



Product Catalog & List Price
Effective April 15, 2011

EXCEPTIONAL WINES USA

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2012 Orchid Ave McAllen, Texas 78504
(956) 492-9959 Fax (956) 994-3989

www.exceptionalwinesusa.com

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We have exclusive territorial distribution in the United States, and/or the state of Texas and/or other countries like Mexico of the wines listed in this catalog except the Bordeaux (open market wines) shown on pages 23 thru 28.

Products of Tequila from Jalisco Division & European Liqueurs Division are not included.

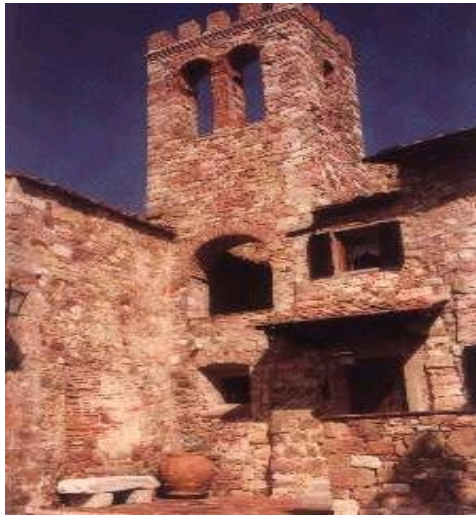
Italian Wine

TUSCANY

Tuscany is a region of Central Italy. The territory is two thirds hilly and one fourth mountainous. The villages, the terracotta roofed houses and the absurdly hummocky hills have changed little since the days when Leonardo da Vinci painted them. Together with its undulating hills of olives, pines, and vines, plus odd Michelangelo, Tuscany is Italy's wine powerhouse.

Tuscany Italian wines could be realistically compared to the best French wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy. Chianti is made with Sangiovese; or it always was, until winemakers started to add Cabernet, Merlot and the like.

Castle of Monterinaldi



The Castle of Monte Rinaldi, situated in the commune of Radda in Chianti, in the center of the historic zone of Classical Chianti, is near an ancient Etruscan track. This historic site is mentioned in a document (written in December 1010), which refers to "the Count Gottifredo Gotizo, of Longobard stock and a gentleman of Monte Rinaldi."

The castle remained intact until 1268. After their victory in the battle of Montaperti (in 1260), the Sienese destroyed the surrounding wall, the main tower and three residences of the castle. It sustained further destruction by the Germans during World War II. Today a part of the castle remains, surrounded by ancient houses, characteristic of villages in our area.

Since 1961, the castle of Monterinaldi has been the center of the *Agricola Monterinaldi*. It is operated from the company's office at *La Pesanella*, which is situated a few hundred meters from the castle and is owned by the Ciampi family.

Through the years this scene has gradually changed as man's requirements have changed. Today sharecroppers no longer manage the land and wheat growing has almost disappeared. Consumers now prefer more natural products of high quality. As a result the old vineyards in most cases have been replaced with specialized installations, dedicated exclusively to the cultivation of grapes. Actually the *Agricola Monterinaldi* is an innovative firm in the area of wine production.



Chianti Classico

This wine is produced in the true historical center of the Chianti region, is one of few Italian wines with the highest guaranty of origin, the "Denominazione di origine controllata e garantita" (D.O.C.G.). It consists of a combination of up to four different vines - Sangiovese, Canaiolo, Trebbiano and Malvasia - originating from vineyards situated in the Commune of Radda in Chianti, which results in the production of a richly perfumed, slightly tannic wine, which is suitable for long-term aging. The bottles bear the Black Rooster trademark, which guarantees their authenticity. ABP confirms that the wine has been controlled and approved by the Consorzio di Tutela del Chianti Classico (*Consortium for the Protection of the Chianti Classico*).

Chianti Classico Riserva

"Castello di Monterinaldi" is made with grapes originating from an even more rigorous selection, which is necessary to obtain a more prestigious quality, which is also particularly suitable for long-term aging. In order to obtain the special denomination of "*Riserva*" from the Consorzio di Tutela, the wine must be aged for at least 2 years; it is aged in the cellars of the farm in oak casks and is then refined in bottles for at least 3 months. Their criteria are even stricter since our wine is aged for at least 3 years and refined in bottles for at least 6 months.

The Chianti Classico Riserva Monterinaldi is produced with grapes, which come from Sangiovese, Canaioli, Trebbiano and Malvasia vineyards situated in the Commune of Radda in Chianti.



PESANELLA "SUPER TUSCAN" Red Wine

It is an excellent wine, which is to be savored; produced in limited quantities in their vineyards situated in Radda in Chianti. After the accurate selection during the grape harvest, the Sangiovese and Cabernet-Sauvignon grapes are processed separately. After the fermentation phase, Slavonian oak casks and 225-liter barriques are used for 2 years storage. Finally, after bottling, the wine is refined for at least 2 years and, therefore, the bottles of Pesanella are not available until 4 years after the grape harvest. The bottle must be kept at room temperature and opened at least 2 hours before serving.



Pesanella 1993 received a Gold Medal in occasion of the International Wine Contest '**Concours Mondial de Bruxelles 1999**'. 2252 wines from all over the world had been sent for being judged at this renowned competition. 103 of them have been awarded with a gold medal and 538 with a silver medal. 26 nations concurred with the best of their production (among them South Africa, the United States of America, France, Spain, Portugal, Chile, Argentina, Australia). Italy, which presented 168 wines and which won 8 gold medals and 45 silver medals, ranks among the countries with the best ratio between the number of candidates and the subsequent number of prizes.

VENETO

The Veneto is a wine region in north-eastern Italy, stretching from the Adriatic Sea Island to Lake Garda. This wine region is one of a group of three highly productive Italian regions known collectively as the Venezie (after the Venetian Republic) and the biggest DOC producer of the three. Although the Venezie collectively produce more red wine than white, the Veneto region produces more whites under DOC. The region is protected from the harsh northern European climate by the Alps, the foothills of which form the Veneto's northern extremes. These cooler climates are well-suited to white varieties, while the warmer Adriatic coastal plains and river valleys the reds are produced.

FOSSALUZZA

Fossaluzza Giovanni & sons' D.O.C. Located in Saletto di Breda, in the Veneto region producing these wines: Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Red Pinot, White Pinot, Chardonnay, Pinot Griogio (gris), Prosecco. Denominazione di Origine Controllata (DOC)



Fossaluzza Merlot

The grape bunches are long and pyramid shaped with a very thick blue-black purple skin. This wine is full bodied. It has a strong color and a slightly grassy flavor. When young its fragrance reminds raspberry. Throughout ageing it acquires a dry flavor with a refined bouquet. It is recommended to be served with roast, fried, or boiled white or red meats.

Fossaluzza Cabernet Sauvignon.

The grape bunches are long cylindrical and lobed with small and dark red grapes having a delicate grassy flavor. This grape must be ripen between the end of September and the beginning of October; if cultivated in deep clay soils, it gives excellent results. It is a very aromatic wine. Its flavor is typically grassy when young. If left to macerate with the skins for 8–10 days, it acquires a deep ruby red color and sufficient tannin due to ageing in barrels, thus producing a great wine. It is recommended to be served together with white and red meats, noble poultry and game.

Fossaluzza Pinot Grigio.

The grape bunches are small, cylindrical, compact grey, similar to those of the "Traminer", but with much smaller grapes. The wine can be white or rosè. However, while today's fashion calls for rosè, when white, it offers greater elegance and finesse. Fruity when young, it assumes a wide bouquet of dry straw and roasted almonds.

