



**BERMUDA
1949 : 30**

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1	Interpretation	
2	Registrar-General; statutory functions	<i>Registration of deaths</i>
3	What registers are to be kept; seal of office	11 Notification of deaths
4	Searches and copies of entries	12 Particulars of death; registration
5	Registers as evidence of births and deaths	13 Still born child; new born child found exposed and dead; registration of particulars
6	Notification of births	
	<i>Registration of births</i>	<i>Correction of errors in registers</i>
7	Still born child; new born child found dead; registration of particulars	14 Registrar-General may require information
8	Child born alive; registration	15 Alterations and amendments of entries in registers
9	Father of illegitimate child; registration on request	<i>Burials</i>
10	Name of child altered; registration	16 Burial certificate
10A	Re-registration on marriage of parents	17 Still born child; burial declaration
		18 Prohibition of burial without burial certificate or burial declaration

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

Supplemental

- 19 Statistics
- 20 False information
- 21 Summary prosecution
- 22 Punishment where none provided
- 23 Fees of minister and medical practitioner for certificates

FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms for registration of births and deaths

SECOND SCHEDULE

Correction of errors in registers

THIRD SCHEDULE

Form of burial certificates

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Fees of ministers and medical practitioners for certificates

[12 May 1949]

[preamble and words of enactment omitted]

Interpretation

- 1 In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
- "midwife" means a midwife registered under the Midwives Act 1949 [*title 30 item 10*];
 - "Minister" means the Minister responsible for the Registry General;
 - "nursing home" means a nursing home registered under the Residential Care Homes and Nursing Homes Act 1999;
 - "prescribed fee" means the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule or prescribed under the Government Fees Act 1965 [*title 15 item 18*]
 - "register" means any register required to be kept by the Registrar-General under this Act;
 - "residential care home" means a residential care home registered under the Residential Care Homes and Nursing Homes Act 1999;
 - "ship" means an ocean-going vessel, not being a vessel ordinarily employed within the waters of Bermuda;
 - "statutory functions" has the meaning given in section 2(1);
 - "still birth" means the birth of a child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled

from its mother, breathe or show any other sign of life, and "live birth" and "still-born" shall be construed accordingly.

[Section 1 "nursing home" amended, "residential care home" inserted, by 1999:28 s.27 & Sch effective 27 April 2001; "Minister" amended by BR 11/2009 reg. 2 effective 6 February 2009]

Registrar-General; statutory functions

2 (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be appointed a public officer to be Registrar-General who shall have the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed upon the Registrar-General by or under this or any other Act.

(2) In the exercise of his statutory functions the Registrar-General shall, save where otherwise expressly provided, be subject to the general directions and control of the Minister, but—

(a) nothing herein contained shall empower the Minister to give special directions to the Registrar-General as to the exercise of his statutory functions in a particular case or series of cases; and

(b) where any statutory provision gives the Registrar-General power to exercise any function acting in his discretion (which, for the purposes of this section, shall include any functions in relation to which the Registrar-General is given power to act as he thinks fit, or if satisfied that it is just so to do, or in relation to which by the use of any other expression the Registrar-General is given a discretion), in exercising such function he will not be subject to the direction or control of the Minister.

(3) In the exercise of his statutory functions the Registrar-General shall be assisted by such number of public officers as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor.

[Section 2 amended by 1998 : 20 effective 18 June 1998]

What registers are to be kept; seal of office

3 (1) The Registrar-General shall keep at his office—

(a) a book to be called the General Register of Births, in which all live and still births in Bermuda shall be recorded as hereinafter in this Act provided;

(b) a book to be called the General Register of Deaths, in which all deaths and still births in Bermuda shall be recorded as hereinafter in this Act provided;

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

- (c) such other registers, notices, certificates, declarations or other documents as he is required to keep by or under this Act;
 - (d) the district registers, returns or certificates which were, in pursuance of any Act repealed by this Act, immediately before 1 January 1950 in the custody of any District Registrar; and
 - (e) a general index of the several registers.
- (2) The entries in the several registers shall be numbered in such manner as the Registrar-General may from time to time decide.
- (3) The Registrar-General shall have and use a suitable seal of office.

