

Offerings by the Glass

Sommelier's Selections

The following wines have been selected for their exceptional quality and are not often seen offered by the glass. These wines are very limited in supply and will change as availability runs out and as we find new exciting wines to offer our guests.

		3oz.	5oz.
1997	Salon, Le Mesnil-sur-Oger, Champagne, France	50	80
2005	Domaine Louis Latour, Corton "Chateau Corton-Grancey", Grand Cru, Burgundy, France	16	28
2005	Château Kirwan, 3ème Cru Classé, Margaux, Bordeaux, France	15	25
2006	Chateau de Beaucastel, Chateauneuf-du-Pape, Rhone Valley, France	21	35
2005	Duckhorn Vineyards, Merlot "Three Palms Vineyard", Napa Valley	15	25
2005	Silver Oak, Cabernet Sauvignon, Alexander Valley	16	28

Champagne and Sparkling

		3oz.	5oz.
M.V.	Krug, "Grand Cuvée", Brut, Reims	18	30
2000	Moët & Chandon, "Cuvée Dom Pérignon", Brut, Epernay	21	35
M.V.	Gosset, Grand Rosé, Brut, Ay	15	25
2005	Schramsberg, "Blanc de Blancs", North Coast, California	9	15
M.V.	St. Hilaire, Blanquette de Limoux, Brut, Languedoc-Roussillon	6	10

Still Rosé

		3oz.	5oz.
2009	Triennes, Rosé of Cinsault, Vin du Pays du Var, France	6	10

White

		3oz.	5oz.
2007	Napatree Point Cellars by Jonathan Edwards, Napa Valley Chardonnay, North Stonington, Connecticut	6	10
2008	Bibi Graetz, Vermentino "Casamatta", Tuscany, Italy	6	10
2009	Jermann, Pinot Grigio, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy	8	13
2009	Pazo Señorans, Albariño, Rias Baixas, Spain	8	13
2009	Dönnhoff, Riesling QbA, Nahe, Germany	8	13
2007	Domaine Vacheron, Sancerre, Loire Valley, France	9	15
2009	Cloudy Bay, Sauvignon Blanc, Marlborough, New Zealand	8	13
2008	Prager, Grüner Veltliner Federspiel, "Hinter der Burg", Wachau, Austria	9	15
2007	Domaines Leflaive, Macon Verze, Burgundy, France	9	15
2007	Grgich Hills, Chardonnay, Napa Valley	11	18
2008	Sigalas, Assyrtiko, Santorini, Greece	8	13

Red

		3oz.	5oz.
2007	Napatree Point Cellars by Jonathan Edwards, Napa Valley Zinfandel, North Stonington, Connecticut	6	10
2008	Cooper Mountain, Pinot Noir, "Reserve", Willamette Valley, Oregon	9	15
2007	Goldeneye, Pinot Noir, Anderson Valley	12	20
2009	St. Cosme, Cotes du Rhone, Rhone Valley, France	6	9
2008	Beckmen Vineyards, Rhône Blend, "Cuvée le Bec", Santa Ynez Valley	6	10
2006	Pellegrini Family Vineyards, Merlot, "Cloverdale Ranch", Alexander Valley	9	15
2008	Twenty Rows, Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley	6	10
2006	Terra Valentine, Cabernet Sauvignon, "Estate", Spring Mountain District, Napa Valley	11	18
2006	Jordan, Cabernet Sauvignon, Alexander Valley	12	20
2008	Catena, Malbec, Mendoza, Argentina	8	13
2006	Ramey, Red Blend, "Claret", Napa Valley	11	18

Dessert Wines

		2 1/2 oz.
2005	Beringer, "Nightingale", California	10
2006	Grgich Hills, "Violetta", Late Harvest, Napa Valley, California	13
2005	Baumard, Coteaux du Layon "Carte d'Or, Loire Valley, France	6
2004	Feudi di San Gregorio, "Privilegio", Campania, Italy	14
2006	Inniskillin, Cabernet Franc, Ice Wine, Niagara Peninsula, Canada	22
2000	Klein Constantia Estate, "Vin de Constance", South Africa	14

Port and Port Style Wines

		2 1/2 oz.
2006	Jonathan Edwards Winery, Zinfandel Port "Dark", Sierra Foothills, California	10
M.V.	Dow's Crusted Porto	6
1987	Graham's, Single Quinta, "Quinta dos Malvedos"	16
M.V.	Taylor Fladgate, 10 Year Old Tawny, Douro Valley, Portugal	10
M.V.	Taylor Fladgate, 20 Year Old Tawny, Douro Valley, Portugal	14

Sherry Wines

		2 1/2 oz.
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Dry Oloroso, "Don Nuño"	9
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Puerto Fino	7
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Rare Amontillado, "Escuadrilla"	9
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Pedro Ximénez, "San Emilio"	9

Champagne & Sparkling Wine

Champagne

Cuvées de Prestige

Also known as deluxe cuvées, Cuvées de Prestige should be the best that Champagne has to offer, regardless of the price. "Dom Pérignon" was the first commercial example of these Champagnes, launched in 1936. Most of these are vintage Champagnes, and many are produced by the most traditional methods, aged for longer than normal, and packaged in special bottles.

M.V.	Krug, "Grand Cuvée", Brut, Reims (half-bottle)	80
M.V.	Krug, "Grand Cuvée", Brut, Reims	150
1995	Krug, Brut, Reims	300
2000	Moët & Chandon, "Cuvée Dom Pérignon", Brut, Epernay	165
1997	Salon, Le Mesnil-sur-Oger	270

Vintage Brut

Not more than 80 percent of any year's harvest may be sold as vintage Champagne, so at least 20 percent of the best years' harvests are conserved for the future blending of non-vintage wines. The character of a vintage Champagne is more autolytic, giving it an acacia-like floweriness, than that of a non-vintage of the same age because it has no reserve-wine mellowness. If you like those biscuity or toasty bottle-aromas, you should seek out older vintage Champagne.

1999	Egly-Ouriet, "Brut Grand Cru", Millésime, Ambonnay, Grand Cru	150
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Non-Vintage Brut

No wine depends upon the winemaker's blending skills more than non-vintage Champagne, which accounts for more than 75 percent of all Champagne sold.

Although non-vintage Champagnes are not usually the finest Champagnes, they are capable of being so. Their base wine, to which reserve wines may be added, will always be from the last harvest. Most producers make up between 10 and 15 percent of their blends from reserves from the previous two or three years, although some utilize as much as 40 percent.

M.V.	Bollinger, "Special Cuvée", Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru	90
M.V.	Egly-Ouriet, "Blanc de Noirs Grand Cru", Ambonnay "Les Crayères" Lieu-dit	150
M.V.	Gosset, Grande Réserve", Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru (half-bottle)	45
M.V.	Gosset, Grande Réserve", Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru	90
M.V.	Piper-Heidsieck, "Cuvée Brut", Brut, Reims (half-bottle)	40
M.V.	Veuve Clicquot-Ponsardin, Brut, Reims	85

Rosé

The first record of a commercially produced rosé Champagne is by Clicquot in 1777 and this style has enjoyed ephemeral bursts of popularity ever since. It is the only European rosé that may be made by blending white wine with a little red; all other rosé, whether still or sparkling, must be produced by macerating the skins and juice to extract pigments. A good pink Champagne will have an attractive color, perfect limpidity, and a snow-white mousse.

M.V.	Gosset, Grand Rosé, Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru (half-bottle)	45
M.V.	Gosset, Grand Rosé, Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru	90
M.V.	Aubry, Rosé, Brut, Jouy-les-Reims, 1er Cru	80
M.V.	H. Billiot Fils, Rosé, Brut, Ambonnay, Grand Cru	85

Sparkling Wine

These wines are produced in much the same way as Champagne. The new-world wines tend to have more fruit character than their French counterparts due to the climate in which the grapes are grown.

French Sparkling Wine

M.V. St. Hilaire, Blanquette de Limoux, Brut, Languedoc-Roussillon 35

Italian Sparkling Wine

M.V. Canaletto, Prosecco 30

1999 Ferrari, "Giulio Ferrari - Riserva del Fondatore", Trento 105

American Sparkling Wine

M.V. Roederer Estate, Brut, Anderson Valley 55

2002 Roederer Estate, "L'Ermitage", Brut, Anderson Valley 80

2005 Schramsberg, "Blanc de Blancs", North Coast 50

Other New-World Sparkling Wine

2009 Alma Negra, Sparkling Rosé of Malbec, Mendoza, Argentina 45

White Wines of Europe

France

French wines are regarded as the best in the world, and a thread of this belief is even shared by France's fiercest New-World competitors. Although the winemakers of Australia and California, for instance, no longer try to copy famous French wine styles they still consider them benchmarks. The great French wine regions are an accident of geography, climate, and terroir. No winemaking country in the world has such a wide range of cool climates, and this has enabled France to produce the entire spectrum of classic wine styles.

Alsace

Pinot Gris

This full-bodied, off-dry wine is decadently rich, but has excellent acidity, and its fullness of flavor never tires the palate. A young Pinot Gris can taste or smell of banana, sometimes be smoky, with little or no spice, but as it matures it increasingly develops a smoky-spice, toasty-creamy richness, finally achieving a big, honeyed walnut-brazil complexity with good bottle age.

2005	Marcel Deiss, "Bebenheim"	50
2006	Schlumberger, "Kitterlé", Grand Cru	70
2000	Trimbach, "Reserve Personelle"	75

Muscat

The fattest and most full-bodied of Alsace wines. Classic renditions of this grape have the aroma of banana when young and only develop a real pungency of spice in bottle, eventually achieving a rich gingerbread character when mature.

2007	Zind-Humbrecht, Herrenweg de Turkheim	75
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Loire Valley

In winemaking terms, the Loire valley is best imagined as a long ribbon with crisp white wines at either end and fuller wines of all types in the middle. It is the home of Sauvignon Blanc, the only wine area in the world that specializes in Cabernet Franc and, in truly great vintages, makes some of the most sublime and sumptuous botrytized wines.