Spanish Wine

Rioja

For more than a century, Rioja has been considered Spain's preeminent wine region. The region's ties to France are multiple, beginning in the Middle Ages with the Camino Frances, the French Road, a route through Rioja named for French pilgrims who, with millions of other devout Europeans, walked across northern Spain to the shrine of the apostle James in Santiago de Compostela, the far western province of Galicia.

Rioja's history could be separated into four phases. There was the period during the last century when the region produced simple wine, most of which was for early drinking by the jug full. Then, in the 1860's, expertise and grape varieties were imported from Bordeaux, just across the Pyrenees. Rioja is often referred to as Spain's Bordeaux, despite the fact that its supple, earthy, often refined red wines more closely resemble Burgundies. Today, Rioja faced with competition from regions elsewhere in Spain, and from overseas, the Riojanos have finally begun to raise their game. The Garnacha's horns have been trimmed, the Graciano encouraged and there has even though this is rarely acknowledged openly been a return of the Cabernet Sauvignon. Just as important has been the acknowledgement that, alongside its traditional oak-aged Crianza, Reserva, or Gran Reserva wines, the region should exploit the lovely strawberry flavor of young, un oaked –"sin crianza"- Tempranillo.

It is a certainty that the Valdelana Family have been tending their grapes in Elciego since the late 19th Century. The bodega currently processes grapes from 150 hectares of choice vineyards, which are planted mainly with Tempranillo, although there are also Viura, Graciano, and Mazuelo grapes. The bodega is located in the town of Elciego, noble birthplace of Rioja wine. It is built over six underground cut stone cellars dating back to the 16th century, where we find the casks where our great wines are aged.



VALDELANA Young

90% Tempranillo, 5% Craciano and 5% Viura.

Tasting: Impressive deep cardinal-red. Fragrant aromas of pure fruit; powerful attractive meeting in the mouth with a good concentration on flavor. Long finish.

Best young red RIOJA 2001 / SILVER medal - Bordeaux'2003

VALDELANA Crianza.

Tempranillo, 5% Graciano and 5%.

Tasting: Mazuelo. Brilliant, loud-depth ruby-red. Clean and complex to the nose, with aroma of well-assembled fruit with noticeable hints of fine oak. Well-structured, balance and tasting in the mouth. Complex, elegant finish.

Within best 100 Spanish wines - Spanish Gourmet Guide'01

VALDELANA Reserva.

90% Tempranillo, 5% Graciano and 5% Mazuelo.

Ageing: type of oak: 50% French oak and 50 % American oak average cask age: 3 years. Cask ageing: 24 months. Bottle Ageing for 12 months. *Tasting:* This wine's most outstanding trait is its balance between elegant aromas and a fine ensemble of flavors. It tastes, well structured and dry. Its flavorful character remains throughout ending in long note of ripe fruit and spicy hints.

Ribera Del Duero

Ribera Del Duero is in the province of Castile and Leon. Massive stone castles stand as fortresses atop the highest ridges. The masculine power and glory of medieval Spain is palpable. On these other plains where Cervantes began to write Don Quixote, the vineyards, too, have a severity. Old vines, gnarled as if in agony, protrude from the rough ground.

The Ribera Del Duero best reds are deeply concentrated, fleshly, ripe, and structured, without being aggressive, tannic, or alcoholic. Bodegas Ismael Arroyo is located in Sotillo de la Rivera, a small town in a picturesque valley of the Denominación de Origen Rivera Del Duero. Tradition in wine making has been transmitted from one generation to the next in the Arroyo family for more than 400 years.



VaLSotillo Crianza 2002

100% Tempranillo.

Alcoholic and malolactic fermentations are made in stainless steel tanks at controlled temperature. *Ageing:* This wine has been in American Oak barrels during fourteen months in an underground cellar with constant temperature. The wine is bottled and stands in the cellar for a year before selling it.

VaLSotillo Reserva 1999

100% Tempranillo.

Alcoholic and malolactic fermentations are made in stainless steel tanks at controlled temperature. *Ageing:* This wine has stayed in American Oak Barrels during twenty-four months in an underground cellar with constant temperature. The wine is bottled and stands in silence in the underground cellar for a minimum a year before selling it.

VaLSotillo Gran Reserva 1995

100% Tempranillo.

Alcoholic and malolactic fermentations are made at controlled temperature in stainless steel tanks. *Ageing:* This wine has stayed in American Oak Barrels during thirty months in an underground cellar with constant temperature. The wine is bottled and stands in silence in the cellar for three years before selling it. It is elaborated only in excellent quality harvest years.



VaLSotillo Gran Reserva 1995 won the **Gran Zarcillo de Oro**

“Premios Zarcillo”, is the most important national contest of Spanish wines and one the most prestigious International contests. Zarcillo Awards Gran Zarcillo de Oro (Great Golden), Oro (Golden) and Plata (Silver) were created in 1991 by the Departments of Culture and Tourism, and Agriculture of the Regional Government- Junta de Castilla y León. Zarcillo is the Spanish word for “tendrill”: a filiform, leafless organ of climbing plants, often growing in spiral form, which attaches itself to or twines around some other body, so as to support the plan.

Valdrinal

This project of Bodegas Surco, run by David Cuéllar, was founded in the year 2000 making his dream and passion a reality: the creation of VALDRINAL. From the very beginning, the primary objective has been the making of high quality, reasonably priced wine in small quantities. With the help of Ignacio de Miguel on the oenology side, they have been producing wines since the 2000 harvest and these wines already enjoy great prestige.



Valdrinal Crianza

100% Tempranillo

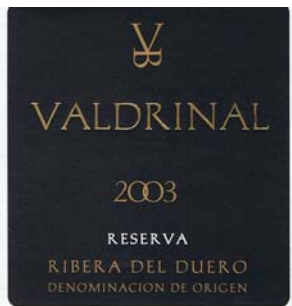
Tasting Note: A wine made from Tinto Fino grapes, mainly aged in French and American oak Barrels for twelve months. The fresh harmony of wild fruits on the nose stands out over a fine wood which gives it complexity. On the palate it is tasty and expressive achieving a balance of acidity and alcohol and some ripe tannins.

Valdrinal 12

100% Tempranillo

Tasting Note: A well-structured wine with a spicy bouquet against a background of black ripe fruits. Agile, very round and well balanced on the palate, with polished tannins that increase the flavorful and persistent finish. Delicious with casseroles, Castilian roasts, vegetable stews and cooked and cured meats at a temperature of around 60 F.

Valdrinal Reserva VS 2003



This wine production was blessed by his Holiness Pope John Paul II. The wine is now produced and bottled for his holiness Pope Benedict XVI.

100% Tempranillo

Tasting Note: A wine made from Tinto Fino grapes, aged mainly in French oak barrels for fifteen months. The Fresh harmony of wild fruits on the nose stands out over a fine wood which gives it complexity with spicy and balsamic hints.

Tasting: On the Palate the ripe tannins stand out over a significant fruity attack which leaves a long finish. It has structure but also elegance. Not Showy, but harmonious.

UTIEL-REQUENA

Utiel-Requena is located in the province of Valencia. It takes its name from the two neighboring towns of Utiel and Requena. It is renowned for the predominant use of the bobal grape.

VIRASA VINICOLA is located in the town limits of Requena (Valencia) it is 30 minutes by car from the capital of the province, Valencia, going towards Madrid. The cellar produces the wine with brand “Cerro BERCIAL”, which is under the Denomination of Origin Utiel-Requena. It produces red wines aged in oak barriques and young red and rosé wines. The name Cerro BERCIAL comes from a small mountainous area in the area of Utiel-Requena.



