

ISSUE

8

SurView

NEWSLETTER

June 2021 | by surveyors for surveyors



Index

- 01 ISTT celebrates 25 years of relevance
- 02 ISTT Membership as at April 21, 2021
- 03 Why contemplate alternative pathways to professional membership?
- 04 Planning Standards & Residential Property Valuation
- 08 Rock and Glass Shards Blanket La Soufrière
- 09 Europeans stamp mark of possession on Tobago

HEADLINE

ISTT celebrates 25 years relevance

On September 30 – October 1, 2021 the ISTT will be hosting its 25th Anniversary Conference on the “Sustainable Solutions to Global Challenges: Surveying Perspectives.

Continue reading..... Page 01

ISTT celebrates 25 years of relevance

The Institute of Surveyors of Trinidad and Tobago (ISTT) is hosting its 25th Anniversary Conference on September 30 – October 1, 2021. The theme for this year's conference is "Sustainable Solutions to Global Challenges: Surveying Perspectives - Celebrating 25 years of ISTT relevance."

The Conference is the premier event of the Institute's 25th anniversary celebrations. It will be held virtually and will feature several dynamic local, regional and international facilitators, Regulators, Professional Surveying Organizations and Leaders of industry who are key decision makers that play significant roles in the economy. The conference is expected to draw approximately 200 participants in the fields of Surveying, Sustainable Development and Land Management from the region.

The aim of this conference is to explore sustainable solutions for continuity and growth amidst the evolution of the world's new and emerging economic realities. Building on 25 years of service, this conference seeks to present sustainable solutions to address the regional and global challenges we currently face, through the impact of surveying technologies, practices and policies that are in keeping with best practice and international standards.

Call for Abstracts

The conference issued a Call for Abstracts on April 26, 2021; seeking papers based primarily on practical experiences and/or strong theoretical foundations in following themes:

Sub-themes

Economy
Real Estate Market Analysis
Natural Resource Management
Quantity Surveying and Construction
Impact of COVID-19
Post-pandemic Recovery
Post-disaster Recovery
Information Technology
Geographical Information Systems
Sustainable Construction

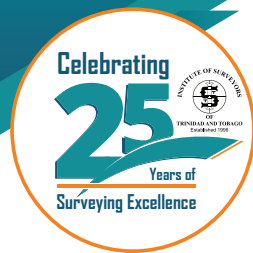


Broader themes

Property Valuation and Land Management
Land Surveying, Planning and Development
Quantity Surveying and Construction Management

Extended deadline for submission of abstract..... **June 4, 2021**

ISTT Membership as at April 21, 2021



INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Incorporated 1996

Today, as the Institute of Surveyors of Trinidad and Tobago (ISTT) celebrates its 25th Anniversary, we thank all the members that have played an integral part in its development; that of relevance and sustainability. Being the premier organisation representing Quantity Surveyors, Valuation Surveyors, and Land Surveyors in Trinidad and Tobago, the ISTT promotes the highest level of professionalism in the practice of Surveying locally and hold our members to international standards of professional ethics. It is with the greatest pleasure we publish the list of our esteemed members in their divisions as at April 21, 2021.

Members of the Land Surveying Division

Addo, Sasha TTLS
Alexander, Kyle TTLS
Alexander, Matthew
Alfred, Seymour TTLS
Ali, Anwar TTLS
Ali, Ric Javed TTLS
Arjoonsingh, Derek
Arjune, Anthony
Balgobin, Shivanand
Balraj, Vishal
Bhikarry, Reynold TTLS
Bhola, Reshma
Bickraj, Shane
Blaize, Colvin TTLS
Burkett, Gillian TTLS
Cardinez, Rondell TTLS
Chan Chow, Michael TTLS
Charles, Ainsley TTLS
Cooke, Martin TTLS
Davis, Chrystal TTLS

Davis, Dexter
de Sormeaux, John TTLS
Deonanan, Roopchand TTLS
Doyle, Winston TTLS
Drakes, Paula
Elder, Cheryl-Ann TTLS
Felix, Andre TTLS
Fortune Rollock, Camille TTLS
Gajadhar, Ron TTLS
Gokool, Curtis TTLS
Goodridge, Peter TTLS
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Hanomansingh, Lenny TTLS
Heerah, Dexter TTLS
Hernandez, Barry TTLS
Jackson, Marcus
Jeremie, Michelle TTLS
John, Jason TTLS

Johnson, George TTLS
Joseph, Kendall
Kantasingh, Ronnie
Khan, Fariyal
Koylass, Trevor TTLS
Lalloo, Sunil
Laughlin, Ivan TTLS
Lee Wen, Kurt TTLS
Lewis, Gerald TTLS
Mahabir, Amrish TTLS
Mahabir, Rishi TTLS
Maharaj, Rudranath K. TTLS
Maharaj, Shri Persad TTLS
Mohammed, Iqbal TTLS
Mohammed, Naieem TTLS
Mookram, Nicholas
Moses, Brian TTLS
Persad, Christian TTLS
Persad, Kishore TTLS
Phriday, Shervon TTLS

