

**Demarcation with bordermarkers of the terrains which are in possession of various Spanish communities but reside under the municipality of Bagnères-de-Luchon. Clarifications prescribed by article 18 of the Treaty and other necessary reasons.**

*(From 'Convention additionnelle au Traité de délimitation du 14 avril 1862, signée à Bayonne' p.70-74'. Note: this is not a strict translation, the text has been adapted for more structure and consistency. EB)*

The bordermarkers which are used are in a prism-shape, dimensions 30x30x40cm (WxLxH) with a large capital letter on it in alphabetical order.

**Article 1.** The demarcation of the possessions of the village of Aubert.

- to the east: international borderline from the Cap de la Picada up to Cap de la Toua (or Pic de Ribeshauts, bm339)
- to the west: by the upper rim of the escarpment which dominates the 'ravin du Pesson' from the Cap de la Picada until the Pas de Ribesettes: demarcation by
  - A: on the international borderline and 100m from bm333 at Cap de la Picada
  - B: at 360m from A where the rim of the escarpment makes an unmistakable angle from the side of Carabidos
  - C: 1050m further on the "piton du Sapin" (piton = a small hilltop)
  - D: 1100m further on a small rounded green hilltop and close to the straight line from piton du Sapin (C) to Pas de Ribesettes.
- to the north: the straight line from Pas de Ribesettes to Pic de Ribeshauts (bm339)
  - E: towards the middle of Pas de Ribesettes, 15m above the trail which goes along the precipice and 270m from the hilltop of D following the upper line of the escarpment
  - F: on the direct line from E to Pic de Ribeshauts (bm339) and well on the "Tozal de Ribesettes" which is 166m from E and 267m from Pic de Ribeshauts.

**Article 2.** The demarcation of the possessions of the villages of Bénon, Bégos and las Bordas.

- to the east: the international borderline between bm339 and 344
- to the south: the straight line from Pic de Ribeshauts (bm339) to Pas de Ribesettes, demarcated by bm339, F and E
- to the west: between Pas de Ribesettes and bm344, demarcated as follows:
  - F: at the Pas de Ribesettes (note: position more in detail described above, in fact 166m above the Pas in the direction of Pic de Ribeshauts, bm339). *Note: is this not a typing error in the text? E is at the Pas de Ribesettes, not G. The southern line is described as from 339 to F to E. Thus E makes much more sense.*
  - G: 252m to the north and 34m from the precipice at the "Palo de Ribesettes" or "Coume de Riéra". From here until K, the demarcation line goes north-west
  - H: at 343m in that direction and 44m from the foot of the "Pierre-Vermeille at the international borderline, close to bm340

- I: 433m further on and about 100m above the "fontaine de Roumingou", besides an ancient cross engraved at a rock.
- J: 206m further on, close to an ancient cross engraved at a rock
- K: 113m further on, next to a rock with an ancient engraving
- L: in a straight line of 130m from K in an angle of 26° 40' degrees

- to the north: a straight line from L to bm344.

These possessions on French territory are in common use ("compascuité") with the community of Bagnères with the exception of a triangular area from K straight to bm343, then along the international borderline to bm344 and straight back to L (and K). Cattle accidentally straying into this triangle had to be pushed back. To better identify the demarcation line of that triangle between K and bm343, two additional markers were placed:

- K': at 281m from K
- K'': at 283m de K' and 570m from bm343

The spanish cattle troops were allowed to drink at the "fontaine du Roumingou".

**Article 3.** The demarcation of the possessions of the village of Vilamos

- to the east: the international border between bm344 and 346
- to the south: the straight line from bm344 to L
- to the west: a straight line from L to 'Barro de la Péno' which as a whole is demarcated by L to S but the Vilamos-possession end at

- M: at 378m from L, besides an ancient cross in a spot with a lot of small rocks

- to the north: a line joining M with bm346

These possessions are for the sole use of the Vilamos-shepherds

**Article 4.** The demarcation of the possessions of the community of Arrou (only to be used by them)

- to the east: the international borderline between bm346 up to the point of the municipality-border of Arrou and Arrès and that is between bm348 and 349
- to the south: the line between M and bm346
- to the west: the (part of the) line between M to S but only the portion between M and P:

- N: at 289m from M
- O: at 510m further on
- P: at 390m further on, besides an ancient cross on a rock, meant to demarcate the terrains of Arrou and Arrès

