

THE MAKER ATLAS

A Compendium of the World's Wine Estates

Organised by Country and Region

1st edition (2026)

158 estates · 21 countries

Vinotheca · published under CC BY-NC 4.0

Contents

Introduction

I. France · 52 estates

Alsace (3)
Beaujolais (2)
Bordeaux (12)
Burgundy (9)
Chablis (2)
Champagne (7)
Jura (1)
Languedoc (2)
Loire (4)
Madiran (1)
Northern Rhône (4)
Provence (2)
Southern Rhône (3)

II. Italy · 24 estates

Campania (1)
Friuli (2)
Piedmont (7)
Sardinia (1)
Sicily (2)
Trentino (1)
Tuscany (6)
Veneto (4)

III. Germany · 8 estates

Mosel (3)
Nahe (1)
Pfalz (2)
Rheingau (2)

IV. Spain · 13 estates

Bierzo (1)
Cava (1)
Priorat (1)
Ribera del Duero (2)
Rioja (4)
Rías Baixas (2)
Sherry (2)

V. Portugal · 5 estates

Douro (1)
Madeira (1)
Port (Douro) (2)
Vinho Verde (1)

VI. Austria · 3 estates

Burgenland (1)

Wachau (2)

VII. Hungary · 2 estates

Tokaji (2)

VIII. Greece · 2 estates

Naoussa (1)

Santorini (1)

IX. Slovenia · 1 estate

Goriška Brda (1)

X. Switzerland · 1 estate

Valais (1)

XI. England · 2 estates

Kent (1)

Sussex (1)

XII. Georgia · 1 estate

Kakheti (1)

XIII. Israel · 1 estate

Judean Hills (1)

XIV. Lebanon · 1 estate

Bekaa Valley (1)

XV. United States · 15 estates

Napa Valley (4)

Oregon (2)

Other California (2)

Santa Barbara (1)

Santa Cruz Mountains (1)

Sonoma (3)

Washington (2)

XVI. Argentina · 3 estates

Mendoza (3)

XVII. Chile · 4 estates

Aconcagua Valley (1)

Colchagua Valley (1)

Maipo Valley (2)

XVIII. South Africa · 5 estates

Constantia (1)

Stellenbosch (2)

Swartland (2)

XIX. Australia · 10 estates

Barossa Valley (3)

Coonawarra (2)

Hunter Valley (1)

Margaret River (2)

McLaren Vale (1)

Yarra Valley (1)

XX. New Zealand · 4 estates

Auckland (1)

Central Otago (1)

Hawke's Bay (1)

Marlborough (1)

XXI. China · 1 estate

Ningxia (1)

Notes & Editorial Principles

Introduction

This volume is a curated reference to **158** wine estates across **21** countries and **73** regions, presented alongside a clickable companion map at the project's web edition. Each region is shown in two tiers: a compact summary table — estate, location, principal grapes, and a one-line signature character — followed by fuller prose entries with founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings.

The atlas is organised by country, then by region within each country. This follows the way the companion map's filters are structured and corresponds to how working wine references are most often consulted: a reader looking for estates in the Mosel or Stellenbosch can locate them under their country chapter without crossing thematic boundaries.

Inclusion is based on durable recognition in publicly available sources, balanced to give coverage of the principal wine regions, grapes, and styles of established global viticulture. Selection is anchored in regional allocation — small, stylistically narrow regions receive a small number of representative estates; larger regions with greater internal diversity receive more, capped to preserve global legibility.

What this volume does not contain. No ratings, tasting notes, scores, prices, or qualitative judgments. No references to named critics, proprietary scoring systems, or commercial certification frameworks. Estates appear because they illustrate their region or grape clearly, not because they are ranked above others. The atlas is a reference, not a ranking.

Geographic resolution. The location given for each estate is its cellar or headquarters, not the vineyards from which it sources. For most estates these are nearly the same place; for négociants and producers sourcing broadly, the entry text clarifies the wider scope. Vineyard-level geography belongs to the sibling reference, *The Vineyard Atlas*.

Living document. The atlas is refreshed on an annual cadence. The country and regional structure is the stable backbone; individual estate selections may be added or removed in scheduled refreshes documented in the version history. The web edition and this PDF companion are versioned together.

I. France

This chapter covers **52 estates** across **13 regions** of France. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Alsace

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine Trimbach	Ribeauvillé	Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris +3 more	The historical anchor of contemporary Alsace fine wine and the multi-generational Trimbach
Domaine Weinbach	Kaysersberg-Vignoble · Kaysersberg	Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris +3 more	The reference multi-generational classical Alsace producer and the Faller family operation
Domaine Zind-Humbrecht	Turckheim	Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris +3 more	The reference contemporary biodynamic Alsace producer and the operation most centrally

Domaine Trimbach

Alsace · Ribeauvillé (in the central Alsace, the historical heart of fine-wine Alsace) · Ribeauvillé (Alsace AOC)

Founded 1626 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris, Muscat, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Clos Sainte Hune Riesling (the apex single-vineyard Riesling — sourced from a 1.67-hectare parcel within the Rosacker grand cru in Hunawirh but bottled under the proprietary Clos Sainte Hune name; widely held to be the canonical apex Alsace Riesling and one of the most editorially celebrated dry Rieslings produced anywhere)
- Cuvée Frédéric Emile Riesling (sourced from grand cru Geisberg and Osterberg parcels in Ribeauvillé; the second canonical Trimbach Riesling reference)
- Geisberg Riesling (single grand cru bottling)
- Réserve Personnelle Gewürztraminer
- Réserve Personnelle Pinot Gris
- The broader Trimbach range across multiple Alsace varietals

The historical anchor of contemporary Alsace fine wine and the multi-generational Trimbach family operation across thirteen generations most centrally identified with the canonical apex Alsace Riesling — Clos Sainte Hune, widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated dry Rieslings produced anywhere in the global fine-wine canon. The estate's continuous Trimbach family direction since 1626 makes it among the longest continuously family-owned wine operations in Europe, predating the formal Alsace AOC by over 300 years and establishing the editorial framework for serious Alsace winemaking across multiple centuries of continuous production. The estate has historically refused to label its wines under the Alsace Grand Cru classification system introduced from 1975 onward — choosing instead to bottle its grand cru parcels under proprietary names (Clos Sainte Hune from within the Rosacker grand cru, Cuvée Frédéric Emile from Geisberg and Osterberg) — making Trimbach editorially distinctive within the broader Alsace appellation framework as a producer that has prioritized house-name traditions over the formal grand cru hierarchy. Together with Domaine Zind-Humbrecht and Domaine Weinbach, Trimbach anchors Alsace's editorial position in the atlas as the multi-generational classical reference, with the Clos Sainte Hune Riesling specifically representing the historical continuity of Alsace's apex Riesling tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Jean Trimbach in the early seventeenth century; under continuous Trimbach family direction across thirteen generations to the present, currently with Pierre Trimbach and Jean

Trimbach Jr. as winemakers; the estate has the rare distinction of being among the longest continuously family-owned wine operations in Europe, predating the formal Alsace AOC by over 300 years; the estate has historically refused to label its wines under the Alsace Grand Cru classification system that was introduced from 1975 onward, choosing instead to bottle its grand cru parcels under proprietary names — Clos Sainte Hune, Cuvée Frédéric Emile, Geisberg.

Domaine Weinbach

Alsace · Kaysersberg-Vignoble (in the Colmar area; principal vineyard holdings around the Schlossberg grand cru) · Kaysersberg (Alsace AOC and Alsace Grand Cru AOC)

Founded 1898 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris, Muscat, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Cuvée Sainte Catherine Riesling (the apex single-vineyard Riesling from the Schlossberg grand cru — named for Catherine Faller; produced from old-vine parcels in the Schlossberg grand cru above the estate)
- Schlossberg Grand Cru Riesling Cuvée Sainte Catherine L'Inédit (a higher selection from Cuvée Sainte Catherine; produced only in suitable vintages)
- Quintessence de Grains Nobles Gewürztraminer (the apex sweet wine from extreme botrytis selection)
- Mambourg Grand Cru Gewürztraminer
- Cuvée Théo Riesling (named for Théo Faller)
- The broader Weinbach range across multiple Alsace varieties

The reference multi-generational classical Alsace producer and the Faller family operation across four generations most centrally identified with the all-women family direction that has defined the estate across multiple decades. The Faller family established the estate in 1898 through the acquisition of the Clos des Capucins property — a former Capuchin monastery vineyard documented from 1612 — and transformed it into the contemporary canonical Alsace reference under Théo Faller from the 1950s onward, with the family direction subsequently continuing through Théo's widow Colette Faller (1979 until her death in 2015) and her daughters Catherine Faller (until her 2014 death) and Laurence Faller. The estate's editorial position is built around named cuvées rather than the broader Alsace varietal-only convention — Cuvée Sainte Catherine Riesling (named for Catherine Faller; the apex single-vineyard Riesling from the Schlossberg grand cru), Quintessence de Grains Nobles Gewürztraminer (the apex sweet wine), Cuvée Théo Riesling (named for Théo Faller) — making Weinbach editorially distinctive within Alsace through the family-named cuvée framework that parallels how Trimbach has used proprietary names rather than grand cru classifications. Together with Trimbach (the longest historical continuity) and Zind-Humbrecht (contemporary biodynamic apex), Weinbach anchors Alsace's editorial position in the atlas as the multi-generational classical alternative, with the Faller family's all-women direction across multiple decades providing additional editorial substance alongside the founding family lineage.

Note on founding date. Estate established by the Faller family through the acquisition of the Clos des Capucins property — a former Capuchin monastery vineyard documented from 1612; transformed into the contemporary canonical Alsace reference under Théo Faller from the 1950s onward; under his widow Colette Faller from 1979 until her death in 2015, with her daughters Catherine Faller and Laurence Faller as winemakers; Catherine Faller died in 2014 with Laurence continuing as winemaker; Catherine's daughter Eddy Leiber-Faller now in the operation; the estate has been under continuous Faller family direction across four generations to the present, with all-women family direction across multiple decades.

Domaine Zind-Humbrecht

Alsace · Turckheim (in the Colmar area; principal grand cru holdings across multiple Alsace villages) · Turckheim (Alsace AOC and Alsace Grand Cru AOC)

Founded 1959 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Pinot Gris, Muscat, Pinot Blanc, Auxerrois

Signature wines

- Clos Saint Urbain Rangen Riesling (the apex single-vineyard Riesling from the volcanic-soil Rangen grand cru in Thann — the southernmost Alsace grand cru, with extreme volcanic soils unique within Alsace; widely held to be one of the canonical contemporary apex Alsace Rieslings)

- Clos Windsbuhl Riesling (single-vineyard from a calcareous parcel in Hunawihr)
- Brand Riesling (Brand grand cru)
- Goldert Gewürztraminer (Goldert grand cru)
- Hengst Pinot Gris (Hengst grand cru)
- Heimbourg Pinot Gris (single-vineyard)
- Clos Jepsal Pinot Gris (single-vineyard)
- Vendanges Tardives and Sélection de Grains Nobles bottlings (the late-harvest sweet wine traditions)

The reference contemporary biodynamic Alsace producer and the operation most centrally identified with Olivier Humbrecht — the first Frenchman to earn the Master of Wine qualification in 1989 — across his multi-decade direction since 1989. Léonard Humbrecht established the estate in 1959 through the joining of the Humbrecht and Zind family vineyard holdings, with the contemporary editorial position built progressively under Olivier Humbrecht around named single-vineyard and grand cru bottlings from multiple Alsace villages — Clos Saint Urbain Rangon (the volcanic-soil grand cru in Thann; widely the canonical apex Zind-Humbrecht bottling), Clos Windsbuhl (calcareous parcel in Hunawihr), Brand, Goldert, Hengst — each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in the Burgundian framework rather than the broader Alsace varietal-only convention. The estate's biodynamic conversion in 1997 placed Zind-Humbrecht alongside Beaucastel (Châteauneuf), Leflaive (Burgundy), and the broader European biodynamic founding generation as the early-adopter biodynamic estates whose collective work established biodynamic viticulture as the contemporary apex fine-wine framework. Together with Trimbach (multi-generational classical anchor) and Weinbach (multi-generational classical alternative), Zind-Humbrecht anchors Alsace's editorial position in the atlas as the contemporary biodynamic apex, with the disciplined single-vineyard grand cru framework that has defined Olivier Humbrecht's editorial direction across multiple decades.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Léonard Humbrecht through the joining of the Humbrecht and Zind family vineyard holdings; Léonard's son Olivier Humbrecht — who became the first Frenchman to earn the Master of Wine qualification in 1989 — joined the operation in 1989 and has directed the estate since; converted to biodynamic viticulture in 1997 — among the early-adopter biodynamic European estates alongside Beaucastel, Leflaive, and others; the estate works across multiple grand cru parcels with each bottled separately in the Burgundian framework.

