

# AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

No. 14 of 1956.

## AN ORDINANCE

**To provide for the holding of inquests into the manner and cause of deaths and inquiries into the cause and origin of fires.**

**I** THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Ordinance under the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910-1955*.

Dated this fourteenth day of December, 1956.

W. J. SLIM  
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

NEIL O'SULLIVAN  
for and on behalf of the Minister of  
State for the Interior.

### CORONERS ORDINANCE 1956.

#### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Coroners Ordinance* Short title. 1956.\*

2. This Ordinance is divided into Parts as follows:— Parts.

Part I.—Preliminary (sections 1-4).

Part II.—The Coroner's Court (sections 5-10).

Part III.—Jurisdiction of Coroner—

Division 1.—Inquests into Deaths (sections 11-14).

Division 2.—Inquiries into Fires (section 15).

Part IV.—Post-mortem Examinations and Exhumations (sections 16-23).

Part V.—Inquests and Inquiries Generally (sections 24-34).

Part VI.—Miscellaneous (sections 35-46).

\* Notified in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on 14th December, 1956.

- Repeal.** 3. The *Coroners Ordinance* 1932 is repealed.
- Definitions.** 4. In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—  
 “medical practitioner” means a person registered as a legally qualified medical practitioner under the law of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth providing for the registration of medical practitioners;  
 “offence” includes a felony and a misdemeanour;  
 “the Coroner” includes a Deputy Coroner;  
 “the Territory” includes the Territory accepted by the Commonwealth in pursuance of the *Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act* 1915.

#### PART II.—THE CORONER’S COURT.

- Establishment of Coroner’s Court.** 5.—(1.) For the purposes of this Ordinance, there shall be a court to be known as the Coroner’s Court.  
 (2.) The Coroner’s Court shall be constituted by the Coroner.  
 (3.) The Coroner’s Court is a Court of Record.
- Appointment of Coroners.** 6.—(1.) The Attorney-General may, by instrument under his hand—  
 (a) appoint a person to be the Coroner for the Territory; and  
 (b) appoint such Deputy Coroners as are necessary.  
 (2.) A copy of an instrument appointing a person to be the Coroner or a Deputy Coroner shall be published in the *Gazette*.
- Tenure of office.** 7. The Coroner and a Deputy Coroner hold office during the pleasure of the Attorney-General.
- Remuneration of Coroners.** 8. The Coroner and a Deputy Coroner shall be paid such remuneration as the Attorney-General from time to time determines.
- Exercise of powers, authority and jurisdiction by Deputy Coroner.** 9. A Deputy Coroner has the powers, authority and jurisdiction of the Coroner, but shall not exercise the powers, authority and jurisdiction of the Coroner unless—  
 (a) the Coroner is unable, by reason of illness or other sufficient cause, to act as Coroner; or  
 (b) the Coroner directs the Deputy Coroner to act as Coroner.
- Oath of allegiance and office.** 10.—(1.) The Coroner or a Deputy Coroner shall not exercise any of the functions of his office until he has taken or made—  
 (a) an oath or affirmation of allegiance as set forth in the First Schedule to this Ordinance; and  
 (b) an oath or affirmation of office as set forth in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

(2.) The oaths or affirmations may be taken or made before, and may be administered or received by, the Judge of the Supreme Court or a person authorized in that behalf by the Attorney-General.

PART III.—JURISDICTION OF CORONER.

*Division 1.—Inquests into Deaths.*

11.—(1.) The Coroner shall, subject to this Ordinance, hold an inquest into the manner and cause of the death of a person who— Jurisdiction of the Coroner.

