

1 small carpenter's cramp with lengthening pin; 2 shifting spanners; 6 bench screws; 1 bench vice; 1 dozen level tubes; 1 set of Scotch screw-eye augers; 1 set of patent auger bits; 2 mortise lock chisels; 1 crank with frame and drill; 6 dozen assorted files; 1 leather driving band 40 feet long; 1 oil can; 1 pair floor dogs; 1 lever with cramp and 12 drills; 20 lbs. of cast steel; case, packing, &c.; 2 iron glue pots; 12 brushes; 1 saw spindle with foot; 1 circular saw; 1 spanner; 1 portable forge with circular bellows; 1 set fireirons for forge; 1 set smith's tools consisting of 6 pairs of tongs, 3 hammers, 2 rod chisels, 1 anvil, &c.; 1 grinding-stone; 1 cutter for anvil; 82 lbs. windlass rope, &c.; 1 lifting crab; cases, packing, &c.

3 rip saws; 12 table saws; 12 hand saws; 1 dozen brick trowels; 1 dozen pointing trowels; 3 dozen galvanised buckets; cases, packing, cartage, dock charges, &c.

Sundries for Well.

1 set of boring tools—consisting of five 10-foot lengths of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square boring rods; 1 short swivel rod; 1 $6\frac{1}{4}$ clay auger; $6\frac{1}{4}$ flat and T chisel; 1 six shoe nose shell with valve; 1 worm auger; 1 crow's foot; 1 pair of tillers with spare screw; 2 lifting dogs; 2 hand dogs; 1 auger board; 1 auger clever; 1 spring hook; 1 rigger and carriage; 50 feet of 6-inch brazed and collared well pipe in 10-foot lengths with steel driving shoe and collar; 1 lowering tool for pipe; 2 pairs of 6-inch heating tongs; 1 pair 6-inch pipe clamps; 14 lbs. solder; packing charges, cartage, and dock charges, &c.; 1 spike; 4-inch pump with doors; 1 horse wheel for the saw in spike crank; 1 copper air vessel and hangers; 12 inches of copper suction pipe; 3 108-foot lengths of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch well rod; 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch roller guides; 20

6-foot lengths of 2½-inch flange pipe; bolts, nuts, washers, &c.; 1 strong rope with pulley and blocks; 2 water dippers.

Lime Kilns.

Two lime kilns have been built: a large one close by the Bodega, and a small one by the vineyard near the Molino house.

A cement kiln has also been built: stones for the purpose were obtained from a neighbourhood about four miles off—Brachena—and given by the proprietor thereof, who has asked me as a favour to send him a chest of good tea, which I have promised to do, but do not see how, under such circumstances, I can charge for it, for many hundred loads of stone have been had for making into cement, and many hundreds more will be required.

One poor quarry-man lost his life through blasting. Several donations have been given to his widow.

The works of the Bodega were continued by me personally up to July 10 this year, it being very necessary to obtain cellar room for the first vintage of the coming September; but the obstacles constantly put in the way of obtaining stakes for plants, fuel for the lime and cement kilns, and many other difficulties noted at the time, delayed the progress of the works, and I foresaw that it was quite impossible any cellars or other places of safety could be provided for the first crop of grapes; consequently I ordered the capatazes to cut short as possible the growth of the vines, and throw the strength of them into forming heads, and not value the first crop.

On my return home I placed my resignation in the hands of the Duke, seeing the impossibility under existing circumstances of providing for the preservation of the wines. This led to the Duke's changing his agent, but it was not really

effected until November 1 following, during which time nothing was done or could be done, and when the new power came into operation it was too late in the season to burn bricks, lime, or cement. All that could be bought of these articles was procured and brought from the neighbouring villages and used to erect temporary dwellings, workshops, &c., at the Bodega and La Torre, and for preparing to burn lime, cement, and bricks in the following spring.

As soon as the men and cattle were housed safely from the stormy winter, I turned my attention to consider how it was possible to provide cellarage for the wines in the coming September. The oil-presses were also very imperfect, and it was with great difficulty that they were made serviceable to make the oil, which operation lasted four months.

P. MOLINO HOUSE. de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

The Molino house was my only possible hope, but it was in such a dilapidated state throughout that to turn it to account was a difficulty indeed.

There was not a sound room in it; the sewers were made small, and opened out under the front entrance; the cattle lay in pools of water—two oxen died of inflammation.

The mules' stable was close by, without ventilation at night, with the fermenting manure a foot deep under them, and Vega, in charge, occupied the only bedroom that the rain did not come through.

There was not a single drain for the surface water of the yards or the animals.

The outside walls were the only creditable things about the premises, and if a fire had broken out in any one part the oil-store, machinery, and corn-stores must have been in ruins in less than one hour, without the possibility of even a

vessel being had to draw a drop of water from the river to stay it.

The offices at Granada were of no practical use whatever to the working of the estates, they could be of no utility whatever except for the convenience and comfort of the chief officer and his clerks, and it kept many employed constantly going to and fro with every note and information that occurred, which, with rent, taxes, and other expenses, was a serious outlay without any good result.

Where much labour is employed, there the eyes of master and staff must be, otherwise the money is wasted to a very great extent. It therefore became prudent to remove the offices and officers from Granada so that they could perform the double duty of clerks and storekeepers, as well as being able to keep an eye over the overseers of labour.

For a safety against fire I put up a two-foot wall from one end of the Molino house to the other, corresponding with the front, thus separating the dwellings from the oil-stores, wine-cellars, machinery, granaries, mule stables, &c. At the same time I made a two-foot drain alongside, which receives all the drainage of the offices and dwellings on the one side, and the oil-cellars, machinery, and stables on the other, and empties itself outside near the river, where a tank might be built to save all the manure.

After this was done I divided the buildings into two offices, one on each side of the entrance gateway, and put five rooms over these as a dwelling for the chief clerk (reserving the centre one as a resting-place for visitors), and constructed water-closets at each end with separate entrances.

I made two other dwellings of four rooms each, with pantries, water-closets, &c., to both, for two second-rate clerks.

These dwellings have given great satisfaction, and are valued more than wages.

1867—

On the other side of the entrance to the yard I have erected a cottage for the chief guard, who keeps the keys of both back and front gates. This cottage has three rooms, also water-closet, scullery, &c.

Behind this cottage I have erected a four-stall stable, with iron-fenced windows and shutters, with good drainage, and paved with bricks on edge for saddle-horses.

Behind this I have erected a stable for fourteen mules, with mangers, good drainage, paved with bricks on edge, glass windows with iron-fencing and shutters.

Next to these I have erected in the same width of space two loose boxes for the entire horses, or to be used as an hospital, with mangers, windows with glass and iron fencing and shutters, paved with brick on edge, and drained into the common sewer before-mentioned.

Behind this I have erected another double stable for fourteen mules, ventilated with four glass windows fenced with iron, also having shutters, well drained, and paved with bricks on edge. Behind the above I have made a harness-room, very complete.

Behind this I have erected a large store-room 45 x 30 ft. for chaff for the cattle, with doors and locks; for much pilfering goes on with this article by the mule-drivers giving it to the workmen who keep donkeys, and during these last two years of drought it has formed a very serious item of cost to keep the animals alive.

