

4. TYPES, VARIETIES AND WINE REGIONS

4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived

Man made vine and wine his existence own symbol since the primordial of his existence. This magical drink was presented as an aliment, medicine, or a vice in the ancient times.



White, red, rosy, sparkling, dry, soft, ripe, unripe, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Portuguese, and so on, there are so many denominations that there is a specific type for each sense of taste, one color for each flavor and, even, wines from other origins, besides those originating from grapes.



Printed band of Luigi Bosca e Figli, wines providers of Real Casa de Italia

4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived



Certain wines had always a name and a special preference. Some became worldwide famous and known for its aroma and sense of taste.

Below, postal card that opens to reveal printed advertisement for different kinds of wine. Argentina

UNION TELEFONICA 683 (Once)

Muy Señor mio:

Sírvase ordenar remitan á la

Calle Núm.

..... damajuanas vino

S. S. S.

Buenos Aires, de 190



PRECIOS CORRIENTES
De los Vinos de la casa "sin envase"

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| TINTOS | («GAUCHO» DAMAJUANA DE 10 LITROS | \$ 3.00 |
| | («CUYANO» id. id. 10 id | » 4.00 |
| VINOS AÑEJOS EMBOTELLADOS | | |
| TINTOS | («CUYANO» DOCENA DE BOTELLAS | \$ 6.00 |
| | (ID. 24 1/2 BOTELLAS | » 6.00 |
| BLANCOS | («LOLA» DOCENA DE BOTELLAS | » 7.00 |
| | (ID. 24 1/2 BOTELLAS | » 7.00 |
| | «TEODE» DULCE, DOCENA | » 7.00 |

El envase se cobrará docena botellas Ps. 1.80
" " " " cada damajuana " 0.60

Depósito General de Aceites y Yervas Paraguayas



4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived

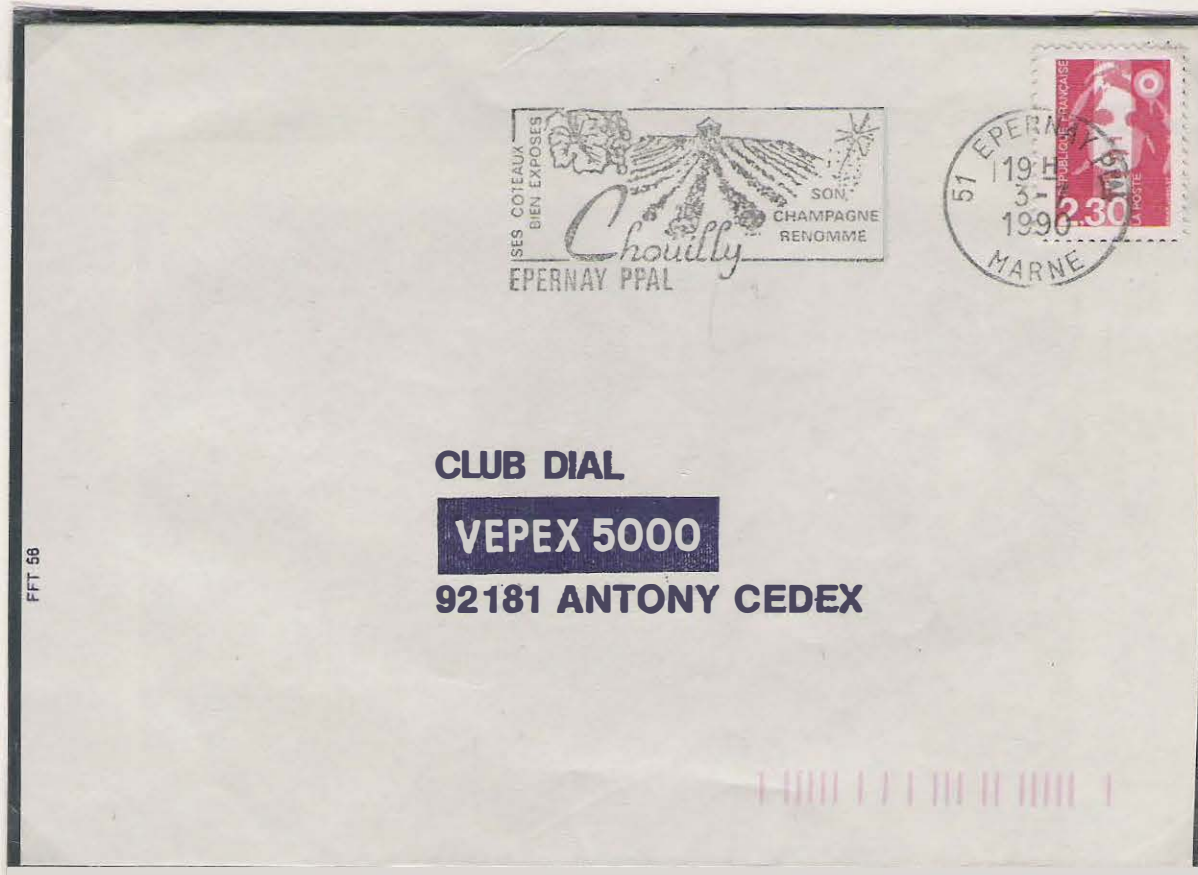
Champagne was always the most glorified of wines and that one that was always related to luxury, joy, celebrations and, why not, also to love. The Benedictine Monk D.Pérignon developed champagne production process. The pioneer industry was founded in 1729 in Reims. Presently, there are in France three productive regions: Reims, Epernay and Côte des Blancs.