Central Vineyards

Great Pouilly Fumé is rare, but when found its crisp, gooseberry flavor will retain its finesse and delicacy in even the hottest years. Classic Sancerre should be dry or bone dry, highly aromatic, and have an intense flavor sometimes tasting of gooseberries or even peaches in a great year.

2008 Sancerre, Domaine Vacheron

60

Burgundy

The white wines of Burgundy are the benchmark for Chardonnay around the world. From steely, crisp Chablis, to a nutty Meursault, these wines are without peer.

Chablis, 1er Cru

These dry wines can vary from light- to fairly full-bodied, but should always be finer and longer-lasting than wines of the basic Chablis appellation, although without the concentration of flavor expected from a Grand Cru.

2004 Jean Dauvissat, "Vaillons" (half-bottle) 35

Corton Charlemagne, Grand Cru

This is the most sumptuous of all white Burgundies. It has a fabulous concentration of rich, buttery fruit flavors, a dazzling balance of acidity, and delicious overtones of vanilla, honey and cinnamon.

2004 Domaine Jacques Prieur 215

2005 Vincent Girardin 115

Meursault, 1er Cru

While the greatest white Côte de Beaune is either Montrachet or Corton-Charlemagne, Meursault is probably better known and is certainly more popular. Meursault is deliciously dry with a nutty-buttery-spice quality added to its typically rich flavor.

2006 Domaine Jacques Prieur, "Clos de Mazeray" (half-bottle) 60

2006 Henri Boillot, "Les Poruzots" 125

Puligny-Montrachet

One of two Montrachet villages responsible for producing some of the greatest dry whites in the world. Basic Puligny-Montrachet from a top grower is a very high-quality wine: full-bodied, fine, and steely, requiring a few years to develop a nutty honey-and-toast flavor.

2006 Olivier Leflaive (half-bottle) 45

Le Montrachet, Grand Cru

Many consider this the greatest dry white wine in the world. When fully mature, Montrachet has the most glorious and expressive character of all dry white wines. Its honeyed, toasty, floral, nutty, creamy, and spicy aromas are stunning.

2006 Olivier Leflaive 470

Chassagne-Montrachet

These wines offer an affordable introduction to the wines of Montrachet.

2005 Joseph Drouhin "Marquis de Laguiche" 115

Chassagne-Montrachet, 1er Cru

These white wines are flavorsome and dry, but lacking the finesse of those in neighbouring Puligny.

2006 Olivier Leflaive, "Abbaye de Morgeot" (half-bottle) 55

St. Aubin, 1er Cru

These wines come from the vineyards directly above the "Montrachet" Grands Cru vineyards. They are often superior to the village wines of Puligny-Montrachet and always a better value.

2006 Olivier Leflaive, "Chatenière" (half-bottle) 45

Côte Mâconnais

The Mâconnais produces more white wine than the rest of Burgundy put together and, although it never quite matches the heights of quality achieved in the Côte d'Or, it is easily the best-value pure Chardonnay wine in the world.

2007 Mâcon-Verzé, Domaines Leflaive 60

Bordeaux

The dry white wines of Bordeaux, made from Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Muscadelle, and Ugni Blanc, are a perfect accompaniment for shellfish, while the sweet wines of Sauternes are a classic match for foie gras.

2006 Chateau Carbonnieux Blanc, Graves 90

Rhône Valley

The Rhône has experienced a kind of revolution in white wine production. There has been a growing number of exotic, world-class white wines in various appellations since the late 1980s, when just a few white wines began to emerge in Châteauneuf-du-Pape.

Chateauneuf-du-Pape Blanc

The white wines of Chateauneuf-du-Pape are allowed to use the same 13 varieties as the red wines, however Roussanne and Grenache Blanc usually dominate the blend.

2005 Chateau de Beaucastel 85
2005 Chateau de Beaucastel, "Vieilles Vignes" 140
2006 Domaine du Vieux Telegraphe 80

Germany

When a German wine producer makes and bottles a wine, the aim is to capture the quintessential freshness of the grapes that went into it. From the modest to the very finest German wines, the secret is the harmony between sweetness and acidity. The best German wines are better than ever.

Mosel-Saar-Ruwer

The greatest Rieslings grown along the Mosel river have an excruciating, but delightful, acidity, that can only be relieved through a knife-edge balance of sweetness. Unlike in the warmer Rhine regions, the Riesling grape is at its best here in hot vintages.

Kabinett

2007	Maximin Grünhäuser, "Herrenberg"	60
2007	Reichsgraf von Kesselstatt, "Piesporter Goldtröpfchen"	55
2007	J.J. Prüm, "Graacher Himmelreich"	60

Auslese

2007	J.J. Prüm, Bernkasteler Badstube"	75
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Rheingau

There can be no doubt that Riesling, the King of Germany's grapes, is more at home in and around the village of Johannisberg in the Rheingau than anywhere else in the world. Nowhere else can it produce such lush, juicy-ripe wines with distinctive, silky-smooth peach fruit.

Erstes Gewächs

2006	Schloss Reinhartshausen, "Erbacher Marcobrunn" Edition Marianne	80
2007	Schloss Reinhartshausen, "Erbach Schlossberg" Monopole	70

Nahe

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Grosses Gewächs

2008	Dönnhoff, "Dellchen"	80
2008	Dönnhoff, "Hermannshöhle"	80

QbA

2009	Dönnhoff, "Estate"	50
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Austria

Austria used to be seen as a winemaking clone of Germany, but over the last decade, Austria has slowly yet surely begun to establish its own unique wine identity, and it produces some exceptionally fine wines.

Wachau

On a par with Kamtal-Donauland as Niederösterreich's top-performing district, Wachau makes many fine varieties including Grüner Veltliner, the most important, and Riesling, the best.

2008	Grüner Veltliner, Prager, "Hinter der Burg", Federspiel	55
2007	Riesling, Prager, "Achleiten", Smaragd	90

Kamptal

One of the top-performing districts of Niederösterreich, the Rieslings produced here are very elegant, light and airy while young, but rich and racy after a few years in bottle. Grüner Veltliner is the other star of this district with its fiery ground pepper taste.

2007	Grüner Veltliner, Weingut Fred Loimer, "Terrassen"	65
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Kremstal

Part of the old Kamtal-Donauland region, this relatively small area north and south of a short stretch of the Danube was singled out in 1994, due to the fame of Krems, which is renowned for its high-quality Grüner Veltliner, some good Rieslings are also produced.

2007	Grüner Veltliner, Weingut Stadt Krems, "Wachtberg"	65
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Italy

Italy has among the world's most diverse range of wine styles. A truly great winemaker, such as La Spinetta or Venica & Venica, can produce wines which will stand up to any of the world's benchmark white wines.

Piedmont

Piedmont is known best for its red wines, however the Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc from this region can be of a quality that few other Italian wine regions can touch. The slightly sweet, lightly sparkling Moscato d'Asti is fruity and easy-drinking.

2008 La Scolca, "Black Label", Gavi di Gavi 85

Friuli-Venezia Giulia

Freshness, crisp acidity, and purity of varietal character personify the wines of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

2006 Jermann, "Vintage Tunina" 80

2009 Jermann, Pinot Grigio 55

2008 Schiopetto, Pinot Grigio 60

Tuscany

The great, if ubiquitous, Chardonnay first squeezed into the official wines of Tuscany when it was adopted by the Pomino DOC, but the best renditions are still vini da tavola. Other, lighter varietals, such as Vermentino and Vernaccia di San Gimignano are refreshing alternatives to Pinot Grigio.

2008 Bibi Graetz, "Casamatta", Vermentino 55

Sicily

Although Sicily is known mostly for Marsala, the island is producing excellent table wines. Planeta, the island's best producer is leading the way with international varieties as well as some local varieties.

2007 Planeta, Chardonnay 70

Spain

The wines of Spain have come a long way in the past 20 years. The Rosés of Navarra are world-class, dry wines with wonderful structure. Other white wines of the country tend to lend themselves well to lighter fish dishes.

2009 Pazo de Señorans, Albariño, Rías Baixas 55

Greece

This full-bodied, dry white wine can have an intriguing combination of high natural alcohol and a high acidity level. The Assyrtiko grape is native to Santorini and is an excellent alternative to Chardonnay.

2008 Sigalas, Assyrtiko, Santorini 55

2009 Domaine Skouras, Moscofilero, Peloponnese 45

White Wines of North America

The most famous regions of North America - California, Washington, and Oregon - are to be found inland from the western coast. This is because eastern seaboard are generally too humid and prone to severely cold winters.

Sauvignon Blanc

These wines are usually crisp in style, with the vibrancy of its varietal fruit picked up by, and highlighted with, abundant ripe acidity.

2009	Ferrari-Carano, "Fumé Blanc", Sonoma	30
2008	Honig, Napa Valley (half-bottle)	25
2008	Honig, Napa Valley	40
2007	Merry Edwards, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	40
2008	Rudd, Mt. Veeder	70
2009	Spottswoode, Napa & Sonoma Counties	65

White Varietals & Blends

These wines help fill in the gaps of American white wines. American Pinot Gris is less like the Pinot Gris from Alsace and more like a superior Pinot Grigio, with riper, purer fruit. Riesling from California tends to be very dry and crisp, and extremely light in body.

2008	Marsanne, Qupe (half-bottle)	25
2008	Pinot Gris, Cooper Mountain "Reserve", Willamette Valley, Oregon	40
2009	Pinot Gris, J Vineyards & Winery, California	40
2008	Riesling, Chateau Ste. Michelle & Dr. Loosen, "Eroica", Columbia Valley, Washington	55

Chardonnay

There have always been great Californian Chardonnays. These wines are often full-bodied and rich, and may have gone through partial- or full-malolactic fermentation to give the wine more buttery and creamy characteristics.