Behind this I have erected a house for the steam engine, another for the thrashing-machine.

At the back of these I have erected a cart and implement shed, and behind these is a general water-closet for all the workmen.

Behind all this long range of buildings, yet separated apart,

but overlooking them, I have erected two cottages, with two rooms and a pantry, &c., for the chief capatazes of the mules, and the assistant; also another for the chief capataze who turns on the waters in the olive-grounds, and a house adjoining for the carpenters, or others employed, as a dormitory—eventually for the use of the men making the oil. Hitherto they used to make their fire within the oil building, and there sleep and smoke, which endangered the whole stack of buildings.

Outside the back gates I have made a water-tight manure pit, and erected a piggery all round it, and drains into it, and adjoining I have erected a cottage for the man and his boy who have charge of the herd of pigs.

In these olive-grounds a herd of pigs is a necessary as well as a profitable thing to keep.

They live by finding roots in the olive-grounds, pick up the waste olives, corn, beans, &c., on the lands, and fatten in autumn on the acorns.

This completes one side of the stack, and two ends of the Molino buildings.

The oil-machinery originally made for wood presses had towers of earth above, and pits beneath—narrow and long, without paving—with corn chamber over, and on the other side an old implement store-room. These two I have converted into one, and made a wine-cellar, which will do for two seasons only—at the expiration of which time the new cellars must be provided.

Parallel with this is an open courtyard, ready to be planted with orange-trees this next season, and alongside this is the oil-store, which I have not taken in hand. On the other end there is the oil-machinery with its mills and hydraulic presses, boilers, and various stores, all of which open from the offices through the orange courtyard, and will give a cheerful appearance to the whole when completed.

These buildings were out of repair in the roof—were very small, and quite inadequate for the boilers, presses, pumps, &c.

A new building has been raised to receive them direct under the conduit that supplies the water, and it has the advantage of having the fireplace removed from the centre to the far end of the stack of buildings where there is no wood to ignite.

I must here suggest the propriety of having a small fire-engine on the property, and a well sunk at the centre of the yard.

Water would be had plentifully at about 15 or 20 feet, and it would also be useful for the cattle, as well as for the house, and for cleansing the oil-casks, &c.

The old well in front of the house from some cause contains bad water. I suspect the old sewer to have broken into it, or the water of the river which receives the sewage of Illora may percolate therein. I therefore think it would be waste of money to attempt to repair it.

In the meantime a man with two donkeys is constantly employed fetching water. His wages would be saved by the formation of a well.

This same want has existed at La Torre, at the Bodega, and at Huertemajara, and now exists at Casa Real. What, therefore, is the cost of water daily? All of which might be saved by wells.

CELLAR.

The present wine-cellar gave me the greatest of difficulties. It was not completed until last March. Thus for five months several pipes of wine were exposed in the places of the oil-machinery, open to the temptation of the labourers and artisans who were constantly passing to and fro; but it was supposed to be bad vinegar, and under that name appears to have

escaped unmolested, until the present cellar was finished, when, by the removing of it, it became known as beautiful wine. Had this been known before, there would have been but little to remove.

This cellar is now very creditable, very clean and wholesome, and well ventilated. It will be all-sufficient until September 1870, by which time one half of the new cellars should be completed.

Furniture for Cellar.

1868—

4 glass windows fenced with iron; matting outside to keep off the sun by day; shutters inside to keep out the thieves by night, as also in winter a protection against cold; 3 sets of wood layers, each 120 feet in length; 500 wood scotches for top riders, cut triangle shape; 2 pairs of short layers, each 60 feet in length; 1 strong pair of steps; 3 funnels; 1 set wine cans; 3 No. 2 adzes; 3 No. 1 adzes; 2 chieyard and cland adzes; 6 hammers; 6 iron drivers; 6 socket drivers; 3 flagging irons; 2 bick irons; 2 jiggers; 2 head jointers; 2 side jointers; 1 bung borer; 4 jointer irons; 1 tap borer; 4 drawing knives; 2 nices; 2 pair compasses; 3 chincin irons; 4,750 staves for making casks; 1 desk for cellarman, with cupboards, &c.

LA TORRE.

The cottage at La Torre was a guard's cottage adjoining an old Moorish tower, from which it derives its name. Its site is in the very centre of the Molino estate, and commands a view of it (with the exception of two ends only) quite entire.

In addition to these advantages the view for thirty miles around is magnificent, and seventeen towns and villages can be

seen from it; no illness has been known there, and its soil as a vineyard is even superior to that planted below adjoining the olive-ground.

The Duke desired me to make it comfortable, as at that time the idea was to keep the vineyards and the waste land and cellars entirely separate from Mr. Mark's administration.

It had no windows, shutters, door-fastenings, divisions, tiles on its floors, or drains, but consisted of four strong walls built up without a proper foundation, and the end adjoining the Moorish tower was falling out.

To do anything with it therefore as a permanent building was out of the question; but to make it safe from robbers, and to restore it in such a manner that the cold, heat, and rain should not enter it, was an absolute necessity, for it was necessary to keep three horses, as well as donkeys, to carry water.

Don Luis Jurado's horses were also occasionally there on the best end, therefore I ran up three walls, and made a five-stall stable, and a place for corn and straw overhead, relaid the roof with tiles (several snakes were killed in this operation), propped up the falling end with timber, sunk the ground inside to give a height of six-feet headway, paved it with tiles, put doors, windows, and shutters in it, fastened by cross iron bars, white-washed and coloured it, and rendered it habitable.

To levelling the ground round La Torre, digging out foundations for stables, carting away the earth; filling in the manure pits; ripping stones at Para Panda and carting them to La Torre (three miles) to build a five-stall stable, with a corn and straw store above, and men's sleeping rooms above them.

Cost of lime, and carriage of the same on donkeys from Illora, Allomartes, and other villages, also of sand and water.

Gunpowder for blasting, &c.; to propping up the end of the

old cottage with deal planks, sinking the floors inside for good headways; repairing the roof, whitewashing inside and out.

To repairing old doors and putting new ones on the ground floor, dividing the two upper rooms into four, with wood partitions, and four new doors to upper rooms; preparing and fixing 16 glass windows, also 16 iron shutters with iron cross bars; iron bars to doors.

Locks, bolts, window-fastenings, nails, screws, &c.

Tiling the ground floor throughout, and sundry other jobs on the old cottage to make it safe and habitable; to cost of 8 water-buckets and 1 butt, 1 donkey and trappings.

To masons' work—raising three walls and part of end.

Tiling roof and paving floor with bricks set on edge; making a drain for sewerage; raising a harness-room adjoining.

Carpenters putting on the roofs, making the stalls, windows, doors, rafters, &c., and laying the flooring.

To the purchase and cartage of lime and cement from Illora, Alomartes, Bracana, and other villages.

To building a kiln, &c.

To the purchase and cartage of 17,075 bricks from Larcha (distance six miles), also 8,075 tiles for the roofs, and square ones for the floors.

