

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation).*

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GENERAL ANNOTATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

As at 13 February 1976 (the date of gazettal of the most comprehensive allocation of responsibilities to Ministers and Departments at about the effective date), while the administration of this Chapter was not vested specifically in any Minister it seems from the determination of responsibilities of Ministers and from the fact that the administration of the *Public Museums and Art Galleries Act* was vested in the Prime Minister that it came within the responsibility of the Prime Minister.

Accordingly, as at that date it seems that, except when a different intention is clearly indicated, by note or in the text, references in or in relation to this Chapter to—

“the Minister”—should be read as references to the Prime Minister;

“the Departmental Head”—should be read as references to the Secretary to the Prime Minister<sup>1</sup>;

“the Department”—should be read as references to the Department of the Prime Minister<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Previously the Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Development Administration.

<sup>2</sup> Previously the Department of the Prime Minister and Development Administration.



INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Interpretation—
  - “the Museum”
  - “national cultural property”
  - “proclaimed cultural property”
  - “the regulations”
  - “this Act”
  - “the Trustees”.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. Delegation.
3. Exemptions.
4. Declaration of national cultural property.
5. Proclaimed cultural property.

PART III.—NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY GENERALLY.

6. Compulsory acquisition of movables.
7. Compulsory acquisition of immovables.
8. Power to prohibit or restrict acquisition, etc.
9. Destroying national cultural property.
10. Power of examination, etc.
11. Photographs, etc.

PART IV.—PROCLAIMED CULTURAL PROPERTY.

12. Registration.
13. Notification of whereabouts, etc.
14. Repair, etc.

PART V.—PROHIBITED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

15. Export of national cultural property.
16. Prohibited exports.
17. Prohibited imports.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Saving of other powers.
19. General appeal.
20. Discoveries of certain things to be reported.
21. Regulations.



INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

Being an Act relating to the preservation and protection of objects of cultural or historical importance to Papua New Guinea, and for other purposes.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Interpretation.

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“the Museum” means the Papua New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery established under the *Public Museums and Art Galleries Act*;

“national cultural property” means any property, movable or immovable, of particular importance to the cultural heritage of the country, and in particular (but without limiting the generality of the foregoing) includes—

(a) any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of any of the peoples of the country, past or present; and

(b) any mineral specimen or fossil or mammal remains of scientific or historic interest to the country; and

(c) any other collection, object or thing, or any collection, object or thing of a class, declared to be national cultural property under Section 4; and

(d) any collection of national cultural property;

“proclaimed cultural property” means any national cultural property the subject of a notice under Section 5;

“the regulations” means any regulations made under this Act;

“this Act” includes the regulations;

“the Trustees” means the Trustees of the Museum.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. Delegation.

(1) The Trustees may, by instrument under their seal, delegate to a person all or any of their powers and functions under this Act (except this power of delegation).

(2) A person aggrieved by an act of, or a decision on a matter by, a delegate of the Trustees may require that the matter be referred to the Trustees, and in that event the act or decision shall not be deemed to be the act or decision of the Trustees until confirmed by them.

3. Exemptions.

The Head of State, acting on advice given after receiving a report from the Trustees, may, by notice in the National Gazette, exempt—

(a) any collection, object or thing; or

(b) any collection, object or thing of a specified class; or

(c) a person, body or authority,

from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as are specified in the notice.

**4. Declaration of national cultural property.**

The Head of State, acting on advice given after receiving a report from the Trustees, may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare—

(a) any collection, object or thing; or

(b) any collection, object or thing of a specified class,

to be national cultural property.

**5. Proclaimed cultural property.**

The Head of State, acting on advice given after receiving a report from the Trustees, may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare any national cultural property to be proclaimed cultural property for the purposes of this Act.

**PART III.—NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY GENERALLY.**

**6. Compulsory acquisition of movables<sup>1</sup>.**

(1) The Head of State, acting on advice given after receiving a report from the Trustees, may, by notice to the owner or the person in charge or apparently in charge of any movable national cultural property, compulsorily acquire the property on behalf of the State.

(2) Where any national cultural property is acquired under Subsection (1), the State is liable to pay to the owner compensation in such amount as is agreed on between the Head of State, acting on advice, and the owner or, in default of agreement, as is determined by action in a court of competent jurisdiction or, if the State and the owner so agree, by arbitration.

**7. Compulsory acquisition of immovables.**

The purpose of this Act and of the preservation of and protection of national cultural property generally is a public purpose within the meaning of the *Land Act*.

**8. Power to prohibit or restrict acquisition, etc.**

(1) The Head of State, acting on advice given after receiving a report from the Trustees, may, by notice in the National Gazette, prohibit or restrict the acquisition or transfer of any national cultural property specified in the notice.

(2) A person who acquires or transfers any national cultural property in contravention of a notice under Subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K400.00.

**9. Destroying national cultural property.**

(1) A person who, without lawful and reasonable excuse (proof of which is on him), wilfully destroys, damages or defaces any national cultural property, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

<sup>1</sup> See, also, Constitution, Section 53.

(2) A person who, by force, threats, fraud, misrepresentation, undue influence or in any other manner, obtains the destruction, damaging, defacing, confiscation or yielding up of any national cultural property is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K500.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

10. Power of examination, etc.

(1) Subject to this section, for the purposes of this Act the Trustees or a person authorized by the Trustees for the purpose may, at any reasonable time and with or without assistants—

- (a) enter on and search any land, building, aircraft, vessel or vehicle on or in which there is reasonable cause to believe that any national cultural property or suspected national cultural property is or may be; and
- (b) require a person to furnish information concerning, or to produce for inspection, any national cultural property or suspected national cultural property in his possession or under his control; and
- (c) seize and detain for further examination any national cultural property or suspected national cultural property.

