



WINE MENU



We have compiled a wine list that encompasses a selection of some of the world's most well-received wine varietals and wineries. The wine selection has been compiled bearing in mind the diversity of labels and winemaking styles that exist. Particular importance has been placed on our list on the emergence of the Old World and New World, some of the foremost wine-producing regions of the world. A generous sampling of their diverse flavors is represented on our list. For each varietal, there are several options available from different parts of the world.

Our master wine list showcases Wine Spectator award-winning wines from the New World to the most classic winemaking regions of the world. For those who feel less inclined, we offer an extensive range covering different styles of wine, as well as an extensive selection of wines available by the glass. If you are unable to find your personal favorite or simply wish to try something new, please do not hesitate to seek the assistance of the Sommelier.

We also offer a program of wine dinners where dishes are personally prepared by our Director of Food & Beverage and carefully matched with wines selected by them. The result, we believe, is a truly unique gastronomic experience. In addition to all of the above, we also receive regular visits from winemakers. During their visit, we offer various tastings and, of course, winemaker dinners. These dinners help us gain a more valuable insight into the winemaking process and help us to see what makes fine wine truly an "Intelligent Luxury."

To make your stay extra special, please ask the Wine Sommelier if you would like any special wine decanted, and they will be delighted to recommend or assist you with your selections.

We truly hope you enjoy your wine experience during your stay with us.

GRAPE VARIETIES

WHITE GRAPES

Chardonnay

This adaptable grape is planted in many wine regions, but it is in Burgundy where whites such as Meursault and Montrachet remain the benchmarks for winemakers worldwide. Chardonnay has several varietal characteristics, including apples, peaches, melon, butter, toasted bread, and nuts. It is also one of the primary grape varieties used in the production of Champagne.

Sauvignon Blanc

An aromatic grape variety producing dry, refreshing white wines that are full of character and quickly consumable. You can detect gooseberries, grapefruit, asparagus, and cut grass within. Sauvignon Blanc originates in the Loire Valley in the wines of Sancerre and Pouilly Fumé but has also found great success in the Marlborough region of New Zealand.

Riesling

This is the classic German grape. If handled correctly, it is refreshingly high in fruity acidity and has the ability to produce wines of real class. In young dry wines, one can taste and smell citrus, predominantly lime, and flowers. In the noble sweet wines, the taste is honey, with a sharp citrus edge. With bottle age, the finest Rieslings develop an intense fruity, almost oily character, often referred to as "petrolly."

Chenin Blanc

This variety takes its name from Mt. Chenin in the Touraine district of the Loire Valley. It can be used for sparkling wine, dry white wine, white moelleux, and liquoreux that are concentrated by noble rot. Chenin Blanc is aromatic and has very high natural acidity. Its varietal characteristics are peach, apricot, nuts, flowers, and honey. It is the grape of Vouvray.

Sémillon

Sémillon can, under the right conditions, deliver fine wines that age well. This grape gives wines with a lot of extract and little acidity. Varietal characteristics are apricot, mango, and peach. The wine can develop a rich taste. This variety is most famous for the noble sweet wines from Sauternes and the dry white wines from Bordeaux. However, Sémillon from the Hunter Valley in Australia is gaining in reputation.

Gewurztraminer

A grape variety for producing aromatic, easy-to-recognize white wines. The skins of the grapes are well-pigmented, making the wines one of the deepest-colored whites. The taste and smell are of tropical fruits, like lychees, and perfumed flowers like roses.

Pinot Gris

A variety undoubtedly at its best in Alsace, where it can produce succulent, rich, and complex wines of great quality, and spiciness seldom encountered elsewhere. It is also responsible for many sweet fortified wines throughout the world.

Muscat

The family name for many related varieties, sub-varieties, and clones. All Muscats show similar varietal characteristics, in that they often smell musky and are very grapey on the palate. Muscats are very versatile; in fact, they can be used to make all styles of wine, from sweet to dry, still to sparkling. They can also be fortified to make liqueur wines.

