

arenas were planted with the same select stock, they would produce the same quality, and much more quantity, than the albarizas, and therefore obtain a ready market.

The pagos of the Corchuelo and Añina group are situated to the north-west of Jerez, beginning at a distance of about three kilometres, and extending for about five kilometres over the entire space between the old and new roads to San Lucar. They are conveniently reached by either of these roads, or by a field-road running between them direct from Jerez to Corchuelo (the Camino de las Viñas). Close to the town are the vineyard pagos of Picadueña and Miraflores, the latter remarkable for containing on its commanding height the splendid reservoir of the waterworks which supply Jerez with water from the distant mountains (*deposito de las Aguas de Tempul*). These pagos include about eighty aranzadas of barro-arena soil, and are planted with mollarés, mantuos, and the uva calona, the fruit of which is mainly used in the shape of verdeo, that is to say, eaten fresh. Close to them is a third small pago, Serrana, on the right of the road del Calvario, which separates it from Miraflores; it belongs to the barro-arena class.

The pago las Salinillas is an albariza hill stocked with palomino, and surrounded by swampy territory impregnated with salt, furnishing the name to the pago, next to Maricuerda. The soil is partly albariza, partly bugeo; its vines mainly palomino. Its surface is from fifteen to twenty aranzadas. In the direction of Corchuelo is the pago of Rui Diaz, of one hundred aranzadas, with the noted vineyard la Lebrijana. To the south lies the pago of Cortadado, bordering upon Obregon and Rui Diaz. Its extent is ninety aranzadas, with bugeo, albariza, and lustrillo soil, planted with palomino.

The pago, el Corchuelo, is circumscribed by the pagos of Rui Diaz, Cortadado, Obregon, and Cantarranas, and the lane of Añina. It comprises three hundred aranzadas, and its soil is what is termed lustrillo, being rocky and lumpy albariza, bugeo, and barro-arena mixed, just the same as is found in the pagos of Cuartillo and Majada alta and some others. Prevailing vines are the palominos, with perunno,

Pedro Jimenez, mantuo, cañocazo, and albillo. Its products vary in quality. Noted vineyards are la Recobera, los Desaboridos, and others. The name of the pago is sometimes connected with *corcho* (cork), and *corchuelo* may have signified a plantation of cork trees (*alcornóques*). The word also signifies blockhead.

Close to Corchuelo is the pago of Cantarranas, which borders to the west upon San Julian, and comprises two hundred aranzadas. Its higher parts have albariza, its lower ones bugeo soil. The predominating vine is palomino.

§ 174. PRINCIPAL VINES MOST COMMONLY CULTIVATED AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN THE PAGOS.

The principal vines which are most commonly cultivated in the albariza and bugeo districts are the following:—

Pedro Ximenes.—This vine gives mostos of all kinds, but is mainly reputed for the sweet liqueurs, conventionally called wines, which are made by mixing the juice of its sun-dried grapes with spirit. This dulce is also used for sweetening the ordinary sherries. The stock is large; the canes are the most erect amongst all varieties of vines in the district. When weighted with a full harvest they sink to the ground, but after the vintage become again upright. The leaves are quite smooth, and not woolly or hairy; medium to small, lobed or irregularly incised, and possess reddish greenish yellow nerves. By the erect position of the canes, and the yellowish colour of the foliage, a stock or vineyard full of this vine can be easily recognized at a distance. The grapes are not very large, greenish white, and bloomy, the sweetest of all grapes; the bunches not very large, but yet of southern dimensions. The mostos are from 12° to 15° B., without *assoleo*, but rise to 22° B. after about ten days' exposure to the sun.

The legend that this vine had been brought by one Pedro Ximenes from the Canary Islands and Madeira to the Rhine, and had thence been transplanted to Spain, was first published by the German author F. J. Sachs ("Ampelo-