

you frankly to communicate, although I dare say you think he gives you unnecessary trouble.' I had carefully prepared and sent home a few dozen of the vintage of 1867, as the first produce of the Duke's vineyard.

But the labours I had gone through during the famine had worn me out. I knew, too, there must be another famine during the coming winter, besides the revolution that had already broken out. The vintage-time had come, and the Duke's tenants at La Paz had threatened to set fire to his premises, that they might burn the archives of the property. The clerks feared the consequences, and, as can be seen by their letters, urgently demanded my presence, as being their only hope of combating with their many difficulties. Their demand for needle-guns shows how serious they believed their situation to be, and the oft-repeated saying, 'Why does not the Duke give us the lands?—he gets nothing from them,' shows that they had some hope that eventually he might do so, particularly so if they made it difficult for his Grace to hold possession of them. This was no new idea of theirs, based upon their belief that the ruin into which the estates had for so many years been drifting must come to this end at last.

CCIX.

On the 16th of the same month of August his Grace's letter says : 'I doubt not that this affair is troublesome, but can it possibly be otherwise when to serve you, independently of my own life, I am arranging the matter in a regular manner? In no other way can my successors fairly be bound.' (The Duke is here alluding to the agreement made with me to divide the proceeds of the estates into three portions—one for his Grace, one for working expenses, and the remaining third for myself, as noted on p. 367.) 'I have received the wine, and both the Duchess and myself have tasted it. I have no experience in young wine, but it seems to me to have great body.' (This was the result of my cutting back the vines in 1866, because there were no casks.)

CCX.

On the 17th the Duke returns the interesting letter of Mr. MacIntosh of Inverness, who had spent considerable time in examining the works in progress.

In the letter of August 19 he says he has paid upwards of 900*l.* for oil-machinery ordered by his late (a former) agent, Mr. Mark, and I am to be assured that there is no bad feeling against me, as I shall find if I have patience.

CCXI.

On September 20, 1868, the Duke wrote to me : ' Mr. Farrer has sent me a copy of your letter, dated the 16th inst., in which you allude to an agreement between you and me' (page 367). ' I beg that you will have the kindness to let Mr. Farrer know fully your wish, without reference to me, as most certainly two persons cannot from different places transact the same business. You know perfectly well that it is my wish that you should partake in any benefit that the vineyard planted under your superintendence may confer upon my estate, and that any suggestions of yours will meet with consideration. I have assured him that he may have perfect confidence in your figures, and he quite feels, as I do, that in some way you ought to be remunerated for any profits that I may receive from my vineyard : it only, therefore, remains for you and him patiently to settle the manner affecting it. I am indeed sorry that you are suffering gout.'

CCXII.

This gout was really brought on by being so overwrought and worried with the Duke's affairs in addition to the loss and sufferings sustained through my being absent from my own business. I had timely prepared

the Duke for the vintage, and his Grace had suffered a whole month to elapse without taking any notice of it ; and had I not made preparation for it by sending a telegram to my own agent in Montilla to leave his own affairs and go at once to the Duke's vineyards and do all that was required, the beautiful crop of grapes that was on the remaining vines not injured by the frost must have been lost, and I became worried almost out of hope with the Duke's negligence. The time had become precious, and I became somewhat hampered by the pressure the Duke was putting upon me to enter into negotiations just now, at the commencement of the vintage, and when I ought to have been at hand to see to it. My spirit seemed to be without hope, and I felt that, unless I sought out some quiet place where I could get rest and peace, my head and brains had been so overwrought that my strength would give way. I retired, therefore, to the Sandrock Hotel, Niton, Isle of Wight, whence I wrote a series of letters to Mr. William Day, expressing my wish that he would see the Messrs. Farrer and Ouvry on my behalf, and say and do all that was possible and to the purpose, which said letters are as follows :—

On October 4, 1868, I wrote saying : ' I think it is proper for me to remark that although I have been for the last four years carrying out the Duke's wishes with regard to his Spanish estates, I have never until now

had any communication with Messrs. Farrer ; but as regards myself I have never failed to give the Duke every six or eight days a complete and perfect account of everything that has been done, and copies of all letters that have passed. Whether the Duke has given Messrs. Farrer the benefit of these letters I cannot tell, but it leaves me with clean hands in all things. When Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Lord Bury paid me a visit at La Torre, and went over everything in detail, I told them the position I was in, and how very difficult I felt it to be (the Duke and his advisers never having seen the property) to get some satisfactory arrangement, or to get out of it, because to make it rightly understood was a difficulty that I could not overcome, the only true way being for the Duke and his advisers to go and see things for themselves. Failing this, I have given up all hope.'

CCXIII.

On the 7th of the same month I wrote : ' As regards the vineyards, a mishap has occurred, caused solely by my want of legal authority to command and control who shall and who shall not have the charge of them ; and without this legal power being solely invested in my hands, what is the use of my wasting further time and attention on a work which requires the greatest skill and attention,

and is undoubtedly the highest science in agriculture? A mere ignoramus like the late agent might again be placed in authority, and the labours of another four years lost in the same short space of time. I therefore, before leaving Spain (April 1868), came to the conclusion never to return without a final settlement, on such a basis that my labours might for certain be remunerative. You bring me clean out of all responsibility up to the date of the Inventory—viz. June 30 last, and I will withdraw from it from that day. Then as regards the vineyards, my advances for that and current expenses through Messrs. Coutts and Co. exceed 2,000*l*. I have renewed the lost plants, but the loss of three years' growth can only be renewed by three years of future growth, and the loss by this misfortune is estimated as 500 butts of wine, one-half of which, according to the Duke's letter of January 9, 1865 (page 336), should have been mine. I have, therefore, much to mourn over in regard to the overruling power of the Duke's agents. In addition to this, look back over my four years of severe labours, made doubly severe by the agents' conduct; look at the roughing I have endured on the top of a mountain, first in tents, and since then in a labourer's cottage, and all of this without remuneration. Besides this, there is the loss of my four years' time, which has told very seriously on my own business at home, which was

so very prosperous, and increasing more and more when I took the Duke's business in hand.

