

Wine List

Table of Content

Large Format	Page	2
Champagne	Pages	4
White Wine - USA	Page	5
White Wine - New Zealand - Australia - South Africa	Page	5
White Wine - Italy	Page	5
White Wine - France	Pages	7
 Rosé Wine	 Page	 7
 Red Wine - France - Burgundy	 Page	 9
Red Wine - France - Bordeaux	Page	11,12
Red Wine - France - Rohne Valley	Page	13
Red Wine - Italy - Piedmont	Page	14
Red Wine - Italy - Veneto	Page	16
Red Wine - Italy - Tuscany	Pages	18
Red Wine - Italy - South - Sardegna - Sicily	Page	18
Red Wine - USA - Pinot Noir - Syrah - Grenache - Merlot - Zinfandel	Page	19
Red Wine - USA - Cabernet Sauvignon - Cabernet Blends	Pages	20
Red Wine - Spain	Page	22
Red Wine - Chile - Argentina	Page	22
Red Wine - Australia	Page	22
 Fortified Wine	 Page	 23
 Dessert Wine	 Page	 23

"THE BEST WINES ARE THE ONES YOU DRINK WITH FRIENDS"



"Please note that an 18% gratuity charge will be automatically added to the total for wine purchases."

Large Format - France - Champagne

Le Mesnil, Blanc de Blancs, Grand Cru, Mesnil-Sur-Oger, CM, NV, 1.5L	180
Monmarthe, Privilège, Ludes, RM, NV, 1.5L	180
De Venoge, Cordon Bleu, Épernay, NM, NV, 1.5L	195
Ruinart, Rosé, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	330
Ruinart, Blanc de Blancs, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	345
Laurent-Perrier, Cuvée Rosé, Tours-Sur-Marne, NM, NV, 1.5L	360
Krug, Grande Cuvée, 168ème Édition, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	750
Dom Pérignon, Épernay, NM, 2010, 3L	4500
Dom Pérignon, Rosé, Épernay, NM, 2006, 3L	6000

Large Format - France - Bordeaux

Château Citran, Haut-Médoc, 2016, 1.5L	120
Château Cos Labory, Saint-Estèphe, 2019, 1.5L	150
Château Marquis D'Alesme, Margaux, 2019, 1.5L	180
Château Fonroque, Saint Émilion, 2016, 1.5L	180
Château Lagrange, Les Fiefs de Lagrange, Saint-Julien, 2019, 1.5L	180
Château Mazeyres, Pomerol, 2016, 1.5L	180
Château Laroque, Saint-Émilion, 2015, 1.5L	190
Château Jean Faure, Saint Émilion, 2019, 1.5L	195
Château Lagrange, Les Fiefs de Lagrange, Saint-Julien, 2014, 1.5L	210
Domaines Barons de Rothschild, Réserve Speciale, Pauillac, 2018, 1.5L	210
Château Lynch-Moussas, Pauillac, 2016, 1.5L	210
Château Grand Corbin-Despagne, Saint Émilion, 2016, 1.5L	225
Château Prieuré-Lichine, Margaux, 2019, 1.5L	225
Château Boyd Cantenac, Margaux, 2016, 1.5L	240
Château Cantenac Brown, Margaux, 2019, 1.5L	240
Château La Pointe, Pomerol, 2016, 1.5L	270
Château Malescot St.Exupery, Margaux, 2016, 1.5L	375
Château Durfort-Vivens, Margaux, 2005, 1.5L	600
Château Dclerc Milon, Pauillac, 2006, 1.5L	750
Château Calon-Sègur, Saint-Estephe, 1996, 1.5L	1000
Château Lafite Rothschild, Pauillac, 2016, 1.5L	3000

Large Format - France - Rhone Valley

Domaine la Barroche, Châteauneuf du Pape, Julien Barrot, 2021, 1.5L	165
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Large Format - Italy

Mastroberardino, Radici, Taurasi, Riserva, Campania, 2011, 1.5L	180
Gaja, Conteisa, Barolo, Piedmont, 2015, 1.5L	1200
Tenuta San Guido, Sassicaia, Bolgheri Sassicaia, Tuscany, 2012, 1.5L	1200

Large Format - USA

Ridge, Monte Bello Vineyard, Santa Cruz Mountains, 2017, 1.5L	700
Schrader, Old Sparky, Beckstoffer To Kalon Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2021, 1.5L	2100
Caymus, 50th Anniversary, Napa Valley, 2022, 1.5L	500
Caymus, 50th Anniversary, Napa Valley, 2022, 3L	950

Large Format - Spain

Vega Sicilia, Pintia, Toro, 2018, 1.5L	325
Vega Sicilia, Valbuena 5°, Ribera del Duero, 2018, 1.5L	650

The Champagne Region



Champagne is the name of the world's most famous sparkling wine, the appellation under which it is sold, and the French wine region it comes from. Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier and Chardonnay are its principal grape varieties.

Champagne grape varieties

Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier and Chardonnay are the primary grape varieties used to make Champagne – a recipe used for sparkling wines across the world.

Champagne's particular combination of grape varieties did not come about by choice or design. Once upon a time, a much larger range of varieties was used, but this has been whittled down and refined over the centuries. Interestingly, Dom Perignon – the monk erroneously credited with the invention of sparkling wine – is said to have encouraged the use of black-skinned grapes over white. This advice was given on the basis that the wines produced from Pinot Noir were less prone to re-fermentation, which had not yet become a controlled part of winemaking in Champagne.

Champagne styles

The first wines produced in Champagne – more than a thousand years ago now – were unlike those we know today. They were typically pink-hued still wines made mostly from black-skinned grapes. There was certainly nothing like the variety of styles we now enjoy.

Depending on exactly how a Champagne is made, can take any one of various forms. The key Champagne styles differ in their color, sweetness, base grape varieties, and whether they are the product of a single vintage or several (Non-Vintage).

The whites may be either Blanc de Noirs (made from black-skinned grapes), Blanc de Blancs (made from green-skinned grapes) or just plain Blanc (made from any combination of the permitted varieties). Pink Champagne Rosé is made either by adding red wine to a white blend or sometimes by fermenting the juice in contact with the skins. These types all come with varying degrees of sweetness – not necessarily the result of residual sugar, but due to the addition of a dosage just before the wine is finally bottled.

Grand Cru Champagnes and Premier Cru Champagnes are those made from the region's very finest and highest-rated vineyards. However, branding is so important in Champagne that the Maison (producer) that brand names take priority over appellation titles and such honorifics as Grand Cru and Premier Cru.

Champagne

Pierre Peters, Cuvée de Réserve, Blanc de Blancs, Mesnil-Sur-Oger, NM, NV	120
Bruno Paillard, Rosé, Première Cuvée, NM, NV	175
Piper-Heidsieck, Rare, Reims, NM, 2008	420
Perrier-Jouët, Belle Epoque, Blanc de Blancs, Épernay, NM, 2006	420
Veuve Clicquot, La Grande Dame, Reims, NM, 2008	450
Monmarthe, Secret de Famille, Ludes, RM, NV	90
Monmarthe, Rose de Ludes, Rosé, Ludes, RM, NV	90
Monmarthe, Les Grimpants, Blanc de Noirs, Ludes, RM, 2019	115
Monmarthe, Le Mont Joyeux, Blanc de Blancs, Ludes, RM, 2018	120
Monmarthe, Privilège, Ludes, RM, NV, 1.5L	180
Pierre Gimonnet, Special Club, Grands Terroirs, Blanc de Blancs, Cuis, RM, 2014	135
Pierre Gimonnet, Special Club, Chouilly, Blanc de Blancs, Cuis, RM, 2014	150
Laurent-Perrier, Ultra Brut, Tours-Sur-Marne, NM, NV	135
Laurent-Perrier, Cuvée Rosé, Tours-Sur-Marne, NM, NV	150
Laurent-Perrier, Cuvée Rosé, Tours-Sur-Marne, NM, NV, 1.5L	360
Laurent-Perrier, Grand Siècle, N°25, Tours-Sur-Marne, NM, NV	265
De Venoge, Cordon Bleu, Épernay, NM, NV, 1.5L	195
De Venoge, Princes, Rosé, Épernay, NM, NV	150
De Venoge, Princes, Blanc de Noirs, Épernay, NM, NV	150
De Venoge, Princes, Blanc de Blancs, Épernay, NM, NV	150
Ruinart, Rosé, Reims, NM, NV	150
Ruinart, Rosé, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	330
Ruinart, Blanc de Blancs, Reims, NM, NV	150
Ruinart, Blanc de Blancs, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	345
Ruinart, Dom Ruinart, Rosé, Reims, NM, 2007	405
Dom Pérignon, Épernay, NM, 2013	330
Dom Pérignon, Épernay, NM, 2008	450
Dom Pérignon, Épernay, NM, 2002	600
Dom Pérignon, Épernay, NM, 2010, 3L	4500
Dom Pérignon, Rosé, Épernay, NM, 2008	675
Dom Pérignon, Rosé, Épernay, NM, 2006, 3L	6000
Dom Pérignon, P 2, Épernay, NM, 2003	750
Krug, Grande Cuvée, 169ème Édition, Reims, NM, NV	350
Krug, Grande Cuvée, 168ème Édition, Reims, NM, NV, 1.5L	750
Krug, Rosé, 27ème Édition, Reims, NM, NV	500
Krug, Reims, NM, 2008	750
Krug, Clos d'Ambonnay, Blanc de Noirs, Reims, NM, 2000	3500
Louis Roederer, Cristal, Reims, NM, 2012	500
Louis Roederer, Cristal, Reims, NM, 2008	750

