

**508.52 CONVEYANCING, REGISTRATION**

certificate for their respective certificates. In lieu of canceling the grantor's certificate of title and issuing a residue certificate and owner's duplicate certificate to him for the portion of the land not conveyed, the registrar may, in his discretion if the grantor's deed does not divide a parcel of unplatted land, and in the absence of a request to the contrary by the registered owner, mark by the land description on both the owner's duplicate certificate of title and the original certificate of title "Part of land conveyed, see memorials". The fee for a residue certificate of title shall be paid to the registrar only when the grantor's certificate of title is canceled after the conveyance by the grantor of a portion of the land described in his certificate of title. When two or more successive conveyances of the same property are filed for registration on the same day the registrar may, in his discretion, enter a certificate in favor of the grantee or grantees in the last of the successive conveyances, and the memorial of the previous deed or deeds entered on the prior certificate of title shall have the same force and effect as though the prior certificate of title had been entered in favor of the grantee or grantees in the earlier deed or deeds in the successive conveyances. The fees for the registration of the earlier deed or deeds shall be the same as the fees prescribed for the entry of memorials. The registrar of titles in his discretion with the consent of the transferee, may mark "See memorials for new owner(s)" by the names of the registered owners on both the original certificate of title and the owner's duplicate certificate of title and also add to the memorial of the transferring conveyance a statement that the memorial shall serve in lieu of a new certificate of title in favor of the grantee or grantees therein noted and may refrain from canceling the certificate of title until the time it is canceled by a subsequent transfer, and the memorial showing such transfer of title shall have the same effect as the entry of a new certificate of title for the land described in the certificate of title; the fee for the registration of a conveyance without cancellation of the certificate of title shall be the same as the fee prescribed for the entry of a memorial.

[ 1979 c 13 s 1 ]

**CHAPTER 517. MARRIAGE**

Sec. 517.03 Prohibited marriages.

Sec. 517.18 Marriage solemnization.

**517.03 Prohibited marriages.**

The following marriages are prohibited:

(a) A marriage entered into before the dissolution of an earlier marriage of one of the parties becomes final, as provided in section 518.145 or by the law of the jurisdiction where the dissolution was granted;

(b) A marriage between an ancestor and a descendant, or between a brother and a sister, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood or by adoption;

(c) A marriage between an uncle and a niece, between an aunt and a nephew, or between first cousins, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood, except as to marriages permitted by the established customs of aboriginal cultures;

provided, however, that mentally deficient persons committed to the guardianship of the commissioner of public welfare and mentally deficient persons committed to the conservatorship of the commissioner of public welfare in which the terms of the conservatorship limit the right to marry, may marry on receipt of written consent of the commissioner. The commissioner shall grant consent unless it appears from his investigation that the marriage is not in the best interest of the ward or conservatee and the public. The clerk of the district court in the county where the application for a license is made by the ward or conservatee shall not issue the license unless he has received a signed copy of the consent of the commissioner of public welfare.

[ 1979 c 259 s 1 ]

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1979 SUPPLEMENT

## MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION 518.06

### 517.18 Marriage solemnization.

[For text of subs 1 to 3, see M.S.1978]

Subd. 4. Marriages may be solemnized among American Indians according to the form and usage of their religion by an Indian Mide' or holy man chosen by the parties to the marriage.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1978]

[ 1979 c 243 s 12 ]

## CHAPTER 518. MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION

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518.17	Custody and support of children on judgment.		

### 518.003 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the meanings provided in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Subd. 2. "Residence" means the place where a party has established a permanent home from which the party has no present intention of moving.

[ 1979 c 259 s 2 ]

### 518.005 Rules governing proceedings.

[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.1978]

Subd. 3. The initial pleading in all proceedings under sections 518.002 to 518.66 shall be denominated a petition. A responsive pleading shall be denominated an answer. Other pleadings shall be denominated as provided in the rules of civil procedure.

Subd. 4. In sections 518.002 to 518.66, "decree" includes "judgment".

[ 1979 c 50 s 66,67; 1979 c 259 s 3 ]

### 518.06 Dissolution of marriage; legal separation; grounds; uncontested legal separation.

Subdivision 1. A dissolution of marriage is the termination of the marital relationship between a husband and wife. A decree of dissolution completely terminates the marital status of both parties. A legal separation is a court determination of the rights and responsibilities of a husband and wife arising out of the marital relationship. A decree of legal separation does not terminate the marital status of the parties. A dissolution of a marriage shall be granted by a county or district court when the court finds that there has been an irretrievable breakdown of the marriage relationship.

A decree of legal separation shall be granted when the court finds that one or both parties need a legal separation.