- (a) is killed;
- (b) is found drowned;
- (c) dies a sudden death the cause of which is unknown;
- (d) dies under suspicious or unusual circumstances;
- (e) dies while under, or as a result of the administration of, an anaesthetic administered in the course of a medical, surgical, or dental operation or operation of a like nature;
- (f) dies, and a medical practitioner has not given a certificate as to the cause of death;
- (g) dies, not having been attended by a medical practitioner at any period within three months prior to his death;
- (h) dies within a year and a day from the date of any accident where the cause of death is directly attributable to the accident;
- (i) dies in a prison, lock-up or hospital for the insane; or
- (j) dies under circumstances that, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, requires that the cause of death and the circumstances of death should be more clearly and definitely ascertained.

(2.) The Coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest into the manner and cause of the death, outside the Territory, of a person ordinarily resident within the Territory if the death of the person occurred in any of the circumstances specified in the last preceding sub-section.

(3.) The Coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest into the death of a person notwithstanding that—

- (a) the dead body of the person is not within the Territory;
- (b) the dead body of the person has been destroyed; or
- (c) the dead body of the person is in a place from which it cannot be recovered.

12.—(1.) Where, after consideration of the information furnished to him relating to the death of a person, the Coroner is of opinion that the manner and cause of death is sufficiently disclosed and that an inquest is unnecessary, the Coroner may dispense with the holding of an inquest.

Circumstances in which Coroner may dispense with inquest.

(2.) The last preceding sub-section does not apply where—

- (a) a person dies while under, or as a result of the administration of, an anaesthetic administered in the course of a medical, surgical or dental operation; and
- (b) the spouse or a parent of the deceased person, a child who has attained the age of twenty-one years of a deceased person, or, if the deceased person is not survived by his spouse, a parent or a child who has attained that age, a brother or sister who has attained that age of the deceased person makes, within seven days after the death, a request in writing to the coroner that an inquest be held into the manner and cause of death.

(3.) Where the Coroner dispenses with the holding of an inquest under sub-section (1.) of this section, the Coroner shall furnish to the Attorney-General a certificate stating that he has dispensed with the holding of the inquest and the grounds on which he based his opinion that the cause of death was sufficiently disclosed.

(4.) Where the Coroner is satisfied that an inquest into the cause of the death of a person ordinarily resident in the Territory who died outside the Territory has been, or is to be, held outside the Territory, the Coroner may dispense with the holding of an inquest.

#### *Division 2.—Inquiries into Fires.*

**13.** Where property is destroyed or damaged by fire, the Coroner shall hold an inquiry into the cause and origin of the fire—

- (a) if he is of opinion that an inquiry into the cause and origin of the fire should be held; or
- (b) if the Attorney-General requests him so to do.

#### **PART IV.—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS AND EXHUMATIONS.**

**14.—(1.)** The Coroner may, by order under his hand, direct a medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, of a person who has died in any of the circumstances specified in sub-section (1.) of section eleven of this Ordinance.

(2.) If the Coroner is of opinion that it is desirable that a further or more complete post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased be made, the Coroner may, by order under his hand, direct the same or another medical practitioner to make the further or more complete post-mortem examination of the remains.

**15.—(1.)** Where the Coroner has directed that a post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased person be made, the Coroner may issue a warrant to a member of

Jurisdiction  
in relation to  
fires.

Power of  
Coroner to  
order  
post-mortem  
examination.

Warrant to  
remove body  
to place of  
post-mortem  
examination.

the Police Force named in the warrant authorizing him, with such assistance as the member considers necessary, to take and remove the body or the remains to a specified place for the post-mortem examination.

(2.) A member of the Police Force named in the warrant may, at any time in the day or night, with such assistance as he considers necessary—

- (a) enter into and search, and, where necessary, break open, any house, building, premises or place, where he has reasonable cause to suspect the body, or the remains of the body, of the deceased person may be found; and
- (b) remove the body or the remains to the place where the post-mortem examination is to be held.

**16.—**(1.) Where the body of a deceased person has been buried, the Coroner may, if he is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the person died in any of the circumstances specified in sub-section (1.) of section eleven of this Ordinance and that a post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, should be made, issue his warrant for the exhumation of the body, or the remains of the body, of the deceased person for post-mortem examination.

