



ANNO DECIMO SEXTO

ELIZABETHAE II REGINAE

A.D. 1967

No. 16 of 1967

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and to the legitimation of children.

[Assented to 13th April, 1967.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows :

PART I.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1966". Short title.
2. Part VII of this Act shall come into operation on the day this Act is assented to and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Commencement.
3. The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent therein mentioned. Repeal.
4. The provisions of this Act are arranged as follows :— Arrangement.
 - PART I.—PRELIMINARY, ss. 1-5.
 - PART II.—ADMINISTRATION, ss. 6-13.
 - PART III.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ss. 14-24.
 - PART IV.—CHILDREN NOT BORN ALIVE, s. 25.
 - PART V.—REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, ss. 26-28.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF DEATHS, ss. 29-40.

PART VII.—REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OF
PERSONS DYING OUTSIDE THE
STATE WHILST ON WAR SERVICE,
ss. 41-45.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OF
PERSONS DYING WITHIN THE
STATE WHILST ON WAR SERVICE
OR DYING AT SEA, ss. 46-52.

PART IX.—LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN,
ss. 53-65.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS, ss. 66-80.

Interpretation.

5. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Adoption of Children Act” means the Adoption of Children Act, 1925-1943, and any Act in substitution therefor :

“assistant district registrar” means a person appointed to act as assistant district registrar in any district :

“authorized celebrant” means an authorized celebrant as defined in the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth :

“child” when used without qualification means a child born alive. A child shall be deemed to have been born alive if the child’s heart has beaten after the child has been completely expelled or extracted from its mother :

“child not born alive” means a child whose heart has not beaten after its complete expulsion or extraction from its mother and who is either—

(a) where the period of its gestation is reliably ascertainable, a child of not less than twenty weeks gestation ;

or

(b) in any other case, a child weighing not less than four hundred grammes at birth :

“christian name” means any name preceding a surname and includes a forename :

“deputy registrar” means the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages :

“district” means a district created under or continued by this Act :

“district registrar” means a district registrar of births, deaths and marriages appointed for a district :

“Minister” means the Minister of the Crown to whom, for the time being, the administration of this Act is committed by the Governor :

“occupier of the building or place” means the principal occupier for the time being of any building or place, and, in the case of a prison, gaol, hospital, mental hospital, or other public or charitable institution, the principal officer or the person in actual charge thereof :

“parent” means the father or mother, or where both the father and mother are dead, the guardian of the child, or where a person is the legal guardian of the child to the exclusion of the parent or parents, the legal guardian of the child :

“person” when used without qualification shall be deemed to exclude reference to a child not born alive :

“principal registrar” means the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages :

“registered midwife” means any person registered as a midwife pursuant to the Nurses Registration Act, 1920-1966 :

“repealed Act” means any Act repealed by this Act, or any other repealed Act relating to the registration of births, deaths or marriages :

“undertaker” includes any person having charge of the burial of any dead body.

PART II.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. (1) The Governor may appoint a Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages and may appoint a Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Principal
registrar.
2935, 1936.
s. 6.

(2) The deputy registrar may exercise such of the powers of the principal registrar as the Minister from time to time directs, and shall, in the exercise of those powers, be subject to the same liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures as the principal registrar.

(3) The persons holding the offices of Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages and Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages at the commencement of this Act shall, without any further appointment, be respectively the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

(4) Any reference in any Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall be deemed to be a reference to the principal registrar.

(5) In the event of the absence, through illness or otherwise, of the principal registrar, or of a vacancy in the office of principal registrar, the deputy registrar shall exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties and functions of the principal registrar during the absence or vacancy, and shall, in the exercise of those powers, be subject to the same liabilities, penalties and forfeitures as the principal registrar.

General
registry office.
2335, 1936,
s. 7.

7. (1) The office in the city of Adelaide at the commencement of this Act for keeping a general register of births and deaths in the State, shall continue to be the office in the city of Adelaide for keeping a general register of births, deaths, and marriages.

(2) The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, appoint any other building in the city of Adelaide to be the office for keeping the general register of births, deaths, and marriages.

Districts.
2335,
1936,
s. 8.

8. (1) The Governor may by proclamation divide the State into districts for the purpose of this Act, and may by proclamation revoke or alter any such proclamation.

(2) The districts existing pursuant to any repealed Act at the commencement of this Act shall, until revoked or altered by proclamation, be districts for the purposes of this Act.

District
registrars.
2335,
1936,
s. 9.

9. (1) The Minister may appoint any person to be the district registrar for any district.

(2) The principal registrar may appoint any person to be an assistant district registrar for any district.

(3) Any person who at the commencement of this Act was under any repealed Act a district registrar for any district shall without any further appointment continue to be the district registrar for that district.

(4) Any person who at the commencement of this Act was under any repealed Act an assistant registrar for any district shall without any further appointment be an assistant district registrar for that district.

Administra-
tion of
Act.
2335,
1936, s. 10.

10. Subject to the directions of the Minister, the principal registrar shall be charged with the general administration of this Act.

11. (1) The principal registrar shall register and record all births, deaths, and marriages occurring in the State in the manner prescribed by or pursuant to this Act, and the registrations so made shall, together with the registrations made pursuant to any repealed Act, constitute the "General Register of Births", "General Register of Deaths", and "General Register of Marriages" respectively.

Registration
by district
registrars.
cf. 2335,
1936,
ss. 11,
12 and 13.

(2) The general register shall be kept in the office appointed pursuant to section 7 of this Act.

(3) A district registrar shall register and record all births, deaths, and marriages occurring in his district in the manner prescribed by or pursuant to this Act, and the registrations so made shall, together with the registrations made pursuant to any repealed Act, constitute the "District Register of Births", "District Register of Deaths", and "District Register of Marriages" respectively.

(4) The district register shall be kept in the office of the district registrar.

(5) The principal registrar and the deputy registrar—

- (a) may register births, deaths, and marriages occurring in any district ;
- (b) may make any other registration or do anything which may be made or done by a district registrar or an assistant district registrar ;

and

- (c) shall be subject to the like penalties as a district registrar in respect to any such registration.

12. (1) Every person by whom any particulars are furnished for the registration of any birth or death shall furnish the particulars in an information statement in the manner prescribed by or pursuant to this Act, and shall either sign or attest his name and place of abode in the information statement and shall certify that the particulars so furnished are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Requirements
on furnishing
particulars.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 14.

(2) The information statement shall, as soon as practicable, be forwarded to the principal registrar, district registrar, or assistant district registrar, as the case may be.

(3) When the information statement is received by a district registrar or an assistant district registrar he shall, within seven days, forward the information statement to the principal registrar.

(4) When the information statement is received by the principal registrar he shall forthwith register the birth or death in the manner prescribed by or pursuant to this Act, and shall within seven days forward a duplicate of the registration to the district registrar of the district in which the birth or death took place. The district registrar shall, as soon as practicable, record the registration in the district register of births or deaths.

(5) Within one month after a certificate of registration of a birth has been entered in the register in the office of the principal registrar, the principal registrar shall notify the person by whom the particulars were furnished for the registration of the birth, that the birth has been duly registered.

(6) The birth of any person shall be deemed to have been registered on the day of the receipt by the principal registrar, district registrar or assistant district registrar of an information statement to register the birth of that person.

Registration of births and deaths to be in accordance with Forms in the Second and Third Schedules.

13. (1) A birth shall be registered in accordance with the form in the Second Schedule.

(2) A death shall be registered in accordance with the form in the Third Schedule.

PART III.

PART III.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

Duty of occupier of premises to notify birth. cf. 2335, 1936, s. 16.

14. (1) The occupier of the premises in which a child is born whether or not the child was born alive, shall, within seven days after the birth, furnish to the principal registrar notice of the birth together with such of the following particulars as are within the knowledge of or are ascertainable with accuracy by the occupier :—

(a) Whether the child was born alive or not :

(b) The date and place of the birth :

(c) The sex of the child :

(d) The full names and usual place of residence of the mother of the child :

and

(e) The full names and usual place of residence of the medical practitioner or other person who was in attendance on the mother during her confinement.

(2) 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 had been so admitted.

(3) The notice referred to in this section shall be in accordance with the form in the Fourth Schedule.

15. (1) The parent of every child born alive in the State shall, within sixty days from the date of birth, furnish or cause to be furnished particulars for the registration of the birth.

Duty of parent.
cf. 2335, 1936, s. 15.

(2) The particulars to be furnished for the registration of a birth shall be furnished in an information statement in accordance with the form in the Fifth Schedule.

16. Where, owing to the death, absence, or inability of the parent of any child born in the State, registration of the birth has not been effected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the occupier of the premises where the child was born, shall, within sixty days after the birth, furnish particulars for the registration of the birth in the manner prescribed by section 15 of this Act.

Duty of occupier where parent absent, dead, etc. to furnish information.
cf. 2335, 1936, s. 16.

17. (1) If a child is born at sea whose parents ordinarily reside in the State, the birth may be registered in the State by a parent of the child in manner provided by this Part for the registration of children born within the State.

Registration of children born at sea.
cf. 2335, 1936, s. 17.

(2) Particulars for the registration of the birth shall be furnished to the principal registrar in the manner prescribed by section 15 of this Act.

