

ANTIQUITIES.

4 OF 1905.

TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ANCIENT
MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES, AND TO PROVIDE MUSEUMS.

C. A. KING-HARMAN.]

[May 10, 1905.]

PART 1.

General.

1. This Law may be cited as the Antiquities Law, 1905. Short title.
2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:— Definitions.
 - (1.) The expression " Person " includes bodies corporate;
 - (2.) The " owner " of any property, movable or immovable, means any person whose title to the same is recognized by the Law of Cyprus; and in the case of property in the occupation of any See, Monastery, or Church means the Bishop of the Diocese, the governing body of the Monastery or the duly constituted Committee of Management of the Church, as the case may be; and in the case of Mosques, Tékés, or other Moslem religious establishments means the Delegates of Evkaf or other person administering the trusts of the same;
 - (3.) The term " ancient monument " means and includes any object, or building, or locality which, under the provisions of this Law, may be declared to be an ancient monument;
 - (4.) The expression " Antiquities " means all works whatever of architecture, sculpture, or any graphic art, or art generally, which date from the most ancient times up to the Turkish conquest of the Island, such as any buildings and architectural memorials, sculptured stones which originally belonged to such memorials, and pedestals, ramparts, tombs, dressed stones, statues, reliefs, statuettes, inscriptions, paintings, mosaics, vases, arms, ornaments, and all other works and utensils of any material, gems for rings, coins, and, generally, all objects of antiquarian interest;

Provided that coins of Byzantine, Lusignan, and Venetian times shall not be deemed to be antiquities;

- (5.) The expression " Museum Committee " means the Committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 39;

- (6.) The expression "Land" includes and extends to buildings, trees, grazing rights (where the same are held separately and are not vested in the same person as the ownership of the land), easements, and standing crops.

Antiquities
the absolute
property of
Government.

3.—(1.) No antiquity shall, by reason merely of its being discovered on land in the ownership of any person, be the property of that person; Provided that he shall be deemed to be interested in it when discovered, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

(2.) All undiscovered antiquities of a movable character, whether lying on the surface of the ground or hidden beneath the surface, are hereby declared to be the property of the Government, subject to the provisions of this Law.

(3.) All antiquities of an immovable character shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, subject to the provisions of this Law, unless in any case some person shall be the owner of them.

Lists of
antiquities to
be furnished.

4. Every person in possession of antiquities at the time of the coming into operation of this Law⁽¹⁾ shall, within a period of six months of that date, furnish to the Museum Committee, or, failing the appointment of such Committee, to the Chief Secretary to Government, a list describing them to the best of his ability.

Inspection of
antiquities.

5. The Museum Committee, with the approval of the High Commissioner, by its members or duly appointed agents, may require, from time to time, the production for inspection at the place where it is deposited or kept, of any antiquity specified in the list, for the purposes:—

- (1.) Of ascertaining the accuracy or otherwise of the list;
- (2.) Of obtaining such fuller description of the antiquity as may be required, and of revising the list, or preparing a new list;
- (3.) Of ascertaining if the antiquity remains in the possession of the person entitled thereto.

Confiscation
of antiquities
not disclosed.

6. After the expiration of the period of six months specified in section 4, any antiquity found in the possession of any person which has not been returned in any list furnished under the said section, and has not been otherwise acquired under the provisions of this Law, may be seized under an order of the District Court and shall, unless such person proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the failure to furnish the return of it was due to no wilful deceit or intended fraud, be confiscated and shall become the property of the Government, subject to the provisions of this Law.

(1) 25th August, 1905.

7. Where any person discovers any antiquity otherwise than in the course of excavations authorized under the provisions of this Law he shall, within five days after finding it, give notice thereof and deliver it over, if portable, at the nearest Police station, and shall indicate precisely the spot where he found it. The officer in charge of the Police station shall give the person who delivers the antiquity an acknowledgment describing it in detail, and shall forthwith forward the antiquity to the Commissioner of the District, or, if it is difficult to transport, shall give the Commissioner notice to that effect, and the Commissioner shall inform the Museum Committee accordingly. Any person discovering any antiquity and failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties, and his interest in the antiquity found shall be forfeited.