Warrant for exhumation of body.

(2.) Where—

- (a) the body of a deceased person has been buried and the inquest concerning the death of that person has not been completed; or
- (b) the Supreme Court has quashed an inquest and has directed that a fresh inquest be held,

the Coroner may, if he is of opinion that a post-mortem or a more complete post-mortem examination should be made of the body, or the remains of the body, of the person, issue his warrant for the exhumation of the body or the remains for the post-mortem examination or the more complete post-mortem examination.

**17.** Where—

- (a) the body of a person who died outside the Territory has been buried in the Territory; and
- (b) the Coroner is informed by a coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the person died—
  - (i) that an inquest is to be, or is being, held into the cause of the death of the person; and
  - (ii) that it is desirable that a post-mortem examination or a more complete post-mortem examination should be made of the body, or the remains of the body, of the person,

Order for exhumation at the request of a coroner holding an inquest into death of a person who died outside the Territory.

the Coroner may issue his warrant for the exhumation of the body or the remains for the post-mortem examination or the more complete post-mortem examination.

Form of  
warrant for  
exhumation.

**18.** A warrant for the exhumation of the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased person—

- (a) shall authorize the member or members of the Police Force to whom it is directed to exhume the body, or the remains of the body, of the person named in the warrant; and
- (b) shall direct the person to whom it is directed to take the body or the remains to a place specified in the warrant as the place for the post-mortem examination.

Order for  
removal of  
body for  
purposes of  
inquest outside  
the Territory.

**19.** Where—

- (a) the body, or the remains of the body, of a person who has died outside the Territory is lying within the Territory; and
- (b) the Coroner is informed by a coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the person died that an inquest is to be held in that place into the manner and cause of the death of the person,

the Coroner may make an order directing a person named in the order to remove the body or the remains of the body to the place in which the inquest is to be held.

Report by  
medical  
practitioner.

**20.** Where a medical practitioner carries out, in pursuance of section fourteen of this Ordinance, a post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased person, he shall, as soon as practicable after the examination is completed, furnish a report on the examination to the Coroner.

Re-interment  
of remains.

**21.** Where the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased person has been exhumed in accordance with a warrant issued under this Part, the Coroner shall, as soon as he is satisfied that the body or remains should be re-interred, direct by order under his hand a person named in the order to re-inter the body or remains.

#### PART V.—INQUEST AND INQUIRIES GENERALLY.

Time and place  
of hearing of  
inquest or  
inquiry.

**22.**—(1.) The Coroner shall hold an inquest or inquiry in the Coroner's Court.

(2.) The Coroner shall fix a time and place at which an inquest or an inquiry is to be held.

(3.) The Coroner may, by order under his hand made in or outside the Coroner's Court—

- (a) adjourn an inquest or inquiry from time to time and from place to place; or

(b) fix a time, earlier than the time fixed under the last preceding sub-section, at which an inquest or inquiry is to be held.

(4.) The Coroner's Court shall, as far as practicable, be held at a court house, police station or other building the property of the Commonwealth.

**23.** An inquest or inquiry shall be held by the Coroner without a jury.

Inquest or inquiry to be held without jury.

**24.** It is not necessary for the Coroner to view the body of a deceased person or to view the scene of a fire, unless he considers it advisable to do so.

Coroner not required to view body or scene of fire.

**25.** At an inquest or an inquiry, the Coroner shall make full inquiry into the cause of the death of the deceased person or the cause and origin of the fire and shall examine on oath all persons—

Witnesses to be examined on oath.

(a) who tender evidence relevant to the inquest or inquiry; or

(b) who, in the opinion of the Coroner, are able to give evidence relevant to the inquest or inquiry.

**26.—**(1.) The Coroner may issue his summons requiring the attendance, at a time and place specified in the summons, of a person who, in the opinion of the Coroner, is able to give evidence relevant to an inquest or inquiry.