18. Where any new born child is found exposed, the person who discovers the child shall report the discovery to the member of the police force in charge of the nearest police station, who shall furnish to the principal registrar such particulars as have come to his knowledge in respect of the child.

Notification required where new-born child found exposed.
2335, 1936, s. 18.

19. (1) In the case of the birth of a child born out of lawful marriage, the mother of the child shall furnish or cause to be furnished the particulars required by section 15 of this Act.

Registration of illegitimate child
cf. 2335, 1936, s. 19.

(2) On registering the birth of a child born out of lawful marriage the principal registrar shall, except in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (4), of this section enter the words "not stated" in the column of the certificate for the name of the father.

(3) The father of a child born out of lawful marriage shall not be required to give information under this Act concerning the birth of that child. No particulars relating to the father of the child shall be included in the information statement with respect to the birth of any such child unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father and the person so acknowledging himself shall, in any such case, sign the information statement jointly with the mother.

(4) The principal registrar shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of any child born out of lawful marriage unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father ; and the father shall, in any such case, together with the mother, authorize the principal registrar to enter his name in the register by duly completing the form of authorization on the information statement.

(5) If in the entry of the registration of the birth of any child born out of lawful marriage the father of the child is not stated, but the principal registrar is satisfied that the paternity of the child has been established by an affiliation order or otherwise by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the principal registrar shall cause to be entered in the register of births the name of the father of the child, The principal registrar shall give notice of the entry to the district registrar having the custody of the register in which the birth is entered who shall indorse in the relative entry a copy of the entry made by the principal registrar.

(6) The principal registrar, a district registrar or assistant district registrar shall, as occasion requires, bring the provisions of this section, of Part IX of this Act, and of Part VI of the *Marriage Act, 1961*, of the Commonwealth to the notice of every informant of the birth of any child born out of lawful marriage.

Registration
in cases
where
birth not
registered
within
prescribed
period.
cf. 2335,
1938,
s. 20.

20. (1) Where the provisions of sections 15, 16 or 17 of this Act have not been complied with, the birth of any person shall not be registered except as follows :—

(a) The birth may be registered within a period of six months from the date of birth of the child by the principal registrar after the parent or some person present at the birth furnishes the particulars required in accordance with this Part, and makes a declaration in accordance with the form in the Sixth Schedule.

- (b) The birth may be registered after six months but not after seven years from the date of birth of the child by the principal registrar if the parent of the child or some person with knowledge of the birth furnishes the particulars required in accordance with the form in the Sixth Schedule, and the principal registrar is satisfied that the particulars so furnished are correct ; for the purposes aforesaid the principal registrar may require any documents in evidence relating to the birth to be produced to him.
- (c) No birth shall be registered after the expiration of seven years from the date of birth of the child unless a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Local Court, or a Stipendiary Magistrate, makes a written order authorizing the principal registrar to register the birth. The order shall contain the necessary particulars for the registration of the birth.
- (2) Upon any registration being made pursuant to this section, the fees prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid by the informant.

21. The name to be entered in the register of births as the surname of a child shall be—

Entry of
child's
surname
in
register.

(a) if—

(i) the child was born the legitimate child of his parents, or is deemed by virtue of section 91 of the *Marriage Act 1961*, of the Commonwealth to be the legitimate child of his parents as from the date of his birth ;

or

(ii) the registration of his birth is effected under the provisions of Part IX of this Act ;

or

(iii) the name of the father of the child, at the time when the birth was registered, has been entered in the register of births under the provisions of section 19 of this Act,

the surname of the father ;

and

(b) in any other case the surname of the mother of the child at the date when the child was born.

Circumstances
in which
christian
names
may be
inserted
in register.

22. (1) If any child whose birth is registered in this State—

(a) has been registered without a christian name, and has had such a name given to it after registration ;

or

(b) has had a christian name given to it in addition to that given at the time of registration :

or

(c) has had another christian name given to it in place of a registered name,

the parents of the child, at any time within two years of the date of the birth may, by signing a form in accordance with the Ninth Schedule, request the principal registrar to register the name so given, and the principal registrar may, on receipt of the form, cause the name to be entered accordingly in the appropriate column of the relevant registration : Provided that the principal registrar may register the name so given under this section, on the request of one parent if the other is dead. In the case of an illegitimate child a request by the mother alone shall be sufficient.

(2) Not more than one altered or one additional entry to the register in respect of the name of any child shall be made under this section.

(3) The principal registrar shall give notice of any name registered under this section to the district registrar having custody of the district register in which the birth is registered, who shall indorse in the relative column in the register a copy of the entry made by the principal registrar.

Fees for
additional
name,
etc.

23. The fee prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid upon the registration of any name given under section 22 of this Act.

Change
of
surnames.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 24.

24. (1) A person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, or has previously been married, and—

(a) whose birth is registered in the register of births ;

or

(b) in respect of whom an entry has been made in the Adopted Children Register under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act,

may, by signing an instrument in accordance with the form in the Tenth Schedule, change his surname or any of his names.

(2) The instrument shall not be effective until it is deposited with the principal registrar.

(3) In subsection (1) of this section reference to the change of name includes a reference to the addition or omission of a surname or other name in substitution for his existing surname or other name.

(4) The parents of any child whose birth is registered in the register of births, and who has not attained the age of twenty-one years and who has not been previously married, may, by signing an instrument in accordance with the form in the Eleventh Schedule change the surname of the child.

(5) The instrument may be signed by—

(a) one parent if the other is dead ;

or

(b) the mother alone if the child is illegitimate.

(6) Nothing in this section shall permit the change of surname of a child referred to in subsection (4) of this section, who was over the age of 16 years when the instrument was signed unless the consent of the child is written on the instrument.

(7) The instrument shall not be effective until it is deposited with the principal registrar.

(8) Where the mother of a child whose birth is entered in the 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 on the instrument, the mother may, by signing an instrument in accordance with the form in the Twelfth Schedule, change the surname of the child to the surname of the person to whom she is married.

(9) Nothing in this section shall permit the mother to change the surname of a child referred to in subsection (8) of this section who was over the age of sixteen years when the instrument was signed unless the consent of the child is written on the instrument.

(10) Where the marriage of the parents of the child has been dissolved or annulled by the order of a court, the instrument shall not be effective to change the surname of a child unless when the instrument was signed the mother of the child had custody of the child by order of a court.

(11) The instrument shall not be effective until it is deposited with the principal registrar.

(12) Upon lodgement of evidence to the satisfaction of the principal registrar that—

(a) the provisions of subsections (1), (4) or (8) of this section have been complied with ;

or

(b) a change of name has been effected in another State or in any part of the British Commonwealth by deed poll, Royal licence or other legal process, and that such instrument effecting the change has been duly deposited and registered in the appropriate office in the State or part of the British Commonwealth in which the change was made,

he may cause an entry referring to the change of name to be made in the appropriate registration or entry.

(13) Nothing in this section shall permit the change of the surname of a woman who has been married to be entered in the registration of her birth.

(14) The principal registrar shall give notice of the entry to the district registrar having the custody of the register in which the birth is registered, who shall indorse in the relative entry in the register a copy of the entry made by the principal registrar.

(15) Upon any instrument being deposited or any entry being made pursuant to subsection (12) of this section the fee prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid.

PART IV.

PART IV.

CHILDREN NOT BORN ALIVE.

Duty of
medical
practitioner
where
child
is not
born
alive.

25. (1) Where a child is not born alive, the medical practitioner who was in attendance on the mother at the time of her confinement shall sign a medical certificate of cause of perinatal death in accordance with the form in the Thirteenth Schedule, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the particulars stated in the certificate, and shall within forty-eight hours after such confinement forward the certificate to the principal registrar.

(2) After he has signed the certificate referred to in subsection (1) of this section the medical practitioner shall sign a notice in accordance with the form in the Fourteenth Schedule and deliver the notice to the occupier of the premises where the birth took place, who shall deliver it to the person disposing of, or responsible for the disposal of, the body of the said child.

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

(a) he has received the notice in accordance with the form in the Fourteenth Schedule ;

or

(b) the disposal is authorized in writing by a member of the police force not under the rank of sergeant, who has personally made inquiries into the circumstances relating to the birth.

(4) Any person who disposes of the body of a child not born alive shall forthwith forward to the principal registrar either the notice in accordance with the form in the Fourteenth Schedule or the authorization referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Until the coming into operation of this Act the provisions of Part IV of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1936, dealing with the registration of still births shall, notwithstanding the repeal of that Act by this Act, continue in force and have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Transitional provisions re still births.

PART V.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

26. (1) When the principal registrar receives an official certificate of marriage from an authorized celebrant under the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth or any amendment of that Act, he shall, as soon as practicable, enter the certificate in the General Register of Marriages.

Duty of principal registrar upon receipt of certificate of marriage. cf. 2325, 1936, s. 33.

(2) The principal registrar shall, within seven days of the receipt of the official certificate, cause a copy to be made and forwarded to the district registrar of the district in which the marriage was solemnized.

(3) When the district registrar receives the copy he shall as soon as practicable enter the copy in the District Register of Marriages.

27. (1) Upon lodgement of evidence to the satisfaction of the principal registrar that a person whose marriage is registered in the register of marriages has changed his name and complied with the requirements of section 24 of this Act the principal registrar may cause an entry referring to the change of name to be made in the appropriate registration.