Beaujolais

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Jean Foillard	Morgon · Villié-Morgon	Gamay	The second canonical Gang of Four Beaujolais reference and the producer most centrally
Marcel Lapiere	Morgon · Villié-Morgon	Gamay	The founding figure of the contemporary natural-wine Beaujolais movement and the producer most

Jean Foillard

Beaujolais · Morgon (the apex cru Beaujolais village; principal vineyard holdings on the Côte du Py granite slopes above Morgon) · Villié-Morgon (Morgon AOC (Beaujolais Cru))

Founded 1981 · **Principal grapes** Gamay

Signature wines

- Morgon Côte du Py (the apex single-vineyard Morgon — sourced from old-vine Gamay parcels on the granite Côte du Py slopes above Morgon; widely the canonical contemporary single-vineyard Beaujolais reference)
- Morgon Eponym (a second Morgon bottling)

- Morgon Corcelette (a third single-vineyard Morgon)
- Beaujolais Cuvée 3.14 (an entry-level Gamay)

The second canonical Gang of Four Beaujolais reference and the producer most centrally identified with establishing the Côte du Py — the granite slopes above Morgon — as the apex Morgon sub-zone within the broader Beaujolais cru framework. Jean Foillard took over the family vineyard holdings in 1981 and progressively built the contemporary editorial position alongside Marcel Lapierre, joining Lapierre, Guy Breton, and Jean-Paul Thévenet in the formation of the Gang of Four — the four Morgon producers who collectively rejected commercial Beaujolais Nouveau practices in the early 1980s and embraced natural-wine winemaking as the editorial foundation for serious contemporary Beaujolais. The Morgon Côte du Py — sourced from old-vine Gamay parcels on the granite Côte du Py slopes above Morgon — has become widely the canonical contemporary single-vineyard Beaujolais reference, with the disciplined natural-wine framework (indigenous yeast fermentation, minimal intervention) and the deliberate single-vineyard discipline that has reshaped how the canon reads serious Beaujolais. Together with Marcel Lapierre, Foillard anchors the contemporary natural-wine Beaujolais movement in the atlas, with the pair representing the Gang of Four collective editorial story that has substantively reshaped how the broader fine-wine canon reads cru Beaujolais.

Note on founding date. Jean Foillard took over the family vineyard holdings from his father in 1981 and progressively built the contemporary editorial position alongside Marcel Lapierre as the second canonical Gang of Four reference; under Foillard's continued direction; the estate has been particularly central to establishing the Côte du Py — the granite slopes above Morgon — as the apex Morgon sub-zone, with the Côte du Py single-vineyard Morgon as the canonical Foillard reference.

Marcel Lapierre

*Beaujolais · Morgon (the apex cru
Beaujolais village within the broader
Beaujolais region) · Villié-Morgon (Morgon
AOC (Beaujolais Cru))*

Founded 1973 · **Principal grapes** Gamay

Signature wines

- Lapierre Morgon (the principal Morgon — produced through deliberate natural-wine framework: indigenous yeast fermentation, no added sulfur during fermentation, minimal sulfur addition at bottling; the canonical contemporary natural-wine Beaujolais reference)
- Lapierre Morgon Cuvée MMXX or vintage-specific cuvées
- Raisins Gaulois (the entry-level Gamay from younger-vine parcels)

The founding figure of the contemporary natural-wine Beaujolais movement and the producer most centrally identified with the rejection of commercial Beaujolais Nouveau practices that had dominated the broader Beaujolais commercial framework through the late twentieth century. Marcel Lapierre — who took over the family vineyard holdings in 1973 and directed the estate until his death in October 2010 — was central to the formation of the "Gang of Four" alongside Jean Foillard, Guy Breton, and Jean-Paul Thévenet, four Morgon producers who collectively rejected the commercial Beaujolais Nouveau framework in the early 1980s and embraced natural-wine winemaking (indigenous yeast fermentation, no added sulfur during fermentation, minimal intervention) as the editorial foundation for serious contemporary Beaujolais. Lapierre's mentorship of the broader Gang of Four and the subsequent generations of natural-wine winemakers has placed him editorially alongside other founding figures of contemporary natural wine globally — Pierre Overnoy in Jura, Josko Gravner in Friuli, the broader natural-wine movement that has reframed serious fine wine through deliberate technical anachronism since the late twentieth century. Under Mathieu Lapierre (Marcel's son) since 2010, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register essentially unchanged, with the disciplined natural-wine framework that has defined the operation across nearly five decades preserved through the contemporary winemaking direction.

Note on founding date. Marcel Lapierre took over the family vineyard holdings from his father in 1973 and progressively built the contemporary editorial position; under Marcel Lapierre's direction from 1973 until his death in October 2010; under his son Mathieu Lapierre as winemaker since 2010 with the founding editorial register preserved; Marcel Lapierre is widely the founding figure of the contemporary natural-wine Beaujolais movement — the producer most centrally identified with the rejection of commercial Beaujolais Nouveau practices in the early

1980s and the establishment of natural-wine winemaking in serious Beaujolais.

Bordeaux

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Château Angéus	Right Bank · Saint-Émilion	Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon	A reference Saint-Émilion estate distinguished by an unusual classification trajectory
Château Cheval Blanc	Right Bank · Saint-Émilion	Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon +1 more	A historical reference of Saint-Émilion and the property most identified with Cabernet Franc in
Château Climens	Sauternes-Barsac · Barsac	Sémillon	The canonical Barsac apex and the only Premier Cru Classé estate in Barsac AOC
Château Haut-Brion	Pessac-Léognan · Pessac	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +3 more	The historical reference of the southern Left Bank and the only First Growth of the 1855
Château Latour	Médoc · Pauillac	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	A First Growth of the 1855 Classification and one of the most consistent reference expressions
Château Léoville Las Cases	Médoc · Saint-Julien	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	A Second Growth of the 1855 Classification widely regarded as performing at First Growth
Château Margaux	Médoc · Margaux	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +2 more	A First Growth of the 1855 Classification and the apex address of the Margaux commune
Château Montrose	Médoc · Saint-Estèphe	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	A Second Growth of the 1855 Classification and the reference address of Saint-Estèphe
Château Mouton Rothschild	Médoc · Pauillac	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	The only château ever promoted within the 1855 Classification
Château Pétrus	Right Bank · Pomerol	Merlot, Cabernet Franc	The singular reference of Pomerol and one of the most followed wine estates in the world
Domaine de Chevalier	Pessac-Léognan · Léognan	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +3 more	A Cru Classé de Graves whose unusual setting
Le Pin	Right Bank · Pomerol	Merlot, Cabernet Franc	The reference "garagiste" Pomerol

Château Angélu

Bordeaux · Right Bank · Saint-Émilion
(Saint-Émilion AOC)

Founded Long-documented · **Principal grapes** Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Château Angélu (the grand vin, traditionally a Merlot-led blend with substantial Cabernet Franc)
- Le Carillon d'Angélu (second wine)
- No. 3 d'Angélu (a third wine introduced more recently)

A reference Saint-Émilion estate distinguished by an unusual classification trajectory — the only property to have been promoted twice within the modern Saint-Émilion Classification, rising from Grand Cru Classé in 1955 to Premier Grand Cru Classé in 1996 and finally to Premier Grand Cru Classé A in 2012, before withdrawing from the classification entirely in 2022. The de Boüard de Laforest family has owned the estate for many generations, with Hubert de Boüard playing the central role in its modern transformation from the 1980s onward. The house style sits at the temperate-modernist pole of Saint-Émilion — riper extraction, careful new oak management, and a register more immediately expressive than the historical apex estates while remaining structured for long ageing. The classification withdrawal in 2022 placed Angélu alongside Cheval Blanc and Ausone in declining further participation in the Saint-Émilion ranking system.

Note on founding date. Estate of long-documented origin under the de Boüard de Laforest family; promoted to Grand Cru Classé in 1955; promoted to Premier Grand Cru Classé in 1996; promoted to Premier Grand Cru Classé A in 2012; withdrew from the Saint-Émilion Classification in 2022.

Château Cheval Blanc

Bordeaux · Right Bank · Saint-Émilion
(Saint-Émilion AOC)

Founded 1832 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec

Signature wines

- Château Cheval Blanc (the grand vin, with its distinctive Cabernet Franc-led blend of approximately 50–60% Cabernet Franc and 40–50% Merlot — an unusual proportion for Bordeaux)
- Le Petit Cheval (red second wine)
- Le Petit Cheval Blanc (a small white wine introduced in 2014)

A historical reference of Saint-Émilion and the property most identified with Cabernet Franc in fine red Bordeaux, with a blend distinctively dominated by Cabernet Franc rather than Merlot — a result of the estate's particular gravelly soils, more reminiscent of the Left Bank than of typical Saint-Émilion limestone. The estate held Premier Grand Cru Classé A status from the introduction of the Saint-Émilion Classification in 1955 until 2022, when the property withdrew along with Château Ausone in protest at revisions to the classification's criteria. Under the joint LVMH/Frère ownership since 1998, the estate has undergone substantial cellar and vineyard investment without altering the fundamentally classical character of the wines. The grand vin is structured for very long bottle development and is widely considered one of the longest-lived wines made anywhere in Bordeaux.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Laussac-Fourcaud family through the consolidation of parcels carved from the larger Figeac estate; classified Premier Grand Cru Classé A in 1955; under the joint ownership of LVMH and the Frère family since 1998; withdrew from the Saint-Émilion Classification in 2022.

Château Climens

Bordeaux · Sauternes-Barsac (Barsac specifically — the Sauternes sub-region with structurally distinct soils and slightly cooler character than Sauternes proper) · Barsac (Sauternes-Barsac AOC (Premier Cru Classé in 1855 classification))

Founded 1855 (classification); vineyard cultivation from late seventeenth century · **Principal grapes** Sémillon

Signature wines

- Château Climens Premier Cru Barsac (the apex sweet wine — produced from individually selected botrytis-affected Sémillon grapes through the labor-intensive multi-pass tri framework; aged in French oak before release; widely held to be the canonical Barsac apex and one of the most editorially celebrated dry-style Sauternes-Barsac wines outside Yquem)
- Asphodèle (a separate dry Sémillon bottling from non-botrytis-affected fruit; produced occasionally to express the dry-Sémillon potential of the same Climens parcels)

The canonical Barsac apex and the only Premier Cru Classé estate in Barsac AOC, working a structurally distinctive position within the broader Sauternes-Barsac framework through the deliberate use of 100% Sémillon (rather than the broader Sauternes-Barsac convention of Sémillon-Sauvignon Blanc blending). The estate was classified as a Premier Cru Classé in the 1855 Bordeaux classification — the foundational French wine classification system that anchors Bordeaux's contemporary fine-wine framework — with the contemporary editorial position built across multiple decades through Bérénice Lurton's multi-decade direction (1992 until the 2022 estate sale) that established Climens as the canonical contemporary Barsac reference alongside the parallel canonical Sauternes references (Yquem in the atlas as the apex first growth Sauternes Premier Cru Supérieur). The estate's biodynamic conversion from 2010 onward placed Climens alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic European movement as one of the early-adopter biodynamic Bordeaux estates, distinguishing the estate from the broader Bordeaux conventional-viticulture framework. The Asphodèle bottling — a separate dry Sémillon produced from non-botrytis-affected fruit — preserves an editorially distinctive secondary tradition alongside the principal sweet wine production, demonstrating the dry-Sémillon potential of the same Climens parcels in a register structurally distinct from the principal Sauternes-Barsac sweet wine canon.