'The case of the Duke is very different. His estate having been the gift of a nation is to be looked upon more as one of honourable remembrance rather than otherwise. Its administration should be of a high standard—a liberal feeling towards employing the poor, without a selfish motive—the same as if the Duke himself were present with them. This is what I have done, and what I have studied; and if the idea once gets amongst the people that it is doubtful if I ever intend going again, the whole business will be a complete dissolution—a break-up of all order, and labour and responsibility will cease, plunder and destruction will be the common order of things. "We don't know who may come next, so we will make hay whilst we have a chance."

'On the other hand, from my employing the poor last winter so largely, there is a vast number of acres of land already trenched, ready for planting this winter. The poor are at this moment in a desperate state of starvation, and will be so until next April; and if employment is not found them, I would not answer for the granaries or oil-stores, or any other of the buildings, and these deserve serious consideration without a day's delay. Besides what I have said, I beg to note that the Duke's position is a very satis-

factory one, *so far as I am concerned*. He has got a very extensive and a very beautiful vineyard, which, if properly administered, in the course of time will be very productive, besides a great work for the present Duke to have set going. It is, indeed, a great blessing for the poor people surrounding the Duke's estate.'

On this same day the Duke sent me two brace of pheasants.

CCXIV.

On the 12th I again wrote, saying that as regards the Duke and myself we had always been in accordance with each other for the last twelve years without a single upset of good understanding and good feeling towards each other. 'My views are these : It is not because others have erred that I should do likewise. On the contrary, if in the prosecution of the Duke's vineyard to a successful end obnoxious weeds have been removed, I cannot help it. All I can do is to put before the Duke a complete and proper plan for the future working out the good. If the Duke rejects my plans and sets up his own, there can be no blame attached to me. I will withdraw with proper feeling and good grace, and leave the Duke and his advisers to follow their own course, only take care that it cannot be said hereafter that I have in any way treated the Duke improperly. This is the way I desire to get out of these Spanish

estates, but I do not know of any person who has the knowledge and the ability necessary to the working out to a successful end these vineyards, with the necessary wine-presses to be procured, wines to be properly made, store-casks with much more than ordinary care to be provided, a bodega (wine-cellar) to be built, and afterwards introducing the wine in a proper manner, as becometh the Duke. There is also the repair of old tumble-down buildings, and the renovating of the olive-grounds and the once beautiful avenues of elm-trees, with many other important matters.'

CCXV.

On October 21 I wrote again as follows: 'I have read Mr. Ouvry's letter, and it is best for you to see him this afternoon, as you know the serious importance of not losing a single hour.

'The Duke has had my experience, my knowledge, my intellect, and my energies at the prime of my life, at a serious cost and injury to my self-interest. The result is that he has got his vineyards planted against the strongest possible opposition that his agents could exert, and now in the most perfect and promising order; his buildings, wells, farming, and roads in a like state of progress and satisfaction, and his rental for the last twenty months (since it has been under my

partial control), ending June 30 last. And in return for this, what have I got? Havelock addressed his soldiers in the following words: "Soldiers, your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country!" Now I do not think that I have such a hope as this, yet my labours run over four years' endurance, and no soldier ever endured a twentieth part of what I have endured for the Duke of Wellington. And now what is before me? I have no information what the receipts have been in times past, beyond the Duke's own confidential information.

The Duke is nevertheless a kind-hearted, just, and upright man, and no doubt will do that which is right. His Grace's advisers are also equally good people, and will no doubt do rightly if they can see it; but they do not know me by experience, neither by my friends, nor, I presume, have they had the advantage of the series of my letters to the Duke every six or eight days, giving every detail that has taken place, so that the only knowledge they can have of me is from the enemies whom I have necessarily driven from the estates, which has formed the root and branch of all my sufferings.

CCXVI.

'I will now deal with the immediate necessities. The oil-machinery is not completed; the engineer at

work upon it got ill in the hot weather, and left it unfinished, so that another engineer must be sent out at once. Secondly, there is a great dearth in Spain, such as has not been known since 1825. It was very serious to deal with last year, and from the accounts I am receiving [see below] it will be much worse this coming winter. I am informed that the poor have a very serious and dreadful winter before them, and thousands must die from want and fever caused by want, if no work is provided for them. They must plunder for subsistence, and fire and murders will be frequent. And this is one of the main causes that I am asked for, as being so urgently wanted.'

CCXVII.

After I had written the above, the letters of the 17th of my chief clerk, Mr. Segastume, came to hand, showing the serious state of the Duke's tenants caused by the revolution. Consequently I wrote to Mr. Day the day following my last letter, on the 22nd of October, saying that I had read through Mr. Ouvry's letter of the 20th inst., and, in reply, begged to say 'that if the estates were in England instead of Spain I would at once concede every point he wishes, but I fear all of us are labouring under some difficulty, and I do not see the possibility of those difficulties being overcome until

the Duke and his advisers have seen the estates, and observe with their own eyes the state they are in. The Duke promised me most earnestly when I made the agreement with him—viz. to divide the proceeds into three portions—that he would do so; but for this I should not have entered upon the agreement.

‘The present position is very pressing, and not another day should be lost until something is done.’

CCXVIII.