Alteration of register. cf. 2335, 1936, s. 66.

(2) Notice of any such entry shall be given by the principal registrar to the district registrar having the custody of the register in which the marriage is registered, who shall indorse in the relative entry a copy of the entry made by the principal registrar.

(3) Upon any entry of change of name being made pursuant to this section the fees prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid.

Notice of
dissolution
of marriage
to be
entered in
marriage
register.
2325,
1986,
s. 67.

28. (1) The master of the Supreme Court shall forward to the principal registrar a certificate of any order made by the Supreme Court whereby any marriage celebrated in South Australia has been finally dissolved or decreed a nullity.

Any number of such certificates may be included in a return to be made by the Master to the principal registrar. The said return shall be made from time to time as thought fit by the Master. The first such return shall include certificates in respect of all orders to which this section applies made after the commencement of this Act, and every subsequent return shall include certificates in respect of all such orders made after the next preceding return.

(2) Every such certificate shall specify the names of the parties and the date and place of marriage, the date of the order, and such other relevant particulars as may be required by the principal registrar.

(3) On receipt of any such certificate the principal registrar shall cause to be entered on the certificate of the marriage filed in his office a memorandum of the particulars disclosed in the certificate.

(4) If notice in writing is received by the principal registrar from an officer of any competent court within any part of the British Commonwealth other than South Australia or from any officer in whose charge is placed the keeping of any principal register of marriage in that part, that any marriage registered in South Australia has been finally dissolved or decreed a nullity by a competent court in that part, the principal registrar, if satisfied that the marriage has been so dissolved or decreed a nullity, may cause to be entered on the certificate of marriage a memorandum of the particulars disclosed in the notice.

(5) The principal registrar shall forthwith give notice of any entry made pursuant to this section to the district registrar having custody of any register in which the marriage is registered, and the district registrar shall indorse on the relative entry in the register a copy of the entry made as aforesaid by the principal registrar.

PART VI.

PART VI.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

29. (1) In the case of a death occurring in any building or place, the occupier of the building or place shall, within fourteen days thereafter, furnish or cause to be furnished particulars for the registration of the death.

Notification
of deaths.
cf. 2335,
1936, s. 28.

(2) The particulars to be furnished for the registration of a death shall be furnished in an information statement in accordance with the form in the Seventh Schedule.

30. (1) Where a person dies—

Notification
of deaths
on ships
and planes.

(a) in an aircraft during a flight to an airport in the State ;

or

(b) on a ship during a voyage to a port in the State,

the person in charge of the aircraft or of the ship, as the case may be, shall, as soon as practicable, after the arrival of the aircraft at an airport or of a ship at a port in the State, report the death to a coroner.

(2) Where the death of any person is reported to the coroner under the provisions of subsection (1), of this section the coroner shall make such inquiries as he considers 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 principal registrar such of the particulars contained in the information statement in relation to the person as he has been able to ascertain, and the cause of death. The principal registrar shall thereupon register the death.

31. (1) When the provisions of section 29 of this Act have not been complied with, the death of any person shall not be registered except as follows :—

Late
registration
of death.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 29.

(a) Where particulars are furnished by a coroner under section 30 or section 33 of this Act the death shall be registered :

(b) The death may be registered within a period of six months from the date of death of the person by the principal registrar after the occupier of the premises where the death occurred or some other person furnishes the particulars required in accordance with this Part and makes a declaration in accordance with the form in the Eighth Schedule :

(c) The death may be registered after six months but not after seven years from the date of death of the person by the principal registrar if some person with knowledge of the death furnishes the particulars required in accordance with this Part and makes a declaration in accordance with the form in the Eighth Schedule and the principal registrar is satisfied that the particulars so furnished are correct ; for the purposes aforesaid the principal registrar may require any documents in evidence relating to the death to be produced to him :

and

(d) No death shall be registered after the expiration of seven years from the date of death of the person unless a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Local Court, or a Stipendiary Magistrate makes a written order authorizing the principal registrar to register the death. The order shall contain the necessary particulars for the registration of the death.

(2) The fees prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid by the informant upon any registration pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The death of any person shall be deemed to have been registered on the day of receipt by the principal registrar, district registrar or assistant district registrar of an information statement to register the death provided that a medical certificate of the cause of death of that person or a copy of a coroner's order for burial pursuant to section 34 of this Act has been received by the principal registrar, district registrar or assistant district registrar on or before that day.

Notification
of finding
of body.
2335, 1986,
s. 30.

32. In the event of any person finding any dead body he shall forthwith notify a member of the police force, who shall forthwith notify a coroner.

Notification
of result of
inquest
inquiries.
cf. 2335,
1986,
s. 31.

33. (1) Where a coroner exercises jurisdiction in respect of the death of any person he shall after due inquiry notify the principal registrar of the death and the cause thereof and shall furnish such other particulars as are required in accordance with this Part to be furnished in an information statement concerning the death.

(2) Upon receipt of the notification and particulars the principal registrar shall forthwith register the death.

(3) If, after notification of the death, an inquest is held into the death the coroner shall notify the principal registrar of his decision or finding and the principal registrar shall if necessary alter the register to accord with the decision or finding which alteration shall be signed by him and marked with the date upon which the alteration was made.

(4) Where a coroner or justice of the peace certifies under paragraph (III) of section 5 of the Cremation Act, 1891-1964, that the cause of a death has been duly inquired into and that no further examination of the body is necessary, the death may be registered before the decision or finding is given but the coroner or justice shall, as soon as the decision or finding is given, notify the principal registrar of the decision or finding and furnish him with such particulars relating to the death as are required to be furnished in an information statement in accordance with this Part, and the principal registrar shall thereupon insert in his records relating to the registration of the death such particulars as are appropriate including the cause of the death.

34. A coroner holding an inquest or inquiry upon any dead body may order the body to be buried. A copy of such order shall be forwarded to the principal registrar together with a statement signed by a coroner setting forth the cause of death or that the cause of death is unknown and further inquiry is necessary.

Coroner
may order
burial.

35. Except as is otherwise expressly provided in this Part, a death shall not be registered by the principal registrar, a district registrar or an assistant district registrar unless there has been produced to him in relation to the deceased person either—

Circumstances
in which
death may
be
registered.

(a) a certificate referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 39 of this Act ;

or

(b) a copy of the order and statement referred to in section 34 of this Act.

36. (1) Where an order is made by a coroner under the provisions of section 34 of this Act stating that the cause of death is unknown and that further inquiry is necessary to establish the cause of death, the death may be registered by the principal registrar.

Death
may be
registered
if cause
of
death
unknown.

(2) When a coroner has completed his inquiry he shall notify the principal registrar of the cause of death. The principal registrar shall thereupon enter the cause of death in the registration certificate.

(3) Any certified copy of the death registration or any extract therefrom issued before the cause of death has been entered, shall be indorsed with the words "Incomplete Registration—Cause of Death unknown pending coronial inquiry".

Burials.
2335,
1936, s. 33.

37. A person shall not bury any dead body or cause any dead body to be buried unless he has received—

(a) a notice referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39 of this Act ;

or

(b) an order referred to in section 34 of this Act.

Non-
application
to
cremations.
cf. 2335,
1936, s. 34.

38. Nothing in sections 34, 35 or 37 of this Act shall apply to any cremation, in which case the requirements of the Cremation Act, 1891-1964, shall be complied with.

Duty of
medical
practitioner.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 35.

39. (1) Every legally qualified medical practitioner who has attended the last illness of any deceased person, or who has attended a child who has died within twenty-eight days after birth, or who has made a post-mortem examination of the body of any such person or such child after death, shall, within forty-eight hours after such death—

(a) sign a medical certificate of cause of death or a medical certificate of cause of perinatal death of a child dying within twenty-eight days after birth, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with the form in the Thirteenth or Fifteenth Schedules, and deliver or forward the certificate to the principal registrar;

and

(b) sign and deliver or forward to the person required by section 29 to furnish particulars for the registration of the death a notice in accordance with the form in the Fourteenth Schedule, :

except that in all cases of sudden unexpected death, or where it has come to the knowledge of the medical practitioner that the death has occurred from unnatural causes or under any circumstances of suspicion, or where he is unable to certify the cause of death, he shall not issue any such certificate or notice, but report the case to the coroner.

(2) Any legally qualified medical practitioner who—

(a) refuses or neglects to sign, deliver or forward any such certificate or notice ;

(b) signs, delivers or forwards any such certificate or notice which is lacking in any material particular as to which he has knowledge ;

(c) signs, delivers or forwards any such certificate or notice where he is required by this section to report the death to the coroner ;

or

(d) knowingly makes any false statement in any such certificate or notice,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty dollars.

(3) The person required by section 29 of this Act to furnish particulars for the registration of a death, or the person referred to in section 37 of this Act who buries any dead body, shall, when furnishing particulars or when the burial has taken place, as the case may be, deliver or forward the notice to the principal registrar, district registrar or assistant district registrar.

(4) Any person who by virtue of any regulation made pursuant to the *National Security Act* 1939-1940, of the Commonwealth, as amended, is authorized or licensed to practise as a medical practitioner or to practise medicine in South Australia or any part thereof, shall during such time he is so authorized or licensed to practise, be deemed to be a legally qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of this section and, notwithstanding section 33 of the *Medical Practitioners Act*, 1919-1955, as amended, any such person shall, during the time aforesaid, be qualified to give a certificate of cause of death.

