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FIRST SCHEDULE.
SECOND SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 9.

CORONERS.

33 of 1907.
Sec. 23 of
12 of 1924.
14 of 1929.
22 of 1933.
9 of 1946.
5 of 1955.
30 of 1956.

Short title.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

[29TH NOVEMBER, 1907.]

Interpreta-
tion.

Appointment
of Coroners
and Deputy
Coroners.

Powers of
Deputy
Coroners.

Fees of
Deputy
Coroners.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coroners Ordinance and shall apply to the Colony and Protectorate.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ Coroner ” includes a Deputy Coroner;

“ inquest ” means an inquest by a Coroner and Jury;

“ enquiry ” means an investigation by a Coroner without a Jury under this Ordinance;

“ murder ” includes the offence of being an accessory before the fact to a murder.

3. The Governor is hereby empowered to appoint from time to time by commission under the Public Seal of the Colony such and so many persons as he shall think fit, being Justices of the Peace, as Coroners and Deputy Coroners for the respective districts or places in such commission described, who shall be removable at pleasure; and the Governor may assign to any such Coroner such salary as he may think fit not exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds per annum.

4. A Deputy Coroner shall only exercise the powers vested in him when the Coroner of the district is absent or sick or incapable or from any other reasonable or unavoidable cause is unable to perform his duties.

5. A Deputy Coroner shall be entitled to receive a fee of two guineas for every inquest holden by him.

6. Every District Commissioner shall be *ex officio* a Coroner for his district.

District Commissioner
Coroner for
his district.

CASES IN WHICH INQUESTS OR ENQUIRIES ARE TO BE HELD.

7. It shall be the duty of every Coroner to hold an inquest or an enquiry, according as this Ordinance directs, on the body of any deceased person within his district, whenever there is reason to suspect that the deceased person died from violence or unfair means or by culpable or negligent conduct either of himself or others and also whenever any death shall have occurred under circumstances appearing to the Coroner to require investigation:

Duty of
Coroner.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for every Coroner, before holding any such inquest or enquiry, to direct a medical practitioner to make an examination of the body of such deceased person, and to make a written report to him as to the probable cause of death of such deceased person and, if the Coroner is then satisfied that the circumstances of any such death do not require further investigation, no such inquest or enquiry shall be held.

8. (1) A Judge of the Supreme Court in chambers may, on the application of a Coroner whose duty it is under this Ordinance to hold an inquest or an enquiry, order that such inquest or enquiry be held in a specified district other than that of the Coroner who makes the application.

Transfer of
inquests and
enquiries.
5 of 1955.

(2) Where an order under sub-section (1) has been made in respect of any inquest or enquiry, such inquest or enquiry shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Ordinance, be held by the Coroner of the district specified in such order and shall be in place of the inquest or enquiry, as the case may be, which would otherwise have been held by the Coroner on whose application the order was made.

9. An inquest or an enquiry may be held on Sunday.

10. Upon the death of any prisoner or of any lunatic confined in any mental hospital, the gaoler or keeper of any gaol, penitentiary, prison, or mental hospital in which such prisoner or lunatic dies, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Coroner of the district in which such death has taken place, and such Coroner shall forthwith hold an inquest upon the body where death has taken place in the Colony or an enquiry where death has taken place in the Protectorate, but no prisoner shall be a juror on such inquest.

Inquests on
prisoners and
lunatics.

9 of 1946.

Inquests
after private
execution.

9 of 1946.

11. The Coroner of the District wherein judgment of death is privately executed on any offender shall, within twenty-four hours after the execution, hold an inquest on the body of the offender where death has taken place in the Colony, or an enquiry where death has taken place in the Protectorate, and the jury at the inquest or the Coroner at the enquiry shall enquire into and ascertain the identity of the body and whether judgment of death was duly executed on the offender. No officer of the gaol or prisoner confined therein shall in any case be a juror on the inquest.

Other cases
in which an
inquest is to
be held.

12. If the body of a deceased person is found within any of the places specified in the second schedule hereto and if it appears to the Coroner—

(a) that there is reason to suspect that the death was caused by an accident arising out of the use of a vehicle in a street or public highway; or

(b) that there is reason to suspect that the death occurred in circumstances the continuance or possible recurrence of which is prejudicial to the health or safety of the public or any section of the public; or

(c) that it is for any reason desirable that there should be an inquest rather than an enquiry;
the Coroner shall hold an inquest, and he shall hold an inquest notwithstanding that he may have begun an enquiry.

