REPORT ON THE INAUGURATION OF THE MARK AT THE NORTHBOUND TERMINAL OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SURINAM AND BRITISH GUIANA.

1. On 5th July, 1936 the Heads of the Netherlands and British Boundary Commission met at No. 67 Village (Sanab) Courantyne, for the purpose of drawing up this report on the inauguration of the Northern Terminal Point Mark of the Surinam-British Guiana Boundary.

2. Identification of the approximate position of the Mark.

The Mixed Commission first plotted on the latest 1927 Dutch chart of the Courantyne Mouth the co-ordinates and the position of the proposed site. (6° 00' 25" N, 57° 08' 10" W). Astronomical observations were then made both for Latitude, Longitude and Altitude at the Government Rest House at No. 63 Village (Sanab) from the Astronomical Station a theodolite traverse was made along the coast. It was found that the point to the chart being incorrect as regards Longitude. The traverse was therefore continued along the coast to the Latitude of 6° 00' 25" N, but there the land was found to be most unsuitable for the construction of the pillar.

The most suitable position was found to be on a wide stretch of grass land behind a low sand dune. Here the ground was comparatively firm and did not appear to be subject to the erosion by the sea. In fact, it appeared to be built up here if anything. The coast at this point has a slight bend from North towards the North West similar to the coast shown on the chart at the point indicated by the co-ordinates. The sandbank shown on the chart opposite the bend was also visible at low tide in the corresponding relative position.

3. The Netherlands Commissioner considered it was essential that the continuation of the Boundary in the territorial waters should leave the navigation channel in the sea a territory throughout its length. Other difficulties would arise over lightings, buoys, etc. A line drawn on a true bearing of 250° E. from the site selected for the Boundary Marker would not leave free the whole channel. The British Commissioner believed that the bearing of 250° was only chosen because it was thought that this would possibly allow a direction mark to be placed on the sandbank mentioned above.

The Mixed Commission therefore decided to indicate the direction of the boundary line in the territorial waters by a true bearing of 105° E., this direction being parallel to the mid-channel line as indicated on the chart.


The values found by the British and Netherlands Commissions and the accepted mean values are as follows:

/Latitude ............
### Latitude and Longitude

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<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>50° 59' 54&quot;.05 North</td>
<td>57° 06' 51&quot;.59 West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>50° 59' 53&quot;.60 North</td>
<td>57° 08' 51&quot;.41 West</td>
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**Accepted**

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<td>50° 59' 53&quot;.8 North</td>
<td>57° 08' 51&quot;.5 West</td>
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5. **Description of the Mark.**

(a) The Mark proper, whose co-ordinates are given above, is a concrete block (40 cms. cube) with a brass centre bolt embedded in the top. On the top surface is engraved the letter 'A' and the year '1930'. The top of the block is buried 10 cms. below the surface of the ground.

(b) At a distance of 220 metres inland on a true bearing of 150° from the centre bolt of Mark 'A', is a similar buried block, marked 'B'. The line joining the centre bolts of 'A' to that of 'B' and projected out to sea gives the direction of the boundary line in Territorial waters i.e. 10° East of True North.

(c) The real marks being buried below the surface of the ground two visible pillars have been erected on the line joining the two marks 'A' and 'B' but 3 meters beyond the buried mark in each case so that the line between the two marks is uninterrupted by the pillars. The pillars have been marked 'A1' and 'B1' corresponding to the marks which they indicate. Each pillar is truncated square pyramid, with the sides 40 cms. at the top and 80 cms. at ground level. They are buried 50 cms. in the ground and project 60 cms. above the ground, with a rounded cap about 5 cms. high, making the total height above ground about 65 cms. Both pillars are set diagonally on the line joining the two marks 'A1' and 'B1', and thus have two adjacent faces towards the sea and two towards the land.

(d) Pillar 'A1' has engraved on its N.W. face the words "BRITISH GUIANA", on its N.E. face "BURLINANE", on its S.E. face 'A1' and on its S.W. face "1930".

It is about 215 metres from the present lowwater mark, but this measurement is of little value as the coast is continually changing here. It is however situated on comparatively firm grass land immediately inland of a small sand dune which follows the highwater mark.

Pillar 'B1' has only the letter 'B' on the S.E. face and the year "1930" on the S.W. face.

(e) The situation of the pillars and marks relative to each other and the surrounding landmarks is shown on the attached sketch. The general position of the Mark is about 1720 metres North of the Government Rest House at No. 63 Village (Kensu) Courantyne.

6. **Erection of a large Mark visible from the sea.**

Owing to the fact that there is no stone available within a mile and a half, and the ground on which the pillar has to be constructed consists of sand supported on liquid mud and

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**Memorial of Guyana**

**Annex II**

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**Governmental Documents**

(Guyana)
memorial is impracticable to count, large concrete marks will
be piled in the basin. As such a mark is unnecessary a
high wooden structure has to be built. This mark has to
be placed in the abscissalional line of 120° E. The marks
are marked and numbered when necessary.

7. As a further safeguard for the replenishment of the
marks referred to in para. 6 a small concrete mark has
been made at the British Astronomical Station. This is 9.5
metres from the N.W. corner of the Rotan House and 14.4
metres from the N.W. corner.

Latitude 5° 55'.09" N.
Longitude 57° 08' 55.12" W.

I. Paippa Major H.
Head of British Commissioner

C. C. Huyse
Hoofd der Nederlandse Commissie

Governemental Documents
(Guyana)