(2) A person who—

- (a) hinders or obstructs the Trustees or a person authorized by the Trustees in the exercise of their or his powers under Subsection (1); or
- (b) refuses or fails without lawful and reasonable excuse (proof of which is on him), to furnish information or to produce any property when required to do so under that subsection, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

Default penalty: A fine not exceeding K10.00.

(3) The power of entry and search conferred by Subsection (1)(a) shall not be exercised except under a warrant in the prescribed form issued by a justice on being satisfied as to the matter specified in that paragraph.

(4) Unless earlier acquired under this Act, any property seized and detained for examination under Subsection (1)(c) shall be returned to the person or place from whom or from which it was seized as soon as may reasonably be after the seizure, and where the property has suffered damage as a result of the seizure or examination or during the detention, the State is liable to pay to the owner compensation assessed in the same manner as under Section 6(2).

11. Photographs, etc.

(1) The Trustees may require the person having or appearing to have the custody or control of any national cultural property to allow the Trustees or a person authorized by them for the purpose to take or make a sketch, photograph, model, copy or facsimile of that property, and for that purpose may require the loan of and may remove the property.

(2) The cost of taking or making a sketch, photograph, model, copy or facsimile referred to in Subsection (1) shall be borne by the Trustees.

(3) A person who hinders or obstructs the Trustees or a person authorized by the Trustees in the exercise of their or his powers under Subsection (2), is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

PART IV.—PROCLAIMED CULTURAL PROPERTY.

12. Registration.

The Trustees shall, as far as practicable, maintain, in such manner and form as they determine, a register of all proclaimed cultural property, whether within or outside the country.

13. Notification of whereabouts, etc.

Where any national cultural property is declared to be proclaimed cultural property under Section 5, the owner and the person in whose custody or control the property is at the date of the declaration, and any other person into whose possession or control the property subsequently comes, must—

- (a) immediately notify the Trustees in the prescribed form, giving the prescribed particulars of the nature, situation and condition of the property; and
- (b) immediately notify the Trustees from time to time of any change in the situation or condition of the property; and
- (c) in the case of a collection that is proclaimed cultural property—give to the Trustees at least one month's written notice before breaking up the collection or disposing of any part of it; and
- (d) make the property available at all reasonable times for examination by the Trustees or a person authorized by them for the purpose.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K400.00.

Default penalty: A fine not exceeding K20.00.

14. Repair, etc.

The Trustees may, out of moneys lawfully available, repair, renovate or preserve, or contribute to the repair, renovation or preservation of, any proclaimed cultural property.

PART V.—PROHIBITED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

15. Export of national cultural property.

(1) A person who, without the written consent of the Trustees, exports or removes from the country any national cultural property, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K400.00.

(2) A consent for the purposes of Subsection (1) may be given, in relation to any national cultural property or to a class of national cultural property, by notice in the National Gazette.

(3) A consent under this section may be made subject to such conditions as the Trustees think proper, including a condition that the owner of the national cultural property or some other person provide, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and free of charge, any sketch, photograph, model, copy or facsimile that the Trustees may require.

16. Prohibited exports.

Any national cultural property exported or attempted to be exported in contravention of Section 15 or of the conditions of any consent under that section is a prohibited export within the meaning of the *Customs Act*.

**17. Prohibited imports.**

(1) Where the Head of State, acting on advice, is satisfied that arrangements have been made or will be made under the law in force in some place outside the country under which any national cultural property that is a prohibited export from the country under Section 16 is a prohibited import into that place, the Head of State, acting on advice, may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare that the provisions of this section apply in relation to that place.

(2) Where the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that—

- (a) a collection, article or thing is imported or brought into the country from a place in relation to which this section applies; and
- (b) the export of the collection, article or thing, or of collections, articles or things of a class to which the collection, article or thing belongs or apparently belongs, from that place was prohibited under the law of that place for reasons essentially similar to the reasons for the prohibition of export contained in this Act; and
- (c) the export was in contravention or was apparently in contravention of that law,

that collection, article or thing is a prohibited import within the meaning of the *Customs Act* until such time as the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that the laws in force in the place from which it was exported have been complied with, or their application to the collection, article or thing has been waived by competent authority.

(3) A collection, article or thing that is a prohibited export by virtue of Subsection (2) may, if the Head of State, acting on advice, so directs, be seized, without compensation, by the State and forwarded to the appropriate authorities in the place from which it was exported.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**18. Saving of other powers.**

The powers and functions of the Trustees under this Act are in addition to, and not in derogation of or substitution for, the powers and functions of the Trustees under any other law.

**19. General appeal.**

Subject to Section 6(2), a person aggrieved by a decision of the Trustees under this Act may, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, appeal to the Head of State, acting on advice, whose decision is final.<sup>1</sup>

**20. Discoveries of certain things to be reported.**

(1) A person who discovers—

- (a) a cave or other place in which ancient remains, human or other, are to be found; or
- (b) a carving, painting or other representation on rock or in a cave; or
- (c) a deposit of ancient pottery or historical remains; or

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<sup>1</sup> See, Constitution, Section 155.

(d) a place used in former times as a ceremonial or burying ground, must immediately give to the Trustees particulars of the discovery.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K40.00.

Default Penalty: A fine not exceeding K2.00.

