

SCHEDULE
(Section 19)
Fees and Remuneration of Receivers

\$ cents
2.00
For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be or may have been in distress a fee not exceeding

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than four dollars be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of 0.50

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent upon the value thereof.

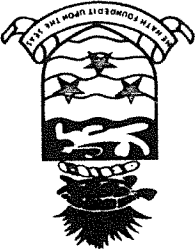
But so that in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed forty dollars.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees instead of a percentage, that is to say —
If such ship or boat with her cargo equals or exceeds in value twelve hundred dollars, the sum of four dollars for the first, and the sum of two dollars for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than twelve hundred dollars, one moiety of the abovementioned sum.

Publication in revised form authorized this 29th day of August, 1978.

JENNY MANDERSON
Clerk of the Executive Council

CAYMAN ISLANDS



Supplement No. 1 published with Gazette No. 19 of 1978.

THE WRECK AND SALVAGE LAW
(REVISED)

near the shore of the Islands, or any part of the cargo or apparel thereof,
or any wreck; or
(2) endeavours in any way to impede or hinder the saving of such ship,
boat, cargo, apparel or wreck; or
(3) secretes any wreck, or obliterates or defaces any marks thereon,

shall, in addition to any other penalty or punishment he may be subject to under this or any other Law, for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and every person not being a Receiver or a person herein-before authorized to take the command in cases of ships being stranded or in distress, or not acting under the orders of such Receiver or person, who, without the leave of the master, endeavours to board any such ship or boat as aforesaid, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for the master of such ship or boat to repel by force any such person so attempting to board the same.

structing its being saved, or without authority at-tempting to board vessels in distress.

Conversion and sale of wreck in any foreign place.

45. If any person takes into any foreign port or place any ship or boat stranded, derelict or otherwise in distress on or near the shore of the sea within the limits of the Islands, or any part of the cargo or apparel of any such ship or boat, or anything belonging thereto, or any wreck found within such limits as aforesaid, and there sells the same, he shall be guilty of an offence, and subject on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

46. All proceedings for penalties under this Law may be tried summarily and the court in default of payment forthwith of any penalty, may award imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months where the maximum penalty exceeds eighty dollars, and not exceeding three months in other cases.

Enforcement of penalties.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Miscellaneous

39. 1 All foreign unclaimed drifts, grounding near the surf, or thrown upon any person's premises, shall be deemed the property of the owner of the premises. Any person removing such drifts shall be deemed a trespasser

2 Persons notifying the drift to the owner or agent residing on the premises, and securing or assisting to secure it, shall be entitled to one-third but where drifts are secured on premises where neither the proprietor nor his agent resides, the finders and securers of the drifts shall be entitled to one-half

3 Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the Law of Wrecks in England; and it shall not give preference to the owner of the land on which the drift was cast, to the title of him who was the owner of the goods, when they become drift or wreck, within one year after its becoming such.

40. Whenever any articles belonging to or forming part of any foreign ship which has been wrecked on or near the coasts of the Islands, or belonging to or forming part of the cargo of any such ship, are found on or near such coasts, or are brought into any port in the Islands, the Consular Officer of the country to which such ship, or in the case of cargo to which the owners of such cargo, may have belonged shall, in the absence of the owner of such ship or articles and of the master or other agent of the owner, be deemed to be the agent of the owner so far as relates to the custody and disposal of such articles.

41. In cases where services are rendered by officers of the Customs in watching or protecting shipwrecked property, then, unless it can be shown that such services have been declined by the owner of such property or his agent at the time they were tendered, or that salvage has been claimed and awarded for such services, the owner of the shipwrecked property shall pay in respect of the said services remuneration according to a scale to be fixed by the Governor, so however that such scale shall not exceed any scale by which payment to officers of the Customs for extra duties in the ordinary service of the Customs is for the time being regulated; and such remuneration shall be recoverable by the same means and shall be paid to the same persons and accounted for and applied in the same manner as fees received by Receivers appointed under this Law.

