Annulment of Marriages in Connecticut
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

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This guide links to advance release slip opinions on the Connecticut Judicial Branch website and to case law hosted on Google Scholar. The online versions are for informational purposes only.

• “An annulment shall be granted if the marriage is void or voidable under the laws of this state or of the state in which the marriage was performed.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-40(b) (2015).

• “A decree of annulment. . . . shall give the parties the status of unmarried persons and they may marry again.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-67(b) (2015) (46b-67(c) in 2016 supplement).

• “Divorce and annulment differ fundamentally. The former is based upon a valid marriage and a cause for terminating it which arises subsequently. Davis v. Davis, 119 Conn. 194, 196, 175 A. 574. The latter proceeds upon the theory that the marriage is void ab initio [from the beginning].” Mazzei v. Cantales, 142 Conn. 173, 178, 112 A.2d 205, 208 (1955).

• “Annulment may be decreed by the court when the marriage was a void or voidable marriage but annulment may not be decreed when the marriage was a legal marriage. . . . In determining the legality or voidability of a marriage the court is concerned with those incidents leading up to the celebration of the marriage ceremony and the incidents immediately surrounding that ceremony in order to determine the state of mind and the intention of the parties when entering into the ceremony of marriage, and hence, the validity of the marriage.” Trotta v. Trotta, 5 Conn. Supp. 218 (1937).
Section 1: Effect, History and Definition
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to the legal effect and history of an annulment in Connecticut. Includes how an annulment differs from a dissolution or a legal separation.

DEFINITIONS:
• “. . . an annulment and a dissolution of marriage differ fundamentally. An annulment renders the marriage void ab initio [from the beginning] while a dissolution is based upon a valid marriage which terminates as of the date of the judgment of dissolution.” Durham v. Miceli, 15 Conn. App. 96, 543 A.2d 286, 287 (1988).

STATUTES:
• Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS & PAMPHLETS:
• What’s the difference between a divorce, a dissolution of marriage, a legal separation, and an annulment?
  “Many people think they can ask for an annulment because they have been married for a very short time. An annulment is usually only possible when the marriage was not legal in the first place (for example, if one of the people was underage or already married).”

  CTLawHelp.org - http://ctlawhelp.org/divorce-separation-annulment#

CASES:
• Davis v. Davis, 119 Conn. 194, 203-204, 175 A. 574, 577-578 (1934). “. . . it clearly appears that two young people, by their foolish and unconsidered conduct, have gotten themselves into such a situation as arises out of the performance of a marriage ceremony between them without the intent on the part of either to enter into the marriage relationship. . . . it is in the public interest legally to declare them to be unmarried rather than leave them under the shadow of a relationship which is but an empty form. A petition for the annulment of a marriage on this ground requires of the court hearing it great caution and
demands clear proof. . . . But if the court is satisfied that the petitioner has fairly proven a situation within the principle we have stated, it should by its decree declare the marriage to be void."

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**
- Marriage
  - 56. Annulment.
    - 56.1. In general.
  - 61. Scope and extent of relief in general.

**DIGESTS:**
- Cynthia C. George, *Connecticut Family Law Citations: Annulment of Marriage*
- *Dowling’s Digest: Marriage*
- *Phillips’ Digest: Marriage*

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**
  - § 1. Generally
  - § 2. Effect of no-fault divorce
- 1D *Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms* Annulment of Marriage (2014 rev.).
  - § 1. Introductory comments
  - IV. Annulment
    - § 70. In general
    - § 71. Nature and form of action
  - § 1. In general; scope of article
  - § 1.5. Void and voidable marriages (pocket part only)
- *Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage*, 65 *COA2d* 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.
  - § 2. Background
  - § 3. Void and voidable marriages

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**
- Connecticut:
    - § 263. Annulment
      - a. Generally
      - b. History in Connecticut
    - Chapter 12. Annulment in general
      - § 12.1. Definition
§ 12.2. Annulment distinguished from divorce

  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.12. Differentiating Between an Annulment and Dissolution of Marriage Actions

General:

  Chapter 5. Effects of Non-compliance with Marriage Regulation
  § 5.1. Void and Voidable Marriages Defined
  § 5.2. Legal Effects of Invalid Marriages
  Chapter 18. Annulment
  § 18.1. History of Annulment
  § 18.3. Consequences of Annulment

  Chapter 5. Annulment
  § 5.01. Introduction
  [1] Annulment and Divorce

  Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
  § 3.1. The Suit to Annul—Nature and History
  § 3.6. —Effect of the Decree

**LAW REVIEWS:**


Section 2: Grounds for Annulment
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE: 
Bibliographic resources relating to the grounds for granting an annulment in Connecticut.

DEFINITIONS:

- “It is the well-established law of this state that no marriage performed in this state is to be held void or voidable except for some ground recognized at common law or for some ground which a statute expressly provides shall be ground for annulment.” Manning v. Manning, 16 Conn. Supp. 461 (1950).

- “Grounds for annulment of a marriage fall into two general categories: those specifically set forth by statute, and those recognized pursuant to common law. . . . Unlike the statutory provisions regarding the grounds for dissolution of a marriage, there is no single statute itemizing the grounds for annulment. The Court must, therefore, look to the statutes and case law.” Phillips v. Dame, Superior Court, Judicial District of New London, No. 518815 (July 11, 1991) (4 Conn. L. Rptr. 650) (1991 Conn. Super. Lexis 1623) (1991 WL 131732).

STATUTES:


- Chapter 815e. Marriage
  § 46b-20a. Eligibility to marry.
  § 46b-21. Marriage of persons related by consanguinity or affinity prohibited.
  § 46b-29. Marriage of persons under conservatorship.
  § 46b-30. Marriage of minors.

- Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
  § 46b-40(b). Grounds for dissolution of marriage; legal separation; annulment.
  § 46b-48. Dissolution of marriage or annulment upon conviction of crime against chastity; procedure.

LEGISLATIVE:

Office of Legislative Research reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report’s publication.

“What’s the difference between a divorce, a dissolution of marriage, a legal separation, and an annulment?”

“Many people think they can ask for an annulment because they have been married for a very short time. An annulment is usually only possible when the marriage was not legal in the first place (for example, if one of the people was underage or already married).”

CTLawHelp.org - http://ctlawhelp.org/divorce-separation-annulment#

CASES:


Ross v. Ross, Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford/Norwalk at Stamford, No. FA97 0162587 S (August 10, 1998) (22 Conn. L. Rptr. 637). "An annulment can be granted on common law grounds or statutory grounds. In general, common law grounds have been incorporated in our statutes. . . There are statutory grounds for annulment. General Statutes §46b-21 (marriage of certain kindred); §46b-22 (marriage attempted to be celebrated by person other than those listed); §46b-24 (marriage performed in Connecticut without a marriage license); §46b-29 (marriage of persons under conservationship or guardianship); §46b-30 (marriages of minors); §45b-48 (conviction of an offense against chastity)."

Affinity (CGS 46b-21)

Singh v. Singh, 213 Conn. 637, 656, 569 A.2d 1112, 1121 (1990). "... a marriage between persons related to one another as half-uncle and half-niece is void under General Statutes §§ 46b-21 and 53a-191 as incestuous."

Catalano v. Catalano, 148 Conn. 288, 291, 170 A.2d 726, 728 (1961). "It is the generally accepted rule that a
marriage valid where the ceremony is performed is valid everywhere . . . . There are, however, certain exceptions to that rule, including one which regards as invalid incestuous marriages between persons so closely related that their marriage is contrary to the strong public policy of the domicil though valid where celebrated.”