40. (1) Every undertaker or other person who carries out the burial, cremation, or other disposal of any dead body shall, within seven days after the burial, cremation or disposal, cause to be transmitted to the principal registrar a certificate in the form in the Sixteenth Schedule which shall be signed by the undertaker or person and countersigned either by the clergyman or other officiating person at the burial, cremation or disposal or by two reputable witnesses of the burial, cremation or disposal.

Duty of
undertaker
after
burial,
etc.
44, 1947,
s. 12.

(2) Every undertaker or other person who fails to comply with this section shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

(3) Upon receipt of any certificate as aforesaid, the principal registrar shall cause to be included in the certificate of registration of the death of the deceased person to which the first-mentioned certificate applies, particulars of the place and date of the burial, cremation or other disposal of the body of the deceased.

PART VII.

PART VII.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OF PERSONS DYING
OUTSIDE THE STATE WHILST ON WAR SERVICE.

Definition
of "war
service".
21, 1940,
s. 3.

41. (1) In this Part and in Part VIII of this Act "war" means any hostilities in which the naval, military or air forces of the Commonwealth are engaged or any operation in which the police forces of the Commonwealth or the State are engaged as part of a United Nations force.

(2) For the purposes of this Part a person shall be deemed to be engaged on War Service—

(a) if he is engaged outside the State as a member of any naval, military, or air force of the Commonwealth or of any other part of the British Commonwealth during any war in which the Commonwealth is engaged ;

or

(b) if, during any such war, he is engaged on service outside the State in connection with any nursing service, voluntary aid detachment, red cross society, ambulance association or any similar body or organization attached to or accompanying any such force as is described in paragraph (a) hereof ;

or

(c) if, during any such war, he is engaged on service outside the State as a representative attached to or accompanying any such force as is described in paragraph (a) hereof, of any organization which is providing philanthropic, welfare or medical services for members of that force ;

or

(d) if, in connection with any such war, he is a prisoner of war in an enemy country or is interned in the country of a neutral power ;

or

(e) if he is engaged on service outside the State in connection with any operation in which the police forces of the Commonwealth or the State are engaged as part of a United Nations force.

(3) For the purposes of this Part, a war shall be deemed to continue from the commencement thereof until the day on which a proclamation is issued by the Commonwealth declaring that the war has ceased.

Registration
of persons
dying on
War
Service.
21, 1940,
s. 3.

42. (1) If the principal registrar is satisfied—

(a) that any person has died (whether before or after the passing of this Act), at any place outside the State whilst engaged on war service ;

and

(b) that prior to engaging in such war service the said person's usual place of residence was within the State,

the principal registrar may, subject to compliance with this Part, register the death of that person.

(2) The principal registrar shall not register the death of any person as aforesaid unless the principal registrar is supplied with a certificate given by some officer who the principal registrar is satisfied is the officer in charge of the proper records of any naval, military or air force of the Commonwealth or any other part of the British Commonwealth or any police force of the Commonwealth or the State, that the said person has died at a place outside the State whilst engaged on war service.

(3) If the principal registrar is supplied with a certificate of a competent authority within the meaning of the National Security (Supplementary) Regulations made under the *National Security Act 1939-1940*, of the Commonwealth, that any person whilst engaged on war service outside the State became missing on a particular date and is for official purposes presumed to be dead, the principal registrar may (whether the certificate aforesaid was given before or after the passing of this Act) register the death of the said person.

(4) Upon registering any death as aforesaid, the principal registrar shall make a memorandum in the certificate of registration to the effect that the death is registered pursuant to this Part.

43. A statement in such a certificate as mentioned in subsection (2) of section 42 of this Act to the effect that the person named therein has died may, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be accepted for the purpose of registration pursuant to this Part as sufficient evidence of the death of that person, and a statement in such a certificate as mentioned in subsection (3) of section 42 of this Act to the effect that the person named therein became missing on a particular date and is for official purposes presumed to be dead may, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be accepted for the purpose of registration pursuant to this Part as sufficient evidence of the death of that person on the date he became missing.

Sufficiency
of
certificate.
21, 1940,
s. 3,
21, 1942,
s. 5.

44. (1) The person applying for the registration of the death of any person pursuant to this Part shall state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the several particulars concerning the person whose death is sought to be registered as are required to be furnished pursuant to section 29 of this Act.

Particulars
and filling
of certificate
of
registration.
21, 1940,
s. 3,
44, 1947,
s. 3.

(2) For the purpose of filling in the columns in the certificate of registration in the Third Schedule respectively headed "When

Died”, “Cause of Death”, and “Place where Death Occurred” the particulars (if any) relating thereto respectively which are contained in the certificate referred to in section 42 of this Act shall be sufficient and if any of the said columns cannot, owing to lack of such particulars, be filled in, that column may be left blank.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be made out in duplicate.

(4) One of the copies shall be filed in the office of the principal registrar and the other shall be filed in the office of the district registrar of the district in which was situated the usual place of residence prior to engaging on war service of the person to the death of whom the certificate of registration relates.

Application
of other
provisions
of this
Act.
21, 1940,
s. 5.

45. The provisions of section 31 of this Act shall not apply to the registration of a death pursuant to this Part, but except as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to and with respect of every such registration.

PART VIII.

PART VIII.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OF PERSONS DYING
WITHIN THE STATE WHILST ON WAR SERVICE OR
DYING AT SEA

Continuance
of war.
11, 1942,
s. 6.

46. For the purposes of this Part, a war shall be deemed to continue from the commencement thereof until the day on which a proclamation is issued by the Commonwealth declaring that the war has ceased.

Registration
of deaths
of members
of armed
forces.
11, 1942,
s. 6.

47. (1) If—

(a) any member of any-naval, military or air force of the Commonwealth or of any other part of the British Commonwealth ;

or

(b) any person serving with any nursing service, voluntary aid detachment, red cross society, ambulance association or any similar body or organization attached to or accompanying any such force as is described in paragraph (a) hereof ;

or

(c) any person being a representative attached to or accompanying any such force as is described in paragraph (a) hereof, of any organization which is providing philanthropic, welfare or medical services for members of that force ;

or

(d) any member of any naval, military or air force of any country allied or associated with Her Majesty for the purposes of the prosecution of any war in which the Commonwealth is engaged ;

or

(e) any person engaged in connection with any operation in which the police forces of the Commonwealth or the State are engaged as part of a United Nations force,

dies or has died (whether before or after the passing of this Act) within the State during the continuance of any war in which the Commonwealth is engaged or within a period of twelve months after any such war has ceased, the principal registrar may register the death of that person as provided by this Part.

(2) Any such death may be registered if the principal registrar is supplied with—

(a) a certificate in the form in the Fifteenth Schedule or in a form substantially to the same effect of a person who the principal registrar is satisfied is a medical officer of any such naval, military or air force ;

or

(b) a certificate of some officer of any such naval, military or air force or police force who the principal registrar is satisfied is the officer in charge of the proper records of such naval, military or air force, or police force, that the said person has died within the State whilst a member of such force.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 39 of this Act and of section 33 of the Medical Practitioners Act, 1919-1955, as amended, any certificate such as is described in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section may be given by any such medical officer although he is not registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Practitioners Act, 1919-1955, as amended, or is not otherwise qualified in accordance with section 33 of that Act to give a certificate of cause of death.

(4) If the principal registrar is supplied with a certificate of a competent authority within the meaning of the National Security (Supplementary) Regulations made under the *National Security Act 1939-1940*, of the Commonwealth, as amended, that any person such as is described in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) of this section became missing within the State on a particular date and is for official purposes presumed to be dead, the principal registrar may (whether the certificate aforesaid was given before or after the passing of this Act) register the death of the said person.

Registration
of person
dying at
sea.
11, 1942,
s. 6.

48. (1) If the principal registrar is satisfied that any person has died (whether before or after the passing of this Act) whilst at sea on any British or Australian ship during the continuance of any war in which the Commonwealth is engaged, the principal registrar may register the death of that person as provided by this Part.

(2) Any such death may be registered if the principal registrar is supplied with a certificate of some person who the principal registrar is satisfied is the master of the ship or a duly qualified medical practitioner carried as part of the complement of the ship, that the deceased died whilst at sea on a British or Australian, ship during the continuance of any such war.

Indorsement
of
certificate.
11, 1942,
s. 6.

49. Upon registering any death as provided by this Part, the principal registrar shall make a memorandum in the certificate of registration to the effect that the death is registered pursuant to this Part.

Sufficiency
of
certificate.
11, 1942,
s. 6.

50. A statement in any certificate such as is mentioned in subsection (2) of section 47 or in section 48 of this Act to the effect that the person named therein has died may, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be accepted for the purpose of registration pursuant to this Part as sufficient evidence of the death of that person, and a statement in a certificate such as is mentioned in subsection (4) of section 47 of this Act to the effect that the person named therein became missing on a particular date and is for official purposes presumed to be dead may, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be accepted for the purpose of registration pursuant to this Part as sufficient evidence of the death of that person on the date he became missing.

Particulars
and filing of
certificate
of registration.
11, 1942, s. 6.
44, 1947, s. 14.