Finder, on accidental discovery, to give notice

8. On the discovery as aforesaid by any person other than the Government or Museum Committee of any antiquities other than those of an immovable character, one third part thereof shall be taken by the Government, one third part by the owner of the land where the antiquities have been discovered, and, subject to the provisions of this Law, one third part by the finder.

Antiquities which are not the absolute property of Government

When the finder is himself the owner of the land where the antiquities have been discovered, subject as aforesaid, two third parts shall be taken by him and one third part by the Government.

When any such antiquities are discovered by such finder on land belonging to the Government, two third parts of them shall be taken by the Government, and, subject as aforesaid, the remaining one third part by the finder.

The parties interested in any antiquities in virtue of the provisions of this section may agree to apportion their respective interests in them, as the case may be, either in kind or in value; but on failure to agree as to the manner in which they shall be apportioned, the apportionment shall be referred to arbitration and determined in the manner provided by section 35.

9. Saving as hereinafter provided, any person in possession of, or having under his control, any antiquity, may be required by any Peace Officer or Officer of the Customs to show how it came into his possession or under his control, and, in default of his so doing, or showing that the antiquity was lawfully acquired as in this Law provided for, the antiquity may be seized, and if such person fails to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the antiquity was lawfully acquired by him, or that it passed lawfully into his control, he

Onus of proof of origin of antiquity.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties, and the antiquity shall be confiscated.

Provided that no person shall be liable to conviction under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the antiquity was acquired before the coming into operation of this Law, and that it has been duly reported in accordance with the provisions of section 4.

PART 2.

Ancient Monuments.

Ancient monuments.

10. The High Commissioner, whenever he considers that any structure, erection, monument, or site is of public interest by reason of the historic or traditional interest attaching thereto, may by notification in the *Cyprus Gazette*, declare it to be an ancient monument and subject to the provisions of this Law, and may appoint a Curator to take charge of it.

Provided always that, where such structure, erection, monument, or site is not in the possession or under the control of the Government, no such declaration shall be made unless with the advice of the Museum Committee and, where such ancient monument is in the possession of a private person, a copy of the notification shall be served upon him.

Private owner not to alter archaeological character.

11. It shall be unlawful for the owner of or for any person interested in or having the use of any ancient monument to destroy, demolish, or alter the archaeological character of it, or to deface it or to modify it in any way, without the permission in writing of the Museum Committee confirmed by the High Commissioner. Every such person who acts contrary to the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalty provided by section 13, and the ancient monument shall vest in the Government of Cyprus.

But may obtain aid in certain cases.

Where the owner so desires, the Museum Committee with the sanction of the High Commissioner may, if it sees fit, from any funds at its disposal for the purpose, and from time to time, grant to any such owner or person money for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, or restoring any such ancient monument.

Provided always that the owner or administrator of any building used or intended to be used for the purpose of religious worship may at all times repair, alter, enlarge or reconstruct the building for the more convenient performance of religious worship.

12. Where an ancient monument does not belong to the Government of Cyprus, the Museum Committee, with the sanction of the High Commissioner, may acquire it or any part of it under the provisions of any Law for the time being in force relating to the compulsory acquisition of immovable property, no regard being had to its archæological value in assessing the compensation.

Power of Museum Committee to acquire ancient monuments.

13. Any person who:—

Offences.

- (1.) Destroys, injures or defaces any ancient monument; or
- (2.) Writes, draws or carves thereon any writing, drawing or figure whereby it is disfigured, or its appearance or artistic value or interest is spoilt or impaired; or
- (3.) Without having first obtained permission in writing of the Museum Committee, confirmed by the High Commissioner for the purpose, removes any material or stone, cut or otherwise, from any ancient monument or from any heap or collection of stones forming part of or being adjacent to any ancient monument, or removes any stone bearing an ancient inscription from the place where it is found,

shall be guilty of an offence, whether he is or is not the owner of the ancient monument with respect to which the act is done, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both such punishments.

14. The High Commissioner, with the advice of the Museum Committee, may cause any work to be carried out which he may consider necessary for the restoration, preservation or protection of any ancient monument, and may excavate in, upon and under any ancient monument.

Restoration, etc., of ancient monuments and power of High Commissioner to excavate.

15. The High Commissioner with the advice of the Museum Committee may, by order under his hand, place the ancient monuments in any locality under the care of a Local Committee and depute to such Committee any of the powers hereby given to the High Commissioner for the preservation of such ancient monuments, either generally during the pleasure of the High Commissioner or for a time to be specified in the order. The members of any such Committee shall be appointed by the High Commissioner and shall hold office for two years.

