medical certificate of cause of death, ...	—	20	44
Copies of death registers. <i>See</i> "CERTIFIED COPIES."			
Registrar refusing, or without reasonable cause omitting, to register death, liable to a penalty, ...	—	26	47
Correction of errors in death register. <i>See</i> "ERRORS."			
Deaths at sea. <i>See</i> "SEA, REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT."			
Deaths in Foreign Countries. <i>See</i> "FOREIGN REGISTER."			
Penalty on informants who refuse to answer questions of, or to comply with requisitions of, Registrar, ...	—	29	49
Penalty for refusing or failing to give or send any certificate connected with registration of death, ...	—	29	49
Penalty on informants of the first instance who fail to give information of death to Registrar, ...	—	29	49
Penalty on informants for wilfully making any false statement, ...	—	30	50
Penalty for representing children born alive to have been still-born, ...	—	30	50
Notices, informations, declarations, certificates, &c., involved in registration of deaths may be sent by post, ...	—	31	50
Particulars required to be registered concerning a death to be those specified in Schedule B of principal Act (page 31), ...	—	37	52
Fees for registration of deaths, for certificates, &c. <i>See</i> "FEES."			
Declarations :			
Informant to make a declaration (Form A, Schedule 3, page 57) before a Justice of the Peace for registration of birth over three months, and not later than twelve months from date of birth, ...	—	5	36
And such declaration to be sent to Superintendent Registrar with quarterly returns, ...	—	5	37
Informant who, before a birth is registered, has removed out of district where it occurred, may make written declaration (Form B, Schedule 3, page 57) for registry of the birth, ...	—	6	37
Declaration so made to be deemed information of birth, ...	—	6	37

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	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Declarations—continued:			
Declaration of still-birth to be made, in the absence of medical certificate or Coroner's order, as a condition of interment of body in burial-ground, ...	—	18	43
Statutory declaration (Form C, Schedule 3, page 58) required for the correction of error of fact or substance in Register, ...	—	27	47
Coroner may correct error of fact or substance (other than an error relating to cause of death) in his certificate to Registrar, if satisfied by evidence on oath or statutory declaration that such error exists, ...	—	27	48
In such case Coroner shall send the statutory declaration or amended certificate to Registrar or Superintendent Registrar, ...	—	27	48
Penalty for wilfully making or using false declaration, ...	—	30	50
Declarations required or authorized by this Registration Act of 1880 may be sent by post, ...	—	31	50
Deputies (see "ASSISTANTS"):			
Deputies to be styled "assistants" from 1st January, 1881, ...	—	21	45
Districts:			
Each Poor Law Union to be a Superintendent Registrar's District, ...	17	—	10
Boundaries may be altered by Registrar-General subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant, ...	17	—	10
Each Dispensary District to be a Registrar's District, ...	18	—	10
A Dispensary District may be sub-divided by Registrar-General into two or more Registrars' districts, ...	18	—	10
Every such district to be called by a distinct name, ...	18	—	10
And when so sub-divided, the Guardians to appoint Registrars, preference being given to Medical Officers, ...	23	—	11
If any alteration made in boundary of Dispensary District, the Registrar-General may alter boundaries of Registrar's District; or he may alter them if he considers it expedient, ...	18	—	10
All such alterations to be approved by the Lord Lieutenant, ...	17, 18	—	10
And to be published by Registrar-General, ...	19	—	10
When there are two Medical Officers in one Dispensary district the Guardians are to appoint one to be Registrar, ...	23	—	11
When informant has removed to another district, registry of birth permissible on written declaration (Form B, Schedule 3, page 57) within three months after birth, ...	—	6	37

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Districts—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Informants on removal from district where birth occurred and was not registered may give written particulars to Registrar of district to which they have moved for transmission to proper district,	—	6	37
Dublin Gazette:			
Alteration of forms to be published in, ...	6	34	7, 51
Entry of Birth or Death. See "REGISTERS."			
Errors:			
No alteration in any register of births or deaths to be made except as authorized by Registration Act, 1880, ...	—	27	47
Any clerical error may be corrected by person authorized by the Registrar-General, subject to prescribed rules, ...	—	27	47
An error of fact or substance may be corrected by entry in margin by officer having custody of register on production of statutory declaration (Form C, Schedule 3, page 58), ...	—	27	47
Informants to attend and correct errors of fact or substance, ...	—	27	47
An error of fact or substance occurring in Coroner's certificate may be corrected by officer having custody of register on receipt of amended certificate (Form D, Schedule 3, page 57) from Coroner, ...	—	27	48
Fees for correction of errors of fact. See "FEES."			
Evidence:			
Certified copies of entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with seal of General Register Office to be admissible as evidence, ...	5	—	6
An entry or certified copy of entry of birth or death in a register not to be given in evidence, unless signed by qualified informant, except in cases—			
(a) where information is given by a Coroner,	42	28	20, 49
(b) by a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships, ...	42	28	20, 49
(c) of a person born or dying in a foreign country, ...	42	—	20
(d) where the registry is effected by declaration (Form B, Schedule 3, page 57) of party who removed, before registry of birth, out of district where it occurred, ...	—	28, 6	49, 37
(e) where the information is received from Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen,	—	39, 40	19, 20

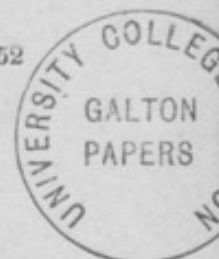
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Evidence—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
An entry or certified copy of birth registered after lapse of three months not to be evidence unless if registered within twelve months the original entry contains a marginal note that a statutory declaration has been made by qualified informant,	—	28	48
Or if registered after the lapse of twelve months the entry is shown to have been made on Registrar-General's authority, ...	—	28	48
An entry or certified copy of entry of death registered after lapse of twelve months from day of death or finding of a dead body shall not be evidence of death, unless such entry is shown to have been made on the Registrar-General's authority, ...	—	28	48
Expenses:			
Salaries and all other expenses of carrying Registration Act into execution not therein otherwise provided for to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, ...	9	—	8
Cost of providing register offices in each union to be charged on rates, ...	21	—	11
And Guardians may borrow money for the purpose, ...	21	—	11
Registrars' quarterly account of fees for entries in registers to be paid by guardians, ...	54	—	25
And to be charged to the union at large, ...	54	—	25
Fees:			
Fees received by Registrar-General to be paid into Bank of Ireland, ...	13	—	9
Fees to continue to be paid to officiating minister for registration of baptism or burial, ...	45	—	22
Superintendent Registrar and Registrar entitled to fees specified in second schedule to Registration Act, 1880, ...	—	23	46
Fees recoverable as debts due to them, and they may refuse compliance with any application voluntarily made to them, until their fee is paid,	—	23	46
The term "appointed fee" means the fee specified in second schedule to Registration Act, 1880, ...	—	38	52
<i>Fees payable under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1863 and 1880:—</i>			
At General Register Office:—			
For general search of indexes, £1, ...	50	—	24
For particular search, 1s. for each period of five years, ...	50	—	24
For certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d., ...	50	—	24

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Fees—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
To Superintendent Registrar:—			
For "general search," 5s., ...	—	Sch. 2	56
For "particular search," 1s. for each period of five years, ...	—	do.	56
For certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d., ...	—	do.	56
For entering baptismal or other name of child upon production of certificate after registry of birth, 1s. from person procuring such entry, ...	—	do.	56
For correction of error of fact or substance in register, 2s. 6d. from person requiring such correction, ...	—	do.	56
For examination of certified copies to be sent quarterly to Registrar-General, 2d. for every entry, to be paid by the Registrar-General, ...	53	—	25
To Registrar:—			
For search in register, 1s., ...	—	Sch. 2	56
For certified copy, 2s. 6d., ...	—	do.	56
For certificate (Form E, Schedule 1) of registry of birth given at time of registration, 3d., ...	—	24	46
For each entry of birth and death registered in every quarter, 1s. to be paid by Guardians, ...	54	—	25
Upon registration of a birth over 3 and under 12 months, 2s. 6d. from informant, ...	—	Sch. 2	56
Upon registration of a birth over 12 months, and on Registrar-General's authority, 5s. from informant, ...	—	do.	56
Upon registration of a death over 12 months, and on Registrar-General's authority, 5s. from informant or declarant, ...	—	do.	56
For taking, attesting, and transmitting a declaration made by informant respecting a birth in another district, 2s. from informant, ...	—	do.	56
For entering baptismal or other name of child upon production of certificate after registry of birth, 1s. from person procuring such entry, ...	—	do.	56
For correction of error of fact or substance in register, 2s. 6d. from person requiring such correction, ...	—	do.	56
To minister or other person performing rite of baptism:—			
For prescribed certificate, 1s. from applicant, ...	—	8	38
Fines. See "OFFENCES AND PENALTIES."			
Foreign Register :			
To be kept at General Register Office, in which shall be entered the birth of any child of Irish parents, or death of any person born in Ireland, which shall take place in any foreign country, ...	41	—	20

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Forgery. See "PENALTIES."	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Forms:			
Form certifying name given in baptism, ...	—	Sch. 1	55
Form certifying name not given in baptism, ...	—	Sch. 1	55
Forms of certificate of cause of death to be furnished by Registrar-General for use by registered medi- cal practitioners, ...	—	20	44
Forms for indexes to be supplied by Registrar- General to Superintendent Registrars, ...	—	25	46
Forms in Schedule I, Registration Act, 1880, to be used in all cases in which they are applicable, and when so used to be valid at law, ...	—	33	51
Lord Lieutenant and Registrar-General empowered to alter forms and to prescribe new ones, ...	—	34	51
Alteration of forms or prescription of new forms to be made by order to be published in Dublin Gazette and laid before Parliament, ...	—	34	51
Forms so altered or prescribed to have legal effect, ...	—	34	51
Foundlings:			
Finder of exposed living new-born child, or person taking charge of it, to give notice to Registrar within seven days, ...	—	3	36
Funeral. See "BURIAL."			
General Rule. See "RULES AND REGULATIONS."			
General Register Office. See "OFFICES."			
Guardians:			
To provide register office in each union for preserv- ing registers, according to plan approved by Registrar-General, ...	20	—	11
May borrow money for such purpose, ...	21	—	11
To appoint a Superintendent Registrar if Clerk of Union declines or is unfit, ...	22	—	11
To appoint a Registrar under similar circumstances, In such case, and in every case of vacancy in the offices mentioned, if Guardians refuse or neglect within 14 days to appoint, the appointment to be made by the Lord Lieutenant, ...	23	—	11
When there are two medical officers in one dispen- sary district, Guardians to appoint one as Registrar, ...	25	—	12
	23	—	11