Cerro Bercial ~ Crianza

100% Tempranillo.

The grapes are very ripe and healthy. The grapes were macerated for 8 days, and the fermentation took place at controlled temperature of maximum 28°C. After that, the wine is aged in new American and French oak barrels for 8 months. *Tasting Notes:* It has a dark cherry color with purple hints, showing its youth and power. In the nose it shows complex and pleasant aromas, very well integrated, toasty and spicy tones within a whole range of ripe fruits. In the mouth, It had ripe tannins as well as a nice feeling of freshness. Nice finish and long aftertaste.

Cerro Bercial ~ Tinto Maduro

50% Tempranillo and 50% Bobal.

Very healthy and ripe grapes. Half-carbonic maceration of the grapes for eight days, with fermentation at controlled temperatura of 22°C. Then, aging in small Bordeaux barrels of 225 liters for 3-4 months. American and French oak. *Tasting Notes:* Deep cherry red color, very dark. Aromas: The red ripe fruits stand clearly out, combined with the complexity of the toasting and vanilla from the oak. In the mouth, it is very rich full-bodied and powerful with good structure. Long aftertaste.

CATALUNYA (CATALUÑA)

Bodegas Concavins, S.A. is found in Barberà de la Conca, very close to two symbolic places in the history of Catalonia: the fortified town of Montblanc and the monastery of Poblet. This is a land full of history and tradition. Here the Cistercian monks settled, nearly a thousand years ago, with their ideal of finding the way to perfection. Their spirit survives in the souls of our inhabitants and shows in the way that the people here work.

Geologically also it is a very special spot. The soil is rich and balanced, grey and limy, full of special variations, offering the optimum natural qualities for viticulture. This is the reason of Bodegas Concavins, a pride in the land to which we belong and a working system based on a thousand-year-old tradition, while also using the latest knowledge in the field of winemaking, achieving individual and unique wines, full of sensitivity, good taste and experience. All these simple ideas, just words, are encapsulated within an infinitely subtle element – such as a good wine or a great memory.



Proyecto Cu4tro

The name of this wine has history and logic behind it, as it is a wine made of 4 grape varieties, from 4 Spanish wine regions and oak aged for 4 months in barrels. This will surprise you with rich fruit aromas, nicely balanced with spiciness.

60% Tempranillo, 27% Cabernet Sauvignon, 10% Mouvedre, 3% Garnacha,

Vinification: Each grape variety was fermented separately in stainless steel tanks at a controlled temperature of 25-30°C. After the malolactic, each variety went into American and French oak barrels during 4 months to soften and add more complexity to the wine. Then the final blend was made before bottling. The percentages of that final blend are kept secret by the winemaker. Tasting Notes: Very deep purple red color. On the nose it is fruity and spicy with a hint of vanilla character coming from the oak ageing. It is round, supple, fruit driven in the mouth and has an elegant and long finish. Drink preferably with red meats, roasts, and rice dishes.



Castillo De Montblanc

Viura/Chardonnay

70% Viura and 30% Chardonnay

Vinification: After destalking and pressing the wine is fermented at controlled temperature of 14° in stainless steel tanks and left in its own lies for several months. Tasting Notes: Pale straw yellow color with green hues, bright and clean. On the nose the wine has fruit aromas reminiscent of peach and pineapple. It is fresh and zippy in the mouth with a very elegant after taste. Drink preferably with grilled fish, salads, tapas, grilled vegetables like Catalanian “escalivada”.

Tempranillo

85% Tempranillo and 15% Cabernet Sauvignon

Vinification: Temperature controlled fermentation in stainless steel tanks, followed by long maceration of the juice together with the skins for between 15 to 20 days in order to obtain maximum color and good tannins. Following maceration, the wine went through malolactic which softened the aromas of the wine.

Tasting Notes: Intense ruby red. Very rich fruit aromas reminiscent of red berries like raspberries with a balsamic hint and vanilla characters from the oak ageing. Soft and balanced in the mouth with good tannins. It is medium bodied. Good after taste. Drink preferably with red meats, roasts, meat pies.



CLOS MONTBLANC

Pinot Noir - Premium

100% Pinot Noir

Vinification & ageing: Following its fermentation and brief maceration, this Pinot Noir is bled directly through Barrique, where it undergoes its malolactic fermentation, remaining “sur lie” and receiving a periodic “battonage”. Following this, it lies in American oak casks for a minimum period of 6 months. Tasting notes: Very live cherry color, bright and clean. Intense aromas from the grape varieties and aging. In the mouth, tannins are pleasant and well-structured. Fruity notes with a long and persistent end.

Masia les Comes

70% Cabernet Sauvignon, 30% Merlot

Vinification & ageing: The wine is fermented in stainless steel tanks at a controlled temperature of between 25° C and 28° C. After that the wine undergoes maceration on skins and malolactic fermentation. Following this it lays in French and American oak barrels for a period of 18 months. Tasting notes: Reddish purple color, bright and clean. Deep-rooted flavor, with a touch of red currants, spices and tobacco, exuding freshness, subtlety and a silky essence.

The description and tasting notes of the following Spanish Wines are not included yet, but the prices are listed:

Señorío de Villarrica (Rioja)

Matarromera (Ribera del Duero)

Pago de Carrobejas (Ribera del Duero)

Emina (Ribera del Duero)

Cyan (Toro)

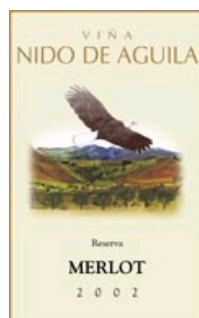
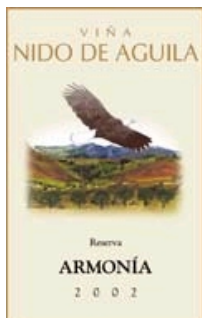
Chilean Wine

Maipo Valley

Chile was virtually the only wine producer in the world never to have been invaded by phylloxera. The worldwide epidemic of phylloxera, was carried to Europe on cuttings of North American vines. Within a very few years (1860 to 1890), it had swamped the continent, devastating vineyards. The antidote was eventually found in grafting new plantings of European varieties on to roots from American vine species, which had become immune to the louse. What was also observed, however, was that sand is the one type of soil where it doesn't survive. Those vineyards planted in coastal areas, where sandy soils predominate, tended to find the attack passed them by.

Chile's main protection lay in circumstances of its geography. Since the country is, in essence, one long, narrow strip of Pacific coast, nearly all of its soil is sand-based. Furthermore, the natural bulwark of its border with Argentina, the Andes Mountains, prevented what limited outbreaks of phylloxera arose in Argentina from spreading westwards. The main regions in Chile are Aconcagua, Valle Central (Central Valley) y Sur (South). Aconcagua Valley and Casa Blanca Valley are sub-regions of Aconcagua. Maipo, Rapel, Curicó and Maule are sub-regions of the Central Valley. The Valley of Maipo was the first viticultural region that was formed and is still has the majority concentration of the vineyards. A big part of the Cabernet Sauvignon and of Merlot comes from there.

Viña Nido de Águila is situated in the mountains overlooking the Valle de Maipo. Viña Nido de Águila produces a highest quality Chilean wine.



Armonia

70% Cabernet Sauvignon, 15% Merlot, 15% Cabernet Franc

Tasting: Armonía has rich aromas of fig, dried currant, cherry, leather, and tobacco spice. The complex palate follows the aroma with notes of ripe plums, dried fig, and light vanilla with a long finish.