Ragoopath, Darryl TTLS
Rajan, Roger TTLS
Rajaram, Rikki
Ramcharan, Winston TTLS
Ramcharitar, Ganeshdath TTLS
Ramdeen, Ryan
Ramkoon, Dinelle
Ramall, Kapil Dev
Reemaul, Sugjage TTLS
Reyes, Fitzherbert TTLS
Sant, Kamal TTLS
Scott, Keith TTLS
Second, Charles TTLS
Seetaram, Rishi
Sookbir, Suresh
Sookoor, Jamal TTLS
Sutherland, Michael
Westmaas, Nicholas TTLS
Williams, Burton TTLS

Members of the Quantity Surveying Division

Abrams, Marlon
Adams, Anthony
Affoo, Stephen Joseph
Amin, Sanjay
Austin, Hopeton
Baboolal-Heeralal, Sophia
Barrett, Vaughn
Boisson, Edgar
Bowen, Learie
Campbell, Anthony
Charles, Colin
Charles, Jason
Collymore, Patricia

Daniel, Simone
Ellis, Francis
Ellis-Lequay, Joanna
Folkes, Roger
Foster, Jeramy
Haldane, Michel
Hall, Victor
Harper, Leslie
Hinkson, Ivan
Hood, Mark
Jackson, Marlon
Jameson, Kevern
Joseph, Dennis

Knights, Keisha
Langton, Clint
Leonard, Cleve
McLeod-Celestin, Tracey
Morris, Peter
Murray, Clifford
Outridge, Derek
Rajpatty, Steve
Rampersad, Dial
Ramroop-Ali, Nadera
Ramsey, Nigel
Ramsingh, Deoraj
Roopchan, Willie

Roper-Wiltshire, Margaret
Samaroo, Ricky Herman
Samms, Michael
Smith, Monique
Superville, David
Thomas, Omar
Tiway, Girja
Toney, Selwyn
Welch, Candice
Williams, Robert
Wilson, Keive
Winchester, Alfred

Members of the Valuation Surveying Division

Agge, Marlene
Ali, Ric Javed
Ali, Stephan
Augustus, Brent
Augustus, Jonathan
Bally, David
Bastaldo, Natasha
Brathwaite, Ian
Callender, Ken
Charles-Ragoo, Lystra Asha
Chin, Ryan
Clerfond, Akua
Daly, Deon
Darlington, Ross

De Gannes, Derek
Derry, Abraham
Ditzen, Patrick
Farrell, Mark
Heeralal, Ronald
Huggins, Esric
James, David
Khan, Kameel
Kissoon, Ganga-Persad
Kissoon, Shiva
Knott, Jeremy
Kochhar, Nesha
Lalloo, Sunil
Lawrence, Charles

Lawrence, Jonathan
Lue Affat, Gerald
Mahabir, Sunil
Mohess, Gopaul
Murray, Christopher
Nancoo, Glenn
Narine, Trevor
Newallo, Daniel
Outridge, Derek
Outridge, Marcel
Perryman, Jean-Nicholas
Pierre, Raymond
Prince-Assam, Marcia
Ramkoon, Dinelle

Ramos, Ria
Ramoutar, Baldeo
Ramroop, Veron
Raymond, Afra
Romany, Neil
Sattaur, Abdool
Scott, Linden
Secharan, Bhanmati
Soopaya, Kiran
Sylvester, Leslie
Williams, Harold

Members with the Trinidad and Tobago Land Surveyor (TTLS) designation are authorized to conduct Cadastral (Boundary) Surveys. Surveyors' contact details can be found at the Institute of Surveyors of Trinidad and Tobago's website: <http://www.instituteofsurveyors.com>.

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Why contemplate alternative pathways to professional membership?

Paula Drakes, MRICS, MISTT

May 2021

I play the game of Sudoku often. I'm not an expert by any means but I find that the game offers me both relaxation and mental stimulation. Sudoku is a numerical puzzle game which was first said to be developed by Europeans in the eighteenth century. The modern and digital versions that we know now are the result of several iterations since the 1980's. What I've learnt from the game is that there are alternative, logical pathways to a particular solution and the alternative perspectives or pathways are just as logical and correct as any other.

Like Sudoku, professions have been in existence for centuries and have evolved from several iterations over time to the contemporary composition. Our own surveying profession is no exception. Based on our British heritage, surveying as a profession likely originated from a Royal Charter granted by the Privy Council in the UK over a century ago. The process would have involved a petition for a Royal Charter to the Privy Council from a body of surveyors; the Privy Council advising the Sovereign at the time; and the subsequent issue of letters patent or other instrument of incorporation to the body of surveyors. What was the benefit of having a Royal Charter? A Royal Charter was seen as a prestigious form of incorporation, giving high status to organisations and professions that worked primarily in the public interest and allowing for the organisation or profession to be self-regulated. Some of the organisations and professions which are familiar to us in the TT context and which obtained or petitioned for a Royal Charter are listed below.

Date	Name
03 June 1828	Institution of Civil Engineers
11 January 1837	The Institute of British Architects
24 March 1880	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
15 July 1881	Surveyors Institution
28 November 1910	Institution of Naval Architects
10 August 1922	The College of Estate Management
01 February 1926	University of Reading
05 November 1926	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture
31 January 1966	Heriot-Watt University
06 February 1979	The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
18 March 2009	Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors
17 December 2019	(Petition filed by) The Faculty of Party Wall Surveyors

Notes

Surveyors Institution (now known as Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors), The College of Estate Management (now known as University College of Estate Management), Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (Charter surrendered 27 February 1961, then merged with UWI in 1962), (Petition filed by) The Faculty of Party Wall Surveyors

Source: Privy Council website (<https://privycouncil.independent.gov.uk/royal-charters/>)

Our own local experience is that the Institute of Surveyors of Trinidad and Tobago (ISTT) was incorporated as a Non-Profit Company on 9th February 1996 and was given certain statutory responsibilities in the Land Surveyors Act 1996. The ISTT started as the professional body for land surveyors only, with the Land Survey Board of Trinidad and Tobago (LSBTT) having the regulatory portfolio under the same Act.