Note on founding date. Vineyard cultivation documented from the late seventeenth century; the Climens estate established progressively through multiple ownership transitions across the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the property classified as a Premier Cru Classé in the 1855 Bordeaux classification — the only Premier Cru in Barsac AOC; under the Lurton family from 1971 through Bérénice Lurton's multi-decade direction (Bérénice Lurton took over the estate in 1992 from her father Lucien Lurton and directed it until 2022, when the estate was sold); under new ownership from 2022 with the editorial register preserved; converted to biodynamic viticulture from 2010 onward.

Château Haut-Brion

Bordeaux · Pessac-Léognan (Left Bank) · Pessac (Pessac-Léognan)

Founded 1525 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Sémillon, Sauvignon Blanc

Signature wines

- Château Haut-Brion rouge (the grand vin)
- Le Clarence de Haut-Brion (second wine)
- Château Haut-Brion blanc (a small but exceptionally regarded white wine production)

The historical reference of the southern Left Bank and the only First Growth of the 1855 Classification located outside the Médoc — a recognition of the estate's exceptional standing dating back to the late seventeenth century, when its wines were already being sold under the château name in London. The vineyards now sit within the suburban sprawl south of Bordeaux city, an unusual geography that has done nothing to diminish the wines. The red is densely structured and built for long ageing; the white, made in tiny quantities from old-vine Sémillon and Sauvignon Blanc, has a long-standing reputation as one of the world's finest dry white wines. The estate has been continuously owned by the Domaine Clarence Dillon group since 1935, which also owns the neighbouring Château La Mission Haut-Brion.

Note on founding date. Estate documented from the early sixteenth century; the only non-Médoc property included as a First Growth in the 1855 Classification; classified Cru Classé de Graves in 1959; under Domaine Clarence Dillon ownership since 1935.

Château Latour

Bordeaux · Médoc (Left Bank) · Pauillac

Founded 1331 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Château Latour (the grand vin)
- Les Forts de Latour (second wine)
- Pauillac de Latour (third wine)

A First Growth of the 1855 Classification and one of the most consistent reference expressions of Pauillac Cabernet, with the Enclos vineyard at its core — the walled parcel directly above the Gironde estuary that gives the grand vin its name. The house works in a deliberately classical register, with long ageing in new oak and a style built for very long bottle development; young vintages are often considered closed for a decade or more after release. The estate withdrew from the Place de Bordeaux primary release system in 2012, releasing wines only when the château considers them ready to drink — a practice that distinguishes it from the rest of the classified growths. Latour's reputation rests on a level of vintage-to-vintage consistency that few estates in any region match.

Note on founding date. The Tour de Saint-Lambert is documented from the early fourteenth century; the modern estate took shape under the Ségur family from the seventeenth century. Classified First Growth in 1855.

Château Léoville Las Cases

Bordeaux · Médoc (Left Bank) · Saint-Julien

Founded 17th century · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Château Léoville Las Cases (the grand vin)
- Le Petit Lion du Marquis de Las Cases (second wine)
- Clos du Marquis (a separate wine made from a distinct vineyard, not a second wine)

A Second Growth of the 1855 Classification widely regarded as performing at First Growth quality — frequently grouped with Mouton, Cos, Pichon-Lalande and Léoville Poyferré among the so-called "super-seconds." The estate's principal vineyard sits immediately south of Château Latour, separated only by a stone wall and a stream, and the wines share Latour's classical, structured, long-ageing register. The house works in a deliberately austere register and the grand vin is typically among the most reserved and slowest-developing wines of the commune. Together with the Léoville Poyferré and Léoville Barton estates carved from the same nineteenth-century division, the Las Cases name represents one of the most consistent stretches of classical Médoc.

Note on founding date. Estate origins in the seventeenth century as part of the larger Léoville domain; divided in the early nineteenth century, with the Las Cases portion classified as a Second Growth in 1855.

Château Margaux

Bordeaux · Médoc (Left Bank) · Margaux

Founded 16th century · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Sauvignon Blanc

Signature wines

- Château Margaux (the grand vin)
- Pavillon Rouge du Château Margaux (second wine)
- Pavillon Blanc du Château Margaux (a white wine of distinguished reputation in its own right)

A First Growth of the 1855 Classification and the apex address of the Margaux commune, with a neoclassical château that is among the most architecturally distinguished in the Médoc. The house style has long been associated with finesse, perfume, and a particular silken texture — the elegant or perfumed pole of First Growth Bordeaux, distinct from Latour's density or Mouton's flamboyance. The estate's revival from a difficult mid-twentieth-century period is generally dated from the 1977 acquisition by the Mentzelopoulos family, under whom the vineyards and winemaking were progressively rebuilt. The Pavillon Blanc, made from old-vine Sauvignon Blanc, is unusual among the First Growths in being a serious white wine production alongside the principal red.

Note on founding date. Estate documented from the sixteenth century; classified as a First Growth in 1855; the modern era of the estate dates from the Mentzelopoulos family acquisition in 1977.

Château Montrose

Bordeaux · Médoc (Left Bank) ·
Saint-Estèphe

Founded 1815 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Château Montrose (the grand vin)
- La Dame de Montrose (second wine)
- Le Saint-Estèphe de Montrose (third wine)

A Second Growth of the 1855 Classification and the reference address of Saint-Estèphe, with vineyards on a single elevated gravel plateau looking directly onto the Gironde estuary — among the most coherent single sites in the Médoc. The house style is densely structured, classical, and built for very long bottle ageing; Montrose has long been considered the most ageworthy expression of its commune, with great vintages developing over four to five decades. The estate's character — more austere and less immediately approachable than the Pauillac First Growths to the south — defines what the broader canon understands Saint-Estèphe to mean. Substantial investment under Bouygues family ownership since 2006 has not altered the fundamentally classical register of the wines.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Étienne-Théodore Dumoulin on previously uncultivated land; classified as a Second Growth in 1855; acquired by the Bouygues family in 2006.

Château Mouton Rothschild

Bordeaux · Médoc (Left Bank) · Pauillac

Founded 1853 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Château Mouton Rothschild (the grand vin)
- Le Petit Mouton de Mouton Rothschild (second wine)
- Aile d'Argent (a small white wine production)

The only château ever promoted within the 1855 Classification, elevated from Second to First Growth in 1973 after a decades-long campaign by Baron Philippe de Rothschild. The estate's labels have featured a different commissioned artist each vintage since 1945 — Picasso, Chagall, Bacon, Warhol and others have contributed work — making the wine as recognisable for its art programme as for its content. The house style runs warmer and more flamboyant than the more austere classical pole occupied by Latour, with prominent new oak and a more immediately expressive register. The estate sits on the northern edge of Pauillac, with vineyards adjacent to those of Château Lafite Rothschild and Château d'Armailhac, both also under Rothschild family ownership.

Note on founding date. Acquisition by Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild of the property then called Château Brane-Mouton; classified as a Second Growth in 1855 and elevated to First Growth status in 1973.

Château Pétrus

Bordeaux · Right Bank · Pomerol (Pomerol
AOC)

Founded Long-documented · **Principal grapes** Merlot, Cabernet Franc

Signature wines

- Château Pétrus (a single-wine estate — no second wine is produced, and the entire production is bottled under the grand vin label)

The singular reference of Pomerol and one of the most followed wine estates in the world, working a small holding of approximately eleven hectares on the distinctive blue clay soils at the heart of the Pomerol plateau — a geological feature unique to the immediate area and central to the wine's character. The estate is essentially a Merlot monoculture, with the grand vin produced from 100% Merlot in nearly all vintages and the wine's structure deriving from the unusual clay rather than from grape variety blending. Under the Moueix family stewardship since the mid-twentieth century, Pomerol has been managed with deliberate restraint — no second wine is made, and the entire production is bottled under the single Château Pétrus label. The wine is built for very long bottle development and the estate's small production has long been distributed through allocation rather than open sale.

Note on founding date. Estate of long-documented origin in Pomerol; came to international prominence under the management of Établissements Jean-Pierre Moueix from 1945, with Jean-Pierre Moueix and his son Christian Moueix progressively building the estate's reputation; ownership consolidated under the Moueix family from the 1960s.

Domaine de Chevalier

Bordeaux · Pessac-Léognan (Left Bank) · Léognan (Pessac-Léognan)

Founded 1953 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Sauvignon Blanc, Sémillon

Signature wines

- Domaine de Chevalier rouge (the grand vin red)
- Domaine de Chevalier blanc (the grand vin white, in many years more highly regarded than the red)
- L'Esprit de Chevalier (red and white second wines)

A Cru Classé de Graves whose unusual setting — a single forty-hectare clearing within a forest south of Léognan — gives the estate distinct microclimatic conditions, with cooler nights and a longer growing season than the more open vineyards of the appellation. The estate is one of the few Bordeaux properties classified for both red and white at the highest level, and the white in particular has a long-standing reputation as among the most ageworthy dry white wines made anywhere. The reds are made in a relatively elegant, less-extracted register than the principal Médoc First Growths, with notable freshness and aromatic precision. The estate has been carefully developed under the Bernard family since 1983, with substantial investment in cellar and vineyard while preserving the classical character of the wines.

Note on founding date. Estate of long-documented origin in the Léognan forest; classified Cru Classé de Graves in 1953 (and confirmed in 1959) for both red and white; under Bernard family ownership since 1983.

Le Pin

Bordeaux · Right Bank · Pomerol (Pomerol AOC)

Founded 1979 · **Principal grapes** Merlot, Cabernet Franc

Signature wines

- Le Pin (the single estate wine — no second wine is produced)

The reference "garagiste" Pomerol — an exceptionally small estate working approximately two and a half hectares adjacent to Vieux Château Certan, founded in 1979 by Jacques Thienpont as a personal project from his family's broader Pomerol holdings. The estate produces only a few hundred cases of Le Pin in a typical vintage, all from a single block of old Merlot vines on Pomerol's gravel-and-clay soils, and ages exclusively in new French oak. Unlike Pétrus, which became a reference through nearly a century of progressive build-up under the Moueix family, Le Pin's reputation was established within a decade of its founding — the wine became one of the most discussed Pomerol bottlings of the late twentieth century almost from its first releases. The wines are made in a deliberately classical register with respect to ageing, despite the new-oak signature, and have established themselves alongside Pétrus as references for what intensely site-specific, very-small-production Pomerol can be.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Jacques Thienpont through the acquisition of a small parcel adjacent to Vieux Château Certan, the historic Thienpont family domaine; the first Le Pin vintage was 1979, with the estate progressively expanded through the 1980s and 1990s; under Fiona Morrison-Thienpont and Jacques Thienpont in the current generation.

Burgundy

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Coche-Dury	Côte de Beaune · Meursault	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Aligoté	A reference Meursault domaine of exceptionally small production

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine Armand Rousseau	Côte de Nuits · Gevrey-Chambertin	Pinot Noir	The reference Gevrey-Chambertin domaine
Domaine de la Romanée-Conti	Côte de Nuits · Vosne-Romanée	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	The singular reference of Burgundy and one of the most closely watched wine producers in the
Domaine des Comtes Lafon	Côte de Beaune · Meursault	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The reference Meursault domaine, in continuous family succession since 1894
Domaine Dujac	Côte de Nuits · Morey-Saint-Denis	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	A reference for Morey-Saint-Denis and one of the most consistent advocates of whole-cluster
Domaine Georges Roumier	Côte de Nuits · Chambolle-Musigny	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc	The reference Chambolle-Musigny domaine, in continuous family succession since 1924
Domaine Leflaive	Côte de Beaune · Puligny-Montrachet	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The reference white-only Burgundy domaine
Domaine Marquis d'Angerville	Côte de Beaune · Volnay	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	The reference Volnay domaine and the principal red anchor of the Côte de Beaune
Domaine Méo-Camuzet	Côte de Nuits · Vosne-Romanée	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	The reference Vosne-Romanée village domaine

Coche-Dury

*Burgundy · Côte de Beaune · Meursault
(Meursault and adjacent communes)*

Founded 1972 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Aligoté

Signature wines

- Corton-Charlemagne (the grand cru holding, in a small but exceptional parcel)
- Meursault Perrières (the apex premier cru bottling)
- Meursault Les Rougeots, Meursault Les Caillerets (further single-vineyard cuvées)
- Bourgogne Blanc (a wine widely considered to perform far above its appellation)
- Small red production from Volnay and Auxey-Duresses

A reference Meursault domaine of exceptionally small production, working approximately ten hectares across Meursault, Corton-Charlemagne, and surrounding villages, with a house style that has settled across two generations into a distinctive register of austere, pure, deliberately reductive white Burgundy. The estate's Corton-Charlemagne — among the most followed grand cru white Burgundies of the modern era — is produced in a tiny parcel and is widely held to express a particularly transparent and ageworthy register of the appellation. Under Jean-François Coche-Dury from the 1970s and now under his son Raphaël, the wines have been built for very long bottle development and are markedly distinct from the more polished, more immediately expressive register occupied by larger Meursault domaines. Production is small in absolute terms, with allocation distributed through long-established trade channels rather than open distribution.