Sundry other cartloads of luggage.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water. It had to be brought daily from Allomartes or Illora (distance two or three miles), and it was therefore very necessary to make a well.

An old pit was pointed as an old well, but it had no water, so a trial was made.

To cost of baskets, well-ropes, &c.; sinking well to a depth of 40 feet.

It was not completed, as its sides required timber to make it safe, and a drum to fix brickwork with.

To workmen's wages, &c.

To furniture for La Torre, including 12 chairs, 12 kitchen chairs, 3 tables, 2 wash stands, 4 baskets, 3 bed-room tables, 12 towels, 6 table cloths, 12 blankets, and sundry cups, saucers, plates, dishes, &c.; carriage of above from Granada.

It was suggested by me, and considered by the Duke, that the Bodega, situated in front of the vineyard, with all its capatazes, coopering, washing of casks, and sundry other annoyances, was not a place suitable as a residence for his Grace, or for any chief person who might represent his Grace's interest, La Torre being situated in the centre of the Molino estate, overlooking the Bodega, the vineyard, the olive-grounds, and the Molino house on the one side, and Huertemajara, the railroad, and other portions of the olive-ground, and the villages contingent, on the other. La Torre was considered from these advantages to be the best place for a residence to be joined to, and to form part of, the same site as the old cottage.

The foundation of one half of the new cottage has been laid and brought to a height of about 12 feet all round, with stone staircase, water-closets, drains, and all necessary things in the foundation and first-story work, but this work has been brought to a standstill for want of bricks and lime, which are now prepared ready for completing the first part.

The all-important water has been also a constant and serious expense, the whole of it having to be brought daily from Allomartes, nearly three miles off, which keeps a man and two donkeys employed; also, when the buildings are progressing, two horses and carts.

The old well (in name only) did not give water, and on a site directly opposite, but on the other side of the hill, a well

has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, properly bricked up, and there is now a fine spring of water 15 feet deep, which needs only a pump to work it. The land round it is beautiful for olive and fruit trees, also for a kitchen garden; indeed, part of it has been cultivated for this purpose, a dry road has also been formed from the cottage to the well, and through the gardens near the well. The lands behind the cottage are cultivated with barley. In front of the cottage, La Torre, the soil was found to be very superior for the vine culture, much more so than the vineyards below it, and as the poor pressed heavily for work this last winter in large bodies, also through their alcaldes, and the price of corn being so very high, I set them trenching the land round the cottage, La Torre, fearing that if something was not done for them the granaries might be attacked.

About twenty acres have been trenched ready for planting, a road has been also formed, macadamised for a very considerable distance, and a terrace wall forming an embankment, with brick coping on the top, has been made nearly all round the cottage, La Torre, about nine feet high from the vineyard below, so that, except at the entrance lodge gate, it will not be possible for any man to enter the lodge ground round the cottage, which is perhaps three or four acres in extent in the inclosure; the large stones out of the vineyard form the wall of the embankment, which was a near and cheap way of getting rid of them; there are 16 inches of brickwork on the top, and above this, finished with brick coping upwards of 1,000 feet in length and 9 feet high.

The following goods have been prepared, and are at La Torre now ready for completion:—

27 casement windows; 2 water-closets; 15 shutter blinds; 6 top rails of shutters; 15 iron rails for shutters; 1 mahogany water-closet seat; 19 6 mortice locks for inside doors; 2 4½ rebated mortice locks; 1 4½ rebated mortice

lock ; 5 24 and 5 14 Gothic bolts ; 60 8 brass cabin hooks and eyes ; 1 3½ brass water-closet latch ; 19 sets of ebony furniture ; 1 set very superior ; 3 half-sets folding doors ; 19 sets ebony finger plates ; 2 moulding planes ; 14 gross screws.

Lime Kilns.

A lime kiln and a cement kiln have been raised close to the buildings: the stones for the lime are free for the fetching from Para Panda, about three miles off, and the cement stones have to be quarried and brought from Bakena, about five miles off. Many thousand fanegas of lime and cement have been burnt and used, the walls being necessarily very thick (three feet), to keep out the heat in summer and the cold in winter; and as the cottage may not be inhabited more than six months in the year, more or less, the underground rooms are so constructed that they may be turned into cellars for wine, which will be much wanted in course of time.

Furniture.

As it was the Duke's intention to pay a visit with some friends last year, it was necessary to make the best possible preparation. A new temporary kitchen was erected adjoining the old cottage at La Torre, also temporary stables, a cow-house, poultry-house, and other conveniences, the cottage whitewashed and coloured throughout.

The cottage was made extra secure, with two cottages for the night guard adjoining.

The following furniture, provisions, &c., were also procured and sent out, and are still in reserve.

ORANGERY.

On some parts of this estate the soil is exceedingly rich, and, knowing the proprietors of the gardens at Malta which produce the celebrated blood and egg oranges which in London are frequently sold at sixpence each, I wrote to them for a basket of small cuttings, instead of which they sent me 680 three-year-old grafted tree plants, and a number of lemon-trees at a very reduced price.

These are planted, but not permanently. They are doing well, and were saved through the severe cold of last winter, said to be the coldest for the last thirty years.

Carriage of the above from Malta to Gibraltar, thence to Malaga, and from there to Molino del Rey.

Freights, carriage, town charges, &c.

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
 CONSERVACIÓN DE LA CULTURA
 NURSERY.

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Nursery for young trees and plants.

A most striking feature of this estate is the absence of trees, plants, shrubs, &c. On these properties in particular, it is observable that many thousand trees have been cut down and carried off, but it is impossible to find a single young tree that has been planted even in the olive-grounds. If the same course were to be pursued, very few years would elapse before these estates would become completely void of trees, and the vacant spaces now in the olive-grounds would increase more and more, until the annual produce of oil would be very little indeed.

The vacant spaces by the rivers offer a ready means of rectifying this state of things. I have, therefore, trenched the land, removed the old roots of the trees, and planted a nursery where the water can be turned off and on as required.

Hedges,	12,000.	Quicks	1½ feet.
Plantations and avenues	6,000	English oaks,	1 year.
Plantations and avenues	4,000	Turkey oaks,	1 year.
Avenues	. . .	200	Lucombe oaks, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	8,000	Beech, 2 years.
Plantations	. . .	8,000	Ash, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	2,000	Acer Negundo, 1 year.
Avenue	. . .	100	Acacia, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	2,000	Ailanthus glandulosus, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	4,000	Horse-chestnuts, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	2,000	Spanish chestnuts, 1 year.
Ornamental trees	. . .	{	350 Catalpa syringæfolia, 1 year.
			200 Catalpa, transplanted, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	100	English elms, 2 to 3 feet.
Avenues	. . .	500	Wych elms, 2 to 3 feet.
Avenues	. . .	250	Whitworth elms transplanted.
Ornamental trees	. . .	500	Fraxinus Ornus, 2 years.
Ornamental trees	. . .	100	Gleditschia triacanthos, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	200	Walnuts, 1 foot.
Avenues and ornamental trees	. . .	{	1,000 Birch, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	1,000	Sycamores, 1 year.
Avenues	. . .	500	Purple sycamores, 1 year.
Ornamental trees	. . .	100	Laburnums, 2 to 3 feet.
Avenues	. . .	200	Limes, 1 to 2 feet.
Avenues	. . .	300	Occidental planes, 2 feet.
Avenues	. . .	200	Oriental planes, 2 feet.
Ornamental trees	. . .	500	Mountain ash, 1 year.
Plantations	. . .	500	Alder, 2 to 3 feet.
Avenues	. . .	200	Ontario poplars, 1 to 2 feet.
Avenues	. . .	200	Lombardy poplars, 3 feet.
Avenues	. . .	100	New white poplars, 2 to 3 feet.