Merlot:

100% Merlot

Tasting: This wine has a deep ruby color and forward dark berry and plum aromas. The full taste has well integrated notes of coffee, vanilla, and soft oak.

Cabernet Sauvignon:

100% Cabernet Sauvignon

It has an intense dark ruby color, with ripe red fruit, caramel, and espresso aromas. A rich palate follows with notes of spice and hints of dried berries, tobacco and cedar. This cab has good tannic structure and a long finish.

Valentino:

78% Merlot, 12% Syrah, and 10% Cabernet Sauvignon

Exquisitely simple; totally satisfying blend from the Maipo Valley. This mix of merlot, syrah and cabernet sauvignon delivers great fruit, minerality and ápice with a lush finish. Mellow.

Awards won and additional information of Nido de Águila is in our website <http://www.exceptionalwines.net>

French Wine

Vallée du Rhône

The Rhône Valley is a large region; it is conventionally divided into the Northern Rhône and the Southern Rhône. The Northern Rhône starts at Vienne and runs some 30 miles south of Valence. The vineyards in the north are positioned on steep, granite terraces and they make some of the river valley's best wines. The landscape changes dramatically in the Southern Rhône. Flat plains fan out as far as the eye can see. The wines are different too. Fruit—a whole basketful of different varieties—ripens easily in the baking summer sun. After a 30-mile break from Valence to Viviers, the Southern Rhône begins its spread of vineyards, stretching nearly 40 miles south of Avignon. While the Rhône River itself continues southward to Arles before emptying into the Mediterranean, the region's vineyards sprawl eastward from Avignon through the Cotes du Ventoux and Cotes du Luberon.

Northern Rhône

The northern Rhône is where many of the Rhône Valleys' rarest and most expensive, reds and whites are made. The region begins with Cote Rotie the northernmost appellation, and extends about 50 miles south, as far as Cornas and the small, inconsequential St. Péray. In between are the five appellations: Condrieu, Chateau-Grillet, St.-Joseph, Hermitage, and Crozes Hermitage.

HERMITAGE

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Hermitage was France's costliest red wine. Not only was it more expensive than the best Bordeaux, but also the best Bordeaux were usually "hermitaged," meaning that Hermitage was secretly blended in to give the Bordeaux extra depth, color, and richness. Even First Growths, such as Chateau Lafit and Chateau Margaux, were occasionally hermitaged, though the chateaux's owners would have denied it.

The appellation Hermitage is actually a single 1,000-foot-high granite hill, with vineyards clinging to its mostly southern facing slope. There is room for only about 300 acres of vines, making the entire Hermitage appellation smaller than some wine properties in California.

Predictably, there are many legends concerning hermits who supposedly gave Hermitage its name. The one most often told concerns a medieval crusader, Gaspard de Sterimberg, who, after being wounded in war, granted, by Queen Blanche de Castille, the right to establish a sanctuary on top of the hill. A small, ancient stone chapel still marks the spot. It is for this chapel that La Chapelle, the top wine of Paul Jaboulet Aine, is named.



At the foot of the famous Hermitage hillside, the **Cave de Tain l'Hermitage** produces and sells five appellation contrôlée wines: Hermitage, Crozes-Hermitage, St-Joseph, Cornas, and St-Péray.

The volume of these five wines vinified by the Cave de Tain l'Hermitage represents almost half of the total volume of all northern Rhône AOC wines produced. The Cave also produces single varietal vins de pays wines from Syrah and Marsanne grapes grown on the outskirts of the appellation areas in the northern Rhône hills.

The wines of the Cave de Tain l'Hermitage are recognised for their quality. The objective of the Cave is to provide wine lovers around the world with authentic wines which bear the full character of their individual "terroir", bringing out the best through careful and non-intrusive vinification methods. The wines of the Cave are distributed throughout France and in a lot of countries.

In this highly traditional vineyard, successive generations have contributed to the growth and development of the winery by producing grapes of a quality they strive to constantly improve. Their winemakers supervise each stage of vinification, from grape reception, classified according to quality, right up to bottling. Their cellar team makes every effort to respect the inherent characteristics of each vintage, to ensure a harmonious and natural finished product after vinification. The Cave de Tain l'Hermitage owns a 22 hectare domaine within the Hermitage appellation. Their famous prestige cuvée, Hermitage "Gambert de Loche" is produced from wines on our own domaine.



Hermitage Red 2005

100% Syrah.

Dark cherry color, with purplish tints. Nose of vanilla, coco, cinnamon and hawthorn. The palate is rich and elegant developing into liquorice and spices aromas. A full and concentrated wine with fine and silky tannins. Well-balanced and round, finishing on notes of vanilla, this vintage has a good ageing potential: 5 to 8 years. Long and classic vatting (20 days). Running off when the wines are warm, directly into French oak barrels. Large part of new French Oak. Maturing : 18 months in French-oak barrels (225 liters per barrel). The malolactic fermentation takes place in barrel and is followed by several rackings.

Hermitage White- Au Coeur des Siècles 2005

100% Marsanne

Brilliant, deep color with golden hints. Very intense bouquet of pineapple, mango, and dried papaya with coconut milk and vanilla notes and a hint of almond on the finish. A very harmonious, rich, and finely oaked wine, with remarkable length. It has the fresh fruit aromas of the nose of the appellation with a hint of candied orange peel. An ageing potential up to 15 to 20 years. Fermentation and ageing of around 70 % of the blend in new oak barrels and 30 % in stainless steel vats.

CROZES-HERMITAGE

Following hermitage tradition, Crozes-Hermitage makes red wines from syrah and whites wines from marsanne and a bit of roussanne. The Crozes Hermitage vineyards however, are mostly on the flatlands that spread out south and east of the hill of Hermitage. The area they cover is ten times larger than Hermitage.

Beause Crozes-Hermitage comes from less distinguished, higher-yielding vineyards, it is usually lighter and less exciting than either Cote-Rotie or Hermitage. There are notable exceptions. The red Crozes-Hermitage of Alain Graillot, for example, comes from syrah planted in very poor soil that is harvested at very low yields. A vibrant, complex, poppery wine, packed with delicious black currant flavors it's easily the equal of many Hermitages- at less than half the price

White Crozes-Hermitage are broad, straight forward, tasty wines, generally with pronounced fruity aromas and lanolin or oily textures, they aren't many of them, however.



Crozes - Hermitage - Selection Premiere 2004

100% Syrah.

Selection of grapes depending on maturity and quality. Grapes are destemmed. Selection of tanks during the fermentation and optimum extraction by "pigeage". Vatting for 12-15 days. Malolactic fermentation in wooden tanks..

Crozes - Hermitage - Blanc 2005

100% Marsanne.

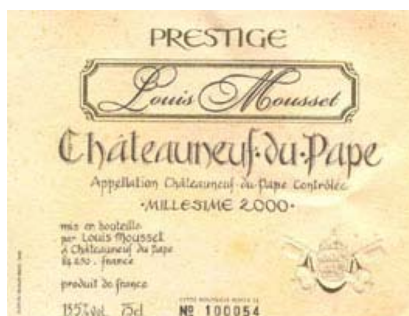
Pale yellow color with emerald green tint. Hints of citrus fruits, white flowers, rapidly dominated by very ripe white fruits (white peach, apricots) which are also marked on the palate. This wine is complex, fresh and well-balanced.