White Wine

U.S.A - Chardonnay

Sandhi, Central Coast, California, 2019	50
Brewer Clifton, Sta. Rita Hills, California, 2021	55
Hartford, Russian River Valley, California, 2023	60
Formann, Napa Valley, California, 2019	75
Booker Vineyard, My Favorite Neighbor, San Louis Obispo County, California, 2021	95
Far Niente, Napa Valley, California, 2021	120
Evening Land, Summum, Seven Springs Estate, Eola-Amity Hills, Oregon, 2017	120
Kosta Browne, One-Sixteen, Russian River Valley, California, 2018	180
Lewis, Sonoma Coast, California, 2021	120
Lewis, Napa Valley, California, 2021	120

U.S.A - Sauvignon Blanc

Emmolo, California, 2023	50
Margerum, Sybarite, Happy Canyon of Santa Barbara, California, 2020	60

White Wine - Australia

Vasse Felix, Chardonnay, Margaret River, 2016	80
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White Wine - New Zealand

Kumeu River, Chardonnay, Coddington, Kumeu, 2018	90
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White Wine - South Africa

Hamilton Russel, Chardonnay, Walker Bay, 2022	70
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White Wine - Italy

Colutta, Pinot Grigio, Colli Orientali, Friuli, 2023	50
Fontodi, Sauvignon Blanc, Meriggio, Tuscany, 2022	60
Querciabella, Chardonnay, Batàr, Tuscany, 2020	140
Tenuta dell Ornellaia, Sauvignon Blanc, Bianco Toscana, Tuscany, 2018	750
Tiefenbrunner, Moscato Giallo, Turmhof, Alto Adige, 2022	50
Tiefenbrunner, Pinot Blanc, Anna, Alto Adige, 2022	55
Villa Walter Fontana, Chardonnay, Memore, Lombardy, 2023	55
Villa Walter Fontana, Sauvignon Blanc, Racconto Segreto, Lombardy, 2023	75

Vasse Felix is a notable wine producer in the Margaret River region on Australia's west coast. Like most of the region's top estates, Vasse Felix is best known for its premium wines made in a Bordeaux blend style, and its oak-aged white wines made from Chardonnay.

Kumeu River is a New Zealand wine estate located just outside the town of Kumeu, 25 kilometers (15.5 miles) northwest of central Auckland. It is particularly known for its Burgundian-style Chardonnay, of which it produces several expressions. The wines are critical favorites having received various international awards and accolades.

White Wine - France

Burgundy - Chablis

La Chablisienne, Grand Cuvée, 1er Cru, 2021	60
La Chablisienne, Montmains, 1er Cru, 2020	60
Alain Geoffroy, Fourchaume, 1er Cru, 2020	60
Alain Geoffroy, Beauroy, 1er Cru, 2020	60
Alain Geoffroy, Les Clos, Grand Cru, 2020	140

Burgundy - Côte-d'Or

Vincent Prunier, Chardonnay, Bourgogne, 2020	50
Bader-Mimeur, Château de Chassagne-Montrachet, Chassagne-Montrachet, 2021	120
Albert Bichot, Chassagne-Montrachet, 2018	150
Château de la Maltroye, Chassagne-Montrachet, Morgeot, 1er Cru, 2021	220
Joseph Drouhin, Beaune, Clos des Mouches, 2019	270
Domaine Poulleau, Corton Charlemagne, Grand Cru, 2020	400
Sandrine Delétang, Givry, En Choué, 1er Cru, 2022	65
Sandrine Delétang, Montagny, Les Doux Terres, 1er Cru, 2021	75
Henri Clerc, Chassagne-Montrachet, Les Chaumées, 1er Cru, 2018	150
Henri Clerc, Meursault, Blagny, 1er Cru, 2018	180
Henri Clerc, Corton-Charlemagne, Grand Cru, 2016	400
Henri Clerc, Corton-Charlemagne, Grand Cru, 2018	400
Domaine Jean Monnier, Puligny-Montrachet, 2020	150
Domaine Jean Monnier, Meursault, Les Chevalières, 2020	150
Domaine Jean Monnier, Meursault-Charmes, 1er Cru, 2020	200
Piguet-Girardin, Meursault, 2021	165
Piguet-Girardin, Chassagne-Montrachet, Morgeot, 1er Cru, 2021	210

Alsace

Gustave Lorentz, Kanzlerberg, Riesling, Grand Cru, 2018	75
Gustave Lorentz, Altenberg, Gewurztraminer, Grand Cru, 2016	90

Loire Valley

Lucien Crochet, Sancerre, 2022	60
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Bordeaux

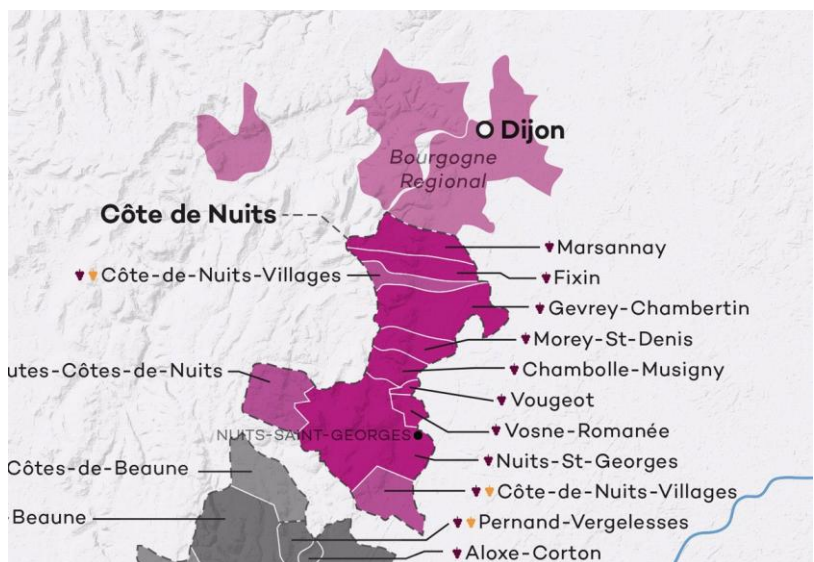
Domaine de Chevalier, Pessac-Léognan, 2020	240
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Rhone Valley

Christophe Pichon, Saint Joseph Blanc, 2023	60
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Rosé Wine