Searches and copies of entries

4 Any person during ordinary office hours and upon payment to the Registrar-General of the prescribed fee may search the entries in any register and, upon payment of such additional fees or composite fees as are prescribed therefor, may have delivered to him certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar-General—

- (a) in the case of any entry in any register, a true copy of all such particulars recorded in such entry except such particulars as relate to the racial colour or origin of the person to whom such entry relates; or
- (b) in the case of any entry relating to the birth of any person, a certificate (hereinafter referred to as "a short certificate of birth") in the Form F of the First Schedule containing such particulars as are referred to in that form and which shall be compiled from the particulars recorded in the register or any other register kept by the Registrar-General under any provision of law.

Registers as evidence of births and deaths

5 Every entry in any register, whether made and kept under this Act or under any Act repealed by this Act, and every copy of any such entry purporting to be certified as a true copy under the hand and seal of the Registrar-General, shall be received in all courts and in all proceedings whatsoever as evidence of the birth or death to which the entry relates.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

Notification of births

6 (1) Where a child is born in Bermuda, whether born alive or still-born, the Registrar-General and the Chief Medical Officer shall be notified of the birth in the manner hereinafter in this section provided.

(2) Where the birth occurs in a hospital, residential care home or nursing home, the medical superintendent or other principal officer of the hospital, residential care home or nursing home shall notify the Registrar-General and the Chief Medical Officer.

(3) Where the birth does not occur in a hospital or nursing home—

(a) then the medical practitioner attending the birth; or

(b) where no medical practitioner attends, then the midwife attending the birth; or

(c) where no medical practitioner or midwife attends, then every person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within twenty-four hours after, the birth,

shall notify the Registrar-General and the Chief Medical Officer.

(4) A person giving notice of a birth under this section shall complete and sign a notice in Form A in the First Schedule and shall post or deliver the notice to the Registrar-General and the Chief Medical Officer at their offices within forty-eight hours after the birth.

(5) Where any new born child, whether living or dead, is found exposed, it shall be the duty of the person finding the child, and of any person in whose charge the child or (if the child is dead) the body of the child, may be placed, to notify the Registrar-General in the manner provided in subsection (4), giving such of the required particulars as are within his knowledge within the following times—

(a) in the case of a person finding the child or the body, within forty-eight hours after finding the child or the body; and

(b) in the case of a person in whose charge the child or the body is placed, within forty-eight hours after assuming charge of the child or the body.

(6) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with any provision of this section commits an offence against this Act.

(7) A separate form shall be used in respect of every child.

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

(8) The Registrar-General shall supply without charge forms and addressed and stamped or franked covers to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in Bermuda who applies therefor.

(9) The Registrar-General and the Chief Medical Officer shall keep as part of the records of their offices all notices received by them under this section.

[Section 6 subsection (2) amended by 1999:28 s.27 & Sch effective 27 April 2001]

Still born child; new born child found dead; registration of particulars

7 The Registrar-General, upon receiving notice in Form A of any child which was still-born or of any new born child found exposed and dead shall enter in the General Register of Births the particulars contained in the notice; and shall write in red ink in the margin opposite the entry the word "still-born" or, as the case may be, the words "new born found dead".

Child born alive; registration

8 (1) The Registrar-General shall, as soon as may be after receiving any notice in respect of a child born alive, send a form of notice in Form B in the First Schedule, together with an addressed and stamped or franked cover—

- (a) to the father of the child; or
- (b) if the father is dead, or if for any reason it appears to the Registrar-General to be impracticable or inexpedient to send the notice to the father, or if the child is born outside marriage, then to the mother of the child; or
- (c) if both parents are dead or (in the case of a child found exposed) cannot be found, or in the case of a child born outside marriage, if the mother is dead, then to the person having custody of the child.