- to the north: the line from P to the international border and well the point of the municipality-border of Arrou ad Arrès and that is between bm348 and 349

**Article 5.** The demarcation of the possessions of the village of Arrès

- to the east: the international borderline from the point of the municipality-border of Arrou ad Arrès and that is between bm348 and 349 up to bm351 (on Pic d'Arrès or Turon de la Barro de la Péno)
- to the south: the line from P to the international border and well the point of the municipality-border of Arrou ad Arrès and that is between bm348 and 349
- to the west: the next part of the straight line between L and S and well from P to S:
  - P: 390m from O, besides an ancient cross on a rock, meant to demarcate the terrains of Arrou and Arrès
  - Q: 131m further on, besides a rock, at 800m from Cabane de Campsaure
  - R: 425m further on, not a borderstone but a cross with double branches on the vertical side of a rock between 2 'ravines' cq gullies
  - S: 795m further on at a spot called "Barro de la Peno" on the ridge that descends from Pic d'Arrès
- to the north: that same ridge between S and bm351 (on Pic d'Arrès or Turon de la Barro de la Péno)

**Article 6.** The demarcation of the possessions of Bosost

- to the east (and north): the international borderline between bm351 (Pic d'Arrès to bm356 at Clot de Barèges
- to the south: the demarcation line that descends from Pic d'Arrès (bm351) to S and continues to
  - T: 453m from S in the middle of several little rocks at a spot called "Pala del Bédoutché", on the ridge descending from Pic d'Arrès (bm351)
- to the west: between bm356 and T a broken line demarcated with:
  - A: 440m from bm356 at a spot called "Sarrat de la Coume d'Arrès", besides an ancient cross engraved on a rock
  - B: 158m from A at a spot called (by the Spanish) "Clot de la Coume d'Arrès"
  - T: 222m from B in the middle of several little rocks at a spot called "Pala del Bédoutché", on the ridge descending from Pic d'Arrès (bm351)
- to the north (and east): the international borderline between bm351 (Pic d'Arrès) to bm356 at Clot de Barèges

These possessions are in common use with the communities of Bagnères-de-Luchon and Arrès.

**Article 7.** The demarcation of the possessions of Bagnères-de-Luchon

- to the east: between A and T a broken line demarcated with:
  - A: 440m from bm356 at a spot called "Sarrat de la Coume d'Arrès", besides an ancient cross engraved on a rock
  - B: 158m from A at a spot called (by the Spanish) "Clot de la Coume d'Arrès"

- T: 222m from B and 453m from S in the middle of several little rocks at a spot called "Pala del Bédoutché", on the ridge descending from Pic d'Arrès
- to the south and west: a line demarcated by
- T: 222m from B and 453m from S in the middle of several little rocks at a spot called "Pala del Bédoutché", on the ridge descending from Pic d'Arrès
  - U: at 382m descending by the same ridge at a spot called by the Spanish "Paleta den Berns"
  - V: 200m further on, beyond the Ruisseau des Berns on the lower part of the hillridge ("contrefort") that descends from Plan de la Serre and next to a rock upon which an ancient sign is engraved
  - X: 212m climbing up that hillridge ("contrefort") at a spot called by the Spanish "Loucéra" close to another rock with an ancient engraving
  - Y: at 735m from X while further climbing the hillridge ("contrefort") and 270m from bm357
- to the north: the line between A and bm356 and the international borderline between bm356 to 357

The use of these possessions is common for the cattle of Bagnères-de-Luchon and Bosost.

**Article 8.** The inhabitants of the Aran-valley who need to shop in Vénasque have the right to freely (no taxes) use the Pas de la Montjoye (bm336) to proceed on French territory to enter via bm334 Spain again. They can also freely enter their possessions on French territory for supplying their shepherds and cattle and move from one possession to another.

**Article 9.** The 'chemin de Tartéraou (or del Tartéras)' which enters France at bm364 and reenters Spain  $\pm$  200m further at bm365 to continue to bm366 can be freely used and without taxes by the inhabitants of Saint-Mamet en Bosost when working on the fields or in the forest.

**Article 10.** The cattle troops of Saint-Mamet may be led to the pastures of Montauban via Spain between bm375 and 376. Those of Montauban can be led to the pastures of Saint-Mamet via Spain between bm378 and 379. This is because of the steepness of the French terrain in between.

(NB: translation by Eef Berns, June 2019)