Domaine Ott, Clos de Mireille, Côte de Provence, France, 2023	75
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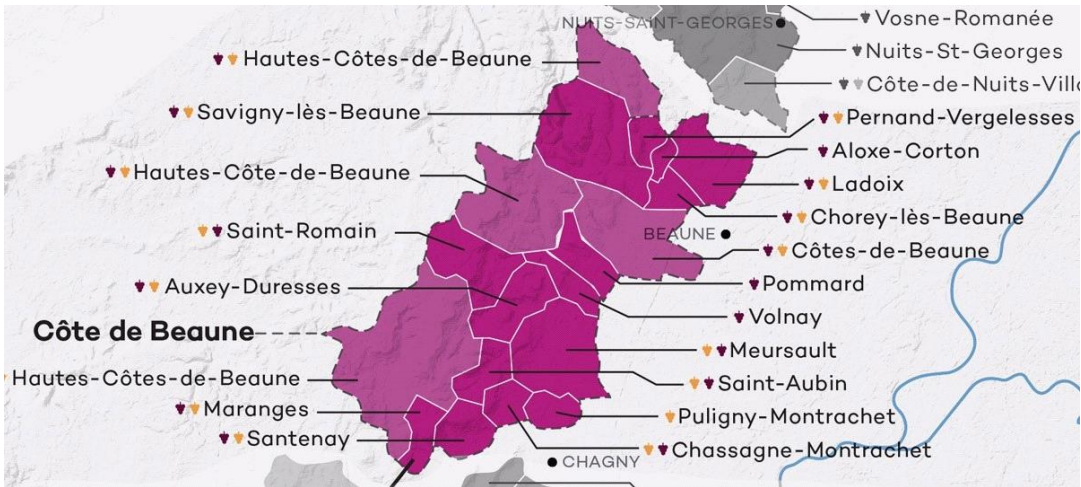


The Côte de Nuits is predominantly Pinot Noir country (although some stellar Chardonnay vineyards can also be found here). It covers the area between southern Dijon (starting in Marsannay) and runs down to Nuits-Saint-Georges and Corgolin and Comblanchien beyond (before the start of the Côte de Beaune).

The villages at both the north and south end of this area form the Côtes de Nuits Villages with Brochon and Fixin in the north (although wines from the commune of Fixin almost always take the Fixin title) and Premeaux, Comblanchien and Corgoloin in the south. Between these lie a series of hallowed villages, running from north to south: Gevrey-Chambertin - Morey-Saint-Denis - Chambolle-Musigny - Vougeot - Flagey-Echezeaux - Vosne-Romanée – Nuits-Saint-Georges

Prior to the late 1800s, the villages were simply titled Gevrey, Morey, Chambolle, and so on but, between 1850 and 1930, they progressively appended their most stellar vineyard to the title. Morey, adopting the Saint-Denis suffix in 1927, was the last to do so.

In the valleys and hills west of the Côte d'Or slope, at the southern end of the Côte de Nuits, is the Hautes Côtes de Nuits area.



The Côte de Beaune

The Côte de Beaune covers both Pinot Noir and Chardonnay with a host of internationally recognised appellations. These include the Chardonnay-centric titles of Meursault, Puligny-Montrachet and Chassagne-Montrachet in the central-south of the subregion; the more heterogenous Corton slopes at the very north (as well as Santenay in the very south); and the Pinot Noir-predominant neighbors of Volnay and Pommard, in the central Côte de Beaune.

Around these big-name sites are gathered a number of satellite appellations, some of which have established devoted followings of their own. These include (roughly from north to south):

- -- Pernand-Vergelesses "behind" the Corton hill and Ladoix-Serrigny below it;
- -- the Beaune-adjacent vineyards of Savigny and Chorey-lès-Beaune;
- -- Monthélie, Auxey-Duresses and Saint-Romain in the valleys west of Meursault;
- -- Blagny and Saint-Aubin (west of Puligny and Chassagne-Montrachet);
- -- Maranges, where the Côte d'Or peters out, south of Santenay.

As with the Hautes Côtes de Nuits, the Hautes Côtes de Beaune appellation covers the hills and valleys west of the Côte de Beaune.

these titles.

Red Wine

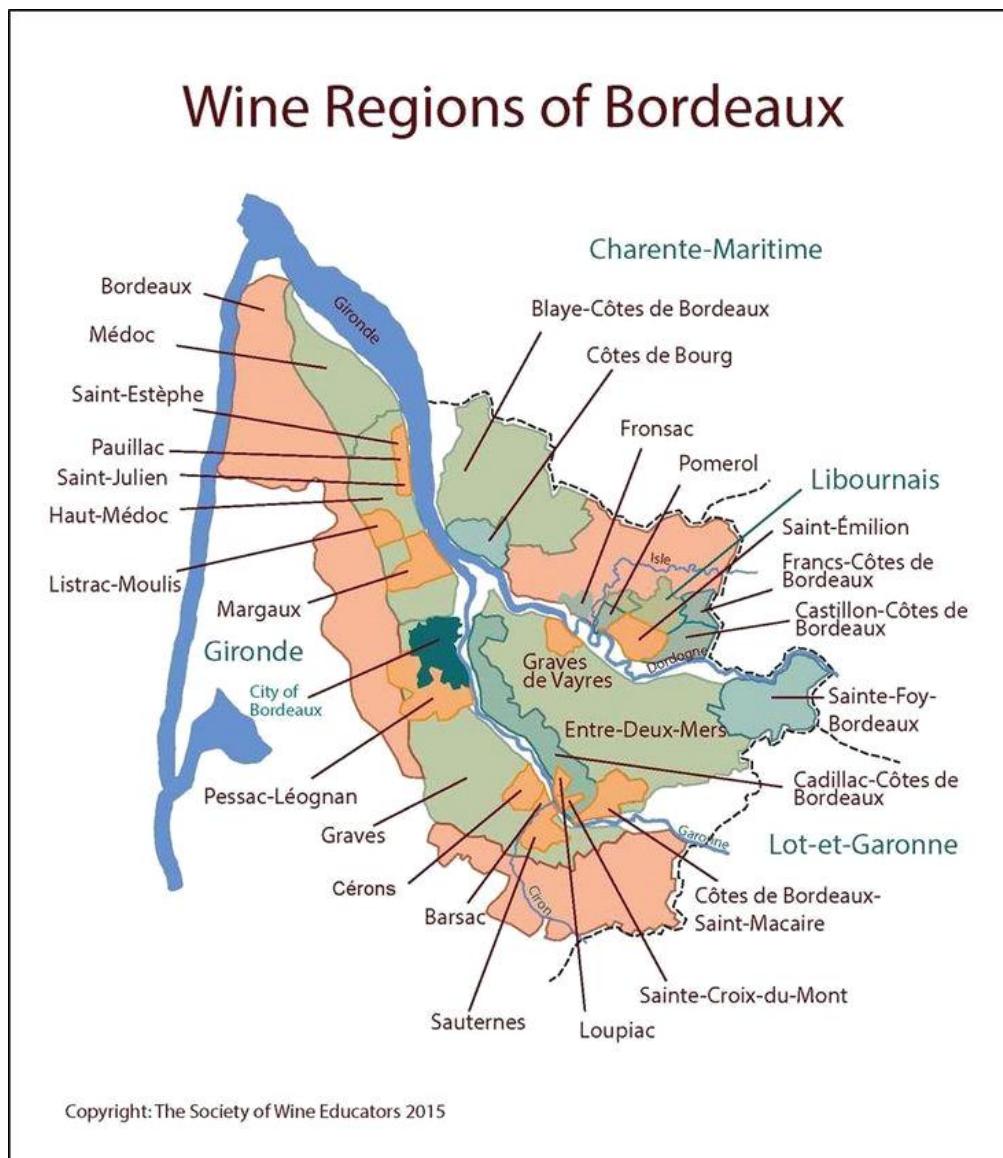
France - Burgundy

Domaine Poulleau, Volnay, 2021	90
Maurice Gavignet, Pommard, 2020	90
Domaine Denis Fouquerand, Pommard, 2021	90
Vincent Prunier, Pommard, 2020	110
Henri Clerc, Pommard, Vieilles Vignes, 2015	120
Albert Bichot, Domaine du Pavillon, Clos de Ursules, Pommard, 2019	120
Joseph Drouhin, Beaune, Clos des Mouches, 1er Cru, 2018	210
Domaine Dujac, Clos de la Roche, Grand Cru, 2017	825
Château des Jacques, Moulin-À-Vent, 2020	50
Château des Jacques, Côte du Py, Morgon, 2020	60
Dupasquier, Nuits-Saint-Georges, 2021	90
Dupasquier, Aloxe-Corton, 2020	100
Georges Joillot, Beaune, Hommage a Georges Popille, 1er Cru, 2021	120
Georges Joillot, Volnay, Les Santenots, 1er Cru, 2021	180
Georges Joillot, Pommard, Les Noizons, 2021	120
Georges Joillot, Pommard, Les Epenots, 1er Cru, 2021	180
Georges Joillot, Pommard, Les Charmots, 1er Cru, 2021	180