Careful selection of grapes depending on the origin, maturity and quality. Direct pneumatic pressing, moderate clarification. Yeasting and fermentation in stainless steel tanks under controlled temperature (16-18°C).

Southern Rhône

In the heart of the Southern Rhône Valley, **Châteauneuf-du-Pape** is one of the most prestigious appellations. It became famous when the Popes decided in the XIII century to establish their summer residences in the village. They were the first to develop the vineyard and turn it into a thriving business.

The vineyard spreads out widely on hill slopes covered with clay and swept by Mistral (northern wind). This specifically allows to keep the heart of the day and to restore it during the night. It benefits from distinctive climate-warm and dry summers, cold winter, very sunny all year around. Best conditions for wine growing are gathered to provide harmonious wine. Louis Mousset is fitted with highly technical production unit where the oenological concepts keep close to the experience and efficiency of the "Cellar Master".



Louis Mousset Prestige Châteauneuf-du-Pape

Grape Varieties: They are very ancient and rich since 13 official varieties are allowed: Grenache, Syrah, Mourvedre, Cinsault, Bourboulenc among the commonest; Picpoul, Muscadin, Terret noir, Counoise, Vaccarese, Picardan, Clairette and Roussanne otherwise. Tasting: This vineyard produces very typical red wines full of character, racy, well-balanced, with persistent aromas of spices and red fruit, long in the mouth, with a beautiful, bright ruby color.



Château La Canorgue

50% Syrah, 50% Grenache

The grapes are harvested by hand. Cherry colored. This wine has a tender and young bouquet. Red berries, and spices. The palate is rich. Fruity, fresh and feminine. Vendanges de Nathalie produces high quality wine using the most natural methods (**Organic and Biodynamic**). Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC) Cotes du Luberon.

Organic farming for more than 20 years. No chemical fertilizer but only manure, a biodynamic preparations. No weed killer but a mechanical or manual labor to remove weed. The vines are ploughed during fall and springtime to lighter the soil. Treatments against vine illness with "bordelese gruel" mixed with nettle infusions. No pesticides but plants essences (mint, pine tree,) and "sexual confusion mixing up traps" for the butterflies.

Awards won and additional information of *Château La Canorgue* are in our website <http://www.exceptionalwines.net>

Laudun



Laudun is a very lively village that has retained the architectural harmony of Mediterranean villages, symbolizing the land and its inhabitants. In the village's streets, although modern times have brought their conveniences, the southern French way of life is still present, hospitable and tied to its heritage. Several monuments attest to the rich historic heritage of the village, including Romanesque chapels and the village church with its gothic portal. The Romans settled the village during several centuries. They left many ruins, including the extensive site on the plateau above Laudun. Legend says that Caesar himself camped there during his invasion of northern Gaul (what is now France). The plateau now known as the "Camp de Cesar" is the biggest archeological dig in the Languedoc region. The history of those far gone times, including that of the vineyards that were planted, is written in the ruins.

They are vine growers, as were their fathers before them, and their grandfathers, who founded Vignerons de Laudun winery. They have maintained their love for their land and they are proud of this soil that makes such good wine. They know its history just as they know the history of the vineyards of Laudun. Among the six domains of wine produced at the Vignerons de Laudun winery, several are very old, their names evocative of the ties of the inhabitants to their land.

On the other side of the Laudun territory, not far from the Roman ruins, the "Manoir de Figon" is a name that goes back over at least 300 years. The domain covers 15 hectares, and the farm, known as the "Manoir," is a large traditional building where the old winery is still visible.



MOMENT D'EXCEPTION Red

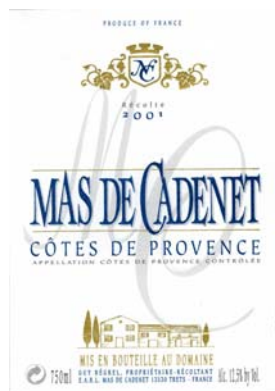
40% Syrah – 60% Grenache.

Tasting: the eye: ruby intensive brown robe; the nose: subtle aromas of red fruits, spices (pepper) and liquorice; in mouth: fine, intensive with melted tannins. AOC LAUDUN CÔTES DU RHÔNE VILLAGES.

Moment d'Exception won for the vintage 2003 a bronze medal at the Paris Wine Challenge 2004. For the vintage 2004 won a silver medal at Paris Wine Challenge 2005 and silver medal at Vinalies Wine Challenge 2005.

Provence

In 600 BC some Grecian merchants shipped back some Provence wines to Greece. At that time "amphorae" of Provence wines were very successful in Greece. The Romans, nearly 400 years later, founded the city of Aix-en-Provence and developed the vineyards to thirst the roman army. There's much more to Provence than the cheery rose that you may well have quaffed on holidays in the region. Most wine is from Provence, though, is labeled Cotes de Provence. Cassis, Bellet, Palette, Coteaux d' Aix-en-Provence, and Les Baux-de-Provence are other Provence appellations.



The Mas de Cadenet, located at the foot of the Sainte Victoire Mountain, is symbolic of Provencal tradition, and represents a long-lasting love story between a family and its land. The history of the Mas began in 1813, when the property was purchased by Jean-Jacques Négrel and his brothers. But the history of wine and its association with this Mas is much older still. Fragments of amphorae dating back to roman times have been found on the estate, proving that wines were already produced here in ancient times. Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée AOC Côtes de Provence.

Mas Negrel Cadenet

40% Grenache, 40% Syrah, 20% Cabernet-Sauvignon

22-day fermentation in vats. Maturing in barrels between 12 and 15 months. Superb deep garnet red color. A rich and sophisticated texture. A complex and intense perfume, with a melting blend of rich, plump and tender spices and fruit that lingers in the mouth. Wine for ageing. A delightful pleasure for connoisseurs.

Mas de Cadenet – Rose

40% Grenache, 40% Cinsault, 20% Syrah

A traditional Rose with an attractive salmon pink color. Its refined and complex bouquet has both fruity and floral notes. In the mouth, it has a fresh yet rich, smooth and well balanced taste. It is a dry connoisseur wine with a delicate and full flavor.

Mas de Cadenet

45% Grenache, 40% Syrah, 15% Cabernet-Sauvignon

Matured in oak tuns for 6 to 8 months. Bright crimson robe, strong characteristic bouquet of black fruit laced with spice, and venison. Well-structured wine, delicious on the palate, with bags of fruit. Can be served slightly chilled, after ageing three or four years. Its color will then be rounder with an amber hue and it will develop deeper and more delicate flavors and aromas.

Awards won and additional information of *Mas de Cadenet*, are in our website <http://www.exceptionalwines.net>



Les Quatre Tours (Cellier des Quatre Tours) – Prestige - Red

Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah and Grenache

Red cherry color. Strong bouquet with matured fruits notes, and spices. Round and soft palate, without heaviness. The tannins are soft and the wine is well balanced. Matured aromas with red fruits jam and notes of leather. A very classic Coteaux d'Aix en Provence red, unoaked fruity and well balanced. The cabernet sauvignon marks the wine but is not predominant.

Les Quatre Tours (Cellier des Quatre Tours) – Tradition - Red

Grenache, Syrah and Cabernet

Black cherry color. Fruity bouquet, with matured red fruits and candy fruits (Cherry, plum, blackberry), with a hint of pepper. Supple, with soft tannins, well balanced, with fruity aromas and some wild notes. Well-balanced concentrated red, with an enjoyable fruit.

Les Quatre Tours (Cellier des Quatre Tours). Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée AOC Coteaux d'Aix-en-Provence.