Napa Valley

2009	Cakebread	70
2006	Cakebread, "Reserve"	85
2006	Darioush, "Signature"	75
2006	Grgich Hills (half-bottle)	40
2007	Grgich Hills	75
2006	Kistler, "Hyde Vineyard", Carneros	105
2007	Miner Family Vineyards, "Wild Yeast"	80
2007	Napatree Point Cellars by Jonathan Edwards, Napa Valley	45
2008	Newton, "Red Label"	55
2007	Newton, "Unfiltered"	65
2006	Pine Ridge, "Dijon Clones"	65

Sonoma

2007	Chalk Hill, Chalk Hill Appellation, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	35
2007	Chalk Hill, Chalk Hill Appellation, Russian River Valley	70
2008	Ferrari-Carano, Sonoma	40
2006	Hanzell	90
2007	Kistler, "Les Noisetiers", Sonoma Coast	85
2008	Kistler, "Les Noisetiers", Sonoma Mountain	85
2006	Kistler, "Vine Hill Vineyard", Russian River Valley	105
2006	Paul Hobbs, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	40
2007	Ramey, Russian River Valley	70
2003	Ramey, "Ritchie Vineyard", Russian River Valley	85
2006	Rudd, "Bacigalupi Vineyard", Russian River Valley	95

Other Appellations

2008	Jonathan Edwards Winery, Connecticut	45
2007	Mer Soleil, Santa Lucia Highlands, California	70

White Wines of the Southern Hemisphere

These white wines are the rising stars of the wine world. Quality continues to rise making these some of the best value for adventurous drinkers.

New Zealand

New Zealand's Sauvignon Blanc now surpasses anything the French could possibly produce. Their Chardonnay and Sémillon are also first rate.

2009	Sauvignon Blanc, Cloudy Bay, Marlborough	55
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Argentina

Argentina is learning to curb their yields a bit and focus on quality rather than the quantity that, in the past, made them the fifth largest wine producing country. Mendoza is the largest viticultural region in Argentina and accounts for more than two-thirds of the country's total wine production. Although Malbec is the most famous grape, high-quality white wines from Torrontes and Chardonnay are becoming more and more common.

2006	Chardonnay, Catena Alta, Mendoza	55
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Rosé Wines of The World

Perhaps the best rosé wines in the world come from a number of regions along the Mediterranean Sea. These are light, complex wines which are great for warm weather and pair surprisingly well with food.

France

Aubert de Villaine, of Domaine de la Romanée Conti, and Jacques Seyesses, of Domaine Dujac, have created their own rosé of Cinsault in Provence under the Triennes label. The wine is very elegant and one of the best examples of rosé imported to the United States.

2009	Triennes, Rosé of Cinsault, Vin du Pays du Var	40
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Red Wines of Europe

France

France makes the best and the worst wines in the world. No other country can rival France for the quality and diversity of its wine but its success is dependent on the sheer size of its production, which has always been a double-edged sword.

Burgundy

The red wines of Burgundy are the benchmark for Pinot Noir around the world.

Gevrey-Chambertin

These well-colored wines are full, rich, and elegant, with a silky texture and a perfumed aftertaste reminiscent of the pure fruit of Pinot Noir.

2006	Domaine Humbert, "Vieilles Vignes"	85
2006	Nicolas Potel (half-bottle)	45

Charmes-Chambertin, Grand Cru

Charmes-Chambertin is the largest Gevrey-Chambertin Grand Cru, part of the vineyard is known as Mazoyeres, from which Mazoyeres-Chambertin has evolved. The wines are soft and sumptuous with ripe-fruit flavors and pure Pinot character, although some lack finesse.

2006	Domaine Humbert	175
2005	Vincent Girardin	155

Chambertin, Grand Cru

This is one of the nine Grands Crus of Gevrey-Chambertin. All of them (quite legally) add the name Gevrey Chambertin to their own and one, Clos de Beze, actually has the right to sell its wines as Chambertin. Always full in body and rich in extract, Chambertin is not, however, powerful like Corton, but graceful and feminine with a vivid color, stunning flavor, impeccable balance, and lush, velvety texture.

2006	Nicolas Potel	205
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Morey St. Denis

This excellent little wine village tends to be overlooked. The wines have a vivid color, a very expressive bouquet, and a smooth flavor with lots of finesse. A Morey-St.-Denis from a domaine such as Dujac can have the quality of a top Premier Cru.

2005	Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes"	75
2006	Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes" (half-bottle)	45

Clos St. Denis, Grand Cru

This is the Grand Cru that the village of Morey attached to its name when it was the best growth in the village, a position now contested by Clos de la Roche and Clos de Tart. The wines are strong, fine, and firm with rich liquorice and berry flavors that require time to come together.

2006	Nicolas Potel	145
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Clos de la Roche, Grand Cru

Covering an area of almost 42 acres, Clos de La Roche is twice the size of the other Grands Crus of Morey-St.-Denis. These wines are deep-colored, rich, and powerfully flavored with a silky texture. Many consider it to be the greatest Grand Cru of Morey-St.-Denis.

2006	Nicolas Potel	135
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Chambolle-Musigny

This village is very favorably positioned, with a solid block of vines nestled in the shelter of a geological fold. Many of these medium- to fairly full-bodied wines have surprising finesse and fragrance for mere village wines.

2006	Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes" (half-bottle)	50
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Musigny, Grand Cru

Musigny is the smaller of Chambolle-Musigny's two Grands Crus. It covers some 25 acres on the opposite side of the village to Bonnes Mares. These most stylish of wines have a fabulous color and a smooth, seductive, and spicy bouquet. The velvet-rich fruit flavor constantly unfolds to reveal a succession of taste experiences.

2006	Domaine Jacques Prieur	400
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Beaune, 1er Cru

Beaune is known for soft-scented, gently fruity wines. The best Crus are medium-bodied with a delightfully soft rendition of Pinot fruit and lots of finesse.

2006	Nicolas Potel, "Clos des Vignes Franches" Monopole (half-bottle)	45
2006	Bouchard, "Vigne de la Enfant Jesus" Monopole	80

Volnay

These wines are firm and well colored with more silky finesse than should be expected from a village appellation.

2005	Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes" (half-bottle)	40
2006	Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes" (half-bottle)	40

Bourgogne Rouge

These are ruby-colored, medium-bodied wines with a Pinot perfume and a creamy-fruit finish.

2007	Maison Leroy	70
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Bordeaux

The style of wine alters more radically over short distances in the Médoc than in any other French red wine district.

St. Estèphe

If Pauillac is the stallion of the four famous appellations, St.-Estèphe must be the shire-horse. These dry, full-bodied wines are big and strong, yet not without dignity. St.-Estèphe demands affection and, with the rich fruit of a sunny year, deserves it. These most enjoyable, sweet-spice, and cedary wines can have lots of honest, chunky fruit. Cos d'Estournel is the thoroughbred of the commune.

2005	Château Bel-Air	65
2007	La Dame de Montrose (Second Wine of Château Montrose) (half-bottle)	25

Pauillac

Dark and virtually opaque, great Pauillac is a dry powerfully constructed wine, typically redolent of black currants and new oak. It might be unapproachable when young, but is always rich with fruit when mature. Although it does not have the grace of great Margaux, Pauillac brings power and style together to produce wines of incomparable finesse for their size.

2000	Château Grand Puy Lacoste, 5ème Cru Classé	135
1988	Château Lynch Bages, 5ème Cru Classé	165
1990	Château Pichon-Lalande, 2ème Cru Classé	200
2004	Château Pontet Canet, 5ème Cru Classé (half-bottle)	45
2005	Réserve de la Comtesse (Second Wine of Château Pichon Lalande)	100

St. Julien

These are dry, medium-bodied, sometimes full-bodied, wines that have purity of style, varietal flavor, and can be long-lived. Well balanced and elegant, these wines fall somewhere between the lushness that is typical of Margaux and the firmer structure of Pauillac.

2003	Château Gloria	80
2003	Château Léoville-Las Cases, 2ème Cru Classé	290
1996	Clos du Marquis (Second Wine of Château Léoville-Las Cases)	80
2007	La Croix de Beaucaillou (Second Wine of Château Ducru-Beaucaillou) (half-bottle)	40

Margaux

The best Margaux are potentially the greatest wines in the whole of Bordeaux. Exquisite, dry, medium-bodied and sometimes full-bodied, wines that can be deep-colored and fabulously rich, yet they have great finesse and a silky finish.

1996	Blason d'Issan, Cantenac (Second Wine of Château d'Issan)	80
2005	Château Kirwan, 3ème Cru Classé	95
1988	Château Palmer, Cantenac, 3ème Cru Classé	165
2003	Château Prieure Lichine, Cantenac, 4ème Cru Classé	90
2007	Château Prieure Lichine, Cantenac, 4ème Cru Classé (half-bottle)	40
1990	Château Rauzan Segla, 2ème Cru Classé	200
2000	Château Rauzan Segla, 2ème Cru Classé	160

Haut-Médoc & Médoc

There are many great-value cru classés and many high-quality crus bourgeois. The wines have a generosity of fruit tempered by a firm structure, and are medium- to full-bodied.

2000	Château Cantemerle, Macau, 5ème Cru Classé	90
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Graves & Pessac-Léognan

Soft, silky reds of great violet elegance, and not lacking either concentration or length. Most have been aged in a percentage of new oak, which adds a smoky or tobacco-like complexity.

2005	Bahans Haut-Brion (Second wine of Château Haut-Brion)	90
2005	Château La Tour Haut-Brion	90
2005	Domaine de Chevalier	85

Pomerol

It is often said that these are the most velvety-rich of the world's classic wines, but they also have the firm tannin structure that is necessary for successful long-term maturation and development. The finest also have surprisingly deep color, masses of spicy-oak complexity, and great finesse.

2000 Château Certan de May 135

St. Émilion

Even in the most basic St.-Émilions the ripe, spicy-juiciness of the Merlot grape should be supported by the firmness and finesse of the Cabernet Franc. The great châteaux achieve this superbly: they are full, rich and concentrated, chocolaty, and fruit-cakey.

2000 Château Figeac, Grand Cru Classé (B) 160
2000 Château Monbousquet, Grand Cru Classé (B) 200
2004 Château Pavie, Grand Cru Classé (B) (half-bottle) 90

Rhône Valley

The Rhône Valley is famous for its full, fiery, and spicy-rich red wines.