Domaine Dujac is a prestigious wine estate located in the village of Morey-Saint-Denis, in Burgundy’s Côte de Nuits. Founded in 1967 by Jacques Seysses, it quickly gained renown for refined, terroir-expressive Pinot Noir. Today, the domaine is managed by Jacques’s sons, Jeremy and Alec Seysses, who continue the family’s focus on organic and biodynamic farming. Dujac owns around 17 hectares of vineyards, including grand cru holdings such as Clos de la Roche, Clos Saint-Denis, Bonnes Mares, and Échezeaux. Whole-cluster fermentation, gentle extraction, and aging in French oak (a portion new) define the house style—wines of purity, fragrance, and balance.

Dujac Clos de la Roche 2017 exemplifies the domaine’s elegant power. Sourced from old vines in Morey-Saint-Denis, it displays aromas of wild cherry, violet, and subtle spice. The palate is precise and layered, combining ripe red fruit with mineral and earthy tones. Silky tannins and bright acidity give structure and length, making it both approachable young and capable of graceful aging over decades.

Wine Regions of Bordeaux



Found in the southwest of France, the region needs little introduction as one of the world's most famous, prestigious and prolific wine regions. The majority of Bordeaux wines (nearly 90 percent of production volume) are the dry, medium- and full-bodied red Bordeaux Blends that established its reputation.

The finest (and most expensive) of these are the wines from the great châteaux of the Haut-Médoc and the Right Bank appellations Saint-Émilion and Pomerol. The former is focused (at the top level) on Cabernet Sauvignon, the latter pair on Merlot.

The legendary reds are complemented by high-quality white wines based on Sémillon and Sauvignon Blanc. These range from dry whites to challenge the best from the Burgundy region (Pessac-Léognan is particularly renowned) to the sweet, botrytized nectars of Sauternes.

While Bordeaux is well regarded for wines produced within specific districts or communes, many of its wines fall under other, broader appellations. These include AOC Bordeaux, Bordeaux Supérieur and the sparkling-specific Crémant de Bordeaux. The Bordeaux Rouge appellation accounts for more than one-third of all production.

Bordeaux red grapes

The "big three" make up 98 percent of all red grape plantings, according to figures on the official Vins de Bordeaux website:

- -- Merlot, which accounts for two-thirds of all red grape plantings.
- -- Cabernet Sauvignon (22.5 percent)
- -- Cabernet Franc (9.5 percent)
- -- Petit Verdot, Malbec and Carmenère (2 percent)

These last three are grapes which have been largely abandoned (the latter almost entirely) since the 19th Century, as they failed to ripen reliably, though Malbec has a continued role in Saint-Émilion in single-digit percentages and is often employed as a color enhancer.

Climate change and success achieved elsewhere suggests a significant comeback for one or more of them may be possible. Albeit from a low starting point, Petit Verdot's plantings have trebled in area in the last few years.

Bordeaux - Right Bank

Château Haut-Simard, Saint-Émilion, 2016	60
Château Barliquet, Saint-Émilion, 2018	80
Château Bonalgue, Pomerol, 2014	90
Château Laroque, Saint-Émilion, 2016	90
Château La Pointe, Pomerol, 2016	120
Château Bellevue Mondotte, Saint-Émilion, 2016	225
Château Canon, Saint-Émilion, 2016	300
Château Le Gay, Pomerol, 2005	450
Le Dôme, Saint-Émilion, 2015	450
Château Clinet, Pomerol, 2010	500
Château Cheval Blanc, Saint-Émilion, 2005	2000
Château Pavie, Les Aromes de Pavie, Saint-Émilion, 2015	150
Château Pavie, Saint-Émilion, 2015	800
Château Troplong Mondot, Saint-Émilion, 2005	600
Château Troplong Mondot, Saint-Émilion, 2000	450
Château Figeac, Saint-Émilion, 2016	525
Château Figeac, Saint-Émilion, 2010	750

The "**Right Bank**" and "**Left Bank**" are two key wine regions in Bordeaux, France, distinguished primarily by their location relative to the Gironde Estuary and its two major rivers, the Garonne and the Dordogne, as well as their differences in soil, grape varieties, and wine styles. Here's how they differ:

Geography

Left Bank: Located to the west and south of the Gironde and Garonne rivers.
Right Bank: Situated to the east and north of the Dordogne and Gironde rivers.

Soil Composition

Left Bank: Known for gravelly soils, which provide excellent drainage and are ideal for Cabernet Sauvignon. The gravel absorbs and reflects heat, helping to ripen the grapes.
Right Bank: Dominated by clay and limestone soils, which retain moisture and are better suited for Merlot, producing softer, more approachable wines.

Grape Varieties

Left Bank: Cabernet Sauvignon is the primary grape, typically blended with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, and sometimes Petit Verdot or Malbec. These wines are more tannic and structured.
Right Bank: Merlot is the star, often blended with Cabernet Franc and occasionally Cabernet Sauvignon. These wines are softer and more fruit-forward.

Wine Styles

Left Bank: Produces full-bodied wines with higher tannins, acidity, and aging potential. They are often described as bold, complex, and age-worthy.
Notable appellations: Médoc, Graves, Pauillac, Margaux, Saint Julien, and Saint-Estèphe.
Right Bank: Wines are generally rounder, smoother, and more accessible when young, with ripe fruit flavors and softer tannins.
Notable appellations: Saint-Émilion, Pomerol, and Fronsac.

Classification Systems

Left Bank: Home to the famous 1855 Classification in the Médoc, which ranks wines by château (e.g., First

Left Bank: Home to the famous 1855 Classification in the Medoc, which ranks wines by chateau (e.g., First Growths like Château Lafite Rothschild).

Right Bank: Uses a more flexible system, notably the Saint-Émilion Classification, which is periodically reviewed and updated.

Red Wine - Bordeaux - Left Bank

Château Tronqoy-Lalande, Saint-Estephe, 2015	60
Château Lafon-Rochet, Saint Estephe, 2017	75
Château Meyney, Saint-Estephe, 2014	90
Château Grand-Puy Ducasse, Pauillac, 2014	90
Château Belgrave, Haut-Medoc, 2016	90
Château Sociando-Mallet, Haut-Medoc, 2012	100
Château Malescot St. Exupery, Margaux, 2014	140
Château Duhart-Milon, Pauillac, 2014	150
Château Talbot, Saint-Julien, 2016	195
Château Léoville Barton, Saint-Julien, 2000	450
Chateau Lynch Bages, Pauillac, 2009	450
Château Montrose, Saint-Estephe, 2010	675
Château Leoville-Las-Cases, Saint-Julien, 1996	750
Château Palmer, Margaux, 2010	750
Chateau La Mission Haut-Brion, Pessac Léognan, 2015	900
Chateau Haut-Brion, Pessac Léognan, 2005	1400
Château Lafite Rothschild, Pauillac, 2009	1600
Château Pape Clement, Pessac Léognan, 2017	180
Château Pape Clement, Pessac Léognan, 2010	400
Château Léoville Poyferré, Saint-Julien, 2012	200
Château Léoville Poyferré, Saint-Julien, 2010	375
Château Léoville Poyferré, Saint-Julien, 2000	450
Château Cos d'Estournel, Saint-Estephe, 2017	300
Château Cos d'Estournel, Saint-Estephe, 2010	600
Château Pichon-Longueville, Baron de Pichon-Longueville, Pauillac, 2010	525
Château Pichon-Longueville, Baron de Pichon-Longueville, Pauillac, 2000	675
Château Mouton Rothschild, Pauillac, 2010	1500
Château Mouton Rothschild, Pauillac, 2008	1000
Château Latour, Le Pauillac de Latour, Pauillac, 2019	180
Château Latour, Pauillac, 2005	2000
Château Latour, Pauillac, 2000	2000
Château Margaux, Margaux, 2005	1500
Château Margaux, Margaux, 1996	1500