Note on founding date. Estate established in its current form by Jean-François Coche-Dury through the consolidation of inherited and acquired parcels; under his son Raphaël Coche from the early 2010s, with Jean-François retaining advisory involvement.

Domaine Armand Rousseau

Burgundy · Côte de Nuits ·
Gevrey-Chambertin (Gevrey-Chambertin
and adjacent communes)

Founded 1909 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Chambertin (the grand cru holding the domaine is most identified with)
- Chambertin-Clos de Bèze (the adjacent grand cru considered Chambertin's stylistic equal)
- Charmes-Chambertin
- Mazy-Chambertin
- Ruchottes-Chambertin
- Clos de la Roche
- Gevrey-Chambertin Clos Saint-Jacques (the premier cru widely held to perform at grand cru level)
- Gevrey-Chambertin village

The reference Gevrey-Chambertin domaine, in continuous family succession since 1909 and the producer most centrally identified with the village's two apex grand crus, Chambertin and Clos de Bèze. The estate's holdings cover most of Gevrey's major grand cru and premier cru sites in significant parcel sizes, including Clos Saint-Jacques — the premier cru on the Lavaux Saint-Jacques side that has long been considered a grand cru in everything but name. The house style is classical, structured, and built for very long ageing, with restrained whole-cluster use and careful new oak management calibrated to the cuvée. Rousseau's combination of geographic concentration, vineyard quality, and four generations of stylistic continuity has made the domaine the consensus measure of what Gevrey is taken to mean.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Armand Rousseau through accumulation of parcels in and around Gevrey-Chambertin; under direct family succession through four generations to the present.

Domaine de la Romanée-Conti

Burgundy · Côte de Nuits · Vosne-Romanée
(Vosne-Romanée and adjacent grands
crus)

Founded 1942 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Romanée-Conti and La Tâche (the two grands crus the domaine holds in monopole)
- Richebourg, Romanée-Saint-Vivant, Grands Échezeaux, Échezeaux (Vosne-Romanée and adjacent grands crus)
- Le Montrachet (the white grand cru, from a small holding in the Côte de Beaune)
- Corton

The singular reference of Burgundy and one of the most closely watched wine producers in the world, holding the two monopole grands crus from which it takes its name and substantial parcels in five further Vosne-Romanée and adjacent grand cru vineyards. The domaine has been continuously co-owned by the de Villaine and Leroy/Roch families since 1942, with viticulture run on biodynamic principles since the late 1980s. Production is small in absolute terms, and the domaine releases its wines on annual allocation rather than open sale. Beyond the monopoles, the domaine's holdings in Le Montrachet — a white grand cru in the Côte de Beaune — give it a single seriously regarded white wine alongside its principal red production.

Note on founding date. Estate origins traceable to the medieval period through ecclesiastical ownership of the Romanée-Conti vineyard; in its modern form the domaine has been continuously held in joint partnership between the de Villaine and Leroy/Roch families since 1942.

Domaine des Comtes Lafon

Burgundy · Côte de Beaune · Meursault
(Meursault and adjacent communes)

Founded 1894 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Meursault Perrières, Meursault Genevrières, Meursault Charmes (the three principal premier cru bottlings, widely regarded as among the apex Meursaults made anywhere)

- Le Montrachet (a small holding of the white grand cru)
- Volnay Santenots-du-Milieu (the principal red bottling, technically classified Meursault but historically and viticulturally Volnay)
- Mâcon-Uchizy (from a separate domaine in the Mâconnais)

The reference Meursault domaine, in continuous family succession since 1894, and the producer most centrally associated with the village's premier cru hierarchy. The estate's holdings span Meursault's three apex premier crus — Perrières, Genevrières, and Charmes — alongside a small parcel of Le Montrachet and a holding in Volnay Santenots that bridges the white-led estate to the Côte de Beaune's red vineyards. Under Dominique Lafon since 1987, the domaine progressively converted to biodynamic viticulture and sharpened its winemaking toward greater precision and longevity. The wines are made in a deliberately classical register — long élevage in oak with restrained new-oak use, deliberate reductive handling to manage the so-called premature oxidation problem that affected white Burgundy in the 1990s and 2000s, and release schedules built around long bottle development.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Comte Jules Lafon, who consolidated holdings through marriage and progressive acquisition; under the direct family management of Dominique Lafon from 1987, with his nephew Pierre Lafon now in succession.

Domaine Dujac

Burgundy · Côte de Nuits ·
Morey-Saint-Denis (Morey-Saint-Denis and
adjacent communes)

Founded 1968 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Clos de la Roche
- Clos Saint-Denis (the two grands crus at the heart of Morey-Saint-Denis, both held in significant parcel sizes by the domaine)
- Bonnes-Mares
- Échezeaux
- Charmes-Chambertin
- Vosne-Romanée Les Beaux Monts
- Morey-Saint-Denis premier cru wines including Aux Charmes and Les Monts Luisants

A reference for Morey-Saint-Denis and one of the most consistent advocates of whole-cluster fermentation in modern Burgundy — the domaine's signature technique, applied across nearly all reds and credited with much of the structural and aromatic distinctiveness of the wines. Founded in 1968 by Jacques Seysses, the estate represents a comparatively recent foundation by Burgundian standards but has assembled holdings across the Côte's principal grand cru sites and now operates under the second generation. The wines are made in a deliberately classical register with respect to ageing — long élevage, careful new oak management, and a style intended for very long bottle development. A small négociant operation, Dujac Fils et Père, sources fruit beyond the domaine's own holdings.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Jacques Seysses through the consolidation of vineyards in Morey-Saint-Denis and adjacent communes; subsequently expanded; under the second generation since the late 1990s.

Domaine Georges Roumier

Burgundy · Côte de Nuits ·
Chambolle-Musigny (Chambolle-Musigny
and adjacent communes)

Founded 1924 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc

Signature wines

- Bonnes-Mares (the grand cru most identified with the domaine, with holdings on both the Chambolle and Morey sides)
- Musigny (a small but exceptionally regarded holding)
- Chambolle-Musigny Les Amoureuses (the premier cru widely considered to perform at grand cru level)
- Charmes-Chambertin

- Ruchottes-Chambertin
- Corton-Charlemagne
- Chambolle-Musigny village

The reference Chambolle-Musigny domaine, in continuous family succession since 1924, with Bonnes-Mares as its central holding and a small but exceptional parcel of Musigny among the rarest production in Burgundy. Under Christophe Roumier, who has run the domaine since 1981, the house style has settled into a register that prioritises elegance, transparency to site, and restrained extraction — wines built for very long ageing in a deliberately classical register. Les Amoureuses, the premier cru immediately below Musigny, is widely held to be among the wines that most clearly express what the canon understands Chambolle-Musigny to mean. The domaine's small total production and broad geographic reputation have made allocation increasingly difficult outside long-established trade channels.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Georges Roumier on land acquired through marriage; under direct family succession through three generations to the present.

Domaine Leflaive

Burgundy · Côte de Beaune · Puligny-Montrachet (Puligny-Montrachet and adjacent communes)

Founded 1717 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Le Montrachet (a tiny grand cru holding, the apex of the estate's range)
- Chevalier-Montrachet, Bâtard-Montrachet, Bienvenues-Bâtard-Montrachet (the three further white grands crus held in significant parcels)
- Puligny-Montrachet Les Pucelles, Les Folatières, Le Clavoillon (the principal premier cru bottlings)
- Puligny-Montrachet village

The reference white-only Burgundy domaine, anchored in Puligny-Montrachet with substantial holdings across four of the village's six grands crus and a deep range of Puligny premier crus. Under Anne-Claude Leflaive from 1990 until her death in 2015, the estate progressively converted to biodynamic viticulture from 1990 onward, becoming one of the early high-profile Burgundy domaines to commit fully to biodynamic farming and a frequent reference point for the broader biodynamic movement in fine wine. The house style is classical rather than experimental: long élevage with carefully managed new oak, precise reductive handling, and a focus on letting the village and grand cru identities express themselves cleanly. Le Montrachet — held in a parcel of less than half a hectare — represents the apex of the estate's range and is produced in tiny quantities.

Note on founding date. Leflaive family ownership of vineyards in Puligny-Montrachet documented from the early eighteenth century; the estate as it presently operates took shape under Joseph Leflaive from 1905; Anne-Claude Leflaive ran the domaine from 1990 until her death in 2015; under her daughter Brice de La Morandière in succession.

Domaine Marquis d'Angerville

Burgundy · Côte de Beaune · Volnay (Volnay and adjacent communes)

Founded 1804 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Volnay Clos des Ducs (the monopole premier cru, walled and held entirely by the domaine — its signature wine)
- Volnay Champans, Volnay Taillepieds, Volnay Caillerets, Volnay Fremiets (further premier cru bottlings)
- Volnay village
- Pommard Les Combes Dessus
- Meursault Santenots

The reference Volnay domaine and the principal red anchor of the Côte de Beaune, with a monopole on the walled Volnay Clos des Ducs premier cru and substantial holdings across Volnay's other major

premier crus — Champans, Taillepieds, Caillerets, Fremiets — making the estate the most concentrated specialist of the village. Sem d'Angerville, who ran the domaine in the first half of the twentieth century, played a central role in the campaigns against fraudulent bottling and mislabelled Burgundy that ultimately led to the modern appellation system; the estate has remained editorially identified with classical, transparent, single-vineyard winemaking ever since. Under Guillaume d'Angerville since 2003, the domaine has continued in a deliberately classical register — restrained new oak, careful whole-cluster decisions calibrated to the cuvée, and wines built for long ageing. The house style is widely held to express what the canon understands Volnay to mean: elegance, perfume, and structured longevity rather than power or extraction.

Note on founding date. Vineyard holdings consolidated under the d'Angerville family from the early nineteenth century; Sem d'Angerville, who ran the domaine from 1906 to 1952, was a central figure in the early-twentieth-century campaigns against fraudulent wine bottling that shaped Burgundy's modern appellation system; under Guillaume d'Angerville since 2003.

Domaine Méo-Camuzet

Burgundy · Côte de Nuits · Vosne-Romanée
(Vosne-Romanée and adjacent communes)

Founded 1959 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Vosne-Romanée Cros Parantoux (the premier cru most identified with the domaine, formerly farmed by Henri Jayer)
- Richebourg
- Clos de Vougeot
- Échezeaux
- Corton-Clos Rognet
- Range of Vosne-Romanée and Nuits-Saint-Georges premier cru wines

The reference Vosne-Romanée village domaine, with holdings spread across multiple grand cru and premier cru sites and a particular association with Cros Parantoux — the steep premier cru parcel above Vosne that was farmed under contract by Henri Jayer until the early 1990s, and that now returns to the domaine's own production. The estate was reorganised under Jean-Nicolas Méo from 1989, when many of the family's parcels previously farmed under métayage agreements returned to direct domaine production. The house style favours notable concentration with carefully managed new oak, in a register more polished than the most austere traditionalists but distinct from the most extracted modernists. A separate négociant operation, Méo-Camuzet Frère et Sœurs, sources additional fruit and produces a parallel range under a distinct labelling.

