

CHAPTER 765

MARRIAGE

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765.001 Title, intent and construction of chs. 765 to 768. (1) TITLE. Chapters 765 to 768 may be cited as "The Family Code".

(2) INTENT. It is the intent of chs. 765 to 768 to promote the stability and best interests of marriage and the family. Marriage is the institution that is the foundation of the family and of society. Its stability is basic to morality and civilization, and of vital interest to society and the state. The consequences of the marriage contract are more significant to society than those of other contracts, and the public interest must be taken into account always. The seriousness of marriage makes adequate premarital counseling and education for family living highly desirable and courses thereon are urged upon all persons contemplating marriage. The impairment or dissolution of the marriage relation generally results in injury to the public wholly apart from the effect upon the parties immediately concerned.

(3) CONSTRUCTION. Chapters 765 to 768 shall be liberally construed to effect the objectives of sub. (2).

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 175 s. 53.

765.002 Definitions. (1) Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise "clergyman" in this chapter means spiritual adviser of any religion, whether the adviser is termed priest, rabbi, minister of the gospel, pastor, reverend or any other official designation.

(2) In this chapter "church under his or her ministry" includes any congregation, parish or place of worship at which any clergyman is located or assigned and also any administrative,

missionary, welfare or educational agency, institution or organization affiliated with any religious denomination or society in this state.

(3) In chs. 765 to 768 "void" means null and void and not voidable.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 89, 176, 177.

765.01 A civil contract. Marriage, so far as its validity at law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential, and which creates the legal status of husband and wife.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.02 Marriageable age; who may contract. (1) Every person who has attained the age of 18 years may marry if otherwise competent.

(2) If a person is between the age of 16 and 18 years, a license may be issued with the written consent of the person's parents, guardian, custodian under s. 767.23 (1) or 767.24, or parent having the actual care, custody and control of the person. The written consent must be given before the county clerk under oath, or certified in writing and verified by affidavit (or affirmation) before a notary public or other official authorized to take affidavits. The written consent shall be filed with the county clerk at the time of application for a license. If there is no guardian, parent or custodian or if the custodian is an agency or department, the written consent may be given, after notice to any agency or department appointed as custodian and hearing proper cause shown, by the court having probate jurisdiction.

History: 1971 c. 149; 1971 c. 213 s. 5; 1975 c. 39, 94, 200; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (4).

765.03 Who shall not marry; divorced persons. (1) No marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a husband or wife living, nor between persons who are nearer of kin than 2nd cousins except that marriage may be contracted between first cousins where the female has attained the age of 55 years or where either party, at the time of application for a marriage license, submits an affidavit signed by a physician stating that either party is permanently sterile. Relationship under this section shall be computed by the rule of the civil law, whether the parties to the marriage are of the half or of the whole blood. A marriage may not be contracted if either party has such want of understanding as renders him or her incapable of assenting to marriage.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, who is or has been a party to an action for divorce in any court in this state, or elsewhere, to marry again until 6 months after judgment of divorce is granted, and the marriage of any such person solemnized before the expiration of 6 months from the date of the granting of judgment of divorce shall be void.

History: 1971 c. 220; 1977 c. 8, 83, 203; 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.035 Validity of marriages of epileptics. All marriages, otherwise valid and legal, contracted prior to April 24, 1953, to which either party was an epileptic person are hereby validated and legalized in all respects as though such marriages had been duly and legally contracted in the first instance.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.04 Marriage abroad to circumvent the laws. (1) If any person residing and intending to continue to reside in this state who is disabled or prohibited from contracting marriage under the laws of this state goes into another state or country and there contracts a marriage prohibited or declared void under the laws of this state, such marriage shall be void for all purposes in this state with the same effect as though it had been entered into in this state.