Wine Regions of the Rhône Valley



Northern vs Southern Rhône: differences

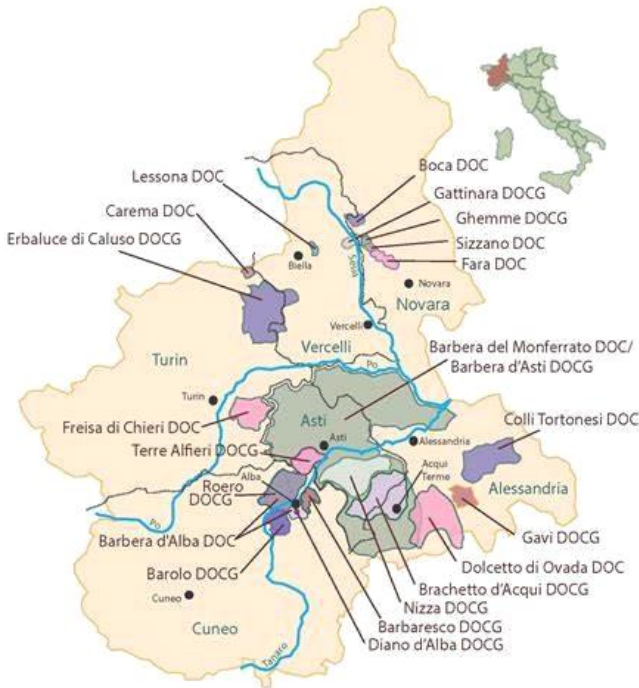
The length of the valley means that Rhône wines are the product of a wide variety of soil types and mesoclimates. The region's wine-producing areas cover such a distance that there is a widely accepted division between its northern and southern parts. Rather neatly, they are separated by a gap of 25 miles (40 km) between the towns of Valance and Montelimar, in which almost no vines are grown. This division is reflected not only in geography and preferred grape varieties, but also in the quality and quantity of wines produced. The smaller, more quality-driven northern section focuses almost entirely on Syrah for red wines and Viognier, Marsanne and Roussanne for whites, while the larger and more prolific south employs a much longer list of varieties. The most notable of these are the red varieties Grenache and Mourvèdre, which are combined with Syrah to produce the 'GSM' blend so characteristic of the southern Rhone. While the granite-blessed slopes of the north are paired with a continental climate, the rocky, sandy soils of the flatter south enjoy the warmer winters of a Mediterranean climate. Prestige is also a key differentiator between the northern and southern areas of the Rhone. The north boasts old and highly respected names, such as Hermitage and Côte Rôtie, but it accounts for only five percent of the valley's total wine production. The remaining 95 percent is made in the south under often less-prestigious and less region-specific names. The south is not entirely lacking in prestige, however, as it is here that the Châteauneuf-du- Pape appellation is located.

Red Wine
Rhône Valley

Domaine du Vieux Télégraphe, Télégramme, Châteauneuf-du-Pape, 2021	105
Domaine de la Janasse, Chaupin, Châteauneuf du Pape, 2017	150
Domaine Jamet, Côte-Rôtie, 2016	325
M. Chapoutier, Le Pavillon, Ermitage, 2008	350
Domaine Garon, Lancement, 2016	375
E.Guigal, Côte-Rôtie, Château d'Ampuis, 2010	390
Paul Jaboulet Aîné, La Chapelle, Hermitage, 2009	750
Christophe Pichon, Crozes Hermitage, 2023	60
Christophe Pichon, Saint Joseph, 2022	60
Domaine la Barroche, Châteauneuf du Pape, Julien Barrot, 2021	75
Domaine la Barroche, Châteauneuf du Pape, Julien Barrot, 2021, 1.5L	165
Domaine la Barroche, Châteauneuf du Pape, Pure, 2021	225
Coudoulet de Beaucastel, Côtes du Rhône, 1998	135
Château de Beaucastel, Châteauneuf du Pape, 2019	195

Château de Beaucastel, Hommage à Jaques Perrin, Châteauneuf du Pape, 2016	650
Domaine du Pegau, Cuvée Reservée, Châteauneuf du Pape, 2016	180
Domaine du Pegau, Cuvée da Capo, Châteauneuf du Pape, 2015	650

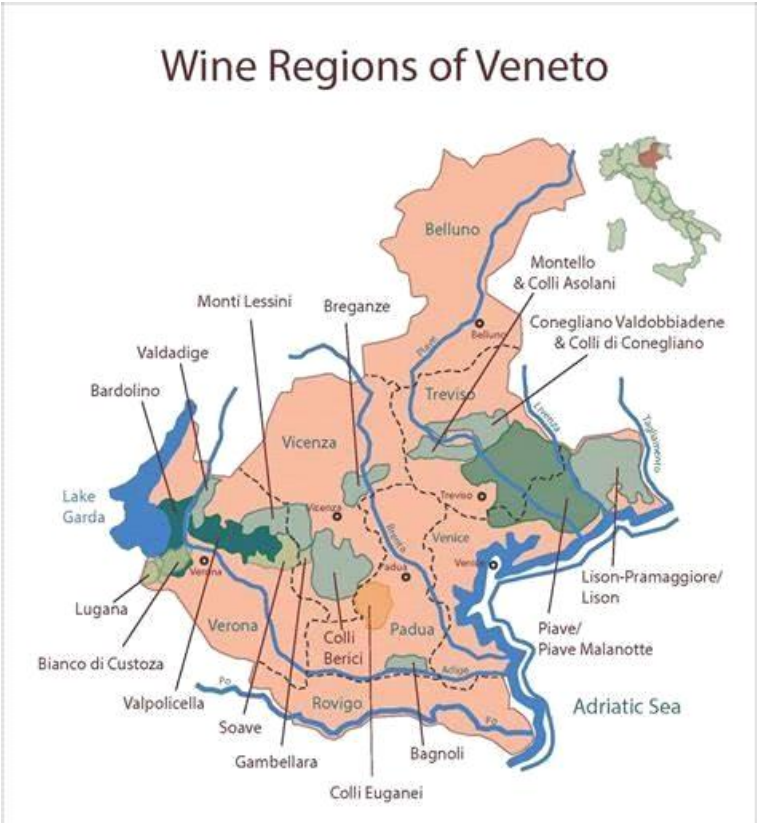
Wine Regions of Piedmont



Located in the northwest of Italy, Piedmont is among the world's very finest wine regions. It is the home of more DOCG wines than any other Italian region, among them such well-known and respected names as Barolo, Barbaresco, and Barbera d'Asti. Although famous for its austere, tannic, and floral red wines made from Nebbiolo, Piedmont's greatest success story in the past decade has been sweet, white, sparkling Moscato d'Asti. Piedmont sits, as its name suggests (pied = foot, mont = mountain), at the foot of the Western Alps, which encircle its northern and western sides. The alps form the region's naturally formidable border with Provence to the west and, via the Aosta Valley, Switzerland's mountainous Valais to the north. To its southeast lie the northernmost Apennine Mountains. These low coastal hills divide Piedmont from its long, thin neighbor Liguria which runs along the Mediterranean coast beyond. To the east lies Lombardy and the fertile plains of the Po river. Although the Po river basin is less suited to viticulture, vines can still be found due west of Piedmont in the rolling valleys south of Padua and Franciacorta to the northeast, bordering the vineyards of the western Veneto. Emilia-Romagna lies to the southeast. Returning to Piedmont, the Alps and Apennines are of great significance here, in various ways. They are largely responsible for the region's favorable climate and, for many centuries, provided a certain level of protection from invasion. Today, though, Piedmont is a classic viticultural border region, taking influences from its neighbors and, due in no small part to the region;s worldwide prominence, exchanging winemaking know-how with other winemaking hubs around the world. The introduction and regular updating of foreign winemaking technologies is one of the main reasons that Piedmont remains so viticulturally advanced compared to other Italian regions.