With these letters I inclosed to Mr. Day all papers and documents containing the details of the matters between the Duke and me, as they actually stood. But as the negotiations went on I saw most clearly that these gentlemen were very far from understanding how the real state of things on the Duke's estate stood. Indeed, how is it possible that they could know?—for, although I had been working hard for four years upon these estates, I had no knowledge as to the nature of the leases that expired in 1866. All that I could make out is shown by the Inventory at page 284, and by the examinations that I have been able to make from time to time from the various tenants and my own clerks, and have desired them to ascertain for me why it is and how it is that so much poverty and distress prevail. Petition after petition follows me everywhere.

From all those that I have been able to search into their tale is most truthfully told—it would pain any heart to see their misery. I resolved that I would spare no labour and encounter any danger to find a remedy. On the other hand, considerable sums of money had been tendered to renew some old leases, the particulars of which could not be found and were purposely held back. There were others of a sullen, non-communicative class, the parish priests amongst them, said to be the money-lenders, at 20 per cent. per month, who instigated the poor classes to good or evil as they thought fit. How to deal with these classes so as to relieve the starving population had for a long time occupied my mind, and I came to the conclusion that I must create entirely new leases, which must contain such clauses as would mitigate these evils. When I had completed this, to have the land measured and valued by two of the most competent persons in that way, one to be from Granada and the other from Loja; both to be approved of by the tenants themselves. Until this is done, what more can I do for the Duke or for myself either? With those views I considered that, however much the negotiation might be prolonged, it must end in nothing being done. Wearied of this, in a very long letter of October 21, giving a full description of the state of affairs between the Duke and myself, I withdrew from the negotiation. The Duke and his solicitors seemed to me to have

no idea how difficult it was to establish an honest policy in place of long-established habits to the contrary, and could not be impressed with any notions as to the ruin the estates had passed to, and their liability to fall back again the moment I left them, and they were made over to the hands of agents who had no interest in their produce, and did not understand their proper cultivation—a result which I foresaw, all the time I controlled the property, would probably ensue.

CCXIX.

On October 7, 1868, my expert accountant, Mr. Segastume, wrote me from Soto de Roma to say that 'all in this part of Spain is in complete tranquillity after the revolt of last month. In the estates there is nothing new but the death of an English mare from consumption. I say nothing as to the great necessity there is of your presence here.'

On August 8 I received a letter from one of the clerks at Molino del Rey informing me that the brick-burner, Foxley, had died at the Duke's village of Fuente Vaqueros, and that drinking had no doubt hastened his end. He was a very able brick-burner, who had followed the same calling for many years in America, and, moreover, his bricks were very hard-burnt, which was a great necessity for the repairs to

the canals and watercourses that spread over the whole property of Soto de Roma, which had hitherto been kept open by cutting down large trees and hollowing them out so that they formed a canal and a bridge to cross on at the same time ; but these large trees were now exhausted, and half-burnt bricks being used. He was above ordinary mechanics, too, in his ideas and breeding. He was irreproachably honest and respectful in his dealings with his employers. Owing to his death the new buildings of La Torre and the Bodega suffered some delay. A new brick-burner had to be sought for and sent out.

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

CCXX.

The letter goes on to the effect that 'the orange plantation which I had made was doing well ; all the trees were thriving, and would soon require grafting.' These orange-trees I had from Malta. I wrote to know the price and other particulars, but the nurseryman, upon finding that I was acting for the Duke of Wellington, sent on the orange-trees without answering the particulars I had requested. The result was that a large demand was made for these trees, which I compromised by giving a sum of about one-third of the nurseryman's charge.

The letter goes on to say that 'Dawman, the Eng-

lish mechanic, had sunk a very deep well at La Torre, had found beautiful water, and had commenced the large well at the Bodega ; but, owing to the death of the brick-burner, we had no bricks to wall the wells up.'

On October 17, 1868, Mr. Segastume again writes me from Soto de Roma that 'there are rumours about here, and we have been purposely informed, in order to be on the look-out, that some of the tenants of La Paz have threatened to avail themselves of the revolution in order to come and set fire to the archives and papers in the offices here. We have all therefore thought it our duty to telegraph to you, so that you may know what happens, though it is probable they will not come ; yet if they do come we have adopted the best measures possible, and we will die first rather than allow the Duke's offices to be forced.'

CCXXI.

On October 20 Mr. Segastume again writes : 'As regards the affairs of La Paz, I refer you to Mr. Vega and Shakery's reports. Although perhaps nothing may happen, yet it is convenient to be prepared, and a few needle-guns will be very useful out here.' On the receipt of these letters I sent out two very large iron safes to preserve the Duke's archives and other valuable documents, and some guns and

rifles for the protection of the employés ; for I knew that the Duke's villages on the Santafé side of the estate were revolutionary in their feelings, and were suffering much from the judgment summonses put in force upon them in 1866, as well as from the famine of the last winter. The information went on to say that the last harvest (1868) was far worse than that of 1867, and that such a dearth had not occurred in Granada since 1825. My experience of the past winter pictured before me very serious times. The alcaldes of the several villages, I was informed, had long prepared some great questions for me to answer the moment I arrived! 'What will you do for the poor? How many will you employ? The winter will be a very serious one. Quiet and well-disposed as the people are when employed, yet when they have no work, and their wives and children are crying for food and they have none to give them, they become desperate and uncontrollable; they will commit murder upon anybody, and set fire to our homes and our property.' These letters caused me to think seriously of our positions—the poor to be relieved, and the probable consequences if it were not done.

The following letters were sent after me to Spain, with the power of attorney. The threatenings among the Duke's tenantry to take advantage of the revolution and set fire to the buildings caused my immediate departure.

On November 6, 1868, the Duke wrote me :—

‘The power of attorney to you over my Spanish estate is being made out, and shall be sent out to you as soon as ready. Delay may be caused by the necessity of having the signature of my nephew to the document, as he is now of age, and he may be contesting Andover at this moment.’