(2) Where a person receives a form of notice as provided in subsection (1) he shall complete and sign the form and shall return it within sixty days of the receipt thereof to the Registrar-General at his office. and any person who fails to comply with this subsection commits an offence against this Act.

- (3) On receiving a notice in Form B, the Registrar-General—
 - (a) shall enter in the General Register of Births the particulars contained in the notice; and
 - (b) shall keep the notice as part of the records of his office.

(4) Where the particulars contained in a notice in Form B are duly entered in the General Register of Births, the Registrar-General shall, upon demand made within the period of three months after the birth by the person or persons who duly signed the said notice, deliver to him or them free of charge a true copy of the entry certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar-General.

[Section 8 subsection (1)(b) and (c) amended by 2002:36 Sch para 27(a) effective 19 January 2004]

Father of child born outside marriage; registration on request

9 (1) In the case of a child born outside marriage, no person shall, as the alleged father of the child, be required to give information under this Act concerning the birth of the child.

(2) The Registrar-General shall not enter in the General Register of Births the name of any person as father of a child born outside marriage except at the joint request both of the mother (or, if the mother is dead, then of the person having custody of the child) and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child; and in that event the person acknowledging himself to be the father shall sign the notice in Form B together with the mother or (as the case may be) the person having custody of the child.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, where a court, acting in pursuance of any Act making provision for the maintenance of children, adjudges any person to be the father of a child—

- (a) the court shall as soon as may be cause the Registrar-General to be notified of the name of the father and of sufficient particulars to identify the child in question; and
- (b) the Registrar-General shall, where the particulars of the birth of the child in question are entered in the General Register of Births, add to those particulars the name of the father of the child;

and where a court subsequently annuls or varies any judgment as aforesaid, that court shall cause the Registrar-General to be notified of the annulment or variation; and the Registrar-General shall strike out or, as the case may be, shall vary, the entry in the register accordingly.

(4) Any person who —

- (a) is not registered as the father of a child under this Act; and
- (b) claims to be the father of that child,

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

may apply for a declaration of paternity under Part IIA of the Children Act 1998.

[Section 9 amended by 2002:36 Sch para 27(b) effective 19 January 2004]

Name of child altered; registration

10 (1) Where the birth of any child has been registered under this Act, and the name, if any, by which the child was registered is altered, or if the child was registered without a name, then when a name is given to the child, the parent or person having custody of the child may deliver to the Registrar-General a certificate to that effect in Form C or in Form D (whichever may be appropriate) in the First Schedule.

(2) A certificate delivered as aforesaid shall be signed by the minister or person who performed the rite of baptism at which the name was given or altered, or, if the child is not baptized, by the parent or person having custody of the child or other person who causes the giving or the alteration of the name of the child.

(3) The Registrar-General, upon receiving a certificate duly delivered under this section and upon payment to him of the prescribed fee—

(a) shall enter in the General Register of Births the name mentioned in the certificate; and

(b) shall keep the certificate as part of the records of his office.

(4) Every minister or person who performs the rite of baptism shall on demand and on payment to him of the prescribed fee complete and deliver the certificate required by this section.

Re-registration on marriage of parents

10A (1) Where a child is born out of wedlock and the parents of that child subsequently marry one another, the Registrar-General, on production of such evidence as appears to him to be satisfactory, may reregister the birth of that child as if the parents had been married at the time of the birth of the child.

(2) The Registrar-General shall re-register the birth of a child under subsection (1) only where the information with a view to obtaining re-registration is furnished by both parents, unless —

(a) the name of the person acknowledging himself to be the father has been entered in the register; or

(b) the paternity of the child has been established by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

[Section 10A inserted by 2003:17 s.2 effective 2 December 2003]

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS

Notification of deaths

11 (1) Whenever a person dies in Bermuda, then, subject to this section, the Registrar-General shall be notified of the death —

- (a) by a medical practitioner, except where an inquest is held on the body of the deceased person;
- (b) where an inquest is held on the body of the deceased person, by the coroner holding the inquest.