(2) It is a defence to a charge under Subsection (1) if the defendant proves—

(a) that he did not know that the subject-matter of the charge was a matter or thing referred to in that subsection; or

(b) any other lawful and reasonable excuse.

(3) A person who, without lawful and reasonable excuse (proof of which is on him), wilfully or negligently defaces, damages, uncovers, exposes, excavates or otherwise interferes with a place or object referred to in Subsection (1) without the written consent of the Trustees, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

#### **21. Regulations.**

The Head of State, acting on advice, may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for prescribing penalties of fines not exceeding K40.00, and default penalties of fines not exceeding K2.00, for offences against the regulations.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Regulation.*

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ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

1. Search warrant.
2. Register of proclaimed cultural property.
3. Notification of proclaimed cultural property.
4. Appeal.
5. Notices.

SCHEDULE.—

FORM 1.—Warrant.

FORM 2.—Register of Proclaimed Cultural Property.

FORM 3.—Notification to Trustees of Declaration of Proclaimed Cultural Property.

FORM 4.—Notice of Appeal.

Ch. No. 156

*National Cultural Property (Preservation)*

SCHEDULE.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

Act, Sec. 10(3).

Form 1.

Reg., Sec. 1.

WARRANT.

To (name of person and capacity by virtue of which he is authorized to act under warrant).

I, A.B., a Justice of the Peace, being satisfied that (insert the matter being a matter specified in Section 10(1)(a) of the Act) authorize you to enter and search (insert the land, building, aircraft, vessel or vehicle) and to seize and detain (insert the national cultural property or suspected national cultural property to be seized) for such time as you think necessary, and, for the exercise of the foregoing powers, to use such reasonable force as is necessary, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

This warrant remains in force up to and including

19.

Dated

19 .

Justice of the Peace.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

Act, Sec. 12.

Form 2.

Reg., Sec. 2.

REGISTER OF PROCLAIMED CULTURAL PROPERTY.

Date of proclamation.	Description.	Owned by.	Remarks.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation)*

Ch. No. 156

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

Act, Sec. 13(d).

Form 3.

Reg., Sec. 3.

NOTIFICATION TO TRUSTEES OF DECLARATION OF PROCLAIMED CULTURAL PROPERTY.

Name of owner or custodian.	Nature of proclaimed cultural property.	Situation of proclaimed cultural property.	Condition of proclaimed cultural property.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act.*

Act, Sec. 19.

Form 4.

Reg., Sec. 4.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To the Minister for

I appeal on the ground (or grounds) specified below against the decision of the Trustees of the Papua New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery constituted under the *Public Museums and Art Galleries Act* made 19 under Section 19 of the *National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act*.

Grounds (insert the grounds of appeal).

Dated at

19 .

(Signature of Appellant.)

(Address of Appellant.)



INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation).*

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

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1. Act, Section 3—Exemptions.

Bamboo baskets  
Bamboo combs  
Bamboo flutes  
Bamboo "Jew's-harps"  
Bamboo pipes  
Bamboo spoons  
Bark cloaks  
Bows and arrows  
"Buka" basketware  
Canoe paddles, uncarved  
Cane baskets  
Cane trays  
Cane plates  
Cassowary bone daggers  
Digging sticks  
Fishing sticks  
Fish nets  
Fish traps  
"Hagen" axes  
Model canoes  
Model houses  
Net bags  
Net skirts  
Net sporrans  
Nuts, carved, of species *Canarium commune*  
Nut tops  
Pipes  
Pottery of current manufacture made for sale  
Rope manufactured by traditional indigenous methods  
Spears

Stone carvings of current manufacture made for sale  
 Walking sticks  
 Wooden carvings of current manufacture made for sale  
 Woven arm bands  
 Woven belts.

2. Act, Section 4—Declaration of national cultural property.

Petroglyphs in the vicinity of Garamati Village in the Cape Gloucester area of New Britain, located on a path running south from the coastal track connecting Silimati and Garamati Villages; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered Nos. WNB1-13.

Stones known as Namiriwa and two individual stones known as Kadugumolaie and Ilakautowata, all located about 18 m<sup>1</sup> south-east of the centre of Mulosaida Village, Kiriwina Island.

Grave and monoment of the Reverend James Chalmers, the Reverend Oliver Fellows Tompkins and Sarah Eliza Harrison Chalmers, situated on D.A.2289, Daru, 20 m<sup>2</sup> north-west of the south-western corner of D.A. 1733.

Haus Tambaran, Kanganamau Village, situated on north bank of Sepik River, East Sepik Province, at approximate latitude 4° 12' south and longitude 143° 17' east—the building and all artifacts in it and underneath it.

Megalithic structures on Kiriwina Island in the areas known as Ilukwaiwaia and Oruyam lying about 400 m<sup>3</sup> from the main road leading from Omarkana through Kasanai to Labai in the Kilavila Census Division, Losuia Subdistrict, Milne Bay Province, as described in detail in Volume 10, No. 1 of *Oceania* in an article by Leo Austen "Megalithic Structures in the Trobriands".

Megalithic structures on Kitava Island at Buduailaka, Kadalalai and Gumagea in the Kitava Census Division of the Losuia Subdistrict, Milne Bay Province, as described in detail in Volume 10, No. 1 of *Oceania* in an article by Leo Austen "Megalithic Structures in the Trobriands".