RED GRAPE VARIETIES

Cabernet Sauvignon

This is the main grape of the Medoc. Without Cabernet Sauvignon, there would be no Château Latour, no Château Lafite and many others. Perhaps its greatest asset, however, is its adaptability, allowing it to be successfully planted as far away from its historical roots in France as California, Chile, South Africa, and Australia. The grape itself has the characteristic of blackcurrant.

Merlot

What Cabernet Sauvignon is to the Medoc, Merlot is to the Right Bank, and Merlot is responsible for the truly great wines of Petrus and indeed all of Pomerol and St. Emilion. Merlot is much softer than Cabernet, and as such, it is often blended with Cabernet to soften the resulting wine. The varietal characteristics of Merlot include plums, roses, and pencil shavings.

Pinot Noir

The thin-skinned grape of Red Burgundy is capable of producing fantastic wines with, in some cases, great ageing potential. The many tiny differences in Burgundy's terroir are expressed by this grape variety. In the younger wines, the characters are raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and violets. The older wines are more earthy and vegetal, with game tones and sometimes liquorice.

Syrah/Shiraz

As Syrah, it is the red grape variety of the Northern Rhône Valley wines of Hermitage and Côte Rotie. In the new world, it is known as Shiraz and is responsible for the great Australian wines such as Grange and Hill of Grace. This variety is named after the town of Shiraz, the capital of the Iranian province of Fars. It is believed that the origins of the grape go as far back as 600BC and that it was brought to Europe during the time of the crusades.

Nebbiolo

The most famous Nebbiolo comes from Piedmont. The classic wines of Barolo and Barbaresco are made from this variety. The wines have a dark color, are high in tannin, acid, and extract. They have a complex taste and smell of concentrated black fruit, mushrooms, tar, and even sometimes truffles. You may also find lighter tones of violet in a Barolo.

Grenache

This is the major grape variety of the Southern Rhône valley and indeed the south of France. It is also a major constituent of the Spanish wine industry, where it is known as Garnacha. The wines are rich, warm, and alcoholic, and as such, are often blended with other varieties.

Pinot Meunier

An important variety in Champagne, where vinified white, it gives more upfront appeal of fruit than the Pinot Noir when young and is, therefore, very important in non-vintage Champagne. In Germany, it is known as Schwarz Riesling, where it makes light, fresh, fruity red wines.

Zinfandel

The only true, native Californian grape variety. The whites and rosés are light and elegant. They range from medium sweet to dry in taste. The reds are full-bodied with rich red fruit and massive tannins, though no matter how big the wines are, the grape's berry qualities always shine through. Zinfandel is also grown in the south of Italy, though there it is known as Primitivo.

AVAILABLE BY THE GLASS

(150ml)

CHAMPAGNE

	SUP
Veuve Clicquot, Brut Reims, NV	46
Moët & Chandon, Brut Epernay, NV	55 46
Taittinger Brut, NV	55 46

SPARKLING WINE

Tini Prosecco, Veneto, Italy	18
Charles de Fere Blanc de Blancs Brut	20
Bottega Zero White, Veneto, Italy (Non-Alcoholic)	20

ROSE WINE

Domaine Des Noulles, Rose D' Anjou, Loire Valley, France	20
Wishbone Marlborough Rose, Marlborough, New Zealand	20
Lutzuville Shiraz Rose, Cape West Coast, South Africa	25
Bottega Zero Rose, Veneto Italy (Non-Alcoholic)	20
Chateau D'esclans, Whispering Angel, Cotes De Provence, France	40 30

