

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ORDINANCE 1962.

565

No. 42 of 1963.

An Ordinance relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

[Reserved 26th February, 1963.]

[Assented to 17th May, 1963.]*

BE it ordained by the Legislative Council for the Northern Territory of Australia, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910-1961*, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962*. Short title.

2. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the date fixed by Proclamation under sub-section (2.) of section two of the *Marriage Act 1961*.[†] Commencement.

3 This Ordinance is divided into Parts, as follows:— Parts.

Part I.—Preliminary (Sections 1-5).

Part II.—Administration (Sections 6-10).

Part III.—Registration of Births.

Division 1.—General (Sections 11-16).

Division 2.—Names and Changes of Names (Sections 17-22).

Division 3.—Burial of Children not born Alive (Sections 23-24).

Part IV.—Registration of Deaths (Sections 25-38).

Part V.—Registration of Marriages (Sections 39-42).

Part VI.—Registration of Legitimations (Sections 43-45).

Part VII.—Transitional Provisions (Sections 46-47).

Part VIII.—Miscellaneous (Sections 48-62).

Assent notified in the *Government Gazette* of the Northern Territory on 27th May, 1963 (see *Gazette* No. 21A, 1963, p. 110A).

[†] The date fixed was 1st September, 1963 (see *Commonwealth Gazette* No. 48 of 30th May, 1963 p. 1977).

Repeal.

4.—(1.) The Ordinances specified in the First Schedule to this Ordinance are repealed.

(2.) The repeal effected by the last preceding sub-section does not prevent the use, after the commencement of this Ordinance, of a form prescribed by an Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance instead of the corresponding form prescribed by this Ordinance.

Interpretation.

5.—(1.) In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

“ body ” means the body of a dead person;

“ burial ” includes cremation;

“ child ” includes a child not born alive, being a child—

(a) if the period of its gestation is reliably ascertainable—of not less than twenty weeks' gestation; or

(b) in any other case—weighing not less than four hundred grammes at birth;

“ district ” means the District of North Australia or the District of Central Australia as constituted by this Ordinance;

“ District Registrar ” includes the Registrar;

“ medical practitioner ” means a person who is a registered medical practitioner under the *Medical Practitioners Registration Ordinance 1935-1961*;

“ occupier ”, in relation to premises, means the principal occupier for the time being of the premises, and—

(a) where the premises are a hospital, mental hospital, prison or lock-up or a public or charitable institution—means the person in actual charge of the hospital, mental hospital, prison, lock-up or public or charitable institution, as the case may be; or

(b) where the premises are an institution as defined by the *Welfare Ordinance 1953-1961* or are situated on a reserve as so defined—means the superintendent or other person in actual charge of the institution or reserve;

“ parent ”, in relation to a legitimate child, means the father or mother of the child and, in relation to an illegitimate child, means the mother of the child;

“ Register of Births ” means the Register of Births for the Territory or the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia;

- “Register of Deaths” means the Register of Deaths for the Territory or the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia;
- “Register of Marriages” means the Register of Marriages for the Territory or the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia;
- “registered nurse” means a person who is registered as a general nurse or as a midwifery nurse under the *Nurses Registration Ordinance 1928-1962*;
- “the Deputy District Registrar” means the Deputy District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia holding office under this Ordinance;
- “the Deputy Registrar” means the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages holding office under this Ordinance;
- “the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia” means the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia holding office under this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia” means the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia kept by the District Registrar for that District under sub-section (2.) of section eight of this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Births for the Territory” means the Register of Births for the Territory kept by the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of section eight of this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia” means the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia kept by the District Registrar for that District under sub-section (2.) of section eight of this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Deaths for the Territory” means the Register of Deaths for the Territory kept by the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of section eight of this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia” means the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia kept by the District Registrar for that District under sub-section (2.) of section eight of this Ordinance;
- “the Register of Marriages for the Territory” means the Register of Marriages for the Territory kept by the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of section eight of this Ordinance;

“ the Registrar ” means the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages holding office under this Ordinance;

“ the Repealed Ordinances ” means the Ordinances, other than the *Foreign Marriage Ordinance 1921*, repealed by section four of this Ordinance;

“ undertaker ” includes a person having charge of the burial of a body;

“ year ” means the period of twelve months commencing on a first day of January.

(2.) For the purposes of this Ordinance—

(a) the particulars specified in the Second Schedule are the particulars required to be entered in a Register or* Births in relation to a child born in the Territory or whose birth is permitted to be registered under section sixteen of this Ordinance; and

(b) the particulars specified in the Third Schedule are the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Deaths in relation to a person who dies in the Territory or whose death is required to be registered under paragraph (b) of subsection (1.) of section twenty-six of this Ordinance.

(3.) A child shall be taken to have been born alive for the purposes of this Ordinance if the child has breathed after the complete expulsion or extraction of the child from the child's mother.

(4.) In this Ordinance, a reference to a Schedule by number shall be read as a reference to the Schedule to this Ordinance so numbered, and a reference to a Form by number shall be read as a reference to the Form so numbered in the Fourth Schedule.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Creation of Districts.

6.—(1.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the Territory shall be divided into two districts, to be called the District of North Australia and the District of Central Australia, respectively.

(2.) The District of North Australia comprises that part of the Territory north of the twentieth parallel of South Latitude.

(3.) The District of Central Australia comprises that part of the Territory south of the twentieth parallel of South Latitude.

Appointment and powers of Registrar and other officers.

7 —(1.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, there shall be a Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Territory, who shall be appointed by the Administrator.

(2.) The Registrar—

- (a) is charged with the general administration of this Ordinance;
- (b) has, in relation to a birth, death or marriage that occurs in the District of North Australia or that is required or authorized by this Ordinance to be registered by the District Registrar for that District, all the powers, and shall perform all the duties and functions, conferred on a District Registrar by this Ordinance; and
- (c) is, in relation to such a birth, death or marriage and to the registration of such a birth, death or marriage, the District Registrar to whom any information, particulars or notice concerning such a birth, death or marriage or such a registration is to be furnished for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(3.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, there shall be a District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia, who shall be appointed by the Administrator.

(4.) The Administrator may appoint—

- (a) a person to be the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Territory; and
- (b) a person to be the Deputy District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia.

(5.) The Deputy Registrar may, subject to any directions of the Registrar, exercise any power or perform any function of the Registrar.

(6.) The Deputy District Registrar may, subject to any directions of the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, exercise any power or perform any function of that District Registrar.

(7.) The Administrator may appoint a person to act in the office of Registrar, Deputy Registrar, District Registrar for the District of Central Australia or Deputy District Registrar during any vacancy in the office, or in the event of any illness or absence, of the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, District Registrar for the District of Central Australia or Deputy District Registrar, as the case may be.

(8.) A person appointed under the last preceding subsection to act in the office of Registrar has all the powers, and shall perform all the duties and functions, of the Registrar during any vacancy in the office, or in the event of any illness or absence, of the Registrar.

(9.) A person appointed under sub-section (7.) of this section to act in the office of Deputy Registrar may, subject to any directions of the Registrar, exercise any power and perform any function of the Registrar during any vacancy in the office, or in the event of any illness or absence, of the Deputy Registrar.

(10.) A person appointed under sub-section (7.) of this section to act in the office of District Registrar for the District of Central Australia has all the powers, and shall perform all the duties and functions, of that District Registrar during any vacancy in the office, or in the event of any illness or absence, of that District Registrar.

(11.) A person appointed under sub-section (7.) of this section to act in the office of Deputy District Registrar may, subject to any directions of the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, exercise any power or perform any function of that District Registrar during any vacancy in the office, or in the event of any illness or absence, of that District Registrar.

Registers.

8.—(1.) The Registrar shall keep registers, to be called the Register of Births for the Territory, the Register of Deaths for the Territory and the Register of Marriages for the Territory, respectively.

(2.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall keep, for that District, registers, to be called the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia, the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia and the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia, respectively.

(3.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the Register of Births for the Territory, the Register of Deaths for the Territory and the Register of Marriages for the Territory are, respectively, the registers in which the births, deaths and marriages that occur in the District of North Australia, or that are required or authorized to be registered in the Register of Births, the Register of Deaths or the Register of Marriages, as the case may be, for that District, are to be registered.

(4.) A Register of Births and a Register of Deaths kept under this Ordinance shall each be kept in such form as the Administrator directs.

(5.) A Register of Marriages kept under this Ordinance shall be kept in the manner prescribed by this Ordinance.

(6.) The Register of Births, Register of Deaths and Register of Marriages relating to the District of North Australia and the duplicate Register of Births, duplicate Register of Deaths and duplicate Register of Marriages relating to the District of

Central Australia that were kept under the Repealed Ordinances by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages holding office under those Ordinances shall, respectively, be incorporated with, and shall be deemed to form part of, the Register of Births for the Territory, the Register of Deaths for the Territory and the Register of Marriages for the Territory, as the case may be.

