

Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia. About Virginia, Marriage Records, This collection contains an index of details extracted from Virginia marriage records for the years , as well as images for the years , which fall outside the year privacy restriction.

There is no waiting period. You will receive your license immediately, and may get married as soon as the license is issued. You do not have to be a previous or current resident of Virginia to obtain a marriage license

Previous Marriages: Bring a certified copy of the divorce decree or death certificate. Some clerks offices accept credit cards with an additional fee. Proxy marriages are not allowed in Virginia. Both parties must be present. You can marry your first or second cousin in Virginia. Common Law marriages are not allowed or recognized in the Commonwealth of Virginia. **Marriage Blood Test Virginia:** There is no blood test requirement for marriage in Virginia. Getting a marriage license with your new name on it does not mean your name has automatically changed. If you need to change your last name, you can use an online marriage name change kit. If either party is under 18 years old, consent to the marriage must be given in person by the father, mother or legal guardian of the minor. The law permits marriage for a Virginia resident under the age of sixteen if the bride is pregnant when seeking a marriage license or has been pregnant within the nine months preceding examination by a physician, and the parent or guardian of the underage party gives consent. A minister of any religious denomination may be authorized by the circuit court to celebrate the rites of matrimony. In order to obtain such authorization, the minister must produce proof of his ordination and regular communion with the religious society of which he is a reputed member. Marriages between persons belonging to any religious society which has no ordained minister may be solemnized by the persons and in the manner prescribed by and practiced in the society. The minister or other person officiating at the marriage must complete and sign the Marriage Register and the Marriage Return and forward both forms to the clerk of the court who issued the license within five days after the ceremony is performed. In addition to the forms to be returned to the clerk, the officiant may also prepare a certificate to be given to the newly married couple.

Marriage Witnesses There is no statutory requirement that witnesses be present at the marriage ceremony.

Expiration Date of Marriage License: A Virginia marriage license is valid for 60 days from the date of issue. State and county marriage license requirements often change. The above information is for guidance only and should not be regarded as legal advice. For more information regarding Virginia marriage license laws and records please visit www.

Chapter 2 : Virginia, Marriage Records,

Marriage Records Index Collection, (bulk) Search the Database. This database is a compilation of various card index files to marriages, formerly available to researchers in the Library's reading room, that were created over the years by different individuals.

Source Information Dodd, Jordan. Virginia, Compiled Marriages, [database on-line]. Virginia Marriages to Electronic transcription of marriage records held by the individual counties in Virginia. Each entry includes groom, bride, marriage date, county, and state. Every name is indexed so you can search for one name, or two names that are linked. The marriage date is usually the date of marriage as given in the original entry. However, when no marriage date is given e. In a few cases, a marriage will be listed twice, but in two different counties. This most often happened when a couple obtained a license in one county, but were actually married in another. The purpose of this database is to provide a time and place for as many marriages as possible. It is up to the researcher to examine original records see the Family History Library Catalog--available at any LDS family history center-- under the heading "Vital Records" for the appropriate locality and gather whatever additional genealogical information is desired. Early American Marriage Collection The essence of genealogy is the research and discovery of vital records and information about your ancestors and their families. Research on families before the Civil War can be difficult and frustrating because records are accessed by locality and, with the later migrations of American families, we often do not know where our families lived in the early years of this country. This collection of early American marriages represents years of research gathering marriages from local town and county sources. While these marriages have been published in book form for their individual states, now you can search several nearby states at once with just a few keystrokes. Although not every marriage was recorded, or later found as this collection was assembled, you will surely find many of your early relatives, often in places you never planned on searching. Ancestry is pleased to present this collection of early American marriages, now available in electronic form to make searches easier than ever before. This collection is based on years of research by Jordan R. Liahona Research conducted their searches in the world-famous collections of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and all the marriages in this collection can be found in the myriad of records at that library. The staff at Liahona poured through published books and microfilmed copies of original records to collect these marriages. Cautions About this Collection Every effort was made to keep the spelling in the original text, and to find all possible records for the time period covered. However, many county records were destroyed by fire, floods, neglect, and carelessness. The purpose of this collection is to provide a time and place for as many marriages as possible. It is up to the researcher to examine the original records usually available on microfilm and gather whatever additional genealogical information is desired. In this collection, the marriage date is usually the date of marriage as given in the original entry. This most often happened when a couple obtained a license in one county, but were actually married in another county. To provide additional research clues, this collection includes both entries. There are records that may have been overlooked, misspelled, or not available to the researchers. Therefore, if a marriage is suspected to have occurred, but is not in this collection, further research in additional sources may locate the evidence. Finding the Original Marriage Record Unfortunately, Liahona Research did not indicate which sources were used in this process, nor did they provide citations for the origin of each entry. However, careful researchers who wish to examine the original source will find sufficient information to lead them to that source. Most early American marriages were recorded by the county except in the northeastern states and this collection provides the county for virtually every marriage. To find the original source, check the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the state, then the county and then the subject heading Vital Records. The catalog is available at the library in Salt Lake City, and at more than 3, branches or family history centers throughout the world. Read through the catalog entries and locate one or more sources that include marriages for the year of interest. Obtain that source, and look for the marriage entry. In original records, most marriages are listed chronologically with the earliest date first. Also check for published books which may include the marriage entry. If none of the records listed under the

DOWNLOAD PDF MARRIAGES IN VIRGINIA

county name include the marriage you are seeking, look in the catalog under the name of the state and the heading Vital Records. Some state-wide books may have been used to compile this collection.