51. (1) The person applying for the registration of the death of any person pursuant to this Part shall state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the several particulars concerning the person whose death is sought to be registered as are required to be furnished pursuant to section 29 of this Act.

(2) For the purpose of filling in the columns in the certificate of registration in the Third Schedule respectively headed "When Died", "Cause of Death", and "Place where Death Occurred" the particulars (if any) relating thereto respectively which are contained in the certificate referred to in section 47 or in section 48 of this Act shall be sufficient, and if any of the columns in the said certificate cannot, owing to lack of particulars, be filled in, that column may be left blank.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be made out in duplicate.

(4) One of the copies shall be filed in the office of the principal registrar and the other shall be filed in such place as the principal registrar shall direct.

52. The provisions of section 31 of this Act shall not apply to the registration of a death pursuant to this Part, but except as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to and with respect of every such registration.

Application
of other
provisions
of this
Act.

PART IX.

PART IX.

LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN.

53. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpretation.
2335, 1936,
s. 37.

“disposition” means an assurance of any interest in property by any instrument whether *inter vivos* or by will :

“legitimated person” means any person legitimated by this Part or any repealed Act, or by under or in pursuance of the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth, or any amendment thereof.

54. Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry one another after the commencement of this Act, the marriage shall, if the father of the said person is at the date of the marriage domiciled in this State, render the said person legitimate as from the date of the marriage.

Legitimation
by
subsequent
marriage
of
parents.
2335,
1936,
s. 38.

55. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, a legitimated person, legitimated after the commencement of this Act, and his spouse, children, or more remote issue shall be entitled to take any interest—

Rights
of
legitimated
person.
2335,
1936,
s. 39.

(a) in the estate of an intestate person dying after the day when the legitimated person became legitimated by virtue of this Act or the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth, or any amendment thereof ;

(b) under any disposition coming into operation after that day ;

and

(c) by descent under an entailed interest created after that day,

in like manner as if the legitimated person had been born legitimate.

(2) Any legitimated person legitimated before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to all the rights of a child born in wedlock, including the right to such real and personal property as might have been claimed by that person if born in wedlock, and also to any real or personal property in the succession of any other person which might have been claimed through the parent by a child born in wedlock.

(3) Where the right to any property, real or personal, depends on the relative seniority of the children of any person, and those children include one or more legitimated persons, the legitimated persons or person shall rank as if he or they had been born on the day when he or they became legitimated by virtue of this Act, or any repealed Act, or of the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth, or any amendment thereof, and if more than one such legitimated person became legitimated at the same time, they shall rank as between themselves in order of seniority.

(4) This section applies only if and so far as a contrary intention is not expressed in any disposition, and shall have effect subject to the terms of the disposition, and to the provisions therein contained.

Succession
on intestacy
of
legitimated
persons
and their
issue.
2335,
1936, s. 40.

56. Where a legitimated person or a child, or more remote issue of a legitimated person, dies intestate in respect of all or any of his real or personal property, the same persons shall be entitled to take the same interests therein, as they would have been entitled to take if the legitimated person had been born legitimate.

Application
to illegitimate
persons
dying before
marriage
of
parents.
2335, 1936,
s. 41.

57. (1) Where an illegitimate person dies after the commencement of this Act, and before the marriage of his parents, leaving any spouse, children, or more remote issue living at the date of the marriage, then, if that person would, if living at the time of the marriage of his parents, have become a legitimated person, the provisions of this Part with respect to the taking of interests in property by, or in succession to, the spouse, children, and more remote issue of a legitimated person, shall apply as if such person as aforesaid had been a legitimated person, and the date of the marriage of his parents had been the date of legitimation.

(2) The issue of any person legitimated pursuant to any repealed Act, who has died before the commencement of this Act and before the marriage of his parents, shall take by operation of law the same real and personal property which would have accrued to that person if he had been born in wedlock.

58. Nothing in this Part or any other law renders ineffective any legitimation that took place before the commencement of this Act or shall be taken to exclude the continued operation of any Act in relation to such legitimation.

Saving
of existing
legitimations.

59. (1) Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married one another, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, and the father of the illegitimate person was or is, at the time of the marriage, domiciled in a country, other than this State, by the law of which the illegitimate person became legitimated by virtue of such subsequent marriage, that person, if living, shall in this State be recognised as having been so legitimated from the commencement of this Act or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens, notwithstanding that his father was not at the time of the birth of such person domiciled in a country in which legitimation by subsequent marriage was permitted by law.

Provisions
as to
persons
legitimated
by
extraneous
law.
2335,
1936, s. 43.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to legitimated persons and to the taking of interests in property by or in succession to a legitimated person and the spouse, children, and more remote issue of a legitimated person shall apply in the case of a person recognised as having been legitimated under this section, or who would, had he survived the marriage of his parents, have been so recognised; and, accordingly, this Part shall have effect as if references therein to a legitimated person legitimated after the commencement of this Act included a person so recognised as having been legitimated.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the expression "country" includes any part of the British Commonwealth as well as a foreign country.

60. Nothing in this Part shall effect the succession to any dignity or title of honour or render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to succeed to any such dignity or title.

Savings.
2335,
1936, s. 44.

61. (1) The principal registrar may, on production to him of a declaration in one of the forms in the Seventeenth Schedule, or a form to the like effect, with respect to the legitimation under the provisions of this Act and before the commencement of the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth, of a person whose birth is already registered under this Act or any repealed Act, indorse or cause to be indorsed on the register a note of the fact of legitimation and shall re-register or cause to be re-registered the birth according to the form in the Second Schedule with such modifications as the principal registrar considers necessary.

Indorsement
of legitimation.
2335,
1936,
s. 45.

(2) The principal registrar may, on the receipt by him pursuant to the provisions of regulations made under the *Marriage Act 1961*, of the Commonwealth, or any amendment thereof, of information with respect to the legitimation under the provisions of that Act of a person whose birth is already registered under this Act, or any repealed Act, indorse or cause to be indorsed on the register a note of the fact of legitimation and shall re-register or cause to be re-registered the birth according to the form in the Second Schedule with such modifications as the principal registrar considers necessary.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the principal registrar may make or cause to be made any such indorsement and re-registration in any case where—

- (a) the information with a view to obtaining the indorsement and re-registration is furnished to him by both parents ;
- (b) the information is furnished by one of the said parents of the legitimated person, and the name of a person acknowledging himself to be the father of the legitimated person has been entered in the register in pursuance of particulars furnished by that person in pursuance of this Act, or any repealed Act ;
- (c) the information is furnished by one of the said parents of the legitimated person, and the paternity of the legitimated person has been established by an affiliation order or otherwise by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction ;

or

- (d) the information is furnished by one of the said parents and a declaration of the legitimacy of the legitimated person has been made by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) In any case where the principal registrar is of opinion that the matter is one for inquiry by a special magistrate, or in any case other than a case mentioned in subsection (3) of this section, the principal registrar shall not make or cause to be made any such indorsement or re-registration except upon the order of a special magistrate.

(5) Every such application to a special magistrate shall be made in form 1 of the Eighteenth Schedule. Where the special magistrate is satisfied by proof upon oath or otherwise that an order should be made, he may make an order in form 2 of the Eighteenth Schedule with respect to a person legitimated under the provisions of this Act or any repealed Act and in form

3 of the Eighteenth Schedule with respect to a person legitimated under the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961, of the Commonwealth, or any amendment thereof.

62. (1) It shall be the duty of the parents of a legitimated person, or, in cases where indorsement and re-registration can be effected on information furnished by one parent and if one of the parents is dead, of the surviving parent, within the time hereinafter specified, to furnish to the principal registrar information with a view to obtaining an indorsement on the entry registering the birth of that person and the re-registering of the birth within three months after the date of the marriage.

Duty
of
parents.
2335,
1936,
s. 46.

(2) The failure of the parents or either of them, to furnish information as required by this section in respect of any legitimated person shall not affect the legitimation of that person.

(3) No fee for indorsement and re-registration under section 61 of this Act shall be charged if the necessary information for the purpose is furnished within the time specified in this section; but in any other case there shall be charged in respect of the indorsement and re-registration the fee prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule.

63. (1) Every person legitimated pursuant to The Legitimation Act, 1898, or The Legitimation Amendment Act, 1902, shall, except for the purposes of subsection (1) of section 55 and subsection (1) of section 57 of this Act, be deemed to be a legitimated person for the purposes of this Part.

Savings
provisions.
2335,
1936,
s. 47.

(2) If the parents of any illegitimate person have before the commencement of this Act, intermarried under such circumstances that upon registration as provided by either of the said Acts, that person would be legitimated upon the said registration, the said person shall be deemed to be legitimated upon the indorsement upon the entry of the birth and the re-registration of the birth in the manner provided by section 61 of this Act and that section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any application for indorsement and re-registration as aforesaid.

64. (1) Every certified copy of the entry relating to the birth of any person which is re-registered pursuant to this Part shall contain the particulars of the birth as so re-registered.

Certified
copies of
birth
certificate.
2335,
1936,
s. 48.

(2) Every certified copy of the entry relating to the birth of any person in respect of which any note or indorsement has been

made pursuant to The Legitimation Act, 1898, or The Legitimation Amendment Act, 1902, shall contain the particulars of the note or indorsement.

Application
to
adopted
children.
2335,
1936,
s. 49.