Summoning of witnesses.

(2.) A summons under this section may require the person to whom it is directed to bring and produce such documents as are specified in the summons, being documents which, in the opinion of the Coroner, are relevant to the inquest or inquiry.

(3.) A summons under this section may be served by delivering a copy to the person to whom it is directed or, if the person cannot be found, by leaving it, at his last known place of abode, with some person apparently an inmate of the place and apparently not less than the age of sixteen years.

(4.) Service of a summons under this section may be proved by the oath of, or by an affidavit of, the person by whom it was served.

(5.) Where—

(a) a summons under the last preceding sub-section has been served on the person to whom it is directed;

(b) tender has been made to the person of a sum sufficient to enable the person to attend at the place specified in the summons; and

(c) the person fails to attend at the time and place specified in the summons,

the Coroner may issue his warrant for the arrest of the person.

(6.) A warrant under the last preceding sub-section may be directed to all members of the Police Force, and any member of the Police Force may execute the warrant as if it had been directed specifically to him by name.

(7.) The member of the Police Force who executes a warrant under sub-section (2.) of this section shall, as soon as possible after the arrest of the person named in the warrant, take the person before the Coroner.

(8.) Where a person who has been so arrested is brought before the Coroner, the Coroner—

(a) may direct that the person remain in such custody as the Coroner directs; or

(b) may release the person upon the person entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the Coroner determines that the person will attend at a time and place specified in the recognizance.

(9.) If a person who has been released under paragraph (b) of the last preceding sub-section fails to attend at the time and place specified in the recognizance—

(a) the Coroner may issue his warrant for the arrest of the person; and

(b) the Coroner may declare the recognizance of the person and the recognizance of his sureties to be forfeited and, thereupon—

(i) such a declaration shall be deemed to be the declaration of the forfeiture of a recognizance under section two hundred and fifty-four of the *Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance 1930-1953*; and

(ii) the provisions of that section apply to the declaration accordingly.

(10.) In addition to the liability to arrest under this section, a person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to attend at the time and place specified in a summons or recognizance or, having so attended, fails, without reasonable excuse, to remain in attendance until excused by the Coroner from further attendance is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

**27.** The Coroner may grant leave to a person—

(a) who has been summoned to give evidence at an inquest or inquiry; or

Representation  
at inquests and  
inquiries.



(b) who, in the opinion of the Coroner, has a sufficient interest in the subject matter of the inquest or inquiry,

to appear in person at the inquest or inquiry or to be represented by counsel or solicitor and to examine and cross-examine witnesses on matters relevant to the inquest or inquiry.

**28.** The Coroner shall not be bound to observe the rules of procedure and evidence applicable to proceedings before a court of law.

Coroner not to be bound by rules of procedure and evidence.

**29.—(1.)** The Coroner shall cause to be put in writing the evidence given before him at an inquest or inquiry.

Depositions to be taken.

(2.) The depositions of each witness shall be read over to, or by, and signed by, the witness, and the Coroner shall subscribe the depositions.

**30.—(1.)** A person who appears to give evidence at an inquest or inquiry, whether or not in obedience to a summons or by virtue of a summons, shall not—

Refusal of witness to be examined.

(a) refuse to take an oath;

(b) without lawful excuse, refuse to be examined on oath;

(c) having taken the oath, refuse, without lawful excuse, to answer any question relevant to the inquest or inquiry; or

(d) having been required to produce any documents specified in the summons or warrant, refuse or neglect, without lawful excuse, to produce those documents.

Penalty: One hundred pounds or imprisonment for six months.

(2.) Nothing in the last preceding sub-section requires a person to make an answer which will criminate or tend to criminate him of an offence.

**31.** The Coroner may, if he thinks fit, order all witnesses, other than a person to whom leave has been granted under section twenty-nine of this Ordinance and a witness who has been examined or is under examination, to go and remain outside his court, and beyond the hearing of his Court until required to give evidence.