However, both the ISTT and the LSBTT execute continuing professional development and disciplinary roles with separate Codes of Conduct/Ethics; and similar membership criteria. Initially ISTT also recognised and admitted those who held professional designations from other professional bodies with Royal Charter.

Today the ISTT, like Sudoku, has evolved after several iterations to include members in Land Surveying, Quantity Surveying and Valuation Surveying. This is a major achievement in its short 25-year history. If the ISTT has evolved to include various surveying disciplines or divisions, the criteria for membership should also evolve, not only to meet the needs of a broader spectrum of surveying professionals, but also to avoid and/or correct the unfortunate duality of roles with the LSBTT. As the professional body, a higher standard is expected from the ISTT and its members even if the ISTT is not a Chartered Professional Body.

Furthermore, new scenarios require alternative solutions, much like the current Covid-19 pandemic has caused several different types of vaccines to be created for the same solution. While one type of vaccine may be more potent than the other, they are all being used with the intention of one common solution or effect. Like Sudoku, the pathway to the common solution has multiple perspectives.

So, have any of the Chartered Professional Bodies in the foregoing list updated their membership criteria within the last 25 years? How have they adapted their membership requirements to the present time of digitalisation, big data, information systems, robotics, virtual reality, artificial intelligence and Building Information Modelling? How have they adjusted to the challenges of the current pandemic? Why should a self-regulated profession continue to maintain a high status in the public domain? These are some of the questions that will be answered in Part 2 of this Article.

Planning Standards & Residential Property Valuation

David Bally, MRICS, Chartered Valuation Surveyor and Registered Valuer

April 2021

For quite some time now I have been pondering the right approach to valuations with regards to Town and Country Planning Standards, particularly the Residential Site Development Standards. As such I decided to get wider views from relevant sectors of the property industry, namely other valuation surveyors, real estate agents and the Town and Country Planning Division (TCPD). In this regard, some of you (valuers and real estate agents) may recall participating in a recent 'Survey Monkey' online survey.

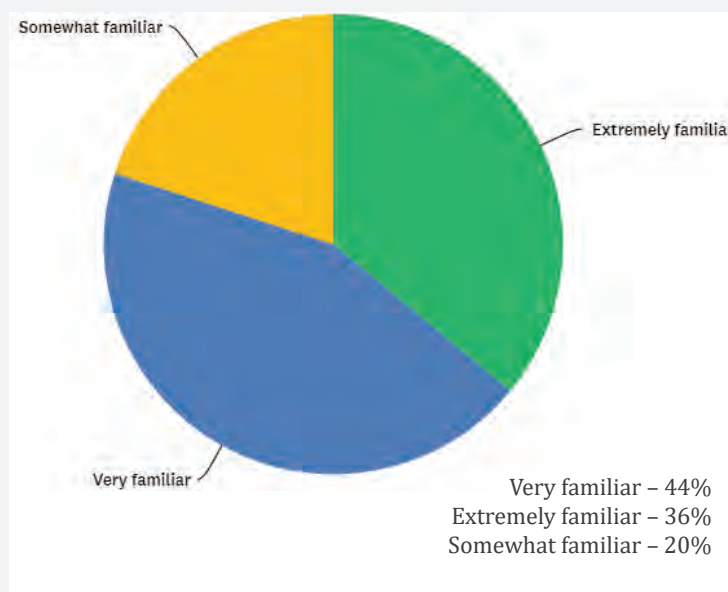
The focus of the research stems from the observation that there is a dearth of evidence of enforcement of TCPD planning standards and it is likely that because of this, breaches are frequent and have essentially become habitual. The observation was not denied by the TCPD back in circa 2014, when I conducted an interview with its town planner at the time. In fact, it was stated that the Town and Country Planning Act 29 of 1960, last amended by 21 of 1990, is supposed to be revamped so that the powers of the TCPD, including enforcement, would be strengthened.

In light of the preceding, I have taken the liberty of sharing the survey responses with you. Suffice to say that out of the 27 valuers who responded, about 50% were professional members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), 40% were Registered Valuers and 33% of the valuer participants had over 20 years of property valuation experience. A total of 6 real estate agents responded and about 80% had over 10 years real estate agency experience. The survey responses are provided below.

Section 1 - Valuer Responses

Question 1

What is your prescribed level of familiarity with the Residential Site Development Standards?



Question 2

If you determine that a dwelling-house is in breach of the minimum building setback as guided by Residential Site Development Standards, how would you treat with a valuation request for mortgage purposes?