(2) Upon the death of any person it shall be the duty, according to the circumstances, of the person or persons hereinafter mentioned immediately to inform a medical practitioner, that is to say—

- (a) it shall be the duty of each of the relatives of the deceased person who were present at his death or were in attendance during his last illness; or
- (b) if no relatives were present or in attendance as aforesaid, then it shall be the duty of each of the persons present at his death or in attendance on him during his last illness, and it shall also be the duty of the occupier of the house in which he died; or
- (c) if no persons were present or in attendance as aforesaid, then it shall be the duty of any person finding or taking charge of the body of the deceased person.

(3) The duty to inform a medical practitioner imposed by subsection (2) shall be discharged as follows—

- (a) if the deceased person was attended during his last illness by a medical practitioner and it is practicable to inform him, then that medical practitioner shall be informed; or
- (b) if the deceased person was not attended during his last illness by a medical practitioner, or if so attended it is not practicable to inform him, then some other medical practitioner shall be informed.

(4) When a medical practitioner is informed of the death of any person as hereinbefore provided—

- (a) he shall, if he attended the deceased person during his last illness, obtain as far as possible the requisite particulars concerning the death and shall notify the

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

Registrar-General in the manner provided in subsection (7) ; or

- (b) if he did not attend the deceased person during his last illness, he shall as soon as practicable view and examine the body of the deceased person and shall obtain as far as possible the requisite particulars concerning the death and shall notify the Registrar-General in the manner provided in the said subsection (7); and any such medical practitioner shall be entitled to receive out of the Consolidated Fund the prescribed fee in respect of any such view and examination as aforesaid:

Provided that in where a medical practitioner who has been informed of a death as aforesaid is informed by or on behalf of a coroner that an inquest is to be held upon the body of the deceased person it shall not be necessary for the medical practitioner to notify the Registrar-General under this section.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) shall have effect with respect to the death of any person on board a ship or aircraft in Bermuda:

Provided that in any such case the chief medical officer, or (if there is only one medical officer) the medical officer, of the ship or aircraft shall (notwithstanding anything in any other Act) be deemed for the purposes of this section to be a medical practitioner.

(6) Where an inquest has been held on the body of a deceased person the coroner holding the inquest shall notify the Registrar-General of the particulars of the death in accordance with the Coroners Act 1938 [*title 8 item 81*].

(7) A medical practitioner or coroner giving notice of a death under this section shall complete and sign a notice in Form E in the First Schedule and shall post or deliver the notice to the Registrar-General at his office within the period hereinafter specified in this subsection, that is to say—

- (a) where the notice is required to be sent by a medical practitioner, within forty-eight hours after the death or, as the case may be, after any examination duly made in pursuance of subsection (4); or
- (b) where the notice is required to be sent by a coroner within the period specified by the Coroners Act 1938 [*title 8 item 81*].

(8) Any person who without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section commits an offence against this Act.

(9) The Minister responsible for health shall from time to time prepare lists of causes of death, and shall cause such lists to be published in the Gazette and to be circulated to all medical practitioners and Coroners in Bermuda; and in giving notice of a death under this section, a medical practitioner or Coroner shall, in describing the primary and secondary causes of death, conform as nearly as may be to the nomenclature of the said lists.

(10) The Registrar-General shall supply without charge forms and addressed and stamped or franked covers to any medical practitioner or Coroner who applies therefor.

Particulars of death; registration

12 (1) The Registrar-General, upon receiving a notice in Form E under section 11—

(a) shall enter in the General Register of Deaths the particulars contained in the notice; and

(b) shall keep the notice as part of the records of his office.

(2) Where an inquest has been held on the body of a deceased person, and the death of that person has previously been registered, then the particulars notified by the Coroner under section 11 shall be added to the original entry in the General Register of Deaths without any alteration of the original entry.