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Guardians—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
To appoint Registrars to district sub-divided by Registrar-General into two or more districts, preference being given to medical officers, ...	23	—	11
To pay Registrars' quarterly account of fees, at rate of 1s. for each entry of birth or death, ...	54	—	25
To post on public buildings notices (to be furnished by Registrar-General before 31st December, 1863) stating requirements of Registration Act, 1863, ...	12	—	8
The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, ...	—	38	52
House:			
Includes a public institution as defined in Registration Act of 1880, ...	—	38	52
When let in lodgings, the person residing therein who is the person under whom they are immediately held, or his agent, shall, when acting as informant, be described as "occupier," ...	3	38	6, 52
Information concerning death, when deceased dies in a house, ...	—	10	39
When deceased dies, not in a house, ...	—	11	39
Illegitimate Child:			
Born at sea; nationality of mother to decide to which Registrar-General the return will be sent by Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, ...	—	—	19
Father of illegitimate child not required as such to give information of birth, ...	—	7	38
Name of father of illegitimate child not to be entered in register unless at joint request of mother and father, ...	—	7	38
Father of illegitimate child wishing to have his name entered must sign the register jointly with the mother, ...	—	7	38
When illegitimate child brought for burial in a coffin with another body, the undertaker to state name of mother to person who buries or performs funeral service, ...	—	19	43
Penalty for failure, £10, ...	—	19	43
Indexes:			
Indexes to be kept at General Register Office, and searches allowed therein between 10 and 4 every day except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, ...	50	—	24

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Indexes—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Forms for indexes of register books to be supplied by Registrar-General to Superintendent Registrars, ...	—	25	46
Superintendents to cause indexes to be made, ...	—	25	46
Indexes to be transferred on vacation of office by Superintendent Registrar to his successor, ...	—	25	46
Public entitled at reasonable hours to search indexes and register books, on payment of fee, ...	—	25	46
Indictment:			
A prosecution or indictment for an offence under this Act must be commenced within three years after commission of the offence, ...	—	36	52
Informants of Births:			
Information of birth to be given to Registrar within 42 days by—			
(a) father and mother of child; or			
(b) occupier of house in which birth occurs; or			
(c) each person present at birth; or			
(d) person having charge of child, ...	—	1	35
Informants neglecting to give information of birth may, after 42 days and within three months, be required by Registrar to come to him to effect registration of birth, ...	—	2	35
Finder of exposed living new-born child (foundling), or person taking charge of it, to give notice to Registrar within seven days, ...	—	3	36
Informants unable to write may sign the register by mark, ...	43	—	21
Duty of Registrar to inform himself of occurrence of birth, ...	30	4	14, 36
When a birth is not registered within three months, informants may be required to, or may voluntarily, have it registered up to 12 months, by declaration (Form A, Schedule 3, page 57) made before a Justice of the Peace, and on payment of fees, ...	—	5	36
Informants removing before registry of birth from district in which such birth occurred may within three months from birth give information to Registrar of district in which they then reside, ...	—	6	37
Father of illegitimate child not required as such to give information of birth, ...	—	7	38
Informants entitled on payment of 3d. to a certificate of birth having been registered, ...	—	24	46
Informants to attend on requisition from Registrar and correct error of fact or substance, ...	—	27	48
Penalties on informants. See "PENALTIES."			



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Informants of Deaths :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Information of death occurring <i>in a house</i> to be given to Registrar within 5 days by—			
(a) nearest relatives of deceased present at death, or in attendance during the last illness ; or			
(b) every other relative dwelling in same district ; or			
(c) each person present at death ; or			
(d) occupier of house in which death occurs ; or			
(e) each inmate of house in which death occurs ; or			
(f) person causing body to be buried, ...	—	10	39
Information of death occurring <i>not in a house</i> , or of dead body <i>found exposed</i> , to be given to Registrar within 5 days by—			
(a) every relative of deceased having knowledge of requisite particulars ; or			
(b) every person present at death ; or			
(c) any person finding body ; or			
(d) any person taking charge of body ; or			
(e) person causing body to be buried, ...	—	11	40
Informants may send to Registrar preliminary written notice of death, accompanied by medical certificate of cause of death, and in such case the time for completing the registration of the death may be extended from 5 to 14 days,	—	12	40
Informants neglecting to give information of death may, after lapse of 14 days and within 12 months from day of death or finding of dead body be required by Registrar to come to him to effect registration of death, ...	—	13	40
Duty of Registrar to inform himself of occurrence of deaths, ...	30	14	14, 40
Information of death in inquest cases to be sent by Coroner to Registrar within five days after finding of jury, ...	—	16	41
Informants absolved in inquest cases from liability to requisitions of Registrar, and from penalty for failing to give information of death, ...	—	16	41
Informants to attend on requisition from Registrar and correct error of fact or substance, ...	—	27	48
Information of burial. <i>See "BURIAL."</i>	—		
Information of cause of death to be supplied by medical attendant or by Coroner, ...	—	20	44
Penalties on informants. <i>See "PENALTIES."</i>	—		

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Inquest:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Superintendent Registrars and Registrars exempt from serving on, ...	29	—	14
Jury to inquire of particulars required to be registered concerning death, ...	—	16	41
Coroner to send certificate of finding of jury to Registrar within five days, ...	—	16	41
Inquest absolves ordinary informants from duty of giving information of death to Registrar, ...	—	16	41
Coroner may by written order authorize burial of body before registration of death when inquest is being held upon such body, but not otherwise, ...	—	17	42
Coroner's order for burial to be delivered by recipient to person officiating at burial, under penalty for neglect, ...	—	17	42
Certificate of finding of jury to suffice for registration of cause of death without production of medical certificate, ...	—	20	44
Coroner may give certificate (Form D, Schedule 3, page 58) for correction of error of fact or substance in certificate previously supplied by him relative to inquest, ...	—	27	47
Interim Registrar:			
On the Registrar's death, resignation, or vacation otherwise of office, his assistant to become interim Registrar, ...	—	22	45
Interim Registrar to act as Registrar, and to have all the powers, perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of a Registrar, ...	—	22	45
When there is no interim Registrar, the Registrar-General may require Superintendent Registrar to appoint one, ...	—	22	45
Interim Superintendent Registrar:			
On the Superintendent Registrar's death, resignation, or vacation otherwise of office, his assistant to become interim Superintendent Registrar, ...	—	22	45
Interim Superintendent Registrar to act as Superintendent Registrar, and to have all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations of a Superintendent Registrar, ...	—	22	45
Iron Boxes:			
Iron box to be furnished for use of Registrars to keep register books in, ...	15	—	9

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Iron Boxes—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Every iron box to have a lock and two keys, one to be kept by Registrar and the other by Superintendent Registrar, ...	15	—	9
Registers when not in use to be kept in iron box, which is always to be kept locked, ...	15	—	9
To be given up by registration officer to successor, and proceedings to be taken in case of refusal, ...	27	—	13
Jury (see "INQUEST") :			
Superintendent Registrar and Registrar exempt from serving on any jury or inquest, ...	29	—	14
Justice of the Peace :			
May issue warrant for arrest of persons refusing to give up iron box, books, &c., ...	27	—	13
Such person to be brought before two Justices, ...	27	—	13
Who may issue Search Warrant, ...	27	—	13
No penalty to be exacted if Justices satisfied that failure to comply with Act not wilful, ...	64	—	29
Solemn Declaration (Form A, Schedule 3, page 57) to be made before a Justice of the Peace in case of birth registered after expiration of three months, and within twelve months, ...	—	5	36
List of Registrars :			
List of Registrars in each union to be printed and published by Superintendent Registrar, ...	28	—	14
Local Government Board :			
In cases of burial when the coffin contains more than one body, the person who officiates to send undertaker's notice to Registrar of district in which death occurred, or to the Registrar-General, as the Local Government may direct, ...	—	19	43
Lord Lieutenant :			
"Lord Lieutenant" and "Lord Lieutenant in Council" defined, ...	3	—	5
To provide a "General Register Office" in Dublin, ...	4	—	6
To appoint a Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, ...	4	—	6
As to alteration of forms, ...	6	34	7, 51
To appoint Officers for General Register Office, or Registrar-General may appoint with his approval, ...	7	—	7
Assistant Registrar-General may be appointed subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant, ...	10	—	8

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Lord Lieutenant—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
May make regulations for the management of the General Register Office, and the duties of the Registrar-General, Clerks, Superintendents, Registrars, &c., ...	11	—	8
Alterations of boundaries of districts to be approved by Lord Lieutenant, ...	17, 18	—	10
To appoint a Superintendent Registrar or Registrar if Guardians neglect, within 14 days, to do so, ...	25	—	12
To prescribe form of Annual General Abstract of Births and Deaths registered, and date on which it is to be transmitted to him by Registrar-General, ...	49	—	24
To approve of regulations made by Registrar-General, as to Searches in Registers kept by Registers, ...	52	—	24
Marine Register Book:			
To be kept by Registrar-General, as record of births and deaths occurring at sea, ...	39, 40	—	19, 20
Marksman:			
Persons unable to write, and whose signature is necessary, may sign by mark, ...	43	—	21
Medical Certificate. See "CAUSE OF DEATH."			
Medical Officer:			
Medical Officer for time being of dispensary district to be Registrar, ...	23	—	11
But if Medical Officer refuses or is disqualified, the Guardians to appoint a Registrar within 14 days, ...	23, 25	—	11, 12
Where there are two Medical Officers in a dispensary district, Guardians to appoint one to be Registrar, ...	23	—	11
If dispensary district subdivided into 2 or more districts, Guardians to appoint Registrars, but preference to be given to Medical Officers, ...	23	—	11
Medical Officer ceasing as such, shall cease to be Registrar, ...	24	—	12
Medical Practitioners:			
When a Medical Practitioner was in attendance at the birth of a still-born child, or has examined the body after birth, his certificate of such attendance or examination should be obtained in order that the body may be interred in a burial ground, ...	—	18	43