Lady with champagne glass



Champagne is produced through the employment of four methods: "Champenois" or by fermentation in the bottle; "Charmat" or by fermentation in large recipients; "Earl Marone" or mixed; and the method of "Continuous Flux" or Russian.



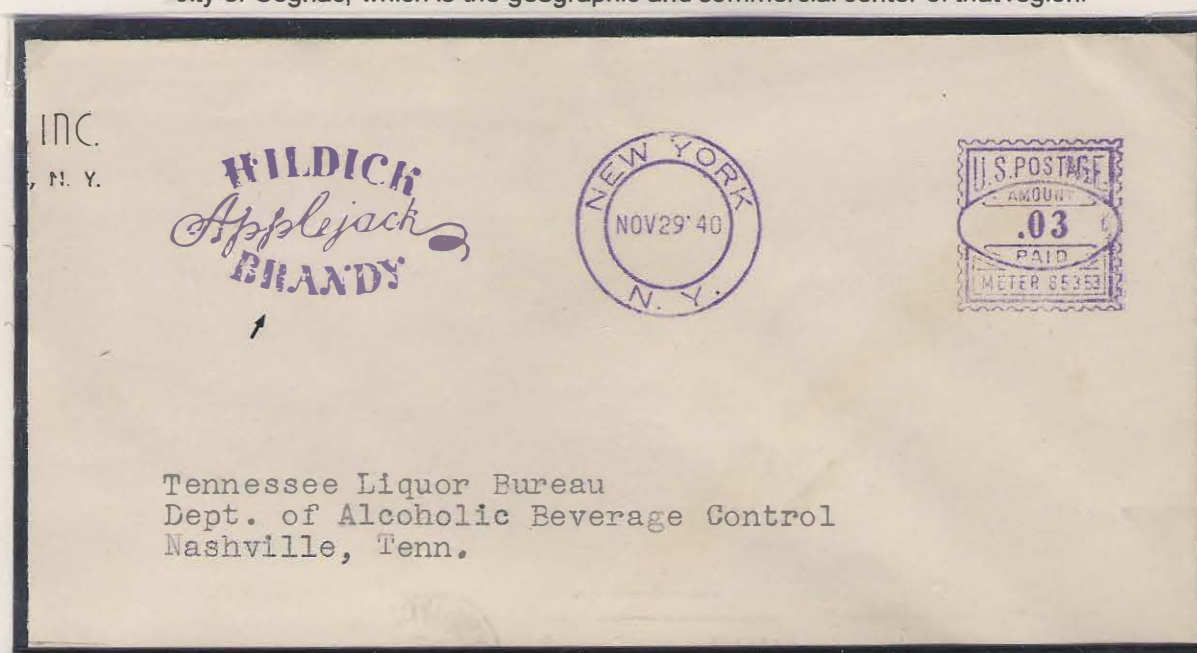
CLUB DIAL

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92181 ANTONY CEDEX

4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived

Brandy is a wine derived drink, from which it is distilled. The "cognacs" may be distilled from wine, sugar cane, etc. Cognac is a brandy produced inside a geographic region – the Province of Charente, in France, where is the small City of Cognac, which is the geographic and commercial center of that region.



There is someone who might consider the cognac as a miracle that transforms wine into a another divine drink too!



Postal stationery with a "Diez Hennanos" jerez-cognac advertising, Jerez de La Frontera, Spain, 1968

4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived



The brandy that is produced inside such region is denominated "cognac". Outside these areas, the word "brandy" is universally adopted for the product obtained from wine distillation, aged for a more or less long period, where it acquires coloration and aroma. It is appreciated everywhere.