Continue reading..... Page 04



25th Anniversary Conference

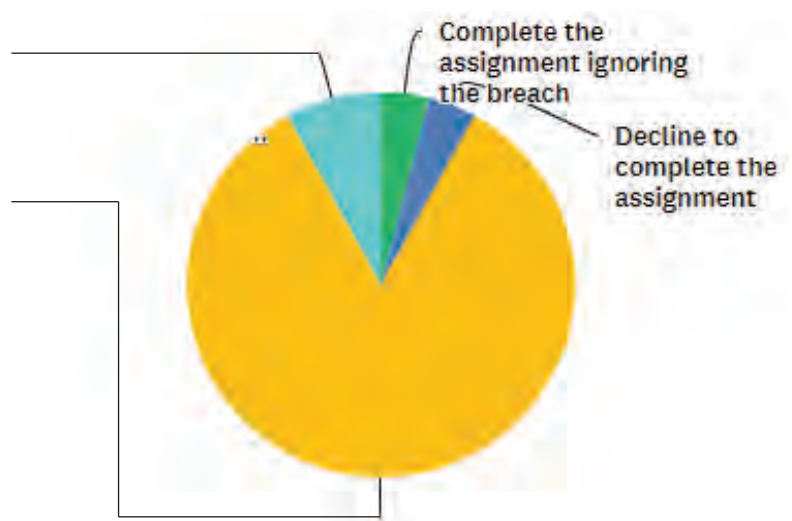
Sustainable Solutions to Global Challenges: Surveying Perspectives
Celebrating 25 years of ISTT relevance

September 30 - October 1, 2021

Call for Abstracts - Extended Deadline: June 4, 2021

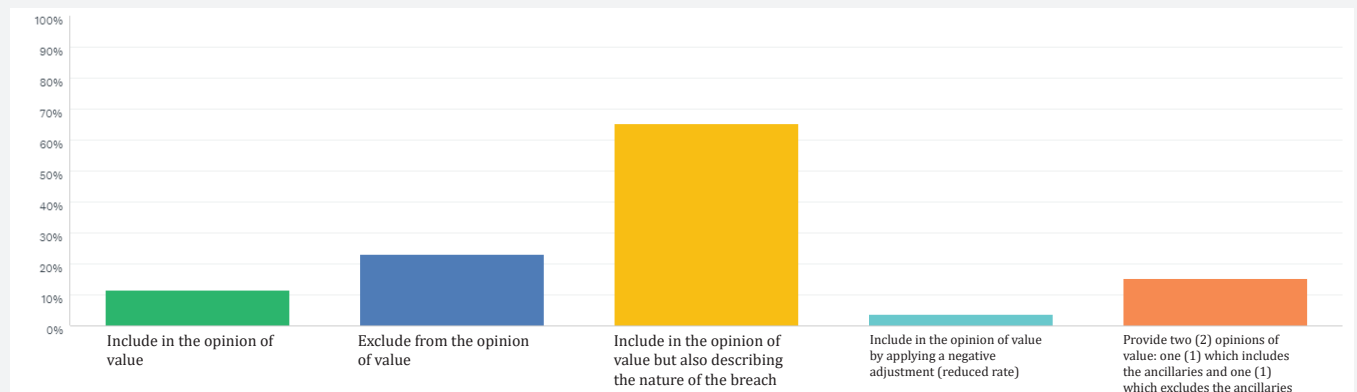
8% of the respondents selected this option:
Assess the severity of the breach to determine
whether it should be reported in the Valuation.

84% of respondents selected this option:
Complete the assignment with specific mention
of the breach in the Valuation.



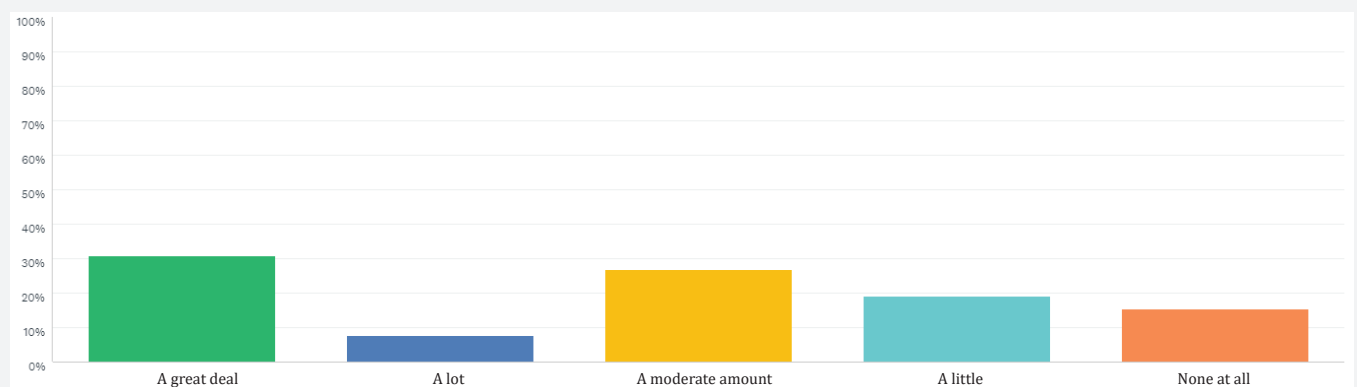
Question 3

Sheds, carports and like ancillary structures are usually built upon building setbacks; how do you treat with these structures in your Valuation?