(7.) The Register of Births, Register of Deaths and Register of Marriages relating to the District of Central Australia that were kept under the Repealed Ordinances by the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia holding office under those Ordinances shall, respectively, be incorporated with, and shall be deemed to form part of, the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia, the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia and the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia, as the case may be.

9.—(1.) It is the duty of a District Registrar for a District to procure information concerning every birth, death and marriage occurring in the District.

Particulars
for the
registration of
births, deaths
and marriages.

(2.) Subject to this Ordinance, any particulars that a person is required to furnish to a District Registrar under this Ordinance in relation to a birth or death—

- (a) shall be furnished without reward;
- (b) shall be furnished in writing, under the hand of that person; and
- (c) shall be received by the District Registrar without payment of any fee.

(3.) Where all or any of the particulars that are required to be entered in a Register of Births or a Register of Deaths, as the case may be, in relation to a birth or death have not been furnished to the District Registrar for the District in which the birth or death occurred, the District Registrar may, by notice in writing to a person, require him to furnish to the District Registrar, within fourteen days after his receipt of the notice or within such extended period as the District Registrar allows, a statement of such of the particulars (being particulars that are required to be entered in that register) specified in the notice as are within the knowledge of, or are ascertainable with accuracy by, that person.

(4.) A statement furnished in pursuance of a notice under the last preceding sub-section shall be in such form as the District Registrar directs in the notice.

(5.) A person who furnishes a statement under sub-section (3.) of this section shall certify in writing at the foot of the statement as to the correctness of the particulars included in the statement.

(6.) Before making an entry in a Register of Births or a Register of Deaths, the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, as the case may be, may make such enquiries as he thinks fit to inform himself correctly of the particulars required to be entered in the register.

Exercise of
powers
conferred by
this Ordinance.

10.—(1.) The Registrar shall, in exercising any power conferred on him by this Ordinance, comply with any directions given him by the Administrator as to the manner or circumstances in which the power is to be exercised.

(2.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall, in exercising any power conferred on him by this Ordinance, comply with any directions given him by the Registrar as to the manner or circumstances in which the power is to be exercised.

PART III.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

Division 1.—General.

Registers of
Births.

11.—(1.) The District Registrar for a District shall register in the Register of Births for the District—

- (a) the birth of each child who is born in the District on or after the date of commencement of this Ordinance;
- (b) the birth of each child particulars of whom are furnished to him under section fourteen of this Ordinance; and
- (c) the birth of each child born in the District before that date whose birth was required to be registered under the Repealed Ordinances but was not, immediately before that date, registered under the Repealed Ordinances.

(2.) Registration of the birth of a child shall be effected by entering in the Register of Births for the District such of the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Births in relation to the child as the District Registrar for the District is reasonably able to ascertain.

Particulars for
registration of
birth.

12.—(1.) A parent of a child born in the Territory, and an occupier of premises in which a child is born, to whom the fact of such birth is known, shall, within twenty-eight days after the day on which the child was born or the fact of such birth

became known, as the case may be, furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was born such of the particulars that are required to be entered in a Register of Births in relation to the child as are within the knowledge of, or are ascertainable with accuracy by, the parent or occupier, as the case may be.

(2.) It is a defence if a person (not being a parent of the child) charged with an offence against the last preceding sub-section proves—

- (a) that a parent of the child has complied with that sub-section; or
- (b) that the parents of the child were not prevented, by reason of the death or inability of the mother of the child and the death, inability or absence from the Territory of the father of the child, from complying with that sub-section.

(3.) Where a child is not born in any premises but is admitted to premises shortly after birth, this section applies as if the child had been born in the premises to which the child was so admitted.

13.—(1.) Where a new-born child is found exposed or abandoned, the person who discovers the child shall, unless he is a member of the Police Force, forthwith report the discovery to such a member.

Notification of birth of foundlings.

(2.) Where a person who discovers the child is a member of the Police Force, or where the discovery is reported to a member of that Force, a member of the Police Force shall make such inquiries as he thinks reasonable to inform himself correctly of the particulars that are required to be entered in a Register of Births in relation to the child and shall then furnish the particulars that have come to his knowledge to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was found.

14.—(1.) Where a parent of a child or the occupier of the premises in which a child was born furnishes any particulars required to be entered in a Register of Births in relation to the child after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the day on which the child was born, the parent or occupier, as the case may be, shall make and furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was born a statutory declaration verifying those particulars.

Registration of birth more than twenty-eight days after birth.

(2.) The District Registrar for a District shall not register the birth of a child in the Register of Births for the District after the expiration of twelve months after the day on which the child

was born unless the Administrator, or a person authorized by the Administrator, has, by writing under his hand, approved the registration of the birth.

(3.) This section does not apply to or in relation to a child born outside the Territory.

Registration of
birth of child
born outside
the Territory.

15.—(1.) The District Registrar for a District may register the birth of a child born outside the Territory if—

- (a) the birth of the child is not registered under a law of a State, of the Australian Capital Territory or of Norfolk Island relating to the registration of births;
- (b) the child is residing in the District with his parents, or with one of his parents or, in the case of a child that is dead, the child was so residing at the time of his death; and
- (c) the child had not attained the age of eighteen months when he commenced to reside in the Territory.

(2.) A District Registrar shall not register the birth of a child under the last preceding sub-section—

- (a) unless a parent of the child has furnished to the District Registrar the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Births in relation to the child;
- (b) unless a parent of the child has, in a statutory declaration furnished to the District Registrar, verified those particulars and the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the last preceding sub-section and stated the date on which the child commenced to reside in the Territory; and
- (c) unless those particulars were furnished to the District Registrar within twelve months after the child commenced to reside in the Territory or the Administrator, or a person authorized by the Administrator, has, by writing under his hand, approved the registration of the birth.

Registration
of birth of
illegitimate
child.

16.—(1.) Subject to the next succeeding sub-section, the name of, and any other particulars relating to, the father of an illegitimate child shall not be included in any particulars furnished to a District Registrar in connexion with the registration of the birth of the child unless—

- (a) the mother and the father of the child each requests the District Registrar, in writing, to include the name and other particulars in the entry of the birth in the Register of Births for the District;

- (b) the father, by writing under his hand furnished to the District Registrar, acknowledges that he is the father of the child; and
- (c) that acknowledgment is signed by the father in the presence of the District Registrar or, in a case where the District Registrar is satisfied that it is impracticable for the father so to sign that acknowledgment, a statutory declaration of the father verifying the facts contained in that acknowledgment is furnished to the District Registrar.

(2.) Where the mother of an illegitimate child has not requested a District Registrar to include the name and other particulars of the father of the child in the entry of the birth of the child in the Register of Births but the father of the child has so requested a District Registrar and paragraphs (b) and (c) of the last preceding sub-section have been complied with, the name and other particulars of the father may be included in particulars furnished to the District Registrar in connexion with the registration of the birth of the child if the District Registrar is satisfied that the mother is dead or is of unsound mind.

(3.) A District Registrar shall not enter in a Register of Births the name of, or any other particulars relating to, the father of an illegitimate child unless sub-section (1.) of this section or the last preceding sub-section has been complied with.

(4.) A District Registrar shall bring the preceding provisions of this section to the notice of any person furnishing information concerning the birth of an illegitimate child.

Division 2.—Names and Changes of Names.

17.—(1.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the name to be entered in a Register of Births as the surname of the child is—

Surname to be entered in a Register of Births.

- (a) if—
 - (i) the child was born the legitimate child of his parents or is deemed by virtue of section ninety-one of the *Marriage Act* 1961 to be the legitimate child of his parents as from his birth;
 - (ii) the registration of the birth is effected under section forty-four of this Ordinance; or

(iii) the name of the father of the child is, at the time the birth is registered, entered in a Register of Births in accordance with the last preceding section, the surname of his father at the date of the child's birth; or

(b) in any other case—the surname of his mother at the date of the child's birth.

(2.) Where particulars relating to the birth of a child are furnished to a District Registrar by a member of the Police Force in pursuance of section thirteen of this Ordinance and the surname of the child has not come to the knowledge of the District Registrar or of that member of the Police Force, the name to be entered in the Register of Births as the surname of the child, for the purposes of this Ordinance, is such surname as the District Registrar gives to the child.

18.—(1.) Where, after the birth of a child has been registered in the Register of Births for the Territory—

(a) if no names (other than surname) were entered in the Register of Births as the names of the child—names are given to the child at baptism; or

(b) in any other case—the names given to the child at baptism differ in any way from the names entered in the Register of Births as the names of the child,

a parent of the child shall furnish to the Registrar, within twenty-eight days after the date of the baptism, a certificate, in accordance with or to the effect of Form 1, signed by the minister of religion who baptised the child.

(2.) The last preceding sub-section does not apply in relation to a child who is baptised after he has attained the age of twenty-one years.