On November 12, 1868, the Duke again writes me :—

‘I should like much to know in detail the misfortune that has happened to the vineyard’ (see p. 219). ‘As to the pressing-machine, I have my papers in London, and cannot ascertain exactly the time that it was sent out ; but it was in 1867, and certainly might have been in its place before now.’

‘I have understood that you are willing to undertake the management of my estates in Spain, and on that account my nephew and I have already signed the power of attorney, and Lady Charles Wellesley and the Dean of Windsor will shortly do so, and then the document will be sent to you wherever you may be if you remain in the same mind.’

CCXXII.

In course of time, when I had completed these new leases, and had had the land measured and valued, and established a complete set of books for both estates, and

had, placed an able sub-agent in charge in each of the estates, with suitable clerks as assistants in case of illness or death or otherwise, and had established a system of monthly abstracts from those books to be sent to me regularly at the end of every month, I purposed to renew the negotiations with the Messrs. Farrer again in person, feeling sure that I had only to go through the details of both estates in their working order, and knowing that the Messrs. Farrer stood so eminent in their profession that I need only produce the Duke's letter of September 20, 1868 (see pp. 365 and 375).

In virtue of this agreement I subsequently sent home to my cellars in Pall Mall six butts of the first wines made in 1867, which were bottled and sold by the Duke and my clerks as 'Molino del Rey Wine' to sundry persons as per list—viz. 282 dozen quart bottles and 31 dozen and 10 pints and 2 quarter-casks at 42s. per dozen, 67*l.* 16s. Less expenses laid out on the above, 6 butts for freight. Insurances, dock charges, customs duties, bottling, &c., 211*l.* 7s. 2*d.* Leaving a net balance of 463*l.* 8s. 10*d.*, carried to his Grace's credit. And in settlement of his Grace's wine account it is noted as follows: It was agreed by his Grace to divide the produce of the vineyard into three parts—one part for his Grace, one part for H. H. Hammick, and one part for cultivation and extension, and a credit is made for a third portion, viz. 15*l.* 9s. 7*d.*, my portion of the net

produce of the six butts of wine, without objection. I never for one moment doubted the Duke's honour, nor did it enter my thoughts that the Messrs. Farrer needed a further binding than the Duke's authority to carry out his Grace's wishes. In virtue of this I deemed that the Duke's letters were sufficient, but, before a beginning of this arrangement to divide into thirds could be commenced, there must be a valuation made of my half-share in the wines, made in 1867, and the half-share of the 500 butts lost by the Duke's agent unearthing the plants prematurely in ignorance, whereby the whole vineyard was lost, and my one-third share that I had accumulated up to the time of our starting upon the new working of dividing into thirds. This was my view of the justice of my case, and, when the net sum was ascertained, it should be paid over to me with interest for my advances or attached as a liability against the future products of the estates, with interest until it was paid off; and in virtue of this arrangement I had instructed the chief clerk, whom I had left in charge of the estates, to draw upon me for the current expenses of renewing the vineyard, the balance of the Duke's late agents, claims 130*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the employés' salaries, the Government taxes, and other demands, to an amount exceeding 2,000*l.*, from the 1st of July up to the end of October. Consequently, by holding back in the interim the sale of the Duke's corn which had been paid for rents of land, and

which would have realised only the low price of thirty reals a fanega (100 lbs.) had I then done so, I sold the Duke's wheat the following spring at somewhat over double the price. Now in looking over the letters of my expert accountant, Mr. Segastume, and his brother clerks, we must observe that a revolution had broken out, the harvest had been the worst since 1825, some of the Duke's tenants had threatened to set fire to the Duke's offices, to burn the archives, and a sore famine and pestilence was raging in the villages in and around the Duke's property, and that in their state they need not say how much I was needed, and they thought a few needle-guns had better be brought out for their protection. In this state I felt the circumstances of the Duke, myself, and these poor tenants very serious—of the Duke, because he did not understand the case of these poor starving tenants: his Grace's honour and character were at stake, for, if these people died of starvation, would not the authorities represent it to the Spanish Government, and from that Government would not a serious complaint be made to our own Government? And if this happened, would not the honour of my Queen and my country be seriously compromised? Lastly, the Duke might say that he had arranged with me, consequently my own honour, the Duke's honour, and my Queen and country's honour, and the lives of these poor people were at stake, all entirely in

my hands. And why? Because I had penetrated into their dark cells, their misery, and their want, the only person who had done so in earnest since it became the Duke's property in 1814.

CCXXIII.

What was the state of the property in 1814, when the grant was made? In detail it would be too much for me to point out now. I must be content with giving a bird's-eye view of it.

The estate of Molino del Rey, called the Lower Heath of Illora, contained 2,214 fanegas of dry and irrigated land (a fanega is 9 marjals, a marjal is 27 square yards), let formerly at Rs. 51,450, or 514*l*. An oil-mill with presses worked by water conducted by a canal of masonry, also a flour-mill, two guards' houses, five orchards and a house in Granada (in the Alhambra); and this is the dry land in which I have planted the Duke's vineyards and new olive-trees, and these irrigated lands derive their water from the Parapanda mountain, the Alomartes spring, the stream of Santa Catalina, the height of Puerto Lopez, and the glen of Alcala La Real; and in this property are included the plain of Beilor, the hill of Laz Guardas, the glen of Pozo, the hill of Alerto, the Majadillas, the Descarada of de la Angostura, the orchards of Taxar, Virinvás, the mountains of

Fuents and several others. The plantation contains 16,000 olive-trees, and one olive-yard forty years old with one thousand olive-trees. And the account which I have obtained from the Chancellery in Granadá, through Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s agents and solicitors in Granada, goes on to say that 'the property in Huerte de Satillana contains 21 farms and plain lands, worked by 29 tenants.'