WHITE WINE

Chapoutier Belleruche Cotes Du Rhone Blanc, Grenache Blanc, France	18
Joseph Drouhin Bourgogne, Burgundy, Chardonnay, France	20
Danzante Pinot Grigio, Veneto, Italy	20
Sand Point Chardonnay, Clarksburg, California	25
Sand Point Sauvignon Blanc, Clarksburg, California	25
Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Chardonnay, Barossa, Australia	18
Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Riesling, Barossa, Australia	18
Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Sauvignon Blanc, Barossa, Australia	18
Lutzuville Chardonnay, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Lutzuville Chenin Blanc, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Lutzuville Sauvignon Blanc, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Fairview, Western Cape, Viognier, South Africa	30 20
Polero Chardonnay, Maipo Valley, Chile	15
Polero Sauvignon Blanc, Maipo Valley, Chile	15

DESSERT WINE

Kracher Cuvee Beernauslese, Weiland, Welschriesling	35 25
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RED WINE

Belleruche, M. Chapoutier, Cotes Du Rhone, Grenache-Syrah, France	18
Billa Haut Red M. Chapoutier, Languedoc Rousillon, France	18
Mommessin Beaujolais Villages Rouge, Gamay, France	20
Langetwings Caricature Old Vine Zinfandel, California	55 45
Sand Point Pinot Noir, Clarksburg, California	20
Sand Point, Merlot, Clarksburg, California	20
Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Merlot, Barossa, Australia	18
Lutzuville Cabernet Sauvignon, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Lutzuville Merlot, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Lutzuville Shiraz, Cape West Coast, Paarl, South Africa	20
Polero Cabernet Sauvignon, Maipo Valley, Chile	15
Polero Merlot, Maipo Valley, Chile	15
Polero Reserve Merlot, Maipo Valley, Chile	18

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CHAMPAGNE & SPARKLING WINE

Champagne is the undisputed king of Sparkling wine. The wines have been made in almost exactly the same fashion for generations, since the Monk, Dom Pierre Pérignon discovered the importance of blending wines from around the region and in turn putting them in stronger bottles to aid the secondary fermentation process. Commercial wine production in the Champagne region has been ongoing since 1729, when the house of Ruinart became the first to sell sparkling wine. Since then, countless others have followed. The production process was further refined in 1810 by the Veuve Clicquot, who devised a method of removing the sediment from the bottles without compromising the fizz. Champagne was from then on as we know it today; a fine clear sparkling wine.

GRAPE VARIETIES:

CHARDONNAY, PINOT NOIR AND PINOT MEUNIER

		SUP
CH101	Veuve Clicquot, Brut Reims 750ml, NV	250 210
CH102	Moët Chandon, Brut, Imperial Epernay, 750ml NV	250 210
CH103	Taittinger Brut, 750ml NV	264 220
CH104	Louis Roederer, Brut Premier Cru, Reims 750ml NV	360 310
CH105	Laurent Perrier La Cuvee Brut 750ml, NV	396 340
CH106	Moët & Chandon, Brut, Imperial Epernay 1500ml NV	748 660
CH107	Bollinger Special Cuveé, Marne 750ml, NV	780 700
CH108	Bollinger, La Grande Année, Brut, Marne, 750ml 2004	1045 950
CH109	Krug, Grande Cuvée, Reims, 750ml NV	1430 1300
CH110	Louis Roederer, Cristal, Reims, 750ml, NV	1815 1650
CH111	Armand De Brignac, Brut, Marne, 750ml NV	1980 1800

CHAMPAGNE MILLÉSIME

		SUP
CV112	Dom Pérignon, Millésime, Brut, Epernay 750ml 2012	1430 1300
CV113	Dom Pérignon, Millésime, Brut, Epernay 1500ml 2008 Champagne Rosé	2200 2000

CHAMPAGNE ROSÉ

		SUP
CHR114	Philipponnat Royale, Réserve, Rosé, Brut, 750ml, NV	583 530
CHR115	Ruinart Brut Rosé Reims 750ml, NV	605 550
CHR116	Krug Rosé, Reims, 750ml 2002	2090 1900
CHR117	Dom Pérignon Rosé 2005	2310 2100

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SPARKLING WINE

All Champagne is sparkling, but not all sparkling wine is Champagne. Indeed, the name Champagne refers to the wines made from grapes grown entirely from within the Champagne region of France and made by the famous Method Champenoise, in which the secondary fermentation, the process, which gives the wine, its fizz, is carried out in the bottle. Outside of the Champagne region, this process is known as Method Traditional. Sparkling wines can be made from any grape variety and any method.