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### Bigamy

- **Anderson v. Anderson**, 27 Conn. Supp. 342, 343, 238 A.2d 45 (1967). “This action raises the question: Is the plaintiff, a Connecticut resident, a ‘guilty’ party to a bigamous marriage entered into in the state of New York, entitled to a decree declaring that marriage null and void?”


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### Age of Parties (CGS 46b-30)

- **Manning v. Manning**, 16 Conn. Supp. 461 (1950). “This is an uncontested action to annul the marriage of the parties on the ground that at the time of the marriage the plaintiff was only seventeen years of age and had not received the consent of her parents to the marriage. . . . The statute invoked in this case does not expressly provide that failure to comply with it shall render the marriage either void or voidable. . . . It is concluded that lack of parental consent does not render a marriage performed in this state either void or voidable.”

- **Fantasia v. Fantasia**, 8 Conn. Supp. 25, 25-26 (1940). “In this action the plaintiff prays the annulment of the marriage which she entered into with the defendant . . . without her parents’ consent, on the ground that at the time she was a minor of the age of nineteen years. . . The plaintiff’s contention . . . is that she, having been domiciled in Connecticut, the Connecticut law which required the written consent of her parents to the marriage, would apply. . . . The statute in question imposes penalties for its violation, but does not either expressly or by clear inference, indicate that the Legislature intended that as a result of the violation of the statute, the marriage itself should be either void or voidable. . . . Accordingly, it cannot well be held that the marriage involved in the case is rendered either void or voidable . . .”
Defects in Marriage Ceremony or License (CGS 46b-22a)

- **Carabetta v. Carabetta**, 182 Conn. 344, 346, 438 A.2d 109, 110 (1980). “The issue before us is whether, under Connecticut law, despite solemnization according to an appropriate religious ceremony, a marriage is void where there has been noncompliance with the statutory requirement of a marriage license... The trial court held that failure to obtain a marriage license was a flaw fatal to the creation of a legally valid marriage and that the court therefore lacked subject matter jurisdiction over an action for dissolution. We disagree with the court’s premise and hence with its conclusion.”

- **Ross v. Ross**, Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford/Norwalk at Stamford, No. FA97 0162587 S (August 10, 1998) (22 Conn. L. Rptr. 637). “This case involves the issue of lack of solemnization... This court concludes that it is civil law, not canon law, that determines the solemnization of the marriage ceremony under General Statutes §46b-22.”

Fraud, Force or Duress

- **Barra v. Barra**, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, HHD-FA-15-5039866 (January 27, 2016) (61 CLR 582). “... the test of what is essential to the marital relation must be construed by an objective standard, encompassing such matters as sexual relations which are generally acknowledged to be basic elements of marriage by its very nature. To extend the definition of ‘essentialia’ to any issue considered important by either party under the couple’s particular circumstances would deprive the definition of any practical meaning.

  Second, the allegedly fraudulent statement by the defendant pertained not to an existing fact but to a promise of future action. This alone does not preclude a finding of fraud, but it makes the burden of the plaintiff’s proof more difficult.” p. 584

- **Barra v. Barra**, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, HHD-FA-15-5039866 (January 27, 2016) (61 CLR 582). “He laid out to the defendant certain conditions for him to marry her, which related directly to the issue of the defendant’s ex-husband... She conceded that she had not been honest during their premarital discussion when she assured him that she would be able to stand up to her ex-husband and allow the plaintiff also to do so on her behalf. ... The plaintiff’s action for annulment rests upon his claim that the defendant committed a fraud upon him when she agreed to his conditions for marriage... If
the defendant consciously lied about her intentions, planning all along never to attempt to fulfill her promise, then one of the elements of fraud might exist. But if she made the promise in the hope that she could keep it, even if she harbored doubts about her ability to do so, her conduct would not be fraudulent. Based on the evidence, the latter possibility is found to be at least as likely as the former. The court concludes that the plaintiff has not sustained his burden of proof and that it may not grant the relief he seeks. The plaintiff's complaint for annulment is denied and dismissed.”

- **Schibi v. Schibi, 136 Conn. 196, 198, 69 A.2d 831, 833 (1949).** “The sole question presented to the court for determination was whether the marriage was void because there was no mutual consent of the parties.”

- **Avery v. Avery, 16 Conn. Supp. 418, 419 (1949).** “. . .if a fraudulent representation is to be one which makes the marriage voidable it must be at least as serious as those which give ground for divorce for fraudulent contract. That is, it must be one which goes to the very essence of the marriage relationship.”

- **Lyman v. Lyman, 90 Conn. 399, 403, 97 A. 312, 313 (1916).** “. . .the courts are practically agreed in holding that antenuptial pregnancy by another man, if concealed by the wife from the husband, who was himself innocent of improper relations with her, is a fraud upon him justifying a divorce or annulment of the marriage, as the appropriate remedy in the jurisdiction may be.”

### Concealment or Misrepresentation of Facts

- **LaBranche v. LaBranche, Superior Court, Judicial District of Windham, No. FA054003420 (March 27, 2006) (41 CLR 171).** “In the present case, the plaintiff is claiming that the defendant represented to her before the marriage that he would be able to secure full-time work to help support her and her three children (from her previous marriage), and that such fraudulent representation was the inducing cause of the marriage. . . The misrepresentations claimed by the plaintiff do not fall within the ambit of statutory or common-law exceptions that would allow the annulment of her marriage. . . Accordingly, the plaintiff’s petition for an annulment of the marriage is denied.”

- **Avery v. Avery, 16 Conn. Supp. 418, 419 (1949).** “. . .if a fraudulent representation is to be one which makes the marriage voidable it must be at least as serious as those which give ground for divorce for fraudulent contract. That
is, it must be one which goes to the very essence of the marriage relationship.”

- **Nerini v. Nerini**, 11 Conn. Supp. 361, 367 (1943). “My conclusion on the law, then, is this: all misrepresentations concerning one’s health and fitness are immaterial unless they involve the essentialia to the marital relation such as a physical impediment making impossible the performance of the duties and obligations of the relation or rendering its assumption and continuance dangerous to the health or the other spouse or capable of affecting the health of their offspring.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- **Marriage**
    - (1). In general.
    - (2). Physical disease or incapacity.
    - (3). Mental incapacity.
    - (4). Pregnancy at time of marriage.
    - (5). Prior existing marriage.
    - (6). Mistake.
    - (7). Fraud, misrepresentation, or imposition.
    - (8). Duress.

**DIGESTS:**

- Cynthia C. George, *Connecticut Family Law Citations*: Annulment of Marriage
- *Dowling’s Digest*: Marriage
- *Phillips’ Digest*: Marriage

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**


- David E. Rigney, Annotation, *Power Of Incompetent Spouse’s Guardian Or Representative To Sue For Granting Or Vacation Of Divorce Or Annulment Of Marriage, Or To Make Compromise Or Settlement In Such Suit*, 32 *ALR5th* 673 (1995).