A burial cave, Atiyuo, Baitaiena in the Hinauta Area, Misima Island Census Division. The cave is several hundred feet up a limestone cliff and reaches back for about 4 m<sup>4</sup>, it is situated approximately 400 m<sup>3</sup> from Baitaiena Hamlet on the east side of the Misima North Coast road, in the Milne Bay Province.

A block of basalt on Woodlark Island at Dikoias Village in the Woodlark Island Census Division, standing upright in limestone country, situated just east of Dikoias Village, Milne Bay Province.

Four Haus Tambaran Carvings in the Haus Tambaran of Maprik No. 2 Village named:—

- (a) Mungela, and owned by Roguman Karunsambe;
- (b) Imogodtu, and owned by Tabugunde Tobogowoi;
- (c) Ultera, and owned by Tandunge Tandunge; and

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 20 yds.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 chain.

<sup>3</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was ¼ mile.

<sup>4</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 12 ft.

- (d) Gwanmo, and owned by Kisolo Ragwamban,  
situated 1.6 km<sup>1</sup> west of Maprik Subdistrict Office, East Sepik Province.
- A sharpening stone in the Oksapmin Census Division, Telefomin Subdistrict, West Sepik Province, situated on top of a ridge between Kutik River and Wombit Creek between Kamagoiana Village and Gobi Hamlet; figured in a photograph registered as WSD 11 in the Museum.
- Skulls, eleven, remodelled in clay and decorated and fashioned to likeness of living heads, apparently life-like representations of deceased persons (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).
- Modelled and decorated heads, two, of conventionalized design modelled over a carved wooden substitute for a skull (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).
- Wooden carving, one, small (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).
- Inyai piece; Native name—Mungulmari; Village—Inyai old village Mandume, carved at above, more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD232.
- Ceremonial horn from Dainyig; Native name—Dugon; Village—Collected at Dainyig; came from Mitaba, old village of Dainyig; made in Mitaba; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD233.
- Ceremonial horn from Chimbut village; Native name—Wukakar; Village—Chimbut; carved at Sunwinungah, old village of Chimbut; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD234.
- Barapidgen bent male figure; Native name—Kanaru or Tamure; Village—Barapidgen; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD235.
- Small female figure Amongabi; Native name—Naruememb; Village—Amongabi; carved at Bariger, hamlet of Amongabi, more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD236.
- Cult hook Amongabi, shell tied to mouth; Native name—Taumauwi; Village—Amongabi; carved at Kambratauwa—big hill overlooking old village; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD237.
- Cult hook Sakaiyom, grass hanging from mouth; Native name—Tunagaitch; Village—Sakaiyom, from old hamlet of Tiring; carved at Yapsui—formerly "big ples" of Barapidgen; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD238.
- Cult hook Barapidgen, with 7 hooks; Native name—Banyo; Village—Barapidgen, carved at Nabrikme—this was former village site of Barapidgen and Anganamei Village from the Black Water area who once lived together; more

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 mile.

particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD239.

Small cult hook Amongabi, 6 hooks, grass hanging from mouth; Native name—Nakunan; Village—Amongabi; carved at Makobit—this hamlet joined with other hamlets of Kambratauwi and Bariger and the entire group are what are now<sup>1</sup> known as Amongabi people; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD240.

Basket hook—Kanganaman; Native name—Samban; Village—Kanganaman; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD241.

Cult hook—April River area; Native name—Garra; Village—Bitara; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD242.

Karawari hook; Village—Latoma, more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD243.

Amboin hook; Village—Inyali; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD244.

Garamut; Name—Kolmanki; from Manjamai Village, Karaweri River, East Sepik Province; purchased on or about August 1971 from the main owner Yaplas by Wayne Heathcote of Ambunti and understood on 16 March 1972 to be in the possession of Wayne Heathcote.

Buang Cave and Burial Ledge, being a cave locally known as Avadebu, situated approximately 1.6 km<sup>2</sup> from Sagaiyo Village in the Mumeng Subdistrict of the Morobe Province, on the northern bank of the Gangwe River and a burial ledge locally known as Avilu situated approximately 400 m<sup>3</sup> from the cave on the southern bank of that river.

Owners	Village
Ankor Dandek	Siyugei
Limbin Nanzireng	Sagaiyo
Sipir Danunk	Mapos I
Tumbani Ngalis	Mapos II
Tukapank Tukapank	Pepekani
Tutara Guye	Sagaiyo
Yulago Wak	Mapos I
Malinok Mayuk	Sagaiyo
Mangen Mapak	Pepekani
Kaku Ankor	Siyugei
Jivins Mok	Siyugei
Warap Luk	Sagaiyo
Paserang Wieng	Pepekani
Disok Laga	Mapos II
Yap Bengga	Sagaiyo

<sup>1</sup> As at 20 January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 mile.