(2) Proof that a person contracting a marriage in another jurisdiction was (a) domiciled in this state within 12 months prior to the marriage, and resumed residence in this state within 18 months after the date of departure therefrom, or (b) at all times after departure from this state, and until returning maintained a place of residence within this state, shall be prima facie evidence that at the time such marriage was contracted the person resided and intended to continue to reside in this state.

(3) No marriage shall be contracted in this state by a party residing and intending to continue to reside in another state or jurisdiction, if

such marriage would be void if contracted in such other state or jurisdiction and every marriage celebrated in this state in violation of this provision shall be null and void.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176.

765.05 Marriage license; by whom issued. No person may be joined in marriage within this state until a license has been obtained for that purpose from the county clerk of the county in which one of the parties has resided for at least 30 days immediately prior to making application therefor. If both parties are nonresidents of the state, the license may be obtained from the county clerk of the county where the marriage ceremony is to be performed. If one of the persons is a nonresident of the county where the license is to issue, the nonresident's part of the application may be completed and sworn to (or affirmed) before the person authorized to accept such applications in the county and state in which the nonresident resides. At the time of application for the license, the clerk shall give to each of the applicants (or mail to an applicant who completes his or her part of the application outside of the state) a card with the language of s. 765.001 (2) printed thereon. Such cards shall be procured by the county clerk at the expense of the county and shall be in form substantially as follows:

MARITAL INFORMATION

Your marriage license will be issued to you under the provisions of chapter 765 of the Wisconsin statutes. For your information and advice, section 765.001 includes the following provision:

INTENT. It is the intent of chs. 765 to 768 to promote the stability and best interest of marriage and the family. Marriage is the institution that is the foundation of the family and of society. Its stability is basic to morality and civilization, and of vital interest to society and the state. The consequences of the marriage contract are more significant to society than those of other contracts, and the public interest must be taken into account always. The seriousness of marriage makes adequate premarital counseling and education for family living highly desirable, and courses thereon are urged upon all persons contemplating marriage. The impairment or dissolution of the marriage relation generally results in injury to the public wholly apart from the effect upon the parties immediately concerned.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 89, 176, 177, 355

765.06 Antenuptial physical examination and tests. (1) (a) All persons making application for license to marry shall within 20 days

prior to such application submit to an examination for the presence of any venereal disease and a Wassermann or other standard blood test for syphilis, either in this state, in the state where such person to be examined resides, or, if the person is serving in the military forces of the United States, as provided in sub. (2).

(b) No such test shall be made by any public laboratory in this state except upon request of a physician. Such test or microscopical examination shall upon the request of any physician in the state be made by the laboratory of hygiene. In this state the blood for the test for syphilis shall be examined in a laboratory approved by the department of health and social services as competent to make such examination. When such blood test is made outside the state, the original certificate from the laboratory making such test shall accompany the physician's certificate with a statement from the health officer of such state or the officer's qualified representative, stating that he or she believes such laboratory competent to make such test.

(c) A certificate of negative finding as to each of the parties to a proposed marriage shall be made by: 1. a physician licensed to practice in this state or in the state where such person resides; or 2. by a physician serving in the military forces of the United States as provided in sub. (2).

(d) The certificate shall be in the following form:

VOID AFTER 20 DAYS FROM DATE OF EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIAN

I, (name of physician), being a physician, legally licensed to practice in the state of, do certify I have on, 19 made a thorough examination of (name of person) for, and believe such person to be free from, all venereal disease; and I do certify that such person was given the Wassermann or other standard blood test for syphilis at (name and address of laboratory) from blood taken by on, 19 and that the result of such test was negative.

Dated at, this day of, 19

.... (Signature of physician)

.... (P.O. address)

(e) Such certificate of negative finding as to each of the parties to a proposed marriage shall be filed with the county clerk at the time application for a license to marry is made, and it is unlawful for any county clerk to issue a license to marry if such certificates of negative finding as to both parties to the proposed marriage are not so filed, except as provided in par. (f) and s. 765.07.