Awards won and additional information of *Cellier des Quatre Tours* are in our website <http://www.exceptionalwines.net>

Bordeaux

The name Bordeaux derives from *Au bord de l'eau*, Meaning along the waters. Bordeaux, the word alone fires the mind with the anticipation of greatness. No other wine region is more powerful, more commercially clever, or more important as a source of profoundly complex, age worthy wines. Bordeaux lies along the path of three important rivers; the mighty Gironde, plus two rivers that feed it, the Dordogne and the Garonne. Serious wine-making began in Bordeaux with the Romans, whose contribution can be seen in archeological remains and on the labels of wines such as Chateau Ausone, named after the poet Ausonius who was born in St. Emilion. When Henry II of England married Eleanor of Aquitaine, and Bordeaux became for 300 years what in sometimes still seems to be –a part of the British Isles. Richard Coeur de Lion regularly drank wine from Bordeaux and, under King John; the region's merchants were encouraged to send their barrels to England by an exemption from export tax. Much of that "Bordeaux" was actually produced nowhere near the city whose name it bore. At that time, Bordeaux was an internationally famous sea-port; its name was far more saleable than, say, that of a wine such as Cahors which produced a long cart-ride inland.

Today Bordeaux is the largest and most successful wine-growing region in France. It is a symbol and model for the whole world of wine. Bordeaux is divided into multiple smaller sub-regions and smaller appellations. Generally speaking the smaller the appellation; the finer the wine. In the finer wines the appellation is what appears on the label as apposed to the label saying it is from Bordeaux. Neither the sub-region nor the region of Bordeaux appears in the finer wines label. Labels marked under regional appellation -Bordeaux or Bordeaux Supérieur- indicates that a wine came from the most basic appellations areas, they are usually wines that meet certain baseline requirements.

The elite wines, which have established the fame of the Bordeaux region, have labels marked under **Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC)**. This means the wine comes from the Appellation where the label says it does, and is made from the approved grapes and viticultural practices (AOC Saint-Émilion, AOC Pessac-Leognan, AOC Pauillac AOC Margaux and AOC Pomerol).

Les Vins Robin

The two cousins, Alain Aubert and Dominique Robin, descendants from a long lineage of growers, carry on the family tradition following in the footsteps of their great grandfather, Jean-Prosper Robin, who, in 1908, purchased Château La Couspaude which now ranks among the very finest Great Classified Growths of Saint-Emilion.



Château La Graside

100% Semillon,

Grape Variety more than 40 years old. Wine-Making Techniques and Wine Characteristics: Fermented, made and matured in casks. It is not a very dry wine, because the grapes are harvested when fully ripe. Being a varietal, it is round and full of fruit, very pleasant to drink young, when served cool, but not chilled



Chateau Busquet

50% Merlot, 40% Cabernet Franc, 10% Cabernet Sauvignon

The Vineyard: There are currently some ten hectares under vine. The vineyard is made up of different parcels around the Château, on limestone soil. Together with Château Le Castelet, this vineyard is the special responsibility of Dominique Robin who believes that traditional methods should be married to modern technology to produce the best quality possible from each parcel of vines. Vinification in stainless steel vats lasts between 20 and 30 days according to the vintage, to produce fruity, aromatic wines. The wines are well balanced, without excessive tannin, for drinking young. They also seem to age well. So far oak barrels have only been used in experiments at this Château.



Château Haut Gravet.

70% Merlot, 10% Cabernet Sauvignon and 20% Cabernet Franc

This very beautiful property is located at the foot of the Saint Emilion slopes, immediately next to the best vineyards in the area. This soil is distinguished not only by its quality but also by its history. The village of Saint Emilion, which overlooks the vines of Château Haut-Gravet is classified as a world UNESCO heritage site and is home to a number of architectural masterpieces dating from the Middle Ages. But it is nevertheless the exceptional quality of the wines produced around its walls that has made Saint Emilion world famous. Château Haut-Gravet, like the other great properties in this area, is at the same time the beneficiary and the guardian of this historical inheritance. To open a bottle of Château Haut-Gravet means that one's guests are not only offered an exceptional wine, but are also invited to share a part of the universe marked by a thousand-year tradition.



Château Le Castelet

The Vineyard: One hectare of Merlot, of four different clones, are planted on sandy gravel soil. Already it has been interesting to see how each different type reacts and research here is helping with replanting at other vineyards belonging to the Robin Family.

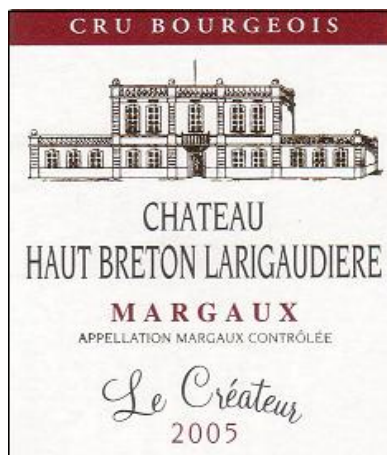
Vinification: The wines of Château Le Castelet are vinified in stainless steel vats with a fairly long fermentation period before being aged in 100% new Merrain oak barrels. They take on a marked oak character which, married to the roundness of the Merlot, produces a very distinctive style of wine, extremely agreeable almost from bottling. There has not yet been enough time to test the ageing capacities of Château Le Castelet.

Château Haut Breton Larigaudiere

11% Merlot 85% Cabernet-Sauvignon 4% Petit Verdot

Vinification: Traditional medocan winemaking after total de-stemming, 3-5 weeks' maceration with temperature control through watering or heating. Ageing: During 12 to 15 months in oak barrels, 50% to 70% of which is renewed every year.

Tasting: This Margaux shows its class immediately with its deep and intense, brilliant ruby red color and its elegant nose of red fruit and vanilla; in the mouth it surprises by its power, its full, broad taste and great freshness.



Château Haut Breton Larigaudiere “Le Createur”

95% Cabernet-Sauvignon 5% Merlot

Vinification: Winemaking after total de-stemming, 3-5 weeks’ maceration with temperature control through watering. During 18 months, 100% in new oak barrels.

Tasting: “Le Createur” it is the objective of the pleasure in all the size of the wine. This wine has a black color of ink. A nose blow of fist, a fruit concentration and flavors mingled with a pleasant toast and vanilla nose. What the nose advances us, the mouth confirms it to us. The wine is full, exceptional length. The tannins are solid and of very beautiful screen.

Collector’s Dream Selection



The Collector's Dream Selection wines are considered the top of Bordeaux. The First Growths, Ausone, Cheval Blanc and Pétrus are sometimes referred to as the "Big Eight" of Bordeaux. Some are classified as first-growths and others are not classified, but sometimes their market value is higher than the first-growths.

The following wine brands usually are among the best in a vintage. Of course, this isn't always the case, and any given first-growth can make wines inferior to those from lesser-ranked estates selling at a fraction of the cost. Our selections include only certain vintages that according to our knowledge are the best. Some properties have been neglected, while others have been significantly improved upon. There are many wine properties that are performing well above their ranking, and others performing well below.

In 1855, Napoleon III asked Bordeaux's top chateau owners to rate their wines from best to worst for the Paris Exhibition Fair. The Medoc: In 1855, the chateaux of Medoc and one chateau in Graves were classified into four Premiers Crus (First Growths), fourteen Deuxiemes Crus (Second Growths), fourteen Troisiemes Crus (Third Growths), ten Quatriemes Crus (Fourth Growths), and eighteen Cinqiemes Crus (Fifth Growths). St. Emilion: In 1954, the chateaux of St. Emilion were classified into eleven Premiers Grands Crus Classes and fifty-three Grands Crus Classes. The classification, which is revised every decade, was last updated in 1996. Pomerol, as well as Entre-Deux-Mers, Fronsac, Canon Fronsac, and other outlying areas have never been classified.