Plantations . . .	{	25 Balsam poplars, 3 feet.
		25 Lindley's poplars, 1 foot.
		25 Angulata poplars, 2 feet.
Avenues . . .		100 Black Italian poplars, 2 to 3 ft.
Avenues . . .		20 Juglans nigra, 1 foot.
Water side . . .		50 Salix babylonica.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Salix caprea variegata.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Salix regalis.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Salix prunifolia.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Cornus sanguinea.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Cornus sibirica.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		25 Cornus mascula.
Water side . . .		25 Cupressus disticha, 1 year.
Cemetery or garden avenue		100 Cupressus sempervirens, 1 yr.
Avenues . . .		50 Koelreuteria paniculata, 1 year.
Avenues . . .		50 Liquidambar styraciflua, 1 year.
Avenues . . .		50 Sophora japonica, 1 to 2 feet.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		100 Althaea frutex, 1 year.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		50 Judas trees, 1 year transpltd.
Ornamental shrubs . . .	{	50 Tamarix gallica.
		50 Tamarix germanica.
		50 Christ's thorn transplanted.
Plantations . . .		4,000 Spruce firs, 2 years.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		100 Broad-leaved box, 1 to 1½ feet.
Avenues . . .		50 Picea Nordmanniana, 2 years.
Avenues . . .		100 Picea Pinsapo, 2 years.
Plantations . . .		2,000 Pinus sylvestris, 2 years.
Avenues . . .		1,000 Pinus austriaca, 2 years.
Climber . . .		100 White jasmines, 1 year.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		100 Laurustinus, 1 year.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		100 Euonymus japonicus, 1 year.
Ornamental shrubs . . .		100 Aucuba japonica, 1 year.
Avenues . . .		200 Evergreen oaks, 1 year.

Sent by Don Horacio to Strathfieldsaye for pre- servation till required .	}	90 Eschol vines. 50 Rhenish wine vines. Strawberry plants. Gooseberries. Currants. 16 cases. Packing and materials.
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- 2 *Abies Menziesii*.
- 6 *Acer Negundo variegata*.
- 2 *Arundo conspicua*.
- 2 *Arundo Donax variegata*.
- 1 *Aucuba himalaica*.
- 1 *Aucuba japonica mascula*.
- 1 *Aucuba japonica vera*.
- 1 *Aucuba limbata*.
- 6 *Bambusa Fortunei variegata*.
- 2 *Bambusa Metake*.
- 6 *Berberis Bealii*.
- 2 *Berberis nitens*.
- 2 *Berberis stenophylla*.
- 2 *Berberidopsis corallina*.
- 2 *Biota aurea*.
- 2 *Biota orientalis elegantissima*.
- 2 *Buxus pendula variegata*.
- 2 *Buxus latifolia*.
- 2 *Deutzia crenata flore pleno*.
- 2 *Elæagnus japonicus variegata*.
- 2 *Euonymus japonicus auro-variegatus*.
- 2 *Euonymus latifolius albo-variegatus*.
- 2 *Euonymus radicans variegatus*.



Real de la Alhambra y Generalife
 BIBLIOTECA DE CULTURA

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

- 2 *Forsythia Fortunei*.
 2 *Hedera japonica variegata*.
 2 Silver ivy (arborescent form).
 1 *Ilex nobilis*.
 1 *Ilex Fortunei*.
 2 *Ligustrum coriaceum*.
 2 Myrtle-leaved Portugal laurel.
 6 *Osmanthus ilicifolius*.
 2 *Osmanthus ilicifolius variegatus*.
 2 *Osmanthus ilicifolius variegatus diversifolius*.
 2 *Osmanthus ilicifolius nanus*.
 6 *Podocarpus chinensis*.
 2 *Raphiolepis ovata*.
 2 *Retinospora squarrosa*.
 2 *Retinospora leptoclada*.
 2 *Retinospora pisifera aurea*.
 6 *Skimmia japonica*.
 2 *Skimmia oblata*.
 6 *Thujopsis dolabrata*.
 2 *Vaccinium polystacium*.
 1 *Viburnum plicatum*.
 1 *Viburnum macrocephalon*.
 2 *Viburnum japonicum*.
 2 *Weigelia grandiflora variegata*.
 2 *Weigelia rosea*.
 2 *Picea Nordmanniana*.
 2 *Picea nobilis*.
 1 *Picea lasiocarpa*.
 1 *Pernetia mucronata*.
 6 *Retinospora ericoides*.
 2 *Juniperus chinensis*.
 2 *Juniperus flagelliformis*.
 2 *Arthrotaxus cupressoides*.



- 2 *Taxus elegantissima*.
- 2 *Cupressus thyoides variegata*.
- 2 *Erica codonoides*.
- 2 *Berberis Hookeri*.
- 1 *Sciadopitys verticillata*.
- 2 *Schizostylis coccinea*.
- 2 *Stauntonia latifolia*.
- 2 *Eugenia Ugni*.
- 2 *Berberis nepaulensis*.
- 2 *Wisteria sinensis*.
- 2 *Wisteria alba*.
- 2 *Anthosperma moschata*.
- 2 *Pittosporum Tobira variegatum*.
- 2 *Wellingtonia gigantea*.
- 2 *Araucaria imbricata*.
- 2 *Arbutus Andrachne*.
- 2 *Berberis Aquifolium*.
- 2 *Cotoneaster Simonsii*.
- 4 *Cotoneaster thymifolia*.
- 2 *Alexandrian laurel*.
- 2 *Ceanothus azureus*.
- 1 *Ligustrum japonicum*.
- 2 *Berberis intermedia*.
- 2 *Berberis Darwinii*.
- 1 *Cephalotaxus Fortunei*.
- 1 *Cephalotaxus drupacea*.
- 2 *Garrya elliptica*.
- 2 *Griselinia littoralis*.
- 2 *Aralia Sieboldii*.
- 2 *Magnolia grandiflora*.
- 2 *Weigelia amabilis*.
- 2 *Berberis glumacea*.
- 6 *Berberis Wallichiana*.



