



If a time of birth is given it is an indication of multiple births but if only is born alive no time is given.

The maiden name of the mother appears in the index since September quarter 1911.

**On a marriage certificate did you know that.**

On the remarriage of a widow previous marriage surnames should be included along with the maiden name but only the last married name appears in the index.

Witnesses can be minors as long as they appear to be “of credible age”

Between 1858 and 1952 a divorced bridegroom should be described as “the divorced husband of ...”his former wife's maiden name. A divorced bride is “the divorced wife of ...”. Since 1952 the condition of the divorcee is “previous marriage dissolved”.

A divorced woman must remarry under the surname she is then known, which may not be her earlier marriage name or her maiden name.

When an adopted child marries the father's name can be the adoptive or natural father.

**On a death certificate did you know that.**

In the case of a legitimate child under school leaving age the name of the father should be given in the occupation column. From 1 April 1982 the name of the mother is also entered.

From 1 April 1969 the maiden name of a married woman is given.

From 1874 a doctor's certificate is needed

You may not destroy, deface, injure or falsify the register or a certified copy under various statutes.

Program

The Cranes Foot

Genealogy through the ages

Speaker Mike Sharp

Family history did not start with 'Who Do You Think You Are' or even the internet. In fact, people have been recording their ancestry in one way or another for hundreds of years. In this talk Mike will be tracing the development of genealogy from medieval times through to the present day. Do you know about the heralds' visitations, the 18th century peerage volumes, or the formation of county record offices? And what has a crane's foot got to do with it? – come along and find out!

Regards

Mike Fisher