CCXXIV.

Villages and farms comprised in the limits of Soto de Roma in 1814.—There were 9 villages, 25 farms, and 727 inhabitants belonging to the king from time immemorial, and the royal village of Fuente Vaqueros contained 98 inhabitants, Casa Real 22, so that at this time, when the property was ceded to the great Duke, the Governor's house at Fuente Vaqueros (called Casa Grande) was in working order by the agents or sub-agents in charge of the properties, and so also was Casa Real by the king's servants and others in charge of the house and hunting grounds surrounding it. What it is now, in October 1868, I have described in pages 20 and 152. But a glance at the Inventory shows us that we have now about 800 tenants, and, reckoning that each tenant has a wife and three children, we have now a population living on the Duke's

property of, say, 3,000 souls ; and the various alcaides pointed out to me last year that in the neighbouring villages outside the Duke's property there is a population of much more than another 3,000 souls, who live indirectly on the Duke's property. In this way it is said that the last year, by the employment I gave in the Duke's vineyards and all over the estates, I was daily saving the lives of upwards of 6,000 souls—and this went on from November till the end of April. From all which it may be seen that, however hard my labours have been during the last four years, my own honour, the Duke's honour, and my Queen and country's honour were seriously at stake if I did not accede to the Duke's wishes and accept his power of attorney. Therefore, when the last letter came from my expert accountant, Mr. Segastume, dated October 20, 1868, Mrs. Hammick and I left the cosy little Sandrock Hotel, Niton, Isle of Wight, and came to my house in Pall Mall, and prepared ourselves for the necessitous work before us.

CCXXV.

I immediately wrote to my agent, Don Luis Jurado, at Montilla to despatch Don Antonio Paula and my mules with several small casks of my oldest wines across the mountains to the Duke's estates, and I wrote to

the Messrs. Howard to send me immediately three dozen ounces of their quinine, and procured a large medicine-chest well filled with medicines and Savory and Moore's Compendium. And off we started, resting one night in Paris, another at Bordeaux, another at Madrid, and arrived at the Alhambra in Granada in twenty-six hours from Madrid. We were both very tired, and begged the hotel people not to let us be disturbed for a day or two; but the news had flown that we had arrived, and early the next morning some poor people who were carrying a dead child to the cemetery above stopped at the hotel door and begged hard that the servants would tell me they were there. So I went to the door, when they took off the lid of the box to show me their dead child, tears rolling down their faces. I gave a donation to relieve their wants, and told them that by the first train in the morning I should go to the Duke's estates, and all that I could do for them should be done. The news had brought many of the Duke's people up to the Alhambra to see if it was really true that I had come. As I had not been in time for the vintage, they very much feared whether I should come. So I arranged for Mrs. Hammick to stay at the Alhambra until I had been down to the cottage, La Torre, and hired some servants and made it otherwise comfortable for her, and the next morning by the earliest train for Loja I took my departure for the

Duke's estates, for my fifth year of gratuitous services. On my arrival at Illora, 'the station for the Duke's both estates,' I saw a very considerable crowd of people—alcaldes with their staffs of office, old men, women, and children, and amongst them poor old Señor Torres, with his tall figure and fourscore years, who had been in charge of Casa Grande and receiver of the rent ever since the property became the great Duke's. As I alighted from the train he caught me in his arms, kissed me for joy that I had at last come, and bade all the tenants who had come with him these two leagues so early in the morning to wipe away their tears and thank God that I had come. 'Come along home with me, and let Don Horacio go to take some rest at La Torre. We shall soon hear what he will do for us now he is come.' I then passed on to the Duke's offices at Molino del Rey, where the clerks and the employés were all awaiting my arrival. As I passed into the offices they took off their hats, and met me with a warm and glad reception such as I could not have imagined, thanking God most heartily that I had come at last. As I passed on through the olive-grounds and the vineyard to La Torre, the capatazes rushed to me, took off their hats, and rejoiced heartily ; and each guard on duty in the vineyard got off his horse, stood on one side, and gave a vociferous cheer. Such was

my reception in the autumn of 1868. The next morning, as soon as the sun was rising, on my looking out of my bedroom window I saw the alcaldes and chief people of the town of Illora making their way towards the cottage, La Torre, and after an exchange of kind civilities I asked them to give me a few days' rest, that I might be able to survey the estates and become more minutely acquainted with the state of things in general, and I would send them word when I should be prepared to see them. In the meantime I had made myself acquainted with the state of the finances at the offices, the number of fanegas of wheat that had come from the farm at Huertemajara, which was of great abundance and of very fine quality—thanks to my young Devonshire farmer, whose ability and merits had attracted the attention of very many of his class; and in later years had been mentioned to me by King Amadeus through his minister, the Marquis of Sardoal—and was worth at this time sixty-eight reals a fanega, which I could sell at any moment. So likewise with the herd of pigs: I had divided them into kraals of fifteen, with a man and a boy to each kraal, and sent them into the olive-grounds to pick up the droppings, and after that to go into the waste land and knock down the acorns, and so get them fattening onward in preparation for Christmas. At the Soto I had arranged with Señor Torres to receive

maize or potatoes or flax or any other produce the tenants might have instead of wheat in discharge for their rents, and thus for a while I had arranged the means for recruiting the finances of the office, which was so much in need. Having set all these things in motion, I went up to the Alhambra in Granada and brought Mrs. Hammick to La Torre, where the news of her arrival soon spread.

CCXXVI.