(f) Any judge of a court of record, upon application of either party to a proposed marriage and upon satisfactory documentary evidence being presented to the judge that the

medical examination or blood test required under this section is contrary to the tenets and practices of the religious creed of which the applicant is an adherent and if such judge is satisfied that the public health and welfare will not be injuriously affected thereby, may by order authorize the license to be issued without the certificate or certificates of negative finding required under this section. The person applying for such order or dispensation shall have been a resident of this state for at least 30 days prior to making such application. Such order shall be delivered, and the county treasurer's receipt for the charge therefor, shall be exhibited to the person issuing the license who shall retain the order as prima facie evidence of authority to issue for the marriage license. The judge making such order shall not receive any compensation therefor from the county, but the person applying for such order shall be charged a fee of \$5, which shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county.

(2) When a person submitting to a Wassermann or other standard test under this section is in the military service of the United States, such test may be made in any United States military laboratory and the certificate of negative finding prescribed by sub. (1) may be subscribed by any physician serving as such in the military forces of the United States, who may also make the examination for venereal disease required by this section. When subscribed by such physician the certificate shall show that the person given the examination and test is in the military service of the United States and shall state the military rank, serial number, and station of the subscribing physician. A certificate made pursuant to this subsection need not in any case be accompanied by a statement of a health officer as to competency of the laboratory making the test.

History: 1971 c. 125; 1975 c. 39; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 176.

765.07 Marriage of person having venereal disease. In the case of an individual whose premarital laboratory test or physical examination results in a positive finding, for a venereal disease, when in the opinion of the attending physician the individual does not have a venereal disease in an infective or communicable stage, the department of health and social services may review the findings and thereafter grant a certificate to the county clerk that the individual does not have an infective or communicable venereal disease.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176.

765.08 Application for license. Application for a marriage license shall be made at least 5

days before a license shall be issued except as otherwise provided in this section. Any judge of a court of record, upon application of the parent or guardian (Wisconsin residents) of either of the parties, or upon application of either of the parties to a proposed marriage and upon satisfactory documentary evidence being presented to the judge that either of said parties is dangerously ill, such illness being likely to result in death; or that the female is pregnant with child; or that either party is in military service; or upon such other circumstances as in the judge's opinion warrant special dispensation; may by order authorize the license to be issued at any time before the expiration of said 5 days. The person applying for such order or dispensation shall have been a resident of this state for at least 30 days immediately prior to making such application. The applicant shall retain residence in one county until he or she has established residence in another for 30 days. Such order shall be delivered, and the county treasurer's receipt for the charge therefor, shall be exhibited to the person issuing the license, and the order shall be retained as prima facie evidence of authority to so issue the marriage license. The judge making such order shall not receive any compensation therefor from the county, but the person applying for such order shall be charged a fee of \$5, which shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county. In case of such illness, pregnancy, or military service, the fee may be waived by the judge with the reason therefor stated in the order.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176.

765.09 Identification of parties; statement of qualifications.

No application for a marriage license may be made by persons lawfully married to each other and no marriage license may be issued to such persons; nor may a marriage license be issued unless the application therefor is subscribed by the parties intending to intermarry and is filed with the clerk who issues the license. Each party shall present satisfactory, documentary proof of identification and residence and shall swear (or affirm) to the application before the clerk who is to issue the license or the person authorized to accept such applications in the county and state where the party resides. The application shall contain such informational items on the parties as are contained in the top panels of the marriage certificate, excluding those items in the lower portion of the certificate collected for statistical purposes only. It shall also contain the intended date and place of the marriage, the last prior marriage of either party and the place, the date and manner of the dissolution of the marriage with the name of the former spouse. Each

applicant under 30 years of age shall exhibit to the clerk a certified copy of a birth certificate, and any applicants shall submit a copy of any judgments or a death certificate affecting the marital status. If such certificate or judgment is unobtainable, other satisfactory documentary proof of the requisite facts therein may be presented in lieu thereof. Whenever the clerk is not satisfied with the documentary proof presented, he or she shall submit the same, for an opinion as to the sufficiency of the proof, to a judge of a court of record in the county of application.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 221