Curiously, as I've said, the classified chateaux were not from all over Bordeaux. In fact, they were located only in the Medoc and in Sauternes and Barsac. There was one exception, Chateau Haut-Brion in Graves.

Unveiling a first-time ever classification of important wines may have made the Paris Exhibition more exciting, but it also started a political and ideological battle that continues to this day. Those opposed to the classification wonder why a wine that sold for the most money in 1855 should still be rated one of the best wines in Bordeaux today. The best Bordeaux vintages of the last 25 years are; 1982, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1996, and 2000. [Vintage Records](#)



CHÂTEAU LAFITE ROTHSCHILD

The name **Lafite** comes from the Gascon language term "la hite", which means "hillock". There were probably already vineyards on the property at the time when the Ségur family organized the vineyard in the 17th century, and Lafite began to earn its reputation as a great winemaking estate. Jacques de Ségur is credited with the planting of the Lafite vineyard in the 1670's and in the early 1680's. In 1695, Jacques de Ségur's heir, Alexandre, married the heiress of Château Latour, and they gave birth to Nicolas-Alexandre de Ségur. The fiefs of Lafite and Latour were thus unified at the beginning of their estate legacy. Beginning in 1716, Maquis de Ségur would consolidate Lafite's initial successes. He improved the winemaking techniques and above all enhanced the prestige of fine wines in foreign markets and the Versailles court. He became known as "The Wine Prince", and Lafite's wine became "The King's Wine", with the support of the Marechal de Richelieu. The Marquis did not have any sons, and his property was divided between his four daughters. Lafite was thus separated from Latour, despite its remaining in the family and being governed by the same steward until 1785. After the French Revolution in 1789, the Château was sold to a Dutch wine merchant. In 1868, Baron James de Rothschild purchased Château Lafite, since then, five generations have owned the estate.



CHÂTEAU LATOUR

When one evokes the name Château Latour, one immediately thinks of a fortified tower built on the banks of an estuary overlooking the water, the vines and the marshes. This tower really did exist and a glorious past is attached to it. The Tower of Saint-Lambert was probably built during the 14th century. In 1378, Château Latour "en Saint-Maubert", called later Château La Tour and then Château Latour, entered the annals of history. The existing tower, which has nothing to do with the original one, did not give its name to the vineyard. This tower is indeed a pigeon house. It would appear that the domaine of Latour remained under joint ownership until the end of the sixteenth century. By the end of the 16th century the proprietors had been reduced to a family called Mullet. At the end of the 17th century, after a succession of sales, the Latour estate became the property of the Ségur family. It is in 1718 with the Marquis de Ségur, that the great history of the vineyard starts. "The Prince of Vines" increased the family holding with the acquisition of Mouton (Rothschild) and Calon (Ségur). During the first half of the 18th century, the land of Latour was run in accordance with the possibilities given by the other vineyards of the De Ségur. But at the death of the Marquis, Latour received the necessary care and investment it required and started to develop its full potential, and then to be highly recognized around the world, thanks to the recon quest of the British market. The reputation of Château Latour was consolidated during the 19th century, classified as First Growth in 1855. In 1963, the heirs of the Marquis de Ségur sold 75% of the Château Latour shares; the new shareholders became "Harveys of Bristol", and "Hallminster Ltd", both British Companies. In 1989, Allied Lyons, already owner of 25% of the shares, bought Pearson's as well as those remaining in the hands of some individual owners, and thus became the majority shareholder. In July 1993, Allied Lyons decided to sell their shares to François PINAULT. Entrepreneur and Businessman, Mr Pinault finally brought Château Latour back into French hands.



CHÂTEAU MARGAUX

It was already known in the 12th century and at that time had the name "La Mothe de Margaux" but there were not yet any vines. By the end of the 17th century, Château Margaux covered 265 hectares (654 acres), a surface area which it never abandoned thereafter. In 1705, the London Gazette offered the first sale of a great Bordeaux wine: 230 barrels of "Margoose". It was at the beginning of the 18th century that the great wines of Bordeaux started their rise to fame, and an informal classification was established. The French Revolution brought this golden century for Bordeaux to an end. Château Margaux was sold by the revolutionaries by auction as National Property. Laure de Fumel bought the estate. She was the last descendant of the Lestonnac, Pontac and Audèle families, all of whom were related and who had carefully watched over Margaux for three centuries. The new purchaser in 1801, Bertrand Drouat, built in place of the gothic manor, the residence that we admire today. In the classification of 1855, only four growths were ranked "First Great Classified Growth" and Margaux was the only one to be marked 20 out of 20. It is in 1977 that André Mentzelopoulos bought Margaux to Pierre and Bernard Ginestet. He died in 1980, too young and too quickly for him to be able to enjoy the revival of his château Margaux. His daughter, Corinne immediately took passionately to the cause of Margaux. Since 1993, Paul Pontallier has been administering the estate.



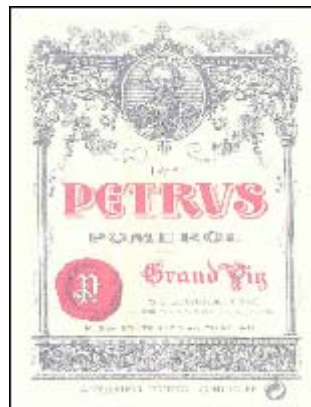
CHÂTEAU MOUTON ROTHSCHILD

Château Mouton Rothschild, a Premier Cru Classé from the Bordeaux region and one of the world's greatest wines, is owned by Baroness Philippine de Rothschild, daughter of the legendary Baron Philippe. The estate includes 205 acres of vines at Pauillac planted with Cabernet Sauvignon (77%), Merlot (11%), Cabernet Franc (10%), and Petit Verdot (2%). It benefits from exceptionally good natural conditions, both in the quality of the soil and the situation of its vines and their exposure to the sun. From the grape to the bottle, Château Mouton Rothschild receives meticulous attention to detail, combining a respect for tradition with the latest techniques. Harvesting is carried out by hand, and the wine is matured in new oak casks. In 1853, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, a member of the English branch of the family, bought Château Brane Mouton and renamed it Château Mouton Rothschild. In 1922, his great-grandson Baron Philippe de Rothschild (1902-1988) decided to take the future of the estate into his own hands. The Victory year 1945, marked the start of a fascinating collection of works of art, created every year for the Mouton label by famous painters. In 1973, after twenty-year battle, Baron Philippe de Rothschild obtained a revision of the 1855 classification and Mouton was officially recognized as a First Growth. In 1988, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild succeeded her father Baron Philippe.



CHÂTEAU CHEVAL BLANC

The present-day Cheval Blanc vineyards had vines at least as far back as the 18th century, as shown by Belleyme's map of the region dated 1764. The vineyard is in a single block, and borders on the Pomerol appellation. An outstanding terroir and unusual proportions of Cabernet Franc and Merlot give this great wine an absolutely unique flavor. Chateau Cheval Blanc has had a greater number of outstanding vintages than any other classified first growth over the past century. Another unusual characteristic of Cheval Blanc is that once it reaches its peak, it maintains it for a very long time. This admirable wine is powerful, soft, rich, round and silky. It has tremendous fruit and elegance as well as exceptional quality from year to year.