<sup>3</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

- More than lifesize figure of a man who holds a big fish in front of him—wood; Name—Mariankauwi; Owners—Maringi, Korume, Gumbange; Village—Palimbai.
- Pair of Mwai-Masks; name—Korome, Mainanguru; owner—Korome; Village—Palimbai.
- Orator's Chair; name—Marigauru; in Haus Tambaran Nambarauman; owned by the three clans who occupy this Haus Tambaran—Dumiau, Bauwi, Suwi; Village—Palimbai.
- Pair of Water Drums; names—Kwalummapan, Kumbianduma; owned by the three clans Dumiau, Bauwi, Suwi; Village—Palimbai.
- Ceremonial Fish Carving; name—Damanpaulapi; main owner—Watnauwi; Village—Palimbai.
- Orator's Chair; name—Nauwakumban; owners—Kandim, Pamba; Clan—Kwantsji; in Haus Tambaran, Andimbit; Village—Palimbai.
- Tumbuan Dance Mask and Costume; name—Mindumapan; owner—Wainkwanjab Clan; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.
- Pair of Sacred Flutes; name—Manguran; owner—Watnauwi; Clan—Sauwan; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.
- Tumbuan Mask; name—Pambuyanmari; main owner—Kandum; Clan—Kwanji; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.
- Orator's Chair; name—Sjukundemi; owners—all men of the Haus Tambaran—Paiambit; Clans—Saun, Wanmoro, Damawara, Kenkwiwara, Yatmal, Wainkwandu; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.
- Garamut; name—Papfeyangenuwi; owner—Marcus Mangwa; Clan—Samanyak; in Haus Tambaran, Simboluman; Village—Kamindimbit No. 2.
- Pair of Garamuts; names—Nauwangauwi, Kambungauwi; owner—Avien, Kaubokau; Clan—Aberam; Village—Kamindimbit No. 1.
- Ceremonial Pig of Plaited Cane; name—Ibiyendanki; owner—Lucas Ambu; Clan—Aberam; Village—Kamindimbit No. 1.
- Ceremonial Crocodile; name—Kamavintsjoa; owner—Yambokan; Clan—Suiemmwasa; owner—Morag; Village—Tambanum.
- Ceremonial Food Hook with standing female figure; name—Kiankunmayu; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron; Clan—Kabut; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Ceremonial Food Hook consisting of a male and a female figure copulating; name male figure—Wolikitnyamdu; name female figure—Wolikitnyatauwa; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron, Kabut; Clan—Yagum; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Ceremonial Trumpet; name—Mamainbo; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron, Kabut; Clan—Yagum; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Pair of Ceremonial Percussion Planks; names—Sjangwayauwi, Kwayauwimari; owners—Kumbiamari, Jimmi; Clan—Linga; Haus Tambaran at Wombun (Tambanum).
- Wooden Mask, decorated with shells and feathers; name—Pantsjimaka; owner—Atauli; Village—Biwat, Yuat River, Angoram Subdistrict.

Ancestor Carving; name—Dumbel; owner—Paa Clan; Village—Kambivoko; Ancestral place of Wingei No. 2 Village, Maprik Subdistrict.

Ancestor Carving; name—Wimugottu; main owners—Yaulkombai, Kialigum; Village—Bugitu.

Ancestral Carving; name—Wiminja; owners—Yalugeti, Utemmenie; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).

Ancestral Carving; name—Yaiyuwie; owners—Juwai, Marmogun; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).

Ancestral Carving; name—Bira; owners—Kambelimjambi, Korungin, Nauwi, Kunmange, Kwansat; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).

Ancestral Carving; name—Biramu; owners—Wongilo, Kwarungen, Nauwi, Kantsyal; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).

Carved wooden figures, Malaggan style, from Balilang Cave at Panamecho Village, New Ireland—

- (a) Small human face mask (.3048 m high<sup>1</sup>), with a long protruding tongue; mask has been broken in half and repaired; name—Manebi.
- (b) Small human face mask (.3048 m high<sup>1</sup>); name—Ragalabu.
- (c) Sculptured bird form (.6096 m long<sup>2</sup>); name—Raus.
- (d) Human face mask with large carved feathers on either side of the face. (.7112 m long<sup>3</sup>); name—Piscaut.
- (e) Human face mask. (.254 m high<sup>4</sup>), with large eyelids; name—Rambol.
- (f) Large standing human figure (1.727 m high<sup>5</sup>) with various snakes and birds included; the figure has a joined right arm; name—Gumalokawuk.
- (g) Large human figure (1.3462 m tall<sup>6</sup>), standing in a clam shell with various birds on body; both arms missing; unnamed; owners—Judas Titilip, Esau Mamingit, in Panamecho Village.

Stone statue at Torembei; name—Bangundu; owner—Torembei Village.

Garamut at Nogosop; name—Sangruimban; owner—Suaru on behalf of Nogosop Village.

Garamut at Nogosop; name—Nubandi; owner—Kaso'e on behalf of Nogosop Village.

### 3. Act, Section 5—Declaration of proclaimed national cultural property.

Petroglyphs in the vicinity of Garamati Village in the Cape Gloucester area of New Britain, located on a path running south from the coastal track connecting Silimati and Garamati Villages; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered Nos. WNB1-13.

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 1 ft.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 2 ft.

<sup>3</sup> Metricated editorially. The original length was 28 in.

<sup>4</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 10 in.

<sup>5</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 68 in.

<sup>6</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 53 in.

Stones known as Namiriewa and two individual stones known as Kadugumolaie and Ilakautowata, all located about 18 m<sup>1</sup> south-east of the centre of Mulosaida Village, Kiriwina Island.

Grave and monument of the Reverend James Chalmers, the Reverend Oliver Fellows Tompkins and Sarah Eliza Harrison Chalmers, situated on D.A. 2289, Daru, 20 m<sup>2</sup> north-west of the south-western corner of D.A. 1733.

Haus Tambaran, Kanganamau Village, situated on north bank of Sepik River, East Sepik Province, at approximate latitude 4° 12' south and longitude 143° 17' east—the building and all artifacts in it and underneath it.

Megalithic structures on Kiriwina Island in the areas known as Ilukwaiwaia and Otuyam lying about 400 m<sup>3</sup> from the main road leading from Omarakana through Kasanai to Labai in the Kilavila Census Division, Losuia Subdistrict, Milne Bay Province, as described in detail in Volume 10, No. 1 of *Oceania* in an article by Leo Austen "Megalithic Structures in the Trobriands".