II. Grounds
   A. In General
      § 3. Generally
      § 4. Lack of intent to enter into binding marriage
      § 5. Failure to consummate; refusal of intercourse
      § 6. Under age of consent
   B. Unlawful Marriages
      § 7. Incestuous marriage
      § 8. Bigamous marriage
   C. Fraud
      1. General Principles
         § 9. Generally
         § 10. Kind and degree of fraud; essential nature
§ 11. Materiality of facts misrepresented or concealed

2. Misrepresentations or Concealment of Specific Matters
   § 12. Prior marital status
   § 13. Premarital unchastity
   § 14. Prenuptial pregnancy or parenthood
   § 15. False charge of paternity
   § 16. False pretense of pregnancy
   § 17. Intent not to cohabit or have sexual relations
   § 18. —Marriage to circumvent immigration laws
   § 19. Sexual orientation
   § 20. Intention regarding desire to have children
   § 21. Promises concerning religion
   § 22. Matters relating to health; drug and alcohol addiction
   § 23. Personal characteristics and attributes

D. Duress; Undue Influence
   § 24. Necessity that duress be the inducing cause
   § 25. Pressure resulting in “shotgun marriage”

E. Physical or Mental Incapacity
   1. Impotency
      § 26. Generally
      § 27. What constitutes impotency
      § 28. Curability
   2. Mental Incapacity
      § 29. Generally
      § 30. Extent of mental incapacity
      § 31. Concealment of mental condition
      § 32. Person under influence of drugs or alcohol


II. Creation and Validity
   A. Ceremonial Marriage; Proxy Marriage
      2. Capacity to Marry
         §§ 18-20. In General
         §§ 21-25. Mental capacity
         §§ 26-27. Physical capacity
      3. Consent
         § 28. Generally
         § 29. Fraud
         § 30. Duress
      4. Formal Requirements
         § 31. Generally
         § 32. License
         § 33. – Effect of noncompliance with
Annulment of Marriage (2014 rev.).

II. Grounds for Annulment

§ 11. In General
§§ 17-20. Undissolved Prior Marriage; Bigamy
§§ 27-29. Under Age of Consent
§§ 35-37. Incestuous Marriage
§§ 40-42. Fraud; Unchastity; Pregnancy
§§ 53-55. Duress
§§ 58-61. Mental Incapacity
§§ 68-70. Physical Incapacity, Defect, or Infirmity; Disease

Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.

2. Grounds for Annulment

a. Prohibited Marriage
   § 6. Prohibited marriage, generally
   § 7. Undissolved prior marriage
   § 8. Marriage within prohibited period following divorce
   § 9. Consanguinity or affinity
   § 10. Nonage
b. Mental or Physical Incapacity
   § 11. Mental incapacity
   § 12. Nonconsummation of marriage
c. Duress and Undue Influence
   § 13. Duress and undue influence, generally
d. Fraud
   § 14. Fraud, generally
   § 15. Impersonation
   § 16. Misrepresentation of legal capacity to marry
   § 17. Misrepresentation of intent to fulfill marital duties
   § 18. Misrepresentation regarding religion or religious impediment to marriage
   § 19. Misrepresentation of intent or ability to have children
   § 20. Concealment of physical or mental
incapacity
§ 21. Misrepresentation regarding pregnancy or child’s paternity
e. Other Grounds
§ 22. Other grounds, generally

• 55 C.J.S. Marriage (2009).
  IV. Annulment
  § 72. Grounds

• Annulment of Marriage, 42 POF2d 665 (1985).
  § 2. Fraud as ground for annulment—In general
  § 3. —Fraudulent concealment of intent not to cohabit, copulate, or have children
  § 4. —Fraudulent concealment of or misrepresentations as to physical or mental condition
  § 5. Physical incapacity as ground for annulment
  § 6. Mental incapacity as ground for annulment
  § 7. Duress as ground for annulment

TEXTS & TREATISES:

Connecticut:

• 7 Arnold H. Rutkin et al., Connecticut Practice Series, Family Law And Practice with Forms (3rd ed. 2010).
  Chapter 12. Annulment in general
  § 12.3. Grounds for annulment—In general
  § 12.4. —Consanguinity or affinity
  § 12.5. Bigamous marriage
  § 12.6. Incompetence
  § 12.7. Age of parties
  § 12.8. Defects in marriage ceremony or license
  § 12.9. Intentions of the parties—Fraud, force or duress
  § 12.10. Concealment or misrepresentation of facts or circumstances

  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.09. CHECKLIST: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.10. Establishing the Availability and Necessity of an Annulment
  [1] Determining the Availability of Annulments – In General
  [2] Determining Bigamy as a Basis for an Annulment
  [3] Determining Incompetence as a Basis for an Annulment
  [4] Determining the Status of Minors as a Basis for an Annulment
Assessing Contractual Defenses to a Valid Marriage

[a] Discussing Contractual Defenses – In General
[b] Determining Duress and Force as a Contractual Defense
[c] Determining Fraud as a Contractual Defense

[7] Determining Misrepresentation as a Basis for Annulment


General:

  [1] Fraud
    [a] Generally
    [b] Essence of the Marriage Relation
  [2] Physical Incapacity
  [3] Nonage
  [4] Force or Duress
  [6] Bigamy
  [7] Consanguinity

  § 2.9. Incest
  § 2.10. Nonage
  § 2.13. Impotence
  § 2.16. Mental incompetence
  § 2.17. Duress
  § 2.18. Fraud
Table 1: Grounds for Annulment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grounds</th>
<th>Rutkin*</th>
<th>COA**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bigamous marriage</td>
<td>§12.5</td>
<td>§§7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consanguinity or affinity</td>
<td>§12.4</td>
<td>§9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defects in marriage ceremony</td>
<td>§12.8</td>
<td>§22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duress or undue influence</td>
<td>§12.9</td>
<td>§13</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fraud</td>
<td>§12.9</td>
<td>§§14-21</td>
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<td>Incompetence—mental</td>
<td>§12.6</td>
<td>§11</td>
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<td>Incompetence—physical</td>
<td>§12.10</td>
<td>§12</td>
</tr>
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<td>Misrepresentation, concealment</td>
<td>§12.10</td>
<td>§§16-21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonage</td>
<td>§12.7</td>
<td>§10</td>
</tr>
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** Cecily Fuhr, *Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage*, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.