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Medical Practitioners—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Registered Medical Practitioners to be supplied by Registrars, gratis, with forms for certifying causes of death,	—	20	44
Registered Medical Practitioner in attendance during last illness of deceased to give certificate of cause of death to informant,	—	20	44
Person receiving certificate of cause of death from registered Medical Practitioner, and failing to deliver it to Registrar, liable to penalty,	—	20	44
Penalty for wilfully refusing or failing to give certificate of cause of death,	—	29	49
Minister, See "OFFICIATING MINISTER."			
Name :			
Name of father of illegitimate child not to be entered in register unless at joint request of mother and father,	—	7	38
After birth has been registered, insertion or alteration of name permissible within 12 months, on production of prescribed certificate, and on payment of fee,	—	8	38
Insertion of name given after registration to be made in register without erasure of original entry,	—	8	38
Certificate (A or B, sch. 1, p. 55), in which name has been inserted or altered to be forthwith sent to Registrar-General,	—	8	38
When name is given or altered <i>on baptism</i> , the officiating minister to give baptismal certificate, on receipt of fee,	—	8	38
When name is given or altered <i>without baptism</i> , certificate of new or altered name to be signed by person at whose instance the new or altered name is registered,	—	8	38
Provisions relating to insertion or alteration of name applicable in cases of births at sea,	—	8	38
Name of Registrar to be conspicuously exhibited outside his office,	28	—	14
Form certifying name given in baptism (Sched. 1),	—	—	55
Form certifying name not given in baptism,	—	—	55
If body of deceased child, without a name, is brought for burial in a coffin with another body, the undertaker, when giving prescribed notice to person who officiates at burial, is to state name of father of such child,	—	19	43

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Notices. <i>See also "INFORMANTS."</i>	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Notices required or authorised by Registration Acts may be sent by post,	63	31	28, 50
<i>In cases of Birth.</i>			
Registrar may give written notice to birth infor- mants to attend at his office when they have made default or information after lapse of 42 days,	-	2	35
Registrar may give written notice to birth infor- mants to attend at District Register Office when they have made default of information after lapse of three months,	-	5	36
<i>In cases of Death.</i>			
Preliminary notice of death may be given in writing within five days, but such notice must be accom- panied by medical certificate of cause of death, ...	-	12	40
Registrar may give written notice to death infor- mants to attend at his office when they have made default of information after lapse of 14 days, ...	-	13	40
<i>In cases of Burials.</i>			
Written notice of non-delivery of Registrar's certi- ficate, or Coroner's order, to be sent to Registrar or Registrar-General within seven days by person officiating at burial,	-	17	42
Written notice to be given in prescribed manner by undertaker to person officiating at burial when coffin contains more than one body,	-	19	43
Occupier :			
Includes the Governor, Keeper, Master, Matron, Superintendent, or other Chief Resident Officer of every public institution,	3	38	6, 52
And where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, or his agent,	3	38	6, 52
Offences and Penalties :			
<i>Births and Deaths.</i>			
Registrar refusing, or without reasonable cause omitting, to register any birth or death upon in- formation duly tendered, £50,	57	26	27, 47
Informants of births or deaths, wilfully refusing to answer questions of, or to comply with requis- itions of, registrar, £2,	-	29	49

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Offences and Penalties—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Any person making a false statement with intent to have the same entered in any register of births or deaths, £10 on summary conviction, or fine and imprisonment on conviction on indictment,	—	30	50
Informants refusing to sign the register, £2, ...	61	—	28
Births.			
For registering or causing to be registered the birth of any child after lapse of three months, except in the prescribed manner, £10, ...	59	5	27, 36
Parent failing to give information of birth, £2, ...	—	29	49
Registrar neglecting to send declaration (form B. sch. 3), respecting birth in cases of removal out of district where it occurred, £50, ...	—	26	47
Deaths.			
For registering or causing to be registered any death after the lapse of twelve months, except in the prescribed manner, £10, ...	—	15	41
For failure to deliver to registrar certificate of cause of death received from medical attendant, £2, ...	—	20	44
Informants of first instance who fail to give information of death, £2, ...	—	29	49
Burials.			
For non-delivery to minister or person officiating at burial, of certificate or order received by any person from registrar or coroner, £2, ...	—	17	42
For failure on part of minister or person officiating at burial to give notice within seven days to registrar or registrar-general of non-delivery of registrar's certificate or coroner's order for burial, £10, ...	—	17	42
For wilfully burying, or permitting or procuring to be buried, the body of any deceased child as if it were still-born, £10, ...	—	18	43
For burying or permitting to be buried in any burial ground any still-born child, except under prescribed conditions, £10, ...	—	18	43
Undertaker or person in charge of funeral where there is more than one body in a coffin without giving notice of that fact in prescribed manner to minister or person officiating at burial, £10, ...	—	19	43
Any person who wilfully makes or uses a misrepresentation as to a child born alive having been still-born, or as to bodies in a coffin, £10 on summary conviction, or fine and imprisonment on conviction on indictment, ...	—	30	50

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Offences and Penalties—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
<i>Offences declared Felony.</i>			
Unlawfully destroying or injuring any register of birth, death, baptism, marriage, or burial, ...	56	—	26
or any certified copy of such register, ...	56	—	26
Forging or fraudulently altering any entry in such register, ...	56	—	26
Giving false certificate relating thereto, ...	56	—	26
Forging seal of a register office or burial board, ...	56	—	26
Making false entries in copies of registers sent to Registrar or other officer, which is by law required to be so sent, ...	56	—	26
Or signing or verifying such false copies, ...	56	—	26
Unlawfully destroying or injuring copies of registers, ...	56	—	26
Or for a fraudulent purpose concealing or taking copies of registers from place of deposit, ...	56	—	26
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
For carelessly losing or injuring, or permitting to be injured, any register book of births or deaths, £50, ...	57	26	27, 47
Every person who refuses, or fails without reasonable excuse to give or send, any certificate in accordance with provisions of Registration Acts, £2, ...	—	29	49
Any person who wilfully makes false answer to question of registrar, or wilfully gives him false information, £10 on summary conviction, or fine and imprisonment on conviction on indictment, ...	—	30	50
Any person who wilfully makes a false certificate or declaration under the Act, or forges or falsifies any such certificate or declaration, and utters the same, £10 on summary conviction, or fine and imprisonment on conviction on indictment, ...	—	30	50
Penalties not exigible if notice given in cases where persons are required to give notice required by Act of 1863, ...	63	—	28
or when failure not wilful, ...	64	—	29
Penalties how recoverable, ...	65	35	29, 51
Neglecting to deliver register books or copies to Superintendent Registrar, £10, ...	58	—	27
Failing to give up register books, &c., when Superintendent Registrar or Registrar dies, or ceases to hold office, proceedings to be taken for recovery, ...	27	—	13
Offices:			
<i>General Register Office.</i>			
Lord Lieutenant to provide an office in Dublin, and to appoint a Registrar-General, ...	4	—	6
Officers and clerks to be appointed, ...	7	—	7

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Offices—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Lord Lieutenant or Registrar General, with his approval, to make regulations for management of office and duties of officers, ...	11	—	8
<i>Superintendent Registrar's Office.</i>			
A register office for preserving the registers to be provided by Guardians in each union, and to be in care of Superintendent Registrar, ...	20	—	11
Guardians may borrow money for providing such register office, ...	21	—	11
To be within his district, and must have his name, official designation, and days and hours of attendance conspicuously exhibited outside office, ...	28	—	14
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>			
Every Registrar to have an office within his district, and must have his name, official designation, and days and hours of attendance, conspicuously exhibited outside his office, ...	28	—	14
Informants of births may be required to attend personally at registrar's office, ...	—	2	35
Duty of registrar to register births gratis at his office within three months, ...	—	4	36
After lapse of three months and before twelve months birth can only be registered at Registrar's office on solemn declaration made before a justice of the peace, ...	—	5	36
Informants of deaths may be required to attend personally at Registrar's office, ...	—	13	40
Duty of Registrar to register deaths gratis at his office within twelve months, ...	—	14	41
Officiating Minister:			
To continue to keep registers of baptisms and burials and to receive fees usually paid for such, ...	45	—	22
On baptizing child, to give, if required, certificate (in prescribed form) of baptismal name; and entitled to a fee of 1s. for such certificate, ...	—	8	38
On burial, to receive from undertaker either Registrar's certificate or coroner's order for burial; and if no such certificate or order is delivered to him he must give notice thereof to Registrar or Registrar-General within seven days, ...	—	17	42
Penalty for failure to give such notice, ...	—	17	42
On burial, to receive from undertaker written notice when a coffin contains more than one body, ...	—	19	43