Chapter 3 : Marriage Records Collection Search Page

Experience your most unforgettable moment in Virginia. Making it Legal Both you and your to-be must obtain a marriage license through any Virginia Circuit Court Clerk ; the Virginia location of your nuptials is irrelevant to the licensing.

Contact Us Marriage in Virginia Marriage is the most significant legally recognized and sanctioned human relationship. It carries with it numerous rights and responsibilities. Seldom do people consult a lawyer prior to marriage, probably because a marriage is entered into on the basis of love and faith in each other, not on the basis of skillfully negotiated and drafted legal documents. Marriage does, however, have many legal consequences, as well as benefits, that a couple should consider. This page discusses the legalities of marriage in Virginia, including name change, debt, property rights, insurance, powers of attorney, and support obligations. Its purpose is to provide the public with answers to some questions about the law in Virginia with respect to marriage and related areas. What is required for a valid marriage in Virginia? You must have a valid marriage license at the time the ceremony is performed. After you have obtained a valid marriage license, your marriage ceremony must be performed within 60 days of the date your license is issued. A qualified minister, any judge, or a person appointed by the court can perform the ceremony. You cannot legally marry a relative closer to you than a cousin, even if the relationship is by half-blood. You cannot marry your step- or adopted brother, sister, child or parent, even if the adoption or step-relationship is by a previous marriage. If you have been married before, you must first obtain a valid divorce in the previous marriage to marry again. Virginia does not allow legal same-sex marriage or give any official status to such relationships. Marriages between persons of the same sex are prohibited by statute in Virginia, and such marriages or partnerships, even if recognized in another state, are deemed null and void in Virginia, and any rights created by or in that state, even if by contract, are unenforceable in Virginia. How old must you be to get married? The consent of your parent or guardian is needed if you are a minor under 18 unless you have been married before. A minor who has been judicially emancipated does not need consent of a parent or guardian to marry. If you are a minor and you misrepresent your age and marry without the consent of your parent or guardian, then your parent or guardian may ask a court to annul the marriage. The judge then will decide whether, considering all the circumstances, it is in your best interest to annul the marriage or to declare it valid. A common law marriage is one by agreement of two people who consider themselves married without any formal ceremony or license and hold themselves out as married. Such arrangements are not marriages in Virginia, but they will be recognized here if they were valid in the state where they took place and if they were between people who would have been eligible to marry under Virginia law. What are the legal considerations in marriage? She may keep her name as it was at the time of the marriage without any formal legal proceedings. A woman may resume her maiden name or prior married name as part of a divorce proceeding. Similarly, a wife can assume a combined or hyphenated surname upon marriage without any formal legal proceeding. If the husband wants to do so it is probably best if he petitions for a legal name change. In order to keep records straight, any name change should be communicated to all government agencies that might be affected, such as the Social Security Administration and the Department of Motor Vehicles. Further, you should notify your bank, insurance companies, employers and others of your change in name and marital status. Virginia generally applies the concept of equitable distribution to all property acquired by the parties from the date of marriage regardless of how the title to that property is held. Such agreements are in accordance with public policy to encourage and strengthen marriage. Marriage is a very serious commitment, and couples should communicate property concerns and considerations to each other before marriage. Debts Marriage does not automatically make one spouse responsible for the individual debts of the other if the spouses did not co-sign the loans or credit card applications. However, a spouse may become liable to a third person for the cost of any basic necessities provided to the other spouse by the third person. If you and your spouse incur debts together, the creditor can usually sue either one of you for the entire amount. In a divorce, the judge will divide the debts between the spouses, not always equally. Insurance All insurance companies that may be affected by your change in status

should be notified immediately. In addition, consider changing the beneficiaries of your life insurance policies. Automobile insurance rates may change favorably for you, and both spouses can be named as insured on the same policy. Combining hospitalization coverage can also save money, especially if one of you is covered by a group policy. An insurance agent can be helpful in advising you about what should be done with existing coverage and what additional coverage, if any, should be obtained.

Powers of Attorney You may desire to give your spouse the power to act on your behalf in the event that you become incapable of handling your own affairs due to accident, sickness or distant travel. Without a power of attorney, your spouse may be powerless to make decisions on your behalf. A power of attorney can avoid the need to petition the court for the appointment of a guardian for the disabled spouse. Powers of attorney can be designed to be effective only when certain specified conditions exist. The person granting a power of attorney can revoke the power at any time, so long as he or she is mentally competent. You should consult your attorney to determine whether a power of attorney would be appropriate in your case, and if so, what the scope of such power should be.