65. (1) Nothing in this Part shall in anyway affect the operation of the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act.

(2) If pursuant to any provision of the Adoption of Children Act, an order of adoption in respect of any person is discharged, the order shall, for the purposes of the application of this Part to the said person, be deemed never to have been made.

PART X.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Index
to be
kept.
2335,
1936, s. 50.

66. (1) The principal registrar and every district registrar shall cause indexes of the registry books in his office to be made and kept with the other records of his office.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, every person shall be entitled at all reasonable hours to require those indexes to be searched, and to have a certified copy of, or extract from, any entry or entries in those register books under the hand of the principal registrar, the deputy registrar or district registrar on payment of the fees mentioned in the Nineteenth Schedule.

(3) The principal registrar, the deputy registrar or the district registrar may in any case he thinks fit, require the person seeking to have any such search made to disclose the reasons for the search and any other relevant matters and if the principal registrar, the deputy registrar or district registrar is of opinion that the search is required for improper reasons or that the person requiring the search has not proper reasons for making the search, he may refuse to allow the search or to issue any such certified copy or extract.

Certified
copies to
be
evidence.
2335,
1936,
s. 51.

67. (1) All certified copies of entries purporting to be under the hand and seal of the principal registrar, the deputy registrar or of any district registrar as aforesaid shall be received as *prima facie* evidence in any court of the birth, death or marriage, to which the same relates without any further or other proof of the entry.

(2) Upon a certificate being made by the principal registrar that the register of births, register of deaths, or register of marriages for any specified period, and for any particular

district is lost or destroyed, then and in all such cases the certificate of the principal registrar, under his hand and seal, shall be received as evidence in any court of the matter to which the same relates without further proof being required.

68. (1) If the principal registrar is satisfied by declaration, or in any other manner he thinks fit, that any particular in any register of births, register of deaths, or register of marriages is incorrect, he may correct the register, which correction shall be signed by him and marked with the date upon which the correction is made.

Correction
of
errors.
2335,
1936,
s. 62.

If it is practicable so to do, the principal registrar may require the person by whom the information for the registration was furnished to countersign the correction or to sign a document in writing certifying that the correction is necessary to be made.

(2) If the principal registrar is satisfied that by any judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction it has been adjudged by the court that any particular in any register of births, register of deaths, or register of marriages, is not in accord with the judgment of the court relating to any such particular, he may alter the register to accord with that judgment, which alteration shall be signed by him and marked with the date upon which the alteration was made.

(3) Notice of any such correction or alteration shall be given by the principal registrar to the district registrar having custody of the register in which the birth, death or marriage is registered, and the district registrar shall indorse on the relative entry in the register a copy of the correction or alteration made as aforesaid by the principal registrar.

(4) If any certified copy or extract from any entry so corrected or otherwise altered or added to pursuant to this Act, is issued by the principal registrar, the deputy registrar, or a district registrar, the copy shall be of the entry as so corrected, altered, or added to: Provided that in any case in which the principal registrar thinks fit the certified copy shall be a copy of the original entry showing all alterations and additions made thereon pursuant to this Act or any repealed Act.

(5) The fees prescribed in the Nineteenth Schedule shall be paid upon any correction of entry being made pursuant to this section.

69. (1) Strict compliance with the prescribed forms shall not be required, but substantial compliance shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Act.

Forms.
2335,
1936,
s. 63.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent the acceptance by the principal registrar, a district registrar or assistant district registrar of information, certificates, notices, or applications in accordance with any form legally in use immediately before the commencement of this Act, or prevent the registration of any birth or death by virtue of any such information, certificate, notice or application.

Duty to supply information.
44, 1947.
s. 16 (1).

70. It shall be the duty of every person furnishing particulars for the purpose of this Act to furnish particulars which are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief and, except as provided by this Act, the principal registrar, district registrar, or assistant district registrar, as the case may be, shall not be bound to inquire as to the accuracy of any information so furnished.

Penalties for failure to register.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 54.

71. Any person who—

(a) being a person obliged to register any birth, death or marriage, fails so to do within the time prescribed in this Act ;

or

(b) obtains the registration of the birth of any child, or the death or marriage of any person, contrary to this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

Penalty for burying body contrary to the Act.
2335,
1936,
s. 55.

72. Any person who buries or otherwise disposes of any body in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

Penalty for giving false information.
2335, 1936,
s. 56.

73. Any person who makes or causes to be made any false statement with respect to any particulars to be included in any register under this Act or in any information statement under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars unless he proves that the false statement was not made wilfully.

Offences of registrar.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 57.

74. If the principal registrar, the deputy registrar or any district registrar or assistant district registrar—

(a) omits or refuses without reasonable cause to register any birth, death or marriage in accordance with the provisions of this Act ;

or

- (b) negligently registers false particulars in relation to any birth, death or marriage under this Act,

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

75. (1) Any person who—

- (a) wilfully destroys or injures or causes to be destroyed or injured, any register book, or any part or certified copy of any part thereof ;

Destruction
or
alteration
or forgery
of
register.
cf. 2335,
1936,
s. 58.

or

- (b) falsely makes or counterfeits or causes to be falsely made or counterfeited, any part of any such register book or certified copy thereof ;

or

- (c) wilfully inserts or causes to be inserted, in any register book or certified copy thereof, any false entry of any birth, death or marriage ;

or

- (d) wilfully gives any false certificate ;

or

- (e) certifies any writing to be a copy or extract of any register book, knowing the same to be false in any part thereof :

or

- (f) forges or counterfeits the seal or signature of the principal registrar, the deputy registrar, or any district registrar,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years.

(2) The principal registrar may impound and keep any certified copy of or extract from any registration of birth, death or marriage which has, subsequent to its issue, been altered or changed in any particular by any unauthorized person.

76. The Governor may make regulations for and in relation to—

- (a) the forms to be used in connection with this Act and the modification or variation of the forms in the schedules or the substitution of other forms for those forms ;

Regulations.
2335,
1936,
s. 59.

- (b) the fees to be charged for the performance of the several acts, matters, and things provided for in this Act in lieu of or in addition to the fees prescribed in the schedule ;
- (c) the duties of district registrars and assistant district registrars ;
- or
- (d) such matters as are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this Act.

Power to
take
declaration.
2335, 1936,
s. 60.

77. Any declaration required to be made under or pursuant to this Act may be taken before the principal registrar, the deputy registrar, or a district registrar or assistant district registrar, and the principal registrar, deputy registrar, and every district registrar and assistant district registrar is hereby authorized to take any such declaration.

Power to
remit fees.
2335, 1936,
s. 61.

78. The Minister may remit the whole or any part of any fee required to be paid pursuant to this Act.

Power to
direct
retention
of fees.
2335, 1936,
s. 62.

79. The Minister may from time to time by general or special direction, direct that the whole or any part of any fees paid pursuant to this Act to any district registrar or assistant district registrar may be retained by the district registrar or assistant district registrar. Any such direction may be revoked or varied by the Minister.

Summary
proceedings.
2335,
1936,
s. 63.

80. All proceedings for an offence against this Act shall be disposed of summarily.

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, I hereby assent to this Bill.

EDRIC BASTYAN, Governor.

SCHEDULES

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

ACTS REPEALED.

Section 3.

Number and Year of Act.	Title of Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
No. 1755 of 1926	Notification of Births Act, 1926 ...	The whole
No. 2293 of 1936	Statute Law Revision Act, 1936 ...	So far as relates to the Notification of births and deaths.
No. 2335 of 1936	Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1936	The whole
No. 2325 of 1936	Marriage Act, 1936-1961	The whole
No. 21 of 1940	Births and Deaths Registration Act Amendment Act, 1940	The whole
No. 18 of 1941	Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1941	The whole
No. 11 of 1942	Births and Deaths Registration Act Amendment Act, 1942	The whole
No. 7 of 1944	Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1944	The whole
No. 44 of 1947	Births and Deaths Registration Act Amendment Act, 1947	The whole
No. 21 of 1950	Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1950	The whole
No. 21 of 1957	Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1957	The whole
No. 47 of 1959	Births and Deaths Registration Act Amendment Act, 1959	The whole
No. 30 of 1960	Births and Deaths Registration Acts Amendment Act, 1960	The whole
No. 31 of 1961	Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1961	The whole
No. 47 of 1962	Births and Deaths Registration Act Amendment Act, 1962	The whole

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 13 (1).

District of..... No.....19

Child :—
 Surname
 Christian names
 Date of birth.....
 Place of birth.....
 Sex

Father :—
 Surname
 Christian names.....
 Age..... years
 Place of birth.....
 Occupation

Mother :—
 Surname
 Christian names.....
 Maiden surname
 Former married surname(s).....
 Age..... years
 Place of birth.....

Marriage of Parents :—
 Year of present marriage.....
 Number of previous issue—Living..... Deceased.....

Informant :—
 Name
 Description.....
 Residence
 Date of registration.....

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

Entered at the District General Registry Office this
 day of.....19

G

District Registrar

Pro Deputy Registrar

Section 13 (2)

THIRD SCHEDULE

District of..... No..... 19
Surname
Christian names.....
Date of death.....
Place of death.....
Date of burial, cremation or other disposal of body.....
Place of burial, cremation or other disposal of body.....
Sex.....
Age..... years
Occupation.....
Usual residence.....
Place of birth.....
Length of residence in Commonwealth..... years
Conjugal status.....
Age at first marriage..... years
Total issue—Living M. F. Deceased M. F.
Cause of death..... Duration.....

