

No. 906

**SPAIN
and
PORTUGAL**

Treaty on boundaries between Spain and Portugal from the mouth of the Minho River to the junction of the river Caya with the Guadiana. Signed at Lisbon on 29 September 1864

Final Act approving annexes to the above-mentioned Treaty. Signed at Lisbon on 4 November 1866

Authentic texts: Spanish and Portuguese.

Filed and recorded at the request of Spain on 21 September 1982.

**ESPAGNE
et
PORTUGAL**

Traité de délimitation de la frontière entre l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir de l'embouchure du Minho jusqu'au confluent du rio Caya et du Guadiana. Signé à Lisbonne le 29 septembre 1864

Acte final approuvant les annexes au Traité susmentionné. Signé à Lisbonne le 4 novembre 1866

Textes authentiques : espagnol et portugais.

Classés et inscrits au répertoire à la demande de l'Espagne le 21 septembre 1982.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TREATY¹ ON BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MINHO RIVER TO THE JUNC-
TION OF THE RIVER CAYA WITH THE GUADIANA

Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains and His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, having taken into consideration the state of uneasiness existing in many towns situated on the confines of the two kingdoms owing to the inexistence of any precise delimitation of territory or any international treaty defining such a delimitation; desiring to put an end once and for all to the unpleasant conflicts which, on that account, arise at various points on the frontier and to establish and consolidate peace and harmony between the border populations, and, finally, recognizing the need to end the anomalous situation in which, under the shadow of ancient feudal traditions, some towns bordering on the dividing line of the two States have remained until now, to the manifest and common disadvantage of the said States, have decided to conclude a special treaty that clearly and precisely determines the respective rights of the coterminous towns and the territorial limits of both Sovereignities along the stretch of frontier extending from the mouth of the Minho to the junction of the river Caya with the Guadiana.

For that purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains: Mr. Juan Jimenez de Sandoval, Marquis de la Ribera, regular Knight Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III, Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Knight Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Officer of the Légion d'Honneur of France, Knight, First Class, of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Secretary of Decrees, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Most Faithful Majesty, etc.; and Mr. Facundo Goñi, Her Resident Minister, former Deputy to the Cortes, etc.;

And His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves: Mr. Nuno José Severo de Mendonça Rolim de Moura Barreto, Duke and Marquis of Loulé, Count de Valle de Reis, Master of the Horse, Peer of the Realm, Councillor of State, Grand Cross of the ancient and very noble Order of the Tower and Sword of Valour, Loyalty and Merit, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, decorated with Medal No. 9 of Dom Pedro and Dona Maria, Knight of the Supreme Order of the Most Holy Annunciation and Grand Cross of the Orders of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Italy, of Charles III of Spain, of the Green Crown of Ernest the Pious of Saxony, of Leopold of Belgium, of the Netherlands Lion, of the Red Eagle and the Black Eagle of Prussia, of the Danebrog of Denmark, of Pius IX, of the Légion d'Honneur of France and of Saint Olaf of Sweden, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, *ad interim*, for those of the Kingdom, etc.; and Mr. Jacinto da Silva Mengo, of his Council, Knight of the

¹ Came into force on 19 May 1866 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Lisbon, in accordance with article XXXI.

Orders of Christ, Our Lady of the Conception of Vila Viçosa and of the ancient and very noble Order of the Tower and Sword of Valour, Loyalty and Merit, decorated with Medal No. 9 of Dom Pedro and Dona Maria, extraordinary regular Knight Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, of the Orders of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, of the Danebrog of Denmark and of the Crown of Evergreen Oak of the Netherlands, Knight, Second Class, of the Imperial Order of Saint Anne of Russia, decorated with the Diamond Nişan İftihar of Turkey, Officer and Chief of the First Department of the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc.,

who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, having minutely and thoroughly examined various and numerous documents, both ancient and modern, produced by both parties in support of their rights and pretensions and, furthermore, having had before them the studies and proceedings of the Joint Commission on Boundaries, which during the past years has examined the frontier line, have agreed on the following articles:

Article I. The line of separation between the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain and that of the Kingdom of Portugal, starting from the mouth of the Minho River, between the Spanish province of Pontevedra and the Portuguese district of Viana do Castello, shall proceed along the centre of the principal stream of the Minho to the confluence of the river Barjas or Trancoso.

