

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. 54, 1901.

An Act to give coroners and deputy coroners the powers and duties of justices; to give certain magistrates the powers and duties of coroners; and to amend the law relating to coronial inquisitions. [Assented to, 28th November, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Coroners' Act, 1901."
2. Every coroner and deputy coroner shall by virtue of his office have the powers and the duties of a justice of the peace.
3. Every stipendiary or police magistrate shall by virtue of his office have the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, except the metropolitan police district: Provided that nothing herein

Short title.

Coroners to have powers of justices.

Stipendiary and police magistrates to have powers of coroners.

herein

Coroners'.

herein contained shall affect any jurisdiction conferred on any such magistrate by any commission of the Crown issued to him or the power or jurisdiction of any such magistrate to hold magisterial inquiries.

Prisoners not to be jurors.

4. No prisoner in any prison, gaol, or house of correction shall be summoned, impanelled, or serve as a juror upon any inquisition concerning the death of a prisoner in such prison, gaol, or house of correction.

Inquisition may be held on Sunday.

5. An inquisition concerning the death of any person may be commenced or held on a Sunday if, in the opinion of the coroner, such course is necessary or desirable. In such case the coroner shall note on the proceedings the circumstances which in his opinion render such course necessary or desirable.

Coroner may cause prisoner to be brought before him.

6. A coroner, for the purposes of any inquisition, may by order in writing directed to any gaoler, cause any prisoner in any prison, gaol, or house of correction to be brought before him under secure conduct for the purpose of being present at such inquisition, and immediately after such inquisition to be returned to his former custody.

By Authority : WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1901.

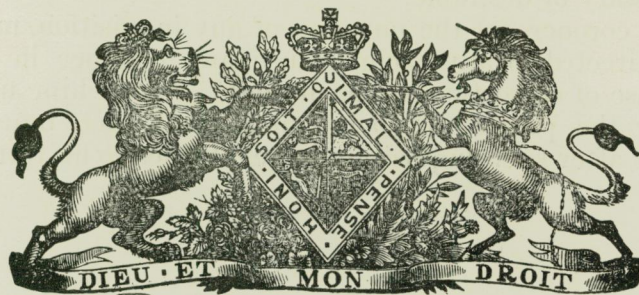
[3d.]

I Certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 21st November, 1901. }*

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



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Coroner may cause prisoner to be brought before him.

6. A coroner, for the purposes of any inquisition, may by order in writing directed to any gaoler, cause any prisoner in any prison, gaol, or house of correction to be brought before him under secure conduct for the purpose of being present at such inquisition, and immediately after such inquisition to be returned to his former custody.

In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

*State Government House,
Sydney, 28th November, 1901.*

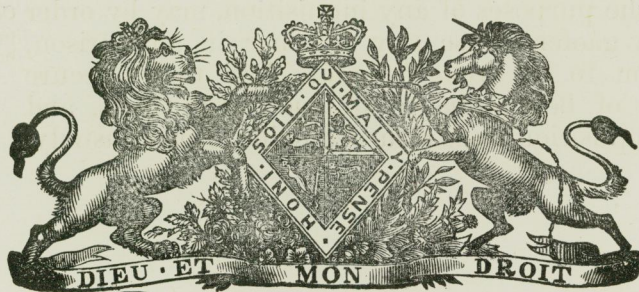
FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 13th November, 1901. }*

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



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Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[3d.]

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, November, 1901. }

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



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Legislative Council.

No. , 1901.

A BILL

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[MR. WISE;—24 October, 1901.]

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