765.11 Objections to marriage. (1) Immediately upon entering an application for a license, the county clerk shall post in the office a notice giving the names and residences of the parties applying therefor, and the date of the application. Any parent, grandparent, child, or natural guardian thereof if a minor, brother, sister or guardian of either of the applicants for a license, or either of the applicants, or the district attorney, or the family court commissioner, believing that the statements of the application are false or insufficient, or that the applicants or either of them are incompetent to marry, may file with the court having probate jurisdiction in the county in which the license is applied for, a petition under oath, setting forth the grounds of objection to the marriage and asking for an order requiring the parties making such application to show cause why the license should not be refused. Whereupon, the court, if satisfied that the grounds of objection are prima facie valid, shall issue an order to show cause as aforesaid, returnable as the court directs, but not more than 14 days after the date of the order, which shall be served forthwith upon the applicants for the license residing in the state, and upon the clerk before whom the application has been made, and shall operate as a stay upon the issuance of the license until further ordered; if either or both of the applicants are nonresidents of the state the order shall be served forthwith upon the nonresident by publication of a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, in the county wherein the application is pending, and by mailing a copy thereof to the nonresident at the address contained in the application.

(2) If, upon hearing, the court finds that the statements in the application are wilfully false or insufficient, or that either or both of said parties are not competent in law to marry, the court shall make an order refusing the license, and shall immediately report such matter to the district attorney. If said falseness or insufficiency is due merely to inadvertence, then the court shall permit the parties to amend the

application so as to make the statements therein true and sufficient, and upon application being so amended, the license shall be issued. If any party is unable to supply any of the information required in the application, the court may, if satisfied that such inability is not due to wilfulness or negligence, order the license to be issued notwithstanding such insufficiency. The costs and disbursements of the proceedings under this section shall rest in the discretion of the court, but none shall be taxed against any district attorney or family court commissioner acting in good faith.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176

765.12 License, when authorized; corrections; contents. (1) If ss. 765.02, 765.05, 765.06, 765.08 and 765.09 are complied with, and if there is no prohibition against or legal objection to the marriage, the county clerk shall issue a marriage license. After the application for the license the clerk shall, upon the sworn statement of either of the applicants, correct any erroneous, false or insufficient statement in the license or in the application therefor which shall come to the clerk's attention prior to the marriage and shall show the corrected statement as soon as reasonably possible to the other applicant.

(2) The license shall authorize the marriage ceremony to be performed in any county of this state, excepting that where both parties are nonresidents of the state, the ceremony shall be performed only in the county in which the license is issued. The license shall be directed "to any person authorized by the law of this state to solemnize marriage," and shall authorize the person to solemnize marriage between the parties therein named, at any time not more than 30 days after the date thereof. If the marriage is to be solemnized by the parties without the presence of an officiating person, as provided by s. 765.16 (3), the license shall be directed to the parties to the marriage. If either of the parties is not of the age of legal majority, then his or her age shall be stated; and the fact of the consent of his or her parents or guardian shall likewise be stated; and if either of said parties has been theretofore married, then the number of times he or she has been previously married, and the manner in which the prior marriage was dissolved, shall be stated. The officiating person shall determine that the parties presenting themselves to be married are the parties named in the license. If aware of any legal impediment to such marriage, the person shall refuse to perform the ceremony. The issuance of a license shall not be deemed to remove or dispense with any legal disability, impediment or prohibition rendering marriage

between the parties illegal, and the license shall contain a statement to that effect.