Table 2: Proof of Grounds for Annulment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annulment of Marriage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 POF2d 665 (1985)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grounds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concealed intent not to consummate marriage</td>
<td>§§ 23-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent failure to disclose prior undissolved marriage</td>
<td>§§ 18-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent misrepresentation of paternity</td>
<td>§§ 13-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage entered into under duress</td>
<td>§§ 38-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage fraudulently induced to obtain permanent resident visa or &quot;green card&quot;</td>
<td>§§ 34-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage induced by concealment of impotency</td>
<td>§§ 31-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental incapacity to marry due to excessive intoxication</td>
<td>§§ 41-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s concealment of sterility</td>
<td>§§ 25-30</td>
</tr>
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## Table 3: Selected Cases—Concealment or Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barra v. Barra</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford, HHD-FA-15-5039866-S (January 27, 2016) (61 CLR 582).</td>
<td>“Although the general rule is that a misrepresentation must relate to an existing or past fact, there are exceptions to this rule, one of which is that a promise to do an act in the future, when coupled with a present intent not to fulfill the promise, is a false representation.’ <em>Paiva v. Vanech Heights Const. Co.</em>, 159 Conn. 512, 515 (1970). Even if the defendant’s promise concerned an essential element of the marriage relation, in order to sustain his burden the plaintiff must prove that when the defendant made the promise she had no intentions of fulfilling it.”</td>
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<td><strong>Emerick v. Emerick</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford, FA144073480S (June 25, 2015) (2015 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1681).</td>
<td>“The defendant’s claim is of plaintiff’s fraudulent representations at the time of the marriage and subsequent alleged financial improprieties during the marriage. Aside from the fact that the court finds the claims without merit, such allegations do not give rise to a basis for an annulment. A party is entitled to an annulment on the grounds of fraud only when it is proven that the fraud relates to the ‘essentialia of the marriage relation.’ <em>Lyman v. Lyman</em>, 90 Conn. 399, 402, 97 A. 312 (1916); <em>Fattibene</em>, supra at 439. Such a fraud is accomplished whenever a person enters into that contract knowing that he is incapable of sexual intercourse, and yet, in order to induce the marriage, designedly and deceitfully concealing the fact from the other party, who is ignorant of it and has no reason to suppose it to exist. <em>Gould v. Gould</em>, 78 Conn 242, 250, 61 A. 604 (1905).”</td>
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<td><strong>Sampson v. Wesoloski</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford, No. HHDF134071069S (February 25, 2014) (2014 Conn. Super. LEXIS 402) (2014 WL 1193333).</td>
<td>“The gist of the plaintiff’s evidence is that, in her words, the defendant ‘intentionally misled me by creating an appealing male persona in order to get close to me and form a relationship with me’. . . . the complaint rests on the common-law grounds of fraud. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant’s misrepresentations rise to the level of fraud rendering the marriage void or voidable. . . . In the present case, the defendant clearly engaged in a persistent pattern of untruthfulness in an attempt to make himself more attractive to the plaintiff. Much of the alleged misrepresentation occurred after the time of the marriage, and for that reason cannot be considered as ‘fraud in the inducement’ which might warrant an annulment.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td></td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascianna v. Vascianna</strong></td>
<td>The defendant’s immigration status, refusal to cohabit with the plaintiff and offer of money to remain married lead to the inevitable conclusion that Mr. Vascianna married the plaintiff for the sole purpose of obtaining a green card and legal residence in this country. The court finds Mrs. Vascianna was completely unaware of her husband’s intention not to cohabit or assume the duties and responsibilities of husband and wife. ORDERS 1. A decree of annulment may enter. . .”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rice v. Monteleone</strong></td>
<td>“In essence, the plaintiff’s claims, which form the bases of her request for an annulment, are that the defendant lied to her in his assertions of love and affection and married her for her money. Even if one assumes for the sake of argument that those claims were proven, they are not sufficient for the entry of an order of annulment.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DaSilva v. DaSilva</strong></td>
<td>“The Wife alleged that the Husband had married her for a green card, that he did not contribute to the household financially, that he was not supportive of her, that he was insulting to her, that he did not spend time with her, and that he referred to his family in Brazil as his real family. . . The Wife did not sustain her burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the conditions leading up to and surrounding the marriage render the marriage void or voidable.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Brennauer v. Brennauer**         | “Counts one, three, four and five seek an annulment of the marriage on the following grounds, respectively: that the defendant had determined prior to the marriage never to cohabit or consummate the marriage and that if the plaintiff had known this, he never would have entered into the marriage; that the defendant created fraud upon the deceived plaintiff in that she concealed facts which would have affected the plaintiffs decision to enter into the marriage; that the defendant lacked the requisite intent to be married and misrepresented her intentions regarding

There was, of course, significant misrepresentation that predated the marriage as well. However, the court finds no legal basis to grant an annulment based on the nature of the deceit in this case, which was first and foremost about financial matters. The court does not find the existence of fraud which goes to the essential purposes of the marriage relationship.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardy v. Hardy</td>
<td>Superior Court, Judicial District of Tolland at Rockville, No. FA 95 57392 S (November 7, 1995) (2002 Conn. Super. Lexis 3071) (1995 WL 669153).</td>
<td>“The plaintiff claims that this marriage is voidable because the defendant fraudulently led her to believe he earned $22,000 per year when he only earned $16,000; that he had no outstanding bills when he did; that he failed to pay her for the cost of being added to her medical plan as he promised and that the marriage was not consummated.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregor v. Kamerling</td>
<td>Superior Court, Judicial District of New Haven at New Haven, No. FA 89-0257042-S (August 5, 1992)</td>
<td>“The court finds first that there was no concealment, and finds, further, that even if there has been such concealment, that it did not prevent some essential purpose of the marriage.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattibene v. Fattibene</td>
<td>183 Conn. 433, 437 &amp; 440, 441 A.2d 3, 5 (1981).</td>
<td>“...the defendant sought an annulment of the marriage based on the plaintiff’s fraudulent nondisclosure at the time of the marriage of her prior marital status and of the previous birth of a child. ...the defendant alleges that he did not learn of the nondisclosed facts until the commencement of this action. ...and never condoned the plaintiff’s fraud or cohabitated with her after discovering it. The trial court decided that a valid marriage existed between the parties and dissolved it, rather than declare it null and void. The defendant claims on appeal that the trial court erred.” “The trial court did not err when it failed to grant the defendant’s claim for an annulment based on the plaintiff’s nondisclosures or the alleged invalid divorce decree.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein v. Bernstein</td>
<td>25 Conn. Supp. 239, 240-241, 201 A.2d 660, 661 (1964).</td>
<td>“To warrant the annulment of a marriage, the cause must be such as goes to the essence of the marriage contract. Consent of the participants is a necessary condition to the creation of a valid marriage relationship, and there must be an intention of the parties to enter into the marriage status. Davis v. Davis, 119 Conn. 194. The concealed intent not to assume the duties of the marital relationship is sufficient cause for an annulment.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon v. Gordon</td>
<td>11 Conn. Supp. 302, 303 (1942).</td>
<td>“The fact that the husband in this case had somewhat less money available for his wife’s support than she supposed he would have does not offer a sufficient ground to dissolve a marriage status.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3: Procedures in Annulment
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to the procedures for obtaining an annulment in Connecticut.

COURT RULES:
  § 25-2. Complaints for Dissolution of Marriage or Civil Union, Legal Separation, or Annulment

STATUTES:
  Chapter 815, Court Proceedings in Family Relations Matters
  § 46b-1. Family relations matters defined.
  § 46b-6. Investigations.
  § 46b-10. Attempt at reconciliation in action for . . . annulment.
  § 46b-11. Closed hearings and records.
  Chapter 815j, Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
  § 46b-42. Jurisdiction.
  § 46b-43. Capacity of minor to prosecute or defend.
  § 46b-44. Residency requirement.
  § 46b-45. Service and filing of complaint.
  § 46b-46. Notice to nonresident party. Jurisdiction over nonresident for alimony and support.
  § 46b-47. Complaint for dissolution of marriage on ground of confinement for mental illness; procedure.
  § 46b-48. Dissolution of marriage or annulment upon conviction of crime against chastity; procedure.
  § 46b-49. Private hearing.
  § 46b-53. Conciliation procedures; privileged communications.
  § 46b-55. Attorney General as party. Paternity establishment.
  § 46b-56c. Educational support orders. (See 2016 Supplement for amendments)
  § 46b-60. Orders re children and alimony in annulment cases.
  § 46b-62. Orders for payment of attorney’s fees and fees of guardian ad litem in certain actions. Limitations on orders for payment of fees to counsel or guardian ad litem for a minor child. Methodology for calculating fees on sliding-scale basis. (See 2016 Supplement for amendments)
§ 46b-67(b). Waiting period. Effect of decree. (See 2016 Supplement for amendments) “Neither the ninety-day period specified in this section nor the six-month period referred to in section 46b-53 shall apply in actions for annulment . . . “

§ 46b-69. Statutes applicable to matrimonial actions.
§ 46b-69a. Wage executions and earning assignments.
§ 46b-82. Alimony.