Cases in
which an
enquiry is to
be held.

13. The Coroner shall hold an enquiry in all cases in which he is required by section 7 to hold an inquest or an enquiry, and is not by sections 10, 11 or 12 required to hold an inquest.

VIEWING THE BODY

Viewing the
body.

14. In the case of an inquest it shall not be necessary for the Coroner or any member of the Jury, subject as hereinafter in this section provided, to view the body of the deceased; and in the case of an inquiry it shall not be necessary for the Coroner to view such body:

Provided, however, that the Coroner may, if he thinks fit, view the body of the deceased at any time before it is buried and shall do so when holding an inquest under section 9 of this Ordinance:

Provided also that the Coroner may, in the case of an inquest and before the body of the deceased is buried, direct that the body shall be viewed by the jury and thereupon all members of the jury shall view it accordingly.

INQUESTS.

15. The Coroner shall, before holding any inquest, issue his warrant directed to the Commissioner of Police and the constables of the Colony requiring them to summon a jury of men qualified, as hereinafter mentioned (which warrant may be in the Form A in the first schedule to this Ordinance) and he shall, whenever he thinks necessary, require any person to give evidence before him by causing a summons to be served on such person in the Form B in the first schedule to this Ordinance.

Summoning
of jurors and
witnesses.

16. The jury aforesaid shall consist of not less than five persons (who shall be adult householders resident in the district) and the verdict or finding of them, or a majority of them, taken as hereinafter mentioned, shall have the same force and effect as the verdict or finding of a jury of twelve persons, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Every juror shall be deemed to be sufficiently summoned if he is required verbally to attend by the officer executing the warrant aforesaid and the same be shown to him; and the officer shall endorse a memorandum on the back of the warrant stating that the juror was summoned to attend and that the warrant was shown to him. All persons qualified as jurors under the Jurors and Assessors Ordinance, or any Ordinance amending the same, shall be liable to serve upon any Coroner's jury when summoned to attend thereon.

Constitution
of jury.

Cap. 38.

17. Every summons may be served either personally or by leaving the same at the last known place of abode of the person named in the summons.

Service of
summons.

18. If any person having been duly summoned as aforesaid, as a juror to serve, or as a witness to give evidence, upon any Coroner's inquest shall not appear after being openly called three times and serve as such juror or appear and give evidence as such witness, the Coroner may impose a fine upon the delinquent person not exceeding one pound, and in default of payment of such fine the same may be levied by distress on the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and if sufficient distress cannot be found then the Coroner is hereby empowered to commit such person to the common gaol for any period not exceeding seven days.

Imposition of
fine on juror
or witness not
obeying the
summons.

19. The Coroner is hereby empowered, if he thinks fit, to issue his warrant (which may be in the Form C in the first schedule hereto) for the arrest of any person who fails to appear before him after being duly summoned as aforesaid.

Issue by
Coroner of
warrant to
compel
attendance.

Jurors' oath.

20. Before any evidence is taken on any inquest, every juror shall take an oath which the Coroner is hereby required and empowered to administer, and which may be in the following form—

“ You shall well and truly try and inquire for and on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen when, how, and by what means A.B. (or a certain person whose name is unknown) now lying dead came to his death and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God.”

Provided always that if any juror shall have any conscientious objection to taking an oath, the words “ I solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will ” shall be used instead of the words “ you shall ” in the above form, and the words “ So help you God ” shall be omitted.

Oath of witness.

21. (1) The oath to be taken by a witness on an inquest shall be administered by the Coroner, and may be in the following form—

“ The evidence which you shall give on this enquiry shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God.”

Provided always that if any witness shall object to taking an oath, or shall be objected to as incompetent to take an oath, such person shall, if the Coroner be satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, make the following promise and declaration—

“ I solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that the evidence given by me on this enquiry shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.”

Oath of interpreter.