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Reserva Cultural de la Alhambra y Generalife

RESERVA CULTURAL

- 2 *Cotoneaster Royleana*.
 4 *Cotoneaster Wheelerii*.
 2 *Cupressus Corneyana*.
 2 *Podocarpus Andina*.
 2 *Thuja tatarica*.
 4 *Cupressus Lawsoniana glauca*.
 1 *Torreya nucifera*.
 2 *Hedera Rœgnieriana* (arborescent).
 2 *Retinospora pisifera*.
 2 *Arbutus Menziesii*.
 2 *Salisburia adiantifolia*.
 2 *Arbutus Andrachne*.
 2 *Cupressus Lawsoniana viridis*.
 2 *Libocedrus chilensis*.
 2 *Libocedrus viridis*.
 2 *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*.
 2 *Cupressus Goveniana*.
 2 *Cedrus atlantica*.
 2 *Thuja plicata*.
 2 *Cyptomeria japonica*.
 2 *Thuja Lobbii*.
 2 *Cupressus macrocarpa*.
 2 *Thuja gigantea*.
 6 *Pinus insignis*.
 2 *Eurybia ilicifolia*.
 2 *Swammerdamia antennaria*.
 2 *Escallonia pterocladon*.
 2 *Escallonia macrantha*.
 2 *Prunus triloba*.
 2 *Jasminum nudiflorum*.
 2 *Veronicas*.
 2 *Buxus Fortunei*.
 2 *Quercus glabra*.



Museo Nacional de la Alhambra y Generalife
 CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

- 6 *Euonymus* (Silver-striped).
- 2 *Aristotelia Macqui variegata*.
- 2 *Euonymus nanus*.
- 2 Myrtle-leaved Portugal Laurel.
- 6 *Lonicera aurea*.
- 2 *Lonicera brachypoda*.
- 4 *Berberis Fortunei*.
- 4 *Fabiana imbricata*.
- 2 *Vitis polymorpha*.
- 2 *Eurybia speciosa*.
- 2 *Thuja tatarica variegata*.
- 2 *Eugenia assimolata*.
- 2 *Podocarpus nubigenus*.
- 2 *Ilex dipyrena*.
- 1 *Berberis hybrida superba*.
- 2 *Hydrangea japonica variegata*.
- 6 *Cratægus crenulata*.
- 1 *Ilex Tarago*.
- 15 Apples.
- 16 Pears.
- 1 *Dacrydium Franklinii*.
- 1 *Abies Mertensii*.
- 1 *Diselma Archerii*.
- 1 *Olea ilicifolia*.
- 2 *Desfontainea spinosa*.
- 2 *Skimmia Laureola*.
- 2 *Lonicera fragrantissima*.
- 2 *Azalea amœna*.
- 1 *Colletia spinosa*.
- 2 *Tartaria arbor-vitæ*.
- 6 Silver box.
- 6 *Euonymus*.
- 4 *Minorca box*.

- 12 Aucuba japonica.
- 12 Variegated hollies of sorts.
- 2 Buxus pendula.
- 1 Berberis microphylla.

HUERTEMAJARA.

At this place, for the necessities of the 20 oxen, new premises have been erected in the centre of the olive-grounds, known as Huertemajara, but it has no proper foundation, and has been built of mud only plastered over.

The winter of 1866 was very wet, consequently the walls, having no foundations, are cracked to a very great extent, so much so, indeed, that should another wet winter come the whole stack is not unlikely to give way, thus the lives of these 20 oxen are in danger.

No water for either animals or men has been provided, nor is the place paved, and in wet weather these poor animals are up to their knees in mud and water. The climate being so piercingly cold at night, all these oxen might be taken ill of inflammation and die in twenty-four hours. Two have already died from this cause. The spot chosen has the advantage of being central, but it is on low ground fronting a marshy, watered piece of land, and the workmen are ever ill from intermittent fever; but the building is there, and the cattle have no other place of safety from being stolen. I did not attempt to restore this building, but constant complaints that a place of security for husbandry implements, also for sheepfolding, &c., was much wanted during the severe winter, I ordered the carters who were carting stones from the vineyard never to take their carts back empty at night to this place, but loaded with stones;

and in this manner I have accumulated sufficient to raise a wall five feet high all round this stack of buildings, leaving a distance of sixty feet between them, and forming a square yard. When tiles are obtained a slanting roof can be easily put on, which will answer the purposes above-mentioned; and should the interior buildings show signs of falling, the cattle will then have shelter. These repairs should not be delayed. The well for the cattle is also much needed.

To raising the wall five feet high above the foundation, and over 1,000 feet in length.

Four bridges have been constructed in front of this building to prevent the carts and cattle going so far round to their work.

Three bridges have been constructed at the back of this building through the olive-grounds, so that the carts and cattle may pass to and fro to La Torre, the Molino house, Bodega, vineyard, &c.

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

THE FARM.

There are about 200 acres of irrigated land at Huertemajara that no tenant of sufficient means could be found capable of farming. There are also several hundred acres of rare, good dry land near it at the back, and adjoining the olive-grounds, which, being near the railroad, is depreciated thereby, but should nevertheless be brought under cultivation.

The west half of the Molino estate is first-class for the extension and planting of olive-trees, with corn, &c., cultivated under for many years, until the trees come to a size to be remunerative. The native plough, which is the same as is met with in Syria and Turkey and other places, is but little better than lost labour. The carts also are simply composed of a pair of wheels, wooden axles, and holes for short sticks to fit in, sufficient to carry corn, but little besides. Yet these rude carts cost

equal to 15*l.* each in Granada, and they are for ever breaking down and requiring repairs—a continual waste of money. To put an end to this I ordered eight new carts, and a waggon with corn lades, &c., complete. The wheels and axles were made especially for the purpose—the wheels broad, and highly seasoned wood to bear the heat of the climate, and the axles were Drabble's patent, of great strength, with caps to screw on to preserve the oil arms for a considerable time without being re-oiled. These are found to be the most useful ever seen, and are worked with a pair of mules or oxen with a pole. The waggon has also the same patent axles and broad wheels with great strength, adapted for the double purpose of farm use and a light timber waggon for trees or boards or stones of considerable weight. The following other farm implements were absolutely necessary, and were sent out.

There is also needed very badly a granary for wheat, barley, and maize, the opening of the railroad having altered the old system of things; and the Molino house, being very near the station, has become a depot for all goods going to and from both these estates. It must also be borne in mind that the granary of the Soto is situated between two rivers; and it occurs frequently in the winter that there is no possible means of communicating from one estate to the other for weeks together.

Casa Real, being a mile and a half nearer the station than Fuente Vaqueros, should have a small granary to contain the corn surrounding it, and it would be safer and freer from the danger of fire. The old granary, too, in Fuente Vaqueros is inadequate to its requirements, as more room is wanted to innow it and otherwise clean and screen it, as for want of these hitherto it has not commanded so good a price as it should.

In front of Casa Grande, and adjoining the granary, there

is a large waste of land—some fifty acres in extent—that is now used as a common property for everybody's cattle, for threshing corn, winnowing, &c., which is an eyesore to all strangers as being the Duke's village. If a general threshing-machine were put up in the under-part of the granary, to be driven by water and a mill, it would save a vast amount of time and labour to these poor tenants in getting out and cleaning their corn, for which they would gladly pay, and then this large piece of land might be made remunerative. There are two mills at two other villages which are very dilapidated, and the supply of water lost through some cause I have not yet been able to ascertain; but I fear it is past recovery, having been in this state for years without rent having been paid. This is a matter which requires looking into immediately. The sheep have no fold whatsoever at the Soto, and for the sake of the manure in winter they are folded on some neighbour's property adjoining the Duke's estate. This should certainly be put a stop to.

