

close the investigation, or where time is required to bring up such witnesses as may have been summoned and have not attended, the Coroner can adjourn the Inquest to another day, and name such hour and place as he may see fit, (usually, however, at the same hour and place) but must take the Juror's recognizances for their appearance at the time and place specified. The following form is used:—

*Form of Recognizance.*

"Gentlemen, you and each of you acknowledge yourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of Ten Pounds to be levied on your goods and chattels for Her Majesty's use, upon condition that you and each of you do personally appear here again [or at—] on —, the — day of —, A.D. 18 —, [or on to-morrow] at the hour of — o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to make further inquiry on behalf of our said Lady the Queen, touching the death of H. H., of whose body you have already had the view; are you all content?"

Addressing the Jurors, the Coroner then charges them, under pain of forfeiture of £10 to appear punctually at the time, place, and hour named in the recognizance; thus:—

"Gentlemen, the Court doth dismiss you for this time; but requires you severally to appear here again [or at—] on the — day of — inst., [or on to-morrow] at — o'clock in the forenoon, upon pain of forfeiture of £10, as in your recognizance declared."

The Constable, by the Coroner's order, next proclaims the adjournment, and in so doing uses a form almost similar to that in force at the Quarter Sessions:—

*Oyez—Oyez—Oyez,*

"All manner of persons who have anything more to do at this Court before the Queen's Coroner for this County, may depart hence, and give their attendance here again [or at—] on the — day of —, instant, [or on to-morrow] at — o'clock in the forenoon, precisely—God save the Queen.

**BURYING THE BODY.**

*When body may be buried.*—The Stat. 4 of Edward I. provided that the body should be buried after the Inquest held, but the Coroner usually issues his warrant to bury the body in cases of adjournment, as well as where Inquest completed. We give a general form of Warrant:—

*Warrant to Bury Body.*

County of — } To the Churchwardens of —, and all  
To wit: } others whom it may concern:

Whereas I, with my Inquest, the day and year hereunder written, have taken a view of the body of H. H., who not being of sound mind, memory and understanding, but lunatic and distracted, shot himself, [or agreeably to the finding of the Jury] who now lies dead in your Township, and have proceeded therein according to law. These are therefore to certify that you may lawfully permit the body of the said H. H. to be buried; and for so doing this shall be your warrant and authority.

Given under my hand and seal this — day of —,  
A. D. 18

A. B.,  
Coroner,



**PROCEEDINGS AFTER ADJOURNMENT.**

*The Verdict.*—When an adjournment has taken place and the Jury meet at the appointed time, the formalities of opening the Court are gone through as at the opening of the Inquest, and the Jurors' names are called in order that they may be relieved from their recognizances. Additional testimony is then taken, and the whole evidence offered being read over it is left to the Jury to pronounce their verdict. Should the Jury desire time for deliberation they withdraw to an adjoining private apartment, accompanied by a Constable sworn to take care of them.

*Oath to Constable.*

"You shall well and truly keep the Jury upon this Inquiry without meat, drink or fire; You shall not suffer any person to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, unless it would be to ask them whether they have agreed upon their verdict, until they shall be agreed—So help you God."

It is the Constable's especial care to see that no one interferes or attempts to interfere with the deliberations of the Jury; when agreed upon their verdict they return to the Court-room, and the Coroner then enquires of the Foreman, "How say you that H. H. came to his death, and by what means?" In reply the Foreman hands in (written on paper) the "finding" agreed to by the Jurors.

**THE INQUISITION.**

*What the Inquisition should show.*—The Jury having delivered their verdict, the Coroner draws up the Inquisition, causes each Juror to sign his name and affix his seal, and if any of the Jurors unable to write their names, make their mark. Each signature should be verified by an attestation. [a] The Coroner must also sign and seal the Inquisition after all the Jurors have signed. It was formerly held necessary that the Jurors should each sign his name in full—not by the abbreviation of the christian names peculiar to most signatures,—but that is not now required where the names are set out at length in the body of the Inquisition. [b] The Inquisition should be on parchment and contain the following particulars:—1st, the county; 2nd, the place where, [c] so as to bring it within the Coroner's jurisdiction; 3rd, the time when [d]; 4th, the Coroner's name, with his title of office; 5th, the view of the body; 6th, that the oath was taken by all the Jurors; 7th, that the Jurors were good and lawful men of the county;

(a) *Reg. v. Bowen*, 3 Car. & P. 602; *Regina v. Stockdale*, 8 Dowd. 217.

(b) *Reg. v. Bennett*, 6 Car. & P. 179.

(c) *Reg. v. Grand Junction Railway*, 2 Per. & D. 87; 11 Ad. & Ell. 199 n.

(d) *Reg. v. Brownlow*, 7 Per. & D. 52; 11 Ad. & Ell. 119; 8 Dowd. 127; 4 Jur. 102.