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Post:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Notices, requisitions, declarations, certificates, &c., relating to registration business, may be sent by post,	63	31	28, 50
Prescribed Rules. See "RULES AND REGULATIONS."			
Prosecutions:			
Prosecution or indictment for any offence under this Act must be commenced within three years after the commission of the offence,	—	36	52
Public Institution:			
Means a prison, lock-up, workhouse, lunatic asylum, hospital, and any prescribed public or charitable institution,	—	38	52
The governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer, of a public institution is the "occupier" for the purposes of this Act,	3	38	6, 52
Register Offices. See "OFFICES."			
Registers (see "CERTIFIED COPIES"):			
Registrar-General to provide register books and forms for registering births and deaths, ...	16	—	9
Such books to be of durable materials, ...	16	—	9
To have the pages numbered progressively, ...	16	—	9
To have the entries numbered progressively, ...	16	—	9
To have the entries divided by a line, ...	16	—	10
To be kept in iron box by Registrar, ...	15	—	9
To be delivered to Superintendent Registrar when filled,	47	—	23
Penalty on Registrar for failure to lodge filled register,	58	—	27
To be kept safely by Superintendent Registrar when deposited with him in Register Office of union, ...	20	—	11
Form of birth and death register prescribed, ...	30	37	14, 52
Marine register of births and deaths to be kept in General Register Office,	39, 40	—	19, 20
Foreign register to be kept in General Register Office,	41	—	20
Registers to be signed by informants, with certain exceptions,	4	—	20
May be signed by mark if informant unable to write,	43	—	21

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Registers—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Registers of baptisms and burials to be kept by officiating ministers as heretofore, ...	45	—	22
Indexes to all registers to be kept in General Register Office, and searches allowed, ...	50	—	24
Searches to be allowed in registers, ...	52	25	25, 46
Entries in registers to be paid for at rate of 1s. for each entry of birth or death registered in every quarter, ...	54	—	25
Indexes of registers to be made by Superintendent Registrar, and on vacation of office to be transferred to his successor as office records, ...	27	25	13, 46
Forms of indexes to be supplied by Registrar-General, ...	—	25	46
Penalty for loss of or injury to registers, ...	57	26	27, 47
Correction of errors in registers. <i>See</i> "ERRORS."			
Entries in registers of births or deaths, not made in accordance with regulations, not to be valid evidence of birth or death, ...	—	28	48
Penalty for making any false statement with intent to have the same entered in any register of births or deaths, ...	—	30	50
Birth Registers:			
Register of birth, if registered within three months, to be signed by informant in presence of Registrar, ...	—	1, 3	35, 36
Register of birth, if registered between three and twelve months, to be signed by informant in presence of Registrar, and declaration to be produced, ...	—	5	36
Register of birth, if registered over twelve months, must show that the entry was made on the Registrar-General's authority, ...	—	5	37
Register of birth, when informant has removed from district in which the birth occurred may be made by Registrar of that district on receiving the attested declaration of informant, ...	—	6	37
Name of father of illegitimate child not to be entered unless at joint request of both mother and father, ...	—	7	38
Alteration of name in birth register, or insertion of name given after registration, permissible within twelve months, on production of prescribed certificate, and without erasure of original entry, ...	—	8	38
Death Registers:			
Register of death, if registered within twelve months, to be signed by informant in presence of Registrar, ...	—	10, 11	39, 40

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Registers—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Register of death, if registered over twelve months, must show that the entry was made on the Regis- trar-General's authority, ...	—	15	41
Register of death in inquest cases to be filled up by Registrar on Coroner's certificate, ...	—	16	41
Cause of death, as medically certified, to be entered in Register, ...	—	20	44
In inquest cases the cause of death to be entered in register from Coroner's certificate, ...	—	20	44
Registrar:			
<i>Births:</i>			
May, in default of information, after lapse of 42 days and within three months from birth, require informants to come to him to effect registration of birth, ...	—	2	35
Duty to inform himself of occurrence of births, ...	—	4	36
To register births gratis within three months at his office, ...	—	4	36
Must not register birth after lapse of three months, except on production of solemn declaration (Form A, Schedule 3, page 57), and in accor- dance with prescribed regulations, ...	—	5	36
Fees for registering births after three months. <i>See</i> "FEES."			
To receive, attest, and transmit to proper district, particulars of birth supplied to him within three months from date of birth, by informants who have removed from district in which birth occurred, ...	—	6	37
To register births the particulars of which have been received from the Registrars of other dis- tricts to which informants have removed, ...	—	6	37
Must not enter in register name of father of illegitimate child unless at joint request of mother and father, both of whom must then sign the register, ...	—	7	38
To record in birth register (on payment of fee of 1s.) name given subsequent to registration, if certificate A or B, page 55, delivered to him within 12 months from registration of birth, ...	—	8	38
Must not erase any part of original entry in record- ing name given subsequently to registration of birth, ...	—	8	38
When name is inserted subsequently to registra- tion of birth, the certificate (A or B, Schedule 1, page 55) must be forthwith sent to Registrar- General, ...	—	8	38

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Registrar--continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
<i>Deaths:</i>			
May, in default of information, after lapse of 14 days and within 12 months after death, require informants to come to him to effect registration of death,	—	13	40
Duty to inform himself of occurrence of deaths, ...	—	14	40
To register deaths gratis within twelve months at his office,	—	14	40
Must not register death after lapse of twelve months, except on written authority of Registrar-General, and in accordance with prescribed regulations,	—	15	41
To receive certificates of inquest cases from Coroners within five days, and to enter the particulars in death register,	—	16	41
Upon registering a death, or receiving preliminary notice of its occurrence (see Sec. 12 page 40), to issue gratis to informant or undertaker a certificate (Form D, Schedule 1, page 35) that he has registered or received notice of the death, ...	—	17	42
Minister or other person officiating at burial to give notice within seven days to Registrar or Registrar-General of non-delivery of Registrar's certificate or Coroner's order for burial, ...	—	17	42
To supply registered medical practitioners with printed forms of certificates of causes of death, ...	—	20	44
To receive from informant of death medical certificate of cause of death for entry in register, ...	—	20	44
In inquest cases cause of death to be taken from Coroner's certificate, medical certificate not necessary,	—	20	44
Penalty for non-delivery by informant to Registrar, of medical certificate of cause of death, ...	—	20	44
<i>Appointments :</i>			
Must appoint an Assistant Registrar, subject to removal by Registrar-General,	—	21	45
Is held civilly responsible for acts or omissions of his Assistant,	—	21	45
On vacation of office his Assistant to be interim Registrar,	—	22	45
When there is no interim Registrar, the Superintendent Registrar may be required by Registrar-General to appoint one,	—	22	45
<i>Office :</i>			
Must have residence or office within his district, ...	28	—	14

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Registrar—continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Must exhibit his name, official designation, and hours of attendance, conspicuously outside his residence or office,	28	—	14
Fees :			
Fees recoverable as a debt (<i>see</i> "FEES"),	—	23	46
May refuse compliance with application until his fee is paid,	—	23	46
Must on demand of informant, when registering a birth give a certificate (<i>fee</i> 3 <i>d.</i>) that birth has been registered,	—	24	46
Remuneration of Registrars (<i>see also</i> "FEES"),			
Penalty for refusing or omitting to register birth or death,	57	26	27, 47
Penalty for loss of or injury to register books,	57	26	27, 47
Correction of errors. <i>See</i> "ERRORS."			
May send notices, certificates, &c., by post,	—	31	50
Particulars required to be registered concerning birth or death to be those specified in schedules of Registration Acts,	—	37	52
Reference made in Act to "Registrar" to be ordinarily deemed to be made to the Registrar of the district in which birth or death takes place,	—	39	53
Registrars exempt from serving on any jury or inquest, and from parochial and corporate offices,	29	—	14
Registrar-General :			
Definition of,	3	—	5
To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant,	4	—	6
Salary not to exceed £1,000,	8	—	7
to include remuneration for all public duties,	8	—	7
To superintend taking of census and annual collection of Agricultural Statistics,	8	—	7
Power to appoint Assistant Registrar-General,	10	—	8
May, with approbation of Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Lieutenant may, make regulations for the management of the General Register Office,	11	—	8
To furnish printed notices to Boards of Guardians setting forth requirements of Registration Act, 1863,	12	—	8
To account for all fees received by him or on his account, and pay same into Bank of Ireland,	13	—	9
To provide register books and forms,	16	—	9
May alter boundaries of districts subject to Lord Lieutenant's approval,	17, 18	—	10
to publish such alterations,	19	—	10
Plans for register offices in each union subject to approval of,	20	—	11

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Registrar-General—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
To make general rule as to qualifications of Superintendent Registrars and Registrars, ...	22, 23	—	11
To keep a "Marine Register" of Births and Deaths, ...	39, 40	—	19, 20
To keep a "Foreign Register" of Births and Deaths, ...	41	—	20
To fix days for Registrars to send certified copies of registers to Superintendent Registrar to be examined and verified, ...	47	—	23
To fix days for Superintendent Registrar to send to Registrar-General such certified copies, ...	48	—	23
To keep certified copies in General Register Office in such order and manner under direction of Lord Lieutenant that they may be most readily seen and examined, ...	48	—	23
To send annually to Lord Lieutenant a general abstract of births and deaths registered during foregoing year, to be laid before Parliament, ...	49	—	24
To cause indexes to be made to registers in General Register Office, ...	50	—	24
Searches therein allowed (<i>see</i> "SEARCHES"), ...	50	—	24
To make regulations, subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant, as to searches in Registrars' offices, ...	52	—	25
To fix days for Superintendent Registrars to furnish their quarterly accounts, for examining certified copies, and to pay 2 <i>d.</i> for each entry, ...	53	—	25
To fix days for Registrars to furnish quarterly accounts of number of births and deaths registered, ...	54	—	25
Can alone authorize registration of birth after lapse of 12 months, and his authority in such case to be recorded in register, ...	—	5	36
To receive forthwith certificate (A or B, Schedule 1, page 55), of any birth entry which has been amended by insertion of name after registration, and to add name to certified copy, ...	—	8	38
Can alone authorize registration of death after lapse of 12 months, and his authority in such case to be recorded in register, ...	—	15	41
To furnish printed forms of certificates of causes of death for use by registered medical practitioners, ...	—	20	44
Power to remove Superintendent Registrars or Registrars, ...	—	21	45
May require Superintendent Registrar to appoint Interim Registrar, ...	—	22	45
To supply forms for indexes to Superintendent Registrars, ...	—	25	46
No certified copy of entry of birth or death registered after lapse of 12 months to be valid as evidence unless it shows that such registration was authorized by Registrar-General, ...	—	28	49