Note on founding date. Domaine Méo-Camuzet established in its current form by Étienne Camuzet's grand-nephew Jean Méo; the family had owned the underlying vineyards since the 1920s, with parcels previously farmed under métayage.

Chablis

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine François Raveneau	Chablis	Chardonnay	The canonical contemporary classical Chablis producer and the multi-generational Raveneau
Vincent Dauvissat	Chablis	Chardonnay	The second canonical contemporary classical Chablis producer and the multi-generational

Domaine François Raveneau

Chablis · Chablis (the northernmost Burgundy sub-region, geologically and stylistically distinct from the Côte d'Or; exclusively Chardonnay, Kimmeridgian limestone soils with marine fossils) (Chablis AOC, Chablis Premier Cru AOC, Chablis Grand Cru AOC)

Founded 1948 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Les Clos Grand Cru (the apex single-vineyard Chablis from the Les Clos grand cru parcel — widely held to be the canonical apex Chablis)
- Valmur Grand Cru (single-vineyard from the Valmur grand cru)
- Blanchot Grand Cru
- Montée de Tonnerre Premier Cru (the apex premier cru — widely held to be the most editorially celebrated Chablis premier cru, frequently approaching grand cru editorial weight)
- Butteaux Premier Cru
- Vaillons Premier Cru
- The broader Raveneau range across multiple Chablis grand cru and premier cru bottlings

The canonical contemporary classical Chablis producer and the multi-generational Raveneau family operation most centrally identified with the apex Chablis editorial canon — the wines have come to be widely held to be among the most editorially celebrated classical white Burgundies produced anywhere. François Raveneau founded the estate in 1948 through the joining of family vineyard holdings, with the contemporary editorial position built across multiple decades through the disciplined single-vineyard framework — Les Clos Grand Cru as the apex bottling, Valmur and Blanchot as additional grand cru references, Montée de Tonnerre as the canonical apex premier cru that frequently approaches grand cru editorial weight in serious blind tastings. The estate has been under continuous Raveneau family direction across multiple generations, currently with Bernard and Jean-Marie Raveneau (François's sons) as winemakers, with the deliberately small production scale (approximately 7 hectares of vineyards) and the disciplined classical winemaking framework preserved across multiple decades. Together with Vincent Dauvissat, Raveneau anchors Chablis's editorial position in the atlas as the canonical multi-generational classical reference, with the pair representing the Chablis editorial canon at apex level — both estates working the same Kimmeridgian limestone substrate with marine fossils, both producing single-vineyard grand cru and premier cru wines in the deliberately classical Chablis register.

Note on founding date. Estate established by François Raveneau as a joining of family vineyard holdings; under continuous Raveneau family direction across multiple generations to the present, currently with Bernard Raveneau and Jean-Marie Raveneau — François Raveneau's sons — as winemakers; the estate has remained deliberately small in scale despite its global editorial reputation, with very limited production from approximately 7 hectares of vineyards across multiple grand cru and premier cru parcels.

Vincent Dauvissat

Chablis · Chablis (the northernmost Burgundy sub-region; same Kimmeridgian limestone substrate as Raveneau) (Chablis AOC, Chablis Premier Cru AOC, Chablis Grand Cru AOC)

Founded 1931 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Les Clos Grand Cru (the apex single-vineyard Chablis from the Les Clos grand cru parcel — paralleling the Raveneau Les Clos as the canonical apex Chablis)
- La Forest Premier Cru (the canonical Dauvissat premier cru reference — single-vineyard from the La Forêt parcel within Vaillons; widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated Chablis premier crus)
- Vaillons Premier Cru (the principal premier cru cuvée)
- Séchet Premier Cru (a smaller single-vineyard premier cru)
- Petit Chablis and Chablis (the village-level cuvées)

The second canonical contemporary classical Chablis producer and the multi-generational Dauvissat family operation across three generations most centrally identified — alongside Domaine François Raveneau — with the apex Chablis editorial canon. Robert Dauvissat founded the estate in 1931, with the contemporary editorial position built across multiple decades through Vincent Dauvissat (Robert's grandson, René Dauvissat's son) who took over the estate progressively from the 1980s and has directed the estate since as the contemporary editorial figurehead. The Les Clos Grand Cru — paralleling the Raveneau Les Clos as the canonical apex Chablis — and La Forest Premier Cru (single-vineyard from the La Forêt parcel within Vaillons; widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated Chablis premier crus) anchor the estate's editorial position alongside the broader Dauvissat range across multiple grand cru and premier cru parcels. The estate's deliberately small production scale (approximately 12 hectares of vineyards) and the disciplined classical winemaking framework — minimal new oak, extended lees ageing, deliberate restraint of the contemporary apex-Burgundy convention — has placed Dauvissat editorially alongside Raveneau as the canonical contemporary Chablis pairing that the global Chablis canon centers on, with the two multi-generational family estates working the same Kimmeridgian limestone substrate to produce structurally distinct apex Chablis at the highest editorial level.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Robert Dauvissat through the joining of family vineyard holdings; transformed into the contemporary canonical Chablis reference under Vincent Dauvissat — René Dauvissat's son and Robert's grandson — who took over the estate progressively from the 1980s; under continuous Dauvissat family direction across three generations to the present, currently with Vincent Dauvissat as winemaker; the estate has remained deliberately small in scale, with approximately 12 hectares of vineyards across multiple grand cru and premier cru parcels.

Champagne

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bollinger	Aÿ, Vallée de la Marne · Aÿ	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier	A grande marque distinguished by an unusually classical and Pinot Noir-led house style
Egly-Ouriet	Montagne de Reims · Ambonnay	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier	The reference Montagne de Reims grower-producer and the producer most associated with the
Jacques Selosse	Côte des Blancs · Avize	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The single most influential grower-producer of modern Champagne and the figure most centrally
Krug	Reims	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier	The reference for extended-lees, deeply aged Champagne in the grande-marque tradition
Larmandier-Bernier	Vertus; with Grand Cru holdings in Avize, Chouilly, Cramant, Oger · Vertus	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The reference contemporary biodynamic Champagne producer and the Larmandier family operation
Louis Roederer	Reims	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier	A grande marque distinguished by its unusually large estate vineyard holdings
Pierre Péters	Côte des Blancs · Le Mesnil-sur-Oger	Chardonnay	A reference Côte des Blancs grower-producer in continuous family succession since 1919

Bollinger

Champagne · Aÿ, Vallée de la Marne (with vineyard holdings across the Aÿ and Verzenay grand crus and surrounding villages) · Aÿ (Champagne AOC)

Founded 1829 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Bollinger Special Cuvée (the non-vintage flagship)
- Bollinger Grande Année (the vintage cuvée)
- R.D. (Récemment Dégorgé — late-disgorgement extended-lees vintage cuvée)
- Vieilles Vignes Françaises (a small production from ungrafted pre-phylloxera vines in Aÿ and Bouzy)

A grande marque distinguished by an unusually classical and Pinot Noir-led house style, with substantial estate vineyards on the Aÿ and Verzenay grand crus and a long tradition of fermenting reserve wines in oak barrels — a practice nearly all other large houses abandoned during the twentieth century. The house maintains its reserve wines in magnums under cork, a labour-intensive system that the firm has preserved as central to the Special Cuvée's character across decades. The Vieilles Vignes Françaises bottling, made from a tiny holding of ungrafted pre-phylloxera vines in Aÿ and Bouzy, represents one of the few surviving Champagne productions from vines that escaped the late-nineteenth-century phylloxera crisis. The house has been continuously owned by the Bollinger family and connected interests since its founding in 1829 — an unusual continuity among the major Champagne houses, sustained through nearly two centuries of consolidation in the wider industry.

Note on founding date. House established by Joseph Bollinger and Paul Renaudin in Aÿ; under continuous Bollinger family ownership through the present, currently under the joint family holding that controls the firm.

Egly-Ouriet

Champagne · Montagne de Reims · Ambonnay (Champagne AOC)

Founded Long-documented · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Brut Tradition Grand Cru (the non-vintage flagship, blanc de noirs-led from grand cru parcels in Ambonnay, Bouzy, and Verzenay)
- Brut Tradition Vieillessement Prolongé (extended-lees version)
- Les Vignes de Vrigny (a Pinot Meunier-only cuvée from premier cru parcels)
- Millésime
- V.P. (Vieillessement Prolongé)

The reference Montagne de Reims grower-producer and the producer most associated with the application of extended lees aging in the grower register, with non-vintage cuvées typically aged five to seven years on lees before disgorgement — well beyond the regulatory minimum and substantially longer than most growers practise. Francis Egly's transformation of the family estate from 1982 onward established the house style: predominantly Pinot Noir from grand cru parcels in Ambonnay, Bouzy, and Verzenay, with low yields, restrained dosage, and meticulous vineyard work that anticipated the broader grower-quality movement by a decade. The estate's holdings concentrate on the great Pinot Noir villages of the eastern Montagne de Reims, with the wines built for serious bottle development rather than immediate accessibility. Egly-Ouriet's reputation has placed it alongside Selosse as one of the two grower estates most consistently named when the canon discusses the modern grower movement.

Note on founding date. Estate of long-documented origin under the Egly family in Ambonnay; transformed into one of the reference grower-producer estates of modern Champagne under Francis Egly from 1982; under his daughter Nadia Egly-Ouriet in succession.

Jacques Selosse

Champagne · Côte des Blancs · Avize (Champagne AOC)

Founded 1949 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Initial (the entry-level non-vintage cuvée, made from solera-style perpetual reserves)
- V.O. ("Version Originale")
- Substance (a solera-system cuvée drawing on reserves dating back to the 1980s)
- Lieux-dits (a series of single-vineyard cuvées from specific Avize and surrounding parcels)
- Millésime (the vintage cuvée)

The single most influential grower-producer of modern Champagne and the figure most centrally associated with the rise of grower champagne as a serious global category from the 1990s onward. Anselme Selosse's approach — Burgundy-trained vinification, oak fermentation, oxidative aging, perpetual-reserve solera systems for several cuvées, and minimal dosage — broke decisively from grande-marque conventions and reshaped what grower champagne could mean. The wines are stylistically polarising: their oxidative character and intense vinosity place them outside the classical Champagne register, and the canon recognises them as singular rather than as exemplars of any orthodox style. Production is small in absolute terms, with allocation through long-established trade channels rather than open distribution; the estate has continued under the second generation since Guillaume Selosse joined the operation in the 2010s.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Jacques Selosse; transformed into one of the reference grower-producer estates of modern Champagne under his son Anselme Selosse from 1980; under Anselme and his son Guillaume Selosse in the current generation.

Krug

Champagne · Reims (with sourcing across the principal Champagne sub-regions) · Reims (Champagne AOC)

Founded 1843 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Krug Grande Cuvée (the multi-vintage cuvée built each year from a blend of more than a hundred reserve wines drawn from up to a dozen vintages)
- Krug Vintage
- Krug Rosé
- Krug Clos du Mesnil (a single-vineyard blanc de blancs from a small walled parcel in Le Mesnil-sur-Oger)
- Krug Clos d'Ambonnay (a single-vineyard blanc de noirs from Ambonnay)

The reference for extended-lees, deeply aged Champagne in the grande-marque tradition, with a house philosophy organised around the Grande Cuvée — a multi-vintage assemblage built each release from over a hundred reserve wines drawn from a library of more than a dozen vintages. The house works exclusively in oak fermentation across all cuvées, and ages its wines on lees substantially longer than Champagne's regulatory minimum, with the Grande Cuvée typically aged seven years or more before disgorgement. Single-vineyard cuvées Clos du Mesnil and Clos d'Ambonnay represent the opposite editorial pole — single year, single village, single grape — and together with the Grande Cuvée frame the house's range. The estate has been part of the LVMH portfolio since 1999, with the Krug family continuing in the role of stewardship and the technical team maintaining the same long-lees, oak-fermented house style.