History: 1977 c. 105; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 176, 196

765.13 Form of license. The license shall contain such informational items on the groom and bride as are contained in the top panels of the marriage certificate, excluding those items in the lower portion of the certificate collected for statistical purposes only. It shall contain a notification of the time limits of the authorization to marry, a notation that the issue of the license shall not be deemed to remove or dispense with any legal disability, impediment or prohibition rendering marriage between the parties illegal, and the seal of the county clerk.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.14 Form when solemnized by parties. If the marriage is to be solemnized by the parties without an officiating person, as provided by s. 765.16 (3) the license shall contain all those items and notations as required by s. 765.13.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2).

765.15 Fee to county clerk. Each county clerk shall receive as a fee for each license granted the sum of \$4.50, of which \$3 shall become a part of the funds of the county, and \$1.50 shall be paid into the state treasury. The clerk shall also receive a standard notary fee of 50 cents for each license granted which may be retained by him or her if operating on a fee or part fee basis, but which otherwise shall become part of the funds of the county.

History: 1971 c. 125; 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176

765.16 Marriage contract, how made; officiating person. Marriage may be validly solemnized and contracted in this state only after a license has been issued therefor, and only in the following manner: by the mutual declarations of the 2 parties to be joined in marriage, made before a duly authorized officiating person and in the presence of at least 2 competent adult witnesses other than such officiating person, that they take each other as husband and wife. The following are duly authorized to be officiating persons:

(1) Any ordained clergyman of any religious denomination or society who continues to be such ordained clergyman;

(2) Any licentiate of a denominational body or an appointee of any bishop serving as the regular clergyman of any church of the denomination to which the clergyman belongs, if not restrained from so doing by the discipline of the church or denomination;

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(3) The 2 parties themselves, by such mutual declarations, in accordance with the customs, rules and regulations of any religious society, denomination or sect to which either of said parties may belong;

(4) Any judge of a court of record or a reserve judge appointed under s. 753.075.

(5) Any family court commissioner appointed under s. 767.13 or court commissioner appointed under s. 757.68.

History: 1977 c. 323; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (4); 1979 c. 176, 259.

765.17 Credentials to be filed with clerk of circuit court. Before any clergyman, licentiate or appointee named in s. 765.16 is authorized to solemnize a marriage, the person shall file credentials of ordination, license or appointment, or other proof of such official character, with the clerk of the circuit court of some county in this state in which is located a church under his or her ministry, who shall record the same and give a certificate thereof, but any such clergyman, licentiate or appointee who is not a resident of this state is likewise authorized to solemnize marriages in this state upon filing such credentials or proof, together with a letter of sponsorship from a clergyman of the same religious denomination or society who has a church in this state under his or her ministry, with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which any such marriage is to be performed, and said clerk shall record the same and give a certificate thereof. The place where such credentials are recorded shall be indorsed upon each certificate of marriage by the officiating clergyman, licentiate or appointee and recorded with the same.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 176.

Resident clergyman must have a church under his ministry in this state for authority to solemnize marriages. 60 Atty. Gen. 92.

765.18 Marriage certificate; form. The license shall have appended to it 2 certificates, numbered to correspond with the license (one marked "original" and one marked "duplicate" with black carbon paper or other black duplicating process), which shall contain such items as the department may determine are necessary and shall agree in the main with the standard form recommended by the U.S. public health service. The county clerk shall acquire the information for the marriage certificate and shall enter it in its proper place at the time the license is issued.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.19 Delivery and filing of certificates. The marriage certificate marked "duplicate", duly signed, shall be given by the officiating

person to the persons married; and the certificate marked "original", legibly and completely filled out with unfading black ink, shall be returned by the officiating person, or, in the case of a marriage ceremony performed without an officiating person, then by the parties to the marriage contract, or either of them, to the register of deeds of the county in which the marriage was performed, or if performed in a city, then to the city health officer within 3 days after the date of the marriage. The marriage license shall be retained by the person who solemnizes the marriage, or in case of a marriage performed without an officiating person, by the parties to the marriage contract, or either of them, to be prima facie evidence of authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 221, 355.