Wines and cognacs from Carbonell & Cº, Spain. Censored letter, 1945

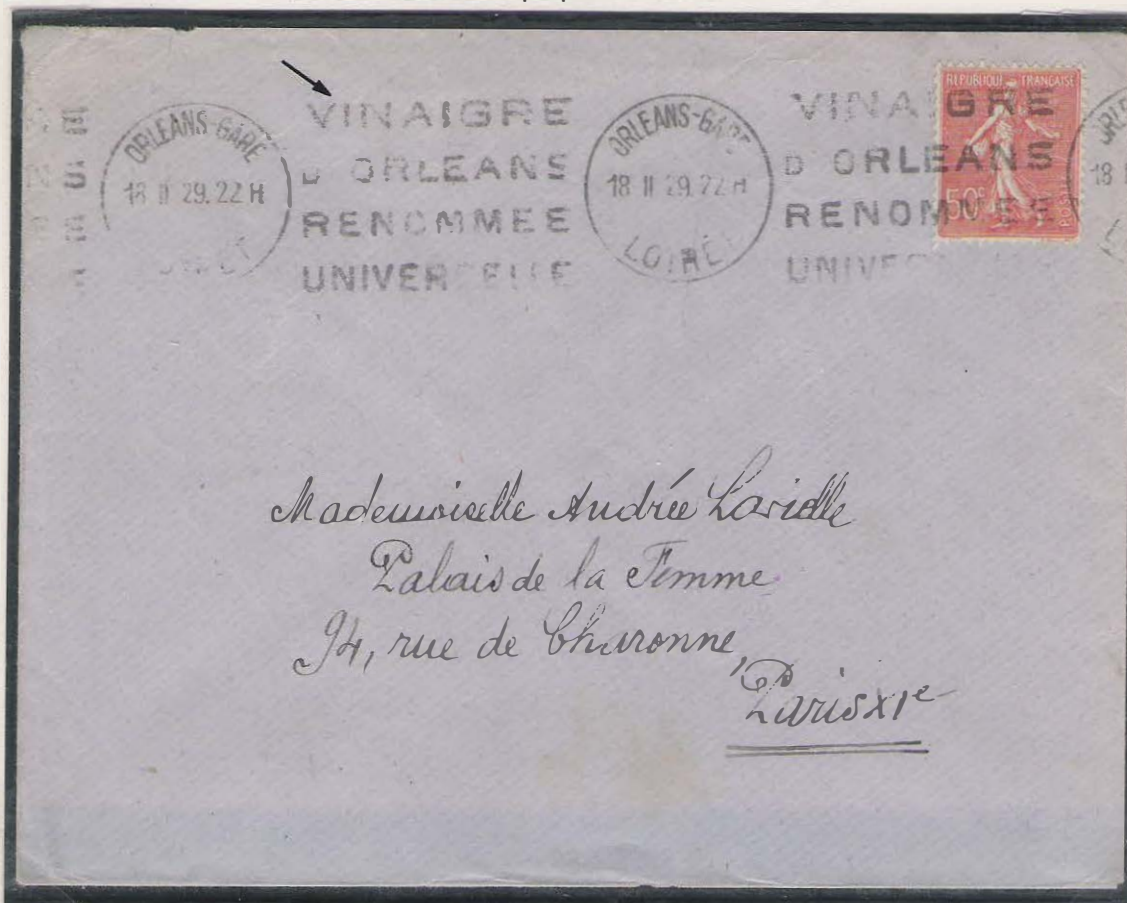
4.1 Red, white, champagne and wine-derived



Alembic



Another wine derived is the well-known "vinegar", a natural product from the acetic fermentation of wine with no addition of acetic acid or staining substances. Vinegar is known since the ancient times. Hypocrates used to prescribe it as a medicine. Nowadays is used as food conservation and in preparation of some aliments.



4.2 Demarcated areas

Wines with the right of origin designation are products of well known quality, produced in certain regions and property marked by warranty stamps provided by qualified organisms.



The initials "VQPRD, VDOS, AOC, DOC" and other worldwide well-known initials are law stipulated definitions to identify the wines proceeding from certain and stipulated regions.



4.2 Demarcated areas

It is known that during the Roman occupation in Portugal, vine was cultivated and wine was made on the valleys of Alto Douro. It was only by the half of the 17th century that occurred the "Riba D'Ouro Wine" expansion, called after as "Departure Wine" and, later as "Wine of Porto", origination from Douro demarcated region.