PÉTRUS

There is no official classification of Pomerol, but Pétrus is unofficially recognized as a Première cru. It fetches a much higher price than any other red wine in the world, wine market, and at auction it achieves even higher prices relative to the rest. This Bordeaux was served at Queen Elizabeth's wedding in 1947. In America, Pétrus became the favorite wine of the Kennedy's.

The wine is exceptional and its price always increases, but at any price Pétrus will always be sold. The price is irrelevant because it is a limited production due to the small size of the property and the strong demand of every educated palate wanting Pétrus, regardless of its cost. It is not enough to have the money to buy this prized wine, but it is also necessary to be part of privileged clients of selected distributors of Pétrus.

For many years we have only been listing Bordeaux Big 8 that were packed by the château in original wooden cases in bottles size .750 ml. Other bottle sizes and other classified Growth have been quoted based on the demand of our selected clientele.

We have added the Bordeaux Top 60 to our published list of prices, in order to provide our clientele with a wider selection.

Château / Domaine	Appellation	Château / Domaine	Appellation
Angéhus	Saint Emilion 1GCC	Latour	Pauillac
Ausone	Saint Emilion 1GCC	Léoville Barton	Saint Julien
Beau-Séjour Bécot	Saint Emilion 1GCC	Léoville Las Cases	Saint Julien
Beychevelle	Saint Julien	Léoville Poyferré	Saint Julien
Calon Ségur	Saint Estèphe	Lynch Bages	Pauillac
Canon la Gaffelière	Saint Emilion GCC	Margaux	Margaux
Carruades de Lafite	Pauillac	Mission Haut Brion	Pessac Léognan
Cheval Blanc	Saint Emilion 1GCC	Mondotte (La)	Saint Emilion GC
Clerc Milon	Pauillac	Montrose	Saint Estèphe
Clinet	Pomerol	Mouton Rothschild	Pauillac
Clos du Marquis	Saint Julien	Palmer	Margaux
Conseillante (La)	Pomerol	Pape Clément	Pessac Léognan
Cos d'Estournel	Saint Estèphe	Pavillon Rouge	Margaux
Domaine de Chevalier	Pessac Léognan Blanc	Pétrus	Pomerol
Domaine de Chevalier	Pessac Léognan	Pichon Longueville Baron	Pauillac
Ducru Beaucaillou	Saint Julien	Pin (Le)	Pomerol
Duhart Milon	Pauillac	Prieuré Lichine	Margaux
Eglise Clinet (L')	Pomerol	Rieussec	Sauternes
Evangile (L')	Pomerol	Smith Haut Lafitte	Pessac Léognan Blanc
Fleur de Gay (La)	Pomerol	Sociando Mallet	Haut Médoc
Forts de Latour (Les)	Pauillac	Talbot	Saint Julien
Giscours	Margaux	Tour Blanche (La)	Sauternes
Grand Puy Lacoste	Pauillac	Troplong Mondot	Saint Emilion 1GCC
Gruaud Larose	Saint Julien	Valandraud	Saint Emilion GC
Haut Brion	Pessac Léognan	Vieux Château Certan	Pomerol
Lafite Rothschild	Pauillac	Yquem (d')	Sauternes
Lagrange	Saint Julien		

Was your wine investment stored correctly? Is it counterfeit wine?

Wine investors and collectors often assume that their Bordeaux Big 8 wines are stored correctly, only to be bitterly disappointed when it is uncorked. Although many people are aware of the importance of storage conditions, they are often unaware of just how difficult those conditions are to provide. Even subtle or short-term changes in humidity and temperature, or the presence of vibration or ultraviolet light, can bruise a fine wine beyond repair.

Wine is relatively easy to fake and fraudsters have been selling wine since time immemorial. The French government has an extensive anti-fraud agency to prevent and often investigate dubious merchandise. The Hong

Kong fraud squad discovered a 1982 Petrus for sale at less than half its market value. The US government could prosecute counterfeit wine under federal fraud laws. The Wall Street Journal reported that the FBI is investigating the selling of counterfeit wines.

Fine wine distributed by **Exceptional Wines** has been laid down in the correct storage conditions essential for its optimal maturation, and were directly transported in refer containers in their original cases and its authenticity is always certified

Bordeaux Collector's Dream Selections are in the original wooden cases in which the wine was packed by the chateau at the time of bottling. Conditions are maintained at optimum levels of humidity and temperature. Available Vintages are from 1964 to 2006. **Prices and inventories change frequently please request a quote.**

Catalog Notes

Exceptional wines are for select clientele only. We are not blockbuster sellers of standard or industrial quality wines. Our objective is work as directly as possible with growers who are dedicated to produce limited quantities of the finest-quality wines and who share our passion for terroir, that ephemeral sense of place.

We only include exceptional wines in our catalog; we have tasted each wine and have a firsthand knowledge of the producer and its process. We took our selection based on our personal opinion and first-palate tasting. We select wines for ourselves, and for people who currently appreciate our wines, or will appreciate in the future when our future clientele improve their plate.

The wine is transformed into something more pleasurable as they age but also may decay. For wines with maturity over a decade, we use professional tasting rate obtained from tasting the wine in barrel at the estate; from bottle at the estate; and/or from bottle at a private cellar. It indicates quality and the rate itself refers to a specific quality on this scale. It gives an absolute indication, and not a relative one, so that it can be used to compare different growths, different vintages, and different appellations. The score is intended to help our clientele decide which wine suits its personal taste best, especially when you hesitate between two wines with the same or similar rate.

We understand that media ratings can be useful tools, especially for those new to wine, although our wines are often height rated, we don't published the numerical scores of wines like Wine Spectator magazine (WS) and Robert Parker from The Wine Advocate journal (RP or WA) . We believe that those ratings are too simplistic to capture the breadth and complexity of wine and only consider some of the wines that are actually imported to their country.

AOC The largest and the best is French wine classifications **Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC or AC)**. It means the wine comes from where the label says it does, and is made from the approved grapes. Bordeaux also has numerous classifications. In 1855, the leading chateaus of the Medoc were classified into five levels by Bordeaux' wine brokers-fifth growths through to the top-level first growths in ascending order.

VDQS Next is **Vin Delimite de Qualite Superieure (VDQS)**, with similar restrictions but for regions not classified as AC.

Then comes Vin de Pays, or country wine, which states on the label where it's from and sometimes the grapes from which it is made, used by enterprising winemakers in the south to avoid the constrains of AC rules. Finally, Vin de Table, table wine, can be made from just about anything, from anywhere, without indication of vintage.

- DOC** Italian wines are classified into four categories. The most basic is **Vino da Tavola (VdT)**. Next is **Denominazione di Origine Controllata (DOC)**, specifying grape varieties and viticultural and winemaking techniques
- DOCG** **Denominazione di Origine Controllata et Garantita (DOCG)** guarantees the quality and origin of the best wines.
- IGT** **Indicazione Geografica Tipica (IGT)**-a new category that slips in between VdT and DOC-is a more flexible law for those who don't want the constraints of a DOC.
- DO** The Spanish classification **Denominación de Origen (DO)** is the equivalent of French appellation Contrôlée. In Rioja the **Denominación de Origen Clasificada (DOC)** is like Italy's DOCG

Minimum order 6 cases.

Orders for less than 6 cases may be delivered if there is a scheduled delivery in route or area. If no delivery in route, a fuel surcharge or carrier cost is added to the invoice. We may charge up to \$1.60 per bottle when an order is less than a complete case unless the case is already open.