Local Committee.

PART 3.

Excavations for Antiquities.

Powers of
Museum
Committee
to excavate.

16. The Museum Committee, with the sanction of the High Commissioner, where funds are available for the purpose, may carry on excavations for the purpose of disclosing or clearing any ancient buildings or the remains thereof, or for discovering antiquities.

Antiquities
so excavated
the property
of
Government.
Excavations
prohibited
without per-
mission, and
penalty for
illegal ex-
cavations.

17. All antiquities discovered by any excavations carried out by the Museum Committee as aforesaid shall be the property of the Government of Cyprus under the provisions of this Law.

18. No person shall excavate with the object of discovering antiquities, whether on land belonging to himself or otherwise, without permission in that behalf first obtained from the High Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of this Law; and every person so excavating in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties, and any antiquities discovered in the course of such excavations shall be forfeited.

Penalty for
buying
illegally
excavated
antiquities.

19. Whoever, knowing or having reasonable grounds for believing that any antiquities have been excavated without the permission in the last preceding section required, purchases, removes or otherwise acquires the same, whether on his own account or as agent for another, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties, and his interest in such antiquities shall be forfeited.

Application
for per-
mission.

20. Every application for permission to excavate shall be in writing, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and shall contain a full and accurate description of the nature, extent, and boundaries of the land in which the excavation is intended to be carried on.

Permission
when
granted.

21. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner, after causing such inquiries to be made as he shall think proper—

- (1.) That the owner or other person beneficially interested in the land where the proposed excavation is intended to be made has consented to the excavation, or that the land has been compulsorily acquired by the applicant, and the owner or other person beneficially interested therein has received compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 27; and

(2.) That the proposed excavation will not cause any damage or inconvenience to the inhabitants of the place where it is proposed to excavate, or to any place dedicated to religion, or to any cemetery, school, water source, irrigation work, or public road, or, if such damage is likely to be caused, that adequate provision has been made for the payment of compensation therefor,

the High Commissioner may, with the advice of the Museum Committee, grant a permit under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Government authorizing the applicant to excavate in accordance with the terms thereof.

22. Every such permit shall state the period during which it remains in force, which period shall in no case exceed two years, and such stipulations as the High Commissioner shall think

Conditions of permit.

Sec.22 of Law 4 of 1905 (at p.45) has been amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:-

(4) As to the grant to the person to whom the permit is given of a share, to be fixed by the Museum Committee with the approval of the Governor after the conclusion of the excavation, of any antiquities discovered.

Vide Law 6 of 1927 sec.2

Sec.26 of Law 4 of 1905 has been amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:-

(d) grant to the excavator the agreed share of any antiquities found by virtue of any stipulation contained in the permit to excavate.

Vide Law 6 of 1927 sec.3.

either upon the terms on which the original permit was granted or upon such other terms as he thinks fit.

26. No right in any antiquity the product of any excavation permitted under this Law shall vest in the excavator, and all such antiquities shall belong to the Government of Cyprus subject to the provisions of this Law, saving as follows:—

Rights in antiquities the product of authorized excavations.

The Museum Committee, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may:—

(a.) Allow plaster casts or copies to be taken of any antiquity;

(2.) That the proposed excavation will not cause any damage or inconvenience to the inhabitants of the place where it is proposed to excavate, or to any place dedicated to religion, or to any cemetery, school, water source, irrigation work, or public road, or, if such damage is likely to be caused, that adequate provision has been made for the payment of compensation therefor,

the High Commissioner may, with the advice of the Museum Committee, grant a permit under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Government authorizing the applicant to excavate in accordance with the terms thereof.

22. Every such permit shall state the period during which it remains in force, which period shall in no case exceed two years, and shall contain such stipulations as the High Commissioner shall think fit—

Conditions
of permit.

(1.) As to the supervision of the excavation by officers appointed by the High Commissioner for that purpose;

(2.) As to the payment of the officers by the person to whom the permit is granted;

(3.) As to the keeping by the person to whom the permit is granted of a record in duplicate, in such form as may be prescribed, of all antiquities discovered.