42. All wreck being foreign goods brought or coming into the Islands or any of the harbours thereof shall be subject to the same duties as if the same were imported into the Islands; and if any question arises as to the origin of such goods they shall be deemed to be the produce of such country as the Collector of Customs may upon investigation determine.

43. The Collector of Customs may permit all goods, wares and merchandise saved from any ship stranded or wrecked on its homeward voyage to be forwarded to the port of its original destination or elsewhere, and all goods, wares and merchandise saved from any ship stranded or wrecked on its outward voyage to be returned to the port at which the same were shipped; but such Collector of Customs is to take security for the due protection of the revenue in respect of such goods, wares and merchandise.

44. Every person who does any of the following acts, that is to say —
(1) wrongfully carries away or removes any part of any ship or boat stranded or in danger of being stranded or otherwise in distress on or

Drifts near premises.

As to foreign wreck.

Remuneration to Customs officers for protecting wreck.

Duty on foreign wreck.

Power of Collector of Customs as to goods saved from vessels.

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THE WRECK AND SALVAGE LAW
(Cap. 187)
(Revised)

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institute proceedings in the said Court for the purpose of having the question arising between them adjudicated upon, and the said Court may enforce payment of the said bond or other security in the same manner as if bail had been given in the said Court.

35. Whenever any ship, boat, cargo, apparel or wreck is detained by any Receiver for non-payment of any sums so due as aforesaid, and the parties liable to pay the same are aware of such detention, then, in the following cases, that is to say —

(1) in cases where the amount is not disputed, and payment thereof is not made within twenty days after the same has become due;

(2) in cases where the amount is disputed, but no appeal lies from the first tribunal to which the dispute is referred, and payment thereof is not made within twenty days after the decision of such first tribunal;

(3) in cases where the amount is disputed, and an appeal lies from the decision of the first tribunal to some other tribunal, and payment thereof is not made within such twenty days as last aforesaid, or such motion as heretofore mentioned is not taken out within such twenty days, or such other proceedings as are according to the practice of such other tribunal necessary for the prosecution of an appeal are not instituted within such twenty days.

the Receiver may forthwith sell ship, boat, cargo, apparel or wreck, or a sufficient part thereof, and out of the proceeds of the sale, after payment of all expenses thereof, defray all sums of money due in respect of expenses, fees, and salvage, paying the surplus, if any, to the owners of the property sold or other the parties entitled to receive the same.

36. Subject to the payment of such expenses, fees and salvage as aforesaid, the owner of any wreck who establishes his claim thereto to the satisfaction of the Receiver within one year from the date at which such wreck has come into possession of the Receiver shall be entitled to have the same delivered up to him.

37. Upon delivery of wreck or of the proceeds of wreck by any Receiver to any person in pursuance of the provisions of this Law, such Receiver shall be discharged from all liability in respect thereof, but such delivery shall not be deemed to prejudice or affect any question concerning the right or title to the said wreck which may be raised by third parties, nor shall any such delivery prejudice or affect any question concerning the title to the soil on which the wreck may have been found.

Unclaimed wreck

38. If no owner establishes his claim to wreck found at any place before the expiration of a year from the date at which the same has come into possession of the Receiver, the Receiver shall forthwith sell the same, and after payment of all expenses attending such sale, and deducting from the proceeds thereof his fees and all expenses (if any) incurred by him, and paying to the salvors such amount of salvage as the Governor may in each case or by any general rule determine, pay the residue into the Treasury in such manner as the Governor may direct, and such residue shall be disposed of under order of the Governor in accordance with the Law for the time being in force regulating the

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Power of Receiver to sell property saved.

Subject to what charges and when owner entitled to wreck.

Effect of delivery of wreck by Receiver

Duty of Receiver to sell unclaimed wreck.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

THE WRECK AND SALVAGE LAW

(Cap. 187)
(Revised)

Published in revised form this 11th day of September, 1978, under the authority of the Law Revision Law (No. 19 of 1975).