Red Wine
Italy - Piedmont

Osvaldo Viberti, Barolo, Comune di La Morra, 2018	75
Osvaldo Viberti, Barolo, Riserva, 2016	105
Cogno, Barolo, Ravera, 2013	150
Azelia, Margherita, Barolo, 2017	150
Azelia, San Rocco, Barolo, 2017	150
Gaja, Sperss, Barolo, 2018	750



Veneto is slightly smaller than Italy's other main wine-producing regions. However it generates more wine than any of them.

With fruity red Valpolicella complementing its intense Amarone and sweet Recioto counterparts, Veneto is armed with a formidable portfolio of red wines to go with its refreshing whites, such as Soave and sparkling Prosecco.

Northwest Veneto

The Veneto region can be roughly split into three geographical areas, distinguished by their topography and geology. In the northwest the foothills of the Alps descend along the eastern edge of Lake Garda, their path mirrored by the Adige river as it descends from the heights of Alto Adige.

Here in the cooler, alpine-influenced climate, fresh, crisp whites are made under the Bianco di Custoza and Garda titles, while refreshing, unassuming Bardolino from the shores of Lake Garda makes the case for Veneto's lightest reds.

Just east of the lake and north of Verona is Valpolicella and its sub-region Valpantena; the fabled "Valley of Many Cellars" produces 500,000 hectoliters of fruity red wine each vintage. In terms of production volume, Valpolicella is the only DOC to rival Tuscany's famous Chianti.

Corvina, Corvinone and Rondinella are behind the vast majority of reds, with Molinara falling out of favor. Immediately east of Valpolicella is Soave, home to the eponymous dry white wine that now ranks among Italy's most famous products. Beyond that, Gambellara serves as an eastern extension of Soave, both geographically and stylistically. Garganega and Trebbiano are the key white wine grape varieties here.

Central Veneto

In central Veneto, around Vicenza and Padua, are the Colli Berici, Colli Euganei and Breganze. Although the plains below these hills produce vast quantities of wine, only the better quality wines from more elevated areas have gained DOC status.

International varieties such as Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Pinot Noir (Pinot Nero here) and even Carmenere have proved successful here, as has northern Italy's flagship white Pinot Grigio and Tocai Friulano.

Northeast Veneto

In the northeast corner of the region, on either side of the Piave river, sparkling Prosecco reigns supreme. Still wines are also made, but the Glera grape (typically known as Prosecco) and its spumante and semi-sparkling frizzante wines are common features across the northeast's winemaking villages.

izzante wines are common features across the northeast's winemaking villages. The Vs of Veneto have certainly made their mark on this era of wine history. The names Veneto, Verona, Vicenza, Valpolicella, Valpantena and Valdobbiadene have emerged with vigor into the 21st Century, and now even the historic canal city of Venice has its own DOC (Venezia).

Red Wine
Veneto

Almadi, Amarone della Valpolicella Classico, 2017	70
Piccoli, Rocolo, Valpolicella Superiore, 2019	75
Allegrini, Amarone della Valpolicella Classico, 2020	105
Tommasi, Amarone della Valpolicella, 2019	90
Tommasi, Ca' Florian, Amarone della Valpolicella, Riserva, 2020	165
Giuseppe Quintarelli, Primofiore, 2021	120
Giuseppe Quintarelli, Valpolicella Superiore, Classico, 2016	225
Giuseppe Quintarelli, Amarone della Valpolicella, 2015	600
Giuseppe Quintarelli, Alzero, 2009	900
Dal Forno Romano, Valpolicella Superiore, Classico, 2017	150
Dal Forno Romano, Amarone della Valpolicella, 2013	525
Dal Forno Romano, Amarone della Valpolicella, 2008	600

Dal Forno Romano is a producer of aromatic, spicy, opulent Amarone in Valpolicella, and is widely regarded as being one of the greatest estates in the Veneto.

The estate is located at Illasi, outside the Valpolicella Classico zone, and was established by Romano dal Forno himself in 1983. There are just eight hectares (20 acres) of low-yielding vineyards with gravelly clay soils planted to Corvina, Rondinella, Croatina and Oseleta.

The winery was built in 1990 in the style of a 19th Century farmhouse with vaulted brick cellars.

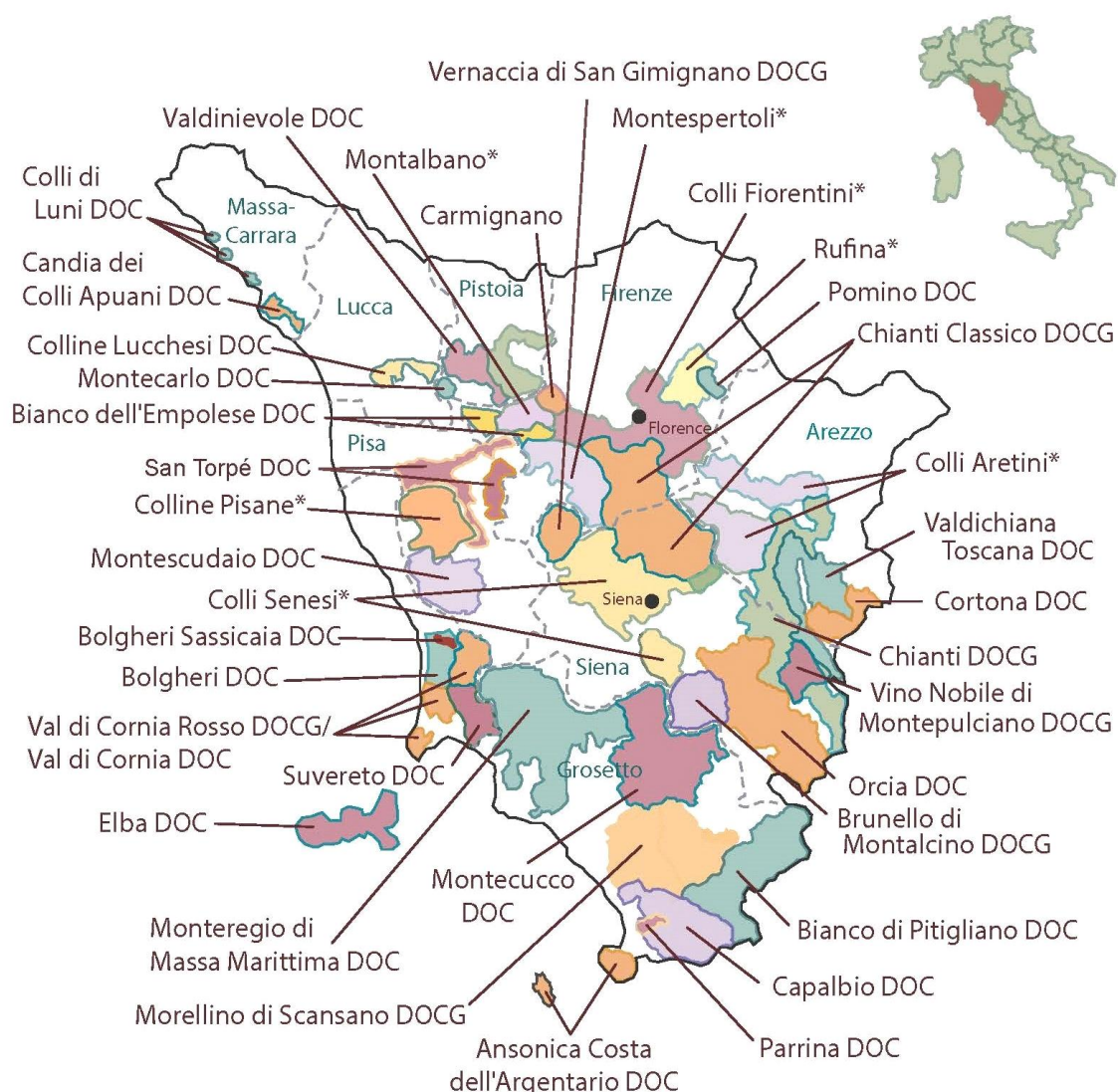
Dal Forno makes three wines: a Valpolicella Superiore, an Amarone and a rare, sweet Recioto-style wine called Vigna Seré. All feature Corvina in majority with subsidiary percentages of Rondinella, Croatina and Oseleta.