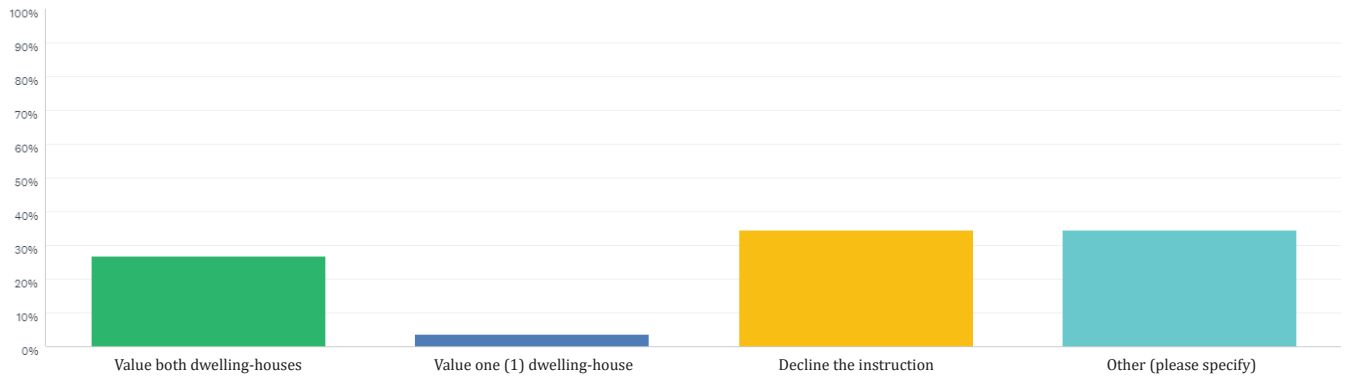
Question 4

Sheds, carports and like ancillary structures are usually built upon building setbacks; how do you treat with these structures in your Valuation?



Question 5

Usually, only one (1) dwelling-house is permitted on a bona fide parcel of land. If two (2) dwelling-houses are erected on the same parcel of land, how would you proceed with a valuation request for mortgage purposes?

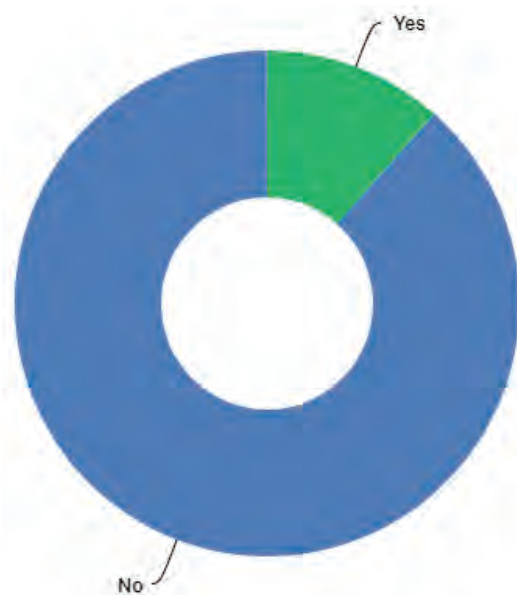


There were comments provided and it would be remiss of me not to mention these here, as the above survey results might be misleading and taken out of context. The comments (verbatim) are as follows:

1. Value both dwelling-houses but make the assumption that approval has been received;
2. Follow instruction which may ask for multiple values ...it's for the lender etc to determine the risk element;
3. This depends on the situation, I would normally advise/inform the client and contact the mortgage officer to discuss;
4. Value both if they are attached at the roof. If they are not. Still value both and apply a discount indicating in the report the effect of the improvement.

Question 6

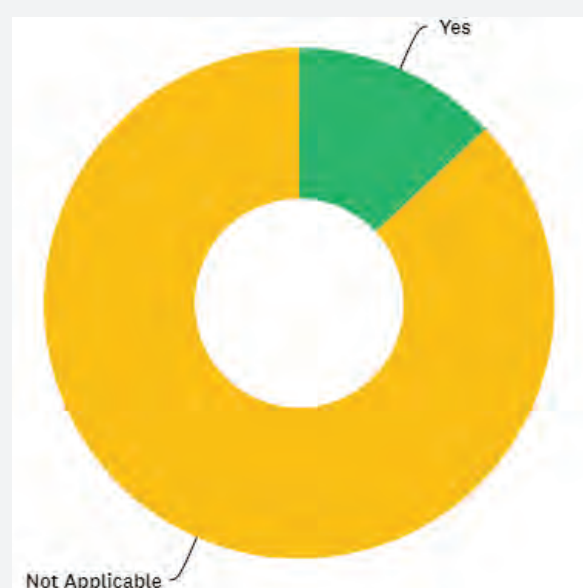
Do you make enquires at TCPD with specific regards to likely breaches of Residential Site Development Standards prior to the completion of a Valuation?



About 90% said NO!

Question 7

If your answer to the preceding question is Yes, did any of the enquiries materially affect the outcome of the Valuation?

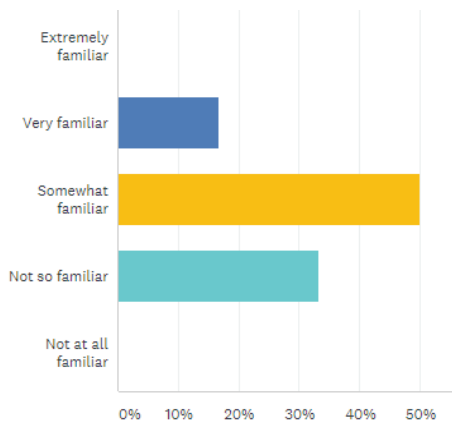


About 13% (or 3 respondents) said YES.