Originally enacted 8th May, 1875

1. This Law may be cited as the Wreck and Salvage Law. (Revised).

2. In this Law —

“Consular Officer” includes any consul, vice-consul, and consular agent, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of consul, vice-consul or consular agent;

“Receiver” means any person appointed in pursuance of this Law.

Receiver of Wreck;

“person” includes body corporate;

“ship” includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars;

“wreck” includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Appointment and Duties of Receiver

3. The Governor may appoint any person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district and to perform such duties as are hereinafter mentioned, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is so appointed as aforesaid, and shall give due notice of every such appointment.

4. When any ship or boat is stranded or in distress at any place or near the coast of the Islands, the Receiver of the district within which such place is situated shall, upon being made acquainted with such accident, forthwith proceed to such place, and upon his arrival there he shall take the command of all persons present, and assign such duties to each person, and issue such directions, as he may think fit with a view to the preservation of such ship or boat, and the lives of the persons belonging thereto, and the cargo and apparel thereof; and if any person willfully disobeys such directions he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; but it shall not be lawful for such Receiver to interfere between the master of such ship or boat and his crew in matters relating to the management thereof, unless he is requested so to do by such master.

5. The Receiver may, with a view to such preservation as aforesaid of the ship or boat, persons, cargo and apparel, do the following things, that is to say —

(a) summon such number of men as he thinks necessary to assist him;

in cases of dispute as to apportionment.

services rendered in the Islands has been finally ascertained either by agreement or by the award of such court or justices or such umpire, but a dispute arises as to the apportionment thereof amongst several claimants, then if the amount does not exceed four hundred dollars, it shall be lawful for the party liable to pay the amount so due to apply to the Receiver of the district for liberty to pay the amount so ascertained to him, and he shall if he thinks fit receive the same accordingly, and grant a certificate under his hand stating the fact: such payment and the services in respect of which it is made; and such certificate shall be a full discharge and indemnity to the person or persons to whom it is given, and to their ship, boats, cargo, apparel and effects, against the claims of all persons whatsoever in respect of the services therein mentioned but the amount exceeds four hundred dollars then the Grand Court may cause the same to be apportioned amongst the persons entitled thereto in such manner as it thinks just, and may for that purpose if it thinks fit appoint any person to carry such apportionment into effect, and may compel any person in whose hands or under whose control such amount may be to distribute the same, or to bring the same into Court to be there dealt with as the Court may direct, and may for the purposes aforesaid issue such monitions or other processes as it thinks fit.

Apportionment by Receiver of salvage received by him for apportionment.

33. Upon the receipt of any such amount as aforesaid the Receiver shall with all convenient speed proceed to distribute the same among the several persons entitled thereto, upon such evidence and in such shares and proportions as he thinks fit, with power to retain any moneys that may appear to him to be payable to any absent parties, and shall send a statement of all moneys so retained by him, and of the parties on whose behalf such moneys may have been so retained, to the office of the nearest Collector of Customs; and such statement shall be placed by such Collector in some conspicuous place for the inspection of persons desirous of examining the same; but any distribution made in pursuance of this section shall be final and conclusive against the rights of all persons claiming to be entitled to any portion of the moneys so distributed.

34. Whenever any salvage is due to any person under this Law the Receiver shall act as follows, that is to say —

(1) If the same is due in respect of services rendered in assisting any ship or boat, or in saving the lives of persons belonging to the same, or the cargo, or apparel thereof; he shall detain such ship or boat and the cargo and apparel belonging thereto until payment is made, or process has been issued by some competent court for the detention of such ship, boat, cargo or apparel;

(2) If the same is due in respect of any wreck, and such wreck is not sold as unclaimed in pursuance of the provisions hereinafter contained, he shall detain such wreck until payment is made, or process has been issued in manner aforesaid;

but it shall be lawful for the Receiver, if at any time previously to the issue of such process security is given to his satisfaction for the amount of salvage due, to release from his custody any ship, boat, cargo, apparel or wreck so detained by him as aforesaid; and in cases where the claim for salvage exceeds four hundred dollars it shall be lawful for the Grand Court to determine any question of rency of the sureties; and in all cases where bond or other security is given to the Receiver for an amount exceeding four hundred dollars it shall be lawful for the salvor or for the owner of the property salvaged, or their respective agents, to

Appointment of Receivers of Wreck.