(2) When necessary to receive and take evidence by means of an interpreter, such person shall be first duly sworn and take the following oath, which shall be administered to him by the Coroner—

“ You shall well and truly interpret unto the several witnesses here produced on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen touching the death of A. B., the oath (or affirmation) which shall be administered unto them, and also the questions and demands which shall be made to the witnesses by the Coroner or the jury concerning the matters of this inquiry, and you shall well and truly interpret the answers which the witnesses shall thereunto give according to the best of your skill and ability. So help you God.”

22. The evidence of each and every witness (or so much thereof as is material) shall be taken by the Coroner upon oath or affirmation as aforesaid, and shall be reduced to writing and read over to and signed by the witness and subscribed to and form part of the inquisition, which may be in the Form D in the first schedule hereto:

Taking of evidence.

Provided that the written report of a qualified medical practitioner upon any post-mortem examination by him of the body of the deceased or upon any special examination by him by way of analysis, test or otherwise of any parts or contents of such body or any other substance or thing and as to the probable cause of death of the deceased shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated without further proof.

30 of 1956.

23. If any person appearing before the Coroner shall, without offering any sufficient excuse, refuse to take the oath or affirmation or give evidence as aforesaid, or to sign his deposition after being requested so to do, the Coroner may, by warrant, commit the person so refusing to the common gaol of the place, there to remain and be imprisoned for any time not exceeding seven days.

Committal of person refusing to give evidence.

24. Any person who shall wilfully give false evidence or who shall wilfully swear, affirm, or declare falsely before any Coroner, shall be liable to the penalties and consequences of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Perjury.

25. So soon as the evidence shall be closed, the Coroner shall sum up the evidence and then take the votes of the jurors, and the votes or finding of a majority of the jurors shall then and there be reduced to writing and signed by the jurors and counter signed by the Coroner.

Taking of verdict.

26. The Coroner may adjourn any inquest to a future day, and to the same or another place, in such manner as he shall think necessary, taking, however, the recognisances of the jurors to attend at the time and place appointed and notifying the witnesses when and where the inquest will be proceeded with.

Adjournment.

27. If it shall appear on any inquest by the verdict of the jury that there is reason to suspect any person or persons of having caused the death of the deceased, or if a verdict of murder or manslaughter be found by such jury against any person or persons, the Coroner shall thereupon, and he is hereby empowered, to issue his warrant for the arrest of such person (which may be in the Form E in the first schedule hereto),

Issue by Coroner of warrant of arrest in case of verdict of homicide.

and the keeper of the gaol therein named is hereby authorised and required to keep such person so arrested, in order that he may take his trial for the crime alleged according to law.

Committal
for trial by
Coroner.

28. If it appear to the Coroner, after holding an inquest at which a verdict of murder or manslaughter be found by the jury against any person as aforesaid, that such person ought to be put upon his trial for the same, he shall record a finding to that effect; and if the Coroner holding the inquest be the Magistrate for the district, and if such person has had an opportunity of examining the witnesses and of calling evidence on his own behalf, the Coroner may, in his discretion, commit him for trial before the Supreme Court, in which case he shall endorse upon the record a certificate in the following words or to the like effect—

“ I certify that _____ was present at the inquest and had an opportunity of examining the witnesses and of calling evidence on his own behalf.”

Coroner and Magistrate

for the _____ District.

I commit

_____ for trial before the Supreme Court.

Coroner and Magistrate

for the _____ District.

And in such case no further preliminary proceedings before a Magistrate shall be deemed necessary, but the Coroner shall forward a copy of the record and depositions and of his finding and the verdict of the jury to the Attorney General, who in his discretion may proceed against the accused by information.

Binding over
of witnesses.

29. Every Coroner upon inquisition before him taken, whereby any person shall be indicted for manslaughter or murder, shall have authority to bind by recognisance all such persons as know or declare anything material touching the said manslaughter or murder, to appear at the next criminal session of the Supreme Court at which the trial is to be, then and there to prosecute or give evidence against the party charged, and every such Coroner shall subscribe all such recognisances, and also the inquisition before him taken, and shall deliver the same to the proper officer of the Court in which such trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court.

The recognisances may be in the Form F in the first schedule hereto.

30. Upon the trial of any person committed for trial by a Coroner under section 28 the following provisions shall apply—

Depositions to be evidence in certain cases. 5 of 1955.

(a) the depositions of any witness taken by the Coroner may be given in evidence, if the witness be dead, or the Court be satisfied that for any sufficient cause his attendance cannot be procured.

