

THE INDIAN TREASURE TROVE ACT, 1878
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THE INDIAN TREASURE-TROVE ACT, 1878 Act No. 6 of 1878

An Act to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove (13 February, 1878)

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to treasure-trove. It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title - This Act may be called the Indian Treasure-trove Act' 1878.
Extent- It extends to the whole of India except- (the territories which, immediately before the 1st November 1956, were comprised in Part B-States)
2. Repeal of enactments Rep, by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (12 of 1891), S. 2 and Sch. I.
3. Interpretation - Clause In this act-
"treasure" means anything- of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto:
Collector
"Collector" means
(1) any Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district, and
(2) any officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act
Owner
When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

PROCEDURE ON FINDING TREASURE

4. Notice by finder of treasure
Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall as soon as practicable, give to the Collector notice in writing -
 - a. of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;
 - b. of such the place in which it was found;
 - c. of the date of the finding;
 1. This act has been declared to be in force in-Sonthal Parganas by the Sonthal Parganas settlement Regulation {Reg. 3 of 1872), S3: Khondmals District by the Khondmals Laws Regulation. 1936 (Reg. 4 of 1936) s. 3 and ;Sch. and Angul District by the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936 (Reg-5 of 1936), s. 3 and Sch. It has also been declared, by notification under s. 3 (a) of the Scheduled Districts Act. 1874 (14 of 1874), to be in force in the Scheduled Districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Pargana Dhalbhum and the Kolhan in the District of Singhbhum -see Gazette of India, 1881, Pi. I. p. 594 (The District of Lohardaga included at that time the present District of Palamau, which was separated in 1894, Lohardaga is now called the Rancbi District; see Calcutta Gazette. 1899, Pt, I .p. 44)
Amended in -
Bihar by Bihar Act 22 of 1947
Madras, by Madras Act 36 of 1949
 2. Subs by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1950, for "Part B States"
 3. The words "And it shall come into force at once", rep. by Act 10 of 1914, s. 3 and Sch. II

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government treasury, or give the Collector such security as the Collector thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

5. and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government treasury, or give the Collector such security as the Collector thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.
5. Notification requiring claimants to appear
- On receiving a notice under section 4, the Collector shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :-
- (a) he shall publish a notification in such manner as the Provincial Government¹ from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (mentioning it) certain treasure (mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value) was found in a certain place (mentioning it) and requiring all persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on a day and at a place therein mentioned such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months, after the date of the publication of such notification;
 - (b) When the place in which the treasure appears to the Collector to have been found was at the date of the finding in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Collector shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.
6. Forfeiture of right on failure to appear
- Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section 5, shall forfeit such right.
7. Matters to be required into and determined by the Collector
- On the day notified under section 5, the Collector shall cause the treasure to be produced before him and shall enquire as to and determine :
- (a) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was found, and
 - (b) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.
8. Time to be allowed for suit by person clearing of treasure
- If, upon an enquiry made under section 7, the Collector sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of finding, by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure or by some other person under whom such person claims the Collector shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.
9. When treasure to be declared ownerless
- If upon such enquiry the Collector sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden, or
- if, where a period is fixed under section 8, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Collector; or
- if such suit is instituted within such period and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;
- The Collector may declare the treasure to be ownerless;
- Appeal against such declaration
- Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority¹
- Subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.
10. Proceedings subsequent to declaration
- When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section 9, such treasure shall, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained either be delivered

to finder thereof, or be divided between him and the owner of the place in which it has been found in manner hereinafter provided.

11. When no other person claims owner of place treasure to be given to finder.

When declaration has been made in respect of any treasure as aforesaid, and no person other than the finder. These words were substituted for the words "Local Government" by the Government of India (Adaption of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

of such treasure has appeared as required by the notification published under section 5 and claimed a share of the treasure as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Collector shall deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

12. When only one such person claims and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided
When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect, of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed, and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Collector shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely):

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, three fourths of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the residue to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

Provided that the Collector may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section-

(a) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure, on such party paying to the Collector for the other party such sum of money as the Collector may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party, or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be; or

(b) sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sales proceeds between the parties according to the rule herein before prescribed.

Provided that also, that when the Collector has by his declaration under section 9 rejected any claim made or under this Act, by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section 9 by the person whose claim has been so rejected, or when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

and shares to be delivered to parties

When the Collector has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portion of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

13. In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed

When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed retain such treasure and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

14. Settlement of such dispute

Any person who has so appeared and claimed any, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain decree declaring his right, and in every such suit the finder of the treasure and all persons in disputing such claim before the Collector shall be made defendants.

15. and division thereupon

if any such suit is instituted and plaintiffs claim is finally established therein, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of section 12, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

If nonsuch suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Collector shall deliver the treasure to the finder.

16. Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government

The Collector may, at any time after making a declaration under suction 9, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as herein before provided, declare by writing under his hand his intention to acquire on behalf of the

1. For definition of Chief Controlling Revenue authority see the General Clause Act 1897 { 10 of 1897), s.3. (10).

Government the treasure, or any specified portion thereof, by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons, and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

17. Decision of Collector final and no suit to He against him for acts done bonafide.

No decision passed or act done by the Collector under this Act shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceedings shall lie against him for anything done in goodfaith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

18. Collector to exercise powers of Civil Court

A Collector making any enquiry under this Act may exercise any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure¹ on a Civil Court for the trial of suits 14 of 1882.

19. Power to make rules

The Provincial Government² may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate proceedings hereunder.

Such rules shall, on being published in the Official Gazette³, have the force of law.

PENALTIES

20. Penalty on finder failing to give notice etc.

If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice, or does not either make the deposit or give the security, required by section 4, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty.

And he shall, on conviction be lore ;i Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment fur a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

21. Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 20

If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section 20, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in Government, 45 of 1810.

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

SCHEDULE - Rep. by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (12 of 1891), S.2 and Sen. I.

1. See now the code of Civil Procedure. 1905 (5 of 1908)
2. These words were substituted for the words "Local Government" by the Government of India (Adaption of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.
3. These words were substituted for the words "Local Gazette" Ibid.