Duties of Receiver where any ship is stranded or in distress.

Powers of Receiver for preservation of persons or property.

(b) require the master or other person having the charge of any ship or boat near at hand to give such aid with his men, ship, or boats as may be in his power;

(c) demand the use of any vehicle, cart, or horses that may be near at hand:

and any person refusing without reasonable cause to comply with any summons, requisition, or demand so made as aforesaid, shall for every such refusal incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars; but no person shall be liable to pay any duty or assessed taxes in respect of any such vehicle, cart, or horses by reason of the user of the same under this section.

6. All cargo and other articles belonging to such ship or boat as aforesaid that may be washed on shore, or otherwise be lost or taken from such ship or boat, shall be delivered to the Receiver; and any person, whether he is the owner or not, who seizes or keeps possession of any such cargo or article, or refuses to deliver the same to the Receiver or to any person authorized by him to demand the same, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for such Receiver or other person as aforesaid to take such cargo or article by force from the person so refusing to deliver the same.

7. Whenever any such accident as aforesaid occurs to any ship or boat, and any person plunders, creates disorder, or obstructs the preservation of such ship, boat, laves, or cargo as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Receiver to cause such person to be apprehended, and to use force for the suppression of any such plundering, disorder or obstruction as aforesaid, with power to command all Her Majesty's subjects to assist him in the use of such force; and if any person is killed, maimed or hurt by reason of his resisting the Receiver in the execution of the duties hereby committed to him, or any person acting under his orders, such Receiver or other person shall be free and fully indemnified as well as against the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, as against all persons so killed, maimed or hurt.

8. During the absence of the Receiver from the place where any such accident as aforesaid occurs, or in places where no Receiver has been appointed under this Law, the following officers in succession, each in the absence of the other in the order in which they are named, that is to say, any principal officer of Customs and also any justice, commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval Service of Her Majesty, or commissioned officer on full pay in the Military Service of Her Majesty or Royal Air Force, may do all matters and things hereby authorized to be done by the Receiver, with this exception, that with respect to any goods or articles belonging to any such ship or boat, the delivery up of which to the Receiver is hereinbefore required, any officer so acting shall be considered as the agent of the Receiver, and shall place the same in the custody of the Receiver, or (in case no Receiver has been appointed for the place where such accident occurs, then) of the Receiver for the district nearest thereto; and no person so acting as substitute for any Receiver shall be entitled to any fees payable to Receivers, or be deprived by reason of his so acting of any right to salvage to which he would otherwise be entitled.

9. Whenever any such accident as aforesaid occurs to any ship or boat, all persons may, for the purposes of rendering assistance to such ship or boat, or saving the lives of the persons on board the same, or the cargo or apparel thereof, unless there is some public road equally convenient, pass and repass either with or without carriage or horses over any adjoining lands, without being subject to interruption by the owner or occupier, so that they do as little damage as possible, and may also, on the like condition, deposit on such lands

Articles washed ashore, lost or taken from ship, to be delivered to the Receiver.

Powers of Receiver to suppress plunder and disorder by force.

Certain officers to exercise powers of Receiver in his absence.