23. The High Commissioner may require any person to whom a permit is granted under this Law to give security for the due observance of the conditions upon which the permit is given.

Security.

24. The High Commissioner may, with the advice of the Museum Committee, withdraw any permission to excavate without compensation notwithstanding that the term for which it was granted has not expired.

Withdrawal
of permit.

25. Upon the expiration of the period for which a permit is granted, the High Commissioner may, with the advice of the Museum Committee, renew it for a further term, not exceeding two years, either upon the terms on which the original permit was granted or upon such other terms as he thinks fit.

Renewal of
permit.

26. No right in any antiquity the product of any excavation permitted under this Law shall vest in the excavator, and all such antiquities shall belong to the Government of Cyprus subject to the provisions of this Law, saving as follows:—

Rights in
antiquities
the product of
authorized
excavations.

The Museum Committee, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may:—

(a.) Allow plaster casts or copies to be taken of any antiquity;

(b.) Deliver over to the excavator any duplicates of antiquities found; or

(c.) Grant to the excavator any antiquities not required by the Committee.

Compulsory acquisition of private rights to surface.

27. Where it is decided by the Government, or by the Museum Committee with the sanction of the High Commissioner, to undertake excavations, or where the High Commissioner otherwise deems it expedient that excavations shall be undertaken, and the owner or person beneficially interested in the land where the proposed excavation is intended to be made does not consent, the High Commissioner may authorize the land or the right to excavate in it to be acquired on payment of such amount by way of compensation as may be agreed on, and, in default of agreement, the amount of compensation shall be determined in the manner provided by any Law for the time being in force relating to the compulsory acquisition of immovable property.

Power of acquisition not to extend to property of a religious character or to Evkaf property.

28. Nothing contained in this Law shall be construed as conferring any right to acquire any mosque, mesjid, church, téké, tomb, shrine, fountain, medressé, school or any other building, erection or site of a religious character, or any property belonging either to the Moslem Evkaf or to any ecclesiastical body in Cyprus. And no person shall under the provisions of this Law interfere or in any manner deal with any such property of a religious character as aforesaid, or property belonging to the Moslem Evkaf or any ecclesiastical body in Cyprus, without the permission, in the case of the Moslem religion, of the ~~Chief Cadi~~, in the case of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Metropolitan of the Diocese, or in the case of any other Church of the person recognized by the High Commissioner as the person for the time being administering the affairs of that Church in Cyprus.

Turkish delegate of Evkaf
In Law 9 of 1918

PART 4.

Dealings with Antiquities.

Permit for removal.

29. No antiquity in which the Government of Cyprus is, subject to the provisions of this Law, interested, shall be removed from any one place to any other place within Cyprus without the written permission of the Commissioner of the district within which or from which it is to be moved; and such written permission shall accompany the antiquity when it is removed. A counterfoil copy of every permission so issued shall be kept by the Commissioner.

Nothing in this section contained shall be held to confer any exemption, where the removal is by sea, from compliance with the provisions of any Customs Law or Regulation in force and applicable to such removals.

30. Any person reasonably supposed to be conveying any antiquity in which the Government of Cyprus is interested without such permission may be stopped by a Peace Officer or an Officer of the Customs and may be detained, with any vehicle or animal with which he may or the supposed antiquity may be travelling, and searched. Penalty for removal without permit.

31. The sale or gift of any antiquity reported in any list furnished in accordance with section 4 or acquired under sections 8 and 26 may freely take place within the limits of the Island; but notice of such sale or gift shall as soon as possible be given to the Museum Committee by the vendor or donor. Sales and gifts of antiquities.

32.—(1.) No antiquity shall be exported from the Island without the permission in writing of the High Commissioner, subject to the provisions of the next following section; and any person who exports or attempts to export or is concerned in exporting or attempting to export any antiquity in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such penalties, and his interest in the antiquity in respect of which the offence is committed shall be forfeited. Export of antiquities without permission prohibited.

(2.) No such permission shall relieve the exporter from compliance with the provisions of any Customs Law or Regulation in force with regard to exportations from the Island.

33. No such permission to export shall be given unless the person desiring to export has exhibited the antiquity to the Museum Committee or its duly appointed agent and the Committee is satisfied that it has been declared or acquired under the sections enumerated in section 31, and that there are in the Museum exhibits of the same kind and quality, or the Committee does not require it, or that the Committee has lost its right to acquire it in the manner prescribed in Part 5. Restriction on exportation.