SP118 Tini Prosecco, Veneto, Italy	75	SUP
SP119 Lutzville Natural Sparkling Sweet Rose, South Africa	95	
SP120 Bottega Zero White, Veneto, Italy (Non-Alcoholic)	100	
SP121 Charles de Fere Blanc de Blancs Brut, France	100	
SP122 Cuvee Prestige Franciacorta Ca'Del Bosco, Italy	209	190

ROSÉ WINE

A rosé is a type of wine that incorporates some of the color from the grape skins, but not enough to qualify it as a red wine. It may be the oldest known type of wine, as it is the most straightforward to make with the skin contact method. The pink color can range from a pale "onion"-skin orange to a vivid near-purple, depending on the grape varieties used and winemaking techniques. There are three major ways to produce rosé wine: skin contact, saignée and blending. Rosé wines can be made still, semi-sparkling or sparkling and with a wide range of sweetness levels from bone-dry Provençal rosé to sweet White Zinfandels and blushes. Rosé wines are made from a wide variety of grapes and can be found all around the globe

RW123 Domaine Des Noulles, Rose D' Anjou, Loire Valley, France	100	SUP
RW124 Wishbone Marlborough Rose, Marlborough, New Zealand	100	
RW125 Lutzville Shiraz Rose, Cape West Coast, South Africa	130	
RW126 Bottega Zero Rose, Veneto, Italy (Non-Alcoholic)	100	
RW128 Chateau D'esclans, Whispering Angel, Cotes De Provence, France	148	135
RW129 Babich Pinot Noir Rose, Marlborough, New Zealand	154	140
RW130 Shiojiri Merlot Rose Nagano, Japan	451	410

"Sorrow can be alleviated by good sleep, a bath and a glass of wine."

Thomas Aquinas

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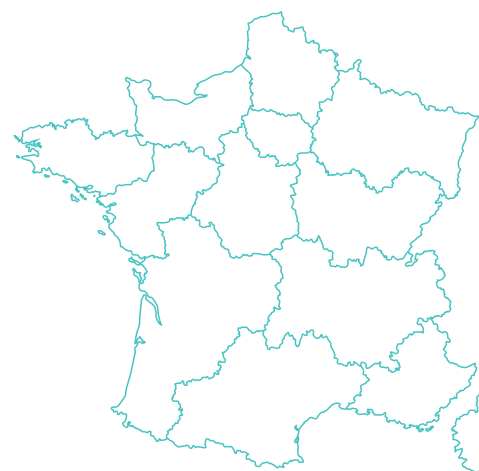
FRANCE

In terms of wine, France is still the most important country in the world. Though “new world” countries have made huge strides in recent times, when it comes to sheer quality, very few wines can match the consistent quality and complexity of the top French wines. Add diversity to complexity and you will start to have an idea as to the importance of France as a winemaking country. Each major grape variety is represented with top quality examples from all over the country. The list is long and distinguished. Sauvignon Blancs from Sancerre and Pouilly Fumé in the Loire Valley, Cabernets and Merlots from Bordeaux, Rieslings from Alsace, Viogniers and Syrah from the Northern Rhône Valley, Grenache and Mourvedre from the Southern Rhône Valley, classic Chardonnays and Pinot Noir from Burgundy, luscious sweet wines from Sauternes and of course Champagne.