Power of passing over and using adjoining lands.

not consent shall be decided by the Grand Court; subject to this proviso, that if the claimants in such dispute do not recover in such Grand Court a greater sum than four hundred dollars they shall not, unless the Court certifies that the case is a fit one, to be tried in a superior Court, recover any costs, charges or expenses incurred by them in the prosecution of their claim; and every dispute with respect to salvage may be heard and adjudicated upon the application either of the salvor or of the owner of the property saved, or of their respective agents. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to determine a scale of costs to be awarded in salvage cases by any such court as aforesaid.

27. Whenever in pursuance of this Law any dispute as to salvage is referred to the arbitration of the court, such court may either itself determine the same, with power to call to its assistance any person conversant with maritime affairs as assessor, or may if it thinks fit appoint some person conversant with maritime affairs as umpire to decide the point in dispute; and such court or such umpire shall make an award as to the amount of salvage payable within the following time, that is to say, the said court within forty-eight hours after such dispute has been referred to it, and the said umpire within forty-eight hours after his appointment, with power nevertheless for such court or umpire by writing under its or his hand to extend the time within which they are hereby respectively directed to make their award.

28. There shall be paid to every assessor and umpire who may be so appointed as aforesaid in respect of his services such sum not exceeding ten dollars as the Governor may from time to time direct, and all the costs of such arbitration, including any such payments as aforesaid, shall be paid by the parties to the dispute in such manner and in such shares and proportions as the said court or justices or as the said umpire may direct by their or his award.

29. The said court or umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

30. If any person is aggrieved by the award made by such court or such umpire as aforesaid, he may appeal to the Grand Court, but no such appeal shall be allowed unless the sum in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, nor unless within ten days after the date of the award the appellant gives notice to the court to whom the matter was referred of his intention to appeal, nor unless the appellant proceeds to take out a motion, or to take such other proceeding as according to the practice of the said court is necessary for the institution of an appeal, within twenty days from the date of the award.

31. Whenever any appeal is made in manner hereinbefore provided, the court shall transmit to the proper officer of the Grand Court a copy on unstamped paper, certified under his or their hands to be a true copy of the proceedings had before such court or umpire, if any, and of the award so made, accompanied with a certificate in writing of the gross value of the article respecting which salvage is claimed, and such copy and certificate shall be admitted in the said Court as evidence in the case.

32. Whenever the aggregate amount of salvage payable in respect of salvage

Arbitration by court or umpire.

Costs of arbitration.

Power to call for documents and examine witnesses.

Appeal.

Copy of proceedings and certificate of value of article submitted to be transmitted to Appellate Court.

Payment of salvage

There shall be payable by the owners of such ship or boat, cargo, apparel or wreck, to the person by whom such services or any of them are rendered, or by whom such wreck is saved, a reasonable amount of salvage, together with all expenses properly incurred by him in the performance of such services or the saving of such wreck, the amount of such salvage and expenses (which expenses are hereinafter included under the term salvage) to be determined in case of dispute in manner hereinafter mentioned.

23. Salvage in respect of the preservation of the life or lives of any person or persons belonging to any such ship or boat as aforesaid shall be payable by the owners of the ship or boat in priority to all other claims for salvage; and in cases where such ship or boat is destroyed, or where the value thereof is insufficient, after payment of the actual expenses incurred, to pay the amount of salvage due in respect of any life or lives, the Governor may in his discretion award to the salvors of such life or lives out of the Treasury, such sum or sums as he deems fit, in whole or part satisfaction of any amount of salvage so left unpaid in respect of such life or lives.

24. All the provisions in this Law contained in regard to the salvage of life from any ship or boat within the limits of the Islands shall be extended to the salvage of life from any ship registered at and trading with the Islands, or from any boat belonging to any such ship, wheresoever the services may have been rendered, and from any foreign ship or boat where the services have been rendered either wholly or in part in the waters of the Islands.

Priority of salvage for life, and how payable.

Salvage of life from vessels.