Châteauneuf-du-Pape

The name Châteauneuf-du-Pape dates from the time of the dual Papacy in the 14th century. There are two basic categories of Châteauneuf-du-Pape - the traditional, full, dark, spicy, longlived style and the modern, easy-drinking Châteauneuf-du-Pape, the best of which are unashamedly upfront and brimming with lip-smacking, juicy-jammy fruit. Both are, however, much warmer and spicier than the greatest wines of Hermitage and Côte Rôtie.

2005	Chateau de Beaucastel	110
2005	Domaine du Vieux Telegraphe, "Télégramme"	55

Crozes-Hermitage

These well-colored, full-bodied wines are similar to Hermitage, but they are generally less intense and have a certain smoky-rustic-raspberry flavor that only deepens into blackcurrant in the hottest years. The finest wines do, however, have surprising finesse, and make fabulous bargains.

2008	Alain Graillot	55
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Côtes du Rhône & Other Rhône Appellations

The generic appellation "Côtes du Rhône" covers the entire Rhône region and produces some superb wines at great value. Rasteau and Vacqueyras were both Côtes du Rhône Villages that were upgraded to their own A.O.C. due to their consistent high quality.

2009	Côtes du Rhône, St. Cosme	30
M.V.	Côtes du Rhône, St. Cosme, "Little James Basket Press"	25

Southwest France, Provence, Languedoc-Roussillon & Corsica

These wines from the South of France are among the best deals out of the country.

Corbières

These wines have an excellent color, a full, spicy-fruity nose, and a creamy clean, soft palate that often hints of cherries, raspberries, and vanilla. Mostly made up of Grenache, Lladoner Pelut, Mourvèdre, and Syrah.

2002	Domaine Lignères, "Cabanon de Pascal"	50
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Italy

Italy's red wines are among the world's most difficult to fully comprehend. Many are named after a town, many after a grape, and some are named after both, but for the wine lover with patience and a desire to learn, no other country can offer the joy found in Italy.

Piedmont

Black grapes dominate Piedmont. Nebbiolo is king here and produces the powerful Barbarescos and Barolos which make Piedmont famous. Piedmont is often compared to Burgundy for its distinct terroir and luscious, well-made wines.

Barbera

2006 Poderi Alasia, "Rive", Barbera d'Asti 55

Barbaresco

There are three Barbaresco producing communities in Piedmont. In general, the wines of the Barbaresco area tend to be a bit lighter in color and lighter-bodied than those of the Neive, but they are known for their perfumed aromas and their structure. The community of Neive, on the next hill east of Barbaresco, produces the most full-bodied, tannic Barbarescos in the region. Treiso d'Alba, south of Barbaresco, is the least-known of the three areas. Its Barbarescos tend to be lighter-bodied than the others, and they are known for their finesse and their elegance.

Neive

1999 Bruno Giacosa, "Santo Stefano di Neive" 95

Treiso d'Alba

2003 La Spinetta, "Vigneto Valeirano" 100

Barolo

The Barolos of the Central Valley often have more perfumed aromas. They are typically more elegant and have a velvety texture, and are less full-bodied, and less tannic than the Barolos of the Serralunga Valley. They are usually ready to drink younger than Barolo from the Serralunga. The Barolo wines of the Serralunga Valley tend to be more austere, powerful, and long-lived. They are more tannic and more full-bodied than other Barolos, generally having more extract and alcohol, and requiring longer aging.

La Morra - Central Valley

2004	Marcarini, "Brunate"	125
2004	Marcarini, "La Serra"	105

Monforte d'Alba - Serralunga Valley

2004	Aldo Conterno	125
1998	Giacomo Conterno, "Cascina Francia"	110

Grinzane Cavour - Serralunga Valley

2003	La Spinetta, "Campè della Spinetta"	125
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Lombardy

The best wines of Valtellina, (Valtellina Superiore), are produced from a narrow strip of vineyards on the north bank of the Adda River near the Swiss border, and must contain a minimum of 12 percent alcohol. Most of the wines come from four subdistricts: Grumello (the lightest), Inferno (supposedly the hottest, rockiest part of the valley), Sassella (the best), and Valgella (the most productive but least interesting). Essentially a Nebbiolo, but up to 10 percent Pinot Noir, Merlot, Rossola, Brugnola, and Pignola Valtellina may also be used. The richness of the best of these wines is belied by their elegance. They have good color and are capable of developing exquisite finesse after several years in bottle. Sfursat or Sforzato, which literally means "strained" and is made from shriveled grapes, is a dry, concentrated red wine that has a minimum of 14.5 percent alcohol, which makes it the equivalent of amarone.

2005	Nino Negri, "5 Stelle" Sfursat di Valtellina	85
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Veneto

Blends of Corvina, Molinara, and Rondinella are the standard here. These wines are lighter and fruity with the exception of Amarone, which has a wonderful raisin-like sweetness.

Amarone della Valpolicella		
2005	Allegrini	80
2001	Dal Forno Romano	460
Valpolicella		
2002	Dal Forno Romano, Superiore	145
2007	Zenato, "Ripassa"	55

Tuscany

Tuscany is a region in west-central Italy best known for its Brunellos di Montalcino, Chiantis, and Super Tuscans. Sangiovese (and its many clones) is the lifeblood of red wine production here.

Chianti Classico

The Chianti Classico zone is situated between the cities of Florence and Siena. Chianti Classico wines tend to be medium-bodied, firm, with a medium amount of dry tannin, and medium to high acidity. Tart cherry or ripe cherry are the main aroma / flavor descriptors, sometimes with delicate floral or nutty notes.

2004	Fattoria di Felsina	50
2005	Fonterutoli (half-bottle)	35
2005	Livernano	50

Brunello di Montalcino

Brunello di Montalcino is considered one of Italy's two best wines (the other is Barolo). It was the first wine to earn DOCG status and is among Italy's most sought after wines. Production is limited and the wines are aged a minimum of four years before release.

2004	Altesino	95
2004	Ciacci Piccolomini d'Aragona	80
2004	Tenuta Col d'Orcia (half-bottle)	40

Super Tuscans

Super-Tuscans are a relatively new category of Italian wines. The term Super-Tuscan refers to wines that do not follow the DOC laws for wines such as Chianti, Brunello di Montalcino, or Vino Nobile di Montepulciano. These wines, labeled IGT (Indicazione Geografica Tipica) are made to satisfy a more international palate, often blending Bordeaux varietals with their native Sangiovese. The wines tend to be very ripe, medium- to full-bodied, and quite complex.

2003	Super Tuscan, Antinori, "Tignanello" (half-bottle)	50
2005	Super Tuscan, Avignonesi, "Desiderio"	85
2003	Super Tuscan, Ca' Marcanda by Gaja, "Magari" (half-bottle)	45
2004	Super Tuscan, Poliziano, "Le Stanze del Poliziano"	80
2004	Vino Nobile di Montepulciano, Poliziano, "Asinone"	90

Umbria

There are few wines in Italy that are as distinctive as Sagrantino di Montefalco, made from the Sagrantino grape. The rosso wines of Montefalco are a blend of Sangiovese, Montepulciano, and Sagrantino. In the hands of a master like Paolo Bea, these wines become world-class.

2004	Montefalco Rosso, Paolo Bea, "San Valentino"	85
2004	Montefalco Sagrantino Secco, Paolo Bea, "Pagliaro"	95

Campania

The best-known wine of Campania is Lacryma Christi (Tears of Christ), but the best quality is the lesser-known Taurasi DOCG made from the underrated Aglianico grape.

2003	Taurasi Riserva, Feudi di San Gregorio, "Piano di Montevergine"	80
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The Islands

Classically, Nero d'Avola has been the main red variety, and the primary grape in Sicily's best red wines.

2005	Morgante, Nero d'Avola, "Don Antonio", Riserva, Sicily	75
2006	Planeta, Cerasuolo di Vittoria, Sicily	50
2004	Planeta, Merlot, Sicily	70
2001	Sella & Mosca, Cabernet Sauvignon "Marchese di Villamarina", Sardinia	80

Spain

Spanish winemakers have worked hard over the past 20 years to get out of the bulk-wine market they were known for and are now producing some of the most unique wines in the world.

Ribera Del Duero DO - Castilla-León

Ribera del Duero built its reputation on "Vega Sicilia", one of Spain's greatest wines. The wines are more fruit-forward than those of Rioja and are wonderful with food.

2006	Bodegas y Vinedos, "Alion"	95
2006	Bodegas Alejandro Fernández, Tinto Pesquera, Crianza	55

Toro DO - Castilla-León

This exciting DO is growing rapidly. The Álvarez family of Vega Sicilia fame has been purchasing land under an assumed name since 1997, and after this was announced in 2002, the floodgates opened. There are now 40 bodegas here.

2007	Bodegas Numanthia, "Termes"	55
2006	Bodegas Numanthia, "Numanthia"	95

Rioja DOCa

As the first wine to receive DOCa status, Spain's highest classification, Rioja is without doubt the country's greatest fine-wine region.

1996	Bodegas Artadi, "Viñas de Gain"	50
2006	Bodegas Artadi, "Viñas de Gain"	60
2005	Bodegas Muga, Reserva	55
2003	Bodegas Roda, Reserva	75
2003	Bodegas Roda, "Roda I", Reserva	90

Dominio de Valdepusa DO - Castilla-La Mancha

Dominio de Valdepusa became Spain's first "Pago", or single-estate, appellation in 2001. The vineyard was the first in Spain to use a new trellis system for training vines and the first to establish drip-irrigation, both as long ago as 1973. Owner, Carlos Falcó, has employed the top oenologists from Lichine and Peynaud to his current line-up of Rolland and Smart. The red clay over limestone is identical to the famous "terra rosa" soil of Coonawarra.

2002 Marques de Grinon, "Emeritus" 90

Cigales DO

This appellation, in Castilla-Léon, is best known for fresh, fruity, light reds and rosados. Some of the wines have the ability to age gracefully and are comparable to fine Rioja.

2004 Museum Real, Reserva Tempranillo 55

Austria

Though better known for their white wines, Austria produces a variety of red wines, one of the best being Zweigelt, a mild red with structure that is suited to food, with big, peppery fruit.