(3.) Subject to the next succeeding sub-section, the parents of a child whose birth has been registered in the Register of Births for the Territory may—

(a) if no names (other than surname) were entered in the Register of Births as the names of the child give names to the child otherwise than at the baptism of the child; or

(b) in any other case—change the names of the child otherwise than at the baptism of the child,

by signing a notice containing particulars of the names so given or of the change of names, as the case may be.

(4.) Names shall not be given to a child, and the names of a child shall not be changed, under the last preceding sub-section—

- (a) except before the expiration of one year after the birth of the child; or
- (b) if names have previously been given to the child, or the names of the child have previously been changed, under that sub-section or at the baptism of the child.

(5.) A notice referred to in sub-section (3.) of this section is not effective until it is furnished to the Registrar.

(6.) Where a certificate is furnished to the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of this section or a notice under sub-section (3.) of this section is furnished to the Registrar, the Registrar shall—

- (a) cause particulars of the change in the names of the child to be entered on the page of the Register of Births for the Territory containing the entry of the birth of the child; and
- (b) sign his name immediately under those particulars and add the date on which the particulars were so entered.

(7.) For the purposes of sub-section (3.) of this section, references to the parents of a child shall be read as references—

- (a) in the case of a legitimate child both of whose parents are alive—
 - (i) if the next succeeding sub-paragraph of this paragraph is not applicable—to both parents of the child; or
 - (ii) if the parents are divorced or separated and the child lives permanently with one parent—to the parent with whom the child lives;
- (b) in the case of a legitimate child only one of whose parents is alive—to the surviving parent of the child; or
- (c) in the case of an illegitimate child whose mother is alive—to the mother of the child.

19—(1.) Subject to this section, where the mother of a child whose birth is registered in a Register of Births is married to a person other than the father of the child and the person to whom she is married consents in writing to her doing so, the mother may, by signing an instrument in accordance with Form 2, change the surname of the child to the surname of the person to whom she is married.

Change of
child's surname
by mother.

(2.) An instrument referred to in the last preceding sub-section is not effective until it is registered by the Registrar-General for the Northern Territory.

(3.) An instrument referred to in sub-section (1.) of this section is not effective to change the surname of a child who has, when the instrument is signed, attained the age of sixteen years unless the consent of the child is written on the instrument.

(4.) Where the marriage of the parents of a child was, whether in the Territory or elsewhere, dissolved or annulled by the order of a court, an instrument referred to in sub-section (1.) of this section is not effective to change the surname of the child unless, when the instrument is signed, the mother of the child has the custody of the child by virtue of the order of a court.

Change of
name of person
who has
attained the
age of
twenty-one
years.

20.—(1.) A person who has attained the age of twenty-one years may, by signing an instrument in accordance with Form 3, change his name or any of his names (including a first or Christian name).

(2.) An instrument referred to in the last preceding sub-section is not effective until it is registered by the Registrar-General for the Northern Territory.

(3.) A person who has changed his name under sub-section (1.) of this section shall cause notice of the change to be published in a newspaper published and circulating in the Territory.

Penalty: Five pounds.

(4.) In this section, a reference to a change of name includes a reference to the addition or omission of a name other than a surname and to the assumption of a surname or other name in substitution for any existing surname or other name.

Registration
of change of
name.

21.—(1.) Where the Registrar is satisfied that the name of a person whose birth is registered in the Register of Births for the Territory has been lawfully changed (whether within or outside the Territory), the Registrar may, on payment of a fee of Ten shillings, cause particulars of the change of name to be entered on the page of that Register of Births containing the entry of the birth of that person.

(2.) Where a District Registrar issues a certified copy of an entry of the birth of a person in the Register of Births kept by him and particulars of a change of the name of the person have been entered in that Register, the District Registrar shall include in the copy the matter contained in the entry and the particulars entered in accordance with section nineteen of this Ordinance or the last preceding sub-section, as the case may be.

(3.) Sub-section (1.) of this section does not apply to a change in a person's surname consequent upon the person's marriage.

22. Nothing in this Division shall be taken to prevent a change in a person's name from being effected in any manner in which the change could lawfully have been effected immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance. Application.

Division 3.—Burial of Children not born Alive.

23.—(1.) A medical practitioner who has examined the body of a child not born alive—

Medical certificate of cause of child not being born alive.

- (a) shall sign a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child not being Born Alive, in accordance with a form approved by the Administrator and made available to medical practitioners, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the particulars required to be stated in the certificate by the next succeeding sub-section, and transmit that certificate to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was born forthwith after he has signed it; and
- (b) shall sign and transmit to the occupier of the premises where the birth took place a notice, in accordance with Form 4, of the signing of the certificate.

(2.) The particulars to be stated in a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child not being Born Alive, in relation to a child, are particulars of or relating to the following matters:—

- (a) the full name and address of the medical practitioner;
- (b) the full name, age and usual place of residence of the mother of the child;
- (c) the date and place of the birth of the child;
- (d) the sex of the child;
- (e) whether or not the birth was a multiple birth;
- (f) the weight of the child at birth and the period of its gestation;
- (g) the cause of the child not being born alive;
- (h) whether or not the medical practitioner was present at the birth of the child, viewed the body of the child after the birth or attended the mother of the child before the birth;
- (i) whether the death of the child occurred before labour commenced or during labour;

- (j) if the death of the child occurred before the time when labour commenced, approximately how long before that time the death occurred; and
- (k) what signs of life were present after the complete expulsion or extraction of the child from its mother.

(3.) A medical practitioner who signs a certificate referred to in sub-section (1.) of this section shall certify on the certificate as to the truth of the particulars stated in it.

Disposal of
the body of
still-born
child.

24.—(1.) A person shall not dispose of the body of a child not born alive unless—

- (a) he has received a notice, in accordance with Form 4, relating to the birth, signed by a medical practitioner; or
- (b) the disposal is authorized, in writing, by a Coroner or member of the Police Force who has personally made inquiries into the circumstances relating to the birth.

Penalty: Twenty pounds.

(2.) The last preceding sub-section does not apply in relation to the disposal of the body of a child not born alive where—

- (a) the birth of the child occurred more than fifty miles from any police station or from the office or residence of any medical practitioner or Coroner; and
- (b) the mother of the child was not attended during the birth of the child by a medical practitioner or registered nurse.

(3.) Where a person referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1.) of this section authorizes the disposal of the body of a child not born alive, the person shall furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was born such of the following particulars relating to the birth as are within his knowledge:—

- (a) the date and place of the birth;
- (b) the full name and usual place of residence of the mother or father of the child; and
- (c) the full name and usual place of residence of any person who was in attendance on the mother during her confinement.

(4.) A person who disposes of the body of a child not born alive shall forthwith—

- (a) give notice of the disposal to the District Registrar for the District in which the child was born by transmitting to the District Registrar a certificate, in accordance with Form 5, signed by him; and
- (b) where the disposal occurred in the circumstances referred to in sub-section (2.) of this section—report the disposal to a member of the Police Force.

PART IV.—REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

25 —(1.) The District Registrar for a District shall register in the Register of Deaths for the District—

Registers
of Deaths.

- (a) the death of each person who dies in the District on or after the date of commencement of this Ordinance;
- (b) the death of each person who dies in circumstances referred to in section twenty-eight of this Ordinance; and
- (c) the death of each person who died in the District before that date and whose death was not, immediately before that date, registered under the Repealed Ordinances.

(2.) Registration of the death of a person shall be effected by entering in the Register of Deaths for the District such of the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Deaths in relation to the person and the death of the person as the District Registrar for the District is reasonably able to ascertain.

26.—(1.) The occupier of the premises in which a person has died shall, if the fact of such death is or becomes known to him, within fourteen days after the day on which the fact of such death became known to him, or, if it is impracticable to do so within that period, as soon as practicable after that day, furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the death occurred—

Notification
of death.

- (a) the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Deaths in relation to the person, other than the particulars relating to the cause of the death and the burial of the person;
- (b) the name and address of the medical practitioner who furnished a certificate of death in respect of the person; and
- (c) the name and address of the person by whom the body was buried.

(2.) Where a person does not die in any premises but the body of the person is taken into premises shortly after death, this section applies as if the person had died in the premises into which the body was so taken.

Deaths in
aircraft or
ship.

27.—(1.) Where a person dies, whether within or outside the Territory—

- (a) in an aircraft during a flight to an airport in the Territory; or
- (b) in a ship during a voyage to a port in the Territory, the pilot of the aircraft or the master of the ship, as the case may be, shall, as soon as practicable after the arrival of the aircraft at an airport, or ship at a port, in the Territory, report the death to a member of the Police Force.

(2.) Where the death of a person is reported to a member of the Police Force under the last preceding sub-section, the member shall make such inquiries as he thinks reasonable to inform himself correctly of the identity of the person, the cause of death, and the place at which the death occurred and shall furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which is situated the airport or port at which the death was so reported such of the particulars required to be entered in the Register of Deaths in relation to the person, other than the particulars relating to the burial of the person, as he has been able to ascertain.

Notification
of the finding
of a dead body.

