

1. HISTORY

1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables

Wine, such a millenarian drink, is of nature occurrence. To make such event a reality man had to squeeze the fruits of a plant, to ferment its juice and see such marvelous liquid being transformed into a drink of the gods, the wine.



Grape bunch on meter cancellation



Grapevine fruit represents the intermediate product between vine and wine – it is the raw material of the latter. Since the ancient times, grape bunch is represented by several ways:



Stylized drawing of grapevine fruit (Black omitted)

However, when did man know vine? When did man try its fruit, grape?
When and how did man taste juice from fermented grape for the first time?



1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables



When man arose on Earth, he found a lush vegetation, a sort of "liana", current ancestor of Ampelideas to which the gender "Vitis" it belongs to, whose "viniferous" species is on the origin of wines of the whole world.

The origin of the cultivated plants was verified on the basis of Botany and Genetics, Paleontology, Archeology, Ethnography and Linguistics contributions.



Vine leaf depicted on ancient coins

The gender "Vitis" appears to have raised in the Paleocene era, at about 85 million years ago. In Europe and Asia, some vine leaves fossils were found, to which the age of 60 million years was imputed and that were labeled as belonging to "Vitis sezannensis", a similar species to currently existing vines.,

"... every one sit down under its vine and under its fig tree, having no fear" ... (Mq.4,4).



DR. BENJAMIN C. CAMOZATO,
"EDIFICIO CAICARA" AP. 21,
PORTO ALEGRE
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1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables

God created water, however, He gave man the duty to produce wine. No one knows yet for sure who firstly had the idea to squeeze grapes bunches and make ferment their juice.

Bible is filled of quotations about vine and wine:



"...and when the bow is seen in the clouds, Noah got out of the ark, planted a vine, cultured grape and had history first drunkenness ... and, having drunk the wine he became drunk and showed up naked in his tent" (Genesis 9, 14-9, 21).



The Hebrew people, on its permanence in Egypt, was winegrower and tavern owners, producing wine to Pharaoh. After the "exodus" and long pilgrimage on desert the Hebrews kept on searching the Promised Land, having found it after 40 years.



"... and Moses sent Joshua and Caleb to spy out the land of Canaan... and they returned with a big cluster of grapes..." (Numbers 13, 17-24).

"... a wheat fertile land, fields of barley and vines, where it is possible to find fig, pomegranate and olive trees..." (Deuter. 8, 8)

1. 1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables

"Wine is the greatest of all medicines: where wine is lacking, there drugs are necessary" (Hebrew proverb)



A good Samaritan took care of a wounded man and bandaged his wounds, pouring on oil and wine.



When the wine failed, at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, Jesus became water in wine.