2006 St. Laurent, Weingut Heinrich, Neusiedlersee 70

Red Wines of North America

Ever since the Paris tasting of 1976, American wines have been taken seriously all over the world. Winemakers are using new technology and education to quickly bring the new world wines up to speed and compete with the classics.

Pinot Noir

Beyond all expectations, this famous Burgundian grape has found a natural home in parts of California, most notably in Sonoma's Russian River Valley, the Carneros area, Santa Ynez Valley in Santa Barbara, and in Monterey.

Sonoma

2008	Rochioli	90
2006	Hanzell	95
2006	Merry Edwards, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	45
2007	Merry Edwards, Russian River Valley	85
2007	Merry Edwards, Sonoma Coast	75
2006	Paul Hobbs, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	40

Other California Appellations

2006	Au Bon Climat, "La Bauge Au-dessus", Santa Maria Valley (half-bottle)	35
2007	Au Bon Climat, "Isabelle", California	80
2007	Domaine Chandon, Carneros	60
2007	Etude, Carneros	75
2006	Goldeneye, Anderson Valley	85
2007	Goldeneye, Anderson Valley	85
2006	Miner Family Vineyards, "Garys' Vineyard", Santa Lucia Highlands	90
2007	Molnar Family, "Poseidon's Vineyard", Carneros	55

Oregon

2007	Cooper Mountain, "Reserve", Willamette Valley	55
2005	Domaine Drouhin, "Laurène", Dundee Hills, Oregon	80

Italian, Spanish and Southwestern French Varieties

Many California winemakers are experimenting with grape varieties commonly found only in Italy, Spain and southern France. These are usually a refreshing alternative to the more familiar wines of California.

2006	Sangiovese, Miner Family Vineyards, "Gibson Ranch", Mendocino	55
2004	Sangiovese, Altamura, Napa Valley	85
2004	Rhône Blend, Bonny Doon, "Le Cigare Volant" (half-bottle)	30
2004	Rhône Blend, Bonny Doon, "Le Cigare Volant"	55

Merlot

It has always been obvious that Merlot possessed everything required to make it one of California's most fashionable and sought after varieties, and that is exactly what it became in the early 1990s. Its lush fruit and velvety texture are tailor-made for this sunshine state, although up to 15 percent Cabernet Sauvignon may be blended into supposedly pure varietal in order to give the wines added structure.

California

2005	Pellegrini Family Vineyards, "Cloverdale Ranch", Alexander Valley	65
2007	Duckhorn, Napa Valley (half-bottle)	35
2003	Duckhorn, Howell Mountain	75
2005	Duckhorn, "Three Palms Vineyard", Napa Valley	85
2006	Hourglass, "Blueline Vineyard" (magnum)	250
2007	Jonathan Edwards Winery, Napa Valley	55
2006	Parcel 4I, Napa Valley	45
2006	Shafer, Napa Valley	70

Washington

2006	Long Shadows Vintners, "Pedestal", Columbia Valley	85
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Cabernet Franc

Top California Cabernet Franc seems to have a fragrance and finesse not dissimilar to the way it performs in the best St.-Emilion vineyards.

2008	Jonathan Edwards Winery, "Estate", Connecticut	45
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Cabernet Sauvignon

Cabernet Sauvignon has always been California's finest grape variety. In areas that are too cool, Cabernet Sauvignon wines can have an herbaceous character, but in most other areas they generally tend to combine the deliciously ripe, blackcurranty style, with a velvety texture and violet or mint after-aromas.

Napa

2005	Andrew Geoffrey Vineyards, Diamond Mountain District	80
2007	Caymus	80
2008	Caymus (magnum)	164.7
2007	Caymus, "Special Selection"	145
2005	Clos du Val (half-bottle)	30
2006	Darioush, "Signature"	80
2006	Duckhorn Vineyards (half-bottle)	45
2006	Dunn, Howell Mountain	130
2004	Etude (half-bottle)	45
2005	Etude	85
2006	Faust (half-bottle)	35
2005	Grgich Hills (half-bottle)	45
2006	The Hess Collection, "Allomi Vineyard"	60
2006	Joseph Phelps (half-bottle)	40
2005	Long Meadow Ranch (half-bottle)	35
2006	Merus	175
2005	Nickel & Nickel, "Branding Iron", Oakville	90
2005	Nickel & Nickel, "C.C. Ranch", Rutherford	100
2005	Nickel & Nickel, "John C. Sullenger Vineyard", Oakville	100
2005	Nickel & Nickel, "Vogt Vineyard", Howell Mountain	90
2005	Palmaz	105

2003	Philip Togni, Spring Mountain (magnum)	245
2003	Philip Togni, Spring Mountain	90
2004	Philip Togni, Spring Mountain	95
2005	Rudd, "Oakville Estate"	135
2004	Silver Oak	135
2006	Spottswoode	135
2006	Terra Valentine, "Estate", Spring Mountain District	65
2007	Twenty Bench	50
2008	Twenty Rows	50

Sonoma

2006	Chalk Hill, Chalk Hill Appellation, Russian River Valley (half-bottle)	50
2006	Jordan, Alexander Valley	80
2005	Kamen Estate	100
2005	Silver Oak, Alexander Valley	90

Other California Appellations

2005	J. Lohr, "Hilltop Vineyard", Paso Robles (half-bottle)	25
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Meritage & Proprietary Blends

Concocted from "merit" and "heritage", the term "Meritage" was devised and registered as a trademark for upmarket Bordeaux blends. These wines may consist of two or more of the five allowed Bordeaux varietals.

Napa

2007	Arietta, "Variation One"	115
2006	Bond, "Melbury", Rutherford	295
2006	Bond, "Pluribus", Spring Mountain	295
2006	Bond, "Quella", St. Helena	295
2006	Bond, "St. Eden", Oakville	295
2006	Bond, "Vecina", Oakville	295
2006	Chappellet, "Mountain Cuvee"	55
2006	Harlan Estate	600
2000	Lail Vineyards, "J. Daniel Cuvée", Napa Valley	85
2004	Miner Family Vineyards, "The Oracle"	90
2006	Newton, "Claret"	55
2005	Quintessa (half-bottle)	75
2006	Ramey, "Claret"	55

Washington State

1999	Col Solare, Columbia Valley (magnum)	150
2005	Long Shadows Vintners, "Pirouette", Columbia Valley	85

Syrah

There is a sumptuousness about Californian Syrah that makes it a totally different wine from either French Syrah or Australian Shiraz, although when full and ripe all three versions share the silky-cassis fruit and have the potential to develop a fine smoky-spicy complexity. Petite Syrah is a different grape entirely, also known as "Durif". These wines are massively tannic and "inky", and accompany bold dishes very well.

Napa

2006 Shafer, "Relentless" 80

Central Coast

2007 Qupé (half-bottle) 25

Zinfandel

Great Zinfandel is as rich and deep-colored as only California could produce, with ripe, peppery-spicy fruit, liquorice intensity, and a chocolate-herb complexity.

Sonoma

2006 Ridge, "Lytton Springs" (half-bottle) 35

2008 Ridge, "Ponzo Vineyard", Russian River Valley 60

Other California Appellations

2005 Green & Red, "Chiles Mill Vineyard", Napa Valley 55

2007 Napatree Point Cellars by Jonathan Edwards, Napa Valley 45

Red Wines of the Southern Hemisphere

The wines of the Southern Hemisphere are unique, often big, ripe, full-bodied wines with a relatively short past, but incredible potential for success. The wines of Australia and Chile can be found around the world, and regions such as South Africa, New Zealand, and Argentina are quickly producing wines of quality that are gaining international recognition.

Australia

Technology has helped Australia become one of the most rapidly improved regions in the world. They're known best for their Shiraz, but all types of red wines can be produced here.

South Australia

2006	Glaetzer, "The Bishop", Shiraz, Barossa Valley	55
2005	Kangarilla Road, Shiraz, McLaren Vale	50
2004	Penfolds, "RWT", Barossa Valley	70

New Zealand

New Zealand is known around the world for their Sauvignon Blanc, but many red varieties have shown great promise, in particular Pinot Noir, particularly around Central Otago and Martinborough, and fuller-bodied reds from Hawkes Bay and Waiheke Island.

2006	Cloudy Bay, Pinot Noir, Marlborough	60
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Argentina

Argentina is learning to curb their yields a bit and focus on quality rather than the quantity that, in the past, made them the fifth largest wine producing country. Mendoza is the largest viticultural region in Argentina and accounts for more than two-thirds of the country's total wine production. This is mainly red-wine country where Malbec is the most important variety.

2006	Alma Negra, Malbec & Bonarda	50
2007	Catena, Malbec, Mendoza	50
2006	Catena Alta, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mendoza	75
2006	Catena Alta, Malbec, Mendoza	75
2004	Terrazas de los Andes, Cabernet Sauvignon, "Reserva", Mendoza	45
2006	Tikal, "Patriota", Bonarda & Malbec, Mendoza	50

Chile

Chile is the showcase of South America's wine-producing countries. The country is just beginning to realize it's potential.