WHITE WINE

		SUP
WW131 Chapoutier Belleruche Cotes Du Rhone Blanc, Grenache Blanc	90	
WW132 Joseph Drouhin Bourgogne, Burgundy, Chardonnay	110	
WW133 Gustave Lorentz, Pinot Grigio	132	120
WW134 Mure Signature, Gewurtzraminer	154	140
WW135 Trimbach Cuvee Particuliere, Gewurtzraminer	187	170
WW136 Fournier, Pouilly Fume, Les Deux, Loire Valley, Sauvignon Blanc	198	180
WW137 Sauvennierrres, Les Vieux Clos Nicolas Joly, Chenin Blanc	215	195
WW138 Faiveley, Meursault 1er cru Blagny Chardonnay	494	390
WW139 Faiveley, Puligny Montrachet Premier, Chardonnay	694	590
WW140 Henri Boillot, Montrachet Grand Cru,	3080	2800



RED WINE

		SUP
FRW141 Belleruche, M. Chapoutier, Cotes Du Rhone, Grenache-Syrah	95	
FRW142 Billa Haut Red- M. Chapoutier, Languedoc Rousillon	100	
FRW143 Mommessin Beaujolais Villages Rouge, Gamy	100	
FRW144 Pascal Jolivet, Loire Valley, Pinot Noir	143	130
FRW145 Cuvee Saint-Vincent, Vincent Girardin, Bourgogne, Pinot Noir	154	140
FRW146 Les Meysonniers, Crozes-Hermitage, Rhone Valley, Syrah	176	160
FRW147 Les Lauriers Rothschild Bordeaux Rouge (Kosher)	200	180
FRW148 Crozes-hermitage Silene, Rhone Valley, Syrah	214	195
FRW149 Vincent Girardin, Volnay, Pinot Noir	319	290
FRW150 Chanson Gevrey-Chambertin, Cote De Nuits, Pinot Noir	341	310
FRW151 Chateau Talbot, Saint-Julie, Cabernet Sauvignon-Merlot	374	340
FRW152 Chateau Rauzan-segla, Margaux 2007	605	550
FRW153 Chateau Cos D'estournrl, Saint Esphe 2006	869	790
FRW154 Vosne Romanee Les Suchots,	1210	1100
FRW155 Chateau Haut-Brion 2012	3190	2900
FRW156 Chateau Mouton Rothschild 2012, Pauillac	3300	3000

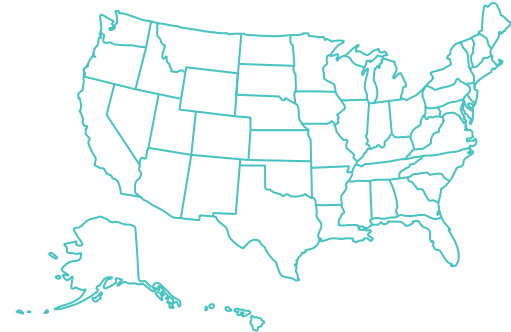
“One of the disadvantages of wine is that it makes a man mistake words for thoughts”
Samuel Johnson (1709 – 1784)

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USA

It was the Spanish who brought wine making to the United States, some 400 years or so ago. Initially production was confined solely to native grape varieties. It took almost 100 years of experimentation for the settlers to conclude that the native varieties were better for the table than the bottle. This conclusion led to the importation of European varietals. While grapes are grown and wines are made in almost all of the country's 50 states, the best quality wines are produced in the 3 states that make up the Pacific coast, namely, Washington, Oregon and of course California.



WHITE WINE

UWW165 Sand Point Chardonnay, Clarksburg, California	130	SUP
UWW166 Sand Point Sauvignon Blanc, Clarksburg, California	130	

RED WINE

URW167 Chateau St. Michelle, Cabernet Sauvignon, Colombia Valley	110	SUP
URW168 Sand Point Pinot Noir, Clarksburg, California	130	
URW169 Sand Point Merlot, Clarksburg, California	130	
URW170 Langetwings Caricature Old Vine Zinfandel, California	242	

There was a young lady of Kent, Who said that she knew what it meant, when men asked her to dine, Gave her cocktails and wine, she knew what it meant – but she went!