COURT FORMS:

- **Official Court Forms**
  - Annulment Complaint, **JD-FM-240**, New 5-15
  - Summons – Family Actions, **JD-FM-3**, Rev 2-15
  - Notice of Automatic Court Orders, **JD-FM-158**, Rev 12-14

FORMS:

- **1D Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms** *Annulment of Marriage* (2014 rev.).
  - §§ 4-8. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—No children or property
  - §§ 12-16. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—Mock marriage—Lack of intent
  - §§ 21-24. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of prior existing marriage
  - §§ 30-33. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage where party under age—On attaining majority
  - §§ 38-39. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul incestuous marriage
  - §§ 43-51. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of fraud—Undisclosed intent not to cohabit
  - §§ 62-67. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—Plaintiff of unsound mind at time of marriage—Restored to mental capacity
  - §§ 71-76. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of physical incapacity

  Form 504.5. Complaint for Annulment

  Form 1101.5. Complaint for Annulment

- *Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014)*, Cecily Fuhr.
  - § 47. Sample complaint
  - § 48. Sample complaint to annul marriage where there
are no children or property
§ 49. Sample complaint to annul “mock” marriage

WEST KEY NUMBERS:

- Marriage
  60. Annulment - Jurisdiction and proceedings.
    (.5). In general.
    (1). Who may sue.
    (2). Time to sue.
    (3). Jurisdiction.
    (4). Process or notice.
    (5). Parties.
    (6). Pleading.
    (7). Evidence.
    (8). Trial or hearing.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- Maurice T. Brunner, Annotation, Rule As Regards Competency Of Husband Or Wife To Testify As To Nonaccess, 49 ALR3d 212 (1973).
- J.A. Connelly, Annotation, Power Of Incompetent Spouse’s Guardian, Committee, Or Next Friend To Sue For Granting Or Vacation Of Divorce Or Annulment Of Marriage, Or To Make A Compromise Or Settlement In Such Suit, 6 ALR3d 681 (1966).
- F.M. English, Annotation, Necessity And Sufficiency Of Corroboration Of Plaintiff’s Testimony Concerning Ground For Annulment Of Marriage, 71 ALR2d 620 (1960).
- M.C. Dransfield, Annotation, Limitation Of Actions For Annulment Of Marriage, 52 ALR2d 1163 (1957).
- E.H. Schopler, Annotation, Applicability, To Annulment Actions, Of Residence Requirements Of Divorce Statutes, 32 ALR2d 734 (1953).
- W.J. Dunn, Annotation, Antenuptial Knowledge Relating To Alleged Grounds As Barring Right To Annulment, 15 ALR2d 706 (1951).

IV. Action for Annulment
   A. In General
      § 45. Generally
      § 46. Equitable nature of proceedings
      § 47. Jurisdiction and venue; state of domicil
      § 48. -State of celebration of marriage
      § 49. What law governs
      § 50. Residential requirements
      § 51. Service of process
      § 52. -Constructive service

Annulment - 24
§ 53. Effect of death of spouse while annulment suit pending

B. Time for Bringing Suit
§ 54. Limitation of actions
§ 55. Depending on grounds for which annulment is sought
§ 56. Delay in bringing action; laches
§ 57. Bringing action after death of party
§ 58. For particular causes of invalidity

C. Parties
§ 59. Generally
§ 60. Party charging fraud or duress
§ 61. Party under age of consent
§ 62. Party alleging bigamy
§ 63. Party who is mentally incompetent

D. Trial
§ 64. Generally
§ 65. Physical examination of party

E. Pleading and Proof
§ 66. Pleadings
§ 67. Competency and admissibility of evidence
§ 68. Burden of proof
§ 69. Sufficiency of proof
§ 70. Necessity of corroboration of testimony concerning grounds for annulment
§ 71. Proof of fraud or duress
§ 72. Proof of physical incapacity or impotency
§ 73. Proof of mental incapacity
§ 74. Evidence of previous or subsequent mental condition
§ 75. Proof of prior undissolved marriage; bigamy


IV. Annulment
§ 74. Jurisdiction
§ 75. Time to sue and limitations; laches
§ 76. Parties
§ 77. Parties - Person under disability
§ 78. Process of notice
§ 79. Pleading
§ 80. Evidence
§ 81. Burden of proof
§ 82. Evidence — Admissibility
§ 83. Evidence — Weight and sufficiency
§ 84. Trial or hearing

- Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.

III. Practice and Procedure
§ 32. Jurisdiction and venue
§ 33. Limitations on actions
§ 34. Pleading
§ 35. Proof

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§ 36. Plaintiff’s proof
§ 37. Defendant’s proof

TEXTS & TREATISES:

Connecticut:

  § 263. Annulment
  c. Jurisdiction Required
d. Procedure
e. Where Children are Involved

  Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
  § 14.1. In general
  § 14.2. Jurisdiction
  § 14.3. Commencement of action; service of process
  § 14.4. Parties
  § 14.5. Pleadings in annulment actions
  § 14.6. Presumptions and burden of proof
  § 14.7. Judgment and orders in annulment actions
  § 14.9. Resumption of former name

  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.11. Filing for an Annulment
    [1] Filing for an Annulment – In General
    [2] Preparing the Complaint

General:

  Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
  § 3.3. —Procedure in General
Complaint for Annulment

1. The plaintiff [or defendant] whose maiden name was and the defendant [or plaintiff] intermarried on [date] at ____________.

2. [Set forth reasons why marriage was invalid or should be annulled.]

3. [Set forth names and birthdate of any minor child born to the wife since the marriage, if any, and other information required by § 25-2(b)].

The plaintiff claims

1. An annulment of said marriage
2. Restoration of her maiden name
3. Lying-in expenses incurred in the future birth of any child issue of this marriage.
4. Custody and support for the minor children
5. Alimony
6. Counsel fees

See also: Official Court Form JD-FM-240, Annulment Complaint, New 5-15
Bibliographic resources relating to jurisdiction in an action for annulment of marriage in Connecticut.

**STATUTES:**

  - Chapter 815. Court Proceedings in Family Relations Matters
    - § 46b-1. Family relations matters defined.
  - Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
    - § 46b-42. Jurisdiction.
    - § 46b-43. Capacity of minor to prosecute or defend.
    - § 46b-44. Residency requirement.
    - § 46b-46. Notice to nonresident party. Jurisdiction over nonresident for alimony and support.

**CASES:**

- Manndorff v. Dax, 13 Conn. App. 282, 284-285, 535 A.2d 1324, 1325 (1988). “Although the annulment statutes do not specifically say so, the parties agree, as do we, that there is an additional requirement with respect to subject matter jurisdiction over annulment actions. At least one party must be domiciled in Connecticut.”

- Mazzei v. Cantales, 142 Conn. 173, 179 (1955), 112 A.2d 205, 208 (1955). “Where both parties to an action for annulment of a void marriage are non-residents and the defendant is not served with process within this state or does not appear and submit to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, the fact that the marriage was performed within this state does not empower the court to obtain jurisdiction over the defendant by constructive service and to render a judgment annulling the marriage.”

- Perlstein v. Perlstein, 152 Conn. 152, 160, 204 A.2d 909, 913 (1964). “It follows that the statute (§52-68) generally governing service by publication on a nonresident defendant properly applies to an annulment action, where, as here, the plaintiff is domiciled in Connecticut.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- Marriage
  60. Annulment - Jurisdiction and proceedings.
  (3). Jurisdiction.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- E.H. Schopler, Annotation, Applicability, To Annulment Actions, Of Residence Requirements Of Divorce Statutes, 32 ALR2d 734 (1953).