2007	Montes Alpha, Syrah "Apalta Vineyard", Colchagua Valley	50
2007	Santa Rita, Cabernet Sauvignon, "Medalla Real", Maipo Valley	35
2005	Santa Rita, Cabernet Sauvignon, "Casa Real", Maipo Valley	75

Dessert & Fortified Wines

France

		2 1/2 oz. Bottle	
2003	Chateau d'Yquem, Sauternes, Bordeaux (half-bottle)		235
2005	Baumard, Coteaux du Layon, "Carte d'Or", Loire Valley	6	50

Italy

N.V.	Banfi, "Rosa Regale", Brachetto d'Aqui, Piedmont (half-bottle)		30
2009	La Spinetta, "Biancospino", Moscato d'Asti, Piedmont (half-bottle)		25
2004	Feudi di San Gregorio, "Privilegio", Campania (500 ml)	14	70

Spain

Sherry

M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Dry Oloroso, "Don Nuño"	9	55
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Puerto Fino	7	35
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Rare Amontillado, "Escuadrilla"	9	55
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Pedro Ximénez, "San Emilio"	9	55
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Palo Cortado, "Península"		55
M.V.	Emilio Lustau, Solera Reserva, Light Fino, "Jarana"		35

Portugal

2 1/2 oz. Bottle

Port

2005	Croft, Single Quinta, "Quinta da Roeda"		85
2003	Croft, Vintage (half-bottle)		50
M.V.	Dow's, Crusted Porto	6	50
M.V.	Dow's, 20 Year Old Tawny		60
1985	Dow's, Vintage		100
1994	Dow's, Vintage	15	80
2005	Fonseca, Single Quinta, "Quinta do Panascal"		75
1987	Graham's, Single Quinta, "Quinta dos Malvedos"	16	85
1998	Graham's, Single Quinta, "Quinta dos Malvedos"		75
1990	Niepoort, Colheita		65
2000	Niepoort, Vintage		95
2003	Quinta do Noval, Vintage		105
2007	Quinta do Noval, Single Quinta, "Silval"		70
1998	Taylor Fladgate, Single Quinta, "Quinta de Vargellas" (half-bottle)		40
M.V.	Taylor Fladgate, 10 Year Old Tawny	10	55
M.V.	Taylor Fladgate, 20 Year Old Tawny	14	75
1977	Warre's, Vintage		150
1980	Warre's, Vintage		95
2003	Warre's, Vintage		95

United States

		2 1/2 oz. Bottle	
2005	Beringer, "Nightingale" (half-bottle)	10	40
2006	Grgich Hills, "Violetta", Late Harvest (half-bottle)	18	70
2006	Honig Cellars, Late Harvest Sauvignon Blanc (half-bottle)		60
2006	Jonathan Edwards Winery, Zinfandel Port "Dark", Sierra Foothills (half-bottle)	10	50
2007	Veraison, "Black Bart", Syrah Port (half-bottle)		45

Canada

2006	Inniskillin, Cabernet Franc, Ice Wine, Niagara Peninsula (half-bottle)	22	100
2006	Inniskillin, Riesling Ice Wine, Niagara Peninsula (half-bottle)		85
2005	Inniskillin, Sparkling Vidal Ice Wine, Niagara Peninsula (half-bottle)		75

Australia

M.V.	Penfold's, "Grandfather Port"		95
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South Africa

2000	Klein Constantia Estate, "Vin de Constance" (500 ml)	14	55
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Half Bottle Selections

Champagne & Sparkling Wines - Half Bottles

Champagne

M.V.	Krug, "Grand Cuvée", Brut, Reims	80
M.V.	Gosset, Grand Rosé, Brut, Aÿ, Grand Cru	45
M.V.	Gosset, Grande Réserve", Brut, Aÿ	45
M.V.	Piper-Heidsieck, "Cuvée Brut", Brut, Reims	40

White Wines of Europe - Half Bottles

France

Burgundy

2006	Meursault, 1er Cru, Domaine Jacques Prieur, "Clos de Mazeray"	60
2006	Puligny-Montrachet, Olivier Leflaive	45
2006	Chassagne-Montrachet, 1er Cru, Olivier Leflaive, "Abbaye de Morgeot"	55
2006	St. Aubin, 1er Cru, Olivier Leflaive, "Chatenière"	45

White Wines of North America - Half Bottles

Sauvignon Blanc

2008	Honig, Napa Valley	25
2007	Merry Edwards, Russian River Valley	40

White Varietals & Blends

2008	Marsanne, Qupe, Central Coast	25
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Chardonnay

2006	Grgich Hills, Napa Valley	40
2006	Chalk Hill, Chalk Hill Appellation, Russian River Valley	35
2006	Paul Hobbs, Russian River Valley	40

Red Wines of Europe - Half Bottles

France

Burgundy

2006	Gevrey-Chambertin, Nicolas Potel	45
2006	Morey St.-Denis, Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes"	45
2006	Chambolle-Musigny, Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes"	50
2006	Nuits-St.-Georges, Nicolas Potel	45
2005	Le Corton, Grand Cru, Domaine Louis Latour, "Chateau Corton Grancey"	70
2006	Beaune, 1er Cru, Nicolas Potel, "Clos des Vignes Franches" Monopole	45
2006	Volnay, Nicolas Potel, "Vieilles Vignes"	40

Bordeaux

2007	St. Estephe, La Dame de Montrose (2nd Wine of Château Montrose)	25
2004	Pauillac, Château Pontet Canet, 5ème Cru Classé	45
2007	St. Julien, La Croix de Beaucaillou (2nd Wine of Château Ducru-Beaucaillou)	40
2007	Margaux, Château Prieure Lichine, Cantenac 4ème Cru Classé	40
2004	St. Émilion, Château Pavie, Grand Cru Classé (B)	90

Italy

2005	Fonterutoli, Chianti Classico, Tuscany	35
2004	Tenuta Col d'Orcia, Brunello di Montalcino, Tuscany	40
2003	Super Tuscan, Antinori, "Tignanello", Tuscany	50
2003	Super Tuscan, Ca' Marcanda by Gaja, "Magari", Tuscany	45

Red Wines of North America - Half Bottles

Pinot Noir

2006	Merry Edwards, Russian River Valley	45
2006	Paul Hobbs, Russian River Valley	40
2006	Au Bon Climat, "La Bauge Au-Dessus", Santa Maria Valley	35

Merlot

2006	Duckhorn, Napa Valley	35
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Cabernet Sauvignon

2005	Clos du Val, Napa Valley	30
2006	Duckhorn Vineyards, Napa Valley	45
2004	Etude, Napa Valley	45
2006	Faust, Napa Valley	35
2005	Grgich Hills, Napa Valley	45
2006	Joseph Phelps, Napa Valley	40
2005	Long Meadow Ranch, Napa Valley	35
2006	Chalk Hill, Chalk Hill Appellation, Russian River Valley	50
2005	J. Lohr, "Hilltop Vineyard", Paso Robles	25

Red Wines of North America - Half Bottles (Continued)

Meritage & Proprietary Blends

2004 Bonny Doon, "Le Cigare Volant", Rhône Blend, California 30

Syrah

2007 Qupé, Central Coast 25

Zinfandel

2006 Ridge, "Lytton Springs", Sonoma 35

Spirits of the World

Vodka

Vodka has been around since the 1300s, but it didn't taste like the vodka we know of today because it was flavored with herbs. Vodka can be made from potatoes, beets, grains, sugar, or any vegetation anywhere in the world. It's filtered through charcoal and unaged, creating a colorless and almost tasteless and odorless spirit. The Moscow Mule is credited with introducing vodka (Smirnoff) to America in the 1940s. Screwdrivers were popular in the 1950s, and when James Bond ordered a Vodka Martini in the 1962 film, Dr. No, it skyrocketed vodka to the top. It's still the number-one spirit sold in America.

Straight Vodka

"It's true. I am a vegetarian, but I hear vodka comes from a potato." - Bette Midler, Down and out in Beverly Hills

	1 1/2 oz
Ketel One, Holland	10
Belvedere, Poland	10
Chopin, Poland	10
Ciroc, France	10
Grey Goose, France	10
Hangar One, California	10
Level, Sweden	10
Rain, Kentucky	10
Stolichnaya, Russia	10
Tito's, Texas	10
Zubrowska, Poland	10

Flavored Vodka

Flavored vodkas are not a new invention. They were originally made with medicinal herbs or sweetening agents. Traditionally, flavored vodkas are made by macerating the ingredients in the spirit or by passing the spirit over the flavoring agent.

	1 1/2 oz
Hanger One "Buddha's Hand" Citron, California	IO
Hanger One Kaffir Lime, California	IO
Hanger One Mandarin Blossom, California	IO
Hanger One Fraser River Raspberry, California (Seasonally available)	IO

Gin

It's said that a Dutch professor and physician named Dr. Sylvius invented gin in the 1650s; however, many alcohol historians aren't quite sure. Some think that Italian monks had something to do with it because the juniper berry grows bountifully in Italy. Later in England, many things happened involving gin: The Gin Act, Gin Lane, and Gin Madness. Laws were passed, taxes were imposed, and gin became the liquid crack of London in the 1700s and 1800s. It turned London into a slum full of misery and despair. In the 1900s, Hollywood portrayed gin as a glamorous and sophisticated spirit served in a Martini glass. In its basic form, gin is really just vodka, but it's redistilled with herbs and botanicals, the juniper berry being the most detectable.

Plymouth Gin

Plymouth Gin is a style of gin that by law can only be produced in Plymouth, England, it being a Protected Geographical Indication within the European Union. The Plymouth Gin Distillery (the Black Friars Distillery) is the only gin distillery located in Plymouth in what was once a Dominican Order monastery built in 1431 and opens on to what is now Southside Street. It has been in operation since 1793. Plymouth Original Strength is 41.2% alcohol by volume. It has a distinctively different and sweeter flavour from the much more commonly available London Dry Gin.

Plymouth, U.K.

1 1/2 oz

10

Old Tom Gin

This style of Gin is almost extinct. It dates back to the 18th century. It is heavy-bodied, about 80 proof, and slightly sweet. It was introduced to the United States only in the early 1950s. It's said to have been the spirit used to make the very first Martini, the "Martinez Cocktail". Today, only a few British distillers produce Old Tom, and although they import it to the United States, it's not easy to find.

Hayman's

10

London Dry Gin

The most common style of gin, typically used for mixed drinks, is London dry gin. London dry gin is made by taking a neutral grain spirit (similar to vodka) and redistilling after the botanicals are added. In addition to juniper, it is usually made with a small amount of citrus botanicals like lemon and bitter orange peel. Other botanicals that may be used include anise, angelica root and seed, orris root, licorice root, cinnamon, coriander, and cassia bark.

Junipero, California

10

Bombay Sapphire, U.K.

10

Hendrick's, Scotland

10

Tanqueray, U.K.

10

Tanqueray No. 10, U.K.

10

Tequila

Mexico has laws that dictate where the blue agave plant is grown. The blue agave plant is a member not of the cactus family, but of the lily family. The areas that it may be grown are Jalisco and areas within Guanajuato, Nayarit, Michoacan, and Tamaulipas. All of these areas are similar in climate and soil type.