A new civil guard has lately been established throughout Spain, and the authorities have applied to rent accommodation for them at the Soto, and at Casa Real, and the Molino. They are under the control of the Government, and seem to work well for the protection of property in all the villages, and much more effectually than the Duke's own guards; and considering that the Soto is some nine miles in length, and that the guards all live in Fuente Vaqueros, it is impossible for them to do much good, however alert they may be.

As these civil guards seem to be the best, and the Duke's own guards a serious expense without any satisfactory result, I should recommend one half of them to be done away with, and in the woods at the four entrances of the Duke's property erect a lodge or woodman's cottage with a guard's badge and licence, but let them be men who understand planting of trees,

&c., useful as labourers and woodmen, and not, as at present, idle gentlemen on horseback, who cannot, or rather will not, see any of the depredations that take place. If something of this sort is not done, very few years will elapse ere the Soto will be treeless. Its alamedas, once so beautiful, will become a barren waste.

In the Soto estate there are three or four small properties of three or four acres each, surrounded by, and with a right of way over, the Duke's lands. These are annoyances to the neighbouring tenants. They were offered to me this last year at what may be called a fancy price, but from Señor Torres at Casa Grande I learnt that, at the usual price land is sold at, these pieces of land would be well bought at about one half the price asked, and this offer was made by me, and I hear not unlikely ere long to be accepted; therefore it ought not to be lost sight of, as it will make the Duke's property more simple and compact.

A large number of the leases of the Soto run out next year, and then an opportunity will be afforded of doing away with the right of licences in the alamedas for pasturing all kinds of cattle, which creates a nuisance, destroys trees, gives an excuse for trespass, and leads to wood-stealing, trees often being cut and carried off, besides making a highway of the alamedas, and destroying all its beauty and game.

THE SOTO.

The Soto estate, which is said to contain some 9,000 acres, has the old ruins of Casa Real, with the Royal Chapel and walled gardens. This once represented its royal owner, but for years past has been taken possession of by the very lowest classes, who refused to pay rent. As an inducement to pay their rents, several of their requests were acceded to—*e.g.* having a

new window or fireplace, &c., as might be required ; but gradually, as fires became necessary, every bit of woodwork, such as doors, windows, rafters, &c., was piece by piece broken off and used as firewood by these wretched poor. The stench of the stagnant water in the centre of the ruins was something horrible; and in consequence many of these poor creatures paid their life to the fever pestilence. This was noticed by many people, and mentioned as a specimen of an English noble's property.

A new portion of the ruins, so far as the outer walls and the roof are concerned, was in good preservation, and some of the outhouses were partially so: these have been repaired. There now exists in the Casa Real six very fine rooms, 40 by 30 feet, the sewage has been attended to, the stagnant waters have been drained off, the whole space filled in, forming a fine square farmyard, with a nine-stall stable and three loose boxes, and a cornstore over, also harness-room, and all retiled ; there is also a pretty farm cottage adjoining, with four rooms, and a guard's cottage annexed, all nearly completed. A wall evidently once surrounded this property, but for many years it has been open to the highway, with the rubbish out of the ruins, lime from the Molino, and sand from the river. I have run up a wall, somewhat ornamental, to a height of seven feet, inclosing the whole of this property ; it is 500 yards long, and contains two gateways, one for the farmyard and stables, and the other for a carriage entrance to the house, both having ornamental pillars and double doors. When this is finished it will be a very comfortable habitation, and will thus afford a means of some one to live there and look more closely after the proceeds of this property, as the journey even from La Torre is in that climate far too fatiguing to go and return in the same day, and a few hours' visit is of little use to cure evils that have existed for very many years. I myself, in taking a lonely out-of-the-way ride this last spring, found a magnificent tree half cut down but

abandoned. Not five minutes after I met one of the oldest guards, who knew nothing of it, and far ahead I saw too men suddenly abandon their donkeys, which were laden with wood, and hide themselves, and this also the guards could give no account of. Yet these guards bear the best of characters, and boast of their having been thirty or thirty-five years in the service of the Duke. I am quite satisfied that during the last two years a large proportion of the cattle food has been stolen, and during that period it has formed a considerable item of expenditure. It having been a season of drought, it is impossible to go unexpectedly on the Soto estate without finding something going wrong, the only way of remedying which is by putting the place in proper repair.

Casa Grande is also in the same dilapidated state. Its stables are dens of fever—two young horses died of fever last winter—the roof of the house lets in the water in sundry places; a fine room has been made of the first floor, and a fireplace adjoining, but it is spoilt by the water coming through in various parts, and the fireplace is so constructed that the back, being only of plaster and cement, it produces a red-hot heat in the grand room, which renders it unfit for lighting, as it might fire the whole stack of premises. There are neither drains nor water-closets to any part of the premises, consequently they are in a sad state of fever and pestilence; it ought to be repaired as a residence for some chief permanent clerk, and rooms for those of the Molino to sleep in occasionally, when additional assistance will be required for collecting the money for rents, wheat, maize, &c.

BRICKYARD.

For the purpose of saving the carting of bricks, &c., I attempted to find good clay at the Molino; but it all contained so large a proportion of lime that they cracked in drying,

therefore, from absolute necessity, I was obliged to resort to the Soto. There were some advantages gained in this which compensated, for the carriage, wood, and water are at hand in abundance. In a small spot near to Casa Real a very successful brick kiln and sheds have been erected, and something like a million of bricks have been burnt, also tiles, floor tiles, &c., of a first-rate quality. The bricklayers say that better cannot be had in England at 3*l.* per thousand. There is a large number, nearly 500,000, ready for burning. The wood prepared is all used up, and it will not do to let the guards gather it at will. I am satisfied that there is not a man upon the whole property who has any idea of the necessity of preservation: they have never seen anything in their lives except cutting down and carrying off without discrimination. As to usefulness or not, the ready dollar is the key that unlocks every door, and every delinquent passes unobserved. The foreman in this brickyard was a clever man in the art—he had been fifteen years in America burning bricks—and worked capitally; but, like all other brickmakers, he was much too fond of drink, and died about two months since of a sort of typhus, there called yellow fever, which was undoubtedly brought on by the drink. He was buried outside the churchyard at Fuente Vaqueros, the priest's prejudices not permitting interment in the churchyard. He was a fine strong fellow, and, save the drinking, was a very superior, good, and I believe just and upright man. I have communicated with his friends, who are highly respectable people at Stony Stratford, of the name of Foxley, and carry on the same line of business.

Near Casa Real a very important watercourse, which brings the water on to the Duke's land, had got out of repair, and the water was finding its way over other lands not the Duke's property. The wooden bridge formerly there has gone to decay from long dilapidation, consequently I erected two brick pillars

in the middle of the river, and with two planks riveted together made a bridge and restored the supply of water. One other bridge of equal importance and value I erected two miles farther up the river; and these substantial works, instead of wooden props, are matters worthy of grave consideration, as having a tendency to preserve the original rights of the properties, which appear to have suffered here a little and there a little during many years, thereby losing many rights and privileges formerly enjoyed.