Support Obligations In marriage, spouses are mutually responsible for the support of each other. Circumstances may arise in which one of you might become obligated to support the other. Both of you should be aware of this as you establish your respective roles in the marital relationship. Usually the question of this support obligation only arises upon separation or divorce, and at that time the court will look to the history of the marriage as well to who was at fault in its breakdown. Although alimony is no longer awarded to the wife as commonly as it once was, if either of you has been placed in a financially dependent position by the marriage, the partner with the earning power or financial means may be ordered to contribute to the support of the financially dependent partner. Therefore, even though a marriage must be built on faith, both husband and wife should closely examine the plans for each of their respective roles in the marriage and the possible consequences of this arrangement in the event of separation or divorce.

Wills and Estate Planning It is never too early to write a will. Even though you may be young or have few assets, it is wise to consult a lawyer about estate planning. It is not how much you have but where you want your property to pass upon your death that is important. Proper estate planning helps protect your family from unnecessary financial hardships that might occur after your death. If you die without a will, your entire estate will pass to your spouse under Virginia law unless you have children by a previous marriage. If you had a will before marriage, it is important that it be reviewed in light of your changed status. For more details, ask for the pamphlet entitled *Wills in Virginia* published by the Virginia State Bar. If such an agreement is made after the wedding, it is called a postnuptial agreement. This contract, which is legally binding if drafted properly and entered into voluntarily with full disclosure, can set out duties and obligations of the husband and wife and establish the rights each will have in the property of the other and of both of them. It can guarantee a level of support in the event of separation or divorce, or it can specify that there will be no alimony. Such contracts are especially important in a subsequent marriage, where one spouse may have children from a previous marriage and obligations that will continue after that prior marriage. That person might also want to provide for these children in the sharing of his or her estate and not want the new wife or husband to have all of the rights that might be given by law in the absence of a premarital contract. This is especially true when a man and a woman are remarrying late in life for companionship and do not want all of the legal entanglements that would otherwise be involved in marriage. You should consult a lawyer if you think you might need such an agreement.

Taxes As a married couple you can file a joint income tax return with both the state and federal governments if you were married by the end of the tax year. Some married taxpayers are better off filing separate returns. Consult a tax expert on these matters.

Buying a Home Before you buy real estate, have a lawyer draw up or review your sales contract for the house and examine the title to the property. Your sales contract, not your deed, determines your legal obligations in a real estate transaction. Only a lawyer is competent to look out for your interests in this area. The lawyer is in a better position to help you avoid problems if you contact him or her before signing the contract.

Record Keeping As soon as you get married, you should begin keeping an accurate record of your financial affairs. If you have a checking account, be sure to retain your canceled checks because they act as valuable receipts for tax purposes and if any question should ever arise about the payment of a bill. Valuable documents such as insurance policies, your marriage

certificate, deeds, contracts, your birth certificate and those of your children should be stored in a safe place. In the event of a divorce, both of you will need all these documents.

Legal effects of marriage on children

A. Legitimacy and Illegitimacy Any child born while the mother is married is legitimate, even if conceived before the marriage or by a third party. Children are also legitimate even if born of a marriage that is illegal such as a bigamous marriage or a marriage that is dissolved or annulled. In any case, a parent has a legal duty to provide support for his or her children.

Adoption Legally adopted children have the same status as natural children in all aspects of the law, including support obligations and inheritance. The natural parents of the adopted child are no longer considered parents and the legal ties are cut. However, when the child is adopted by a step-parent i. Adoption is not a step to be taken lightly. All of the legal ramifications as well as the procedures should be discussed with the lawyer handling the adoption.

Domestic violence Spouses used to be only rarely prosecuted and immune from civil lawsuits for most things they did to each other. This is no longer the case, and marriage is not a shelter for poor treatment of each other. Rape intercourse without consent is a felony, even if it is with your spouse. Physically attacking your spouse is also a crime and leads to arrest and prosecution.

Adultery When you are married it is a violation of criminal law to have sexual intercourse voluntarily with anyone but your spouse. What about living together? No duties arise from cohabitation unless by an express agreement, either informal or written. Because of the public policy against this living arrangement, such agreements are not always legally enforceable. The courts will not enforce a contract that is primarily based on illegal activities. Unmarried couples may enforce these agreements that express an understanding in the relationship regarding support or finances on the basis of contract principles. An important consideration for people considering living together is the custody of children. Cohabitation outside of marriage may present inappropriate situations for children.

Chapter 4 : VA Marriage License Laws Requirements Â» Marriage License VA

Marriages performed outside of Virginia - Marriages performed outside of Virginia are filed in the state or country in which the marriage was performed. You must contact the state or country you were married in to obtain a copy of the marriage record.