Section 2 - Real Estate Agents' Responses

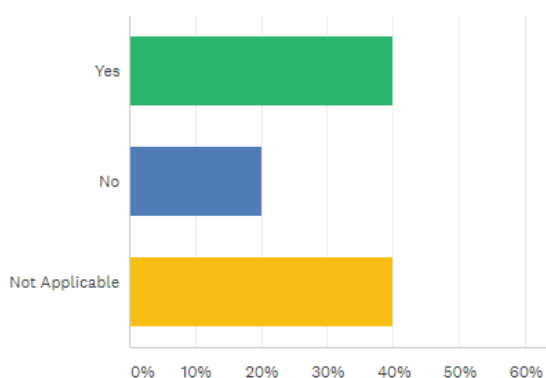
Question 1

How familiar are you with Town and Country Planning Division's Residential Site Development Standards?



Question 2

As you may know, building setback requirements exist i.e., buildings must be constructed at a prescribed distance from the boundaries of a subject site. However, there are instances whereby the building itself and/or other ancillary structures (e.g., carports, sheds and the like) have been erected within these building setbacks. Has any such breach of the Standards stymied a closing?



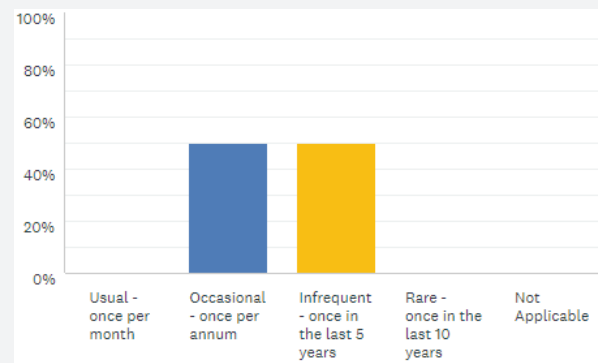
Question 3

If your response to the above is YES, please provide brief details of any one instance. In response to this I was told of a scenario where a carport was in breach of the building setback parameters, and even though the Limitation Period of 4 years had expired, the mortgagee

insisted that the carport had to be ignored in the valuation of the property. In another example, the mortgagee required statutory approvals and there was none so the sale could not have been completed.

Question 4

If YES to Question 2, how often has this occurred?



It should be noted that only two participants responded to Questions 3 and 4!

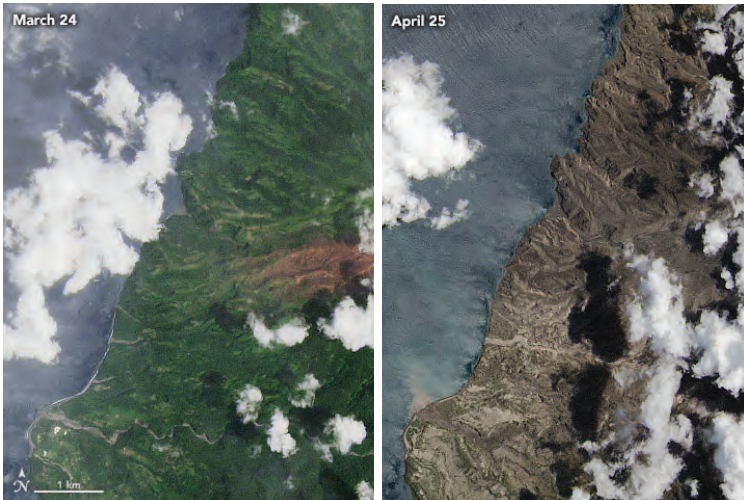
In conclusion, the results show that the Valuer should be, at a minimum, familiar with the Residential Site Development Standards. Arguably one of the most common occurrences when valuing property, is a breach of the building setback standards and the majority of Valuers seem to agree that such a breach with details need to be disclosed in a Valuation Report. The research also shows that most of the surveyed Valuers do not make enquiries to the relevant authority about a likely breach during the course of a valuation assignment.

Regarding the responses from the Real Estate Agents, the level of familiarity with planning Standards did not appear to be as important with Agents as it is with Valuers, since most of the weighting was below the 'very familiar' answer option. Even so, whilst there might be a paucity of examples of occurrences when the closing of a sale of a property is affected by a breach, the fact remains that it does happen! At the end of the day, the individual concerns and facts of the assignment may need to be assessed in relation to the valuation of that particular property. It is subsequent to this assessment when a decision is warranted which can involve seeking additional advice from a relevant professional or even a statutory body. It may also simply amount to a discussion with the end user of the Valuation Report.

Point to note is that I spoke with an attorney at a Homeownership Expo at SAPA on 27th March 2021 who confirmed to me that the afore-mentioned Town and Country Planning Act is yet to be repealed and replaced!

