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### English version translated RI:

#### Civil Status

In a narrower sense Z. is the process of acquisition of civil status as well as the public . Device which creates the appropriate certificates. In a broader sense , the Catholic of the . and ref . Church -run parish or church records included. These are in the population history, V.A. the early modern period , often used for family reconstruction .

Since Marcus Aurelius in Rome was the obligation to register newborns to later prove their status as free men can . The registration of marriage was against not required by law before Justinian . The MA did not know a Z. The origin of the parish registers remain in the dark. The oldest baptismal records are occupied in Italy and come from the second Half of the 14th Century In Switzerland, they arrived at the end of the 15th Century on ( 1481 Church of Saint-Germain , then Saint- Pierre in Pruntrut , 1490 Theodore Church in Basel). From then on, there were increasing episcopal . Decrees that required the keeping of baptismal .

With the Reformation , the registry began generally to enforce. The ref . Cantons quickly arranged the creation of parish registers to 1526 Zurich , Bern 1528 , 1541 Neuchâtel and Geneva, where Calvin himself was the impetus . At the same time as the requirement for promulgation of vows and the detection of marriages has been introduced. It was different with the deaths . The ref . Churches, which had abolished the sacrament of extreme unction , the funeral masses at low value and left the registration of deaths the state- authorities , but this task is not or only adopted it late. In Geneva, was a sworn officer , a surgeon , in charge of determining the cause of death. The oldest books of the dead goes back to 1545 . In the other ref . Cantons were such registers in the 17th Century on , but found only in the 18th Century dissemination . 1708, and again in 1728 showed Bern to the pastor to lead a death register .

For the cath. Europe issued the Council of Trent in 1563 general rules to guide the baptismal and marriage registers and transferred the implementation of the provincial synods . These provisions added in 1614 the regime for deaths in the " Roman Ritual " of Pope Paul V. From 1570 these decrees were Catholic in the . Cantons of central Switzerland published , 1580 in Solothurn and Lucerne. Most parishes put on only after 1600 and 1650 registers.

In the Helvet . Republic undertook the Law of 15.02.1799 the Gem for the guidance of civil status registers (births , deaths , marriages ) . After its abolition in 1801 the clergy were again responsible for the register . The annexed by France Wallis However, the Z. of 1810 remained until the Restoration in weltl . Hand. Geneva retained the secularized Z. 1798 .

As of 1815, the cantons sought to gradually unify the registrar . Civil status officials were from 1830 in place of the pastor. Eleven cantons and half- cantons have statistics on marital status for the entire 19th Century : Zurich , Lucerne, Obwalden and Nidwalden , Glarus, both Basel , Appenzell Innerrhoden and Ausserrhoden , Vaud and Neuchâtel . To 1848, the registrar had been established in most cantons , except Bern , Uri, train , Solothurn , St. Gallen, Graubünden , Ticino and Valais.

Only in 1867 the federal government created a Payables for all cantons. System for displaying and forwarding the results to the Federal Statistical Office . The surveys were often still carried out by the clergy and no standardized method . 1874 received by the Federal Authorities of the new constitution as a legal basis for the collection of population movement. However, the secularization of Zs joined in catholic - conservative circles with strong resistance and was one of the issues in the culture war . The law only came into force in 1876 following a referendum . It wrote the creation of civil status circles and nationwide einheitl . Proceedings before the Federal Statistical Office and pointed to the task , the individual details of marriages , births and deaths evaluate ( statistics). Each circle stood before a civil status officer , who was alone empowered to draw up documents and close marriages.

The Civil Code (CC ) of 1907 took over the existing system. With a regulation in 1928 three new registers have been introduced: the legitimacy , recognition and family register . The latter is kept at the home , including the continuously updated marital status of the citizens of a Gem and is used to determine the Swiss citizenship.

A new ordinance introduced in 1953 in various points of clarification. It has been repeatedly adapted for extensive revisions to the Civil Code (1972 adoption law , child law in 1977 and associated lifting of legitimation register 1987 marriage law and general effects of marriage ) . The provisions relating to civil status and marriage were amended in 1998 simultaneously with the provisions on divorce. This came into force on 1.1.2000 law the promulgation of vows was abolished. The law also promoted the professionalization of the function of the civil status official by fixing put their education and training as well as their employment. In addition, since the same fees apply throughout Switzerland . In 1988, the possibility of electron. Create data acquisition. With the revision of the Civil Code of 5.10.2001 the basis for the introduction of a central database operated by the federal government was laid. Since 2005 all Switzerland . Register offices to the electron. Civil registers InfoStar connected. The events of their marital status are only electron. Form notarized.

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