Other Marriage Codes, Laws in Virginia License and solemnization required Every marriage in this Commonwealth shall be under a license and solemnized in the manner herein provided. Code of Virginia - Title Domestic Relations - Chapter 2: If from any cause neither the clerk nor his deputy is able to issue the license, it may be issued by the judge of the circuit court of such county, or city, who shall make return thereof to the clerk as soon as there may be one. Whenever such sixty-day period shall have elapsed without the solemnization of a marriage of the licensees, the license shall expire. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent licensees from applying for or receiving an additional license, either before or after expiration of any license, but no new license shall be issued except in compliance with all provisions of law applicable to the issuance of a license in the first instance. Marriage Generally , c. Such lists and information shall be furnished by the Virginia State Department of Health. Ten dollars of this license tax shall be allocated to the Virginia Department of Social Services for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence. Such clerk shall make two certificates thereof and deliver them, together with the license, to the person entitled thereto. For the purposes of this section any statement made by such applicant, under oath, concerning the information to be entered on the record is hereby declared to be a material matter or thing in any prosecution for perjury for any violation of this section. Upon correction of a marriage record the clerk shall forward to the State Registrar a certified copy of the corrected marriage record. Any order made under this section may be rescinded at any time. Any judge or justice of a court of record, any judge of a district court or any retired judge or justice of the Commonwealth or any active, senior or retired federal judge or justice who is a resident of the Commonwealth may celebrate the rites of marriage anywhere in the Commonwealth without the necessity of bond or order of authorization. Additionally, such person shall be permitted to charge the parties travel expenses to and from the marriage site. If conveyance is by public transportation, reimbursement shall be at the actual cost thereof. If conveyance is by private transportation, reimbursement shall be at the rate specified in the current general appropriations act of the Commonwealth. In either event, the actual cost of the ceremony together with travel expenses shall be given to the parties at least three days prior to the marriage ceremony. All marriages heretofore solemnized within the limits of any such reservations are hereby ratified and legalized to all intents and purposes as if performed in any county or city of the Commonwealth. Marriage Generally , p. The issue of marriages prohibited by law, deemed null or void or dissolved by a court shall nevertheless be legitimate.

Chapter 5 : How to Apply for a Marriage License in Virginia - Marriage Laws

State of Virginia Marriage License Requirements. Virginia Marriage License Fee: \$ Marriage licenses are issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court. A couple may go to any circuit court in Virginia to obtain this license.

In Virginia, marriage requires consent and competence, a marriage license, and solemnization. In order to get a marriage license you must submit a marriage license application at any clerk of the circuit court office within any county or independent city. You must apply together and in person; the option to apply using an absentee affidavit was eliminated in early 2017. Licensing officers Circuit court clerks and their deputies serve as marriage licensing officers. If the clerk and deputy clerk are unable to issue a license, the judge of the circuit court must act as their substitute, although returns will still be directed to the clerk. Common terms Throughout the remainder of this document, references to "clerk" should be taken to mean "clerk of the circuit court" or "deputy clerk of the circuit court. Application Although marriage license application questions are determined by the State Registrar of Vital Records, every clerk of the circuit court office is responsible for creating and printing their own forms. Expected questions You will be required to supply the following information about yourself: Ten dollars of the license fee is apportioned to the Virginia Department of Social Services to fund state domestic violence programs. Certificate fee When you purchase a marriage license it does not include a complementary certified copy of your marriage certificate. Of course, ordering a certificate is purely optional, yet highly recommended. Solemnization fee Fifty dollars is the maximum amount an officiant may charge to solemnize your marriage. However, you and the solemnizing official are free to negotiate additional charges, such as public or private travel expenses. Whatever bargain is struck, the officiant is legally required to forward you the total cost of the ceremony, plus travel expenses, three days before the ceremony. Today, that is no longer the case. You may now apply for a license from any clerk of the circuit court office. Waiting period There is no waiting period; your marriage license will be issued immediately. You can get married anytime between the moment of issuance and expiration. Nowadays, Virginia marriage licenses may only be used in this commonwealth. Moreover, out-of-state licenses will be rejected. Blood test and exam You are no longer required to obtain a physical exam and blood test for syphilis. This requirement was repealed in 2017. A certified copy of the order of emancipation must be presented to the clerk of the circuit court at the time you apply for a marriage license. If you are not emancipated, you can submit a petition for emancipation. Out-of-state emancipated minors In Virginia, the minimum age to petition for emancipation is 16 years old. That earlier allowance is no longer in effect: Successful petitioners will be granted a certified copy of the order of emancipation. Hearing and investigation The court will schedule a hearing and may direct the local department of social services, or other applicable agency or person, to investigate the claims in your petition and report its findings. Both you and your parent or guardian will be appointed separate counsel. Your counsel is referred to as guardian ad litem GAL. Although the emancipation-specific identification card can be used for age and identity verification, when applying for a marriage license, you must still present a certified copy of your court-issued emancipation order. Prohibited marriages The following types of marriages are void, or subject to voiding, in the commonwealth: Family relations You are free to marry your first cousin, but you cannot marry your sibling, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, or any ascendant or descendant, such as your parent, grandparent, child, or grandchild. Marriage between prohibited family members is void. Prohibition does not end Family intermarriage prohibitions continue even through death and divorce. For instance, an ex-stepparent cannot marry their ex-stepchild, even after the marriage which brought them together has been disbanded. The only exception to this rule is if the relationship was severed by a divorce or annulment resulting from a marriage that was originally deemed illegitimate or void. A jury will determine which punishment to hand down and how severe. The trial venue will be held in the county or city where you and your spouse cohabitated. Living husband or wife You cannot marry if you have a living husband or wife. Such a violation would amount to bigamy, which is a Class 4 felony. Your preceding marriage must be dissolved by divorce or annulment before remarrying. Unless extraordinary circumstances exist, bigamous marriages do not get the benefit of the doubt and will be absolutely void from inception, even without a divorce or other legal