Power to order witnesses out of court.

**32.—(1.)** A person who—

(a) insults the Coroner during the holding of an inquest or inquiry;

(b) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of an inquest or inquiry;

(c) obstructs or assaults a person in attendance at any inquest or inquiry;

Contempt of Coroner.

(d) wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with an order made by the Coroner under the last proceeding section, may, by order of the Coroner, be excluded from his Court and the Coroner may, whether the person is so excluded or not, summarily convict the person of an offence under this section and impose a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds, and, in default of immediate payment, the Coroner may order the person to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(2.) Such a person may, by order of the Coroner, be taken into custody by a member of the Police Force and may be called upon to show cause why he should not be convicted.

(3.) A summons or other process need not be issued against the person and evidence need not be taken on oath before the person is convicted.

Coroner's findings.

33.—(1.) At the conclusion of an inquest, the Coroner shall record his findings as to—

- (a) the identity of the deceased person;
- (b) when and where the deceased person came to his death; and
- (c) the manner and cause of the death of the deceased person.

(2.) At the conclusion of an inquiry, the Coroner shall record his findings as to the cause and origin of the fire.

(3.) If the Coroner is of opinion that the evidence given at an inquest or inquiry has established a *prima facie* case against any person for an indictable offence, the Coroner shall—

- (a) if the person is present in Court before him, proceed in the same manner as the Court of Petty Sessions proceeds under Part VI. of the *Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance 1930-1953* when it is satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been established against an accused person for an indictable offence; or
- (b) if that person is not present in Court before him, issue his warrant for the arrest of the person.

(4.) A warrant so issued shall be directed to all members of the Police Force and a member of the Police Force may execute the warrant as if it had been directed specifically to him by name.

(5.) The member of the Police Force who executes a warrant so issued shall, as soon as practicable after the arrest of the person named in the warrant, take the person before the Coroner.

(6.) When the person who has been arrested is brought before the Coroner, the Coroner shall proceed in the same manner as the Court of Petty Sessions proceeds under Part VI. of the *Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance 1930-1953* when it is satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been established against an accused person for an indictable offence.

(7.) The provisions of Part VI. of the *Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance 1930-1953* apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to and in relation to a person against whom the Coroner has found that a *prima facie* case has been established for an indictable offence.

**34.**—(1.) If, after the commencement of an inquest or an inquiry, the Commissioner of Police informs the Coroner by writing under his hand that a person has been charged before the Court of Petty Sessions with an indictable offence in which the question—

Inquest and inquiries to be adjourned if person charged in respect of death or fire.

(a) whether the person charged caused the death of the deceased person; or

(b) whether the person charged caused the fire, as the case may be, is in issue, the Coroner shall not proceed further with the inquest or inquiry but shall adjourn the inquest or inquiry to a time and place to be fixed by the Coroner—

(a) if the person is committed to take his trial for the offence before the Supreme Court—after the date on which the guilt or innocence of the person charged has been finally determined or, if the Attorney-General declines to file an information against the person, the date on which the Attorney-General has declined to file the information; or

(b) if the person is not so committed—after the date on which the person is discharged.

(2.) The Coroner may, if he thinks fit to do so, continue the inquest or inquiry after that date, but the Coroner shall not make a finding which is inconsistent with the judgment or verdict of the Court which finally determined the guilt or innocence of the person charged.

(3.) If the Coroner is of opinion that the inquest or inquiry should not be so continued, the Coroner shall dispense with the further holding of the inquest.

#### PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**35.** Where the Supreme Court, on an application made by, or under the authority of, the Attorney-General, is satisfied—

Power of Supreme Court to order inquest.

(a) that the Coroner has refused or neglected to hold an inquest into the cause of the death of a person; and

(b) that it is in the interests of justice that an inquest into the cause of the death should be held,

the Supreme Court may order that an inquest into the cause of the death of the person be held.