RIVERS.

There are two rivers—Xenel and Penos—of considerable magnitude running through the Soto, both of which in the time of floods make sad inroads upon the Duke's lands, leaving many acres worthless, hundreds at some places, and compensation has to be given to the farmers who suffer. A dyke made with stakes and stones, if done in due time, would frequently stay these serious inroads, and in no case should it ever be neglected. A nursery for various kinds of trees should at once be established in the Soto, and the yellow or golden willow ought to be planted, as it will prevent the rivers from making further inroads on the good lands, and in the course of time become otherwise remunerative. There are times about Christmas when the poor clamour much for labour, and it may be had cheaply, so that, when this presses upon the Duke as proprietor, the work might be done in the way of affording relief to the poor, as at the same time a remunerative labour to the Duke; and in this same manner the trenching for extending the vineyards and olive-plantations might be done, and not necessarily otherwise. On the bed of the river Penos a wash of some acres of land existed, part of which I have planted with canes for the

use of the vineyard, and no doubt in a year or two they will give a sufficient supply, which will save a very considerable expense. These canes are useful for all plants to the age of two or three years, but when older the plants require stout stakes, which will be best obtained by planting the acacia-tree in sundry waste places. It grows rapidly, suits the climate, and splits straight, thus forming the best thing for training the vigorous growth of the annual vine-shoots.



P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
 CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

INVENTORY
OF
SOTO DE ROMA AND MOLINO DEL REY,
PROPERTIES BELONGING TO HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND CIUDAD RODRIGO, ETC.,
30TH JUNE, 1868.

SOTO DE ROMA.

RENTS.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Maria Perez (widow)	Nov. 1			
	1867	—	130	
	1868	—	130	
Manuela Rodriguez Matin	1869	—	130	
	1867	—	930	
	1868	—	930	
Rogelio Loza	1869	—	930	
	1867	—	2,000	
	1868	—	2,000	
Miguel Garcia Zimenez	1869	—	2,000	
	1868	—	720	
	1869	—	720	
Juan Vzeta	1867	—	760	
	1868	—	760	
	1869	—	760	
Francisco Stis, Molina	1867	—	2,000	
	1868	—	2,000	
	1869	—	2,000	
				300
				2,790
				6,000
				1,440
				2,280
				6,000

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Manuel Rodriguez Sausez.	Nov. 1			
	1864	—	280.	
	1865	—	280.	
	1866	—	280.	
	1867	—	280.	
	1868	—	280.	
	1869	—	280.	1,680.
Santiago Aragonés Gomer	1868	—	1,200.	
	1869	—	1,200.	2,400.
Juan de Dios Lopez Torres	1864	—	240.	
	1865	—	240.	
	1866	—	240.	
	1867	—	240.	
	1868	—	240.	
	1869	—	240.	1,440.
Lucas Rodriguez Medina .	1865	—	280.	
	1866	—	280.	
	1867	—	280.	
	1868	—	280.	
	1869	—	280.	1,400.
Francisco Rodriguez Castro	1864	—	280.	
	1865	—	280.	
	1866	—	280.	
	1867	—	280.	
	1868	—	280.	
	1869	—	280.	1,680.
Antonia Molina, widow of Manuel Vallejo	1866	—	130.	
	1867	—	130.	
	1868	—	130.	
	1869	—	130.	520.
Diego Gutierrez Picosi .	1866	—	220.	
	1867	—	220.	440.
Maria Romera Picosi .	1866	—	900.	
	1867	—	900.	1,800.
Antonio Gutierrez Santalla	1867	—	2,470.	
	1868	—	2,470.	
	1869	—	2,470.	7,410.
José Gil	1866	Rs. 243.20	43.20	
	1867	a/c 200	243.20	286.40

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Francisco Gonzalez . . .	Nov. 1 1866	—	—	339·60
Francisco Navarro . . .	1866	—	—	264·
Antonio Hernandez Garcia y Rafael Henry Her- nandez	1868	—	—	375·
Manuel Rodriguez Santos.	1866	—	528·80	2,644·
	1867	—	528·80	
	1868	—	528·80	
	1869	—	528·80	
	1870	—	528·80	
Manuel Rodriguez Martin y Juan de Cuesta	1867	—	5,136·40	20,545·60
	1868	—	5,136·40	
	1869	—	5,136·40	
	1870	—	5,136·40	
Antonio Garcia Martin . . .	1866	Rs. 390 a/c 313	—	76 50
Juan Garcia Martin . . .	1866	—	—	150·
Rafael Cantos	1865	—	150·	300·
	1866	—	150·	
Manuel Rodriguez	1864	—	150·	450·
	1865	—	150·	
	1866	—	150·	
Bernardo Salazar	1866	—	—	280·
Antonio Castro Fernandez	1867	—	1,801·	5,403·
	1868	—	1,801·	
	1869	—	1,801·	
Franco. Rueda	1866	Rs. 1,561	841·	5,524·
	1867	a/c 720	1,561·	
	1868	—	1,561·	
	1869	—	1,561·	

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Antonio Rodriguez Nieto .	Nov. 1			
	1867	—	1,200	
	1868	—	1,200	
	1869	—	1,200	3,600
Juan de Rueda	1867	Rs. 10,000	6,000	
	1868	a/c 4,000	10,000	
	1869	—	10,000	26,000
The same	1867	—	2,991.20	
	1868	—	2,991.20	
	1869	—	2,991.20	
	1870	—	2,991.20	11,964.80
Antonio Rios Ruiz	1864	Rs. 510	210	
	1865	a/c 300	510	
	1866	—	510	
	1867	—	510	
	1868	—	510	
	1869	—	510	2,760
The same	1865	—	287.50	
	1866	—	287.50	
	1867	—	287.50	862.50
Juan Escolano Olmedo	1865	Rs. 2,860	260	
	1866	a/c 2,626	2,886	
	1867	—	2,886	
	1868	—	2,886	8,918
Manuel Nuñez Molina	1867	—	720	
	1868	—	720	
	1869	—	720	2,160
José Peña Rodriguez	1867	—	1,400	
	1868	—	1,400	
	1869	—	1,400	4,200
The same	1866	—	538	
	1867	—	538	
	1868	—	538	
	1869	—	538	2,152
Antonio Rodriguez	1867	—	1,000	
	1868	—	1,000	
	1869	—	1,000	3,000