process officially nullifying it. Bigamy exceptions If you enter into what can be argued to be a bigamous marriage, you may avoid criminal punishment and your latter marriage being voided if you meet either of the following criteria: Your prior spouse was absent and not known to be alive for seven successive years immediately prior to your subsequent marriage. You entered into the subsequent marriage in good faith having reasonably believed your prior spouse was deceased. The latter would be highly susceptible to a dissolution or annulment action stemming from alleged incapacitation. Non-emancipated minors Any non-emancipated minor who marries in the commonwealth after July 1, will have a marriage that will be voided from its beginning following a divorce or annulment. This condition does not apply for an underage marriage that takes place outside the commonwealth. Authorized officiants The person who presides over your marriage is called the officiant. Following are the officiants authorized to carry out solemnizations in the commonwealth: Judges Nearly any judge or justice who resides in Virginia may solemnize marriages throughout the commonwealth without having to register their credentials or pay a bond. Ministers Any minister of any religious denomination may perform marriages within the commonwealth as long as they obtain an order to do so from a clerk or judge of any circuit court within the commonwealth. Ministers who register to obtain a solemnization authorization order must be ordained and remain in good standing as a member of his or her religious body or society, or locally licensed, or serving as a sanctioned pastor. No oath or bond is required. Religious societies Religious societies without an ordained minister e. This is sometimes referred to as a self-solemnized or self-affirming marriage ceremony. The society may choose any member to complete the marriage certificates after the ceremony, as any regular minister or judge would. No oath is required. Professional officiants-for-hire typically fall into this third group. Solemnization Your marriage cannot be solemnized, which is the act of presiding over your marriage, until you forfeit your license and certificates to the officiant. Witnesses Witnesses are not required to attend your marriage ceremony, nor are they permitted to sign your marriage certificates during the certification phase of the ceremony. Completion entails documenting when and where the marriage was held and who performed it. Neither you, nor your spouse, nor any optional witness in attendance is allowed to sign either certificate. Returning the certificates The officiant must return the marriage license and both completed marriage certificates to the clerk of the circuit court who issued them no later than five days following the marriage ceremony for recordation. Solemnization without a license If your marriage is solemnized without a valid marriage license, it will be illegitimate, nonexistent, uncertifiable, and unrecordable. This same punishment also applies to unauthorized officiants. Unauthorized performance If your marriage is performed by someone who lacked the legal authority or jurisdiction, it would not nullify your marriage if you, your spouse, or both of you believed you were lawfully married. Recording Once your marriage license and certificates have been returned by your officiant to the clerk of the circuit court who issued them, the original copy titled "marriage register" will be permanently filed in the office, indexed, and recorded, while the other duplicate copy titled "marriage return" will be dispatched to the State Registrar of Vital Records. Certified copies of your marriage certificate will be available for order post-recording. Marriage certificate certified copies A certified copy of your marriage certificates serves as proof of marriage, and must be accepted at face value in all commonwealth courts. First name changes require petitioning the circuit court in your county or city of residence. Government agencies to notify A certified copy of your marriage certificate legally authorizes the changing of your name on the following documents: Social security card, with any local Social Security Administration office. Passport, with any U. Voter registration card, with your general registrar. Any other government-issued ID. Photocopies of your marriage certificate are typically sufficient for most non-government institutions. Common-law marriage Common-law marriage is not recognized in Virginia. Your marriage must be properly licensed and solemnized to be legally binding in the Commonwealth. The final step You should finally be prepared to move onto the next phase of your marriage journey by choosing a county or city circuit court to visit.

Chapter 6 : Marriage :: www.nxgvision.com - City of Virginia Beach

This page discusses the legalities of marriage in Virginia, including name change, debt, property rights, insurance, powers of attorney, and support obligations. It is published by the Virginia State Bar, the official organization of lawyers in Virginia, through its Family Law Section.