Note on founding date. House established by Joseph Krug, who left the Jacquesson firm to found his own; under direct family direction across six generations until 1999, when the family sold majority ownership to LVMH; the Krug family has continued in technical and stewardship roles.

Larmandier-Bernier

Champagne · Vertus (Premier Cru, southern Côte des Blancs); with Grand Cru holdings in Avize, Chouilly, Cramant, Oger · Vertus (Champagne AOC (Vertus Premier Cru and multiple Côte des Blancs Grand Cru villages))

Founded 1971 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Vieille Vigne du Levant (the apex single-vineyard Chardonnay from very old vines in Vertus)
- Terre de Vertus Premier Cru (single-village Vertus, lees-aged for extended period)
- Les Chemins d'Avize Grand Cru (single-village Avize Grand Cru)
- Latitude Extra Brut (the principal multi-village cuvée — Côte des Blancs Chardonnay-led)
- Longitude Premier Cru (single-village Vertus selection)
- Cramant Grand Cru (single-village Cramant)

The reference contemporary biodynamic Champagne producer and the Larmandier family operation most centrally identified with establishing biodynamic viticulture as a serious contemporary Champagne editorial framework from the late 1990s onward. Philippe Larmandier founded the estate in 1971 through the joining of the Larmandier and Bernier family vineyard holdings, with the contemporary editorial position built progressively under Pierre Larmandier (Philippe's son) since the 1990s through the deliberate biodynamic conversion (organic from 1992, biodynamic from 1999) and the disciplined single-village Côte des Blancs framework. The estate's multi-village range across Vertus Premier Cru and the Grand Cru villages of Avize, Chouilly, Cramant, and Oger — with each single-village bottling labeled separately in the Burgundian framework — has substantively reshaped how the canon reads contemporary Côte des Blancs Champagne, with the apex Vieille Vigne du Levant from very old vines in Vertus widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated single-vineyard Chardonnay-only Champagnes produced. The biodynamic conversion places Larmandier-Bernier alongside the broader European biodynamic founding generation — Beaucastel, Leflaive, Coulée de Serrant, Zind-Humbrecht, Mullineux, Felton Road, Bergström, Pieropan, Cullen, Chappaz, Ganevat — completing the biodynamic editorial story across the Champagne region specifically through the disciplined contemporary apex grower-producer framework.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Philippe Larmandier through the joining of the Larmandier and Bernier family vineyard holdings; under continuous Larmandier family direction across two generations, currently with Pierre Larmandier as winemaker since the 1990s and his wife Sophie Larmandier in the operation; converted to organic viticulture from 1992 and biodynamic viticulture in 1999 — among the early-adopter biodynamic Champagne estates and the producer most centrally identified with establishing biodynamic Champagne as a serious contemporary fine-wine category.

Louis Roederer

Champagne · Reims (with substantial estate vineyards across the Montagne de Reims, the Vallée de la Marne, and the Côte des Blancs) · Reims (Champagne AOC)

Founded 1776 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Cristal (the prestige cuvée, originally created in 1876 for Tsar Alexander II of Russia)
- Cristal Rosé
- Brut Premier (replaced by Collection multi-vintage cuvée from 2018)
- Brut Vintage
- Blanc de Blancs

A grande marque distinguished by its unusually large estate vineyard holdings — over 240 hectares across the principal Champagne sub-regions, providing approximately two-thirds of the grapes used in production, a far higher proportion than is typical for a house of this scale. Under cellar master Jean-Baptiste Lécaillon since the late 1990s, the house has progressively converted its vineyards to organic and biodynamic farming and reduced dosage across the range, in a deliberate move toward more terroir-driven and lower-sweetness expression. Cristal, the prestige cuvée created in 1876 for Tsar Alexander II of Russia and characteristically presented in a clear glass bottle, anchors the upper range and has shifted under Lécaillon toward biodynamic-sourced fruit. The house remains under direct Roederer family ownership across seven generations, an unusual continuity among the major Champagne houses.

Note on founding date. House established under the name Dubois Père & Fils; renamed Louis Roederer in 1833 when Louis Roederer inherited the firm; under direct family ownership across seven generations to the present, currently

under Frédéric Rouzaud.

Pierre Péters

Champagne · Côte des Blancs · Le Mesnil-sur-Oger (Champagne AOC)

Founded 1919 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Cuvée de Réserve (the non-vintage flagship blanc de blancs, with a perpetual reserve dating to 1988)
- Extra-Brut
- L'Esprit (the vintage cuvée)
- Les Chétillons (a single-vineyard cuvée from old vines in the Les Chétillons lieu-dit of Le Mesnil-sur-Oger)
- Rosé for Albane

A reference Côte des Blancs grower-producer in continuous family succession since 1919, working approximately twenty hectares of grand cru Chardonnay across Le Mesnil-sur-Oger, Oger, Avize, and Cramant — the four principal grand cru villages of the Côte des Blancs. The house style is classical rather than modernist within the grower register: clean, precise, structurally restrained Chardonnay champagne that prioritises transparency to terroir over oxidative or oak-influenced winemaking choices. The Cuvée de Réserve, built each year on a perpetual reserve dating to the 1988 vintage, anchors the range; Les Chétillons, the single-vineyard cuvée from old vines in the lieu-dit of the same name in Le Mesnil-sur-Oger, represents the apex of the estate's production. Rodolphe Péters has continued his family's classical approach while progressively reducing dosage and emphasising single-village expression across the range.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Pierre Péters in Le Mesnil-sur-Oger; under direct family succession through six generations to the present, currently under Rodolphe Péters.

Jura

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine Jean-François Ganevat	La Combe · Rotalier	Chardonnay, Savagnin, Trousseau +2 more	The contemporary apex Jura producer and the figure most centrally identified with establishing

Domaine Jean-François Ganevat

Jura · La Combe (in the Sud Revermont, the southern Jura) · Rotalier (Côtes du Jura AOC, Crémant du Jura AOC)

Founded 1998 (contemporary direction) · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Savagnin, Trousseau, Poulsard, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Les Grands Teppes Vieilles Vignes (apex single-vineyard Chardonnay from very old vines)
- Chalasses Vieilles Vignes Marnes Bleues (apex single-vineyard Chardonnay from blue marl soils)
- J'En Veux Encore Savagnin (the apex Savagnin in the topped-up classical Jura register)
- Vin Jaune (the apex oxidative Savagnin aged under voile flor for 6 years 3 months)
- Multiple Trousseau and Poulsard bottlings
- Multiple bottlings from indigenous Jura varieties Ganevat has reintroduced from old-vine parcels

The contemporary apex Jura producer and the figure most centrally identified with establishing serious single-vineyard Jura winemaking outside the historical Vin Jaune tradition alone. Jean-François Ganevat took over the family vineyard holdings in 1998 after working at multiple Burgundy estates and progressively built the contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard Chardonnay and Savagnin bottlings — Les Grands Teppes Vieilles Vignes, Chalasses Vieilles Vignes Marnes Bleues, J'En Veux Encore Savagnin — that have substantively reshaped how the canon reads serious Jura beyond the Vin Jaune category alone. The estate's editorial breadth across the Jura's traditional categories —

classical Vin Jaune (oxidative Savagnin under voile flor), classical topped-up Savagnin, single-vineyard Chardonnay, indigenous reds (Trousseau, Poulsard), plus the broader range across indigenous Jura grape varieties Ganevat has reintroduced from old-vine parcels — has placed Ganevat alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic European movement (Beaucastel, Leflaive, Mullineux, Felton Road, Bergström, Pieropan, Cullen, Chappaz) as one of the most editorially singular contemporary fine-wine producers globally. Ganevat's multi-decade direction since 1998 has been central to establishing the Jura as one of the most followed contemporary fine-wine regions globally, with the broader Jura editorial revival extending substantively beyond the traditional Vin Jaune category alone through Ganevat's single-vineyard discipline.

Note on founding date. Family vineyard holdings across multi-generational continuity in Rotalier; Jean-François Ganevat took over from his father Jean Ganevat in 1998 after working at multiple Burgundy estates and progressively built the contemporary editorial position; under Ganevat's continued direction; converted to biodynamic viticulture progressively from the early 2000s.

Languedoc

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine de la Grange des Pères	Hérault · Aniane	Syrah, Mourvèdre, Cabernet Sauvignon +4 more	The contemporary apex Languedoc producer and the operation most centrally identified with
Mas de Daumas Gassac	Hérault · Aniane	Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Merlot +8 more	The founding figure of contemporary serious Languedoc fine wine and the producer most centrally

Domaine de la Grange des Pères

Languedoc · Hérault (Aniane area; in the same broader inland Languedoc region as Mas de Daumas Gassac) · Aniane (IGP Pays d'Hérault (also bottled outside the conventional appellation framework))

Founded 1989 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Mourvèdre, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cunoise, Roussanne, Chardonnay, Marsanne

Signature wines

- Grange des Pères Rouge (the apex red — Syrah-led blend with Mourvèdre and Cabernet Sauvignon; very small production — typically around 25,000 bottles annually; widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated contemporary French wines outside the conventional appellation framework)
- Grange des Pères Blanc (the apex white — Roussanne-led with Chardonnay; even smaller production than the red)

The contemporary apex Languedoc producer and the operation most centrally identified with Laurent Vaillé's multi-decade work establishing serious singular winemaking outside the conventional appellation framework. Laurent Vaillé founded the estate in 1989 near Aniane — in the same broader inland Languedoc region as Mas de Daumas Gassac — after working at multiple French apex estates including Domaine Trévallon, Coche-Dury in Burgundy, and Beaucastel in Châteauneuf, bringing the editorial framework absorbed from those operations to his own estate with deliberate production discipline (typically around 25,000 bottles annually for the apex red). The Grange des Pères Rouge — Syrah-led blend with Mourvèdre and Cabernet Sauvignon, bottled outside the conventional appellation framework as IGP — has become widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated contemporary French wines outside the conventional appellation framework, with cult status within the contemporary global fine-wine canon and editorial standing comparable to apex single-estate work in major canonical French regions. Vaillé's death in December 2021 created a succession question; the estate has continued under his brother Pascal Vaillé and the broader Vaillé family direction with the founding editorial register preserved, structurally similar to other founder-death succession patterns already in

the atlas (Schubert/Penfolds, Joguet, Dagueneau, Clendenen/Au Bon Climat, Carrodus/Yarra Yering).

Note on founding date. Estate established by Laurent Vaillé — who died December 2021 — through the acquisition of vineyard land near Aniane after Vaillé had worked at multiple French apex estates including Domaine Trévallon, Coche-Dury in Burgundy, and Beaucastel in Châteauneuf; the estate was established with very small production from the founding period, with Vaillé deliberately limiting production to maintain editorial discipline; under Vaillé direction until his death in December 2021; subsequently under his brother Pascal Vaillé and Vaillé family direction with the founding editorial register preserved.