(b) The signature of the Coroner shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of any deposition and that the same was taken in all respects according to law and such signature shall be admitted without proof unless the Court see reason to doubt the genuineness thereof.

31. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Coroner that any person dangerously ill, and in the opinion of some duly qualified medical practitioner not likely to recover from such illness, is able and willing to give material information relating to the cause of the death of any person, and it shall not be practicable to take an examination or deposition in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance of the person so being ill, it shall be lawful for the said Coroner to take in writing the statement on oath or affirmation of such person so being ill, and the Coroner shall thereupon subscribe the same, and shall add thereto by way of caption a statement of his reason for taking the same, and of the day and place when and where the same was taken and of the names of the persons (if any) present at the taking thereof, and shall transmit the same to the Master of the Supreme Court, who is hereby required to preserve the same and file it of record; and if afterwards upon the trial of any offender or offence to which the same may relate the person who made the same statement shall be proved to be dead, or if it shall be proved that there is no reasonable probability that such person will ever be able to travel or give evidence, it shall be lawful to read such statement in evidence, either for or against the accused without further proof thereof, if the same purport to be signed by the Coroner before whom it purports to be taken:

Deposition of person dangerously ill.

Provided always that no such deposition or statement taken or made as in this or the last preceding section mentioned, shall be read in evidence, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that reasonable notice of the intention to take such statement or deposition has been served on the person against whom it is proposed to be read in evidence, and that such person or his counsel or attorney had, or might have had if he had chosen to be present, full opportunity of cross-examining the deceased person who made the same.

Coroner to hold inquest although cause of death arises out of his jurisdiction.

32. Subject to the provisions of section 8 the Coroner only, within whose jurisdiction the body of any person upon whose death an inquest ought to be holden shall be lying dead shall hold the inquest notwithstanding that the cause of death did not arise within the jurisdiction of such Coroner and in the case of any body found dead in the sea, or any creek, river, or navigable canal within the flowing of the sea, the inquest shall be holden only by the Coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the body shall be first brought to land.

Bail in case of manslaughter.

33. In every case in which a Coroner's jury shall have found a verdict of manslaughter against any person or persons, it shall be lawful for the Coroner before whom the inquest was taken to accept bail, if he shall think fit, with good and sufficient sureties, for the appearance of the person so charged with the offence of manslaughter at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court to which he has been or may be committed for trial, and thereupon such person, if in custody of any constable or other officer, or in any gaol under a warrant of commitment issued by such Coroner, shall be discharged therefrom.

Form of recognisance to surrender.

34. In every case in which a Coroner shall admit any person to bail he shall cause recognisances to be taken in the form G given in the first schedule hereto, and shall return such recognisances to the Master of the Supreme Court.

Accused entitled to copy of depositions.

35. At any time after all the depositions of witnesses shall have been taken, every person against whom any Coroner's jury may have found a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter, shall be entitled to have from the person having custody thereof, copies of the depositions on which such verdict shall have been found, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same not exceeding fourpence for every seventy-two words, or, if the Coroner thinks fit, without payment.

Return of inquisition to the Master of the Supreme Court.

36. Every inquisition as aforesaid shall be returned with all convenient speed to the Master of the Supreme Court in order that such proceedings may be taken thereon as the Chief Justice shall deem expedient.

Inquisition not to be quashed for technical defect.

37. No inquisition found upon, or by, any Coroner's inquest, nor any judgment record upon, or by virtue of, any such inquisition, shall be quashed, stayed or reversed for want of the averment therein of any matter necessary to be proved, nor for the omission of any technical words of mere form; and in all

cases of technical defects the Chief Justice may, upon any such inquisition being called in question before him, order the same to be amended.

38. Every Coroner shall have power to require the attendance of a medical practitioner on any inquest to give evidence touching the cause of the death of any deceased person and if necessary to issue a summons for his attendance.

Coroner requiring the evidence of a medical practitioner.

The summons aforesaid may be in the form H in the first schedule hereto.

39. A Coroner, who has decided to hold an inquest on any dead body, may at any time by order under his hand, authorise such dead body to be buried before registry of the death, and shall give such order to the relative of the deceased or other person, who causes the body to be buried, or to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral.

Coroner's order for burial.