Chalice to sacred rituals

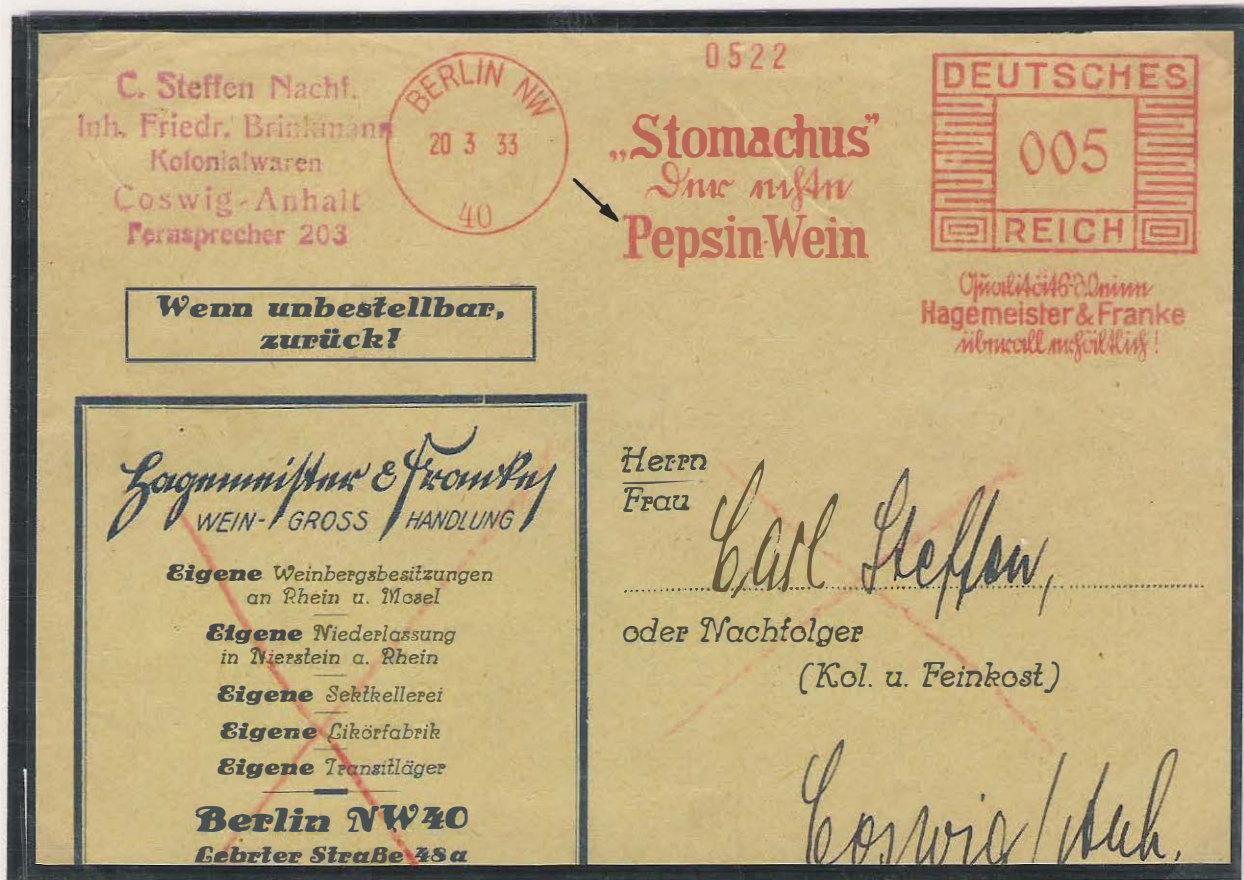


Last Supper

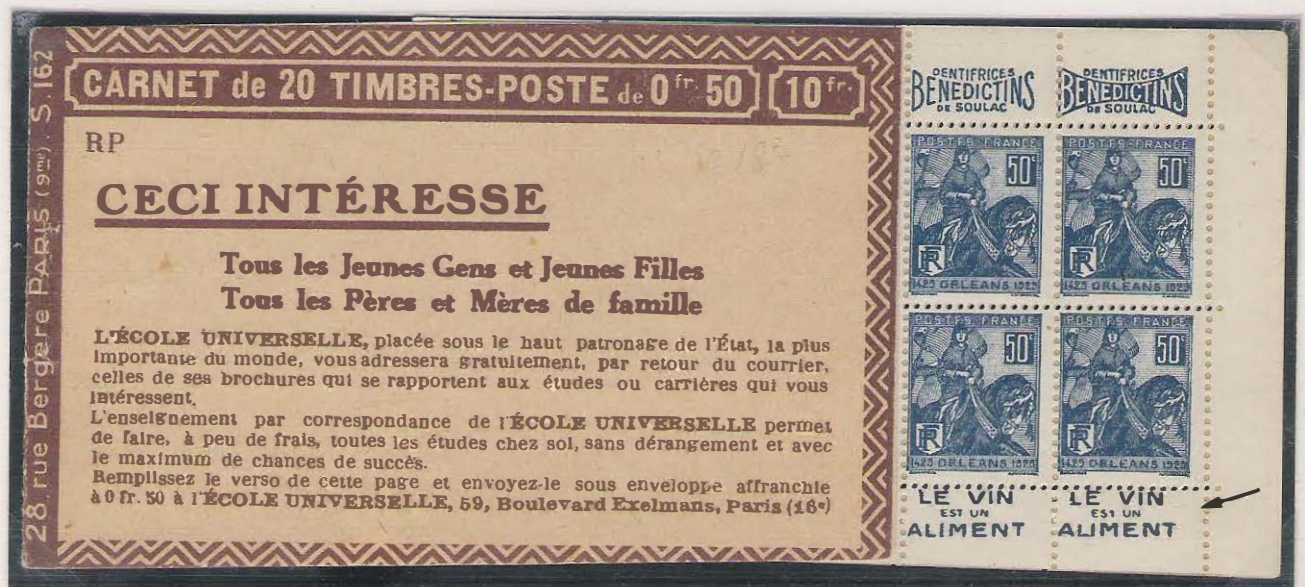
In the Christian Gospels, the Last Supper was the last meal Jesus shared with his twelve Apostles and disciples before his death. They ate bread and drank wine from a cup. This cup is sometimes called the Holy Chalice.

1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables

Since ancient times, wine mysterious therapeutic properties have been exalted, with the adding of several substances that made it adequate to specific diseases.