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Registrar-General --continued :	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Documents for him may be sent by post, ...	—	31	50
Power to alter forms in Schedules to Acts, to prescribe new forms, and to make regulations, subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant, ...	6	34	7, 51
Relative :			
Includes a relative by marriage, ...	—	38	52
Repeal. See "ACTS."			
Requisition. See "NOTICES."			
Rules and Regulations :			
Regulations, &c., approved by Registrar-General not to be rescinded or altered by Assistant Registrar-General, ...	10	—	8
For management of General Register Office and duties of officers, &c., may be made by Lord Lieuten- tenant, or by Registrar-General, with his approbation, ...	11	—	8
Such regulations binding, ...	11	—	8
Registrar-General to make general rule as to quali- fications necessary for the office of Superintendent Registrar, ...	22	—	11
Also for office of Registrar, ...	23	—	11
Registrar-General, with approval of Lord Lieutenant, may make regulations as to searches in Registrars' offices, ...	52	—	25
Also in regard to Superintendent Registrars' offices, The Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar-General with his consent, may make regulations for prescribing any matters authorized by Registration Act, 1880, And regulations so made to have same effect as if enacted in Act, ...	—	25	46
The term "prescribed," means prescribed by regu- lations made in pursuance of Section 11 of 26 Vic., cap. 11, ...	—	34	51
	—	34	51
	—	38	52
Salaries :			
Salary of Registrar-General to be fixed by Treasury, but not to exceed £1,000, ...	8	—	7
To include the remuneration for all duties he is now (1863) or may hereafter be appointed or required to perform, ...	9	—	8
Of officers, clerks, and servants of General Register Office, to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, ...	9	—	8

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Schedules annexed to Registration Act, 26 Vic., cap. 11 (1863).	Sec.	Sec.	Page
A. Register Book of Births, ...	30	—	30
B. Register Book of Deaths, ...	30	—	31
C. Name given in Baptism [superseded], ...	34	—	16
D. Medical Certificate cause of Death [superseded], ...	46	—	22
E. Form for certifying copies of registers sent quarterly to Superintendent Registrar, ...	47	—	23
F. Name given without baptism [superseded], ...	35	—	17
1st Schedule. 43 and 44 Vic., cap. 13 (1880).			
A. Certifying name given in baptism, ...	—	8	55
B. Certifying name given <i>not</i> in baptism, ...	—	8	55
C. Altering name entered in register, ...	—	8	55
D. Certifying information of death given to Registrar, ...	—	17	55
E. Certifying that birth has been registered, ... [With reference to the form in first Schedule see sec. 33, page 51].	—	24	56
2nd Schedule.			
Fees to Registrars and Superintendent Registrars, [With regard to these fees see sec. 23, page 45]	—	23	56
3rd Schedule.			
A. Declaration in case of registration of birth to be made by a qualified informant before a Justice of the Peace, ...	—	5	57
B. Declaration in case of registration of birth to be made by a qualified informant who has left the district in which a birth occurred before it had been registered, ...	—	6	57
C. Statutory declaration in case of error of fact, or substance in a register of births or deaths, to be made by a qualified informant before a Justice of the Peace, ...	—	27	58
D. Certificate in case of error of fact, or substance (other than an error relating to cause of death) in a Coroner's Certificate concerning a dead body, to be signed by the Coroner, ...	—	27	58
4th Schedule.			
Showing extent of repeal of 26 Vic., cap. 11., ...	—	44	58
Schedules to principal Act (1863), and this Act (1880) may be altered, ...	—	34	51
Other forms. See "FORMS."			
Sea, Registration of Births and Deaths at : <i>see also</i> "MARINE REGISTER BOOK."			
Provisions of Act relating to alteration or insertion of name after registration of birth to apply to the case of births at sea, ...	—	8	38

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Seal:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Registrar-General to cause seal of office to be made,	5	—	6
To cause be stamped therewith all certified copies of entries given at General Register Office, ...	5	—	6
Copies so sealed admissible as evidence in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, ...	5	—	6
Copies of no force unless sealed, ...	5	—	6
Forging seal of any Register Office, ...	56	—	26
or of any burial Board, felony, ...	56	—	26
Searches : <i>see also</i> "CERTIFIED COPIES."			
May be made in General Register Office in indexes,	50	—	24
In Registrar's Offices in indexes and registers, ..	52	25	25, 46
In Superintendent Registrar's Offices in indexes and registers, ...	—	25	46
"General search" to mean a search during any number of successive hours, not exceeding six, without stating object of search, ...	—	32	51
"Particular search" to mean a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry, ...	3	32	6, 51
Fees for searches. <i>See</i> "FEES."			
Still-born :			
Burial, with wilful knowledge, of deceased child as still-born prohibited, ...	—	18	43
Burial of still-born children prohibited in burial ground, except on production of medical or other evidence of fact of still-birth, or of Coroner's order	—	18	43
Body of still-born child not to be buried in coffin with another body without prescribed notice to person officiating at burial, ...	—	19	43
Penalty for representing child born alive to have been still-born, ...	—	30	50
Superintendent-Registrar :			
To have custody of registers deposited in Register Office of Union, ...	20	—	11
This office to be held by Clerk of Union for time being, ...	22	—	11
When Clerk of Union ceases as such, he is also to cease as Superintendent-Registrar, ...	24	—	12
If Clerk of Union refuses, or is unfit for, the office of Superintendent-Registrar, the Guardians are to appoint, ...	25	—	12
If Guardians refuse or neglect, within 14 days, appointment to be made by Lord Lieutenant, ...	25	—	12

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Superintendent Registrar—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
To appoint a Deputy, to be styled "Assistant," from 1st January, 1881, ...	—	21	45
In case of ceasing to hold office, all books, &c., to be transferred to successor, ...	27	25	13, 46
To have an office within his district, ...	28	—	14
And to provide notice board stating days and hours of attendance, ...	28	—	14
To print and publish names of Registrars under his superintendence, ...	28	—	14
To be exempt from serving on any jury or inquest and from parochial or corporate offices, ...	29	—	14
To examine and certify quarterly certified copies of registers, ...	47	—	23
and forward same to Registrar-General, ...	48	—	23
To receive and keep, with records of his office, filled registers lodged with him, ...	47	—	23
To send to Registrar-General quarterly account of fees for examining certified copies, ...	53	—	25
To examine and verify Registrar's quarterly ac- count for entries in registers, ...	54	—	25
To record in birth register (on payment of 1s.) name given subsequent to baptism, if certificate A or B (page 55) delivered to him within twelve months from registration of birth, ...	—	8	38
When name is given subsequently to registration of birth, the certificate A or B (page 55) must be forthwith sent to Registrar-General, ...	—	8	38
Must appoint an Assistant, subject to removal by Registrar-General, ...	—	21	45
Is held civilly responsible for acts or omissions of his Assistant, ...	—	21	45
On vacation of office his Assistant to be interim Superintendent, ...	—	22	45
To appoint interim Registrar when required by Registrar-General, ...	—	22	45
Fees recoverable as a debt. See "FEES," ...	—	23	46
May refuse compliance with application until his fee is paid, ...	—	23	46
To cause indexes of Register Books in his office to be made, ...	—	25	46
Forms of indexes will be supplied to him by Registrar-General, ...	—	25	46
All indexes to be kept as official records, and to be handed over to successor on vacation of office, ...	—	25	46
To allow searches in indexes and registers, and to issue certified copies of entries in Register Books on payment of fees, ...	—	25	46
Penalty for loss of or injury to Register Books, ...	—	26	47

	26 Vic., Cap. 11.	43 & 44 Vic., Cap. 13.	—
Superintendent Registrar—continued:	Sec.	Sec.	Page
Correction of Errors. <i>See</i> "ERRORS."			
Reference made in Act to "Superintendent Registrar" to be ordinarily deemed to be made to the Superintendent of district in which birth or death takes place,	—	39	53
Undertaker. <i>See</i> "BURIAL."			
Warrant:			
Justice of Peace may issue warrant for arrest of persons in case of refusal to give up box, books, &c.,	27	—	13
And any two Justices before whom such person brought may grant warrant to search for box, books, &c.,	27	—	13
Coroners' Warrant for burial of a body before registration of death, not to issue except in cases of inquest,	—	17	42

10

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The Queen's Printing Office.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1984. 1500. 9/80.

No. 262
3

In case of further correspondence on the subject of this Letter, you are requested to quote its number and date.

General Register Office,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

Dublin, 19th Nov 1883



Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th Instant and enclose herewith for your information

Copies of the Acts. Cap 7 & 8. Vic. Cap 81

26. Vic. Cap 11. and 26 and 27 Vic. Cap 90.

The various Schedules are printed in pages. 46. 30-31. and 18 respectively in the several Books

I also beg to enclose a printed Form containing a list of the several ^{Records} deposited in this Office.

The stamp forwarded by you is returned herewith.

I am,
Sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. H. Murray
Registrar General.

Francis Galton Esq.
42 Rutland Gate
London S. W.