Megalithic structures on Kitava Island at Buduailaka, Kadalalai and Gumagea in the Kitava Census Division of the Losuia Subdistrict, Milne Bay Province, as described in detail in Volume 10, No. 1 of *Oceania* in an article by Leo Austen "Megalithic Structures in the Trobriands".

A burial cave, Atiyuo, Baitaiena in the Hinauta Area, Misima Island Census Division. The cave is several hundred feet up a limestone cliff and reaches back for about 4 m<sup>4</sup>, it is situated approximately 400 m<sup>3</sup> from Baitaiena Hamlet on the east side of the Misima North Coast road, in the Milne Bay Province.

A block of basalt on Woodlark Island at Dikoias Village in the Woodlark Island Census Division, standing upright in limestone country, situated just east of Dikoias Village, Milne Bay Province.

Four Haus Tambaran Carvings in the Haus Tambaran of Maprik No. 2 Village named:—

- (a) Mungela, and owned by Roguman Karunsambe;
- (b) Imogodtu, and owned by Tabugunde Tobogwowi;
- (c) Ultera, and owned by Tandunge Tandunge; and
- (d) Gwanmo, and owned by Kisolo Ragwamban,

situated 1.6 km<sup>5</sup> west of Maprik Subdistrict Office, East Sepik Province.

A sharpening stone in the Oksapmin Census Division, Telefomin Subdistrict, West Sepik Province, situated on top of a ridge between Kutik River and Wombit Creek between Kamagoiana Village and Gobi Hamlet; figured in a photograph registered as WSD11 in the Museum.

Skulls, eleven, remodelled in clay and decorated and fashioned to likeness of living heads, apparently life-like representations of deceased persons (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 20 yd.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 chain.

<sup>3</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile.

<sup>4</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 12 ft.

<sup>5</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 mile.

- Modelled and decorated heads, two, of conventionalized design modelled over a carved wooden substitute for a skull (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).
- Wooden carving, one, small (as at 12 May 1969, in the charge of the Public Curator as part of the estate of Nils Madsen, deceased, and in the care of the Museum).
- Bat-hook figure plus 3 overmodelled skulls; name—Koloimbange; owner—Kapma; Village—Nyaurengai<sup>1</sup>.
- Male figure; name—Saun; owner—Yaguro; Village—Nyaurengai<sup>1</sup>.
- Orator's Chair; name—Kesamari; owners—Kain, Gungai, Yaman; Village—Timbunke<sup>1</sup>.
- Garamut; name—Yangumbi; Hause Tambaran—Bapjango; main owner—Tandemi; Village—Timbunke<sup>1</sup>.
- Two cylindrical hollowed-out faces; names—Kwajumeri, Wagannambundema; owners—Singalavoi, Bwanshuei, Tungwiduma, Ulimari, Tambui, Twanis, Asumbui, Yarimai, Yuanambu, Samewan, Tabasuei; Village—Korogo<sup>1</sup>.
- Two Water Drums (kundu-type); names—Pulungowi, Yagoromat; owners—Singalavoi, Bwanshuei, Bungwiduma, Ulimari, Tambui, Twanis, Asumbui, Yarimai, Yuanambu, Samewan, Tabasuei; Village—Korogo<sup>1</sup>.
- Garamut; name—Lapyannokwan; owner—Kusambi; Village—Yentchemangua<sup>1</sup>.
- Garamut; name—Kambrangauwidumba; owner—Remin; Village—Yentchemangua<sup>1</sup>.
- Garamut; name—Mandangu; owner—Wangi; Village—Yentchemangua<sup>1</sup>.
- Orator's Chair; name—Tuat; owner—Klaman; Village—Tambanum<sup>1</sup>.
- Mwai-Mask; name—Mayambunmange; owner—Warindumbe; Village—Malingei<sup>1</sup>.
- Mwai-Mask; name—Woligotmi; owner—Marimbange; Village—Malingei<sup>1</sup>.
- Trumpet; name—Wispange; owner—Gauwi; Village—Indabu<sup>1</sup>.
- Trumpet; name—Swi; owners—Malsuwi, Kusip; Village—Kanduanum<sup>1</sup>.
- Garamut; name—Trumelau; owners—Yaman, Vandi; Village—Kamindibit<sup>1</sup>.
- Ceremonial Carving; name—Arowena; owner—Kagsagi; Village—Mendam (Murik Lakes)<sup>1</sup>.
- Wooden Mask; name—Tarego; owner—Marin; Village—Mendam (Murik Lakes)<sup>1</sup>.
- Wooden Mask; name—Gwaim; owner—Mantare; Village—Mendam (Murik Lakes)<sup>1</sup>.
- Wooden Mask; name—Sendam; owner—Karok; Village—Darapap (Murik Lakes)<sup>1</sup>.
- Inyai piece; Native name—Mungulmari; Village—Inyai old village Mandume, carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD232.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently these were not specifically declared to be national cultural property under Section 4.