25. Whenever any salvage question arises the Receiver for the district may, upon application from either of the parties, appoint a valuer to value the property in respect of which the salvage claim is made, and shall when the valuation has been returned to him give a copy of the valuation to both parties, and any copy of such valuation purporting to be signed by the valuer and to be attested by the Receiver shall be received in evidence in any subsequent proceeding; and there shall be paid in respect of such valuation by the party applying for the same such fee as the Governor may direct.

Disputes as to salvage, how to be settled.

then, if the sum claimed does not exceed four hundred dollars, or if the value of the property saved does not exceed two thousand dollars; such dispute shall be referred to the arbitration of the summary court, as follows, that is to say —

in case of wreck, resident at or near the place where such wreck is found, in case of services rendered to any ship, or boat, or to the persons, cargo or apparel belonging thereto, resident at or near the place where such ship or boat is lying, or at or near the first port or place in the Islands into which such ship or boat is brought after the occurrence of the accident by reason whereof the claim to salvage arises;

but if the sum claimed exceeds four hundred dollars, such dispute may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to the arbitration of such summary court but if they do

any cargo or other article recovered from such ship or boat: and all damage that may be sustained by any owner or occupier in consequence of any such passing or repassing or deposit as aforesaid shall be a charge on the ship, boat, cargo or articles in respect of or by which such damage was occasioned, and shall, in default of payment, be recoverable in the same manner as salvage is hereby made recoverable; and the amount payable in respect thereof, if disputed, shall be determined in the same manner as the amount of salvage is hereby in case of dispute directed to be determined.

10. If the owner or occupier of any land over which any person is hereby authorized to pass or repass for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned does any of the following things, that is to say —

(a) impedes or hinders any such person from so passing or repassing with or without carriages, horses, and servants, by locking his gates, refusing upon request to open the same, or otherwise however;

(b) impedes or hinders the deposit of any cargo or other article recovered from any such ship or boat, as hereinbefore mentioned;

(c) prevents such cargo or other article from remaining so deposited for a reasonable time until the same can be removed to a safe place of public deposit,

he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

11. Any Receiver, or in his absence any Justice, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, examine upon oath (which oath they are hereby respectively empowered to administer) any person belonging to any ship which may be or may have been in distress on the coasts of the Islands, or any other person who may be able to give any account of such ship or of the cargo or stores thereof, as to the following matters, that is to say —

Penalties on parties obstructing such user of adjoining lands.

Inquiries to be instituted and reported on certain points.

(a) the name and description of the ship;

(b) the name of the master and of the owners;

(c) the names of the owners of the cargo;

(d) the ports or places from and to which the ship was bound;

(e) the occasion of the distress of the ship;

(f) the services rendered;

(g) such other matters or circumstances relating to such ship, or to the cargo on board the same, as the Receiver or Justice of the Peace thinks necessary;

and such Receiver or Justice shall take the examination down in writing, and shall make two copies of the same, of which he shall send one to the Governor, and the other to the office of the nearest Collector of Customs, and such last mentioned copy shall by such Collector be placed in some conspicuous situation for the inspection of persons desirous of examining the same; and, for the purposes of such examination, every such Receiver or Justice as aforesaid shall have all the power conferred by section 12.

12. A Receiver or Justice may, for the purposes of an examination under section 11, require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, he may muster the crew, and he shall have all the following powers —

(1) he may go on board any ship, and may inspect the same, or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipment or articles on board thereof, to which the provisions of this Law apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage;

Powers of Receiver or Justice.

secreted or in the possession of some person who is not the owner thereof, or otherwise improperly dealt with, he may apply to any Justice for a warrant, and such Justice shall have power to grant a warrant, by virtue whereof it shall be lawful for the Receiver to enter into any house or other place wherever situated, and also into any ship or boat, and to search for and to seize and detain any such wreck as aforesaid there found; and if any such seizure is made in consequence of information that may have been given by any person to the Receiver, the informer shall be entitled by way of salvage to such sum not exceeding in any case ten dollars as the Receiver may allow.