First Annual Report of the Registrar General 1839

F2

1. 120. England & Wales. Abstract of the Registered Causes of death from Jan 1 to Dec 1 1837 both

¹ Melodious
Epidemic & Endemic
Contagious Diseases

Influenza
Small pox
Measles
Scarlatina
Whooping Cough
Croup
Thrush
Dysentery
Typhus
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Hydrophobia

⁴ Circulation
Pericarditis
Rheumatism
Unclassified

⁷ Organs of Generation
Childbed
Parasemia
Ovarian Dropsy
Unclassified

⁸ Organs of Locomotion
Arthritis
Rheumatism

⁹ Integumentary System

Carbuncle
Phlegmon
Ulcer
Fistula

² Nervous System

Cephalitis
Hydrocephalus
Apoplexy
Paralysis
Convulsions
Tetanus
Chorea
Epilepsy
Insanity
Delirium Tremens
Other diseases of nervous system
Unclassified

~~Tabes Mesenterica~~
~~Dysenteria~~

Teething
Gastro Enteritis
Peritonitis
Tabes Mesenterica
Ascites
Ulceration
Hernia
Colic
Constipation
Worms
Hepatitis
Jaundice
Unclassified

³ Respiratory Organs

Laryngitis
Quinsy
Bronchitis
Pneumonia
Hydrothorax
Asthma
Consumption
Decline
Unclassified

⁶ Urinary Organs

Nephritis
Ischuria
Diabetes
Gonorrhea
Cystitis
Stone
Stricture
Unclassified

¹⁰ of uncertain seat

Inflammation
Haemorrhage
Dropsy
Abscess
Mortification
Scrofula
Carcinoma
Tumors
Eczema
Intemperance
Atrophy
Debility
Starvation
Malformation
Sudden death

11. Old age

12. Violent death



From Act to Registration 1837

§ 37. At General Register Office

to every general search 20^s

to every particular search 1^s

x to every such certified copy 2¹/₆



35 & 36 refer to Every Registrar & to Every Superintendent Registrar

Schedule A

1836. Births in the District of Marylebone North
in the County of Middlesex.

No.	When Born	Name if any
<hr/>		

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, IN IRELAND.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

PAYABLE FOR SEARCHES AND CERTIFIED COPIES OF ENTRIES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Under the provisions of the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81; 26 Vic., cap. 11; 26 Vic., cap. 27; 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 90; and 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, &c.

	£	s.	d.
*General Search,	1	0	0
†Particular Search,	0	1	0 { for each period of 5 Years. }
Certified Copy (including Inland Revenue Stamp of the value of 1d.),	0	2	7

Extracts from Interpretation Clauses.

* "General Search" shall mean a Search during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating the object of Search.

† "Particular Search" shall mean a Search over any period not exceeding five years for any given Entry of Birth, Death, or Marriage.

THE FOLLOWING RECORDS ARE DEPOSITED IN THIS OFFICE.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 26 Vic., cap. 11, and 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13. | { | 1. Registers of Births registered in Ireland on and after 1st January, 1864. |
| 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81. | | 2. Registers of Deaths registered in Ireland on and after 1st January, 1864. |
| 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81; 26 Vic., cap. 27; 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 90; 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 110; and 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 49. | { | 3. Registers of Marriages registered in Ireland from 1st April, 1845, to 31st December, 1863, except those celebrated by the Roman Catholic Clergy. |
| 26 Vic., cap. 11. | | 4. Registers of all Marriages registered in Ireland on and after the 1st January, 1864. |
| | { | 5. Registers of Births at Sea of Children, one of whose Parents is Irish, registered since 1st January, 1864. |
| | | 6. Registers of Deaths of Her Majesty's Irish Subjects at Sea, registered since 1st January, 1864. |
| | | 7. Registers of Births of Children of Irish Parents, certified by British Consuls abroad since 1st January, 1864. |
| | | 8. Registers of Deaths of Her Majesty's Irish Subjects, certified by British Consuls abroad since 1st January, 1864. |
| | | 9. Registers of Marriages celebrated in Dublin by the late Rev. J. G. F. Schulze, Minister of the German Protestant Church, Poolbeg-street, 1806 to 1837 inclusive. |

30 (R).

[For Schedule of Fees payable to Registrars and Superintendent Registrars, see other side.]

SCHEDULE OF FEES

PAYABLE TO REGISTRARS AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS FOR
SEARCHES AND CERTIFIED COPIES OF ENTRIES OF BIRTHS,
DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

*Under the provisions of the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81; 26 Vic., cap. 11; 26 Vic., cap. 27;
26 & 27 Vic., cap. 90; and 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 13, &c.*



REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

	£	s.	d.
For a Search in Register of Births or Deaths, - - -	0	1	0
† For a Certified Copy of an Entry in Register of Births, or of Deaths, - - -	0	2	6
For a Search in his Register of Marriages of such Entries as shall not have been included in the last preceding Return made by him to the Superintendent Registrar, - - -	0	0	6
† For a Certified Copy of any such Entry in Register of Marriages, - - -	0	2	6

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

	£	s.	d.
* General Search, - - -	0	5	0
* Particular Search, - - -	0	1	0 <small>(for each period of 5 years.)</small>
† Certified Copy, - - -	0	2	6

DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES,

7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Search in Register for not more than One Year, - - -	0	1	0
Ditto for every Additional Year - - -	0	0	6
General Search in Index, - - -	0	5	0
Particular Ditto, - - -	0	1	0
† Certified Copy of Entry, - - -	0	2	6

* *Extracts from Interpretation Clause.*

"General Search" shall mean a Search during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating the object of Search.

"Particular Search" shall mean a Search over any period not exceeding five years for any given Entry of Birth, Death, or Marriage.

† An Inland Revenue Stamp, of the value of one penny, to be paid by the person requiring the Copy, should, in every case, be attached to the Certified Copy, and cancelled as required by the 23 Vic., cap. 15.

DEATHS.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH.

NAME and SURNAME of DECEASED.					
(The <i>full names</i> to be stated and to be <i>correctly</i>					
<i>spelt</i>)	...	...	...	...	...
Date of Death	...	...	...	...	...
Place of Death	...	...	...	...	...
Age of Deceased (if known)	...	...	...	...	...
Rank or Occupation of Deceased (if known)	...	...	...	...	...

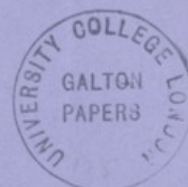
(Signature of Applicant.)

F. 6

DEATHS.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH.

NAME and SURNAME of DECEASED. }
(The *full names* to be stated and to be *correctly* }
spelt) }



Date of Death

Place of Death

Age of Deceased (if known)

Rank or Occupation of Deceased (if known) ...

(Signature of Applicant.)



BIRTHS.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH.

NAME and SURNAME.

(The full names to be stated and to be correctly
spelt)

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Father's Name and Rank or Occupation (if known).

(Signature of Applicant)

? General search
Bills of mortality
Copies of forms

Irish
Scott

Books in the subjects
with
Army & Navy
Polling books
Directories

36 - Annual report
to list of documents
Parochial registers
not indexed & now

MARRIAGES.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH.

NAMES and SURNAMES of the Parties Married.

(The *full names* to be stated and to be *correctly*
spelt)

When Married

Where Married

(Signature of Applicant) _____

BIRTHS.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH.

NAME and SURNAME.

(The *full names* to be stated and to be *correctly*
spelt)

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Father's Name and Rank or Occupation (if known).

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____



17th November 1883.

Sir,

In reply to your Letter of the 15th instant, I beg to inform you that, besides the Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages since January 1855, the old Parochial Records of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, so far as extant, are preserved in my office. There is a detailed List of these Registers printed for official use - a copy of which is deposited in the Registrar General's Office in London and in the Library of the British Museum.

The statutory fee for consulting these records is 2s for a general Search, which may extend over any period not exceeding 10 days, and the fee for a particular Search is 1/-

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Francis Galton Esq:
42 Portland Gate,
London

Wm. Ashmole
Reg: Gen:

F. 11

Dear Mr. Galton,

There seemed some little confusion
the other day in the information
given you as to the difference between
"particular" and "general" branches. I have
therefore written down what I believed
to be the differences, and have
submitted the written account to the
second branch of this office; and I
am informed that my account is
correct. I, therefore, send it to you

Yours truly
W. Ogilvie.





particular
A ~~special~~ search, for which one shilling is
to be paid, is a search for a single specified
name in the Indexes of not more than five
years. When the name is found the searcher
has the right to see the entry in the
Register corresponding to the name in the
Index, ^{but not to make} _{a copy of it}. If there be more than one
entry in the Indexes for the 5 years of the
same name and address (e.g. John Smith.)
the searcher may see all such ^{entries} in
the Register, until he hits on the one
for which he is searching.

A general search, for which the statutory fee
is a ^{pound} ~~franc~~, gives the right to hunt
at will, all the day from 10 am to
4 pm., through the Indexes, and to
have the entries in the Register corresponding
to any ^{number of} names in the Indexes shown to
the searcher. The searcher is not allowed
to make extracts; but should be for

Example, being a list of names who
supposed causes of death with him, and
wish to verify the accuracy of the
statements as regards the causes,
there would be no objection made to
his pencilling the erroneous statements
in his list.



General Register Office.

Somerset House -

London. W.C.

23rd November 1883.

Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to forward to you herewith a printed form of letter by which you will see the arrangement that has been made by this Office to meet the convenience of persons living in the country who may require a search to be made in the Indexes here, but may not have any friends or agents in London whom they could instruct to make it for them.

The decision in the case of Steele v. Williams, which you mention, relates
Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.
42, Rutland Gate.

S. W.



Simply



simply to the proper interpretation of Section 35 of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. cap 86, which section does not refer to the Registers or Indexes kept at the General Register Office. These are dealt with in Section 37, which section is again interpreted by Section 42 in the Registration Act of 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. cap. 88).

The only rights given to the public as to these Indexes and Registers, are to search in the Indexes, not in the Registers themselves; a Particular Search in the Indexes for 5 years being charged a shilling, and a General Search through any number of Indexes being charged a pound.

Search

The payment of the ^{Search} fee does not give any legal right to see the actual Register or Registers; but when the Searcher has

has found the Entry or Entries he is searching
for in the Indexes, he can have on further
payment, a Certified copy of the Entry
or Entries, - the fee for each Entry thus
copied and certified being $2\frac{1}{5}^d$.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Ridgway P. Hewitt

Registrar General



You are requested to quote the following No. in your reply.

Search {
 Return {

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
 SOMERSET HOUSE,
 LONDON.

18

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your application for a Search for, and certificate of, the

and to inform you, that though it forms no part of the duty of the Registrar General to do so, he will, on receipt of the Statutory Fees (see below), cause a Search to be made for the Entry to which you refer.