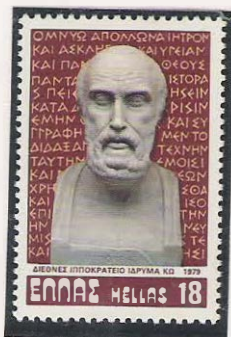


Pepsin-wine was largely used as a stomach digestive



The wine is alimentation, tonic, digestive, diuretic, and has an influence on the cardiac vascular system.

1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables



Hipocrattes (460-370 BC). Father of Medicine, used to say: "The Greek wines are the only universal true medicines and advises to the use of wine as the cure for the body and spirit".



Hamurabi – Sixth king of the 1th Babylonian dynasty. It's particularly famous by code of civil laws has passed with 282 articles, regulating the trade in wine, and providing the punishment of frauds.



Avicenna (980-1037 AC) said that "...wine would be drunk in small quantities by the young and equally tolerated by the old individuals".

1.1 Origin, biblical passages, therapeutics and fables

Grape and wine are the things that dominate a great quantity of fables. From Esopo and Fedro, the most ancient fablers, we know a lot of their literary fame. Their work always met a great number of imitators



Esopo, Fedro, Krylov and La Fontaine wrote the fable: "The fox and the grapes", which tells the story of a fox that not being able to reach ripe grapes of a grapevine would have said: "They are quite unripe!"



Die proof



Other tales related by fabulists, like those ones by the Grimm brothers, also include wine.



"Red Little Hat" brings a bottle of wine to her little grandma.

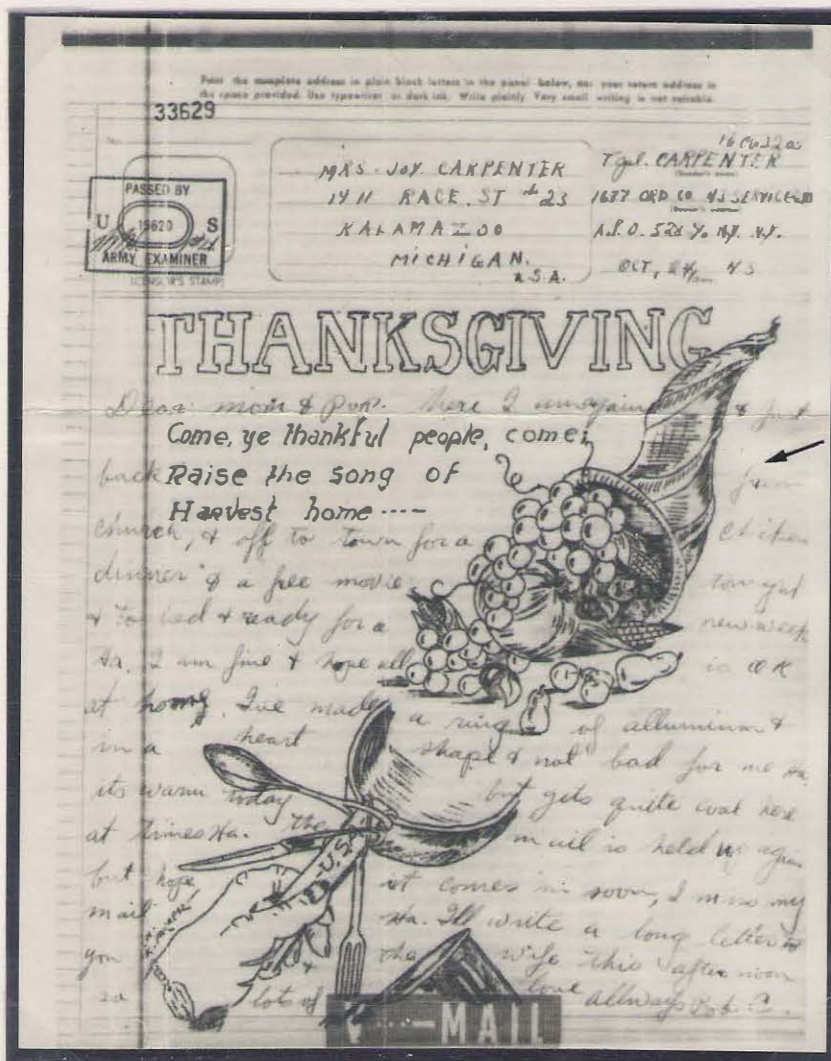


In "The Prince Toad" and still the popular tale From Luxembourg: "Tolchen d'Hesperange (enemy of drunken)", the wine is also presented.

1.2 Mythology, legends and deities



In the ancient times, Cornucopia was the mythological symbol of fortune or abundance. It is described as a vase in the form of a horn, full of flowers and fruits. Among the fruits that compose such vase arrangement we find "grape".