34. Any person receiving or keeping any antiquity with intent to defraud the Government of the same or of its interest therein shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties. Receiving and keeping antiquities with intent to defraud.

PART 5.

Appraisalment and Acquisition of Private Interests in Antiquities.

Acquisition
of antiquities
by the
Museum
Committee.

35. If the Museum Committee desires to acquire the interest of any private person in any antiquity they may do so on paying the amount of the compensation to be agreed between the parties; and if the Committee fail to agree with the owner as to the price to be paid for the interest of any person in any antiquity sought to be acquired, and in any case where there is no agreement as to the manner in which antiquities are to be apportioned between the Committee and the persons entitled to shares therein, or, in case the Committee has elected to take its share in value, as to the manner in which the sum to be paid to the Committee is to be ascertained, the apportionment or the valuation of the share in question shall be referred to arbitrators, one to be chosen by each of the interested parties; and the arbitrators, before proceeding to a division or valuation, shall select an umpire; and the decision of the arbitrators as to the amount to be paid, if they agree, or of the umpire in case of disagreement, shall be final. Provided that the Committee may enter into any bond or undertaking for the payment by instalments of any sum determined on.

On payment
or signing of
bond anti-
quities to
pass to the
Government.

36. On payment of the amount agreed or ascertained, or upon the signing of such bond or undertaking as aforesaid, the antiquity shall become the property of the Government in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

After six
months, right
of Museum
Committee
lost unless
payment
made or bond
given.

37. If after the lapse of six months from the date of the agreement or of the decision of the arbitrators or of the umpire, as the case may be, the sum so fixed remains unpaid, or no bond or undertaking is entered into, the Museum Committee shall be deemed to have lost all right to the acquisition of the antiquity or of the interest in it, and permission to deal with it shall be granted by the High Commissioner.

PART 6.

Museums.

Antiquities,
etc., to be
held in trust
for the public.

38. All the antiquities and objects of art which are now contained in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia, and all antiquities and objects of art which are now the property of or may hereafter be acquired by the

Government or the Museum Committee under the provisions of this Law, shall be held by the Government in trust and for the benefit of the inhabitants of Cyprus. The said antiquities and objects of art shall be deposited in the Central or District Museums.

39. The Cyprus Museums shall be under the control and management of a Committee of Management, in this Law called "the Museum Committee," of which the High Commissioner shall be President. The Committee shall consist of eight members, in addition to the President, that is to say, of the ^{Ministry Delegate of Ecclaf} ~~Chief Cadi~~ of Cyprus, the Archbishop of Cyprus, and the Curator of Antiquities, all for the time being, and of five persons to be elected in such manner as the High Commissioner may direct by the persons contributing to the cost of the Museums an annual sum of not less than ten shillings each, for the time being resident in Cyprus, or by the duly appointed representatives of such persons. All such appointments shall be honorary appointments, and in respect of such as are not *ex officio*, shall be held for a term of two years.

Committee
of Manage-
ment.

40. All antiquities, moneys, securities for money, and other property, whether movable or immovable, belonging to the Museums or by this Law vested in the High Commissioner or the Government, shall be deemed to be vested in the Government of Cyprus in trust and for the benefit of the inhabitants of Cyprus, but shall be liable to any payment which the Museum Committee may be ordered to make by the order of a Court, and chargeable with any debt which the said Committee may incur.

Vesting of
property of
Museum.

41. The principal Cyprus Museum shall be situate in Nicosia, but the Committee, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may establish local Cyprus Museums in other districts of the Island, whenever suitable buildings are provided, and furnish them with duplicate or representative collections as far as may be possible.

Situation of
Museums.

42. The Committee, subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, shall :—

Duties of
Committee.

- (1.) Obtain suitable premises for the Museum or Museums, having regard to the income or funds at their command;
- (2.) Establish, maintain, and regulate the Museums;
- (3.) Take steps from time to time to have the antiquities and objects of art properly catalogued, and preserve and place them in the Museum or Museums to the best advantage;
- (4.) Acquire, by purchase, barter of duplicate specimens or otherwise, Cyprian antiquities, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose

of duplicate specimens of antiquities, when it is in the interest of the Museum or Museums that they should be so sold, exchanged, or disposed of;

- (5.) Collect the income or funds of the Museum or Museums and apply them to the best advantage of the Museum or Museums, and generally promote the interests of the same.