Bing Crosby imported the first 100 percent blue agave Tequila, Herradura, to America in 1950.

Blanco or Silver

The ultimate traditional tequila. This tequila is bottled right after distillation. It has the true essence of the blue agave plant. That is why people like it.

	1 1/2 oz
Corzo Silver	10
Don Julio Blanco	10
Patron Silver	10

Reposado

Reposado is a Spanish term meaning "rested". This is a blanco tequila that has been in white oak casks or vats called pipones for between two months and one year. The oak barrels give the tequila a mellow taste, interesting aromas, and flavors smoother than in a Blanco. When mixed, this Tequila gives the drink a bite that balances out the mixer.

	1 1/2 oz
Don Julio	12
Corzo	12

Anejo

This is a Blanco tequila that has been aged in white oak cask for more than one year. The casks are not allowed to be larger than 159 gallons so the tequila may pick up the amber color and aromas and flavors that will give the anejo its depth and complexity. Anejo is the smoothest Tequila available; it's the Cognac of Tequilas and is meant for sipping.

	1 1/2 oz
Corzo	14
Don Julio	14

Reserva

This is not an official category, but rather a special Anejo that some distillers keep in oak for as long as 8 years.

	1 1/2 oz
Don Julio 1942	22
Jose Cuervo "Reserva de la Familia"	16

Mezcal

Mezcal was the first name for tequila but it is no longer the same beverage as mezcal. Mezcal is made in regions of Oaxaca, Mexico from the pulp of the agave plant; tequila is made from the carefully cultivated blue agave of the arid Jalisco region. Mezcal is drinkable after one distillation, whereas tequila goes through two to remove impurities and create a smoother flavor. Mezcal, unlike tequila, often contains a worm.

Del Maguey Crema de Mezcal	10
Del Maguey "San Luis del Rio"	10

Rum

No other spirit conjures up tropical, sea-swept images like rum does. It's made from sugarcane or molasses and comes in varying shades from light/silver to medium/gold to heavy/dark, as well as flavored varieties. The first time the term rum was ever used was in 1672. And in 1862, Don Facundo Bacardi made the first light rum in Cuba.

Barbedos

The easternmost of the Caribbean Islands, Barbados is a rum lovers dream. There are three distilleries on this beautiful island where legends have been born and continue to thrive. In Barbados, rum is made from molasses, all of which was, until recently, produced on the island. At the Mount Gay distillery the molasses is mixed with water and boiled to sterilize it prior to fermentation. The proprietary yeast culture used here is part of what makes Mount Gay rum unique. This special culture has been maintained for years at the closely-guarded laboratory in St. Lucy.

	1 1/2 oz
Malibu Caribbean Rum	10
Mount Gay "Eclipse"	10
Plantation 1995 Vintage	10

Bermuda

Bermuda is a well known stopover for yachts transiting between the east coast of the US and the Caribbean. Sugar cane was never a commercial crop on Bermuda and rum was never distilled here but the Gosling family has made a name for themselves and their island by blending and bottling Caribbean rum.

	1 1/2 oz
Gosling's "Black Seal" Black Rum	10

Jamaica

In Jamaica, white overproof rum rules. There are more than a handful of clear rums bottled at between 60 and 65% abv for the local market but the rum that is most closely associated with Jamaica is Myers's Original Dark Rum. The Jamaican palate favors a rum which is one of the heavier styles in the islands. There are more pot stills operating on Jamaica than any other Caribbean rum producing island.

	1 1/2 oz
Myers's Original Dark Rum	10
Plantation	10

Martinique

Martinique is the southernmost French A.O.C. (Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée). Agricole is the predominant type of rum produced on the island and differs from rum industriel in that it is produced from pure cane sugar juice rather than molasses.

	1 1/2 oz
Rhum Clément Première Canne	10
Rhum Clément V.S.O.P.	

Puerto Rico

All of the alcohol distilled in Puerto Rico is made from fermented molasses. Puerto Rican rum is also characteristically lighter than that bottled on the other islands since it is distilled to a higher alcohol content. Much of the Puerto Rican rum is filtered after it is aged to remove any color from the aging barrels. Most connoisseurs on the island prefer a clear spirit. Over the last two decades, several distilleries have closed and today only two distilleries are producing alcohol on the island; Bacardi in San Juan and Serrallès in Ponce. By law, all rum must be aged at least one year in oak barrels before it is bottled in Puerto Rico. Many of the rums from Puerto Rico are much older than the one year minimum, but few labels actually tell how long the rum has been aged.

	1 1/2 oz
Bacardi "Superior"	10
Bacardi "8"	10
Captain Morgan, "Private Stock", Spiced Rum	10

Trinidad

In 2003, Moët Hennessy built a new distillery to produce a new rum, 10 Cane. Caroni, the government owned sugar company, had recently ceased production and the sugar cane industry was being dismantled after more than a century of being one of the pillars of the Trinidad and Tobago economy. Unlike most rum distilled today from molasses, Moët Hennessy's 10 Cane is made from freshly squeezed sugar cane juice.

	1 1/2 oz
10 Cane	10
Plantation	10
Zaya Gran Reserva 12 Year Old	12

Whisk(e)y

Whiskey is, on one hand, a simple distilled mash of cereals, yeast, and water and, on the other, a highly complex drink that shifts its shape depending on a host of different factors. Scotland and Ireland fight to this day about who first made whiskey. Whiskey, simply put, is aged grain alcohol fermented from malt or grain, distilled, then aged in wooden barrels whose color and flavor it absorbs. Whiskies and whiskeys include Bourbon, rye, Scotch whisky, Irish whiskey, single malt whiskey, and so on.

Irish Whiskey

Although there may be only two whiskey producers and three distilleries in Ireland, this is far from being a small-scale boutique industry. Irish whiskey may not be the mighty global power it was in the nineteenth century but it has fought back from a pretty desperate period in the 1960s to be rightly accepted as a country that makes highly drinkable, world-class whiskeys. Intriguingly, the three distilleries each have their very own method of production, though all have the same aim - to make a style of whiskey that is softer and gentler than that made by their scots cousins. What is equally surprising is that thirty-odd brands of Irish whiskey (plus gin and vodka) are made in one distillery, Midelton. Bushmills (also owned by Irish Distillers) sits on the North Antrim coast virtually in sight of Islay and Campbeltown and is the only distillery in Northern Ireland, and is the oldest distillery in the world (founded in 1608). The third producer is Cooley, which burst onto the scene in 1989 breaking Irish Distillers' monopoly.

	1 1/2 oz
Bushmills, 80 proof	10
Bushmills, 16 Year Old, 80 proof	16
Bushmills 21 Year Old, Single Malt, Madeira Cask, 80 proof	20
Jameson, 80 proof	10
Jameson, "Limited Reserve", 18 Year Old, 80 proof	18
Midleton Very Rare, 80 proof	24

Canadian Whisky

Canadian whisky evolved in much the same way as that in the U.S. with the first settlers on the east coast making their homemade hooch from rye. As they spread westward, other native grains, were pressed into service and Canada's soft, mellow style was born. Canada blends many whiskies together for their blended whisky. By law, whisky in Canada must be aged for at least three years. Most people think of rye whisky when they think of Canada.

	1 1/2 oz
Crown Royal, 80 proof	10
Crown Royal "Special Reserve", 80 proof	12

Scotch Whisky

Scotland produces blended Scotch whisky and single malt whisky. Scotch whisky is known for its smoky flavor, which comes from drying the malted barley over peat fires. Scotland is divided into four geographical flavors: Lowlands, Highlands, Speyside, and The Islands.

1 1/2 oz

Single Malts

Cambleton

Springbank, 10 Year Old, 92 proof 14

Highland

Glenfiddich, Solera Reserve, 15 Year Old, 80 proof 12

Oban, 14 Year Old, 86 proof 14

Speyside

Balvenie DoubleWood 12 Year Old, 86 proof 12

Balvenie Port Wood, 21 Year Old, ?? proof 28

Glenlivet, 12 Year Old, 80 proof 10

Glenlivet, French Oak, 15 Year Old, ?? proof 12

Macallan, 12 Year Old, 86 proof 10

Macallan, "Fine Oak" 15 Year Old, 86 proof 16

Macallan, 18 Year Old, 86 proof 22

Islay

1 1/2 oz

Bruichladdich, 15 Year Old, ?? proof 16

Lagavulin, 16 Year Old, 86 proof 16

Laphroaig 10 Year Old, 94.2 proof 16

Blends

Dewars White Label, 80 proof 10

Jonnie Walker "Black Label" 12 year, 80 proof 10

Jonnie Walker "Green Label" 15 year, 86 proof 12

Jonnie Walker "Gold Label" 18 year, 80 proof 18

Jonnie Walker "Blue Label", 80 proof 28

American Whiskey

Like all the great spirits of the world, bourbon draws its flavors from its surroundings. The first settlers in Kentucky, mostly Scots and Irish, were encouraged to plant corn and their knowledge of distilling allowed them to make whiskey from it. In those pioneering days anyone could make anything they wanted. Today the industry is more closely regulated. Bourbon can, technically, be made anywhere in the U.S. provided the mash contains a minimum of 51 percent corn, though it must not exceed 80 percent (then it becomes corn whiskey). Ironically, most people's favorite bourbon, Jack Daniel's, isn't bourbon at all but one of only two Tennessee whiskeys (the other, the superb Dickel, has sadly closed) and is made in a subtly different way. While Tennessee whiskeys start life in the same way as bourbon with a minimum 51 percent corn, when the spirit leaves the still it is first filtered through a bed of sugar maple charcoal instead of being put straight into new American oak barrels. The other American whiskey making a remarkable recovery is rye. Made from a minimum of 51 percent rye, it was the most popular style of U.S. whiskey pre-Prohibition.