Such order of the Coroner as aforesaid shall be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of such dead body, and any person to whom such order is so given by the Coroner and who fails so to deliver or cause to be delivered the same, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

ENQUIRIES.

40. A Coroner when holding an enquiry and in regard thereto shall have all the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of a Coroner or jury at and in regard to an inquest, including those conferred upon a Coroner by section 28, and any verdict or finding given by him upon an enquiry shall, save in so far as is otherwise in this Ordinance provided, have the same force and effect as though the same were made upon an inquisition by a Coroner and jury.

Coroner holding enquiry to have same powers as when holding inquest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The Governor may from time to time by Order amend the second schedule hereto by adding to the places mentioned therein or by removing any place from the said schedule.

Power of Governor to alter second schedule.

42. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make rules with respect to the fees to be paid to Deputy Coroners (other than for holding an inquest) and to medical or other witnesses at an inquest or enquiry and to the fees to be paid to medical practitioners for services performed by them by direction

Rules.

of a Coroner and generally for the carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance:

Provided that when an inquest or enquiry is held on the body of any prisoner who has died in any prison or of any person who has died in a public hospital or mental hospital or other public institution or in a building or place belonging thereto or used for the reception of patients thereof, the Coroner shall summon the Medical Officer whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a Medical Officer of such institution as aforesaid to give evidence; and such Medical Officer shall not, in such case, be entitled to receive any fee or remuneration in respect of such inquest or enquiry.

Saving of powers of Supreme Court.

43. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to diminish the power and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, before the passing of this Ordinance, to try any person for murder or manslaughter upon a Coroner's inquisition.

Saving of powers of Coroners by common law.

44. Nothing herein contained shall affect any powers or authorities vested in Coroners by the common law of England, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, and every such Coroner shall have and exercise the like powers which are vested in a Justice of the Peace by virtue of any Ordinance now in force.

Protection of persons executing this Ordinance.

45. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be commenced within three months after the act committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this Ordinance and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between solicitor and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs

against the defendant unless the judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 15.

FORM A.

To the Commissioner of Police and to the Constables in the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Colony of Sierra Leone } By virtue of my office, these are, in Her Majesty's name, to charge and command you, that on sight hereof you summon and warn not less than five persons being householders resident in the district of..... personally to be and appear before me on the..... day of..... at..... of the clock in the..... at the..... in the said district of..... in the said Colony of Sierra Leone, then and there to do and execute all such things as shall be given them in charge on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen touching the death of..... and for your so doing this is your warrant. And that you also attend at the time and place above-mentioned to make a return of those you shall so summon. And further to do and execute such other matters as shall be then and there enjoined you. And have you then and there this warrant. Given under my hand this..... day of..... one thousand nine hundred and.....

Coroner for the District of.....

FORM B.

Section 15.

To

You are hereby required to attend at..... on the..... day of..... at the hour of..... to give evidence before me as to the cause of the death of one....., and herein fail not.

Dated this..... day of....., 19.....

Coroner for the District of.....

Indorsement.

A. B., of....., was by me duly required to attend the within summons at..... o'clock on the..... of..... instant, the warrant having been first shown to him.

Constable.

FORM C.

Section 19.

To..... constable.

You are hereby required to arrest and bring before me..... of....., who has been duly summoned and has failed to appear to give evidence touching the cause of the death of....., and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Dated this..... day of....., 19.....

Coroner for the District of.....

Section 22.

FORM D.

Colony or Protectorate } An Inquisition taken for our Sovereign Lady the
of Sierra Leone. } Queen at.....in the district of.....,
in the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone, the.....day of
....., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....
before....., Coroner of our said Lady the Queen for the said district,
on the body of....., upon the oaths of.....good and lawful
men of the said district duly chosen, and who being then and there duly
sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the Queen when, where, how,
and after what manner the said.....came to.....death,
upon their oaths say that the said.....

In witness whereof as well the said Coroner and the jurors (or a majority
of the said jurors) aforesaid, have to this Inquisition set their hands and
seals on the day and year and at the place above-mentioned.

Colony or Protectorate } Information of witnesses severally taken and
of Sierra Leone. } acknowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady
the Queen, touching the death of.....in the district of.....
in the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone, on the.....day of
....., 19....., before.....Coroner for the said district, on an
Inquisition then and there taken, on the body of the said.....as
follows, to wit:.....