765.20 Records and blanks. The state registrar of vital statistics shall prescribe model forms for blank applications, statement, consent of parents, affidavits, licenses and marriage certificates and other such forms as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of this chapter. The county clerk shall keep among the records in the office, a suitable book to be called the marriage license docket and enter therein a complete record of the applications for, and the issuing of all marriage licenses, and of all other matters which the clerk is required by this chapter to ascertain relative to the rights of any person to obtain a license. Said marriage license docket shall be open for public inspection or examination at all times during office hours.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48; 1979 c. 176.

765.21 Unlawful marriages void; validation. All marriages hereafter contracted in violation of ss. 765.02, 765.03, 765.04 and 765.16 shall be void, except as provided in ss. 765.22 and 765.23. The parties to any such marriage declared void under s. 765.02 or 765.16 may, at any time, validate such marriage by complying with the requirements of ss. 765.02 to 765.25.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.22 Immaterial irregularities as to authority of person officiating. No marriage hereafter contracted shall be void by reason of want of authority or jurisdiction in the officiating person solemnizing such marriage, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and is consummated with the full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

History: 1979 c. 32 s. 48.

765.23 Immaterial irregularities otherwise. No marriage hereafter contracted shall be

void either by reason of the license having been issued by a county clerk not having jurisdiction to issue the same; or by reason of any informality or irregularity of form in the application for the license or in the license itself, or the incompetency of the witnesses to such marriage; or because the marriage may have been solemnized in a county other than the county prescribed in s. 765.12, or more than 30 days after the date of the license, if the marriage is in other respects lawful and is consummated with the full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage. Where a marriage has been celebrated in one of the forms provided for in s. 765.16, and the parties thereto have immediately thereafter assumed the habit and repute of husband and wife, and having continued the same uninterruptedly thereafter for the period of one year, or until the death of either of them, it shall be deemed that a license has been issued as required by ss. 765.05 to 765.25.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2).

765.24 Removal of impediments to subsequent marriage. If a person during the lifetime of a husband or wife with whom the marriage is in force, enters into a subsequent marriage contract in accordance with s. 765.16, and the parties thereto live together thereafter as husband and wife, and such subsequent marriage contract was entered into by one of the parties in good faith, in the full belief that the former husband or wife was dead, or that the former marriage had been annulled, or dissolved by a divorce, or without knowledge of such former marriage, they shall, after the impediment to their marriage has been removed by the death or divorce of the other party to such former marriage, if they continue to live together as husband and wife in good faith on the part of one of them, be held to have been legally married from and after the removal of such impediment and the issue of such subsequent marriage shall be considered as the legitimate issue of both parents.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2).

A 2nd marriage entered into while plaintiff was already married will not be annulled where she did not live with the 2nd husband after the first husband died. *Smith v. Smith*, 52 W (2d) 262, 190 NW (2d) 174.

Common law validation of subsequent marriage discussed. *Corning v. Carriers Insurance Co.* 88 W (2d) 17, 276 NW (2d) 310 (Ct App 1979).

Equitable doctrine of "clean hands" precluded defendant from obtaining annulment of marriage to plaintiff. Voidable marriage became valid upon removal of impediment to marriage. *Halker v. Halker*, 92 W (2d) 645, 285 NW (2d) 745 (1979).

765.25 Legitimation of children. In any case where the father and mother of any child or children born out of wedlock shall lawfully

intermarry, except where the parental rights of the mother were terminated prior thereto, such child or children shall thereby become legitimated and enjoy all the rights and privileges of legitimacy as if they had been born during the wedlock of their parents; and this section shall be taken to apply to all cases prior to its date, as well as those subsequent thereto but no estate already vested shall be divested by ss. 765.05 to 765.25 and s. 852.05. The issue of all marriages declared void under the law shall, nevertheless, be legitimate.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 352

NOTE: This section is renumbered 767.60, effective July 1, 1981.