1 1/2 oz

Kentucky Straight Bourbon

Blanton's, Single Barrel Bourbon, 93 proof	10
Buffalo Trace	10
Bulleit	10
Elijah Craig, 12 Year Old	10
Elijah Craig, 18 Year Old	16
Hirsch, Small Batch Reserve	10
Hirsch, Small Batch Reserve, 25 Year Old	24
Hirsch, Small Batch Reserve, 28 Year Old	36
Woodford Reserve, 90.4 proof	10

Tennessee Whiskey

George Dickel, #12	10
Jack Daniel's, 80 proof	10

Straight Rye Whiskey

Sazerac Rye, 6 Year Old, 90 proof	10
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Wheat Whiskey

Bernheim	10
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Brandy

The word "brandy" comes to English from the Dutch word "brandewijn". The direct translation is "burnt wine", which is how the straightforward Dutch traders described it to potential buyers when introducing their distinctive alcohol beverage to Northern Europe. They carried it through France and on to Germany sometime in the 16th century.

Domestic Brandy

There are many different styles of brandy produced in the United States. Some producers, such as Germain-Robin, produce their brandy in an old-fashioned alembic still and make their brandies in the style of Cognac. Others are producing clear Eaux de Vie, such as the Poire Williams from Cleer Creek in Oregon.

	1 1/2 oz
Cleer Creek Distillery, Williams Pear Brandy, Oregon	10
Germain-Robin, "Shareholders Reserve", California	12
Germain-Robin, "Old Havana", California	22
Germain-Robin, "Select Barrel", X.O., California	16

Armagnac

Armagnac has been distilled in Gascony since 1422, making it the world's oldest brandy. Although it is often confused with its cousin Cognac Armagnac's taste is fuller and richer than that of Cognac. It is only distilled one time and is generally described as less "burning", and more mellow. Gascony is divided into three districts: Bas-Armagnac, Haut-Armagnac, and Tenareze. The wines used for distillation are made from Ugni Blanc, Colombard, and Folle Blanche as well as the only hybrid allowed in France, Bacco 22A.

	1 1/2 oz
Cerbois, V.S.O.P.	10
Cerbois, X.O.	16

Calvados

Calvados is made from different varieties of apples that grow in the Normandy, Brittany, and Maine regions of northwest France. Calvados is actually an eau-de-vie of cider, or a brandy distilled from either cider or the juice of fresh apples. Color is not an indication of age or lightness of body in Calvados. Younger Calvados are drier, and retain an apply taste. The older blends acquire a more refined and subtle taste in aging.

	1 1/2 oz
Daron, "Fine"	10
Daron, X.O.	16

Cognac

Cognac is divided into seven sections, which roughly describe concentric circles around the town of Cognac. They are: Grande Champagne; Petite Champagne; Borderies; Fin Bois: Bon Bois; and Bois Ordinaire and Bois a Terrior. The highest quality Cognacs are produced in Grande Champagne and Petite Champagne. After Cognac has been distilled for the second time, it is placed into barrels (approx. 55 gallon) that are made of oak wood from the Limousin and Troncais forests. As the Cognac ages, it becomes smoother, and the aroma becomes more subtle.

	1 1/2 oz
Delamain, "Pale & Dry", 25 Year Old	22
Hennessy, V.S.	10
Hennessy, V.S.O.P.	12
Hennessy, X.O.	22
Hennessy, "Paradis"	48
Hine, "Rare", V.S.O.P.	12
Hine, "Antique", X.O.	22
Hine, "Triomphe"	32
Kelt, X.O.	22
Maison Surene, X.O.	22
Pierre Ferrand, "Ambre", 10 Years Old	10
Pierre Ferrand, "Reserve", 20 Year Old	16
Pierre Ferrand, "Selection des Anges", 30 Year Old	22

Cognac - Eaux de Vie

There are a number of excellent Eaux de Vie produced in the Cognac region. These "flavored Cognacs" are often sweetened and make excellent digestifs.

	1 1/2 oz
Belle de Brillet, Poire Williams au Cognac	10
Navan, Vanilla	10

Spanish Brandy

“Brandy de Jerez” must be made from the distillation of low- and medium-strength wines of healthy origin; it must be aged and matured within the same delimited production area as applies to sherry, and is limited to the recognized bodegas already producing sherry. Brandy de Jerez differs from its competitors by an important technical factor – the solera system or “fractional aging system”, as called by the British, which yields a more complex, mellow, elegant, and pleasing product.

Cardenal Mendoza, Solera Gran Reserva, Jerez

Gran Duque d'Alba, Solera Gran Reserva, Jerez

1 1/2 oz

12

12

Aperitifs & Digestifs

In the 12th century came the discovery by alchemists of how to bring out the essence of agricultural products to create "al-kohl", the medieval cure-all. It took about 800 years from the discovery of distillation in the 9th century until monks in France learned how valuable the sweet-tasting, health-giving benefits could be in saving lives if they added flavors to alcohol. Some of these original liqueurs were named in honor of the monastic orders where they were first created such as Chartreuse and Benedictine. The more herbal or bitter liqueurs are listed here and are often used to stimulate the appetite.

	1 1/2 oz
Aperitivo Cocchi Americano	10
Aperol	10
Batavia-Arrack, "Van Oosten", Dutch East Indies Trading Ltd.	10
Bonal, "Gentiane-Quina"	10
Campari Aperitivo	10
Chartreuse Yellow	10
Dolin, "Blanc", Vermouth de Chambéry	10
Dubonnet Rouge	10
Pierre Ferrand, Pineau des Charentes	10
Lillet White	10
Martini & Rossi, Sweet Vermouth	10
Noilly Prat, Dry Vermouth	10
Nonino, Amaro	10
Pernod	10
Pernod, "68" Absinthe	16
Zwack	10

Liqueurs & Cordials

According to every standard of identification worldwide, cordials and liqueurs are made by "mixing or redistilling distilled spirits with, or over, fruits, flowers, plants or [their] pure juices, or other natural flavoring materials or with extracts derived from infusions, percolation, or maceration." They must contain sugar, dextrose, or levulose not less than 2 1/2 percent by weight of the finished product. Those labeled "crème" are thick and extra sweet.

	1 1/2 oz
Amarula	10
American Honey by Wild Turkey	10
B&B	10
Benedictine	10
Bailey's, Irish Cream	10
Briottet, Crème de Peche	10
Briottet, Crème de Cassis	10
Bol's, Genever	10
Cabin Fever, Maple Liqueur	10
Chambord	10
Clement, Creole Shrub Liqueur	10
Cointreau	10
Dolin, "Dry", Vermouth de Chambéry	10
Dolin, "Rouge", Vermouth de Chambéry	10
Domaine de Canton, Ginger Liqueur	10
Drambuie	10
Frangelico	10
Godiva, Chocolate Liqueur	10
Grand Marnier	10
Grand Marnier, Centenaire	22
Grand Marnier, Cent Cinquantenaire	38
Kahlua	10

Luxardo, Amaretto di Saschira	IO
Luxardo, Limoncello	IO
Luxardo, Maraschino Liqueur	IO
Marie Brizard, Parfait Amour	IO
Mathilde, Poire	IO
Mathilde, Beche	IO
Mathilde, Framboise	IO
Mathilde, Cassis	IO
Nux Alpina, Walnut Liqueur	IO
Peter Heering's, Cherry Liqueur	IO
Pimm's No. 1	IO
Romana, Sambuca	IO
Rothman & Winter, "Crème de Violette"	IO
St. Germain, Elderflower Liqueur	IO
Tia Maria	IO
Ypioca Cachaca, "Crystal"	IO
Zirbenz, Stone Pine Liqueur of the Alps	IO

Beer

Following our farm-to-table menu concept, we have selected some of the finest local New England beers for our guests at The Ocean House. We have also included a small selection of some classic beers from around the world.

Domestic Draft

Heineken, Netherlands	6
Cisco Brewers, "Whale's Tale Pale Ale", MA	6
Harpoon, "IPA", MA	6
Cottrell, "Old Yankee Ale", CT	6
Magic Hat Brewery, "#9" Pale Ale, VT	6
Long Trail Brewery, "Double Bag", VT	6

Domestic Bottles

Budweiser, NH	6
Bud Light, NH	6
Cisco Brewers, "Sankaty Light Lager", MA	6
Samuel Adams, Boston Lager, MA	6
Magic Hat Brewery, "Circus Boy" Hefeweizen, VT	6
Smuttynose, IPA, NH	6
Smuttynose, "Shoals Pale Ale", NH	6
Smuttynose, "Old Brown Dog Ale", NH	6
Ipswich, "Oatmeal Stout", MA	6

Import Bottles

Orval, Belgium	9
Hitachino Nestbier, "Belgian White Ale", Japan	9
Heineken Light, Netherlands	6
Kaliber, Non-Alcoholic, Ireland	5

Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Sodas

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola is the most popular and biggest-selling soft drink in history, as well as the best-known product in the world. Created in Atlanta, Georgia by Dr. John S. Pemberton, Coca-Cola was first offered as a fountain beverage by mixing Coca-Cola syrup with carbonated water.

Coca-Cola, 8 oz. classic bottle	3
Diet Coke, 8 oz. classic bottle	3
Sprite, 8 oz. classic bottle	3

Fever-Tree - U.K.

The Fever-Tree range is made with the best natural ingredients available: subtle and supportive botanical flavors, natural juices, soft spring water, cane sugar. Only the highest quality quinine, from the original Peruvian Fever-Trees, is used in the Tonic Water and Bitter Lemon.

Premium Club Soda, 6.8 oz. bottle	5
Premium Indian Tonic Water, 6.8 oz. bottle	5
Premium Bitter Lemon, 6.8 oz. bottle	5
Premium Ginger Ale, 6.8 oz. bottle	5
Premium Ginger Beer, 6.8 oz. bottle	5

Barritt's - Bermuda

Barritt's is the classic Ginger Beer used in a Dark & Stormy, the national drink of Bermuda. Malcolm Gosling has started his own Ginger Beer with the help of Barritt's and his is a little less "gingery".

Barritt's Ginger Beer, 12 oz. can	4
Gosling's Stormy Ginger Beer, 12 oz. can	4

Non-Alcoholic Beer & Wine

Beer

Kaliber, Ireland	5
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Wine

Ariel, "Champagne", California	20
Ariel, "Blanc", California	20
Ariel, Cabernet Sauvignon, California	20