About this time, October 1868, Mr. Lawrence Walker, solicitor to the Egremont estates, Orchard Wyndham, who had for many years previous been a patron of my wines as well as a personal friend, called on me before I left for Spain to inquire if I could by any means find out the relatives of the house steward and butler living with the Countess of Egremont at Orchard Wyndham, near Taunton, whose name was Juan Auriche, and who had been a drummer boy and taken into the service of the Primer Earl in 1812 or 1813, in the War of Independence, by him brought to England, where ever since he had been in the service of the late Earl, and afterwards with the Countess. During all those years he had never heard whether he had any relatives; but having saved some money while in England, he wished to know if I could find out any-

thing regarding such in Spain. All he seemed to know was that it was somewhere near Ciudad Real, where he was when he came into the service of the Primer Earl, then a young officer with the English army in Spain. Soon after this I paid a visit to Orchard Wyndham, for the purpose of learning from the butler's own mouth further particulars, which I translated and sent to my agent, Don Luis Jurado, of Montilla, and through him set an inquiry going through the alcaldes at and near Ciudad Real. At the same time I sent the particulars to Messrs. Coutts's agents at Granada, Señores Rodriguez y Acosta, Banqueros, in Granada; and in the course of time, through these channels, I was informed of his kith and kin—'one brother and two daughters,' living at a town called Miguel Terra, a small village in the district of Ciudad Real. I transmitted the information to the house steward and butler at Orchard Wyndham, 'the once little drummer boy,' who seemed overcome with joy, and at once sent me fifty pounds to send to his brother; and ever afterwards, for many years, he continued his remittances to his brother, and subsequently to his two nieces, through me, until 1883, when he died, leaving his nieces all his savings, with the exception of a few small legacies. He remembered my kindness by leaving me one hundred pounds in his will.

Here follow a few important documents :—

CCXXVII.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents that I the Most Noble Arthur Richard Duke of Wellington Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and Duque of Ciudad Rodrigo a Grandee in Spain of the First Class and I the Right Honourable Augusta Sophia Anne Wellesley commonly called according to the custom and usage of the Kingdom of England and Wales Lady Charles Wellesley widow and relict and Residuary Legatee of the Right Honourable Charles Wellesley commonly called according to the custom and usage of the Kingdom of England and Wales Lord Charles Wellesley and guardian of his children who are all (except Henry Wellesley Esq. party hereto) minors under the age of twenty-one years and unmarried and I the said Henry Wellesley Esq. a Lientenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Grenadier Guards eldest son and heir of the said Lord Charles Wellesley And we the said Arthur Richard Duke of Wellington and Duque of Ciudad Rodrigo and the Honourable and Reverend Gerald Wellesley Dean of Windsor the executors of the will of the said Lord Charles Wellesley dated the 13th day of November 1846 which said Arthur Richard Duke of Wellington and Lord Charles Wellesley were the only children of the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and Duque of Ciudad Rodrigo a Grandee of Spain of the First Class deceased and the only successors heirs and representatives of the said Arthur Duke of Wellington according to laws of the Kingdom of Spain to his personal estate rights and representation active and passive Do and each and every of us Doth hereby revoke annul and make void the appointment of Henry O'Neil Edey now or late residing in the Kingdom of Spain Esq. as the Attorney of us or any or either of us and all powers authorities emoluments and advan-

tages whatsoever incident to such appointment or in any wise connected therewith and Do and each and every of us Doth hereby make ordain constitute and appoint and in our and each and every of our place and stead and in the place and stead of the said Minors and each and every of them put Horatio Honniwill Hammick now residing in London Esquire to be the true and lawful Attorney of us and each and every of us and of the said Minors and each and every of them to enter upon and take possession of the estates property and possessions granted to the said Arthur Duke of Wellington by the Cortes of Spain with the consent of his late Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the VIIth situate in the Kingdom or Province of Granada or elsewhere in Spain and to which we or any one or more of us or the said Minors or any of them are or is now entitled or any of them or any part or parts thereof or any other estates property or possessions belonging to us or any or either of us or to the said Minors or any or either of them situate in Spain and to use and take all such lawful ways and means for the recovery and receiving obtaining or getting defending or protecting of the said estates property and possessions or any of them or any part or parts thereof as fully and effectually as we or any or either of us or the said Minors or any or either of them might or could do use or take if we or the said Minors respectively were personally present and for that purpose to hear citations or summonses and answer claims and to use and take all other lawful ways and means which our said Attorney for the time being may judge necessary And also to appear for us or any or either of us or for the said Minors or any or either of them in any Court or Courts or before any Tribunal or Tribunals in the Kingdom of Spain to any action suit or complaint actions suits or complaints that is or are or shall or may be had brought commenced or prosecuted against us or any or either of us or the said Minors or any or either of them or whereunto we or any or either of us or the said Minors or any or either of them

shall be parties or a party and to defend the same or suffer judgment or decree to be had given taken or pronounced against us or any or either of us or against the said Minors or any or either of them in any such action suit or complaint by default or otherwise as our said Attorney for the time being shall be advised or think proper and also to demise lease or let upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as our said Attorney for the time being shall think proper all or any of the said estates property and possessions or any of them or any part or parts thereof and also to oversee manage and improve the said estates property and possessions or any of them or any part or parts thereof and also to ask demand receive and recover all and every or any of the rents arrears of rents issues and profits of and from all and every or any of the said estates property and possessions and upon payment thereof or of any part or parts thereof respectively to give sign and execute receipts acquittances releases or other discharges for the same respectively and upon non-payment thereof or of any part or parts thereof respectively to distrain for the same or to bring commence carry on and prosecute any action suit or other proceeding whatsoever for recovering and compelling the payment thereof respectively and also to state settle adjust compound and compromise all actions suits accounts reckonings claims and demands whatsoever which now are or hereafter shall or may be depending between us or any or either of us either in our own right or in right of the said Minors or any or either of them or if the said Arthur Duke of Wellington and Lord Charles Wellesley or either of them and any person or persons whomsoever and to receive and pay the balance thereof and also to displace and remove or continue all or any of the present agent or agents bailiff or bailiffs steward or stewards of the said estates property and possessions or any of them or any part or parts thereof or other the person or persons having the management or superintendence thereof or of any part or parts thereof respectively