- Ceremonial horn from Dainyig; Native name—Dugon; Village—Collected at Dainyig; came from Mitaba, old village of Dainyig; made in Mitaba; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD233.
- Ceremonial horn from Chimbut Village; Native name—Wukakar; Village—Chimbut; carved at Sunwinungah, old village of Chimbut; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD234.
- Barapidgen bent male figure; Native name—Kanaru or Tamure; Village—Barapidgen; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD235.
- Small female figure Amongabi; Native name—Naruememb; Village—Amongabi; carved at Bariger, hamlet of Amongabi; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD236.
- Cult hook Amongabi, shell tied to mouth; Native name—Taumauwi; Village—Amongabi; carved at Kambratauwa—big hill overlooking old village; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD237.
- Cult hook Sakaiyom, grass hanging from mouth; Native name—Tunagaitch; Village—Sakaiyom, from old hamlet of Tiring; carved at Yapsui—formerly "big ples" of Barapidgen; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD238.
- Cult hook Barapidgen, with 7 hooks; Native name—Banyo; Village—Barapidgen, Carved at Nabrikme—this was former village site of Barapidgen and Anganamei Village from the Black Water area who once lived together, more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD239.
- Small cult hook Amongabi, 6 hooks, grass hanging from mouth; Native name—Nakunan; Village—Amongabi; carved at Makobit—this hamlet joined with other hamlets of Kambratauwi and Bariger and the entire group are what are now<sup>1</sup> known as Amongabi people; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD240.
- Basket hook—Kanganaman; Native name—Samban; Village—Kanganaman; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD241.
- Cult hook—April River area; Native name—Garra; Village—Bitara; carved at above; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD242.
- Karawari hook; Village—Latoma; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD243.
- Amboin hook; Village—Inyali; more particularly described in the Museum's Photographic Register, Registered No. EFD244.
- Garamut; name—Kolmanki; from Manjamai Village, Karaweri River, East Sepik Province; purchased on or about August 1971 from the main owner Yaplas by Wayne Heathcote of Ambunti and understood on 7 March 1972 to be in the possession of Wayne Heathcote.

<sup>1</sup> As at 20 January 1972.

Buang Cave and Burial Ledge, being a cave locally known as Avadebu, situated approximately 1.6 km<sup>1</sup> from Sagaiyo Village in the Mumeng Subdistrict of the Morobe Province, on the northern bank of the Gangwe River and a burial ledge locally known as Avilu situated approximately 400 m<sup>2</sup> from the cave on the southern bank of that river.

Owners	Village
Ankor Dandek	Siyugei
Limbin Nanzireng	Sagaiyo
Sipir Danunk	Mapos I
Tumbani Ngalis	Mapos II
Tukapank Tukapank	Pepekani
Tutara Guye	Sagaiyo
Yulago Wak	Mapos I
Malinok Mayuk	Sagaiyo
Mangen Mapak	Pepekani
Kaku Ankor	Siyugei
Jivins Mok	Siyugei
Warap Luk	Sagaiyo
Paserang Wieng	Pepekani
Disok Laga	Mapos II
Yap Bengga	Sagaiyo

More than lifesize figure of a man who holds a big fish in front of him—wood; name—Mariankauwi; owners—Maringi, Korume, Gumbange; Village—Palimbai.

Pair of Mwai-Masks; name—Korome, Mainanguru; owner—Korome; Village—Palimbai.

Orator's Chair; name—Marigauru; in Haus Tambaran Nambarauman; owned by the three clans who occupy this Haus Tambaran: Dumiau, Bauwi, Suwi; Village—Palimbai.

Pair of Water Drums; names—Kwalummapan, Kumbianduma; owned by the three clans Dumiau, Bauwi, Suwi; Village—Palimbai.

Ceremonial Fish Carving; name—Damanpaulapi; main owner—Watnauwi; Village—Palimbai.

Orator's Chair; name—Nauwakumban; owners—Kandim, Pamba; Clan—Kwantsji; in Haus Tambaran, Andimbit; Village—Palimbai.

Tumbuan Dance Mask and Costume; name—Mindumapan; owner—Wainkwanjab Clan; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.

Pair of Sacred Flutes; name—Manguran; owner—Watnauwi; Clan—Sauwan; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.

Tumbuan Mask; name—Pambuyanmari; main owner: Kandum; Clan: Kwanji; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.

Orator's Chair; name—Sjukundemi; owners—all men of the Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Clans—Saun, Wanmoro, Damawara, Kenkwiwara, Yatmal, Waink-wandu; in Haus Tambaran, Paiambit; Village—Palimbai.

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was 1 mile.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original distance was  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