Informant :—

Name
Description.....
Residence.....
Name of undertaker and address.....
Date of registration.....

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Entered at the District Registry Office this
General
..... day of..... 19
.....
District Registrar Pro Deputy Registrar

Section 14 (3)

FOURTH SCHEDULE

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Notification of Birth

(To be forwarded to the Principal Registrar, Box 1351 H, G.P.O., Adelaide, within seven days after the birth.)

(a) Was child born alive?
(b) Date of birth..... (c) Sex.....
(d) Place of birth.....
(e) Full names of mother.....
(f) Usual residence of mother.....
(g) Full names and usual residence of medical practitioner or other person in attendance.....

Signature

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 15 (2)

Information Statement for Birth Registration

Live Births.
Child.

- 1. Surname
- 2. Christian name(s).....
- 3. Date of birth.....
- 4. Place of birth.....
- 5. Sex

Father of Child

(Note that information regarding the father must not be furnished in the case of a child not born in lawful marriage UNLESS the person who acknowledges himself to be the father signs this form jointly with the mother.)

- 1. Surname
- 2. Christian name(s).....
- 3. Date of birth of father..... /..... /..... Age last birthday at birth of child.....
- 4. Place of birth of father.....
- 5. Occupation

Mother of Child.

- 1. Present Surname
- 2. Christian name(s).....
- 3. Maiden surname.....
- 4. Former married surnames (if any) 1..... 2.....
- 5. Date of birth of mother..... /..... /..... Age last birthday at birth of child.....
- 6. Place of birth of mother.....
- 7. Usual residence of mother.....

Marriage of Parents.

- 1. Date of marriage of parents.....
- 2. Place of marriage.....
- 3. Previous children of present marriage only—no other children to be included.
Living—(a) Full names and dates of birth of such children as were alive at the date of birth of this child.
Deceased—(b) Number of such children as were deceased at the date of birth of this child (exclude those not born alive or adopted).

Certification of Informant.

I certify that I have read the foregoing particulars and that the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct for the purpose of being inserted in the register of births. I hereby authorize the Principal Registrar or his officers to register the birth accordingly.

Signed by me this..... day of..... 19.....
.....
Signature of Parent

Relationship to child.....
Full address.....

Certification by Father.

In case of child not born in lawful marriage.

I certify that I am the father of the child mentioned herein, that I have read the foregoing particulars and that the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct for the purpose of being inserted in the register of births. I authorize the Principal Registrar or his officers to register the birth accordingly.

Signed by me this..... day of..... 19.....
.....
Signature of Father

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Section 20 (1)

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Declaration to be made on Late Registration of Birth

I, of
do solemnly and sincerely declare that a (male or female)
child was born at on the day of
19, and that the particulars now furnished for the registration of the said birth
are the true particulars of the birth.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and
by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1936.

Declared at this day of 19

Before me

.....
Justice of the Peace.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Section 29 (2)

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Information Statement for Death Registration.

Particulars of Deceased.

1. Name of deceased—
 - (a) Surname
 - (b) Christian name(s)
2. Date of death/...../.....
3. Place where death occurred
4. Intended date of burial or cremation/...../.....
5. Intended place of burial or cremation
6. Sex Date of birth/...../..... Age last birthday at date of death
7. Usual profession or occupation
8. Usual residence
9. Birthplace of deceased
10. Length of residence in Australia years.
11. To be completed where deceased is UNDER 16 years of age at death :—
 - (a) Father of deceased—
 - Name and surname
 - Profession or occupation
 - (b) Mother of deceased—
 - Name and surname
 - Maiden surname
12. State whether deceased was bachelor, spinster, married, widowed or divorced

Particulars of Marriage and Issue.

(This part is to be completed if the deceased has been married at any time, whether or
not the deceased was married at date of death).

Each subsequent marriage (if any). Specify Second, Third, etc.

13. Date of or age at first marriage
14. To whom married (1) (2)
15. Issue living at death of deceased (insert names and date of birth) :—
 - (a) Issue of first marriage—

Males		Females	
Name	Date of Birth	Name	Date of Birth
.....
 - (b) Issue of subsequent marriages. Specify second, third, etc.—
.....
16. Issue not living (dates of birth are not necessary—insert names only)

Other Particulars.

Certification of Informant.

I certify that I have read the foregoing particulars and that the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct for the purpose of being inserted in the Register of Deaths.

Signed by me this..... day of..... 19.....
.....
..... Signature of Informant.
.....
Description (occupier of building where death occurred, relationship to deceased, etc.)
.....
Address of Informant.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1966.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Section 31 (1)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE ON LATE REGISTRATION OF DEATH.

I..... of
do solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars furnished by me in the Information Statement with respect to the death of..... are correct, and that the death was not previously registered in consequence of.....
And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1936.
Declared at..... this..... day of..... 19.....
Before me—

Justice of the Peace.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

NINTH SCHEDULE

Section 22 (1)

Declaration of Additional or Altered name of Child.

We, hereby declare that ^{we are} I am
I,
the parents of a male born on the..... day
the surviving parent of a female
of..... 19, at.....
and whose birth was registered:
(a) without any Christian name
or
(b) with the Christian name(s) of
We hereby declare that ^{We} I have named our said child
and request the Principal Registrar to :—
(a) enter the Christian name(s) of.....
in the appropriate column of the relevant registration, the names to read....
(b) delete the Christian name(s) of.....
from the appropriate column of the relevant registration and add the Christian name(s) of.....
in lieu thereof, the names to read.....
Signature of father
Signature of mother

Declared at..... on the..... day of..... 19.....
before me—

Justice of the Peace.

In the case of a declaration by one parent only.

I..... the ^{mother} father of the above mentioned child hereby certify that
the ^{father} mother of the said child died at.....
..... on the..... day of..... 19.....
Signature.....

Section 24 (1)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.
TENTH SCHEDULE.

Instrument to Change a Person's Name.

I, of born at
..... on the day of 19
do hereby—

- (a) change my said name of to
- (b) declare that as from this date I shall 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 the name of as my full name in place of the name of
- (c) authorize and require all persons to designate and address me by the name of

Dated the day of 19

.....
Signature

Declared by the said
in the presence of—

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Signature in new name.....

Section 24 (4)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.
ELEVENTH SCHEDULE.

Instrument changing Child's Surname.

We,
I, do solemnly and sincerely declare :—
of

1. That ^{We are} ^{parents} the surviving parent of
_{I am} _{mother}

who was born at on the day of 19
and whose birth is registered in the general register of births, book
page, in the surname of

2. That the ^{father} died at on the
_{mother} day of 19

2. That the father was not married to me at the birth of the abovenamed child.

3. That, whereas the said child consents, by signing this instrument, to ^{his} _{her} surname
being changed to

^{We} do, as from this day by this instrument, on ^{our} _{my} behalf as well as for and on behalf of
_I ^{our} said child, absolutely renounce and abandon the use of ^{our} _{my} child's former surname of
my
and do assume, in its place, the surname of

4. That ^{We} _I and ^{our} _{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.

5. That ^{We} _I authorize and require all persons to designate and address ^{our} _{my} said child
by the name of

I, being the father of the above named
..... hereby declare the foregoing to be true
and request the Principal Registrar to enter the surname of
in the appropriate column of the relevant register of births.

Signed by the said in the presence of
this day of 19

Justice of the Peace.

I, being the mother of the above named
..... hereby declare the foregoing to be
true and request the Principal Registrar to enter the surname of
in the appropriate column of the relevant register of births.

Signed by the said in the presence of
this day of 19

Justice of the Peace.

I, hereby consent to my surname being
changed from to

Signature of child.

Dated this day of 19

Signed by the said in the presence of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.
TWELFTH SCHEDULE.
Instrument changing child's surname.

Section 24 (8)

I, of
do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

1. That I am the mother of
who was born at on the day
of 19, and whose birth is registered in the
general register of births, book, page, in the surname
of

2. That my marriage to, the father of the said child was
terminated by :—

(a) the death of the said father on the day of
19, at

OR

(b) the dissolution of our marriage by decree of the Supreme Court of
on the day of 19, and that
custody of the said child was granted to me alone by order of the Supreme
Court.

3. That on the day of 19, at
I was married to

4. That, whereas my said child consents, by signing this instrument, to
his
her
surname being changed to

and whereas my said husband also consents, I do, as from this day by this instrument on
my behalf as well as for and on behalf of my said child, absolutely renounce and abandon
the use of my child's former surname of
and do assume in its place the surname of

5. 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.

6. That I authorize and require all persons to designate and address my said child by the
name of

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by
virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1936.

I,.....hereby request the Principal Registrar to enter
the surname of.....in the appropriate column of
the relevant register of births.

Dated this.....day of.....19

Signature of mother.....

I,.....being the husband of the above named
.....hereby consent to her changing the surname

of her ^{son} daughter to

Dated this.....day of.....19

Signature of husband of mother

Signed by the said.....

in the presence of.....

I,.....hereby consent to my surname being changed

to

Dated this.....day of.....19

Signature of child.....

Signed by the said.....

in the presence of.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE.