  IV. Action for Annulment
  § 47. Jurisdiction and venue; state of domicil
§ 48.—State of celebration of marriage
§ 49. What law governs
§ 50. Residential requirements

  IV. Annulment
    § 74. Jurisdiction

- Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014).
  § 32. Jurisdiction and venue

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

  § 263. Annulment
  c. Jurisdiction Required

  Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
  § 14.2. Jurisdiction

  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III. Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.10. Establishing the Availability and Necessity of an Annulment
    [1] Determining the Availability of Annulments – In General
  § 1.11. Filing for an Annulment
    [2] Preparing the Complaint

**General:**

  Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
  § 3.2. —Jurisdiction
Section 3b: Service of Process and Venue
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE: Bibliographic sources relating to the procedures for service of process in an action for annulment of marriage.

DEFINITIONS:

- **Process**: “shall be a writ of summons or attachment, describing the parties, the court to which it is returnable and the time and place of appearance, and shall be accompanied by the plaintiff’s complaint.” Conn. Practice Book §8-1(a) (2016).

- **Applicable to Family Matters**: “The provisions of Sections 8-1, 8-2, 9-1, 9-3 through 9-6, inclusive, 9-18, 9-19, 9-22, 9-24 and 10-12 through 10-17 of the rules of practice shall apply to family matters as defined in Section 25-1.” Conn. Practice Book 25-6 (2016).

- **Manner of Service**: “Except as otherwise provided, process in any civil action shall be served by leaving a true and attested copy of it, including the declaration or complaint, with the defendant, or at his usual place of abode, in this state.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-57(a) (2015). (See 2016 supplement for amendments)

- **Venue**: “A proceeding for annulment. . . . shall be commenced by the service and filing of a complaint as in all other civil actions in the Superior Court for the judicial district in which one of the parties resides. The complaint may also be made by the Attorney General in a proceeding for annulment of a void marriage. The complaint shall be served on the other party.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-45(a) (2015).

- **Usual Place of Abode**: “It is clear that one’s ‘usual place of abode’ is in the place where he would most likely have knowledge of service of process. . . . Its chief purpose is to ensure actual notice to the defendant that the action is pending. . . . The usual place of abode is generally considered to be the place where the person is living at the time of service. . . . It is not necessarily his domicil. . . . and a person may have more than one usual place of abode. . . . In the final analysis, the determination of one’s usual place of abode is a question of fact and the court may consider various circumstances.” Plonski v. Halloran, 36 Conn. Supp. 335, 335-336, 420 A.2d 117-118 (1980).
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COURT RULES:

  - Chapter 8. Commencement of Action
    § 8-1. Process
    § 8-2. Waiver of Court Fees and Costs
  - Chapter 10. Pleadings
    § 10-12. Service of the Pleading and Other Papers; Responsibility of Counsel or Self-Represented Party: Documents and Persons to Be Served
    § 10-13. —Method of Service
    § 10-14. —Proof of Service
    § 10-15. —Numerous Defendants
    § 10-16. —Several Parties Represented by One Attorney
  - Chapter 25. Procedure in Family Matters
    § 25-6. Parties and Appearances
    "The provisions of Sections 8-1, 8-2, 9-1, 9-3 through 9-6, inclusive, 9-18, 9-19, 9-22, 9-24 and 10-12 through 10-17 of the rules of practice shall apply to family matters as defined in Section 25-1."
    § 25-28. Order of Notice

STATUTES:

  - Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
    § 46b-45. Service and filing of complaint.
  - Chapter 896. Civil Process, Service and Time for Return
    § 52-46. Time for service.
    § 52-48. Return day of process.
    § 52-50. Persons to whom process shall be directed.
    § 52-54. Service of summons.
    § 52-57. Manner of service upon individuals . . . (See 2016 Supplement for amendments)

COURT FORMS:

- Official Court Forms
  - JD-FM-240. Annulment Complaint (new 5/15)
  - JD-FM-003. Summons, Family Actions (rev. 2/15)
  - JD-FM-167. Motion for Order of Notice in Family Cases (rev. 2/11)
  - JD-FM-168. Order of Notice in Family Cases (rev. 12/10)
  - JD-FM-169. Motion for Additional Order of Notice in Family Cases (rev. 4/08)
**CASES:**

- Babouder v. Abdennur, 41 Conn. Supp. 258, 262, 566 A2d 457, 459 (1989). “In Connecticut, as in other states, the court will not exercise jurisdiction in a civil case which is based upon service of process on a defendant who has been decoyed, enticed or induced to come within the court’s jurisdiction by any false representation, deceitful contrivance or wrongful device for which the plaintiff is responsible. . . . This rule does not apply, however, when the defendant enters the state on his own, even if the plaintiff and his agents then engage in trickery to make service of process.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- Marriage
  - 60. Annulment - Jurisdiction and proceedings.
  - (4). Process or notice.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

  - IV. Action for Annulment
    - § 51. Service of process
    - § 52. —Constructive service

  - IV. Annulment
    - § 78. Process of notice

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

Connecticut:

  - Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
    - § 14.3. Commencement of action; service of process

General:

  - Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
    - § 3.2. —Jurisdiction
Section 3c: Parties
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to proper or necessary parties to an action for annulment of marriage in Connecticut.

COURT RULES:
  - Chapter 3. Appearances
    § 3-9(c). Withdrawal of Appearance; Duration of Appearance
  - Chapter 9. Parties
    § 9-1. Continuance for Absent or Nonresident Defendant
    § 9-24. Change of Name by Minor Child
  - Chapter 10. Pleadings
    § 10-12. Service of the Pleading and Other Papers; Responsibility of Counsel or Self-Represented Party; Documents and Persons to be Served
    § 10-15. —Numerous Defendants
    § 10-16. —Several Parties Represented by One Attorney
  - Chapter 25. Procedure in Family Matters
    § 25-6. Parties and Appearances
    “The provisions of Sections 8-1, 8-2, 9-1, 9-3 through 9-6, inclusive, 9-18, 9-19, 9-22, 9-24 and 10-12 through 10-17 of the rules of practice shall apply to family matters as defined in Section 25-1.”

STATUTES:
  - Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
    § 46b-43. Capacity of minor to prosecute or defend.
    § 46b-45. Service and filing of complaint.

CASES:
- Anderson v. Anderson, 27 Conn. Supp. 342, 343, 238 A.2d 45 (1967). “This action raises the question: Is the plaintiff, a Connecticut resident, a ‘guilty’ party to a bigamous marriage entered into in the state of New York, entitled to a decree declaring that marriage null and void?”
- Manndorff v. Dax, 13 Conn. App. 282, 287, 535 A.2d 1324, 1326 (1988). “Although interested in the defendant’s marriage to the husband, the plaintiff, as a nonparty to that marriage, had no right to maintain an action for its annulment.”

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted online.
You can visit your local law library or search the most recent statutes and public acts on the Connecticut General Assembly website.
Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can contact your local law librarian to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

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WEST KEY NUMBERS:

- **Marriage**
  
  60. Annulment - Jurisdiction and proceedings.
  
  (5). Parties.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

  
  IV. Action for Annulment
  
  C. Parties
  
  § 59. Generally
  
  § 60. Party charging fraud or duress
  
  § 61. Party under age of consent
  
  § 62. Party alleging bigamy
  
  § 63. Party who is mentally incompetent

  
  IV. Annulment
  
  § 76. Parties
  
  § 77. Parties — Persons under disability

  
  § 8.5 Standing (pocket part only)

- **Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage**, 65 **COA2d** 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.
  