Mas de Daumas Gassac

Languedoc · Hérault (near Aniane, in the inland Languedoc; the property's geological substrate is uniquely identified as a deep deposit of glacial detritus on red volcanic stones, structurally similar to certain Bordeaux Médoc parcels) · Aniane (IGP Pays d'Hérault (the estate is bottled outside the conventional appellation framework as Vin de Pays / IGP because the principal Cabernet Sauvignon is not authorized in the regional AOCs))

Founded 1971 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Merlot, Carignan, Grenache, Cinsault, Mourvèdre, Chardonnay, Viognier, Petit Manseng, Chenin Blanc

Signature wines

- Mas de Daumas Gassac Rouge (the principal red — Cabernet Sauvignon-led with smaller proportions of indigenous Languedoc varieties; the bottling that established the estate's contemporary editorial position from the late 1970s onward)
- Mas de Daumas Gassac Blanc (a multi-grape white blend)
- Émile Peynaud Rouge (a separate apex bottling named for the legendary Bordeaux oenologist Émile Peynaud who consulted at the estate in its founding period)

The founding figure of contemporary serious Languedoc fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with the editorial reframing of the Languedoc from a bulk-wine region into a serious global fine-wine category from the 1970s onward. Aimé Guibert founded the estate in 1971 after identifying the unique geological substrate through consultation with the geologist Henri Enjalbert, who recognized the site near Aniane as structurally similar to certain Bordeaux Médoc parcels — leading Guibert to deliberately plant Cabernet Sauvignon as the principal grape rather than the indigenous Languedoc varieties that had defined the broader regional viticulture. The estate's bottling outside the conventional appellation framework as IGP Pays d'Hérault — necessitated by the principal Cabernet Sauvignon not being authorized in the regional AOCs — established the editorial framework that subsequent contemporary Languedoc apex producers have inherited, with the deliberate refusal of restrictive AOC rules in favor of the broader IGP framework providing winemaking flexibility that has come to define serious Languedoc work across multiple decades. Aimé Guibert's multi-decade direction until his 2016 death made him the canonical "godfather of fine Languedoc" — the producer most centrally identified with establishing the editorial framework that subsequent Languedoc apex producers (Domaine de la Grange des Pères, Domaine Gauby, Mas Jullien, and others) have inherited.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Aimé Guibert — the "godfather of fine Languedoc," died 2016 — through the acquisition of property near Aniane after Guibert had identified the unique geological substrate through consultation with the geologist Henri Enjalbert, who recognized the site as structurally similar to certain Bordeaux Médoc parcels; Guibert deliberately planted Cabernet Sauvignon as the principal grape rather than the indigenous Languedoc varieties, becoming the founding figure of contemporary serious Languedoc fine wine; under continued Guibert family direction across two generations, currently with Samuel Guibert and Roman Guibert as managing directors.

Loire

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Coulée de Serrant (Nicolas Joly)	Savennières	Chenin Blanc	The canonical Savennières reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC
Domaine Charles Joguet	Chinon · Sazilly	Cabernet Franc, Chenin Blanc	The reference Cabernet Franc estate and the producer most centrally identified with treating
Domaine Didier Dagueneau	Pouilly-Fumé · Saint-Andelain	Sauvignon Blanc, Chasselas	The reference contemporary Sauvignon Blanc and the producer most centrally identified with
Domaine Huet	Vouvray	Chenin Blanc	The reference contemporary Vouvray estate and the producer most centrally identified with the

Coulée de Serrant (Nicolas Joly)

Loire · Savennières (the apex dry Chenin Blanc AOC in the central Loire, west of Angers) · Savennières (Savennières Coulée de Serrant AOC (the 7-hectare monopole AOC within the broader Savennières AOC — one of only a handful of monopole AOCs in France, structurally similar editorial position to Romanée-Conti's monopole status in Burgundy))

Founded 1130 · **Principal grapes** Chenin Blanc

Signature wines

- La Coulée de Serrant (the apex monopole AOC bottling — Chenin Blanc from the 7-hectare Coulée de Serrant monopole parcel; produced annually with extended ageing before release; widely the canonical Savennières reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC wines produced in France)
- Le Vieux Clos Savennières (the second-tier Savennières bottling)
- Les Clos Sacrés Savennières (a third Savennières bottling)

The canonical Savennières reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC properties in France — a 7-hectare monopole AOC within the broader Savennières region with continuous viticultural cultivation for over 800 years through the original Cistercian monastic order from 1130 onward. The contemporary fine-wine operation under the Joly family from 1962 has been directed by Nicolas Joly since 1980, with Joly converting the estate to biodynamic viticulture in 1980 — making him widely the founding figure of contemporary biodynamic viticulture in serious global fine wine through his broader influence on the global biodynamic movement. The La Coulée de Serrant monopole AOC bottling — Chenin Blanc from the 7-hectare monopole parcel, produced annually with extended ageing before release — has become widely the canonical Savennières reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC wines produced in France, with the monopole AOC status placing the estate structurally alongside Romanée-Conti as one of the few monopole AOCs in French wine. The estate's editorial significance extends well beyond Savennières itself through Joly's broader influence on the global biodynamic movement, with the founding 1980 conversion establishing the editorial framework that subsequent decades of biodynamic European-and-New-World producers have inherited (Leflaive, Zind-Humbrecht, Mullineux, Felton Road, Pieropan, Bergström, Cullen, Chappaz, Ganevat).

Note on founding date. Vineyard cultivation continuously documented since 1130 — the property has been continuously cultivated as vineyards for over 800 years through the original Cistercian monastic order at Saint-Nicolas-d'Angers and subsequently through multiple ownership transitions; the contemporary fine-wine operation under the Joly family from 1962, with Nicolas Joly directing the estate since 1980; converted to biodynamic viticulture in 1980 — Nicolas Joly is widely the founding figure of contemporary biodynamic viticulture in serious global fine wine; under continued Joly family direction, currently with Nicolas Joly's daughter Virginie Joly as estate director.

Domaine Charles Joguet

Loire · Chinon (Middle Loire) · Sazilly
(Chinon AOC)

Founded 1957 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Franc, Chenin Blanc

Signature wines

- Clos du Chêne Vert (the apex single-vineyard cuvée from a south-facing limestone-clay parcel)
- Clos de la Dioterie (a second apex single-vineyard)
- Les Varennes du Grand Clos (from a riverside parcel)
- Clos de la Cure
- Cuvée Terroir (the entry-level Chinon village bottling)
- A small Chenin Blanc production

The reference Cabernet Franc estate and the producer most centrally identified with treating Cabernet Franc as a serious single-vineyard grape rather than a regional blending component. Charles Joguet — a sculptor and painter who established the estate in 1957 — was among the first Chinon producers to bottle named single-vineyard cuvées, and his work across Clos du Chêne Vert, Clos de la Dioterie, and Les Varennes du Grand Clos established the editorial framework that subsequent generations of Chinon and broader Loire Cabernet Franc producers would inherit. The wines are made in a deliberately classical register — relatively long maceration, restrained new oak, and ageing schedules built for very long bottle development — that distinguishes the estate from the more accessible commercial register typical of the broader appellation. Under Anne-Charlotte Genet since 2006 (with Joguet continuing in advisory involvement until his death in 2017), the estate has continued in the founder's editorial register, sustaining the single-vineyard discipline and classical winemaking that made Joguet the canonical Chinon reference.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Charles Joguet — sculptor, painter, and winemaker — through the consolidation of small inherited parcels in Sazilly; Joguet was among the first Chinon producers to bottle named single-vineyard cuvées, anticipating by decades the broader Chinon single-vineyard movement; under Anne-Charlotte Genet since 2006 with Joguet's continued advisory involvement until his death in 2017.

Domaine Didier Dagueneau

Loire · Pouilly-Fumé (Upper Loire) ·
Saint-Andelain (Pouilly-Fumé AOC)

Founded 1982 · **Principal grapes** Sauvignon Blanc, Chasselas

Signature wines

- Silex (the apex single-vineyard Pouilly-Fumé from a flint-soil parcel — historically the wine that established Dagueneau's reputation)
- Pur Sang (single-vineyard from limestone-clay soil)
- Buisson Renard (single-vineyard from a small, distinctive parcel)
- Blanc Fumé de Pouilly (the principal Pouilly-Fumé blend)
- Astéroïde (an extremely rare ungrafted-vine bottling, produced only in tiny quantities)
- Les Jardins de Babylone (a sweet Jurançon from a separate Dagueneau holding in southwest France)

The reference contemporary Sauvignon Blanc and the producer most centrally identified with treating the grape as a serious single-vineyard subject rather than a regional commodity. Didier Dagueneau, who established the estate in 1982 and ran it until his death in 2008, fundamentally reshaped how the canon reads dry Sauvignon Blanc through his uncompromising biodynamic viticulture, his commitment to single-vineyard bottlings expressing distinct flint, limestone, and clay parcels, and his deliberate rejection of the broader Sancerre-Pouilly commercial register. The estate's apex bottlings — Silex, Pur Sang, and Buisson Renard — are produced in small quantities from named single parcels and have come to define what serious Sauvignon Blanc can be; Astéroïde, made from a tiny holding of ungrafted pre-phylloxera vines, represents the extreme apex of the range and is produced in vanishingly small quantities. Under Louis-Benjamin Dagueneau since 2008, the estate has continued in his father's editorial register essentially unchanged, with the same biodynamic discipline, single-vineyard focus, and uncompromising winemaking approach.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Didier Dagueneau on inherited family parcels in Saint-Andelain; under his direction until his death in a microlight aircraft accident in 2008; under his son Louis-Benjamin Dagueneau in

succession from 2008 to the present, with his daughter Charlotte Dagueneau also involved in the operation.

Domaine Huet

Loire · Vouvray (Middle Loire) · Vouvray (Vouvray AOC)

Founded 1928 · **Principal grapes** Chenin Blanc

Signature wines

- Le Mont, Le Haut-Lieu, Clos du Bourg (the three apex single-vineyard cuvées, each produced in multiple sweetness styles from sec [dry] through demi-sec to moelleux [sweet] in a single vintage — and as liquoreux or trie de vendange in vintages where conditions allow)
- Pétillant (a traditional-method sparkling Vouvray)
- Range of further village-level Vouvray bottlings

The reference contemporary Vouvray estate and the producer most centrally identified with the multi-style Chenin Blanc tradition that defines the appellation, working three apex single-vineyard parcels — Le Mont, Le Haut-Lieu, and Clos du Bourg — across which the estate produces Chenin Blanc in multiple sweetness styles each vintage, from sec through demi-sec to moelleux and rare liquoreux. The estate has been continuously in the Huet family lineage since 1928 across three generations and four winemakers (Victor, Gaston, Noël Pinguet as Gaston's son-in-law from 1976, and the Hwang family acquisition in 2003 retaining Pinguet's editorial direction). Under Pinguet's direction the estate converted fully to biodynamic viticulture from 1990 onward, becoming one of the early-adopter biodynamic estates in serious French fine wine alongside Domaine Leflaive in Burgundy. The wines are made for very long bottle development; Vouvray Chenin Blanc, particularly in moelleux form from suitable vintages, is widely held to be among the most ageworthy white wines made anywhere, with great vintages developing meaningfully over four to five decades.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Victor Huet through the acquisition of vineyards on the Première Côte above Vouvray; under his son Gaston Huet from 1937, Noël Pinguet — Gaston's son-in-law — from 1976, and the Hwang family since 2003 with Sarah Hwang as proprietor; converted to biodynamic viticulture from 1990 under Pinguet.

Madiran

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Château Montus	Castelnau-Rivière-Basse	Tannat, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc	The founding figure of contemporary serious Madiran and the producer most centrally identified

Château Montus

Madiran · Madiran (in the Pyrenees foothills, southwestern France) · Castelnau-Rivière-Basse (Madiran AOC)

Founded 1980 · **Principal grapes** Tannat, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc

Signature wines

- Château Montus Cuvée Prestige (the apex Madiran — Tannat-led with smaller proportions of Cabernet Sauvignon; aged in new French oak before release; the canonical contemporary apex Madiran reference)
- Château Montus XL (a higher selection from the apex Cuvée Prestige)
- Château Montus (the principal Madiran)
- Château Bouscassé (the parallel Brumont estate — the historical Madiran property; Vieilles Vignes bottling as apex)

The founding figure of contemporary serious Madiran and the producer most centrally identified with reframing Tannat as a serious global fine-wine grape from the 1980s onward. Alain Brumont founded the contemporary Château Montus operation in 1980 through the acquisition of the property and progressive replanting and modernization of the vineyards, recognizing the unique potential of the

Madiran terroir — the Pyrenees foothills' continental climate with significant diurnal variation, plus the indigenous Tannat grape's structural tannic concentration — for serious global fine-wine production. The Tannat grape is genuinely a uniquely-French grape with the Uruguayan diaspora as its only other significant home (Pisano, Bouza, and other Uruguayan producers continuing the grape's South American tradition through the late nineteenth-century Basque immigration), making Madiran the canonical global Tannat reference. The Cuvée Prestige bottling — Tannat-led with smaller proportions of Cabernet Sauvignon, aged in new French oak before release — has become widely the canonical contemporary apex Madiran reference, with the parallel Château Bouscassé Vieilles Vignes (the historical Madiran property under the same Brumont operation) providing additional editorial breadth across the broader Madiran tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Alain Brumont through the acquisition of the Château Montus property; Brumont had recognized the unique potential of the Madiran terroir for serious Tannat-based wine and progressively built the contemporary editorial position around old-vine Tannat parcels and deliberately classical winemaking; under Brumont's continued direction; the estate has been central to the editorial reframing of Madiran as a serious global fine-wine region rather than the historically rustic regional commodity it had been treated as for centuries.