Grapes for the Valpolicella are partially dried for around six weeks, and the wine's quality level exceeds the vast majority of Valpolicella Superiore and numerous Amarones. The fruit for dal Forno's Amarone, which shows even more intensity and complexity, is dried for around three months, and is exclusively made from vines more than ten years old.

The Vigna Seré has dense plum and cherry fruit flavors with chocolate and coffee, and is only made in the very best years. It routinely achieves high scores and plaudits from wine critics.

The wines are initially fermented in stainless steel before undergoing 36 months aging in new oak barriques. The Amarone also undergoes a continued, slow fermentation for around 18 months.

Major Wine Regions of Tuscany



Tuscany is one of the most famous and prolific wine regions anywhere in Europe. It is best known for its Sangiovese-based dry red wines - which dominate output. These include Chianti, Brunello di Montalcino and Vino Nobile di Montepulciano.

The most searched-for wine from Tuscany is Sassicaia, a blend of Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc from the coastal region of Bolgheri.

The region's Vin Santo is also highly prized, as are its passito dessert wines, though these are made in tiny volumes by comparison. Dry whites are probably less familiar to most consumers - apart perhaps from Vernaccia di San Gimignano.

Situated in central Italy, Tuscany's neighbors are Liguria and Emilia-Romagna to the north, Umbria and Marche to the east and Lazio to the south. Its western boundary is formed by the Tyrrhenian Sea. The picturesque rolling hills with medieval villages and cypress-lined avenues appeal to tourists and so help promote the wines. The region's top wines are officially recognised and protected by a raft of 41 DOC and 11 DOCG titles. There are six more flexible IGP/IGT designations, with the pan-regional Toscana IGP representing nearly a quarter of total output. See Italian Wine Labels for more details regarding this hierarchy.

Grape Varieties

Arguably the most important of all Italian wine grapes, Sangiovese accounts for around two thirds of all plantings and 85 percent of red wine volume in the region. It is the mainstay variety in almost all of Tuscany's top reds. Its long history and broad regional distribution means that it has acquired various names.

The first word of the Brunello di Montalcino DOCG refers for the local name for Sangiovese. With the rise of the Super Tuscans, the most famous of which come from Bolgheri, Cabernet Sauvignon became a much more prominent variety in Tuscany. Merlot and the other Bordeaux varieties also feature, as does Syrah (most notably in Cortona).

Red Wine - Tuscany

Biserno, Il Pino, 2014	105
Caiarossa, Caiarossa, 2016	105
Mastrojanni, Brunello di Montalcino, 2016	115
Tenuta Sette Ponti, Orma, Bolgheri, 2014	120
Castello di Ama, Haiku, 2019	120
Castiglion del Bosco, Brunello di Montalcino, 2016	120
Ciacci Poiccolomini d'Aragona, Brunello di Montalcino, Pianrosso, 2013	150
Livio Sasseti, Brunello di Montalcino, 2013	150
Fattoria le Pupille, Saffredi, 2015	165
Agricola Querciabella, Camartina, 2019	165
Galatrona, Petrolo, Val d'Arno di Sopra, 2019	180
Casanova di Neri, Brunello di Montalcino, Tenuta Nuova, 2015	180
Tolaini, Picconero, Tenuta Montebello, 2015	180
Biondi Santi, Tenuta Greppo, Brunello di Montalcino, 2010	300
Tua Rita, Redigaffi, 2017	525
Agricola Fontodi, Chianti Classico, 2020	70
Agricola Fontodi, Filetta di Lamole, Chianti Classico, 2022	70
Agricola Fontodi, Flaccianello Della Pieve, 2019	225
Il Poggione, Brunello di Montalcino, 2015	120
Il Poggione, Brunello di Montalcino, Vigna Paganelli, Riserva, 2012	180
Antinori, Tignanello, 2017	215
Antinori, Guado al Tasso, 2018	220
Antinori, Solaia, 2019	600
Bibi Graetz, Testamatta, 2018	180
Bibi Graetz, Colore, 2018	600
Tenuta dell'Ornellaia, Ornellaia, Bolgheri, 2000	600
Tenuta dell'Ornellaia, Ornellaia, Bolgheri, 2011	450
Tenuta San Guido, Sassicaia, Bolgheri Sassicaia, 2019	450
Tenuta San Guido, Sassicaia, Bolgheri Sassicaia, 2012, 1.5L	1200

South of Italy, Sardegna & Sicily

Mastroberardino, Radici, Taurasi, Campania, 2011	75
Mastroberardino, Radici, Taurasi, Riserva, Campania, 2011, 1.5L	180
Tenuta Regaleali, Tasca, Vigna San Francesco, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sicily, 2017	70
Tenuta Regaleali, Tasca, Rosso del Conte, Sicily, 2016	75



Californian wines only rose to global renown in the past few decades (notably after the Paris Judgment of 1976). However, the state's viticultural history dates back more than 200 years.

European vines were first planted here in the 18th Century, as settlers and missionaries made their way up and down the west coast. They brought with them the Mission grape – the vinifera variety also instrumental in establishing viniculture in Central and South America. Although very few Mission vines are to be found in California today, it remains a cornerstone of Californian wine.

The first half of the 20th Century brought war, Prohibition and the Great Depression to the United States. Collectively these suffocated the nation's wine industry. It wasn't until the significant social, cultural and economic developments that followed World War 2 that things began to change.

In the 1970s, Californian wine industry leaders brought about renewed winemaking passion in other US states, in turn sparking the national wine renaissance. This period saw a proliferation of new, small-scale wineries throughout the country and the upscaling of longer-established operations. Momentum has continued into the 21st century.

Grape varieties

The principal varieties grown in California are Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay. A wide range of traditional European (*Vitis vinifera*) vines also flourish, including Pinot Noir, Merlot and Syrah. Zinfandel can also be included in the list as it is genetically identical to Tribidrag in Croatia and Primitivo in Italy.

Among white grape varieties Sauvignon Blanc is a distant second to Chardonnay. These are grafted to hardy American rootstocks which are resistant to phylloxera. Less well known are American/European hybrids producing wines mainly for local consumption.

U.S.A. - Pinot Noir

Du Mol, Wester Reach, Russian River Valley, 2020	120
Du Mol, Wildrose Estate Vineyard, Sonoma Coast, 2019	150
Du Mol, Joy Road Vineyard, Sonoma Coast, 2019	165
Sea Smoke, Ten, Santa Rita Hills, California, 2021	150
Sea Smoke, Southing, Santa Rita Hills, California, 2022	150

U.S.A. - Syrah, Grenache, Merlot etc.

Annot-Roberts, Syrah, Sonoma Coast, California, 2019	70
Cakebread, Merlot, Napa Valley, California, 2019	80
JDB Wines, Cerro Wines, Petit Verdot, Cerro Block, Napa Valley, California, 2015	90
Hunnicut, Zinfandel, Hambrecht, Dry Creek Calley, Sonoma County, California, 2018	90

