

SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

BILLE DLISTEANAIS, 1929.

LEGITIMACY BILL, 1929.

Mar do leasúidh é i gCoiste Speisialta.

As amended in Special Committee.

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Registration of births of legitimated persons.

SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

BILLE DLISTEANAIS, 1929.

LEGITIMACY BILL, 1929.

BILL

Entitled

5

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CHILDREN
BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS OF SAORSTAT
EIREANN AS FOLLOWS:—

Legitimation by
subsequent
marriage of
parents.

1.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section where the 10
parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married one
another, whether before or after the commencement of this Act,
the marriage shall, if the father of the illegitimate person was or
is at the date of the marriage domiciled in Saorstát Eireann,
render that person, if living, legitimate from the commencement 15
of this Act, or from the date of the marriage, whichever is the
later.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimate a person
unless the father and mother of such person could have been law-
fully married to one another at the time of birth of such person 20
or at some time during the period of ten months preceding such
birth.

(3) The legitimation of a person under this Act does not enable
him or his spouse, children or remoter issue to take any interest
in real or personal property save as is hereinafter in this Act 25
expressly provided.

(4) The provisions contained in the Schedule to this Act shall
have effect with respect to the re-registration of the birth of
legitimated persons.

Declarations of
legitimacy of
legitimated
persons.

2.—(1) A person claiming that he is or that any of his parents 30
or remoter ancestors is or was a legitimated person may, whether
he is or is not domiciled in Saorstát Eireann and whether he is
or is not a natural-born British subject within the meaning of
the Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1868, institute pro-
ceedings under that Act, and that Act shall apply accordingly. 35

(2) The Circuit Court shall have and may exercise jurisdiction
in proceedings instituted by virtue of this section under the
Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1868, and section 25 and
the provisoes to section 48 of the Courts of Justice Act, 1924
(No. 10 of 1924), shall apply in respect of all such proceedings. 40

(3) The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the Circuit
Court shall be exercised by the Judge of that Court for the time
being assigned to the Circuit in which the person instituting the
proceedings is residing or, where such person does not reside in
Saorstát Eireann, to the Circuit which includes the City of Dublin. 45

Rights of
legitimated
persons, etc., to
take interest in
property.

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

(a) in the estate of an intestate dying after the date of
legitimation; 50

(b) under any disposition coming into operation after the
date of legitimation;

(c) by descent under an estate in tail created after the date of legitimation;

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

- 5 (2) 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 person or persons shall rank as if he or they had been born on the day when he or they became legitimated by virtue of this Act, and if more than one such legitimated person became legitimated at the same time, they shall rank as between themselves in order of seniority.

- 15 (3) Where property real or personal or any interest therein is limited in such a way that, if this Act had not been passed, it would (subject or not to any preceding limitations or charges) have devolved (as nearly as the law permits) along with a dignity or title of honour, then nothing in this Act shall operate to sever the property or any interest therein from such dignity or title of honour, but the same shall go and devolve (without prejudice to the preceding limitations or charges aforesaid) in like manner as if this Act had not been passed. This sub-section applies, whether or not there is any express reference to the dignity or title of honour, and notwithstanding that in some events the property or some interest therein may become severed therefrom.

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

- 30 4.—Where a legitimated person or a child or remoter 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.
- Succession on intestacy of legitimated persons and their issue.

- 35 5.—Where an illegitimate person dies after the commencement of this Act and before the marriage of his parents leaving any spouse, children or remoter issue living at the date of such 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 Act with respect to the taking of interests in property by, or in succession to, the spouse, children and remoter issue of a legitimated person (including those relating to the rate of death duties) 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.
- Application to illegitimate persons dying before marriage of parents.

- 45 6.—(1) A legitimated person shall have the same rights and shall be under the same obligations in respect of the maintenance and support of himself or of any other person as if he had been born legitimate, and subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of any Act relating to claims for damages, compensation, allowance, benefit or otherwise by or in respect of a legitimate child shall apply in like manner in the case of a legitimated person.
- Personal rights and obligations of legitimated persons.

- 55 7.—Where a legitimated person or any relative of a legitimated person takes any interest in real or personal property, any succession, legacy or other duty which becomes leviable after the date of legitimation shall be payable at the same rate as if the legitimated person had been born legitimate.
- Death duties.

- 60 8.—(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 Saorstát Eireann by the law of which the illegitimate person became legitimated by virtue of such subsequent marriage, that
- Provisions as to persons legitimated by extraneous law.

person, if living, shall in Saorstát Éireann 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.

(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 remoter issue of a legitimated person (including those relating to the rate of death duties) 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 Act shall have effect as if reference therein to a legitimated person included a person so recognised as having been legitimated.