Rock and Glass Shards Blanket La Soufrière

Adam Voiland



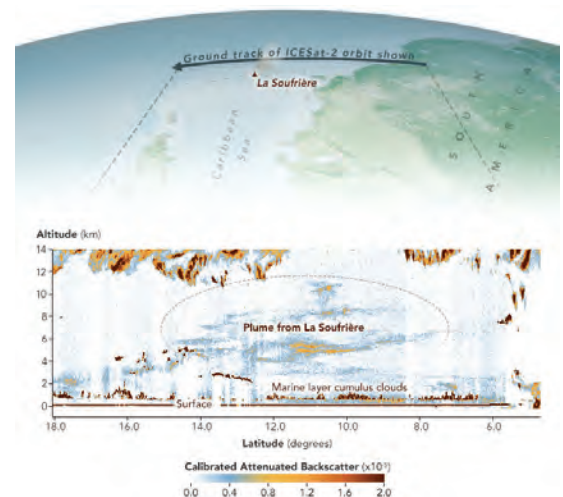
March 24 - April 25, 2021

Beginning on April 9, 2021, intermittent explosive eruptions from La Soufrière volcano have hurled plumes of ash and gas high into the air above the Caribbean island of Saint Vincent. Although winds have carried some ash plumes great distances, clouds of the tiny pulverized rock and glass shards have also rained down on the island and the Atlantic Ocean.

The fallout has coated large parts of Saint Vincent. The images above, acquired by the Operational Land Imager (OLI) on Landsat 8, show the northwestern part of the island before and after two weeks of powerful eruptions and ashfalls. The brown scar in the vegetation in the image on the left was caused by damage from gases leaked by the volcano before it erupted explosively.

Volcanic ash is quite different than the soft, fluffy material you might find in a fireplace, and the sharp edges and other properties of volcanic particles make them especially problematic. Ash plumes pose a threat to aircraft because the particles can damage jet engines, propellers, and other aircraft systems in ways that can cause them to fail. Roughly ten times denser than snow, ash also can accumulate into heavy layers that can smother crops, collapse roofs, and taint water supplies. When soaked by rain, it can form slurries of muddy debris called lahars that rush down slopes and into valleys. Wet volcanic ash can even conduct electricity, meaning it can trigger short circuits and the failure of some electronic equipment.

The layers of ash that fell on Saint Vincent in April 2021—along with several pyroclastic flows of hot debris rushing down La Soufrière's slopes—have caused widespread destruction. Most island residents and tourists evacuated the most affected areas in time, but large numbers of buildings were flattened and farms and infrastructure have sustained extensive damage.



April 12, 2021

The data visualization above offers a view of the vertical distribution of ash in the atmosphere over the Atlantic Ocean about 300 kilometers (200 miles) downwind from La Soufrière. The data were collected on April 12, 2021, by the Advanced Topographic Laser Altimeter System (ATLAS) on NASA's ICESat-2. Note that much of the ash lingered at heights ranging from 4 to 10 kilometers.

The instrument was designed to measure changes—on the scale of centimeters—in ice and land surfaces. In fact, volcanologists at the University of Buffalo are using ICESat-2 data to identify small bulges in volcanic domes that can precede explosive eruptions. They hope such observations might someday aid warnings about imminent eruptions.

ATLAS can make observations of the atmosphere up to a height of 14 kilometers (9 miles). Though the ICESat-2 mission is focused on measurements of icy surfaces, it collects data relevant to atmospheric features like wildfire smoke, dust, clouds, blowing snow, and the height of the planetary boundary layer. Since real-time data showing the height of volcanic plumes is often scarce, data like this can serve as an important tool for atmospheric scientists developing ash dispersion models.

A few other satellite sensors can also measure plume height, but having multiple sensors tracking an eruption increases the chances that one will make a measurement in near-real time, which is useful for aviation safety and air quality warnings. “One of the most important things about this type data is that it shows the vertical distribution of the plume,” said Stephen Palm, a research meteorologist based at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center. “That’s key to getting warnings to aircraft pilots.”

“I don’t think the volcanology community is well aware of ICESat-2 atmospheric data,” said Michigan Tech volcanologist Simon Carn. “However, it certainly provides useful atmospheric observations, especially when ash is dense and at night.”

NASA Earth Observatory images by Joshua Stevens, using Landsat data from the U.S. Geological Survey, and ICESat-2 data from the National Snow & Ice Center courtesy of Stephen Palm/NASA GSFC.

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Europeans stamp mark of possession on Tobago

Newsday Reporter

May 20, 2021



Dr. Rita Pemberton

Branding was a characteristic feature of the imperial enterprise from Africa to the Caribbean. Once African captives were acquired they were branded with a symbol of the owner or purchaser, and once on the ships, they were again branded with the mark of the ship owner.

These marks were considered essential in the identification of possessions given the prevalence of stealing of captives that occurred during the journey across Africa and the Atlantic.

A standard feature of European colonising efforts in the Caribbean was the desire of each country to show ownership of newly-acquired territories by imposing its specific brand of markers on them.

In the heyday of European rivalry for colonial possessions in the region, the acquisition of territories was intensified as Europeans engaged in imperial expansion. This was an index of imperial strength and an important determinant of their position on the power scale in Europe. In addition, the economic benefits expected from colonies served to make the Europeans more aggressive in their search for possessions in the Caribbean.

t was as important to the European countries to brand their colonial possessions as it was for the plantation owners to brand their enslaved possessions. While the primary intent of plantation owners was to identify runaways, the purpose of the European branding exercise was to assert its particular ownership of the territory and to signal to rivals, its intent to defend its possessions. Branding was a continuous exercise in which Europeans engaged in what is best referred to as “rituals of possession.”

The first stamp of the European possessor was the name given to the colony and the raising of its flag at a prominent part of the territory where it would be visible to all who approached. This announced ownership by a particular European country and obliterated the First Peoples’ claims to ownership, as the Europeans never recognised the First Peoples as owners of the territories.