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
	Nov. 1			
Manuel Palacios	1866	—	6,000·	
The same.	1866	—	1,305·	
	1867	—	1,305·	
	1867	—	6,000·	
	1868	—	1,305·	
	1868	—	6,000·	
	1869	—	6,000·	
	1869	—	1,305·	29,220·
José Maria Mesa	1867	—	640·	
	1868	—	640·	
	1869	—	640·	1,920·
Antonio Peña Calva . . .	1867	—	8,000·	
	1868	—	8,000·	
	1869	—	8,000·	24,000·
Franco Uriña Joya	1868	—	350·20	
	1869	—	350·20	
	1870	—	359·20	1,077·60
Maria Josefa Gonzalez Bejar	1866	—	2,127·	
	1867	—	2,127·	
	1868	—	2,127·	
	1869	—	2,127·	8,608·
José Caballero	1867	—	2,000·	
	1868	—	2,000·	
	1869	—	2,000·	
	1870	—	2,000·	8,000·
Juan Rodriguez Lopez . .	1866	—	720·	
	1867	—	720·	
	1868	—	720·	
	1869	—	720·	2,880·
Francisco Rosua	1868	—	2,000·	
	1869	—	2,000·	4,000·
Antonio Rueda Martin . . .	1865	—	1,212·	
	1866	—	1,212·	
	1867	—	1,212·	
	1868	—	1,212·	
	1869	—	1,212·	
	1870	—	1,212·	7,272·

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Antonio Rueda Arenas . .	Nov. 1			
	1866	Rs. 1514	1087·	
	1867	a/c 437	1514·	
	1868	—	1514·	
	1869	—	1514·	
				5,629·
Antonio Palacios Navarro y José Peña Rodriguez	1865	—	1,030·	
	1866	—	1,030·	
	1867	—	1,030·	
	1868	—	1,030·	
	1869	—	1,030·	
	1870	—	1,030·	
				6,180·
Salvado de Torres . . .	1866	Rs. 9,434 a/c 4,000	—	5,434·
Antonio Moreno Martin .	1866	Rs. 2,030	1,072·	
	1867	a/c 958	2,030·	
	1868	—	2,030·	
	1869	—	2,030·	
				7,162·
Antonio Jimenez Rodriguez	1865	—	—	150·
José Rueda Muñoz . . .	1867	—	1,790·40	
	1868	—	1,790·40	
	1869	—	1,790·40	
	1870	—	1,790·40	
	1866	—	1,909·	
The same	1867	—	1,909·	
	1868	—	1,909·	
	1869	—	1,909·	
				14,797·60
Antonio Cantos	1865	Rs. 240	222·35	
	1866	a/c 17·65	240·	
				462·35
Antonio Palacios Martin .	1865	Rs. 1187·20	845·40	
	1866	a/c 341·80	1,187·20	
	1867	—	1,187·20	
	1868	—	1,187·20	
	1869	—	1,187·20	
	1870	—	1,187·20	
	1866	—	1,724·	
The same	1867	—	1,724·	
	1868	—	1,724·	
	1869	—	1,724·	
				13,677·40

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Manuel Martin . . .	Nov. 1			
	1865	Rs. 1,298	408	
	1866	a/c 890	1,298	
	1867	—	1,298	
	1868	—	1,298	
	1869	—	1,298	
	1870	—	1,298	
Antonio Flores Carmona y Rogelio Losa	1867	Rs. 800	587-50	6,898
	1868	a/c 212-50	800	
	1869	—	800	
Rafael Hernandez y Hernz	1865	—	800	2,187-50
	1866	—	800	
	1867	—	800	
	1868	—	800	
	1869	—	800	
José Rivas Palacios . .	1865	Rs. 2,800	35-50	4,000
	1866	a/c 2,764-50	2,800	
	1867	—	2,800	
	1869	—	2,800	
Antonio Garcia Cuesta .	1865	Rs. 680	240	11,235-50
	1866	a/c 440	240	
	1867	—	240	
	1868	—	240	
	1869	—	240	
Nicolas Sanchez Romeral .	1865	Rs. 4,224	—	2,960
		a/c 2,200		2,024
Daniel Garcia Blanca . .	1867	—	—	357-60
Antonio Fernz. Fuentes .	1864	Rs. 160	40	360
	1865	a/c 120	160	
	1866	—	160	
Juan Ortega	1865	—	150	300
	1866	—	150	
Francisco Garcia Rojas .	1868	—	240	1,200
	1869	—	240	
	1870	—	240	
	1871	—	240	
	1872	—	240	

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Vicente Montero and his wife, M ^a Josefa Casares	Nov. 1	—	160·	1,080·
	1866	—	460·	
	1866	—	460·	
	1867	—	460·	
Franco Paula Gutierrez .	1866	—	—	1,849·31
Francisco Gomez Granados	1868	—	—	2,200·
José Sanchez Orve . . .	1865	—	1,040·	5,200·
	1866	—	1,040·	
	1867	—	1,040·	
	1868	—	1,040·	
	1869	—	1,040·	
Antonio Molina Perez and wife	1867	—	—	460·
Francisco Lafuente Ramos and his wife, Ana Gonzalez Gomez	1867	Rs. 1,140 a/c 600·50	—	839·50
Juan M ^a Perez and his wife M ^a Fernz	1867	—	—	663·34
Anto. Lafuente Enriquez and his wife, Ana Martin	1866	—	471·34	942·68
	1867	—	471·34	
Juan de Dios Garcia Vargas	1866	—	—	400·
José Perez Peña . . .	1867	—	—	270·
Juan Perez Prieto and his wife E ^a Gonz. Rodriguez	1867	—	—	900·
Josefa Torralva . . .	1867	—	—	600·
OBLIGATIONS.				
Antonio Rosua y José Ruiz Gutierrez . . .	1866	—	13,532·21	27,064·42
	1867	—	13,532·21	
Julian Sanchez Romero .	—	—	—	1,000·

RENTS—continued.

Names	When due	Amounts on account	Reales	Reales
Guildhall, Granada. For loan on the occasion of H. M.'s visit in Granada	—	—	—	1,000·
Guildhall, Fuente Vaqueros. 100 fanegas of wheat for the poor, as by receipt of 'Feb. 28, 1868,' 90 fan.	—	—	—	9,000·
Guildhall, Fuente Vaqueros. Loan on June 10, 1868, on account of the contribution of the economical year 1869 . . .	—	—	—	11,000·
Santiago Muñoz . . .	—	—	—	310·
		Total	revenue .	376,609·20

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
 CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA
 DEBTORS FOR RENT OF LAND.

Places	Names	Wheat				Reales
		fan.	cel.	cur.	rac.	
Fuente Vaqueros	Antonio Cantos . . .	—	6	2	3	—
"	Antonio Arenas . . .	5	3	3	2	8·
"	Ambrosio Gonzalez Rodriguez . . .	—	—	2	1	6·
"	Antonio Ortega . . .	—	—	—	—	6·50
"	Antonio Suarez Leyba . . .	4	1	1	2	8·
"	Antonio Martin Silva . . .	—	—	—	—	10·
"	Antonio Lafuente Rodriguez . . .	4	3	1	—	—
"	Antonio Góngora . . .	—	9	1	3	—
"	Antonio Crist. Molina . . .	3	4	1	2	4·
"	Antonio Rios . . .	43	1	3	—	—
"	Antonio Serrano Menor . . .	—	11	2	3	—
"	Alfonso Jimenez . . .	3	4	—	—	4·
"	Bernardo Zalazar . . .	5	10	—	—	7·
"	Carlos Picosi . . .	—	—	—	—	29·
"	Diego Gutierrez . . .	—	—	—	—	16·50
"	Enrique Rivadeneyra . . .	5	9	1	—	—
"	Francisco Noble Salas . . .	16	7	—	3	16·