Still born child; new born child found exposed and dead; registration of particulars

13 The Registrar-General, upon receiving a notice in Form A sent or delivered to him under section 6—

(a) in respect of the birth of a still-born child; or

(b) in respect of a new born child found exposed and dead,

shall enter in the General Register of Deaths the particulars contained in the notice, and shall write in red ink in the margin opposite the entry the word "still-born" or, as the case may be, the words "new born child found exposed and dead".

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN REGISTERS

Registrar-General may require information

14 (1) The Registrar-General may, for the purpose of completing or rectifying the registration of any birth or death, require any person who is required by this Act or was required by any Act repealed by this Act to give any notice or certificate relating to the birth or death in question, or

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

who may reasonably be expected to have knowledge of the true facts relating to the birth or death, to make any written declaration or to give any information within his knowledge relating to the birth or death and to attend at his office for the purpose of making the declaration or giving the information.

(2) The Registrar-General may require any such declaration or information to be made or given on oath; and the Registrar-General is hereby authorized to administer an oath for that purpose.

Alterations and amendments of entries in registers

15 (1) No alteration in any register shall be made except as authorized by this section.

(2) Any clerical errors which may from time to time be discovered in any register may be corrected by the Registrar-General or by any person authorized by him in that behalf; and where any such correction is made a note to that effect in Form G in the Second Schedule shall be inserted in the margin of the register and shall be signed by the Registrar-General.

(3) Any error of fact or substance in any register may be corrected by the Registrar-General in any case where he is satisfied as to the truth of the correction; and any such correction shall be made by entry in the margin in red ink (without any alteration of the original entry) and a note to that effect in Form H in the Second Schedule shall be inserted in the margin of the register and shall be signed by the Registrar-General.

(4) Where a person applies for the correction of an error of fact or substance the Registrar-General, if satisfied as to the truth of the correction, and upon payment to him of the prescribed fee, may make the correction in the manner provided in subsection (3) upon production to him by the applicant of a sworn declaration in writing setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case, and made and signed by a person required to notify the Registrar-General, under section 8 or section 11, of the birth or death to which the application relates or by any two credible persons having knowledge of the truth of the case. Such declaration shall be sworn before and subscribed by a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court.

(5) If the Registrar-General refuses to make any correction upon application made to him in that behalf in the manner provided in subsection (4), any person claiming interest therein may apply to the judge in Chambers by originating summons, requiring the Registrar-General to show cause why such correction should not be made, and the judge may make such order therein as appears to him just.

In this subsection "the judge" means the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge or any Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO BURIALS

Burial certificate

16 (1) Any medical practitioner who is required under section 11 to notify the Registrar-General in respect of the death of any person (unless an inquest is to be held into the death) shall complete a burial certificate in Form 1 in the Third Schedule, and shall deliver the certificate to the undertaker or other person in charge of the burial of the deceased person within twenty-four hours after his death.

(2) Any medical practitioner who without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence against this Act.

(3) The Registrar-General shall supply without charge forms of burial certificates to any medical practitioner who applies therefor.

Still born child; burial declaration

17 (1) This section shall have effect with respect to the burial of a still-born child—

(a) where a medical practitioner was in attendance at the birth he shall make a burial declaration to the effect that the child was not born alive;

(b) where a medical practitioner was not in attendance at the birth, any other person required under section 6 to notify the Registrar-General of the still birth shall make a burial declaration to the effect that no medical practitioner was in attendance at the birth and that the child was not born alive.

(2) A burial declaration made in pursuance of this section—

(a) shall be in writing and shall be signed by the person making the declaration; and

(b) shall be delivered by the person making the declaration to the undertaker or other person in charge of the burial of the still-born child within twenty-four hours after the still birth.

(3) Any person who without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section commits an offence against this Act.

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

Prohibition of burial without burial certificate or burial declaration

- 18 (1) No person shall bury, or shall cause or allow to be buried—
- (a) the body of any deceased person, before there has been produced to him a burial certificate as required by section 16, or (if any inquest has been ordered or held on the body) an order of a coroner, in respect of that deceased person; or
 - (b) the body of any still-born child, before there has been produced to him a burial declaration as required by section 17 in respect of the still-born child.
- (2) No person shall wilfully bury, or shall cause or allow to be buried, the body of any deceased child as if it were a still-born child.
- (3) Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing provisions of this section commits an offence against this Act:

Punishment on summary conviction: a fine of \$840.

SUPPLEMENTAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

Statistics

19 The Registrar-General shall, within ninety days after the expiration of each calendar year, compile for publication in such form and manner as the Minister may approve a summary of the births and deaths which occurred during the year, together with a general report on the increase or decrease of the population of Bermuda.

False information

- 20 Any person—
- (a) who, in connection with any requirement imposed on him by or under this Act, makes any statement or declaration or furnishes any information or makes any entry which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false in a material particular; or
 - (b) who attempts, procures, aids or abets the commission of any such offence as aforesaid,

commits an offence against this Act:

Punishment on summary conviction: imprisonment for 6 months or a fine of \$840 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Punishment on conviction on indictment: imprisonment for 2 years.

Summary prosecution

21 Except as otherwise expressly provided offences against this Act shall be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Punishment where none provided

22 Where a person commits an offence under this Act for which no specific penalty is provided:

Punishment on summary conviction: a fine of \$336.

Fees of minister and medical practitioner for certificates

23 The fees specified in the Fourth Schedule shall be payable in respect of the services and matters mentioned therein.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms Relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths

FORM A

Notice of Birth

Full names and address of mother [*blank*]

Full names and address of father) [*blank*]

Parish of birth [*blank*]

Date of birth [*blank*]

Sex of child [*blank*]

Racial colour of child [*blank*]

Was the child born alive? [*blank*]

Was the child born in wedlock? [*blank*]

Medical practitioner (if any) attending birth [*blank*]

Midwife (if any) attending birth [*blank*]

Date [*blank*] day [*blank*] of [*blank*] 19 [*blank*].

Signature and capacity of person making notification.

[Notes: This form must be completed, signed and returned to the Registrar-General, Hamilton, within 48 hours after the birth, by the

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

following persons who are required to do so in the order named, viz-
medical superintendent of hospital or nursing home, medical practitioner
attending birth, midwife attending birth, all persons attending birth.

Failure to forward this form to the Registrar-General within the
time required is an offence.]

FORM B

Notice of Particulars of Birth

Date of birth [blank]
Parish of birth [blank]
Full names, nationality and address of father* [blank]
Full names, nationality and address of mother [blank]
Sex of child [blank]
Racial colour of child [blank]
Is the child living? [blank]
Was the child born in wedlock? [blank]
Full names (or intended names) of child [blank]
Date [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank].

Signature and capacity of person
making notification⁺

^{*} If the child is born outside marriage, the father's name, nationality, or
address must not be filled in without his consent, in which case both he
and the mother or person having custody of the child must sign this
form.

⁺ This form must be completed, signed and returned to the Registrar-
General, Hamilton, by the person receiving the same, within sixty days of
the receipt thereof. Failure to do so within the time required is an
offence.

FORM C

Certificate of Name Given in Baptism

I [blank] of [blank] in [blank] Parish in Bermuda do hereby certify that on
the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank], I baptized by the name(s) of [blank]

a¹ [blank] child produced to me as² [blank] of [blank]³ and declared by the said [blank] to have been born in the Parish of [blank] on the. [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank]

Witness my hand, this [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank].

Signature of officiating minister.

FORM D

Certificate of Name not Given in Baptism

I [blank] of [blank] in [blank] Parish in Bermuda do hereby certify that the^(a) [blank] child born on the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank], in the Parish of [blank] to^(b) [blank] and his wife, and registered with the Registrar-General on the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank], has, without being baptized, received the name of [blank]

witness my hand, this [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank]

Signature of person giving the certificate.

FORM E

Notice of Death

- 1 Place of death — Parish [blank]
Name of Hospital (if any) [blank]
House, or road [blank]
- 1a Date of death [blank]
- 2 Name of deceased-
Surname [blank]
Given name [blank]
(Block Letters)
- 3 Residence of deceased [blank]

¹ Insert "male" or "female" as the case may be.