28.—(1.) A person who finds a body shall, unless he is a member of the Police Force, forthwith report the finding to such a member.

(2.) Where a person dies in the presence of another person in such circumstances that no person is required by the preceding provisions of this Ordinance to furnish particulars to the District Registrar for a District or to report the death to a member of the Police Force, that other person shall, unless he is a member of the Police Force, forthwith report the death to such a member.

(3.) Where—

- (a) a member of the Police Force finds a body or the finding of a body is reported to such a member; or
- (b) a person dies in the presence of a member of the Police Force in circumstances referred to in the last preceding sub-section or the death of a person is reported to such a member under that sub-section,

a member of the Police Force shall forthwith notify a Coroner, who shall furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the body was found or the death occurred, as the case may be, particulars, in accordance with Form 6, relating to the finding of the body or to the death, as the case may be.

29.—(1.) A Coroner who holds an inquest into the death of a person shall furnish to the District Registrar for the District in which the death occurred a notification of the holding of the inquest together with—

Notification
of result of
an inquest.

- (a) the particulars required to be stated in the notification by the next succeeding sub-section; and
- (b) such of the particulars required to be entered in a Register of Deaths in relation to the person as have come to the knowledge of the Coroner.

(2.) The particulars to be stated in a notification under the last preceding sub-section, in relation to the death of a person, are—

- (a) the cause of the death of the person;
- (b) whether or not the cause of the death was established or confirmed by a post-mortem examination of the body of the person;
- (c) whether or not the death was from natural causes; and
- (d) if the person died within twenty-eight days of birth—any disease or condition of the mother of the person directly leading to the death of the person or contributing to the death of the person.

30. A Coroner who, under sub-section (1.) of section nine of the *Coroners Ordinance* 1930-1938, deems it unnecessary to hold an inquest upon the body of a person shall notify the District Registrar for the District in which the death of the person occurred accordingly and furnish to the District Registrar with that notification the particulars required by sub-section (2.) of the last preceding section to be stated in a notification under sub-section (1.) of that section.

Notification
where inquest
dispensed, with.

31. Where the death of a person has been reported to a Coroner, the death shall not be registered unless the District Registrar for the District in which the death occurred has received a notification of the findings of the Coroner or that the Coroner has dispensed with the holding of an inquest.

Registration
of death where
death reported
to Coroner.

Coroner's
certificate
permitting
burial or
cremation.

32.—(1.) Where the death of a person has been reported to a Coroner and the Coroner is satisfied that there is no reason why the body of the dead person should not be buried in the Territory, the Coroner may, by writing under his hand, authorize the burial of the body of the person in the Territory.

(2.) Where the death of a person has been reported to a Coroner and the Coroner is satisfied that there is no reason why the body of the dead person should not be cremated, or taken out of the Territory for burial or cremation, the Coroner may so certify in accordance with Form 7.

Certificate
of death to be
furnished by
medical
practitioner.

33.—(1.) Where a person who has died was attended during his last illness by a medical practitioner or where a child who has died within twenty-eight days after birth was attended by a medical practitioner during that period, the medical practitioner—

(a) shall sign a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Death or a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child dying within Twenty-eight Days after Birth, whichever is appropriate, and transmit the certificate to the District Registrar for the District in which the death occurred forthwith after he has signed it; and

(b) except where he is required by sub-section (5.) of this section to report the death to a Coroner, shall sign and transmit to the occupier of the premises where the death occurred a notice, in accordance with Form 4, of the signing of the certificate.

(2.) Where a person who has died was not attended during his last illness by a medical practitioner or where a child who has died within twenty-eight days after birth was not attended by a medical practitioner during that period, a medical practitioner who has viewed the body of the person or child after death—

(a) shall sign a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Death or a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child dying within Twenty-eight Days after Birth, whichever is appropriate, and transmit the certificate to the District Registrar for the District in which the death occurred forthwith after he has signed it; and

(b) except where he is required by sub-section (5.) of this section to report the death to a Coroner, shall sign and transmit to the occupier of the premises where the death occurred a notice, in accordance with Form 4, of the signing of the certificate.

(3.) For the purposes of the last two preceding sub-sections, a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Death or a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child dying within Twenty-eight Days after Birth—

(a) shall be in a form approved by the Administrator and made available to medical practitioners;

(b) shall, in the case of a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Death, state, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the medical practitioner signing the certificate, particulars of or relating to the following matters concerning the dead person and the cause of death:—

- (i) the full name, usual place of residence, sex and age of the dead person;
- (ii) the date and place of the death;
- (iii) when the person was last seen alive by the medical practitioner;
- (iv) whether or not the body of the person was viewed by the medical practitioner after death;
- (v) the cause of the death;
- (vi) whether or not the cause of death has been established or confirmed by a post-mortem examination;
- (vii) any operation performed in relation to any disease or condition causing or contributing to the death;
- (viii) whether or not the person (being a woman) was pregnant within three months before death and, if the person was so pregnant, the approximate date of the delivery of any child or of any miscarriage;
- (ix) whether or not any injury contributed to the death of the person and, if an injury did so contribute, how the injury was received;
- (x) whether or not the death of the person was reported to a Coroner by the medical practitioner; and
- (xi) the full name and address of the medical practitioner; and

(c) shall, in the case of a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child dying within Twenty-eight Days after Birth, state, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the medical practitioner

signing the certificate, particulars of or relating to the following matters concerning the dead child and the cause of death:—

- (i) the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (h) (inclusive) of sub-section (2.) of section twenty-three of this Ordinance;
- (ii) in the case of a child who died within twenty-four hours of birth—what signs of life were present after the complete expulsion or extraction of the child from its mother; and
- (iii) whether or not the death of the child was reported to a Coroner by the medical practitioner.

(4.) A medical practitioner who signs a certificate referred to in this section shall certify on the certificate as to the truth of the particulars stated in it.

(5.) A medical practitioner who transmits to a District Registrar a certificate referred to in this section, in relation to the death of a person or child, shall report the death to a Coroner if the person or child—

- (a) was killed;
- (b) was found drowned;
- (c) died a sudden death the cause of which is unknown;
- (d) died under suspicious or unusual circumstances;
- (e) died while under, or as a result of the administration of, an anaesthetic administered in the course of a medical, surgical or dental operation or operation of a like nature;
- (f) died, not having been attended by a medical practitioner at any period within three months prior to his death;
- (g) died within a year and a day from the date of any accident where the cause of death is directly attributable to the accident; or
- (h) died in a prison, lock-up or hospital for the insane.

(6.) In this section, references to the occupier of the premises where the death occurred shall be read, in the case of a person who did not die in any premises but whose body was taken into premises shortly after his death, as references to the occupier of the premises into which the body was so taken.

Burials.

34.—(1.) A person shall not bury, or cause to be buried, the body of a person unless he has received—

- (a) a notice, in accordance with Form 4, signed by a medical practitioner; or

(b) an instrument under the hand of a Coroner authorizing the burial of the body.

(2.) The last preceding sub-section does not apply in relation to the burial of the body of a person whose death occurred more than fifty miles from a police station or from the office or residence of a medical practitioner or Coroner.

(3.) A person who buries a body in the circumstances referred to in the last preceding sub-section shall forthwith report the burial to a member of the Police Force.

(4.) In the application of sub-section (1.) of this section in the case of the burial in the Territory of the body of a person who died outside the Territory—

(a) a notice, signed by a medical practitioner duly qualified to practise as a medical practitioner at the place where the person died, stating that the medical practitioner has, in accordance with the law of that place, signed a certificate of death with respect to the death has the same force and effect as a notice in accordance with Form 4; and

(b) an instrument under the hand of the Coroner at the place where the person died authorizing, in accordance with the law of that place, the burial of the body has the same force and effect as an instrument under the hand of a Coroner for the Territory authorizing the burial of the body.

35. A medical practitioner who is required by sub-section (5.) of section thirty-three of this Ordinance to report the death of a person to a Coroner shall not, without the consent of the Coroner, transmit to the occupier of the premises where the death occurred the notice referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1.) or in paragraph (b) of sub-section (2.) of that section, as the case may be, with respect to the death.

Medical practitioner not to transmit notice of signing of certificate in certain circumstances.

36. An undertaker who buries the body of a dead person shall forthwith give notice of the burial to the District Registrar for the District in which the person died by transmitting to the District Registrar a certificate, in accordance with Form 8, signed—

Certificate of burial.

(a) by the undertaker;

(b) by two persons each of whom has apparently attained the age of eighteen years and was present at the burial; and

(c) if a minister of religion performed a religious or funeral service at the burial—by that minister.

Certificate
by District
Registrar upon
registering
death.

37. Where a District Registrar has registered the death of a person in the Register of Deaths kept by him, the District Registrar may grant a certificate, in accordance with Form 9, stating the date on which the death of the person was registered.

Taking body
out of the
Territory.