The Fees may be paid personally either by yourself or by some one on your behalf, or they may be paid by means of a **POST OFFICE ORDER** made payable to the undersigned, at the Money Order Office, SOMERSET HOUSE, London, and sent to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.

If the Entry cannot be found, the Fee for the *Certificate* (2s. 7d.) will be returned to you.

When personal attendance at this office is dispensed with, full particulars must be given as to names, date, and locality, with any other information which may assist in the identification of the Entry

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,



To

Superintendent of Records.

STATUTORY FEES.

	s.	d.
For a PARTICULAR SEARCH in the Indexes or Registers ...	1	0
CERTIFICATE of a Birth, Death, Marriage, &c. ...	2	6
Inland Revenue Stamp (33 & 34 Vict. c. 97.) ...	1	
	3	7

The term "PARTICULAR SEARCH" means a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given Entry (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88).

N.B.—For information as to Registers and Records in the custody of the Registrar General see over.

All letters respecting Searches should be addressed to "THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C."

REGISTERS AND RECORDS

DEPOSITED IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL,
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.,
where Searches and Certificates are granted between the hours of 10 and 4
daily (except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), on pay-
ment of the Statutory Fees.

1. REGISTERS of BIRTHS registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837.
2. REGISTERS of DEATHS registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837.
3. REGISTERS of MARRIAGES registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837, after solemnization in Churches of the Established Church, in Registered Roman Catholic and Dissenting Places of Worship, and in District Register Offices; also of Quakers and of Jews.
4. REGISTERS of BIRTHS and DEATHS **at Sea** registered since 1st July, 1837.

[The above Registers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are made and kept pursuant to the Registration Acts, 1836-1874.

By the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 86, sec. 38, *every Certificate sealed or stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office is to be received as evidence of the Birth, Death, or Marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of the Entry.*

The General Indexes of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are completed about nine to twelve months after the date of the Registration; but Searches may be made in the Registers not indexed if the *locality and date* can be accurately stated by the Applicant.]

5. **Non-Parochial** REGISTERS of BAPTISMS or BIRTHS, BURIALS or DEATHS, and (in a few instances) of MARRIAGES, being the Registers or Records kept by various bodies and Congregations of Nonconformists prior to the general system of Registration commenced in 1837;—comprising, amongst others, the Registers kept at *Dr. Williams's Library* from 1742, at *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground* from 1713, the Registers of *French Protestant and other Foreign Churches* in England, the Registers and Records of the *Society of Friends*, &c.

[By the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 92, and 21 Vict. cap. 25, *Extracts from these Registers, stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office, are receivable in evidence in all civil cases.* When Searches are required to be made, the description of Register and the locality or the Name of the Chapel should be given.]

6. REGISTERS and RECORDS of BAPTISMS and MARRIAGES performed at the **Fleet and King's Bench Prisons**, at **MAY FAIR**, at **THE MINT** in **SOUTHWARK**, and elsewhere, between the years 1674 and 1754. These Registers and Records were transferred from the Registry of the Bishop of London to the custody of the Registrar General under the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 92, sec. 20.
7. REGISTERS of BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS received from **other Places in England and Wales**, comprising certain Non-Parochial Registers not included in the Report of the Commission mentioned in the Act 21 Vict. cap. 25, but which have from time to time, since the passing of that Act, been received at the General Register Office; and certain Registers received from the **British Lying-in Hospital**.
8. REGISTERS of BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and BURIALS of **BRITISH SUBJECTS in Foreign Countries**, kept by **British Consuls and Chaplains** during the years 1809 to 1849 both inclusive. This volume consists of Returns made by British Consuls to the Foreign Office prior to the passing of the Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 68.

9. **REGISTERS of MARRIAGES of BRITISH SUBJECTS in Foreign Countries**, solemnized by **British Consuls** since July, 1849, under the provisions of the Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 68.
10. **REGISTERS of BIRTHS and DEATHS of BRITISH SUBJECTS in Foreign Countries** kept by **British Consuls** since 7th November, 1849, and at **British Legations** since 19th July, 1859, in accordance with Instructional Circulars issued from the Foreign Office on those dates.
11. **REGISTERS of BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and BURIALS of BRITISH SUBJECTS in Foreign Countries** since the year 1784. These comprise certain **Original Registers** kept by **British Consuls** and **Chaplains**, and certain **Certificates** which have from time to time been received from the Foreign Office and other sources.
12. **REGISTERS and CERTIFICATES of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS of BRITISH SUBJECTS in Foreign Countries and in British Colonies and Possessions**, kept and made by various **BRITISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL AUTHORITIES** since 1801, and received through the Foreign and Colonial Offices.
13. **REGISTERS of MARRIAGES in India** solemnized since 1st January, 1852, in the presence of **REGISTRARS**, pursuant to 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 40. [Marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England are not included in these Returns.]
14. **DUPLICATE REGISTERS of MARRIAGES performed by persons in HOLY ORDERS in India** are no longer kept at the **GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**. They are now preserved at the **INDIA OFFICE**, where Searches can be made.
15. **REGISTERS of MARRIAGES of BRITISH SUBJECTS in the Ionian Islands**, solemnized between the years 1861 and 1864, under the provisions of 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 86. That Act was repealed by 27 and 28 Vict. cap. 77, passed on 29th July, 1864, on the relinquishment of the Protectorate by Great Britain.
16. **REGISTERS of BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and BURIALS**, between the years 1818 and 1864, selected out of the **Ionian Islands** papers received into the Public Record Office from the Colonial Office in July and August, 1864, upon the relinquishment of the Protectorate by Great Britain.
17. **REGISTERS of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS by Army Chaplains in the Ionian Islands** between the years 1816 and 1864, transmitted to the General Register Office by the Secretary of State for War. These are original Registers.
18. **REGISTERS, &c.**, kept by Army Chaplains and others, of **BIRTHS and DEATHS** occurring, and of **MARRIAGES** solemnized, *out of* the United Kingdom, among Officers and Soldiers of **Her Majesty's Land Forces** and their families *before or after* the commencement (1st July, 1879) of the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879" (42 & 43 Vict. cap. 8) —(sec. 2); —and Registers of **BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES** in the Army, which occurred within the United Kingdom *before* the commencement of that Act (sec. 4); deposited in the General Register Office by direction of the Secretary of State. These consist partly of Returns arranged according to the year, and partly of volumes relating to particular Regiments, &c.
19. **RECORDS of BUILDINGS** certified to the Registrar General as **Places of Meeting for Religious Worship**, under the provisions of 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 36, and 18 and 19 Vict. cap. 81; —and Returns, made to the Registrar General under the former Act, of **Places of Worship** certified to Bishops' or Archdeacons' Courts or to General or Quarter Sessions under previous Acts.
20. **CALENDARS of the GRANTS of Probate and Letters of Administration** made in the Principal Registry and in the several District Registries of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, from the 11th January, 1858, pursuant to the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 77.



You are requested to quote the following No. in your reply.

Search }
Room }

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.

18

SIR,

I am directed by the Registrar General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the and to inform you that the Registration Act did not come into operation until the 1st July, 1837.

He has, however, certain Non-Parochial Records in his custody with dates prior to that time; but, before searches can be made in these Registers, the locality and name of the Chapel at which the Register was formerly kept must be stated.

If _____ were baptized by a Clergyman of the Church of England, application for a Certificate should be made to the Officiating Minister of the Church at which the Rite was performed.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,



To

Superintendent of Records.

STATUTORY FEES.

		s.	d.
For a PARTICULAR SEARCH in the Indexes or Registers	...	1	0
CERTIFICATE of a Birth, Death, Marriage, &c.	...	2	6
Inland Revenue Stamp (33 & 34 Vict. c. 97.)	..	...	1
		3	7

The term "PARTICULAR SEARCH" means a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given Entry (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88).

N.B.—For information as to Registers and Records in the custody of the Registrar General see over.

All letters respecting Searches should be addressed to "THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C."

G. 18. C.

REGISTERS AND RECORDS

DEPOSITED IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL,
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.,
where Searches and Certificates are granted between the hours of 10 and 4
daily (except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), on pay-
ment of the Statutory Fees.

1. REGISTERS of BIRTHS registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837.
2. REGISTERS of DEATHS registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837.
3. REGISTERS of MARRIAGES registered in **England and Wales** on and after 1st July, 1837, after solemnization in Churches of the Established Church, in Registered Roman Catholic and Dissenting Places of Worship, and in District Register Offices; also of Quakers and of Jews.
4. REGISTERS of BIRTHS and DEATHS **at Sea** registered since 1st July, 1837.

[The above Registers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are made and kept pursuant to the Registration Acts, 1836-1874.

By the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 86, sec. 38, *every Certificate sealed or stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office is to be received as evidence of the Birth, Death, or Marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of the Entry.*

The General Indexes of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are completed about nine to twelve months after the date of the Registration; but Searches may be made in the Registers not indexed if the *locality and date* can be accurately stated by the Applicant.]

5. **Non-Parochial** REGISTERS of BAPTISMS or BIRTHS, BURIALS or DEATHS, and (in a few instances) of MARRIAGES, being the Registers or Records kept by various bodies and Congregations of Nonconformists prior to the general system of Registration commenced in 1837;—comprising, amongst others, the Registers kept at *Dr. Williams's Library* from 1742, at *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground* from 1713, the Registers of *French Protestant and other Foreign Churches* in England, the Registers and Records of the *Society of Friends*, &c.

[By the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 92, and 21 Vict. cap. 25, *Extracts from these Registers, stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office, are receivable in evidence in all civil cases.* When Searches are required to be made, the description of Register and the locality or the Name of the Chapel should be given.]

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16. **REGISTERS of BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and BURIALS**, between the years 1818 and 1864, selected out of the **Ionian Islands** papers received into the Public Record Office from the Colonial Office in July and August, 1864, upon the relinquishment of the Protectorate by Great Britain.
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was a Search done, as n^o of
success was not exceeding 6
without stating the object of the
Search



The Words and Figures in Italics in these Schedules to be filled in as the case may be.