as our said Attorney for the time being may think fit and also to enter into make sign seal execute deliver acknowledge and perform any contract agreement deed writing or thing that may in the opinion of our said Attorney for the time being be necessary or proper to be entered into made signed sealed executed delivered acknowledged or performed and also to ask demand and receive of and from the said Henry O'Neal Edge our late Attorney all monies accounts books papers deeds and all other documents matters or things whatsoever relating to the said estates property and possessions or any of them or any part or parts thereof in his possession custody or power. And for effectuating the purposes aforesaid or any of them and for all or any of the purposes of these presents to use the names or name of us or any or either of us or of the said Minors or any or either of them and generally to do execute and perform any other act deed matter or thing whatsoever which ought to be done executed or performed or which in the opinion of our said Attorney for the time being ought to be done executed or performed in about or concerning our or any or either of our concerns engagements and business or the concerns engagements and business of the said Minors or any or either of them in the Kingdom of Spain as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as we or any or either of us or the said Minors or any or either of them could do if we and the said Minors respectively were present and did the same in our and their respective proper persons and hereby declaring it to be our and each and every of our full intent that all matters and things respecting the affairs of us and each and every of us and of the said Minors or any or either of them in Spain shall be under the entire management and direction of the said Horatio Honniwill Hammick and for the further better and more effectually doing effectuating executing and performing of all or any of the matters and things aforesaid it shall be lawful for our said Attorney for the time being from time to time to constitute

and appoint and either in his place and stead or in conjunction with him or subject to him to put one or more Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents Bailiff or Bailiffs Receiver or Receivers Steward or Stewards or other person or persons at such salaries or wages as our said Attorney for the time being may think proper to do execute and perform all or any such matters and things as aforesaid and the same Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents Bailiff or Bailiffs Receiver or Receivers Steward or Stewards or other person or persons to remove and another or others in his or their place or places to substitute if and as our said Attorney for the time being shall think proper and all and whatsoever the said Horatio Honniwill Hammick or any one or more of the said Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents Bailiff or Bailiffs Receiver or Receivers Steward or Stewards or other person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the premises

We do hereby for ourselves our heirs executors and administrators and each and every of us doth hereby for himself and herself his and her heirs executors and administrators covenant promise and agree with and to the said Horatio Honniwill Hammick his executors and administrators to allow ratify and confirm In Witness whereof we the said Arthur Richard Duke of Wellington Augusta Sophia Anne Wellesley Henry Wellesley and Gerald Wellesley have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the 9th day of November in the year of our Lord 1868

Signed Sealed and Delivered	}	WELLINGTON CIUDAD RODRIGO
by the above named Arthur	}	A. SOPHIA A. WELLESLEY
Richard Duke of Wellington	}	HENRY WELLESLEY
and Ciudad Rodrigo and	}	Signed, sealed, &c.,
Henry Wellesley, in the	}	AUGUSTA WELLESLEY
presence of	}	GERALD WELLESLEY

WILLIAM JAMES FARRER

JAS. L. CULPIN

66 Lincoln's Inn Fields

London, Gentⁿ

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by all the said four Consti-
tuents before me

WILLIAM GRAIN

Not. Pub.

Dated 9th November 1868 The Duke of Wellington K.G.
Horatio H^l Hammick Esq. Copy—Power of Attorney.

GRANADA, 1814.

DEED OF GRANT made in the name of the Spanish nation by virtue of the Decree of their Majesties the General and Extraordinary Cortes of July 22 1812 and of the Orders of its Royal Highness the Regency of the Kingdom of the Estate in the plain of this City known as the Soto de Roma the Chauchinas and the Lower Heath of Illora according to the boundaries which it had while in the possession of the Public Treasury, and which are set out in the Royal Schedule of June 15 1720 IN FAVOUR OF the most Excellent Lord Arthur Wellesley Marquis of Wellington Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo Grandee of Spain of the First Class Duke of Vittoria Marquis of Torres Vedras of Vimera Baron of the Douro and Talavera Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece and of the Garter Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit of St. Ferdinand Field Marshal of the Armies of Her Britannic Majesty

*General in Chief of the British Forces in the Peninsula
Marshal in Chief of the Armies of His Most Faithful
Majesty and his Councillor of State Captain General and
General in Chief of all the Spanish Armies, &c. &c.*

*AUTHORISED BY the very Noble Don Philip of Cordova
Superintendent Commissioner of this Province and Don
Antonio Del Villar Administrator General of the Public
Treasury of the Province.*

*BEFORE Don Jose Prieto Moreno the only and principal
Notary of the same Public Treasury of this City and its
Environs.*

On March 28 1814—

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. Be it known to all those who shall see this Public Deed of Grant Delivery and Perpetual Alienation that we Don Felipe of Cordova Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third Minister of the extinct Council of the Treasury Superintending Commissioner of this Province acting under the Commissioner of its Highness the Regency of the Kingdom in the business of which mention is about to be made and Don Antonio del Villar y Pinta Captain in the Army Administrator General of the Public Treasury of this Kingdom being the Representatives of the Spanish nation both of us acting together and each one for himself and for all purposes insolidum and renouncing as we expressly do the rights of Community Partition and separate Right and everything besides which those ought to renounce who contract in community such things being considered as comprised in the above renunciation declare THAT it having been resolved by their Majesties the General and Extraordinary Cortes by their Sovereign Decree of July 22 of last year 1813 to grant to the most Excellent Lord Arthur Wellesley &c. &c. the Estate known in the plain of this City as the Soto de Roma together with the Chauchinas situated within the

boundaries of the same Soto and the Heath called the Heath of Illora in the same manner as that in which the National Treasury has possessed it and which is referred to in the Royal Schedule of June 15 1720 according to the contents of the before-mentioned Decree of July 22 and the Orders otherwise communicated to me the said Superintendent and which are contained in the Document made out for that purpose herein incorporated of which the literal tenor is as follows.