Canosa Island, situated close to the mouth of the Minho, that called Cancela, Insula Grande, which is situated in the Verdoejo island group, between the Spanish town of Caldelas and the Portuguese Verdoejo, and the islet of Filla Boa, situated near Salvatierra, shall belong to Spain.

The islands called Canguedo and Raña Gallega, which form part of the said Verdoejo group, shall belong to Portugal.

Article II. From the confluence of the river Minho with the Barjas or Trancoso, the international line shall follow the course of the last-mentioned river up to Porto de los Caballeiros and shall continue from there along the Sierra de Laboreiro, subsequently passing through the heights of Guntín and Laboreiro, the Las Rozadas landmark and the Portela del Palo.

The land comprised between a straight line from the Las Rozadas landmark and the Portela del Palo and another line passing through the Chão de las Pasaras and the height of La Basteira, disputed by Gorgoa and Adufeira, shall be divided into two equal parts.

Article III. From the Portela del Palo the boundary shall continue through the Sierra de Laboreiro, touching the hill called Oteiro de Ferro and Cabezo de Meda, and then, passing through the Antela landmark, the height known as Coto de los Cravos, Penedo de Home and Penedo Redondo, it shall descend to meet the course of the Castro River, three hundred metres below the point on the said river known by the name Porto de Pontes.

The land disputed by Pereira and Meijoeira, situated between the Penedo Redondo and the Castro River, shall belong to Portugal.

Article IV. The dividing line, starting from the said point on the Castro River, shall continue along the course of that river and then along that of the

Barcias or Tivó up to its junction with the Limia, along the course of which it shall proceed up to a point equidistant between the confluence of the Cabril River and Bocelos Rock. From the said point it shall go up to the peak of the rocks of the Sierra de Jurés known as Cruz de los Touros.

The land in dispute between the Spanish villages of the parish of Manin and the Portuguese of Lindoso shall be divided by the frontier line into two equal parts.

Article V. From Cruz de los Touros the international boundary, turning its general direction toward the north-east, shall run along the summits of the Jurés and Pisco ridges, passing through the Portela de Home, the height of Amoreira, Pico de la Nevosa, Portela de Cerdeiriña, height of Orella del Cabaliño, Picos de Fuente Fría, Piedra de Pisco in the Portela del Pitós, and Pisco landmark.

The land situated between the two last-mentioned points and claimed by Guntemil and Pitós shall be divided by the boundary into two equal parts.

Article VI. Starting from the Pisco landmark, the frontier line shall follow the present demarcation, touching the Buraca del Fojo; and, crossing the river Salas, it shall continue through the Fuente Fría landmark up to the landmark called Laxa de la Ovella. From there it shall pass through the Calveira landmark to the Portuguese chapel of São Lourenzo; and, cutting across the river Salas again at the place called La Fraga, it shall continue along the Peñas de la Rapozeira and Fuente (spring) de la Devesa and then along the Barjas stream, which runs close to the said fuente as far as the Zapateiro landmark situated on the summit of the Pisco ridge. From there it shall proceed toward the east along the watershed of the Peña ridge to the Piedras de Malrandin, passing through Cabeza de Romano, Oteiro de Borracho, Cabezo de Sabugueiro and Portela del Grito.

The land which is situated on the right of the Barjas stream mentioned above and is claimed by Vilarinho and Torey shall belong to Spain. The land of doubtful ownership between Vilar and Sabucedo shall be demarcated by the watershed.

Article VII. From the rocks of Malrandin the frontier shall proceed toward the north along the present line of separation between the Coto Mixto and the boundary of Vilar up to the point where it is intersected by a straight line drawn from the Castillo de la Picoña to the Peak of Monteagudo and from that meeting point, turning eastward, it shall continue along another straight line to Porto de Bancelos.