38. A person shall not remove the body of a person from the Territory unless he has received—

- (a) a notice, in accordance with Form 4, signed by a medical practitioner;
- (b) a certificate by a Coroner, in accordance with Form 7; or
- (c) a certificate by a District Registrar, in accordance with Form 9,

relating to the death of the person.

PART V.—REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

Registers of
Marriages.

39. The District Registrar for a District shall register in the Register of Marriages for the District all marriages solemnized in the District, other than marriages to or in relation to which Division 3 of Part IV. of the *Marriage Act* 1961 applies.

Registration
of marriages.

40.—(1.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall—

- (a) make a true copy of each official certificate of a marriage received by him, as the appropriate registering authority, in respect of marriages solemnized in the District of Central Australia in accordance with paragraph (b) of sub-section (4.) of section fifty of the *Marriage Act* 1961;
- (b) certify the copy to be a true copy of the official certificate of which it purports to be a true copy; and
- (c) forward to the Registrar, on the first day in each month on which the District Registrar's office is open—
 - (i) the official certificates of marriages so received by him; and
 - (ii) the official certificates of the marriages solemnized by him,
 during the preceding month together with the notices under section forty-two of the *Marriage Act* 1961 and any statutory declarations, consents and dispensations with consents relating to those marriages that are in his possession.

(2.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall—

- (a) number, in a single regular arithmetical series commencing with the number one—
 - (i) the copies made by him, in accordance with the last preceding sub-section, of the official certificate of marriages received by him as referred to in paragraph (a) of the last preceding sub-section in a year; and
 - (ii) the official certificates of the marriages retained by him, under paragraph (c) of sub-section (4.) of section fifty of the *Marriage Act* 1961, in respect of marriages solemnized by him in a year;
- (b) sign his name on each copy or official certificate so numbered and add the date on which it was so numbered; and
- (c) cause those copies and official certificates to be bound in a volume or volumes.

(3.) The Registrar shall—

- (a) number in a single regular arithmetical series commencing with the number one—
 - (i) the official certificates of marriages received by him under sub-section (1.) of this section in a year;
 - (ii) the official certificates of marriages received by him as the appropriate registering authority, in respect of marriages solemnized in the District of North Australia, in accordance with paragraph (b) of sub-section (4.) of section fifty of the *Marriage Act* 1961, in a year; and
 - (iii) the official certificates of the marriages retained by him, under paragraph (c) of sub-section (4.) of that section, in respect of marriages solemnized by him in a year;
- (b) sign his name on each official certificate so numbered and add the date on which it was so numbered; and
- (c) cause those official certificates to be bound in a volume or volumes.

When
registration of
marriage
effected.

41. A marriage shall be taken to be registered—

- (a) in the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia—when the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia has complied with paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (2.) of the last preceding section in relation to the copy of the official certificate of the marriage or the official certificate of the marriage, as the case requires; and
- (b) in the Register of Marriages for the Territory—when the Registrar has complied with paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (3.) of the last preceding section in relation to the official certificate of the marriage,

whether or not that copy or official certificate has been bound in a volume.

Notice of
dissolution or
annulment of
marriage.

42.—(1.) Where the Registrar receives a notification under the hand of the Registrar, or another appropriate officer, of a prescribed court stating that a marriage solemnized in the Territory on a specified date between specified parties has been dissolved or annulled by a decree or order of that court made on a specified date, the Registrar shall cause to be written in the Register of Marriages for the Territory, on the page of the register containing the entry of that marriage, a notation of the dissolution or annulment of the marriage.

(2.) Where the Registrar causes a notation referred to in the last preceding sub-section to be written in the Register of Marriages for the Territory, he shall sign the notation.

(3.) Every certified copy of an entry in the Register of Marriages for the Territory that has a notation under this section written on it shall contain particulars of the notation.

(4.) In this section, “a prescribed court” means a court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF LEGITIMATIONS.

Registrar to
re-register
births of
legitimated
children.

43.—(1.) Subject to this section, where information with respect to the legitimation of a person whose birth is registered in the Register of Births for the Territory is furnished to the Registrar by the persons or the person required under the *Marriage Act 1961* to furnish that information, the Registrar shall, if he has no reason to believe that the person is not a legitimated child and that the information is not true and correct, re-register the birth of the person in the Register of Births for the Territory in accordance with this Part.

(2.) The Registrar may make such inquiries (if any) as he thinks fit to inform himself whether the person to whom the information relates is a legitimated child and the information is true and correct.

(3.) Sub-section (1.) of this section does not authorize or require the Registrar to re-register the birth of a person in the Register of Births for the Territory—

- (a) if the birth of the person has been registered in the Register of Births under section twenty-one or twenty-two of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1941*, or of that Ordinance as amended;
- (b) if the birth of the person has previously been re-registered in the Register of Births for the Territory in accordance with this Part; or
- (c) if the birth of the person is registered in the Register of Births for the Territory as if the person was, at the time of his birth, the legitimate child of his parents.

(4.) Where a parent of a legitimated child (not being a parent who has obtained an order under section ninety-two of the *Marriage Act 1961* relating to the child) has furnished information with respect to the legitimation of the child to the Registrar—

- (a) more than six months after the commencing date in a case where—
 - (i) the child was, under section eighty-nine or ninety of that Act, legitimated by virtue of the marriage of his parents and that marriage took place before the commencing date; or
 - (ii) the child was legitimated by virtue of section ninety-one of that Act and the parent who furnished the information had learned before the commencing date that the marriage of the parents of the child was void;
- (b) more than three months after the marriage of the parents of the child in a case where the child was, under section eighty-nine or ninety of that Act, legitimated by virtue of that marriage and that marriage took place on or after the commencing date; or

- (c) more than three months after the parent who furnished the information learned that the marriage of the parents of the child was void in a case where the parent so learned on or after the commencing date,

the Registrar shall not re-register the birth of the child unless the Administrator, or a person authorized by the Administrator, has, by writing under his hand, approved the re-registration of the birth.

(5.) In this section—

“information with respect to the legitimation of a person” means such of the information indicated in the relevant form in the Schedule to the Marriage Regulations made under the *Marriage Act* 1961 as is applicable in the circumstances of the particular case;

“legitimated child” means—

(a) a person (whether born before or after the commencing date and whether the person is living or dead)—

(i) whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, whether before or after the commencing date; and

(ii) who, under section eighty-nine or ninety of the *Marriage Act* 1961, is a legitimate child of his parents by virtue of the marriage; or

(b) a person (whether born before or after the commencing date and whether the person is living or dead)—

(i) who is the child of a void marriage; and

(ii) who is the legitimate child of his parents by virtue of section ninety-one of the *Marriage Act* 1961;

“the commencing date” means the day on which this Ordinance comes into operation.

Method of
re-registering
birth.

44.—(1.) Re-registration of the birth of a person under the last preceding section shall be effected—

(a) by entering in the Register of Births for the Territory such of the particulars required to be

entered in a Register of Births in relation to the person as the Registrar is reasonably able to ascertain;

- (b) by writing on the page of the register containing that entry a notation in accordance with the following form:—

“The birth of (*name of person*) is registered in pursuance of section forty-four of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.*

Registrar.”; and

- (c) by signing that notation.

(2.) Where the Registrar re-registers the birth of a person under the last preceding section, the Registrar shall—

- (a) write on the page of the register containing the original entry of the birth in the Register of Births for the Territory a notation in accordance with the following form:—

“The birth of (*name of person*) has, in pursuance of section forty-four of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962*, been re-registered on (*reference to volume and page*) of the Register of Births for the Territory.

Registrar.”;

- (b) sign that notation; and

- (c) add the date on which he signed the notation.

(3.) The notation referred to in either of the last two preceding sub-sections shall not be included on any copy of, or extract from, an entry in the Register of Births for the Territory issued by the Registrar.

45. Where the birth of a person has been re-registered in a Register of Births in pursuance of section forty-three or fifty-five of this Ordinance, the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, as the case may be, shall not issue to that person or to any other person a copy of, or an extract from, the original entry of the birth of that person unless he is satisfied that the copy or extract is properly required as evidence of a fact of which a copy of, or extract from, the entry of the birth of the person made in pursuance of that section would not be evidence.

Issue of copies of or extracts from entry of birth that has been re-registered. ■

PART VIII.—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

46.—(1.) Subject to this section, this Ordinance applies to and in relation to every birth and death that occurred in the Territory before the date of commencement of this Ordinance and was not, immediately before that date, registered under the Repealed Ordinances, in like manner as it applies to births and deaths occurring on or after that date and as if it had been in force on the day on which the birth or death occurred.

Application of Ordinance to births and deaths occurring before its commencement.

(2.) In the application of this Ordinance to and in relation to a birth or death that occurred before the date of commencement of this Ordinance, where a person has, before that date, furnished to a person who was a District Registrar for the purposes of the Repealed Ordinances—

- (a) particulars for the registration of a birth or death in the Register of Births or Register of Deaths, as the case requires, kept under the Repealed Ordinances;
- (b) a certificate stating the cause of a death; or
- (c) a certificate of the burial of the body of a dead person,

but the birth or death was not registered in that Register before that date, that person shall be deemed to have furnished those particulars or that certificate to a District Registrar under this Ordinance, and this Ordinance applies to and in relation to those particulars or that certificate as if they or it had been furnished under this Ordinance and to and in relation to that person as if he had so furnished the particulars or certificate.