F. 19

1837 ^{Middlesex} Births in the District of Marylebone, North, in the County of Middlesex

No	When born	Name if any	Sex	Name and Surname of Father	Name and Surname of Mother	Rank or Profession of Father	Signature Description and Residence of Informant	When registered	Signature of Registrar	Baptismal Name if added after Registration of birth
1	7 th January	James	Boy	William Green	Rebecca Green formerly Jennings	Carpenter	William Green Father Carpenter 17 North St Marylebone	9 th January	John Cox Registrar	

1837 - Marriages solemnised at the Parish Church in the Parish of Marylebone in the county of Middlesex

120

No	When married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank Profession Father
1	17 March 1837	William Hastings	of full age	Bachelor	Carpenter	3. South Street	Peter Hastings	upholsterer
		Sophia Anne Mitchell	minor	Spinster	—	17. High Street	Geoffrey Mitchell	Butcher

married in the Parish Church according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, by licence or after Banns, by me James Hollingshead, Vicar

This marriage was solemnised between us { William Hastings } in the presence of { John Hastings }
{ Sophia Anne Mitchell } { Geoffrey Mitchell }

Summers.

F.21

Entire in Bibles

Most valuable after names is frequently afforded the Genealogist by from Family Bibles, letters, and the innumerable miscellaneous manuscripts and documents which are frequently treasured up in families.

Poll books and Sheriff's books contain the names, residences, & description of persons having freehold property. They are in the custody of the Clerks of the Peace for the respective counties.

Magazines & Directories

Newspapers The collection in the British Museum is very ^{extensive} complete during the period with which we are concerned. The City of London Library Guildhall contains the next most complete collection.

Wills Doctor Cumman for the archbishopric of Canterbury the Record Office of York ^{manuscript} that of York - Charge of search is 1st Copy is not allowed - ~~that of Chester~~ there are other ^{local} diocesan record offices at Chester & Lincoln.

The Act for registering births deaths and marriages in England (passed in 1836) gives great facilities to those who ~~wish to~~ ^{are} ~~ascertain~~ ^{well indexed} the histories of their families. A register of every birth, death or marriage since June 1837 is kept at Somerset House according to the ~~following~~ ^{annexed} forms and is open to the public on the payment of small fees, 1^s for each search over any period of 3 years and 2¹/₆^d for each certified copy. Hence if similar registers with indexes are also kept by the Superintendent Registrars of the various districts each for his own district, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~which~~ ^{are} ~~open~~ ^{accessible} to the public under the same conditions as the above. A similar act

~~In the annexed example, the words in Italics represent the written entries~~

was passed in 1854 for registration in Scotland. The original registers ^{that were made} kept in the various parishes both before and after the passing of these Acts ^{can be} ~~are~~ ^{searched} ~~also accessible~~ under the above conditions, but the ^{entry of} 'the cause of death' ^{was first commenced at} ~~was not entered~~ ^{first} ~~dates~~ ^{from} the time in which the ^{several} Acts were passed.



27 39
12 105
34 53
1

334, 321 account
institute - enrolled over
122, 616 pupils
in 366 per thousand.

103 124
Fever 367 285
Cancer 162 156

of whom 315, 620 were white
natives of the United States.

Dark ~~white~~ than light ^{group} Light than dark

Rheumatism 4.8 4.6

Black best ^{light} dark best

~~Rheumatism~~

Rheumatism

Syphilis

~~Syphilis~~

46.5 : 4.8

Scrophula

Osteoarthritis (9.1 : 12.2)

Epilepsy

Imbecility

Disease of eye & eyelids
various

of circulation 15.1 : 16.1

various veins 15.6 : 16.3

Brachialis

Lungs

Intestinal disease 48.3 : 53.5

Tuberculosis

Disease of Genitalia

Gonorrhea

Disease of Urinary

11.7 : 14.5

Muscular deformities

Imperfection of Speech

53.0 : 64.5

Fractures 22.1 : 26.0

Grand total

332 : 305 :: 1 : 2

332/315 (1.16

332

530

332

1980

1892

1892

100 : 116

50 : 58

25 : 29

about

5 : 6

301.068

under-61 581

61- 443

63- 321

65- 303

67- 313

69- 326

71- 349

72- 324

From Scottish act 1854 (L² 8460)
analogous to the English
with some important improvements

See about "Registration"
Enyck Brit. p. 835.

= Yearly Bills of Mortality

The searchers p 7

p 7 - p in middle of
book

Act in 1812

Baptisms - When baptized.
Child's Christian name, Parents
Name & surname Abode Quality
Trade or Profession. By whom the
Ceremony was performed

Marriages

Signature of the minister,
of the parties married and of two
witnesses

Burials - Name abode
where buried Age, by whom the
Ceremony was performed.

Act in 1836



Præsum, Encyclopædia: Statistics

f.25

The parish registers returns of births and deaths which were collected in 1801 as far back as 1700 & of marriages from 1754. ... The parish registers have been continued and in 1836 a complete civil registration of births marriages & deaths was established. The law now requires every birth to be registered with the time & place of birth, the name & sex of child, the name & surname of the father & mother, the rank or profession of the father, &c. - In like manner every death is recorded with the names sex age & rank or profession of the deceased, together with the cause of death. All these particulars are entered by registrars appointed all over the country (of whom there are 2197) & who are under the Registrar General in London.

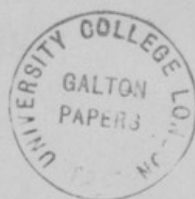
Marriages are registered by clergymen of the established church & by registrars of marriages. Certified copies of all these entries in their several registers of births deaths & marriages are transmitted to the General Registrar & preserved in his office.

This system extends only to England & Wales

The Scotch act came into operation Jan 1 1855

Registration General of Births Deaths
& Marriages in Scotland - Edinburgh

Ireland for registration of Birth Deaths & Non Catholic Marriages
act came into operation Jan 1 1864
but that for the registration of Protestant Marriages
since April 1 1865
General Registrar's Office Dublin



(J.R. Smith - London)
A Manual for the Genealogist R. Simms (1856.)

Mr. Thomas very useful "Hand book to the Public Records" has been liberally
"Reports of the Record Commissioners" — "Deputy Keepers Annual Reports"

Entries in Bibles - Letters & the numerous & miscellaneous letters &
documents which are frequently treasured up in families
Lots of Bibles exist for many countries

Wills — Record Office - see Report in the Public Records 1837 pp 257-281

The chief of these is Doctors Commons - which contains all
wills proved within the archbishopric of Canterbury
Next that of York & then Chester & Lincoln

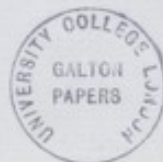
~~The number of Courts throughout the country & w~~

Parochial Registers

University Matriculation books contain age, county & the
Christian name and baptism in life of the father

Public school registers

Records of Soldiers & Sailors



Burns History of Parish Registers J. S. Burns 2nd Edition 1852
p. 246. A person searching the Parish Registers &
making his own extracts cannot be charged for doing so
& if he writes or takes a copy of anything in the
books (he may do so)

36 Lohol

J. Ayle said that every body should have
a ^{number} ~~name~~ and a reference to the number of his Father
& Mother — [also ^{back reference} every deceased person should have
a reference to the number of his or her children]

Superintendent Registrar's District

Registrar's Sub-District

18____. DEATHS in the Sub-District of

in the Count of

[illegible]

I		Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Sub-District of		in the Court of	
do hereby certify, That this is a true Copy of the Registrar's Book of Deaths within the said Sub-District, from the Entry of the Death of		to the Entry of the Death of		18	
No.		No.	Witness my hand, this	day of	Registrar.
I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said original Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy.		Witness my hand, this		day	
18					

I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said original Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy. Witness my hand, this

Superintendent Registrar.

Registrar's Sub-District

[illegible]

Superintendent Registrar.

Superintendent Registrar's District of								
18 . Marriage solemnized in the of in the County of								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18								
Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by by me,								
This Marriage { in the Presence of us, {								

18 . Marriage solemnized in the of in the County of								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18								
Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by by me,								
This Marriage { in the Presence of us, {								

I the Entr of Marriage registered in the said District, Registrar of the District of in the Count of do hereby certify, That this is a true Copy of the Marriage of and the Entry of the Marriage of Number . Witness my hand, this day of Number 18 to the Entry of the Marriage of Registrar.

I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy. Witness my hand, this day of 18 Superintendent Registrar.

W.J.J. Wt. 21,191. \$0,000. 2/51.

Superintendent Registrar's District of

18 . Marriage solemnized in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18								



Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by by me,

This Marriage { was solemnized between us, { in the Presence of us, {

18 . Marriage solemnized in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18								

Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by by me,

This Marriage { was solemnized between us, { in the Presence of us, {

I, Registrar of the District of, do hereby certify, That this is a true Copy of the Entry of Marriage registered in the said District, and the Entry of the Marriage of Number, in the Count of and day of 18, Witness my hand, this

Registrar.

I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy. Witness my hand, this day of 18.

Superintendent Registrar.

Superintendent Registrar's District of

18__ Marriage solemnized at in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18__								

Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by or after by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { in the Presence of us, {

18__ Marriage solemnized at in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18__								

Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by or after by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { in the Presence of us, {

I, of in the County of do hereby certify that the foregoing, comprising Entr numbered, is a true copy of the Entr so numbered, made in the Marriage Register Books of the said

Witness my hand this day of 18



Superintendent Registrar's District of

18__ Marriage solemnized at in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18__								

Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by or after by me,

This Marriage { } in the Presence of us, { }

18__ Marriage solemnized at in the of in the County of

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
18__								

Married in the according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by or after by me,

This Marriage { } in the Presence of us, { }

I, of in the County of do hereby certify that the foregoing, comprising Entr numbered day of is a true copy of the Entr so numbered, made in the Marriage Register Books of the said

Witness my hand this day of

18