Tensley, Syrah, Colson Canyon Vineyard, Santa Barbara County, California, 2016	90
Keplinger, Petit Syrah Blend, Sumo, Amador, California, 2018	135
Moon Hollow, Grenache, Moon Mountain District, Sonoma County, California, 2018	120
Moon Hollow, Syrah, Moon Mountain District, Sonoma County, California, 2017	120
Relic, Carignane, The Archive, Napa Valley, California, 2018	115
Relic, Petit Syrah, Old Vines, Napa Valley, California, 2017	120
U.S.A. California - Cabernet & Blends	
Kith & Kin, Napa Valley, 2019	70
Penfolds, Bin 600, Sonoma, 2018	90
Jaimee Motley, Peter Martin Ray Vineyard, Santa Cruz Mountains, 2017	120
Mt. Brave, Mt. Veeder, Napa Valley, 2017	120
Component, Napa Valley, 2019	150
Forman, Napa Valley, 2017	170
Relic, Artefact, Napa Valley, 2018	210
Zeitgeist, Cabernet Franc, Sleeping Lady Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2017	225
Du Mol, Ballard Vineyard, Spring Mountain District, Napa Valley, 2019	225
Venge Vineyards, Family Reserve, Oakville, Napa Valley, 2017	225
Far Niente, Oakville, Napa Valley, 2018	255
Kapcsándy Family Wines, Estate Cuvée, Yountville, Napa Valley, 2016	360
Continuum, Sage Mountain Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2016	450
Opus One, Napa Valley, 2011	600
Cardinale, Napa Valley, 2019	600
Paul Hobbs, Nathan Coombs Estate, Napa Valley, 2015	600
Shafer, Hillside Select, Stags Leap District, Napa Valley, 2018	600
Dominus Estate, Napa Valley, 2015	600
Tasting Room Edition, Steak Fruit Bomb, Napa Valley, 2020	95
Tasting Room Edition, Primal Cuts, Napa Valley, 2020	95
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, Fay, Napa Valley, 2017	255
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, Fay, Napa Valley, 2009	300
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, S.L.V., Napa Valley, 2017	300
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, Cask 23, Napa Valley, 2017	450
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, Cask 23, Napa Valley, 2010	525
Ridge, Monte Bello Vineyard, Santa Cruz Mountains, 2019	375
Ridge, Monte Bello Vineyard, Santa Cruz Mountains, 2017, 1.5L	700
Joseph Phelps, Insigna, Napa Valley, 2017	450
Joseph Phelps, Insigna, Napa Valley, 2018	450
Daou Vineyards, Patrimony, Cabernet Franc, Adelaida District, Paso Robles, 2019	525
Daou Vineyards, Patrimony, Cabernet Sauvignon, Adelaida District, Paso Robles, 2020	525
Daou Vineyards, Patrimony, Caves des Lions, Adelaida District, Paso Robles, 2020	525
To Kalon Vineyard Co., H.W.C., Napa Valley, 2018	525
To Kalon Vineyard Co., Highest Beauty, Napa Valley, 2019	525
Vérité, Le Désir, Cabernet Franc Blend, Sonoma County, 2019	750
Vérité, La Mouse, Merlot Blend, Sonoma County, 2019	750
Vérité, La Joie, Cabernet Sauvignon Blend, Sonoma County, 2019	750
Schrader, Double Diamond, Oakville, Napa Valley, 2021	135

Schrader, CCS, Beckstoffer To Kalon Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2019	975
Schrader, RBS, Beckstoffer To Kalon Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2018	975
Schrader, Old Sparky, Beckstoffer To Kalon Vineyard, Napa Valley, 2021, 1.5L	2100



Spain, A country rich in viticultural history, grape vines have been grown on the Spanish Iberian Peninsula since at least 3000 B.C. It was not until 1000 B.C. that winemaking began here in earnest – a skill brought by Phoenician traders from the eastern Mediterranean. Today, the country is home to more vines than any other country on Earth and has a national wine output exceeded only by France and Italy. All seventeen of Spain's administrative regions produce wine to some extent, including the Canary Islands and Balearic Islands. The greatest concentration of vineyards is in Castilla-La Mancha, but the finest and most famous wines come from Galicia (Rías Baixas), Catalonia (Cava and Priorat), Andalucía (Sherry), Castilla y Leon (Rueda, Toro and Ribera del Duero) and of course Rioja.

Grape Varieties

Spain's wine grape varieties are less numerous than their European counterparts. They also receive far less fanfare as the Spanish wine industry has only recently begun to show any interest in varietal-led winemaking and marketing. Several hundred varieties are used in Spanish vineyards to some extent, but the vast majority of Spanish wine is made from just a small number of these.

The key red-wine varieties, in order of acreage, are Tempranillo, Bobal, Garnacha and Monastrell. The leading white-wine varieties are Airen, Viura/Macabeo and Palomino and Albariño.

Tempranillo, which has various regional synonyms appears in both quality and quantity. It accounts for just over 20 percent of all Spanish vines, and features prominently in the country's most prestigious wines (most obviously Rioja, Toro and Ribera del Duero).

Garnacha is valued here, as elsewhere, for its juicy, fruity character and high potential alcohol. It is put to good use in the deeply-colored rosés of Navarra, but is perhaps at its best when blended with the more-structured, darker-flavored Tempranillo.

'International' varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc are becoming more and more popular in Spain, and their plantings are rising in various Spanish regions.

Winemaking

Historically, winemaking culture throughout Spain is very rustic and steeped in traditions of the Old World. Oxidised styles are common as well as the heavy use of American oak for lengthy periods of barrel ageing. However, in the past few decades, Spain's wine industry has engaged in a great deal of modernization and an embrace of New World techniques. The result has been a significant improvement in quality and reliability. Spaniards are enthusiastic consumers of their iconic sparkling wine, Cava made be the same traditional method of the French sparkling wine Champagne. The best Cava comes from the northeast of the country in Penedès

of the French sparkling wine Champagne. The best Cava derives from the northeast of the country in Penedes but producers are found in various other parts of the country, especially those of which have Cava production as a part of their DO.

Red wine

Spain

Señorio de Barriobero, Gran Reserva, Rioja, 2004	60
Jiménez-Landi, Piélago, Méntrida, 2016	70
Bodega Matarredonda, Libranza, Toro, 2014	70
César Príncipe, Cigales, 2014	75
Torre de Oña, Finca Martelo, Reserva, Rioja, 2015	80
Bodega Vivaltus, La Fleur de Vivaltus, Ribera del Duero, 2016	90
Granja Remelluri, Gran Reserva, Rioja, 2009	135
Terroir Al Límit, Les Tosses, Priorat, 2015	375
Dominio de Pingus, Pingus, Ribera del Duero, 2016	1350
Tinto Pesquera, Crianza, Ribera del Duero, 2021	60
Tinto Pesquera, Riserva, Ribera del Duero, 2018	100
La Rioja Alta, Viña Ardanza, Reserva, Rioja, 2012	70
La Rioja Alta, 904, Gran Reserva, 2009	120
Vega Sicilia, Pintia, Toro, 2018, 1.5L	325
Vega Sicilia, Valbuena 5°, Ribera del Duero, 2018	300
Vega Sicilia, Valbuena 5°, Ribera del Duero, 2018, 1.5L	650

Chile

Concha y Toro, Don Melchor, Cabernet Sauvignon, Puente Alto, 2017	135
Concha y Toro, Carmin de Peumo, Carmenere, Peumo, 2017	165

Argentina

Caro, Cabernet Sauvignon - Malbec Blend, Mendoza, 2017	80
Pulenta, Gran Corte, VII, Mendoza, 2019	80
Pulenta, Gran Cabernet Franc, Agrelo, 2019	80
Pulenta, Gran Malbec, Valle de Uco, 2020	80

Australia

Kaesler, Shiraz, Old Bastard, Barossa Valley, 2019	210
Penfolds, Shiraz, Grange, South Australia, 2018	1200
Glaetzer Wines, Shiraz, Wallace, Barossa Valley, 2021	60
Glaetzer Wines, Cabernet - Shiraz, Anaperenna, Barossa Valley, 2019	105
Glaetzer Wines, Shiraz, Amon - Ra, Barossa Valley, 2019	150
Henschke, Shiraz Blend, Keyneton Euphonium, Barossa, 2017	90
Henschke, Cabernet Sauvignon - Merlot, Abbotts Prayer Vineyard, Adelaide Hills, 2015	120
Henschke, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cyril Henschke, Eden Valley, 2015	240
Henschke, Shiraz, Mount Edelstone, Eden Valley, 2015	300

Torbreck, GSM Blend, The Steading, Barossa Valley, 2018	75
Torbreck, Shiraz, The Factor, Barossa Valley, 2017	165
Torbreck, Shiraz, Run Rig, Barossa Valley, 2017	330

Fortified Wine

Kopke, Quinta S.Luiz, Porto, 2012	120
Kopke, Colheita, Porto, 1935	1000

Dessert Wine

I Veroni, Riserva, Vin Santo del Chianti Rùfina, Tuscany, Italy, 2011, 375ml	75
Fontodi, Vinsanto Del Chianti Classico, Tuscany, Italy, 2013, 375ml	120
Château d'Yquem, Sauternes, Bordeaux, France, 1996	800