Portugal renounces in favour of Spain all rights which it may have to the land of the Coto Mixto and to the villages situated therein, which, by virtue of the division determined by the line described above, fall within Spanish territory.

Article VIII. From Porto de Bancelos the frontier line between the two nations shall proceed through the Penedo de las Cruces, Cabezo de la Excusa, the place known as Capilla de San Fitorio, Penedo de los Bastos, ruins of the Portuguese castle of Portelo or Sendim, Piedra Laxa and Rousiá landmark, whereafter it shall climb up to the Sierra de Larouco, which it shall cross via the Peñas de la Cascalleira, Penedo Airoso, or Fraga de Eiroca and Bidoueiro del Extremo and continue half-way between the streams of El Infierno and Cabana as far as the Cruz de Gro. From the Cruz it shall continue along the Regueiro de Rega to a suitable point, which must be determined, from which it shall proceed in a straight line to the Oteiro de María Sacra.

The lands lying between Bidoueiro del Extremo and Cruz de Gro and between Cruz de Gro and the Oteiro de María Sacra which are disputed by Gironda and Santo André shall be divided into equal parts.

Article IX. From the Oteiro de María Sacra the boundary shall go through Madorno de las Terras to Adéga de los Palomares, and from there in a straight line to the Penedo Grande de Madorno. Thereafter it shall continue through the spring of Codeceira, Piedras de Estiveira and Porto Covil or de las Bestias and, entering the river Porto del Rey, shall descend along it to a point situated about 150 metres from the Puntillón de Porto de Rey. From that point it shall go in a straight line to the Crosses of the Porto de Rey Landmark, entering the river Azureira and proceeding up its course to the Azureira bridge.

In consequence of the demarcation laid down in this article, the direct road from San Millán to Vidiferre shall lie entirely in Spanish territory.

Article X. From the Azureira bridge the line of separation between the two monarchies shall proceed through the presently existing landmarks to the environs of the promiscuous village of Souteliño and, passing through the points to be marked near that village, which shall lie in Portuguese territory, shall turn to meet the present frontier boundary and continue along it, touching Cruz de la Fuente del Asno, Upper and Lower Porto-Caballo, Piedra de las Machadas and the Fecha landmark, following the stream of Cambedo to its confluence with that of Valdeladera.

The promiscuous village of Souteliño shall belong to Portugal, a zone 90 to 100 metres wide contiguous to the settlement being marked off for it in Spanish territory.

Article XI. The boundary, starting from the stream of Valdeladera, shall follow its bed and continue along the limit of the Spanish municipal boundary of Cambedo to Portela de Vamba, proceeding to Peña or Fraga de la Raya. From that point it shall proceed across the valley of the river Tâmega through the landmarks which now determine the frontier and shall touch the Pontón de Lama, and then, passing close to the Portuguese villages of Vilarelho and Vilarinho, shall enter the river Tâmega by the Fraga de Bigode or Porto de Vilarinho. From there it shall follow the main channel of the Tâmega to the confluence of the river Pequeño or de Feces, along which it shall go up to the Fraga de María Aloes, continuing thereafter along the limit of the Spanish municipal boundary of Lama de Arcos to the Oteiro de Castelo Ancho.

The two promiscuous villages of Cambedo and Lamadarcos shall belong, with their present boundaries, to Portugal.

Article XII. From Oteiro de Castelo Ancho the boundary shall proceed across the Sierra de Mairos or Peñas Libres via the Oteiro de Texogeira, Piedra Lastra and Fuente Fría, and shall descend along the Pajeros stream to the Fraga de Maceira and Laga de Frade. It shall then continue along the demarcation made in 1857 to the Fuente de Gamoal or de Talleuales, from which it shall go to the Val de Gargalo landmark and, following a stream which has its source close to the said landmark to its union with the Valdemaderos River, descend along the latter to a point close to the first rivulet which joins it on the left and continue from there in straight lines contiguous to the road from San Vicente to Sigirey, which is to lie entirely within Portuguese territory, to the landmark of the Soutochao road.