The cornucopia, frequently, is used to mean prosperity, abundance and, implicitly, wealth in the peace and in the war.



1.2 Mythology, legends and deities



Goddess of seeding, harvest and general agriculture, Ceres was also a special protector of the people. In mythology, Ceres was portrayed holding a torch, corncocks, wheat, vine leaves and grape bunch adorning her hair, and driving a carriage pulled by alated dragons.



Artist proof, signed

1.2 Mythology, legends and deities

In almost civilizations, Earth and its production capacity were frequently associated with woman fecundation; that is why she often is appointed as "The Great Mother" and embodied by a protective harvest goddess.



The grape bunch adorning her hair symbolizes abundance and prosperity.



1.2 Mythology, legends and deities

Mankind in the ancient times assigned storms, diseases, and death phenomena to the ire of the gods. To calm down these gods, cults, ceremonies and sacrifice offerings started to be practiced. Wine, considered a magical drink, was largely used for these proceedings.



It was believed that Dionysus, god of vine and wine, had created wine.



Theatrical characterization (one of many faces of Dionysus)



1.2 Mythology, legends and deities

DEN FIL PRAGA JOURNEE DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE



BAKCHUS A ARIADNA (ASI PO R. 1725)
SEBASTIANO RICCI 1659-1734
NÁRODNÍ GALERIE V PRAZE



Salesmen and Bacchus

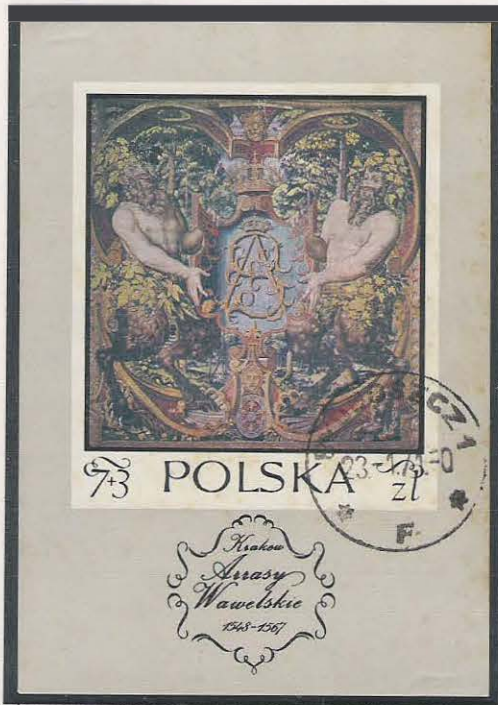
Dionisius became one of the most important gods of Greece, as wine was becoming popular. During his peregrination he was called by several names such as: Bacchus, Bromio, Evio, Eubules, Ditirambo, and Iacos. Romans preferred the code name "Bacchus", maybe because it sounded similar to the word "baca" – grape, where comes the word "bacchanais" – celebrations in his honor.



Bacchus, Ariadne, Sileno and procession, depicted on the postmark



1.2 Mythology, legends and deities



Satyrs



Satyr



Satyr and Bacante

In the cortege of Bacchus we can always find his followers: the satyrs, demigods in the form of a man with a tail and horse casks; the Silenes and Pan with their instruments such as lyre and flute. In his companion there were also nymphs of extraordinary beauty on their forms, although mortals.



Bacchus

Nymphs and satyrs have always personified the relationship between the beauty and the beast, the eternal conflict between beauty and brutality.



Satyr and Nymph



Satyr with flute



In the year of 186 BC a Senate decree (the famous "Bacchanalibus senates-consultum") put an end to the old rituals in honor of the god of wine, the mystical orgy of the followers of Bacchus in Rome and in the rest of Italy.

1.3 World expansion

Since the primordial of his existence, man made of vine and wine his own existence symbol.

Most likely originally from Asia Minor, vine spread to Egypt. In such country, there were found closed jars of wine among 1st. Dynasty treasures. In the mortuary chamber of Tutankamon, 36 jars of wine were found.



In ancient Greece it was used on religious ceremonies and medicinal practices. With the Roman Empire expansion, wine expansion also occurred. At the monasteries and convents, the devout cultivated vine for their consume. Almost all of the medieval churches in France and in Germany had their own vineyards.



In Brazil, vines brought from the Island of Madeira came along with Martin Afonso de Souza in 1532. In his expedition, the aristocrat Braz Cubas came along and cultivated grape on Piratinga plateau in 1554. Such vineyards appear in records of his inventory.



Martin Afonso de Souza



Braz Cubas – Brazil's first winegrower

Brazilian vine culture only expanded and consolidated with the arrival of Italian settlers to Rio Grando do Sul from the year of 1870.