765.30 Penalties. (1) The following shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both:

(a) *Penalty for issuance of license without certificate.* Any county clerk who unlawfully issues a license to marry to any person who fails to present and file any certificate required by s. 765.06.

(b) *Penalty for disclosing examination and test.* Any party having knowledge of any matter relating to the examination of any applicant for a license to marry or Wassermann test taken by any party to a proposed marriage, who discloses the same, or any portion thereof, except as may be required by law.

(c) *Penalty for false statement in physician's certificate.* Any physician who knowingly makes any false statement in any certificate required by s. 765.06.

(d) *Penalty for misrepresentation as to venereal disease.* Any person who obtains any license to marry by misrepresentation and contrary to s. 765.07.

(e) *Penalty for marriage outside the state to circumvent the laws.* Any person residing and intending to continue to reside in this state who goes outside the state and there contracts a marriage prohibited or declared void under the laws of this state.

(2) The following shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both:

(a) *Penalty for false statement.* Any person who in any affidavit or statement made under s. 765.02 (2), 765.09 or 765.11, wilfully and falsely swears, or who procures another to swear falsely in regard to any material fact relating to the competency of either or both of the parties applying for a marriage license, or as to the ages of such parties, if minors, or who falsely pretends to be the parent or guardian having authority to give consent to the marriage of such minor.

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(b) *Penalty for unlawful issuance of license.* Any county clerk who knowingly issues a marriage license contrary to or in violation of any section of this chapter, other than s. 765.06.

(c) *Penalty for false solemnization of marriage.* Any person, not being duly authorized by the laws of this state, who intentionally undertakes to solemnize a marriage in this state; or any person who intentionally participates in or in any way aids or abets any false or fictitious marriage.

(3) The following shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both:

(a) *Penalty for unlawful solemnization of marriage.* Any officiating person who solemnizes a marriage unless the contracting parties have first obtained a proper license as heretofore provided; or unless the parties to such marriage declare that they take each other as husband and wife; or without the presence of 2 competent adult witnesses; or, in the case of parties within the age limits prescribed in s. 765.02, unless the consent, as hereinbefore provided, of the parent or guardian of such parties is stated in such license; or solemnizes a marriage knowing of any legal impediment thereto; or solemnizes a marriage more than 30 days after the date of the license; or falsely certifies to the date of a marriage solemnized by the officiating person; or solemnizes a marriage in a county other than the county prescribed in s. 765.12.

(b) *Penalty for unlawful solemnization by parties.* Where a marriage is solemnized without the presence of an officiating person if the parties to such marriage solemnize the same without the presence of 2 competent adult witnesses or more than 30 days after the date of the license; or falsely certify to the date of such marriage; or solemnize the same in a county other than the county prescribed in s. 765.12.

(4) The following shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or imprisoned not more than 3 months, or both:

(a) *Penalty for failure to file certificate.* Every officiating person, or persons marrying without the presence of an officiating person, as provided by s. 765.16 (3), who neglect or refuse to transmit the original certificate of any marriage, solemnized by him or them, to the register of deeds of the county or the city health officer as provided in s. 69.09 within 3 days after the date of such marriage.

(b) *Penalty for violations relating to records.* Any county clerk who refuses or neglects to enter upon the marriage license docket a complete record of each application, and of each marriage license issued from the clerk's office, immediately after the same has been made or issued, as the case may be, or fails to keep such marriage license docket open for inspection or examination by the public during office hours, or prohibits or prevents any person from making a copy or abstract of the entries in the marriage license docket.

(5) The following shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50:

(a) *Penalty for other violations.* Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2); 1979 c. 176.

765.31 Action to recover penalties. Any fine or forfeiture imposed under s. 765.30 may be recovered in the same manner as other debts are recovered with the usual costs, in any court of record in any county in this state in which the defendant may be found.

History: 1979 c. 32 ss. 48, 92 (2).