Provided that before selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of any duplicate specimens of antiquities, the Committee shall be satisfied that they are really duplicates, and not required for the District Museums.

Power of Committee to sue and be sued in its own name.

43. The Committee may sue or be sued in its own name as the Museum Committee; but no personal liability shall attach to any member thereof in respect of his acts as such member.

Accounts and audit.

44. The accounts of the Museum shall be kept in a book by the Committee, and shall be closed at the end of every year, and submitted for audit to an officer to be appointed for that purpose by the High Commissioner, and shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette*.

Power to make Rules.

45. The Committee may from time to time make rules, subject to the approval thereof by the High Commissioner, with regard to the days and hours upon which the Museums shall be open to the public, either free of charge or subject to payment for admission, to prescribe the amount of payment for admission, and generally for the better carrying out the provisions of this Law; and such rules shall have the same force and effect as if they formed a portion of this Law.

PART 7.

Financial Provisions.

Cyprus Antiquities Fund.

46. A fund is hereby established which shall be called the Cyprus Antiquities Fund; and the moneys of the said fund shall be applied for the purpose of carrying out this Law.

Administered by Museum Committee.

47. The said fund, subject to the other provisions of this Law, shall be under the administration of the Museum Committee; but no payment shall be made out of it without the sanction of the High Commissioner.

48. All subscriptions heretofore collected on behalf of the Memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and all donations, legacies, voluntary subscriptions, all moneys resulting from the sale of duplicate specimens of antiquities, the proceeds of all fines inflicted under this Law, after deduction of any amount paid to the informer, all payments made for admission to any museum under this Law, and the share of the Government in antiquities where it is taken in value under the provisions of this Law, shall belong to and be paid into the said fund.

Property of
Fund.

Provided always that the subscriptions collected on behalf of the said Memorial shall be devoted and appropriated expressly to the erection of the principal Cyprus Museum to be established under this Law.

49. A statement shall be published annually in the *Cyprus Gazette* of the accounts of the Cyprus Antiquities Fund.

Annual
statement.

PART 8.

Miscellaneous.

50. On any conviction for an offence under this Law, the Court may order that any part of the fine imposed, not exceeding one-half, shall be paid to any person through whose information, in the opinion of the Court, the conviction has been obtained.

Reward to
informer.

51. Any person who wilfully injures or defaces any of the objects declared by this Law to be the property of the Government shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both such punishments.

Penalty for
wilfully
injuring
antiquities

52. No person other than the excavator or his agent shall be empowered to publish any scientific or artistic description of any excavations or of the results of such excavations for a period of two years from the date of the termination of the excavation; and where the holder of any permit to excavate under this Law publishes any book, catalogue, treatise, excerpts, or other work descriptive of the excavations, he shall forward a copy of the same to the Museum Committee.

Publications
respecting
antiquities.

Appointment
of experts,
officers, etc.

53. The High Commissioner, with the advice of the Museum Committee, may appoint a Curator of Antiquities, and such other experts, officers, agents, and persons for the proper carrying out of this Law as he may deem necessary, and may from the said fund pay such salaries or remuneration as he may think fit.

Repeal.

55. The Law 20 Sefer, 1291, is hereby repealed.

ARMY ACTS APPLICATION.

8 OF 1882.

TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARMY ACTS TO CYPRUS.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[June 6, 1882.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, and other Acts passed to amend, continue, or modify the same or in substitution therefor have been or are of any force or effect in Cyprus; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and also to provide for the application to Cyprus of such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as shall from time to time be passed for the regulation of Her Majesty's Forces:

Be it therefore enacted:—

Army Acts to
be in force
in Cyprus.

1. The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the Discipline and Regulation (Commencement) Act, 1879, the Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Acts, 1880 and 1881, and the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1881, so far as the same are not repealed by the Army Act, 1881, the Army Act, 1881, and every other Act which shall hereafter be from time to time enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in continuance of or in substitution for the said Acts, or any of them, shall be of full force and effect within this Island.

Short title.

2. This Law may be cited as the Army Acts Application Law, 1882.

AUSTRIA.

See PEACE ORDER LEGISLATION.