



Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act 1872

1872 CHAPTER 24

1 Upon application of trustees of any charity. Commissioners may grant certificate of registration as a corporate body.

From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the trustees or trustee for the time being of any charity for religious, educational, literary, scientific, or public charitable purposes, to apply, in manner herein-after mentioned, to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for a certificate of registration of the trustees of any such charity as a corporate body; and if the Commissioners, having regard to the extent, nature, and objects and other circumstances of the charity, shall consider such incorporation expedient, they may grant such certificate accordingly, subject to such conditions or directions as they shall think fit to insert in their certificate relating to the qualifications and number of the trustees, their tenure or avoidance of office, and the mode of appointing new trustees, and the custody and use of the common seal; and the trustees of such charity shall thereupon become a body corporate by the name described in the certificate, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, of which the device shall be approved by the Commissioners, and power to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to hold and acquire, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, and by instruments under their common seal to convey, assign, and demise, any present or future property, real or personal, belonging to, or held for the benefit of, such charity, in such and the like manner, and subject to such restrictions and provisions, as such trustees might, without such incorporation, hold or acquire, convey, assign, or demise the same for the purposes of such charity: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed so as to extend, modify, or control any of the provisions of an Act passed in the ninth year of His Majesty King George the Second, chapter thirty-six, intituled " An Act to " restrain the disposition of lands whereby the same become " unalienable," or to make valid any gift, grant, or purchase which would be invalid under the enactments contained "in that Act.