A couple may go to any circuit court in Virginia to obtain a marriage license. There are no residence requirements to obtain a marriage license in Virginia; however, the marriage must take place in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Apply for Marriage License Online To expedite the process, the marriage application can now be completed online. Courthouse Road, Suite , Arlington VA to present photo identification, and pay for the marriage license. Call if you have any questions regarding this process. To obtain a marriage license, both parties must: Arrive in the office by 3: Be at least 18 years old, or an emancipated minor with a certified copy of the emancipation order. The Court does not require blood tests or witnesses. The marriage license must be used within 60 days of the issue date before it expires. Pay by cash or credit card, Visa, MasterCard or Discover only. After a finalized divorce, there is no waiting period to get remarried. In person requests can be made Monday through Friday 8: Requests for copies by mail must be sent to: Clerk of the Circuit Court Attn: Marriage License N. Courthouse Road, Suite Arlington VA Requests for certified copies of a marriage license sent by mail must contain: Please do not send cash through the mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope To expedite the processing of your mail request, please use our Arlington marriage license request form. Any questions regarding certified copy requests can be directed to our Marriage clerk at , or to the Civil Division at Who Can Perform Marriages The clergy, minister or other person performing the marriage must be authorized by a Circuit Court of this Commonwealth to celebrate the rites of matrimony. The clergy, minister or other person officiating at the marriage ceremony must complete and sign both forms of marriage license and forward both forms to the Clerk of the Court who issued the license within 5 days after the ceremony is performed. A commemorative certificate of marriage may be prepared by the officiant and given to the newly wedded couple upon request. Civil Celebrants The following Civil celebrants are available to officiate marriage ceremonies Mon. Please contact the celebrant directly with any questions regarding scheduling or availability.

Chapter 7 : Loving v. Virginia - Wikipedia

About Marriage Records in Virginia Virginia marriage records are managed by the Office of Vital records, which is a division of the Department of Health. Marriage records are available from to present.

Marriage Requirements Age Requirements and Consent The minimum age for marriage in the Commonwealth of Virginia is sixteen 16 years for both parties; however, if either party is under eighteen 18 , consent to the marriage must be given by the father, mother or legal guardian. This may be done in person by the parent or legal guardian before the person issuing the license or by written consent properly sworn to before a notary public. Special provisions are made in Virginia law to allow marriage for under age parties when the female is pregnant and for situations in which under age applicants have no parent or legal guardian.

Prohibited Marriages A marriage entered into prior to the dissolution of an earlier marriage of one or both parties. A marriage between an ancestor and or descendant; or between a brother and a sister; or between an uncle and a niece; or between an aunt and a nephew; whether the relationship is by half or the whole blood or adoption. When either of the parties lacks capacity to consent to the marriage because of mental incapacity or infirmity. The ceremony may be performed anywhere in the State. Applicants must, under oath, furnish information required to complete the marriage record. These items are material and the applicant may be subject to prosecution for perjury for violation of the portion of the statutes which requires this information. For divorced persons, there is no statutory waiting period before marriage after the divorce is granted unless remarriage is specifically prohibited by a court. In some cases, clerks may require documentary proof of age or termination of previous marriage. Most of the offices of the clerks of court are closed on Saturdays.

Time Limitations The marriage must be performed within sixty 60 days after the license is issued. There is no waiting period required between application and issuance of the license and a couple may be married immediately after the issuance of a license. This information should be confirmed with the court as we may not always be notified of changes that occur. Marriages performed outside of Virginia

Marriages performed outside of Virginia are filed in the state or country in which the marriage was performed. You must contact the state or country you were married in to obtain a copy of the marriage record.

Marriage Ceremony

Who may perform? To obtain such authorization, the minister must produce proof of his ordination and regular communion with the religious society of which he is a reputed member. In addition, the court in each city and county has appointed persons who are eligible to perform civil marriage ceremonies. For marriages between persons belonging to any religious society which has no ordained minister, refer to Section , Code of Virginia, Domestic Relations.

Witnesses There is no statutory requirement that witnesses be present at the marriage ceremony.

Marriage Record The minister or other person officiating at the marriage must complete and sign the Marriage Register and the Marriage Return and forward both forms to the clerk of the court who issued the license within five 5 days after the ceremony is performed. In addition to the forms to be returned to the clerk, the officiate may also prepared a certificate to be given to the newly married couple. If the minister or person who performs the marriage ceremony does not return the Marriage Register and the Marriage Return to the clerk of the court who issued the license, there will be no record of the marriage in the courts or with the state. When application is made for a copy of a marriage record from the Division of Vital Records, the following information should be included:

Chapter 8 : Free Virginia Marriage Records Online

If you are planning to get ordained in Virginia, need to find a minister in Virginia or have been asked to perform a wedding ceremony in Virginia, you've come to the right place. As an ordained minister with Open Ministry, our ministers have successfully performed thousands of marriages in Virginia and around the world!

