An Illinois notary public is authorized to perform notarial acts or “notarization” anywhere in the state. Notarial acts include taking an acknowledgment, taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, administering an oath or affirmation, and performing any other act authorized by law (Sec. 6-101).

A notary public must positively identify the person requesting notarization. A notary has positive identification if the person (a) is personally known to the notary; (b) is identified upon the oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally known to the notary; or (c) is identified on the basis of identification documents (Sec. 6-102).

There is a certificate for each type of notarial act. Most documents have a preprinted certificate on the form, or a certificate has been prepared by an attorney. It is not the notary’s function to determine what type of notarial act is required with regard to a request, but the notary must know and use the proper certificate for the type of act he or she is requested to perform (Sec. 6-103). A brief description of each type of notarial act and the related certificate follows.

For additional information, please see the Illinois Notary Handbook

Acknowledgments

The taking of an acknowledgment consists of positively identifying the signer of a document. The signer need not sign in the notary’s presence but must personally appear before the notary and state that the signature on the document is his or hers. Acknowledgments may be taken in an individual capacity or in a representative capacity (as an authorized representative of another – for example, as officer of a corporation for and on behalf of the corporation or as an attorney in fact for another person). These short form certificates are sufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

Acknowledgment (in an individual capacity):

State of Illinois
County of ________________.

This instrument was acknowledged before me on ________________________ (date) by ________________________ (name of person).

(seal)

__________________________
signature of notary public
Acknowledgment (in a representative capacity):

State of Illinois
County of ___________________.

This instrument was acknowledged before me on ____________________________
(date) by ____________________________ (name of person) as
________________________ (type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc.) of
___________________________________ (name of party on behalf of whom
instrument was executed).

(seal)

________________________
signature of notary public

Verification Upon Oath of Affirmation

Sometimes referred to as a “jurat,” verification upon oath or affirmation is a declaration that a
statement is true and was made by a person upon oath or affirmation. The person requesting this
notarial act must personally appear before the notary and sign the document in the presence of
the notary. The notary public is required to administer an oath. There is no prescribed wording
for the oath, but an acceptable oath would be:

“Do You Swear (Or Affirm) That The Statements In This Document Are True?”

Verification upon oath may be taken in an individual capacity or in a representative
capacity. These short form certificates are sufficient to meet the requirements of
the law.

Verification upon oath or affirmation (in an individual capacity):

State of Illinois
County of ___________________.

Signed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me on ____________________________ (date) by
________________________ (name of person making statement).

(seal)

________________________
signature of notary public
Verification upon oath or affirmation (in a representative capacity):

State of Illinois  
County of ________________.

Signed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me on  
__________________________ (date) by _____________________________
(name of person) as ______________________ (type of authority, e.g., officer,  
trustee, etc.) of __________________________ (name of party on behalf  
of whom instrument was executed).

(seal)

________________________
signature of notary public

Witnessing or Attesting a Signature

Occasionally, a notary public may be requested to witness a signature on a document when no  
oath is necessary or required. The person requesting this notarial act must personally appear  
before the notary and sign the document in the presence of the notary. This short form certificate  
is sufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

State of Illinois  
County of ________________.

Signed (or subscribed or attested) before me on __________________ (date) by  
__________________________ (name of person).

(seal)

________________________
signature of notary public
**Signature-by-Mark**

When an individual requests a notarial act and the individual is prevented by disability or illiteracy from writing a signature, take these precautions: positively identify the individual; ensure that there are two persons to witness the signature-by-mark in addition to yourself; write in the name of the signer-by-mark near the mark on the document, and complete the form below.

| State of Illinois  
| Count of ___________________. |
| This instrument was acknowledged before me on ___________ (date) by ____________________________ (name of person) who made and acknowledged making his/her mark on the instrument in my presence and in the presence of two persons who have signed below. |
| (seal) |
| ____________________________ signature of notary public |
| ____________________________ signature and address of witness |
| ____________________________ signature and address of witness |

**Oaths or Affirmations**

On rare occasions, a notary may be asked to administer a verbal oath or affirmation. Illinois notaries public are authorized to administer such oaths not only by the Notary Public Act but also by other state laws (Illinois Revised Statutes, ch. 101). Notaries may administer oaths to witnesses, the oath of office to public officials when an oath of office is required to be taken, and oaths on any other occasion when an oath is required.

An oath contains the words, “I do solemnly swear . . . ,” and an affirmation contains the words, “I do solemnly affirm . . . .” Either form may be used, as both are effective in invoking the perjury statute against the maker of a false statement.

The exact wording of the oaths or affirmations can vary from situation to situation. It is not the obligation of a notary to ascertain the proper wording of an oath or affirmation, but the notary can administer it when the proper wording is provided. Following is a constitutional oath or affirmation required to be taken by most elected state and local officials.

**Oath or Affirmation:**

“I do solemnly swear (affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ____________________________ to the best of my ability.”