Porto, 1852



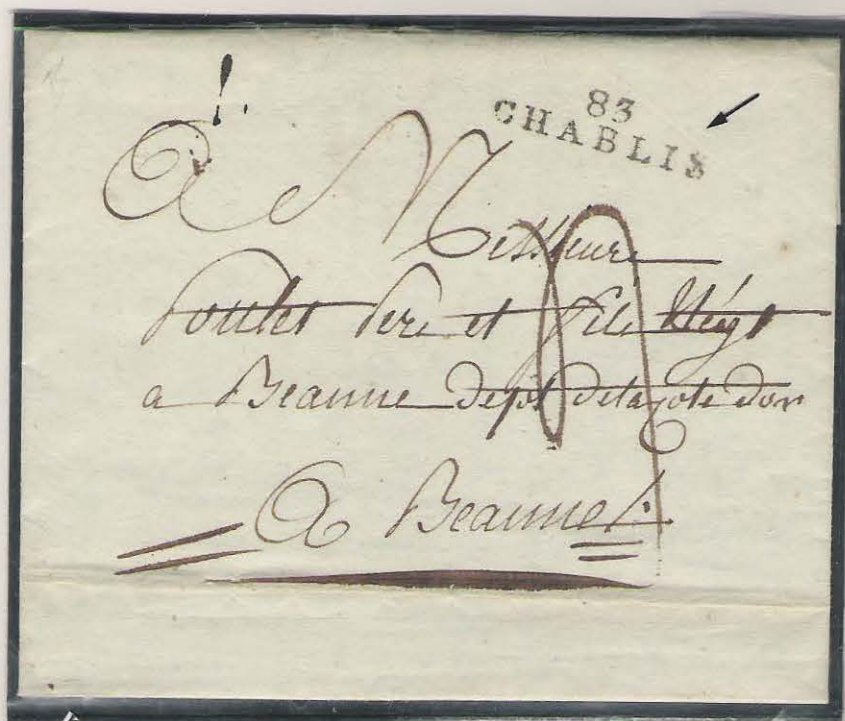
The Douro region was the first wine-producing region of the world to be demarcated in 1756 by Marquis of Pombal. He became prime minister, therefore he played a role of the utmost importance in practically every administration branches and became one of the most important Portuguese statesmen.



Pezo da Regoa – birthplace of the Porto's Wine

4.2 Demarcated areas

The Chablis region is the northernmost wine district of Burgundy, France. It is a region of famous, rare, and expensive wines. It is located in the Department of Yonne. The main Chablis "Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée" was designated on 13th January 1938.



Chablis, France, 1827

The entire Burgundy region has about 62,000 acres of vineyards. The sub-area of Chablis has just over 11,000 acres and is composed of four official appellations or classifications (Grand Crus, Premier Cru, Classic and Petit Chablis).



4.2 Demarcated areas



The word "champagne" evokes a mystic of charisma and splendor, hiding, however, the reality of a cold and hazing region where land cultivation is very difficult.



The Valley of Marne takes part in such region, the Reims Mountain and Côte des Blancs, which compose the Wine-growing Champagne, uniting about 250 municipal districts.



4.2 Demarcated areas

Wine in Spain is conducted by the National Institute of Origin Denominations and by the Regulating Councils. The first legislation dates from 1926 to Rioja, then to Jerez and Malaga. Jerez de La Frontera and Port of Santa Maria are located in the Province of Cadiz, south of Seville. Such vines are cultivated since 1100 BC.



Porto de Sta.Maria, Cadiz, 1834

A vineyard becomes famous by soil features, region, cultivated species and the importance that local producers give on producing a better wine every time, making it odd in world context.

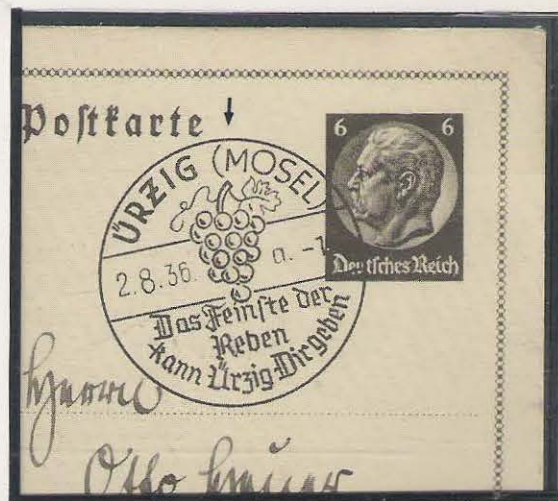


Wines and brandies from "Union Vinicola", Jerez de La Frontera, Cadiz, Spain. Censored letter, 1943.