Background[edit] Anti-miscegenation laws in the United States[edit] Anti-miscegenation laws in the United States had been in place in certain states since colonial days. Marriage to a slave was never legal. The new Republican legislatures in six states repealed the restrictive laws. After the Democrats returned to power, the restriction was reimposed. On the other hand, most laws used a "one drop of blood" rule, which meant that one black ancestor made a person black in the view of the law. She has been noted as self-identifying as Indian - Rappahannock , [8] but was also reported as being of Cherokee , Portuguese , and African American ancestry. However, upon her arrest, the police report identifies her as "Indian. A possible contributing factor is that it was seen at the time of her arrest as advantageous to be "anything but black. He was a construction worker. Farmer, fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. The county adhered to strict Jim Crow segregation laws but Central Point had been a visible mixed-race community since the 19th century. The couple met in high school and fell in love. Richard moved into the Jeter household when Mildred became pregnant. The couple had three children: Donald, Peggy, and Sidney. She died of pneumonia on May 2, , in her home in Central Point, aged In June , the couple traveled to Washington, D. Based on an anonymous tip, [19] local police raided their home in the early morning hours of July 11, , [20] hoping to find them having sex, given that interracial sex was then also illegal in Virginia. When the officers found the Lovings sleeping in their bed, Mildred pointed out their marriage certificate on the bedroom wall. They were told the certificate was not valid in the Commonwealth. The Lovings were charged under Section of the Virginia Code, which prohibited interracial couples from being married out of state and then returning to Virginia, and Section , which classified miscegenation as a felony, punishable by a prison sentence of between one and five years. On January 6, , the Lovings pled guilty to "cohabiting as man and wife, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. After their conviction, the couple moved to the District of Columbia. Cohen and Philip J. On October 28, , after waiting almost a year for a response to their motion, the ACLU attorneys brought a class action suit in the U. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. This prompted the county court judge in the case, Leon M. Bazile, to issue a ruling on the long-pending motion to vacate. Almighty God created the races white, black, yellow, malay and red, and he placed them on separate continents. And but for the interference with his arrangement there would be no cause for such marriages. The fact that he separated the races shows that he did not intend for the races to mix. Carrico later Chief Justice of the Court wrote an opinion for the court upholding the constitutionality of the anti-miscegenation statutes. While he upheld their criminal convictions, he directed that their sentence be modified. The Lovings did not attend the oral arguments in Washington, [26] but one of their lawyers, Bernard S. Cohen , conveyed the message he had been given by Richard Loving: States, by the date of repeal of anti-miscegenation laws: No laws passed to After Before Loving v. Virginia, there had been several cases on the subject of interracial sexual relations. Within the state of Virginia, on Oct. Alabama , the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the conviction of an Alabama couple for interracial sex, affirmed on appeal by the Alabama Supreme Court, did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. On appeal, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the criminalization of interracial sex was not a violation of the equal protection clause because whites and non-whites were punished in equal measure for the offense of engaging in interracial sex. Pace, had chosen not to appeal that section of the law. Alabama, the constitutionality of anti-miscegenation laws banning marriage and sex between whites and non-whites remained unchallenged until the s. Kirby , Mr. Kirby asked the state of Arizona for an annulment of his marriage. The Arizona Supreme Court judged Mrs. The court case involved a legal challenge over the conflicting wills that had been left by the late Allan Monks; an old one in favor of a friend named Ida Lee, and a newer one in favor of his wife. Despite conflicting testimony by various expert witnesses, the judge defined Mrs. However, the court dismissed this argument as inapplicable, because the