Information of A. B., of....., who on his oath (or affirmation)
says:

NOTE.—If the evidence is interpreted, add “ through C. D., duly sworn
to interpret the same.”

Section 27.

FORM E.

Arrest and Commitment.

Colony or Protectorate } To....., and all other Her Majesty's
of Sierra Leone. } Officers of the Peace and constables in the Colony
or Protectorate of Sierra Leone, and to....., keeper of the gaol of
.....

Whereas by an inquisition taken before me, one of Her Majesty's
Coroners for the said.....of....., the day and year here-
under mentioned, on the body of R. F. lying dead in the district of.....
in the said Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone, G. H. stands charged with
the wilful murder of the said R.F., these are therefore, by virtue of my office
in Her Majesty's name, to charge and command you or any of you forthwith
to apprehend and safely to convey the body of the said G. H. to Her Majesty's
gaol of....., and safely to delivery the same to the keeper of the
said gaol; and these are likewise, by virtue of my said office in Her Majesty's
name, to will and require you the said keeper to receive the said G. H. into
your custody and him safely to keep in the said gaol, until he shall be thence
discharged by due course of law, and for your so doing this shall be your
warrant.

Given under my hand and seal the.....day of..... one
thousand nine hundred and.....

Coroner. (L. S.)

FORM F.

Section 29.

Recognisance to Prosecute.

Colony or Protectorate } Be it remembered that on the.....day of
of Sierra Leone. }in the.....year of the reign
of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth the Second of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, A.B.,
of the (district) of.....in the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone
(baker), C. D., of the same place (victualler) and E. F., of the same place
(labourer), do severally acknowledge to owe to our Sovereign Lady the
Queen, her heirs and successors the sum of.....pounds of lawful
money of Great Britain, to be levied on their goods and chattels, lands, and
tenements by way of recognisance to Her Majesty's use in case default shall
be made in the conditions following:

The condition of this recognisance is such, that if the above bounden
.....do severally personally appear at the criminal sessions of the
Supreme Court to be holden at.....on the.....day of
....., 19....., and the said A. B. shall then and there prefer, or cause
to be preferred, an information against G. H., now in custody for the wilful
murder of R. F., and that the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do then and there
severally personally appear to give evidence on such information to the
Court; and in case the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do severally personally
appear at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court to be holden at.....
on the.....day of....., 19....., and the said A. B. shall then
and there prosecute or cause to be prosecuted the said G. H. on such informa-
tion, and the said A. B., C. D., and E. F. do then and there severally give
evidence on the trial of the said G. H., touching the premises, and not depart
the Court without leave; then this recognisance to be void, otherwise to
remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year above-mentioned at.....
before me,

Coroner for the District of.....

FORM G.

Section 34.

Recognisance.

Colony or Protectorate } Be it remembered that on the.....day of
of Sierra Leone. }in the year of our Lord, 19....., A. B.,
of.....(labourer), L. M., of.....(grocer), and N. O., of
.....(butcher), personally came before me one of Her Majesty's
Coroners for the.....of.....and severally acknowledged
themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen the several sums following, that is
to say, the said A. B. the sum of....., and the said L. M. and N. O.
the sum of.....each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to
be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements re-
spectively, to the use of our Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if he
the said A. B. fail in the condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above-mentioned at
.....before me,

J. S.

Coroner for the District of.....

Condition Endorsed.

The condition of the within written recognizance is such, that whereas a verdict of.....has been found against the said A. B. by a jury empanelled to enquire how and by what means.....came by (his) death; if therefore the said A. B. shall appear at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court to be holden at.....on the.....day of.....19....., and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there and plead to such inquisition, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance shall be void, or else the same shall stand in full force and virtue.

FORM H.

Section 38.

Coroner's inquest at.....upon the body of.....

By virtue of this my order as Coroner for the district of.....you are required to appear before me and the jurors at.....on the.....day of....., 19....., at.....of the clock, to give evidence touching the death of.....(and make or assist in making a post-mortem examination of the body), and report thereon at the said inquest.

(Signed).....

Coroner.

To....., M.D.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 12.

The City of Freetown.
The Sherbro Judicial District.

Wilberforce.
Murray Town.
Kissy.

Congo Town.
Aberdeen.
Waterloo.