Don Jose Prieta Moreno the single Principal Registrar of Sales and of the Public Treasury of this City and its Environs certify That there has been delivered to me by Don Felipe of Cordova Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order &c. &c. a document framed in the Secretariat of Government of this Intendancy having relation to the Grant which their Majesties the Cortes in the Name of the Spanish nation have been pleased to make to the most excellent Lord Arthur Wellesley Marquis of Wellington &c. &c. &c. of the lands comprised in the Soto de Roma including therein those called the Chauchinas and the Heath of Illora as a reward for the great and distinguished services rendered by him to the nation which document is composed of the different Orders issued with this object legal forms completed and signatures all which letter by letter stands as follows.

To the Lord Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo I communicate by this Deed that which follows.

The Regency of the Kingdom has directed to me the following Decree.

Don Ferdinand the Seventh by the Grace of God and by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy King of Spain and in his absence and captivity the Regency of the Kingdom nominated by the General and Extraordinary Cortes.

To all those who may see and hear these presents.
Know ye

That the Cortes have decided as follows. The General and Extraordinary Cortes in the Name of the Spanish Nation and in Testimony of its most sincere gratitude Decree

That there be adjudicated to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo for himself his heirs and successors the Royal site and possession known in the Plain of Granada as the Soto de Roma including therein the Lands called the Chauchinas which are found situated within the same boundaries of the Soto in order that they may hold and enjoy it in conformity with and subject to the Constitution and the Laws.

This the Regency of the Kingdom will hold as well understood in order that it may be carried out and will cause it to be published.

(Signed) JOSE ANTONIO SOMBRELA (President)
 MANUEL GORJANES (Deputy Secretary)
 FERMIN DE CLEMENTE (Deputy Secretary)

Given at Cadiz the 22nd July 1813 at the seat of the Regency of the Kingdom.

WHEREFORE we command all Tribunals Seats of Justice Chiefs Governors and other authorities as well Civil as Military and Ecclesiastical of whatever Class or Dignity that they keep and cause to be kept completed and executed this present Decree in all its parts. You will consider it as intended to be completely carried out and you will take care that it be printed published and circulated.

(Signed) L. DE BORBON, Cardinal de Scala,
 Archbishop of Toledo, President

(Countersigned) PEDRO DE AGAR
 GABRIEL CISCAR.

To DON THOMAS JOSE GONZALES CARBAJAL.

By Order of the same Regency I communicate the above to your Excellency for your intelligence and satisfaction and its Highness in giving me this very agreeable charge has commanded me in its name to make known to your Excellency the pleasure with which it sees your extraordinary merits recognised and rewarded by this nation to which your Excellency has devoted your services as much to your own great glory as to the benefit and common welfare of the State.

I have translated this to your Lordship by Order of their Highness for your own information and that I may make it known to whomever it may concern.

May God preserve your Lordship for many years.

Cadiz, 23rd July, 1813.

(Signed)

GONZALES CARBAJAL,
Chief Commissioner of Granada.

ROYAL WARRANT of Limits and Ordinances respecting the Royal Domain of Soto de Roma. Dated June 15, 1720.

THE KING. Whereas for the preservation of the game, fisheries, timber, and woods of my royal estate of Soto de Roma, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Granada, have been issued various letters patent and orders by ourself and by the kings our predecessors, and in like manner the proper limits of the said estate and those of its inclosures and warrens have been duly defined; And whereas I am now informed that on account both of the antiquity and diversity of the said royal letters patent and the lightness of the penalties now-adays enforced, in contravention of the very severe ones imposed under the ancient royal letters, my said estate has become considerably shorn of its trees, which are so greatly required by the various handicrafts there carried on for the service of the artillery and military utensils; And that in what concerns its limits and warrens, no observance is paid to the

prescriptions of the said royal letters patent; to which must be added the form of conducting the law proceedings and the defective drawing thereof, as put in operation against the parties who are guilty of inflicting injury to and upon our said royal Soto and its inclosures. Now therefore, with a view to remedy this state of things, keeping in view all the said ancient and modern royal letters patent and the statement and request made in respect of the contents thereof at the Board of my Royal Works and Forests by Doctor Dn. Juan Antonio Samaniego, Knight of the Order of St. James, my Attorney-General thereat:—I have resolved to order and command, as by these presents I do order and command, that, for the preservation and increase of my said royal estate of Soto de Roma, and of its game, fisheries, and woods, the following terms, limits, and ordinances shall be duly regarded and observed:—

CHAPTER I.—ORIGINAL AND STRICT LIMITS.

The actual limits of the land of my royal patrimony, and whereof is composed my said royal estate of Soto de Roma, as they are defined in the ancient letters patent, viz. in a patent of the Emperor Charles V., dated at Valladolid, the twentieth of April, one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (wherein are inserted other previous ones), and which is itself ordered to be observed and regarded by another issued in the city of Augusta on the eighth of July of the year one thousand five hundred and forty-eight, and subsequently by the last issued in Madrid on the twelfth of June one thousand five hundred and fifty-three, and as they are determined by the most modern landmarks and boundary stones set up in the years one thousand six hundred and eighty-three and one thousand seven hundred and eleven,—begin, and must be so regarded, to run from the Torre de Guelcal, which is said to belong to the Marquis de Valenzuela, in a direct line to the summit of the