It was also an announcement to their European rivals that the territory, hitherto regarded as “unoccupied,” was now European-owned.

In the case of territories like Tobago, which was hotly contested by several European countries, the rituals involved several naming and re-naming exercises. This occurred with each change of European owner.

The brand of ownership was further stamped onto Caribbean territories through maps and charts created by the Europeans. The colonisers stamped the name it gave to the colony and place names within it, as well as all documents and written records about the island.

Tobago endured several of these rituals. Columbus is said to have sighted the island on his third voyage and it was claimed by Spain. Some of the earliest Spanish charts and maps record the names Asunción and Concepción, but it is not clear that these referred to Tobago.

Belaforma appears as the name of the island once on an early map, and it remains debatable whether that name was an official designation of the island. Some early 16th-century maps named the island as La Magdalena for a short time.

The name that most commonly appears on Spanish maps and charts from 1529 onwards is Tobago, Tabago or Tabagua – said to refer to a pipe used by the First Peoples or the leaf of the tobacco plant they smoked. It seems unlikely that the island was first named by Columbus.

Another set of maps of the island was produced during the period when the island was jointly occupied by the Courlanders and the Dutch.

Since the cartographers were Dutchmen, under their influence, Tobago bore a significant number of Dutch names. The island was called New Walcheren; Plymouth was called Jacobstadt, and the fort established in the area was called Fort Jacobus; Scarborough was called New Flushing; Rockly Bay was known as Lamsins Bay after the island’s Dutch owner Conelius Lamsins; Castara was Kalpi Bay; Bloody Bay was Erasmus Bay; Prince Bay was Flemings Bay; King’s Bay was Kuylsac Bay.

Fort Bennet at Black Rock and Monck’s Fort at Rocky Point were named after the leaders of the Courlanders expeditions; Rocky Bay was called De Casimiri Bay after a son of the Duke of Courland; Stetyns Bay was called Courlander’s Bay or Ferdinand’s Bay, after Ferdinand, the son of the Duke of Courland.

Dutch influence on the maps of Tobago continued to be reflected in the 17th-century maps of the island. Parlatuvier was Stetyn’s Baaie; Castara was Calpie Baaie; Canoe Bay was Kanoe Bay; Buccoo Bay was Coerse Baaie; Constant Bay or Courland Bay was named after Pieter Constant, a Dutch commander of the island; and Roxborough was Engels Baaie.

The next stage in the process of rebranding Tobago occurred when the island became a British possession in 1763.

But since British possession of the island was the longest, we will look at the French occupation which occurred between 1781 and 1793 – between two phases of British possession. The island continued to be referred to as Tobago, but the French flag was planted and the capital, called Scarborough by the British, was renamed Port Louis. Fort George was called Fort Castries and later Fort Liberté. Other places with French names included Les Coteaux (the hills), Lambeau (beautiful waves), Louis D’Or, Bon Accord and L’Anse Fourmi and Parlatuvier.

Some of the French place names survived during the restoration of British possession of the island and remain in use today.

Courland Bay and the names of the two forts are reminiscent of the presence of the Courlanders. The main reminder is the remnants of the fort they established in the area now called Dutch Fort.

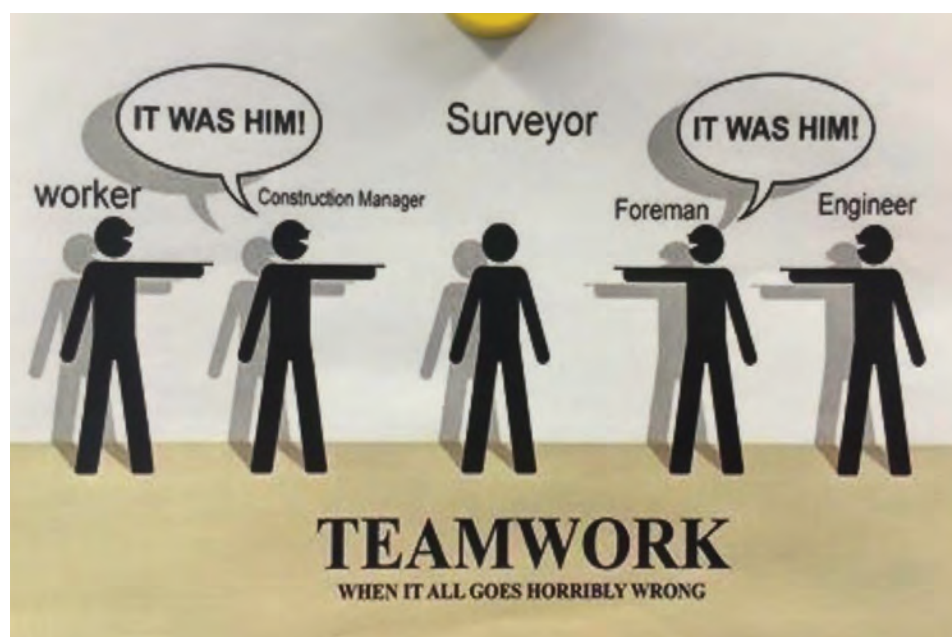
Part II of this series will look at the British process of stamping its ownership of Tobago.

SurView Issue 9

SurView



Humour of the day



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