  Parties
  
  § 30. Persons who may seek annulment
  
  § 31. Persons who may oppose annulment

TEXTS & TREATISES:

  
  Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
  
  § 14.4. Parties
Section 3d: Pleading
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to the pleadings in an annulment in Connecticut.

COURT RULES:
  § 25-1. Definitions Applicable to Proceedings on Family Matters
  § 25-2. Complaints for... Annulment
  § 25-5. Automatic Orders upon Service of Complaint or Application
  § 25-7. Pleadings in General; Amendments to Complaint or Application
  § 25-11. —Order of Pleadings

STATUTES:
  § 46b-45. Service and filing of complaint.

FORMS:
- Official Court Forms
  Annulment Complaint, JD-FM-240, New 5-15
  Summons – Family Actions, JD-FM-3, Rev 2-15
- 1D Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms Annulment of Marriage (2014 rev.).
  §§ 4-8. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—No children or property
  §§ 12-16. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—Mock marriage—Lack of intent
  §§ 21-24. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of prior existing marriage
  §§ 30-33. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage where party under age—On attaining majority
  §§ 38-39. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul incestuous marriage
  §§ 43-51. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of fraud—Undisclosed intent not to cohabit
  §§ 62-67. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage—Plaintiff of unsound mind at time of marriage—Restored to mental capacity
  §§ 71-76. Complaint, petition, or declaration—To annul marriage on ground of physical incapacity
  Form 504.5. Complaint for Annulment

  Form 1101.5. Complaint for Annulment

• *Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage*, 65 COA2d 617 (2014).
  § 47. Sample complaint
  § 48. Sample complaint to annul marriage where there are no children or property
  § 49. Sample complaint to annul “mock” marriage

**CASES:**

- *Durham v. Miceli*, 15 Conn. App. 96, 97, 543 A.2d 286, 287 (1988). “In order to be entitled to an annulment of marriage, the plaintiff must allege and prove that ‘the marriage is void or voidable under the laws of this state or, the state in which the marriage was performed.’ General Statutes § 46b-40(b). The plaintiff’s complaint is devoid of such allegations.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Marriage* 60. Annulment - Jurisdiction and proceedings.
  (6). Pleading.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

  IV. Action for Annulment
  E. Pleading and Proof
  § 66. Pleadings

  IV. Annulment
  § 79. Pleading

- *Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage*, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.
  § 33. Limitation on actions
  § 34. Pleading

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

  Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
  § 14.5. Pleadings in annulment actions
§ 14.6 Presumptions and burden of proof
§ 14.7 Judgment and orders in annulment actions


Chapter 1. Marriage
Part III: Analyzing Annulments
§ 1.11. Filing for an Annulment
 [1] Filing for an Annulment – In General
 [2] Preparing the Complaint
Table 4: Other Unreported Decisions on Annulment of Marriage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreported Connecticut Decisions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dunlap v. Current</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of New London at Norwich, No. FA134122263 (March 27, 2014) (57 CLR 783) (2014 Conn. Super. Lexis 683) (2014 WL 1647038).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yan v. Fu</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of New Haven, No. FA074026177S (October 17, 2008) (2008 Conn. Super. Lexis 2669) (2008 WL 4853353).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duren v. Burwood</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of Litchfield at . . . the plaintiff seeks an annulment on the grounds that the marriage is voidable because the plaintiff was fraudulently induced to enter the marriage. The court heard evidence from the plaintiff that he expected a monogamous relationship with the defendant when he married her. The defendant engaged in . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchfield, No. FA010084521 (August 29, 2001) (2001 Conn. Super. Lexis 2457) (2001 WL 1159629).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross v. Ross, Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk at Stamford, No. FA 970162587S (August 10, 1998) (22 Conn. L. Rptr. 637) (1998 Conn. Super. Lexis 2248) (1998 WL 516159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutkowski v. Gutkowski, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford-New Britain at Hartford, No. FA96712571S (November 4, 1996) (18 Conn. L. Rptr. 101) (1996 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2882) (1996 WL 651641).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can contact your local law librarian to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.
Section 4: Defenses to Annulment

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic sources relating to defenses to actions for annulment.

COURT RULES:
  - Chapter 25. Procedure in Family Matters
    - § 25-9. —Answer, Cross Complaint, Claims for Relief by Defendant
    - § 25-10. —Answer to Cross Complaint

FORMS:
  - § 25. Answer—Divorce obtained from former spouse in another state
  - § 34. Answer—Defense—Parties of lawful age in state where marriage performed
  - § 52. Answer—Defense—Statute of limitations

CASES:
- Fattibene v. Fattibene, 183 Conn. 433, 437, 441 A.2d 3, 5 (1981). “In the counterclaim to the complaint, the defendant sought an annulment of the marriage based on the plaintiff’s fraudulent nondisclosure at the time of the marriage of her prior marital status and of the previous birth of a child. Although there is evidence in the record to the contrary, the defendant alleges that he did not learn of the nondisclosed facts until the commencement of this action, over twenty-five years after the wedding ceremony, and never condoned the plaintiff’s fraud or cohabitated with her after discovering it. The trial court decided that a valid marriage existed between the parties and dissolved it, rather than declare it null and void. The defendant claims on appeal that the trial court erred.”

WEST KEY NUMBERS:
- Marriage

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:
  - III. Defenses
    A. In General
    - § 33. Generally
    - § 34. Equitable defenses: clean hands; estoppel
    B. Postnuptial Conduct; Ratification of Marriage
    - § 35. Condonation
    - § 36. Marriage induced by fraud or duress
    - § 37. Marriage under age of consent
    - § 38. Cohabitation with knowledge of bigamous marriage
    - § 39. Refusal of intercourse; refusal to have
children
§ 40. Impotence
§ 41. Mental incompetence
C. Antenuptial Knowledge of Ground for Annulment
§ 42. Generally
§ 43. Existence of undissolved prior marriage
§ 44. —Application of doctrine of estoppel and clean hands

IV. Action for Annulment
B. Time for Bringing Suit
§ 54. Limitation of actions
§ 55. —Depending on grounds for which annulment is sought
§ 56. Delay in bringing action; laches
§ 57. Bringing action after death of party
§ 58. —For particular causes of invalidity


IV. Annulment
§ 73. Defenses
§ 75. Time to sue and limitations; laches

  § 8. Defense considerations
  § 8.5. Standing (pocket part only)

- Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.

B. Defenses
§ 23. Defenses, generally
§ 24. Prior knowledge of annulment grounds
§ 25. Ratification
§ 26. —Ratification or validation of void marriage
§ 27. Nonessential fraud
§ 28. Res judicata and collateral estoppel
§ 29. Laches, equitable estoppel, and unclean hands

TEXTS & TREATISES:

Connecticut:
  Chapter 5. Annulment
  § 5.03. Defenses; Generally

  Chapter 1: Marriage
  Part III. Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.10. Establishing the Availability and Necessity of an Annulment
  [a] Discussing Contractual Defenses – In General
[b] Determining Duress and Force as a Contractual Defense
[c] Determining Fraud as a Contractual Defense

General:

  Chapter 18. Annulment
  § 18.2. Defenses
Section 5: Children and Annulment
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE: Bibliographic resources relating to children and annulment including child support, custody and visitation.

STATUTES:
  - § 46b-60. Orders re children and alimony in annulment cases.
  - § 46b-84. Parents’ obligation for maintenance of minor child. Order for health insurance coverage. (See 2016 Supplement for amendments.)
  - § 46b-86. Modification of alimony or support orders and judgments. (See 2016 Supplement for amendments.)