² Insert "son" or "daughter" as the case may be.

³ In the case of a child born outside marriage the name of the mother only should be given.

^(a) Insert "male" or "female" as the case may be.

^(b) In the case of a child born outside marriage the name of the mother only should be given.

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

- 4 Date of birth [*blank*]
Place of birth [*blank*]
- 5 Sex [*blank*]
- 6 Single, married, widowed or divorced [*blank*]
- 7 Nationality [*blank*]
- 8 Racial origin [*blank*]
- 9 Names of husband or wife of deceased [*blank*]
- 10 Trade, profession or occupation of deceased
- 11 Date deceased last worked
- 12 Names of parents of deceased
Father [*blank*]
Mother [*blank*] (Maiden name)
- 13 Place of burial (or intended burial) [*blank*]
- 14 Cause of death
Immediate [*blank*]
(give disease, injury or complications, not the mode of dying) due to [*blank*]
Duration (years/months)
Morbid conditions, if any giving rise to immediate cause due to [*blank*]
Duration (years/months)
Other morbid conditions, if any, contributing to death
Duration (years/months)
- 15 If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? [*blank*]
- 16 Was there a surgical operation? [*blank*]
If so, date of operation [*blank*]
Was there an autopsy? [*blank*]
If so, state findings [*blank*]
- 17 If the death was due to external causes (violence) fill in the following: [*blank*]
Accident, suicide or homicide * [*blank*]
Date of injury [*blank*]

Manner of injury [blank]

Nature of injury [blank]

Where caused [blank]

(Signature of medical practitioner or coroner)

(Address)

*To be filled in by coroner only.

FORM F

Short Certificate of Birth

Name and Surname [blank]

Sex [blank]

Date of Birth [blank]

Dated [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank].

Certified to have been compiled from particulars recorded in registers kept by the Registrar-General. Given at the Registry Office, Hamilton, Bermuda, under the seal and hand of the Registrar-General, the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank].

Registrar-General.

[Schedule 1 notes to Forms B, C and D amended by 2002:36 Sch para 27(c) effective 19 January 2004]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Correction of Errors in Registers

FORM G

Correction of Clerical Error

Clerical error (or omission) in column [blank] corrected on the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank], by [blank] on behalf of the Registrar-General.

Registrar-General.

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS AND DEATHS) ACT 1949

FORM H

Correction of Error of Fact or Substance

In No [blank] column [blank] for [blank] read [blank]

Corrected on the [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank], by me. * [on production of a written declaration made by [blank]]

Registrar-General.

* Omit if not applicable.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Form of Burial Certificate

FORM I

Burial Certificate

- 1 Name of deceased—
Surname [blank]
Given names [blank]
 - 2 Sex [blank]
 - 3 Age [blank]
 - 4 Residence of deceased [blank]
 - 5 Occupation of deceased [blank]
 - 6 Date of death [blank]
 - 7 Cause of death [blank]
- Date [blank] day of [blank] 19 [blank]

Signature of medical practitioner.

[Note: This certificate must be produced to the undertaker or other person in charge of the burial of the deceased person. To bury any deceased person before this certificate has been produced is an offence.]

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Fees

Fees payable to a minister or other person performing the rites of baptism—

For every certificate of baptism delivered as provided by section 10: \$0.30

Fees payable to a medical practitioner—

For attendance to examine a dead body as provided by section 11(4), to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund on production of a certificate signed by the medical practitioner: \$2.40

[This Act was brought into operation on 1 January 1950 by notice published in Gazette #52 of 1949]

[Amended by:

1951 : 5
1951 : 78
1951 : 93
1952 : 11
1959 : 106
1967 : 192
1968 : 156
1970 : 390
1971 : 83
1976 : 7
1998 : 20
1999 : 28
2002 : 36
2003 : 17
BR 11/2009]