17. Every Receiver shall within forty-eight hours after taking possession of any wreck cause to be posted up in the Custom House of the port nearest to the place where such wreck was found or seized a description of the same and of any marks by which it is distinguished, and shall also, if the value of such wreck exceeds forty dollars but not otherwise, transmit a similar description to the Governor and a copy thereof shall be posted in some conspicuous place for the inspection of all persons desirous of examining the same.

18. In cases where any wreck in the custody of any Receiver is under the value of ten dollars, or is of so perishable a nature or so much damaged that the same cannot in his opinion be advantageously kept, or if the value thereof is not sufficient to defray the charge of warehousing, the Receiver may sell the same before the expiration of the period hereinafter mentioned, and the money raised by such sale, after defraying the expenses thereof, shall be held by the Receiver for the same purposes and subject to the same claims for and to which the article sold would have been held and liable if it had remained unsold.

19. There shall be paid to all Receivers appointed under this Law the expenses properly incurred by them in the performance of their duties, and also in respect of the several matters specified in the Schedule, such fees, not exceeding the amounts therein mentioned, as may from time to time be directed by the Governor, and the Receiver shall have the same lien and be entitled to the same remedies for the recovery of such expenses and fees as a salvor has or is entitled to in respect of salvage due to him; but save as aforesaid no Receiver appointed under this Law shall as such be entitled to any remuneration whatsoever.

20. Whenever any dispute arises in any part of the Islands as to the amount payable to any Receiver in respect of expenses or fees, such dispute shall be determined by the Governor, and his decision shall be final.

21. All fees received by any Receiver appointed under this Law, in respect of any services performed by him as Receiver, shall be paid into the Treasury, and a separate account thereof shall be kept, and the moneys arising therefrom shall be applied in defraying any expenses duly incurred in carrying into effect the purposes of this Law, in such manner as the Governor directs.

22. In the following cases, that is to say —

(a) in assisting such ship or boat;

(b) in saving the lives of the persons belonging to such ship or boat;

(c) in saving the cargo or apparel of such ship or boat, or any portion thereof;

and whenever any wreck is saved by any person other than a Receiver within the Islands as aforesaid.

and seize concealed wreck.

Notice of wreck to be given by Receiver.

When wreck may be sold immediately.

Payments to be made to Receivers. The Schedule.

Disputes as to expenses or fees, how determined.

Application of fees.

Salvage, to whom and for what services.

(2) he may enter and inspect any premises, the entry or inspection of which appears to him to be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make;

(3) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(4) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important for such purpose; and

(5) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

13. Any examination so taken in writing as aforesaid, or a copy thereof, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Receiver or Justice before whom such examination was taken, shall be admitted in evidence in any court, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained in such written examination.

14. The following rules shall be observed by any person finding or taking possession of wreck within the Islands, that is to say —

(a) if the person so finding or taking possession of the same is the owner, he shall as soon as possible give notice to the Receiver of the district within which such wreck is found, stating that he has so found or taken possession of the same, and he shall describe in such notice the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

(b) if any person not being the owner finds or takes possession of any wreck he shall as soon as possible deliver the same to such Receiver as aforesaid;

and any person making default in obeying the provisions of this section shall incur the following penalties, that is to say —

(c) if he is the owner and makes default in performing the several things the performance of which is hereby imposed on an owner, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars;

(d) if he is not the owner and makes default in performing the several things the performance of which is hereby imposed on any person not being an owner, he shall forfeit all claims to salvage; and he shall pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, but if the same is unclaimed then to the person entitled to such unclaimed wreck, double the value of such wreck (such value to be recovered in the same way as a penalty of like amount); and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

15. Section 14 shall apply to wreck found or taken possession of outside the limits of the Islands and brought within the limits of the Islands, as it applies to wreck found or taken possession of within the limits of the Islands.

16. If any Receiver suspects or receives information that any wreck is Power to search for

Examination or certified copy to be prima facie evidence.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

Application of section 14 to wrecks outside the limits of the Islands.