- Garamut; name—Papfeyangenuwi; owner—Marcus Mangwa; Clan—Samanyak; in Haus Tambaran, Simboluman; Village—Kamindimbit No. 2.
- Pair of Garamuts; names—Nauwangauwi, Kambungauwi; owner—Avien, Kaubokai; Clan—Aberam; Village—Kamindimbit No. 1.
- Ceremonial Pig of Plaited Cane; name—Ibiyendanki; owner—Lucas Ambu; Clan—Aberam; Village—Kamindimbit No. 1.
- Ceremonial Crocodile; name—Kamavintsjoa; owner—Yambokan; Clan—Suiemmwasa; Owner—Morag; Village—Tambanum.
- Ceremonial Food Hook with standing female figure; name—Kiankunmayu; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron; Clan—Kabut; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Ceremonial Food Hook consisting of a male and a female figure copulating; name male figure—Wolikitnyamdu; name female figure—Wolikitnyatawa; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron, Kabut; Clan—Yagum; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Ceremonial Trumpet; name—Mamainbo; owners—Ngimmiwai, Maiboron, Kabut; Clan—Yagum; Village—Wombun (Tambanum).
- Pair of Ceremonial Percussion Planks; names—Sjangwayauwi, Kwayauwimari; owners—Kumbiamari, Jimmi; Clan—Linga; Haus Tambaran at Wombun (Tambanum).
- Wooden Mask, decorated with shells and feathers; name—Pantsjimaka; owner—Atauli; Village—Biwat, Yuat River, Angoram Subdistrict.
- Ancestor Carving; name—Dumbel; owner—Paa Clan; Village—Kambivoko; Ancestral place of Wingei No. 2 Village, Maprik Subdistrict.
- Ancestor Carving; name—Wimugottu; main owners—Yaulkombai, Kialigum; Village—Bugitu.
- Ancestral Carving; name—Wiminja; owners—Yalugeti, Utemmenie; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).
- Ancestral Carving; name—Yaiyuwie; owners—Juwai, Marmogun; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).
- Ancestral Carving; name—Bira; owners—Kambelimjambi, Korungin, Nauwi, Kunmange, Kwansat; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).
- Ancestral Carving; name—Biramu; owners—Wongilo, Kwarungen, Nauwi, Kantsyal; in Haus Tambaran Waminjingra; Village—Kombikum (Yangisauwo).
- Carved wooden figures, Malaggan style, from Balilang Cave at Panamecho Village, New Ireland—
- (a) Small human face mask (.3048 m high<sup>1</sup>), with a long protruding tongue; mask has been broken in half and repaired; name—Manebi.
  - (b) Small human face mask (.3048 m high<sup>1</sup>); name—Ragalabu.
  - (c) Sculptured bird form (.6096 m long<sup>2</sup>); name—Raus.

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 1 ft.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 2 ft.

- (d) Human face mask with large carved feather on either side of the face (.7112 m long<sup>1</sup>); name—Piscaut.
- (e) Human face mask (.254 m high<sup>2</sup>), with large eyelids; name—Rambol.
- (f) Large standing human figure (1.727 m high<sup>3</sup>) with various snakes and birds included; the figure has a joined right arm; name—Gumalokawuk.
- (g) Large human figure (1.346 m tall<sup>4</sup>), standing in a clam shell with various birds on body; both arms missing; unnamed; owners—Judas Titilip, Esau Mamingit; in Panamecho Village.

Stone statue at Torembei; name—Bangundu; owner—Torembei Village.

Garamut at Nogosop; name—Sangruimban; owner—Suaru on behalf of Nogosop Village.

Garamut at Nogosop; name—Nubandi; owner—Kaso'e on behalf of Nogosop Village.

4. Act, Section 8—Prohibition or restriction of acquisition of national cultural property.

1. Prohibition of acquisition or transfer of proclaimed national cultural property otherwise than by or to Trustees of the Museum.
2. Restriction of acquisition or transfer of cultural property listed below to acquisition by or transfer to—
  - (a) the Trustees of the Museum; or
  - (b) an automatic citizen in accordance with custom; or
  - (c) any other person or organization approved by the Head of State, acting on advice given after a report from the Trustees of the Museum,
 except so far as the acquisition or transfer is authorized by Act.

*List.*

- (a) Human remains, or any part of any human remains, when dried, preserved, decorated or otherwise dealt with in a manner traditional to the indigenous people of the country.
  - (b) Traditional funerary objects or things.
  - (c) Carvings or engravings on stone.
  - (d) Carvings or engravings on implements, tools, weapons, utensils and ornaments manufactured wholly or partly from stone.
  - (e) Carvings, paintings, engravings or other representations on rock.
  - (f) Deposits of ancient pottery or other relics of historical or antiquarian interest.
3. Restriction of acquisition or transfer of national cultural property manufactured before 31 December 1960 and listed below to acquisition by or transfer to—
    - (a) the Trustees of the Museum; or
    - (b) an automatic citizen in accordance with custom; or

<sup>1</sup> Metricated editorially. The original length was 28 in.

<sup>2</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 10 in.

<sup>3</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 68 in.

<sup>4</sup> Metricated editorially. The original height was 53 in.

(c) any other person approved in writing by the Trustees of the Museum, unless otherwise authorized by Act.

*List.*

1. Any carved or painted part of a ceremonial house, including beams, posts and lintels.
  2. Carved wooden slit drums (garamut) and garamut sticks.
  3. Carved wooden masks.
  4. Masks and mask costumes of any material other than wood.
  5. Carved wooden shields.
  6. Carved wooden ancestral boards.
  7. Musical instruments.
  8. Carved wooden figures in human or animal shapes or a combination of both.
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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 156.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation).*

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APPENDIXES.

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APPENDIX 1.

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SOURCE OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY (PRESERVATION) ACT.

Part A.—Previous Legislation.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act 1965 (No. 26 of 1965)*

as amended by—

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act 1967 (No. 65 of 1967).*

Part B.—Cross References.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference <sup>1</sup> .	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference <sup>1</sup> .
1	4	12	16
2	5	13	17
3	6	14	18
4	7	15	19
5	8	16	20
6	9,10	17	21
7	11	18	22
8	12	19	23
9	13,13A	20	24
10	14	21	25
11	15		

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the Act set out in Part A.

## APPENDIX 2.

SOURCE OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY (PRESERVATION)  
REGULATION.

## Part A.—Previous Legislation.

*National Cultural Property (Preservation) Regulations 1965* (Statutory Instrument No. 46 of 1965).

## Part B.—Cross References.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference <sup>1</sup> .
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	7
Schedule—	Schedule—
Form 1	Form 1
Form 2	Form 2
Form 3	Form 3
Form 4	Form 4

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the regulations set out in Part A.