Right of illegitimate child and mother of illegitimate child to succeed on intestacy of the other.

9.—(1) Where, after the commencement of this Act, the mother of an illegitimate child, such child not being a legitimated person, dies intestate as respects all or any of her real or personal property, and does not leave any legitimate issue her surviving, the illegitimate child, or, if he is dead, his issue, shall be entitled to take any interest therein to which he or such issue would have been entitled if he had been born legitimate.

(2) Where, after the commencement of this Act, an illegitimate child, not being a legitimated person, dies intestate in respect of all or any of his real or personal property, his mother if surviving shall be entitled to take any interest therein to which she would have been entitled if the child had been born legitimate and she had been the only surviving parent.

(3) This section does not apply to or affect the right of any person to take by purchase or descent an estate in tail in real property.

Saving.

10.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall affect 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.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the operation or construction of any disposition coming into operation before the commencement of this Act, or affect any rights under the intestacy of a person dying before the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation.

11.—For the purposes of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

the expression “legitimated person” means a person legitimated by this Act;

the expression “date of legitimation” means the date of the marriage leading to the legitimation, or where the marriage occurred before the commencement of this Act, the commencement of this Act;

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

Short title.

12.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Legitimacy Act, 1931.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of March, 1931.

SCHEDULE.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS OF LEGITIMATED PERSONS.

1.—The Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Ireland (in this Schedule referred to as the Registrar General) may, on production of such evidence as appears to him to be satisfactory, authorise at any time the re-registration of the birth of a legitimated person whose birth is already registered under the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1880, and such re-registration shall be effected in such manner and at such place as the Registrar General may by regulation prescribe:

Provided that the Registrar General shall not authorise the re-registration of the birth of any such person in any case where information with a view to obtaining such re-registration is not furnished to him by both parents, unless—

- 5 (a) the name of a person acknowledging himself to be the father of the legitimated person has been entered in the register in pursuance of section seven of the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland), 1880, or
- 10 (b) 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
- (c) a declaration of the legitimacy of the legitimated person has been made under the Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1868, as amended by this Act.

15 2.—It shall be the duty of the parents of a legitimated person, or, in cases where re-registration can be effected on information furnished by one parent and one of the parents is dead, of the surviving parent, within the time hereinafter specified, to furnish to the Registrar General information with a view to obtaining the

20 re-registration of the birth of that person; that is to say:—

- (a) if the marriage took place before the commencement of this Act, within six months of such commencement;
- (b) if the marriage takes place after the commencement of this Act, within three months after the date of the
- 25 marriage.

3.—Where the parents, or either of them, fail to furnish the necessary information within the time limited for the purpose, the Registrar General may at any time after the expiration of that

30 time require the parents of a person whom he believes to have been legitimated by virtue of this Act, or either of them, to give him such information concerning the matter as he may consider necessary verified in such manner as he may direct, and for that purpose to attend personally either at a registrar's office or at any other place appointed by him within such time, not being less

35 than seven days after the receipt of the notice, as may be specified in the notice.

4.—The failure of the parents, or either of them, to furnish information as required by this schedule in respect of any legitimated person shall not affect the legitimation of that person.

40 5.—No fee for re-registration under this schedule shall be charged if the necessary information for the purpose is furnished within the time above specified, but in any other case there shall be charged in respect of such re-registration such fees, not exceeding in the aggregate ten shillings, as may be prescribed by regula-

45 tions under this schedule.

6.—This schedule shall be construed as one with the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1880.

Saorstát Éireann.

BILLE DLISTEANNAIS, 1929.

BILLE

*(mar do leasúíodh é i gCoiste Speisialta)
dá ngairmtear*

Acht chun an dlí bhaineas le leanbhaí
saoluighítear lasmuich de chuing pósta do
leasú.

*Pádraig Ua Caoilte do thug isteach agus
Proinnsias O Fathaigh ag cuidiú leis.*

*Do hordúíodh, ag Dáil Éireann, do chlóbhuála,
4adh Mí na Nodlag, 1930.*

BAILE ATHA CLIATH:
FOILLSITHE AG OIFIG AN TSOLATHAIR.

Le ceannach trí aon díoltóir leabhar, no díreach
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Thobair Phádraig, Baile Átha Cliath, C.2.

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Saorstát Éireann.

LEGITIMACY BILL, 1929.

BILL

*(as amended in Special Committee)
entitled*

An Act to amend the law relating to children
born out of wedlock.

*Introduced by Deputy Patrick J. Little, and
supported by Deputy Proinnsias O Fathaigh.*

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