case presented involved not two mixed-race spouses but a mixed-race and a white spouse: The turning point came with *Perez v. Sharp*, also known as *Perez v. Decision*[edit] The U. Marriage is one of the "basic civil rights of man," fundamental to our very existence and survival. The Fourteenth Amendment requires that the freedom of choice to marry not be restricted by invidious racial discrimination. Under our Constitution, the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the State. There is patently no legitimate overriding purpose independent of invidious racial discrimination which justifies this classification. The fact that Virginia prohibits only interracial marriages involving white persons demonstrates that the racial classifications must stand on their own justification, as measures designed to maintain White Supremacy. He reiterated his opinion from *McLaughlin v. Florida* that "it is simply not possible for a state law to be valid under our Constitution which makes the criminality of an act depend upon the race of the actor. District Court in *United States v. Virginia*, the number of interracial marriages continued to increase across the United States [39] and in the South. In Georgia, for instance, the number of interracial marriages increased from 21 in to in Virginia was discussed in the context of the public debate about same-sex marriage in the United States. Walker cited *Loving v. My generation was bitterly divided over something that should have been so clear and right. But I have lived long enough now to see big changes. I believe all Americans, no matter their race, no matter their sex, no matter their sexual orientation, should have that same freedom to marry. I support the freedom to marry for all. Courts of Appeals considered the constitutionality of state bans on same-sex marriage. In doing so they interpreted or used the *Loving* ruling differently: *Redhail* [52] and *Turner v. Safley* [53] to demonstrate that the U. Using that standard, both courts struck down state bans on same-sex marriage. Instead of "fundamental rights" analysis, they reviewed bans on same-sex marriage as discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The former cited *Loving* to demonstrate that the Supreme Court did not accept tradition as a justification for limiting access to marriage. *Windsor* on the question of federalism: *Hodges*, which decided the issue, the Supreme Court invoked *Loving*, among other cases, as precedent for its holding that states are required to allow same-sex marriages under both the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the Constitution. During oral argument, the eventual author of the majority opinion, Justice Anthony Kennedy, noted that the ruling holding racial segregation unconstitutional and the ruling holding bans on interracial marriage unconstitutional *Brown v. Board of Education* in and *Loving v. Virginia* in, respectively, were made about 13 years apart, much like the ruling holding bans on same-sex sexual activity unconstitutional and the eventual ruling holding bans on same-sex marriage unconstitutional *Lawrence v. Texas* in and *Obergefell v. Hodges* in, respectively. The only part of it right was I had three children. Negga received an Academy Award nomination for her performance. A four-part film, *The Loving Generation*, premiered on Topic. Directed and produced by Lacey Schwartz and Mehret Mandefro, it explores the lives of biracial children born after the *Loving* decision.*

Chapter 9 : Marriage Requirements – Vital Records

The marriage license is valid for 60 calendar days and the marriage must take place in Virginia. Cost The fee is \$ payable by cash or credit card (Visa or MasterCard only with a 4% processing fee).

It indexes selected information found in a variety of collections and sources at the Library of Virginia. The card index files were originally organized by county. The number of entries listed under each county varies greatly, with the following counties having the largest indexes: There are also indexes for the following counties: Because these indexes were compiled by different people using different sources, the dates covered and the amount of information vary with each county. In addition, this index does not exhaust all available sources for the counties, nor is it a comprehensive index to Virginia marriages. Some obvious errors have been corrected in the transition from card index file to database, but researchers should use caution in accepting the information in the index as accurate without consulting the original source material. Original sources were not referenced in the creation of the database from the card files. Search Tips Searching by county displays a listing for all entries from that particular county. Search by Bride or Groom Name: Name searches may be performed by using a first or last name only or a combination of the two. Searches may be performed by using a single letter in the first name field and a full or partial name in the last name field. This search displays a list of all the marriages from this database indicated to have taken place between free people of color. Record-keeping practices prior to emancipation frequently included the use of the notation "Free Negro" to indicate a record or event concerning a free person of color, whose legal rights and responsibilities differed from those of enslaved people. Due to the difficulty of tracing African Americans prior to , most of whom were enslaved, indexers felt compelled to include this information in their indexes. The keyword search looks across all name fields and the notes field. Search results can be quite numerous, particularly if common words are used as search terms for example: Mary, John, or County. This search seeks only words that are directly next to each other, so use as few search terms as possible for best results for example: Mary Smith, spinster, of New Kent County. The dates listed in the marriage card files are not necessarily marriage dates. The date given could refer to the date of a marriage bond, to the date that an announcement of the marriage was published in a newspaper, or to some other date. Researchers must consult the source listed for an entry to determine what the date indicates. Notes Field in Database: Clarifying information is also present in the notes field, for example, to explain a particular date or spelling of a name. This information varies widely, with some entries providing no additional information. The notes field is searchable only by using the keyword search function. The source from which a particular entry in the index was taken is noted in full in the source field. Entries for which no source could be determined are noted as such in the source field. Please consult the original source indicated in these instances. All sources included are: Auditor of Public Accounts, Entry Reports of fees and taxes collected, The originals are not available. Marriages of Henrico County, Virginia, Virginia Marriage Bonds, Richmond City, Staunton, VA, ; reprinted Many of these are available at the Library of Virginia. History of Henrico Parish and Old St. Annals of Henrico Parish, by Rt. Richmond, Williams Print Co. William Norvell of Hanover Count, Va.: Marriages of Goochland County, Virginia, Baltimore: Cumberland County – The marriage information from this marriage card file was compiled from various sources which are not listed on the cards and are therefore unknown. Dinwiddie County – This index was compiled by Mrs. Hanover County – Marriage information for Hanover County was indexed from a variety of collections and sources at the Library of Virginia. The index was compiled by Mrs. Wirt Yates for the Virginia Historical Society. Prince George County – The specific source for each Prince George County marriage entry within the database is not specified, but is one of the following: Checked August 23, , by Prentiss Price and discrepancies noted. Compiled by Jewell T. Clark and Elizabeth Terry Long Richmond, Also available is an in-house guide to Virginia marriages which contains definition of terms, general sources, and sources of marriage information for individual counties.