AUSTRALIA

On the 24th of January two bunches of grapes were cut in the Governor's garden from cuttings brought three years before from the Cape of Good Hope." The year was 1791, the chronicler, Watkin Trench, and the site of the garden is now occupied by the Inter-Continental Hotel in Sydney's Macquarie Street. Between 1820 and 1840 commercial viticulture was progressively established in New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria and finally South Australia. As Australia has no native grape varieties, all vines grown in the country are imported from Europe.



WHITE WINE

AWW171 Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Chardonnay, Barossa	95	SUP
AWW172 Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Riesling, Clarksburg	95	
AWW173 Wolf Blass Eaglehawk Sauvignon Blanc, Barossa	95	
AWW174 Stonefish Chardonnay, Margaret River	132	
AWW175 Penfolds Koonuga Hill Autumn Riesling, Barossa	154	
AWW176 Penfolds Bin 51 Riesling, Eden Valley	275	

RED WINE

ARW177 Wolf Blass Eagle Hawk Merlot, Barossa	90	SUP
ARW178 Penfolds Koonunga Hill Shiraz	90	
ARW179 Stonefish Cabernet Sauvignon, Margaret River	100	
ARW180 Langmeil Steadfast Shiraz Cabernet, Barossa	143	
ARW181 Woodcutters Shiraz, Barossa	165	

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SOUTH AFRICA

The legendary wine from Constantia became so highly regarded in Europe during the 19th century that it was bought in preference by the exiled Napoleon and Russian tsars, instead of Madeira, Tokaji, or even Sauternes. An early indication that the Cape could produce wines of great quality, that promise is perhaps only just now being fulfilled. South Africa's main wine producing areas are still concentrated in the southwest, spreading gradually north and eastward from Cape Town.



WHITE WINE

		SUP
SWW183	Lutzville Chardonnay, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SWW184	Lutzville Chenin Blanc, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SWW185	Lutzville Sauvignon Blanc, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SWW186	Unorthodox Sauvignon Blanc, Cape West Coast, Paarl (Kosher)	121 110
SWW187	Whitestone Chenin Blanc, Stellenbosch	132 120
SWW188	Whitestone Sauvignon Blanc, Stellenbosch	132 120
SWW189	Whitestone Viognier, Stellenbosch	132 120
SWW190	Fairview, Western Cape, Viognier	132 120
SWW191	Circumstance, Stellenbosch, Sauvignon Blanc	138 125

RED WINE

SRW192	Lutzville Cabernet Sauvignon, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SRW193	Lutzville Merlot, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SRW194	Lutzville Shiraz, Cape West Coast, Paarl	105
SRW195	Unorthodox Merlot Cabernet, Paarl (Kosher)	121 110
SRW196	Circumstance, Stellenbosch, Shiraz	165 150
SRW197	Boekenhoutskloof Chocolate Block	165 150
SRW198	Springfield Estate, the Work of Time, Western Cape, Cabernet	176 160
SRW199	Bouchard Finlayson Galpin Peak, Walker Bay, Pinot Noir	297 270

JAPAN

The main region for winemaking in Japan is in Yamanashi Prefecture which accounts for approximately a third of domestic production, although grapes are cultivated and wine is also produced in more limited quantities by vintners throughout the country, from Hokkaido in the North to Miyazaki Prefecture on the Southern island of Kyushu. Grape-growing in Japan began in 718 AD, in Katsunuma, Yamanashi Prefecture. Japan's early viticulture was based on the Koshu grape, thought to be originally from the Georgia caucasus region. The first regularly documented wine consumption in Japan was however in the 16th century, with the arrival of Jesuit missionaries from Portugal. Saint Francis Xavier brought wines as gifts for the feudal lords of Kyūshū, and other missionaries continued the practice, resulting in locals acquiring taste for wine and importing it regularly. They called the Portuguese wine chintashu, combining the Portuguese word tinto (chinta in Japanese) meaning red and meaning liquor.