4.3 Famous vineyards

Many are the ways to classify the different wines of the world, but always the world preference that will bring fame, prestige and primacy to one or another vineyard.

"Life is very short for not drinking good wines", someone would have already said.



Famous castles and areas shelter famous and known vineyards in the whole world.



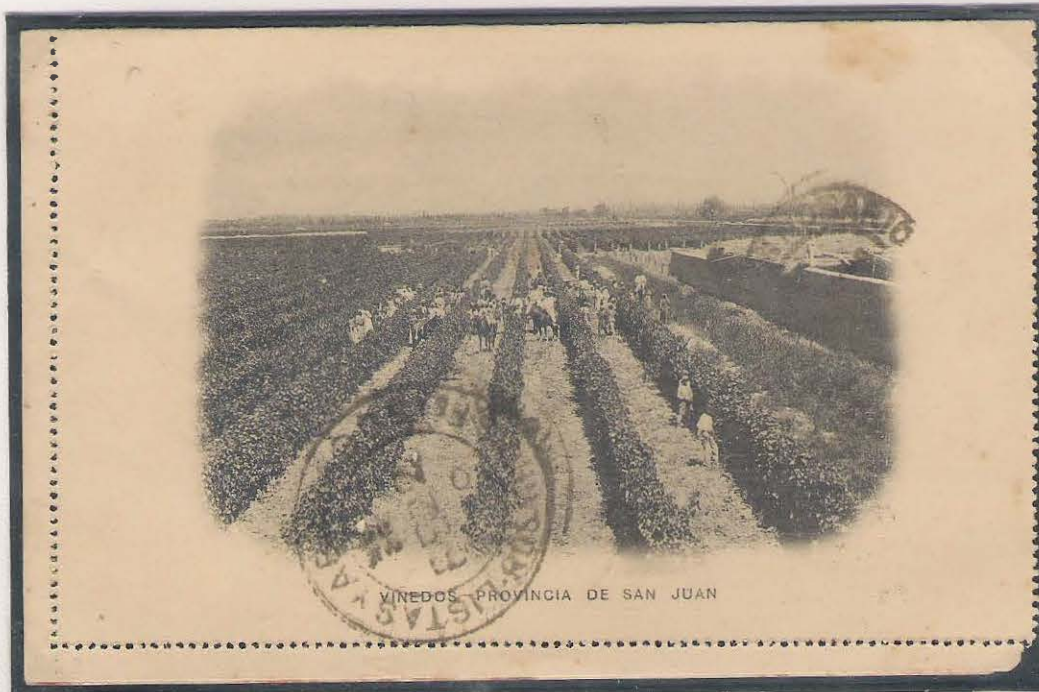
Bordeaux, with its 3,000 "chateaux", is the heart of the most important wine-producing region in the world. The French legislation for demarcation of regions had the start in 1905, having been modified, enlarged, and improved in 1910, 1927, 1935, 1949, etc. Among demarcated regions in France, Bordeaux is one of them.



Bordeaux, France, 1825



4.3 Famous vineyards



Vineyards in San Juan, Argentina. Postal card, 1899.



More and more the castes from vine-producers are being replaced, wine production technology is always improving and the vineyard, which was already known, leans upon the enologic concept and on the preference of appreciators of a high quality product.

Wine in Germany is a hard product to be obtained and therefore is well valorized. The land are diverse and some regions are famous by its particular soil, which gives a special peculiarity to the wine.

Absender

(Vorwahl) (Rufnummer)

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

(Postleitzahl) (Ort)

Postkarte

Herrn Heinz K. Hartmann

Postfach 1123

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

DB 8342 TANN/Ndb.

(Postleitzahl) (Bestimmungsort)




4.4 Other areas

Wine role since the ancient times to our days has been fundamental, at least for those who valorize the pleasure of senses, the things of taste, the ones like us who consciously participate of wine civilization. Outside the demarcated regions, there are in the whole world, other bigger or smaller regions that also like those mentioned produce wines. Among so many, note some of them:



Caxias do Sul, a traditional Brazilian region in grape production



Liechtenstein



Bento Gonçalves, a region that holds the greatest production of wines in Brazil



Madeira Island, Portugal



Sopron, Hungary



Switzerland



Videira, SC, other Brazilian producer



Jundiaí, great producer from São Paulo, Brazil

4.4 Other areas



Bratislava, Slovakia



Saarland



San Juan, Argentina

Less famous, however, and still important are some wine-producing regions spread through the whole world. Such regions produce local and regional consume wines and, some, also to export. Some with a very small production produce high quality wines.



Turkey



Cyprus



Skalica, Slovakia



Vineland, New Jersey, USA