**36.** Where—

(a) an inquest into the cause of the death of a person has been held; and

Power of Supreme Court to quash inquest and order another inquest to be held.

(b) the Supreme Court, on an application made by, or under the authority of the Attorney-General is satisfied that, by reason of fraud, rejection of evidence, irregularity of proceedings, insufficiency of inquiry, discovery of new facts or evidence or otherwise, it is necessary or desirable in the interests of justice that the inquest be quashed and that another inquest be held,

the Supreme Court may order that the inquest be quashed and another inquest be held into the cause of the death of the person.

Circumstances in which medical practitioner may not hold inquest.

**37.** The Coroner or a Deputy Coroner, being a medical practitioner, is not competent or compellable to hold an inquest into the cause of the death of a person whom he attended professionally at or immediately before the death of the person or during the last illness of the person.

Coroner may act on a Sunday.

**38.—**(1.) The Coroner may commence or hold an inquest on a Sunday if the Coroner is of opinion that such a course is necessary or desirable.

(2.) In such a case, the Coroner shall note on the proceedings the circumstances which, in his opinion, render such a course necessary or desirable.

(3.) The Coroner may do any act or issue a summons, warrant or order on a Sunday.

Amendment of order directing post-mortem examination.

**39.** Where—

(a) the Coroner has, in an order under this Ordinance, directed a medical practitioner named in the order to conduct a post-mortem examination; and

(b) the medical practitioner is, for any reason, unable to conduct the post-mortem examination,

the Coroner may amend the order by substituting the name of another medical practitioner.

Witnesses' expenses.

**40.** The Coroner may allow to a witness who gives evidence before him, whether or not in obedience to a summons, such expenses as the Court of Petty Sessions may allow to a witness under the *Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance 1930-1953*.

Fees to medical practitioners.

**41.** A medical practitioner who conducts a post-mortem examination in accordance with an order or at the request of the Coroner shall be paid such fees as the Attorney-General determines.

Amounts payable to assistants.

**42.** A person who, for the purposes of this Ordinance, assists—

(a) in the exhumation of a body, or the remains of a body;

(b) in the conduct of a post-mortem examination; or

(c) in the re-interring of a body, or the remains of a body,

shall be paid such amount (if any) as the Coroner directs.

**43.** A summons, warrant, order or other document under this Ordinance shall be in a form determined by the Coroner. Forms.

**44.—(1.)** A person shall not— Offences.

- (a) contravene, or fail to comply with, a provision of this Ordinance which is applicable to him;
- (b) fail to comply with an order made by the Coroner under this Ordinance; or
- (c) obstruct or hinder a member of the Police Force or other person acting in pursuance of a warrant issued, or an order made, by the Coroner.

Penalty: One hundred pounds or imprisonment for six months.

(2.) A person who, having reason to believe that a post-mortem examination of the body, or the remains of the body, of a deceased person has been, or may be, ordered under this Ordinance, removes the body, or the remains of the body of the deceased person with intent to prevent or hinder the holding of the post-mortem examination is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

**45.** Except as otherwise provided by this Ordinance, the Coroner has all the powers, authority and jurisdiction which were, immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance, vested in a coroner. General powers of Coroner.

**46.** The Attorney-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Ordinance, prescribing all matters which by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for giving effect to this Ordinance. Regulations.

## THE SCHEDULES.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 10.

#### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors, according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

#### AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, *A.B.*, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors, according to law.

### SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 10.

#### OATH OF OFFICE.

I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors in the office of Coroner  
Deputy Coroner  
in the Australian Capital Territory and I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the laws of the Territory without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. So HELP ME GOD!

**AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.**

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors in the office of <sup>Coroner</sup> Deputy Coroner in the Australian Capital Territory and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the laws of the Territory without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

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By Authority: A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.