(3.) Where an act or omission of a person is an offence against this Ordinance and is also an offence against the Repealed Ordinances, the person may be prosecuted and convicted under either this Ordinance or the Repealed Ordinances, but is not liable to a greater penalty than that provided for the offence under the Repealed Ordinances.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall render a person liable to be punished twice in respect of the same offence.

Registration
of marriages
solemnized
before com-
mencement of
this Ordinance.

47.—(1.) The Repealed Ordinances continue to apply, notwithstanding their repeal, to and in relation to the registration of every marriage solemnized in the Territory before the date of commencement of this Ordinance that had not been registered before that date, but, upon the registration of such a marriage, this Ordinance applies to and in relation to the entry of the marriage in a Register of Marriages as if it had been made under this Ordinance.

(2.) For the purposes of the application of the Repealed Ordinances under the last preceding sub-section—

- (a) the Registrar has all the powers and shall perform all the duties and functions of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and of a District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages under those Ordinances; and

(b) the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia has all the powers and shall perform all the duties and functions of a District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages under those Ordinances.

(3.) Where the Registrar is satisfied that a marriage was duly solemnized in the Territory before the commencement of this Ordinance and that the marriage is not registered in a Register of Marriages, the Registrar shall—

- (a) make out a certificate, in accordance with the Form in the Fourth Schedule to the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1941-1954*, containing such of the information required to be stated on that Form as he has been able to ascertain with accuracy; and
- (b) register the marriage under that Ordinance as if that certificate was a duly completed certificate of the marriage for the purposes of that Ordinance and had been duly delivered to the Registrar-General for Births, Deaths and Marriages under that Ordinance.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48.—(1.) The Registrar and the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall each have a stamp, the design of which shall be determined by the Administrator. Stamps.

(2.) The Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, as the case requires, shall sign, and stamp or cause to be stamped with the stamp referred to in the last preceding sub-section, every certificate, certified copy or extract issued in his office.

(3.) The Registrar and the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia may each have a stamp for affixing on documents marks that are facsimiles of his signature.

(4.) Instead of signing his name on a document (including a register and an entry in a register) or on a copy of or an extract from a document in pursuance of, or for the purposes of, a provision of this Ordinance, the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia, as the case requires, may stamp the document, copy or extract with, or cause the document, copy or extract to be stamped with, the stamp referred to in the last preceding sub-section, and the document, copy or extract shall then be deemed to have been so signed by the Registrar or the District Registrar, as the case may be.

(5.) All courts and all persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the mark of a stamp referred to in this section affixed on a document or a copy of or extract from a document and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall presume that it was affixed by proper authority.

Indexes.

49. The Registrar and the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall each keep an index of the entries in each register kept by him under this Ordinance.

Searches and
copies.

50.—(1.) A person may make application in writing to the Registrar or to the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia to cause a search to be made in an index and register kept by him under this Ordinance and to have issued to him a copy of, or an extract from, an entry in the register.

(2.) An application under the last preceding sub-section shall be deemed not to have been duly made unless it specifies—

(a) the particular entry which the person desires to find or of or from which he desires to have issued to him a copy or an extract; and

(b) the reason for which the search, copy or extract is required.

(3.) Subject to this section, the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall, on receipt of an application under this section and of the prescribed fee—

(a) search for the entry in the index and register; and

(b) issue to the person making the application a copy of, or an extract from, the entry certified by the Registrar or District Registrar, in accordance with Form 10 or Form 11, as the case may be.

(4.) Where the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia is of opinion that a search, copy or extract is required for an improper reason or that the person requiring the search, copy or extract has not a proper reason for requiring it, he may refuse to make the search or to issue the copy or extract.

(5.) An extract from an entry in the Register of Births shall not be issued containing particulars of the date or place of the marriage of the parents of the child to whose birth the entry relates.

(6.) The Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall not issue a copy of an entry in a Register of Births unless he is satisfied that the copy is properly required as evidence of particular facts contained in the entry or as evidence for a particular purpose and that an extract from the entry would not constitute evidence of those facts or evidence for that purpose.

(7.) The fees specified in the third column of the Fifth Schedule are the fees prescribed in respect of the respective matters in the second column of that Schedule opposite to which they are so specified.

51.—(1.) Where the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia is satisfied that the Register of Births or the Register of Deaths kept by him under this Ordinance contains an error or mis-statement in, or an omission from, any particulars entered in it, he may correct the register by causing the true particulars, or the particulars omitted from the register, as the case may be, to be entered in the register on the page of the register containing the entry of the birth or death, as the case may be, to which those last-mentioned particulars relate.

Correction of errors in Register of Births or Register of Deaths.

(2.) Where the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia causes particulars to be entered in a register under the last preceding sub-section, he shall sign his name immediately under the particulars and write the date on which those particulars were so entered.

52—(1.) The last preceding section applies to and in relation to an error or mis-statement in, or omission from, a Register of Marriages kept under this Ordinance in respect of the particulars of a marriage solemnized in the Territory before the commencement of this Ordinance, as if—

Correction of errors in Register of Marriages.

(a) references to a Register of Births or a Register of Deaths were references to a Register of Marriages; and

(b) references to a birth or death were references to a marriage so solemnized.

(2.) Where an authorized officer certifies, under section fifty-one of the *Marriage Act* 1961, that a specified correction to an official certificate of a marriage is necessary, the Registrar shall correct the Register of Marriages for the Territory by making that correction in that register on the page of that register containing the entry of that marriage.

(3.) Where the Registrar make* a correction in the Register of Marriages for the Territory under the last preceding sub-section, he shall sign his name immediately under the correction and write the date on which the correction was made.

53.—(1.) Where the Registrar is satisfied that an entry of a birth, death or marriage in a register kept by him under this Ordinance is false, he may cancel the entry by writing in the

Cancellation of entries in a register.

margin of the entry the words "Cancelled under section fifty-three of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962*", signing his name immediately under those words and adding the date on which the entry was cancelled.

(2.) The Registrar shall not cancel an entry in a register kept under this Ordinance—

- (a) if any error or mis-statement in, or omission from, the register can be corrected under whichever of the last two preceding sections is applicable; or
- (b) unless the Administrator, or a person authorized by the Administrator, has approved, by writing under his hand, the cancellation of the entry.

54.—(1.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall forward to the Registrar, on the first day in each month on which the office of that District Registrar is open, a true copy, certified by that District Registrar to be a true copy, of the entry of each birth or death registered in the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia or the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia under section eleven, sixteen or twenty-six of this Ordinance during the preceding month, together with the documents furnished to that District Registrar in relation to the registration of the birth or death.

(2.) The Registrar shall, upon receipt of a copy of an entry of a birth or death forwarded to him under the last preceding sub-section, register the birth or death in the Register of Births for the Territory or the Register of Deaths for the Territory, as the case requires.

(3.) Where, in accordance with sub-section (1.) of section fifty-one of this Ordinance, the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia causes particulars to be entered in the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia or in the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia or where, in accordance with that sub-section in its application to the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia by virtue of sub-section (1.) of section fifty-two of this Ordinance, that District Registrar causes particulars to be entered in that Register of Marriages, he shall—

- (a) if the copy of the entry of the birth or death to which the particulars relate has not been forwarded to the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of this section—enter the particulars on that copy before it is so forwarded to the Registrar; or
- (b) in any other case—cause a copy of the particulars so entered in a register to be forwarded to the Registrar.

District Registrar to furnish information to the Registrar.

(4.) Where the Registrar receives a copy of particulars forwarded under the last preceding sub-section, the Registrar shall cause the particulars to be entered on the page of the register kept by him containing the entry of the birth, death or marriage to which the particulars relate.

(5.) Where the Registrar causes particulars to be entered in a register under this section, he shall sign his name immediately under the particulars and write the date on which those particulars were so entered.

55.—(1.) Where—

- (a) particulars of a change in the names of a child or other person have been entered on the page of the Register of Births for the Territory containing the entry of the birth of the child or other person in accordance with section eighteen or twenty-one of this Ordinance;
- (b) a notation has been written in the Register of Marriages for the Territory in accordance with section forty-two of this Ordinance;
- (c) the birth of a person has been re-registered in the Register of Births for the Territory under section forty-three of this Ordinance;
- (d) particulars have been entered in the Register of Births for the Territory or the Register of Deaths for the Territory in accordance with sub-section (1.) of section fifty-one of this Ordinance;
- (e) particulars have been entered in the Register of Marriages for the Territory in accordance with sub-section (1.) of section fifty-one of this Ordinance in its application to that register by virtue of sub-section (1.) of section fifty-two of this Ordinance;
- (f) the Register of Marriages for the Territory has been corrected under sub-section (2.) of section fifty-two of this Ordinance; or
- (g) an entry in the Register of Births for the Territory, the Register of Deaths for the Territory or the Register of Marriages for the Territory has been cancelled in accordance with section fifty-three of this Ordinance,

The Registrar
to furnish
information to
the District
Registrar.

and the particulars, notation, re-registration, correction or cancellation relates to a birth, death or marriage that is also registered in the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia, the Register of Deaths for the District of Central Australia or the Register of Marriages for the District of Central

Australia, as the case may be, the Registrar shall cause a copy of the particulars so entered, or particulars of the notation, re-registration, correction or cancellation, as the case may be, to be forwarded to the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia.