CASES:
- Hames v. Hames, 163 Conn. 588, 593, 316 A.2d 379, 382 (1972). “Section 46-28 of the General Statutes provides that the issue of any void or voidable marriage shall be deemed legitimate and permits the Superior Court to order alimony, custody and child support as it might in a divorce proceeding.”
- Sarantos v. Sarantos, 18 Conn. Supp. 472, 474 (1953). “Our statute. . . . empowers our court to annul a marriage illegal under the laws of the foreign state in which it was celebrated. It does not purport to carry over to Connecticut the foreign law of the state in which the marriage was celebrated as to the legitimacy of the offspring of such marriage. The question of legitimacy under the facts here is governed by the law of Connecticut, which at the time of the child’s birth was, and up to the present time continuously has been, the domicil of both parents and of the child.”

WEST KEY NUMBERS:
- Child Custody
  - (D) Termination of Parents’ Marriage 327. Annulment of Marriage.
- Child Support
  - III. Factors Considered 56. Effect of divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment.
  - VI. Modification 244. Divorce, dissolution of marriage, or other proceeding pending.
ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

  § 9. “Where child’s parents’ marriage is annulled.”


- E. LeFevre, Annotation, *Court’s Power As To Custody And Visitation Of Children In Marriage Annulment Proceedings*, 63 *ALR2d* 1008 (1959).

  IV. Action for Annulment
  F. Judgment and Incidental Relief
  3. Custody, Support, and Paternity of Children
     § 87. Determination of custody and support of children
     § 88. Determination of visitation rights
     § 89. Determination of paternity or legitimacy

- 1D *Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms* *Annulment of Marriage* (2014 rev.).
  III. Custody of Children, Support, and Litigation Expenses
  § 77. Introductory Comments

  IV. Annulment
  § 87. Relief awarded—Custody and support of children

  § 10. Effect of judgment or decree – Award of alimony, custody, and child support

TEXTS & TREATISES:

Connecticut:

  § 263. Annulment
e. Where Children are Involved

  Chapter 14. Procedure in Annulment Actions
  § 14.8 Legitimacy of children

  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.11 Filing for an Annulment
  [2] Determining Custody Orders
General:

  Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
  § 3.4. —Custody, Support and Legitimacy of Children of Annulled Marriages
Section 6: Property Distribution
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to property distribution and annulments in Connecticut.

DEFINITIONS:
- “At the time of entering a decree annulling or dissolving a marriage or for legal separation pursuant to a complaint under section 46b-45, the Superior Court may assign to either spouse all or any part of the estate of the other spouse. The court may pass title to real property to either party or to a third person or may order the sale of such real property, without any act by either spouse, when in the judgment of the court it is the proper mode to carry the decree into effect.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-81(a) (2015).

- “In fixing the nature and value of the property, if any, to be assigned, the court, after considering all the evidence presented by each party, shall consider the length of the marriage, the causes for the annulment, dissolution of the marriage or legal separation, the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, earning capacity, vocational skills, education, employability, estate, liabilities and needs of each of the parties and the opportunity of each for future acquisition of capital assets and income. The court shall also consider the contribution of each of the parties in the acquisition, preservation or appreciation in value of their respective estates.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-81(c) (2015).

- “A direct action to annul a marriage not only affects the status of the marriage itself but may also affect property rights arising from this status.” Perlstein v. Perlstein, 26 Conn. Supp. 257, 258, 217 A.2d 481, 482-483 (1966).

STATUTES:
  - Chapter 815j. Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
    - § 46b-80. Prejudgment remedies available; lis pendens; notice; effect.
    - § 46b-81. Assignment of property and transfer of title.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- John S. Herbrand, J.D., Annotation, Right to Allowance of...

- H. P. F., Division of Property Upon Annulment of Marriage, 11 ALR 1394 (1921).


  IV. Action for Annulment
  F. Judgment and Incidental Relief
   2. Alimony, Support, and Property Rights
      § 79. Generally
      § 80. Allowance of permanent alimony
      § 81. Allowance for services or necessaries
      § 82. Effect on property rights; division of property accumulated during marriage


  IV. Annulment
  § 88. Relief awarded—Restitution or other disposition of property

- Cause Of Action To Annul Marriage, 65 COA2d 617 (2014), Cecily Fuhr.

  C. Remedies
  § 40. Alimony and division of property
  § 41. – Status as putative spouse


  § 9. Effect of judgment or decree – In general; division of property

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

Connecticut:


  Chapter 14: Procedure in Annulment Actions
  § 14:7. Judgment and orders in annulment actions


  Chapter 1. Marriage
  Part III: Analyzing Annulments
  § 1.11 Filing for an Annulment
  [5] Determining Orders Concerning Property Division

General:


  Chapter 37. Principles of Property Distribution
  § 37.02[5][a]. Void marriages
Chapter 3. The Suit to Annul
§ 3.5. —Alimony, Temporary and Permanent, and Division of Property
Section 7: Out of State and Foreign Annulments
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE: Bibliographic resources relating to out-of-state and foreign annulments in Connecticut.

DEFINITION:
- “A state has the authority to declare what marriages of its citizens shall be recognized as valid, regardless of the fact that the marriages may have been entered into in foreign jurisdictions where they were valid.” Catalano v. Catalano, 148 Conn. 288, 291, 170 A.2d 726, 728 (1961).
- “The Superior Court has authority to annul a marriage performed in another state if the marriage would have been invalid in that state or violates a strong public policy of this state.” Fattibene v. Fattibene, 183 Conn. 433, 437, 441 A.2d 3, 5 (1981).

STATUTES:

CASES:
- Delaney v. Delaney, 35 Conn. Supp. 230, 232, 405 A.2d 91, 93 (1979). “... a valid common-law marriage contracted in a state that recognizes such marriages would be upheld in this state.”
- Parker v. Parker, 29 Conn. Supp. 41, 43, 270 A.2d 94, 95 (1970). “The validity of the marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant is governed by the lex loci contractus. . . . where the ceremony was performed.”
- Browner v. Browner, 15 Conn. Supp. 77 (1947). “This marriage was contracted in the state of New York and consequently may be annulled by this court if, for any cause, it is void or voidable under New York law.”

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent statutes and public acts on the Connecticut General Assembly website.

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II. Creation and Validity

D. Effect of Conflicting Foreign Law

1. Choice of Governing Law

   § 64. Power of legislature; comity
   § 65. Rule that validity of marriage is governed by law where parties were married
   § 66. – Exception where recognition of marriage would be contrary to public policy

2. Validity of Particular Marriages with Foreign Aspects

   a. Marriages Prohibited After Divorce

      § 67. Generally
      § 68. Where marriage is challenged in state where divorce was obtained
      § 69. Marriage challenged in other state

   b. Bigamous Marriages

      § 70. Generally
      § 71. Remarriage following interlocutory or void divorce

   c. Other Marriages

      § 72. Common-law marriages
      § 73. – Temporary visits in states permitting common-law marriages
      § 74. Incestuous marriages
      § 75. Proxy marriages
      § 76. Underage marriages
      § 77. Same-sex marriages
      § 78. Other particular kinds of marriages

Connecticut:

    Chapter 14: Procedure in Annulment Actions
      § 14.10 Annulment of foreign marriages

General:

    Ann Laquer Estin, International Family Law Desk Book (2nd ed. 2016)
    Chapter 2. Marriage, Partnership and Cohabitation
      Annulling a Marriage, p. 32
      Jurisdiction and Choice of Law
      Consequences of Annulment