WHITE WINE

WW200	Tomi No Oka Winery Chardonnay	605 550
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RED WINE

JRW201	Shiojiri Muscat Bailey A Mizunara Oak	594 540
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NEW ZEALAND

The vineyards of New Zealand lie in between the 35 and 45 degree latitudes, the European equivalent of between Bordeaux and Southern Spain. However the cold, strong prevailing westerly winds from the Pacific make for a cooler overall climate than the figures suggest. Growing vines on the margins can have some spectacular results, notably Rieslings from the Mosel and Chardonnays from Chablis. Nevertheless it was not until the 1980's that large scale plantings of quality varieties got underway. Muller Thurgau was replaced by Sauvignon Blanc and was planted on the dry gravelly river beds of Martinborough and Marlborough. Throughout the 1990's, Pinot Noir vineyards sprouted in all parts of both the North and South islands, from Auckland to Central Otago



WHITE WINE

NWW202 Cloudy Bay Chardonnay, Marlborough	187	^{SUP} 170
NWW203 Cloudy Bay Sauvignon Blanc, Marlborough	187	^{SUP} 170

RED WINE

NRW204 Babich Black Label, Pinot Noir, Marlborough	165	^{SUP} 150
NRW205 Te Muna Pinot Noir Craggy Range, Marlborough	147	^{SUP} 225
NRW206 Cloudy Bay, Pinot Noir, Marlborough	269	^{SUP} 245

CHILE

Winemaking was indeed begun by the Spanish "Conquistadores" and clerics in the 16th century. However it was the French who had a greater influence on Chile's wine industry. When the vine eating parasite "Phylloxera" created utter havoc in Europe's vineyards in the 1800's, French winemakers brought over vines from Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot to plant vineyards. Much like the rest of the "New World", Chilean wines remained unknown to most of the world until the last 20, even 15 years.



WHITE WINE

CWW207 Polero Chardonnay, Maipo Valley	90
CWW208 Polero Savignon Blanc, Maipo Valley	90
CWW209 Undurraga sauvignon Blanc, Central Valley	90

RED WINE

CRW210 Polero Cabernet Sauvignon, Maipo Valley	75
CRW211 Polero Merlot, Maipo Valley	75
CRW212 Undurraga Merlot, Central Valley	80
CRW213 Polero Reserve Merlot, Maipo Valley	100

ITALY

Wine has been produced in Italy for over 4000 years. In fact the ancient knew it as Oentria, or land of the vines. In modern times, Italy is the biggest producer of wine in the world, with wine being produced almost all over the country from the Alpine regions such as Trentino and Alto Adige in the far north of the country, to Basilicata, Puglia and Sicily in the south and such, the wines of Italy can be massively diverse in style



WHITE WINE

WW157 Danzante Pinot Grigio, Veneto	90	^{SUP}
WW158 Attems Pinot Grigio, Friuli-Venezia Giulia	180	^{SUP} 165
WW159 Attems Sauvignon Blanc, Friuli-Venezia Giulia	180	^{SUP} 165
WW160 Attems Chardonnay, Friuli-Venezia Giulia	180	^{SUP} 165

RED WINE

IRW161 Core Sant' Alda 'Campi Magri' Valpolicella Ripasso DOC	253	^{SUP} 230
IRW162 Barolo Prunotto, Piemonte, Nebbiolo	308	^{SUP} 280
IRW163 Bocca Di Lupo, Puglia, Tormaresca, Aglianico	319	^{SUP} 290
IRW164 Tignanello Antinori Rosso, Toscana, IGT 2013	748	^{SUP} 680