(2.) Where the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia receives a copy of particulars referred to in paragraph (a), (d) or (e) of the last preceding sub-section, he shall cause the particulars to be entered on the page of the register kept by him containing the entry of the birth, death or marriage to which the particulars relate, sign his name under the particulars so entered and add the date on which the particulars were so entered.

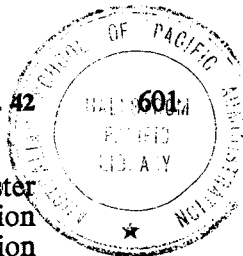
(3.) Where the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia receives particulars of a notation referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1.) of this section or of a correction referred to in paragraph (f) of that sub-section, he shall cause the notation to be written in the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia on the page of the entry of the marriage to which the notation relates, or the correction to be made to the entry of the marriage in that register to which the particulars relate, as the case may be, sign his name immediately under the notation or correction and add the date on which the notation was written or correction made.

(4.) Where the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia receives particulars of the re-registration of a birth, he shall re-register the birth in the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia, and section forty-four of this Ordinance applies to and in relation to the re-registration of the birth as if—

- (a) references to the Register of Births for the Territory were read as references to the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia; and
- (b) references to the Registrar were read as references to that District Registrar.

(5.) Where the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia receives particulars of the cancellation of an entry, he shall cancel the entry in a register kept by him to which the particulars relate by writing in the margin of the entry the words "Cancelled under section fifty-five of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962*", signing his name immediately under those words and adding the date on which the entry was cancelled.

(6.) Every certified copy of an entry in the Register of Marriages for the District of Central Australia on which a notation has been written in accordance with sub-section (3.) of this section shall contain particulars of the notation.



(7.) Where a birth has been re-registered in the Register of Births for the District of Central Australia, the notation referred to in sub-section (1.) or sub-section (2.) of section forty-four of this Ordinance shall not be included on any copy of, or extract from, the entry of the birth in that register issued by the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia.

56.—(1.) A register kept under section eight of this Ordinance is evidence—

- (a) of the facts recorded in that register;
- (b) that those facts were duly recorded; and
- (c) that a birth, death or marriage, as the case may be, registered in that register was duly registered,

and is admissible in evidence without proof of the stamp or signature authenticating the register or any entry in the register or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the register or any entry in the register.

(2.) A copy of, or an extract from, an entry in a Register of Births, Register of Deaths or Register of Marriages, being a copy, or an extract, duly issued under section fifty of this Ordinance, is evidence—

- (a) of the facts stated in the copy or extract; and
- (b) that those facts were duly recorded, and that the birth, death or marriage to which the copy or extract relates was duly registered, in the Register of Births, the Register of Deaths or the Register of Marriages, as the case may be,

and a document purporting to be such a copy or extract shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be such a copy or extract and to have been duly issued.

57 —(1.) Where a marriage between parties of whom one at least is a person whose ordinary place of residence is in the Territory is intended to be solemnized in a country outside Australia—

Marriage in an overseas country of person ordinarily resident in the Territory.

- (a) in accordance with the law of that country; or
- (b) under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, of the United Kingdom,

the party or parties ordinarily so resident may give the Registrar notice of the intended marriage, in accordance with Form 12, together with two copies of that notice.

(2.) A notice shall be deemed not to have been duly given to the Registrar under the last preceding sub-section if the party giving the notice did not have his ordinary place of residence in the Territory during the period of seven days immediately preceding the day on which the notice was given.

(3.) Where a notice under sub-section (1.) of this section is duly given to the Registrar, the Registrar shall post up a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place in his office and keep it so posted up for a period of not less than seven days and shall, if the party giving the notice has his ordinary place of residence in the District of Central Australia, forward a copy of the notice to the District Registrar for that District.

(4.) The District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall post up a copy of a notice under sub-section (1.) of this section forwarded to him under the last preceding sub-section in a conspicuous place in his office and keep it so posted up for a period of not less than seven days, and shall notify the Registrar of any objection or impediment to the solemnization of the marriage to which the notice relates of which he is aware, or becomes aware before the expiration of that period.

(5.) Where a copy of a notice duly given to the Registrar under sub-section (1.) of this section has been, and has remained, duly posted up in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Registrar may, unless he is aware of any objection or impediment to the solemnization of the marriage to which the notice relates, upon payment of a fee of One pound, issue a certificate in accordance with Form 13.

(6.) Before giving a certificate under the last preceding sub-section, the Registrar may make such inquiries as he thinks necessary to ascertain whether there is any objection or impediment to the solemnization of the marriage.

(7.) The Registrar and the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia shall each keep a register, to be called the Register of Foreign Marriage Notices, of all notices duly given to him under sub-section (1.) of this section or copies of which have been forwarded to him under sub-section (3.) of this section, as the case may be.

(8.) A person may, upon payment of a fee of Five shillings and upon furnishing to the Registrar or the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia particulars of a notice which he believes to be registered in the Register of Foreign Marriage Notices, cause a search to be made for that notice and, if the notice has been registered in that register, may inspect, and take a copy of, or extract from, that notice.

(9.) A person shall not give a notice under sub-section (1.) of this section to the Registrar if, to the knowledge of the person, the notice contains a false statement or an error or is defective.

58.—(1.) A person who is required by this Ordinance, or by a District Registrar under section nine of this Ordinance, to furnish to the District Registrar any particulars in relation to a birth or death shall not— Offences.

(a) refuse or fail to furnish those particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or the requirement of the District Registrar, as the case may be; or

(b) furnish to the District Registrar any such particulars that are, to the knowledge of the person, false or misleading in a material particular.

(2.) A person shall not—

(a) destroy, deface or damage a record or register kept under this Ordinance;

(b) bury or dispose of a body or the body of a child not born alive contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance; or

(c) obtain the registration of the birth or death of a person (including a child not borne alive) otherwise than in accordance with this Ordinance.

(3.) The District Registrar for a District shall not—

(a) omit, or refuse, without reasonable cause, to register, in accordance with this Ordinance, the birth, death or marriage of a person (including a child not born alive) who was born, died or was married, as the case may be, in the District; or

(b) enter any particulars in a Register of Births, Register of Deaths or Register of Marriages if those particulars are, to the knowledge of the District Registrar, false or misleading in a material particular.

(4.) Where an offence is committed by a person by reason of his refusal or failure to comply with a provision of this Ordinance, or with a requirement of a District Registrar under section nine of this Ordinance, by which he is required to furnish any particulars within a particular period—

(a) that offence shall, for the purpose of the next succeeding paragraph, be deemed to continue so long as the person refuses or fails to comply with the provision or requirement notwithstanding that the period has elapsed; and

(b) the person commits a further offence against this Ordinance on each day after the expiration of that period on which the offence is deemed to continue and he is punishable in respect of each such further offence, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds.

(5.) Proceedings for the summary conviction of a person, in respect of an offence against this Ordinance, shall not be instituted except by the Administrator or with the consent of the Administrator or of a person thereto authorized in writing by the Administrator.

Penalties.

59. Where a person contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Ordinance and a penalty for a contravention of, or failure to comply with, that provision is not expressly provided, the person is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Compliance with forms.

60. Strict compliance with the Forms contained in the Fourth Schedule is not necessary and substantial compliance is sufficient.

Right of clergyman to receive fees.

61. Nothing in this Ordinance affects the right of a minister of religion to require or receive a fee for or in respect of the performance of the religious rite of baptism or burial.

Adoption of Children Ordinance 1949-1950 not affected.

62. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be taken to affect the operation of the *Adoption of Children Ordinance 1949-1950*.

THE SCHEDULES.**FIRST SCHEDULE.****ORDINANCES REPEALED.****Section 4.**

Foreign Marriage Ordinance 1921.
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1941.
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1950.
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1952.
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1954.

SECOND SCHEDULE.**Section 5 (2.).****PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.**

1. Surname.
2. Other names (if given).
3. Sex.
4. Whether or not multiple birth, and, if multiple birth, whether first, second, &c., child.

SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

5. Date and place of birth.
6. Full name, occupation, age and birth-place of the father of the child.
7. Full maiden name, age, usual place of residence and birth-place of the mother of the child.
8. When and where the parents of the child were married.
9. Names and ages of living issue, in order of birth, and number of issue, male and female, who are dead, of the marriage of the parents of the child (including, as issue, any persons legitimated by the marriage of the parents of the child and any persons adopted by the parents of the child but not including, as issue, any issue of the parents of the child who have been adopted by other persons).
10. Full name, occupation, place of residence and relationship (if any) to the child of the person furnishing the particulars.
11. Names of medical practitioner and registered nurse, or other persons, present at birth.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 5 (2.).

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE DEATH OF A PERSON.

1. Full name, occupation and usual place of residence.
2. Date and place of death.
3. Sex and age.
4. Place of birth, and length of residence in Australia.
5. Conjugal status.
6. If married, in respect of the marriage or of each marriage, as the case may be—
 - (a) Place of marriage.
 - (b) Age at marriage.
 - (c) To whom married.
 - (d) Names and ages of living issue, in order of birth.
 - (e) Number of issue, male and female, who are dead.
7. Cause of death.
8. Duration of the fatal illness.
9. Name of the medical practitioner who furnished a certificate of death, and when he last saw the dead person.
10. Full name and occupation of the father of the dead person.
11. Full maiden name of the mother of the dead person.
12. Name, occupation and place of residence of the person furnishing the particulars.
13. When, where and the name of the person by whom the dead person was buried.
14. Name and religion of the minister of religion (if any) who was present at the burial.
15. Names of persons who witnessed the burial.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Form 1.

Section 18.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF GIVING OF NAMES AT BAPTISM.

I, _____, of _____, [here insert the designation of the minister of religion baptising the child], hereby certify that I have this day baptised by the name of _____ a boy [or girl] produced to me by _____ as the son [or daughter] of _____ and declared by the said _____ to have been born at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and to have been registered under the name of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Minister of Religion.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—continued.

Form 2.

Section 19.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

INSTRUMENT CHANGING CHILD'S SURNAME.

Whereas [full name] is the mother of [full name of child] who was born at
, on the day of , 19 :

Leave out if
inapplicable.

*And whereas the marriage of the parents of the said child was dissolved on
the day of , 19 , by the death of [full name]
the father of the said child [or by decree of the Supreme Court of]:

And whereas the said [full name] is now married to [full name of mother's present
husband]:

*And whereas the said child consents, by signing this instrument, to his surname
being changed to :

Now therefore I, [full name of mother] do, by this instrument, on my own
behalf as well as for and on behalf of my said child—

(a) absolutely renounce and abandon the use of my child's former surname
of and do assume, in its place, the surname of

(b) declare that I and my said child will at all times, in all records, deeds
and instruments, in all actions, suits and proceedings, in all dealings
and transactions and upon all occasions use and sign the name of
as the surname of the child in place of the surname
of so renounced and abandoned; and

(c) authorize and request all persons to designate and address my said child
by the name of [full name, including assumed surname].

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signed by the said [full name of mother] }
in the presence of—

I, [full name of mother's present husband], being the husband of the above-
named [full name of mother], hereby consent to her changing the surname of her
son [or daughter] [full name of child] to

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signed by the said [full name of husband] }
in the presence of—

*I, [full name, including existing surname of child] hereby consent to my surname
being changed to

Signed by the said [full existing name of child] }
in the presence of—

Form 3.

Section 20.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

INSTRUMENT CHANGING PERSON'S NAME.

I, [full existing name] of , who was born at
on the day of , 19 , do hereby—

(a) change my said name of [full existing name] to [full new name];

(b) declare that I will at all times, in all records, deeds and instruments, in
all actions, suits and proceedings, in all dealings and transactions and
upon all occasions use and sign the name of [full new name] as my
full name in place of the name of [full existing name]; and

(c) authorize and request all persons to designate and address me by my name
of [full new name].

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signed by the said [full existing name] }
in the presence of—

FOURTH SCHEDULE—continued.

Form 4.

Sections 23 and 33.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S NOTICE OF SIGNING CERTIFICATE.

I give notice that I have, this day, signed a Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Death [or Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child not being Born Alive or Medical Certificate of the Cause of a Child dying within Twenty-eight Days after Birth] with respect to

Dated this day of , 19 . Medical Practitioner.

Address:



Form 5.

Section 24. (4.).

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF DISPOSAL OF BODY OF CHILD NOT BORN ALIVE.

I, of , hereby certify that the body of , the child of , was, on the day of , 19 , [here state how and where the body was disposed of] in my presence and in the presence of the person whose signature appears hereunder.

Signature of witness

Dated this day of , 19 . [Signature.]

Address:



Form 6.

Section 28.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CORONER'S PARTICULARS CONCERNING A DEAD BODY.

To I hereby give notice that the dead body of was found at [or that died at in the presence of] on the day of , 19 . The body is now [here state where body now located].

Dated this day of , 19 . Coroner.



Form 7.

Section 32.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CORONER'S CERTIFICATE.

Full name of deceased

Usual place of residence of deceased

I hereby certify that the death of the abovenamed was duly reported to me on , 19 , and, in the medical report of Dr. , it was stated that the cause of death was

I have authorized burial, and am satisfied that no circumstance exists that can render necessary any further examination of the remains, any analysis of any part of the body or the making of any toxicological examination and that there is no reason why the body should not be cremated or taken out of the Territory for burial or cremation.

Dated this day of , 19 . Coroner.

1963, No. 42] *Registration of Births, Deaths and
Marriages Ordinance 1962.*

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Form 8.

Section 36.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF BURIAL.

I, _____, Undertaker, hereby certify that the body of _____ was on the _____ day of _____, 19____, duly buried at _____ in my presence and in the presence of the persons * and minister of religion whose signatures appear hereunder.

Signatures of witnesses

†Signature of Minister of Religion

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Undertaker.

Address:

Form 9.

Section 37.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH.

I, _____, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Northern Territory of Australia (or the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia), hereby certify that the death of _____ was duly registered by me on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Registrar [or District Registrar].

Form 10.

Section 50.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY IN THE REGISTER OF _____.

I, _____, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Northern Territory of Australia (or the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia), hereby certify that—

(a) the copy of the entry of the _____ of _____ in the Register of _____ appearing above is a true copy of _____

that entry;

(b) the _____ of _____ was registered in the Register of _____ by _____ at _____; and

(c) the Register of _____ in which that entry appears is now in my custody.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Registrar [or District Registrar].

Leave out
"and minister
of religion" if
inapplicable.
† Leave out
if inapplicable.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962. [1963, No. 42

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Form 11.

Section 50.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

EXTRACT OF ENTRY IN THE REGISTER OF

Number of entry

I, _____, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Northern Territory of Australia (or the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Central Australia), hereby certify that an entry in the Register of _____ kept in my office in pursuance of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962* gives the following particulars concerning the _____ of

[Here set out the particulars.]

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

Registrar [or District Registrar].

Form 12.

Section 57 (1.).

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.

NOTICE OF INTENDED MARRIAGE.

Notice is given of the intended marriage at _____ under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, of the United Kingdom (or in accordance with the law of _____), between the following parties:—

Particulars.	Intended Bridegroom.	Intended Bride.
1. Surname		
2. Christian or other names		
3. Usual occupation		
4. Usual place of residence and length of residence immediately preceding the giving of this notice		
5. Conjugal status		
6. Birthplace		
7. Date of birth		
8. Father's name in full		
9. Mother's maiden name in full		
10. Whether previously married or not		

The parties ^{are} are not related to each other.

If the parties are related to each other, state the relationship.

If a party has been previously married, state, in respect of that marriage, or the last previous marriage, as the case may be—

- (a) Date and place of previous marriage
- (b) How dissolved
- (c) Date and place of death, or date on which decree dissolving marriage became absolute.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

Signature of party giving the notice

Signature of witness

Address of witness

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Form 13.

Section 57 (5.).

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

*Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962.*REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE RELATING TO INTENDED MARRIAGE
OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

I, _____, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Northern Territory of Australia, hereby certify that—

- (a) on the _____ day of _____, 19____, I received a notice of intended marriage, a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "A";
- (b) the notice was duly given in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1962* and was posted up, in accordance with the provisions of that section, in a conspicuous place in the office of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Darwin in the Northern Territory of Australia (and in the office of the District Registrar for the District of Central Australia at Alice Springs in that Territory) and kept so posted up for a period of seven days; and
- (c) I am not aware of any impediment or objection to the solemnization of the intended marriage.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Registrar.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 50.

Fees.

First Column. Item.	Second Column. Matters.	Third Column. Fees.
1	Search in register and issue of copy of entry	£ s. d. 1 0 0
2	Search in Register of Births and issue of extract from entry containing only the name, and date and place of birth, of person	0 5 0
3	Search in Register of Births and issue of extract from entry containing particulars in addition to name, and date and place of birth, of person	0 10 0
4	Search in register, other than Register of Births, and issue of extract from entry	0 10 0
5	Where correct particulars of entry not stated in application, additional fee for searching for and identifying correct entry	0 5 0