Medical Certificate of Cause of Perinatal Death

Section 25 (1)
Section 39 (1)

To be completed in respect of—

- (i) a child not born alive, of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400 grammes weight
- (ii) a live born child dying within twenty-eight days after birth

NOTE : Please in relevant boxes thus

A. Particulars relating to Mother—

- 1. Full Name.....
- 2. Address of usual residence.....
- 3. Age last birthday.....years.

B. Particulars relating to Child—

- 4. Name, if given.....
- 5. Place of death.....
- 6. Sex : Male Female Indeterminate
- 7. Time and Date of Birth.....*a.m./p.m. on.....of.....19...
- 8. This birth was : Single Twins Triplets
- 9. Weight at birth.....grammes, or alternatively.....lb.....oz.
- 10. Period of gestation.....completed weeks from first day of last menstrual period to date of delivery.
- 11. Did heart beat cease—
 - (a) Before labour commenced
 - (b) During labour but before delivery
 - (c) Before delivery but not known whether before or during labour
 - (d) After delivery
 - (e) Not known whether before or after delivery
- 12. If heart beat ceased before labour commenced, please estimate how long before
.....hours, or.....days.
- 13. If heart beat ceased after delivery, please state time.....*a.m./p.m. and
date.....

14. Cause of Death— PART I.

State approximate
interval between
onset and death,
if known.

A. Causes in Child or Foetus—

Disease or condition
directly leading to death

due to }
due to } †

† Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last.

B. Maternal Conditions or Other Causes giving rise to the underlying cause in the child or foetus—

due to

PART II.

Other significant conditions in child, foetus or mother contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing it

15. (a) Post mortem : *carried out ; *to be carried out ; *not to be carried out.

(b) If post mortem has been carried out, are the answers to question 14 based on the results ? *Yes/No.

Signature..... Date.....

Surname..... Address.....

(in BLOCK LETTERS)

*Strike out whatever is inapplicable.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE.

Notice of signing of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death.

Sections 25 and 39

I hereby give notice that I have this day signed :—

*(a) a Medical Certificate of the cause of death.

(b) a Medical Certificate of the cause of perinatal death.

concerning the death of.....
who died at.....
on the.....day of.....19

Signature of Medical Practitioner.

Surname of Medical Practitioner

Address

Date.....

*Delete whichever is inapplicable.

Sections 39 and
47

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

FIFTEENTH SCHEDULE

Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death.

Name of deceased.....
Died on the day of 19
Age (as stated to me)..... years last birthday. Sex.....
Cause of Death.

Approximate interval between Onset and Death.....

I. Direct Cause :—

Disease or condition directly leading to death*..... (a) Due to (or as a
consequence of).....
Antecedent Causes..... (b) Due to (or as a consequence of).....
Morbidity conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition
last..... (c).....

II. Other Significant Conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease
or condition causing it.

*This means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death—

NOT the mode of dying, for example, heart failure, asphyxia, asthenia, etc.

I hereby certify that I—

- (a) was in medical attendance during the last illness of the abovenamed deceased ; or
- (b) have made a post mortem examination of the body of the abovenamed deceased
and that the particulars and cause of death above written are true to the best
of my knowledge and belief.

Signature..... Date.....
Surname..... Address.....
(in BLOCK LETTERS)

Sections 40 (1)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

SIXTEENTH SCHEDULE

Certificate of Undertaker.

I,
of.....
hereby certify that on the..... day of 19
the body of.....
late of.....
who died at..... on..... 19
was *buried/*cremated at.....

Dated this..... day of 19

.....
*Signature of Undertaker or other person carrying
out the burial, cremation, or other disposal.*

Countersigned—

.....
*Clergyman or other person officiating
at the burial, cremation, or other disposal.*

or—

..... } *Witnesses present at
the burial, cremation,
or other disposal.*

*Delete word not required. If otherwise disposed of, state manner of disposal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.
SEVENTEENTH SCHEDULE.

Section 61 (1)

FORM NO. 1.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Declaration by Both Parents for Indorsement of Legitimation of Children.

We,....., of..... and.....
of....., do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. We are the parents of a child named....., born on the.....
day of....., at.....
2. We were married on the.....day of.....
at.....
3. At the date of the said marriage, the said (*father of child*)..... was
domiciled in South Australia.
4. No legal impediment to our marriage existed at the time of the birth of the said
child.
5. The said (*mother of the child*) had not before her said marriage to the said (*father of
the child*) been married to any other person or the said (*mother of the child*) was
before her said marriage to the said (*father of the child*) married on the
.....day of..... to (*state name of previous husband*)
which marriage was determined on the.....day of
..... by (*state reason, whether death or divorce*).....
6. The documents hereunto annexed are a certificate of our marriage and a certificate
of the birth of the said child.
7. We are desirous of having indorsed on the registration of the birth of the said child
a note of the fact of the legitimation of the said child, and of having the birth of
the said child re-registered.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and
by virtue of the Oaths Act, 1936.

Declared at.....by the above-named }
.....and }
this.....day of..... }
before me..... }

FORM NO. 2.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Declaration by One Parent for Indorsement of Legitimation of Child.

I,....., of....., do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I and.....of....., are the parents of the child named....., born on the.....day of..... at.....
2. I and the said....., were married on the..... day of....., at.....
3. At the date of the said marriage (*state the father of the said child*).....was domiciled in South Australia.
4. No legal impediment to the said marriage existed at the time of the birth of the said child.
5. I or The said (*mother of the child*) had not before my (*or her*) said marriage to the said (*father of the child*) been married to any other person or I or The said (*mother of the child*) was before my (*or her*) said marriage to the said (*father of the child*) married on the.....day of.....to (*state name of previous husband*) which marriage was determined on the.....day of.....by (*state reason, whether death or divorce*).
6. Hereunto annexed are a certificate of the said marriage and a certificate of the birth of the said child.
7. The name of the said.....(*father of child*) has been entered in the registration of the birth of the said child in pursuance of particulars furnished by him, or The said.....was by an order of..... adjudged to be the father of the said child, or By an order of..... (*name the court*) made on the.....day of..... the said child was declared to be the legitimate child of me and the said.....
8. A certified copy of the order referred to in paragraph 7 hereof is hereunto annexed.
9. I am desirous of having indorsed on the registration of the birth of the said child a note of the fact of the legitimation of the said child, and of having the birth of the said child re-registered.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths Act, 1936.

Declared at.....by the above-named
this.....day of
before me.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

EIGHTEENTH SCHEDULE

Section 61 (5)

FORM NO. 1.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Application for Order of Special Magistrate for Indorsement of Legitimation.

To.....Esquire,
Special Magistrate.

We.....of.....
and.....of.....
do apply to you for an order for the indorsement of the legitimation and the re-registration
of the birth of....., born on the.....day of.....,
at.....

Dated this.....day of.....

.....
.....
Signatures of Applicants.

FORM NO. 2.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Order of Special Magistrate.

Application of.....for an order for the
indorsement of the legitimation of.....

I.....Esquire, Special Magistrate, being satisfied on
proof—

- (a) that.....of..... and
..... of
are the parents of a child.....
who was born on the.....day of
.....at.....
- (b) that the saidand the said.....
.....were married on the.....
day of.....at.....
- (c) that at the date of the said marriage the said (*father of the child*).....was
domiciled in South Australia :
- (d) that at the date of the birth of the said.....
no legal impediment existed to the marriage of the said.....
- (e) that the person referred to in the certificate of birth produced to me is the said
.....and that the persons referred to in the said certificate
of marriage are the said.....and the said
.....

I therefore order that there be indorsed on the registration of the birth of the said
.....a note of the fact of the legitimation of the said.....
.....and that the birth of the said.....
be re-registered in manner provided by Part IX of the Births, Deaths and Marriages
Registration Act, 1966.

Dated this.....day of.....

.....
Special Magistrate.

FORM No. 3.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

Legitimation under the Provisions of the Marriage Act, 1961 of the Commonwealth.

Application of.....and.....for an order for the
indorsement of the legitimation of.....

I,.....Esquire, Special Magistrate, being satisfied on
proof—

- (a) that.....of..... and
.....of.....
are the parents of a child.....
who was born on the.....day of
.....19 at.....
- (b) that the said.....and the said.....
.....were married on the.....
day of.....at.....
- (c) that at the date of the said marriage the said.....was domiciled in Australia;
- (d) that the person referred to in the certificate of birth produced to me is the said
.....and that the persons referred to in the said certificate
of marriage are the said.....and the said
.....

I therefore order that there be indorsed on the registration of the birth of the said
.....a note of the fact of the legitimation of the said.....
.....and that the birth of the said.....
be re-registered in manner provided by Part IX of the Births, Deaths and Marriages
Registration Act, 1966.

Dated this.....day of.....19 .

.....
Special Magistrate.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1966.

NINETEENTH SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	\$
Certified copy under seal of registration of any birth, death or marriage	1.00
Extract from registration of any birth, death or marriage	0.50
Registration of birth after 60 days and within six months	0.50
Registration of birth or death after six months	2.00
Correction of birth, death or marriage registration.....	1.00
Registration of additional or altered name.....	1.00
Deposit of instrument changing name under Section 24	2.00
Endorsement of change of name on registration	2.00
Endorsing legitimation registration of birth and re-registration of birth after three months from date of marriage	1.00