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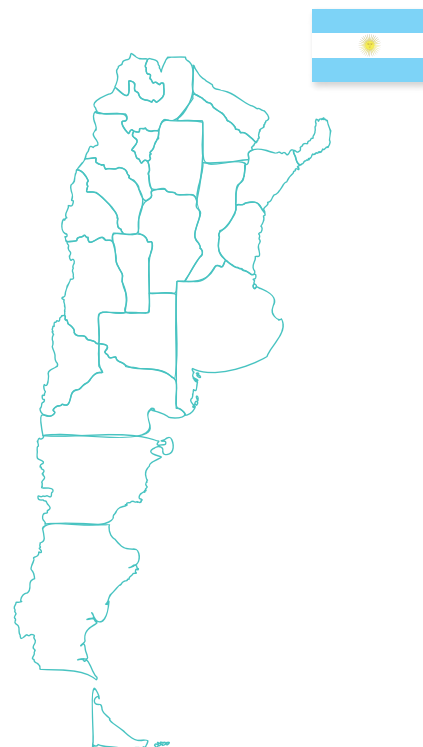
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ARGENTINA

Viticulture was introduced to Argentina during the Spanish colonization of the Americas and later again by Christian missionaries. In 1556 father Juan Cedrón established the first vineyard in Argentina when cuttings from the Chilean Central Valley were brought to what is now the San Juan and Mendoza wine region, which firmly established viticulture in Argentina. Ampelographers suspect that one of these cuttings brought the ancestor grape of Chile's Paris and California's Mission grape. This grape was the forerunner of the Criolla Chica variety that would be the backbone of the Argentine wine industry for the next 300 years.

AWW 213 Terrazas De Los Andes reserve
Chardonnay, Mendoza

165 ^{SUP} 150



SPAIN

The abundance of native grape varieties fostered an early start to viticulture with evidence of grape pips dating back to the Tertiary period. Archaeologists believe that these grapes were first cultivated sometime between 4000 and 3000 BC, long before the wine-growing culture of the Phoenicians founded the trading post of Cádiz around 1100 BC. Following the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians introduced new advances to the region-including the teachings of the early viticulturist Mago. Carthage would wage a series of wars with the emerging Roman Republic that would lead to the Roman conquest of the Spanish mainland, known as Hispania.

WHITE WINE

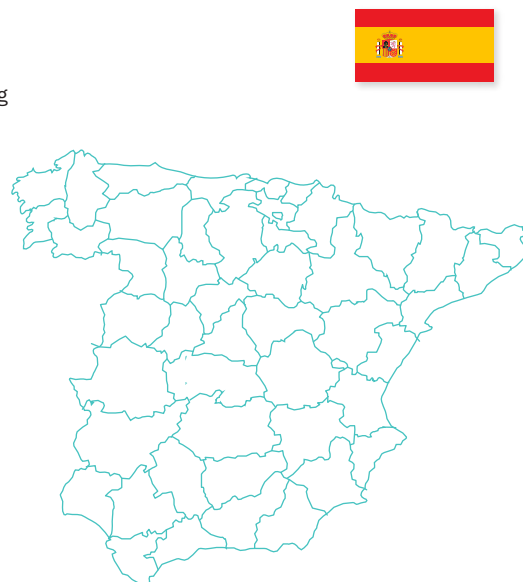
SWW 214 Terras Gauda O Rosal , Galicia, Rias Baixas

100

RED WINE

SRW215 Vega Sicilia Valbuena, Ribera Del Duero 2012

759 ^{SUP} 690



DESSERT WINE

DW216 Kracher Cuvee Beerenauslese,
Weinland, Welschriesling

130

DW217 Chateau Suduieaut, Lions de Sauternes,
Sauvignon Blanc- Semillon

176 ^{SUP} 160

DW218 Lutzville Natural Sweet White,
Western Cape, Sauvignon Blanc

187 ^{SUP} 170

*Wines without SUP price are included in all inclusive package.
Availability of wines may vary and are subject to change.*

All prices are quoted in US Dollars and are subject to 10% Service Charge and prevailing Government tax

Fairmont
MALDIVES
SIRRU FEN FUSHI