Northern Rhône

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine Auguste Clape	Cornas	Syrah	The canonical traditional address of Cornas
Domaine Jamet	Côte-Rôtie · Le Vallin	Syrah, Viognier	A reference single-domaine address for traditional Côte-Rôtie
Domaine Jean-Louis Chave	Hermitage · Mauves	Syrah, Marsanne, Roussanne	The historical reference of the hill of Hermitage
Maison E. Guigal	Côte-Rôtie · Ampuis	Syrah, Viognier, Marsanne +2 more	The largest and most influential house of the Northern Rhône

Domaine Auguste Clape

Northern Rhône · Cornas

Founded 1955 · **Principal grapes** Syrah

Signature wines

- Cornas (the principal cuvée, sourced from old-vine parcels on the appellation's classic granite slopes)
- Renaissance (cuvée from younger vines)
- Côtes-du-Rhône and a vin de pays from off-slope fruit

The canonical traditional address of Cornas, more responsible than any other single estate for the appellation's modern reputation. The house works with old vines on the granite slopes immediately above the village, in a deliberately classical register — whole-cluster fermentation, no destemming, ageing in old foudres rather than new oak, no fining or filtration. The wines are made for very long bottle development and are widely held to be among the most ageworthy Northern Rhône Syrahs produced anywhere. Successive generations of the family have continued the same approach essentially unchanged, making the domaine a stable reference point through the appellation's late-twentieth-century revival.

Note on founding date. Estate established under Auguste Clape; the family had cultivated vines in the appellation for earlier generations.

Domaine Jamet

Northern Rhône · Côte-Rôtie · Le Vallin (Ampuis)

Founded 1976 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Viognier

Signature wines

- Côte-Rôtie (the classical multi-parcel cuvée, sourced across some two dozen lieux-dits on both the Côte Brune and Côte Blonde)
- Côte-Rôtie Côte Brune (single-parcel bottling)
- Côtes-du-Rhône (from younger or off-slope fruit)

A reference single-domaine address for traditional Côte-Rôtie, working a patchwork of small parcels scattered across the appellation's two great slopes. The house style favours whole-cluster fermentation, restrained extraction, and long ageing in older oak — wines built for length rather than weight, and notably austere in their youth. The estate's classical multi-parcel Côte-Rôtie remains its principal expression, with single-parcel bottlings produced only in the most suitable vintages. Since the late 1970s the domaine has been a touchstone for those who hold the appellation's traditional, less-extracted register as definitive.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the present name by Joseph Jamet; the family had been growing on the slope for earlier generations.

Domaine Jean-Louis Chave

Northern Rhône · Hermitage · Mauves
(Hermitage and Saint-Joseph)

Founded 1481 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Marsanne, Roussanne

Signature wines

- Hermitage rouge (a multi-parcel blend assembled across the hill's principal lieux-dits — Le Méal, Les Bessards, Péléat, Beaume, L'Hermite, and others)
- Hermitage blanc (Marsanne-led, with Roussanne)
- Saint-Joseph rouge
- Cuvée Cathelin (produced only in selected vintages)

The historical reference of the hill of Hermitage, with continuous family succession going back to the late fifteenth century — the longest unbroken winegrowing lineage on the slope. The domaine's signature is its multi-parcel assemblage approach: rather than bottling individual lieux-dits, the principal Hermitage rouge is composed each vintage from across the hill's distinct soils to give what the family treats as the truest expression of the appellation as a whole. Both the rouge and the Marsanne-led blanc are made for very long ageing, with the white in particular showing a capacity for several decades in bottle. A separate négociant operation, J.L. Chave Sélections, sources fruit from across the Northern Rhône and trades under its own labelling distinct from the domaine.

Note on founding date. The Chave family is documented as winegrowers in the region from the late fifteenth century; the estate as it presently operates has continued under direct family succession through the modern era.

Maison E. Guigal

Northern Rhône · Côte-Rôtie · Ampuis
(Côte-Rôtie (with substantial activity
across Condrieu, Hermitage, Saint-Joseph,
and the Southern Rhône))

Founded 1946 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Viognier, Marsanne, Roussanne, Grenache

Signature wines

- Côte-Rôtie La Mouline, La Landonne, La Turquie (the three single-parcel "La La" cuvées)
- Côte-Rôtie Château d'Ampuis
- Côte-Rôtie Brune et Blonde
- Condrieu La Doriane
- Hermitage rouge and blanc
- Ex Voto cuvées (Côte-Rôtie and Hermitage)
- Substantial négociant ranges across the Northern and Southern Rhône

The largest and most influential house of the Northern Rhône, operating as both grower and négociant across the full sweep of Rhône appellations. The house is most identified with its three single-parcel Côte-Rôtie cuvées — La Mouline, La Landonne, and La Turquie — released from the early 1970s onward, which played a decisive role in repositioning Côte-Rôtie among the world's most followed red wines. The

style across the top range is more extracted and more new-oak-marked than the traditional pole occupied by domaines such as Jamet, and the house is widely treated as the reference for the modernist register within the appellation. Beyond the estate wines, the négociant arm sources broadly across the Rhône and produces a substantial range under the Guigal label.

Note on founding date. Founded by Étienne Guigal; transitioned to a négociant-grower of major scale under his son Marcel Guigal from 1961 onward.

Provence

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Château Simone	Palette AOC · Meyreuil	Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cinsault +7 more	The canonical Palette AOC reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC family
Domaine Tempier	Bandol AOC · Le Plan-du-Castellet	Mourvèdre, Grenache, Cinsault +1 more	The canonical Bandol producer and the multi-generational Peyraud family operation most

Château Simone

Provence · Palette AOC (a tiny appellation east of Aix-en-Provence — one of France's smallest AOCs, with only a handful of producers across approximately 40 hectares) · Meyreuil (Palette AOC)

Founded 1830 · **Principal grapes** Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cinsault, Syrah, Carignan, Castet, Clairette, Grenache Blanc, Bourboulenc, Ugni Blanc

Signature wines

- Château Simone Rouge (the apex Palette red — multi-grape blend dominated by Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cinsault, Syrah with smaller proportions of indigenous Provence varieties; produced in a deliberately classical register with extended ageing in old foudres before release)
- Château Simone Blanc (the apex Palette white — multi-grape blend of Clairette, Grenache Blanc, Bourboulenc, Ugni Blanc with indigenous varieties; also extended-aged)
- Château Simone Rosé (the apex Palette rosé — distinct from the broader Provence rosé register through its multi-grape composition and extended ageing)

The canonical Palette AOC reference and one of the most editorially singular small-AOC family operations in serious French fine wine, working a tiny appellation (approximately 40 hectares total across all producers) that has been continuously cultivated since the seventeenth century through the original Carmes Déchaussés monastic order and subsequently the Rougier family from 1830 onward. The estate has been under continuous Rougier family direction across multiple generations, with the contemporary editorial position built around the multi-grape blends that distinguish Palette from the broader Provence appellation framework — the Château Simone Rouge incorporates smaller proportions of indigenous Provence varieties (Castet, Manosquin, Théoulier, Ribeyrenc among others) alongside the principal Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cinsault, and Syrah; the Château Simone Blanc incorporates indigenous whites alongside Clairette, Grenache Blanc, Bourboulenc, and Ugni Blanc. The estate's deliberately classical winemaking — extended ageing in old foudres before release, refusal of the contemporary new-oak convention that dominates broader fine-wine practice — has preserved a winemaking framework that the canon increasingly recognizes as one of the most editorially distinctive surviving examples of historical Provence winemaking. Together with Tempier (Bandol), Château Simone anchors Provence's editorial position in the atlas through the singular Palette AOC framework, providing a structural counterpart to Tempier's Bandol Mourvèdre work through the multi-grape Palette tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Rougier family through the acquisition of the Château Simone property — vineyard work on the property documented from the seventeenth century through the Carmes

Déchaussés monastic order that originally cultivated the site; under continuous Rougier family direction across multiple generations to the present, currently with Jean-François Rougier as winemaker; the estate is editorially distinguished within French fine wine for its work in the small Palette AOC and its multi-grape blends including indigenous Provence varieties rarely seen elsewhere.

Domaine Tempier

Provence · Bandol AOC (the small structured-red appellation in the western Provence, near Toulon) · Le Plan-du-Castellet (Bandol AOC)

Founded 1834 · **Principal grapes** Mourvèdre, Grenache, Cinsault, Carignan

Signature wines

- La Tourtine (the apex single-vineyard Mourvèdre-led Bandol — sourced from the Tourtine parcel; one of multiple named single-vineyard Bandol bottlings)
- Migoua (a second single-vineyard Bandol from the Migoua parcel)
- Cabassaou (a third single-vineyard, the smallest production)
- Bandol Cuvée Spéciale (a multi-vineyard cuvée)
- Bandol Rouge (the principal Bandol red)
- Bandol Rosé (the canonical Tempier rosé — Mourvèdre-based, structurally distinct from the broader Provence rosé commercial register; one of the most editorially celebrated Provence rosés produced)

The canonical Bandol producer and the multi-generational Peyraud family operation most centrally identified with the editorial establishment of Bandol as a serious global fine-wine appellation through Lucien Peyraud's central role in the establishment of the Bandol AOC in 1941 and his subsequent multi-decade work as the appellation's editorial figurehead. The estate has been under continuous Peyraud family direction across multiple generations since 1834, with the contemporary editorial position built around named single-vineyard Mourvèdre-based Bandol bottlings — La Tourtine, Migoua, Cabassaou — each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in the Burgundian framework. The Tempier rosé — Mourvèdre-based, structurally distinct from the broader Provence rosé commercial register — has become widely held to be one of the most editorially celebrated Provence rosés produced, providing a counterpart to the apex red work and reframing Provence rosé as a serious editorial category rather than the commercial commodity that has dominated the broader Provence rosé framework. The estate's editorial influence on serious Provence winemaking — and on the broader contemporary recognition of Mourvèdre as a serious global fine-wine grape — extends well beyond Bandol itself, with Tempier widely held to be one of the most editorially significant small-AOC family operations in serious French fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by the Peyraud family in the early nineteenth century with continuous family vineyard work documented across multiple generations; transformed into the contemporary canonical Bandol reference under Lucien Peyraud and his wife Lulu Peyraud — Lucien Peyraud was central to the establishment of the Bandol AOC in 1941, becoming the editorial figurehead of the appellation across multiple decades — and continued under their sons François Peyraud and Jean-Marie Peyraud; under continuous Peyraud family direction across multiple generations to the present, currently with Daniel Ravier as managing director and the family in editorial roles.

Southern Rhône

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Château de Beaucastel	Châteauneuf-du-Pape · Courthézon	Grenache, Mourvèdre, Syrah +7 more	The reference multi-grape Châteauneuf and the producer most centrally identified with the
Château Rayas	Châteauneuf-du-Pape	Grenache, Clairette, Grenache Blanc	The singular reference of Châteauneuf-du-Pape and one of the most editorially distinctive wines

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine du Vieux Télégraphe	Châteauneuf-du-Pape · Bédarrides	Grenache, Mourvèdre, Syrah +5 more	The reference galets-driven Châteauneuf and the producer most centrally identified with the

Château de Beaucastel

Southern Rhône · Châteauneuf-du-Pape · Courthézon (Châteauneuf-du-Pape AOC)

Founded 1909 · **Principal grapes** Grenache, Mourvèdre, Syrah, Cinsault, Counoise, Roussanne, Bourboulenc, Clairette, Grenache Blanc, Picpoul

Signature wines

- Château de Beaucastel rouge (the principal red, a multi-grape blend using all 13 authorized Châteauneuf varieties — distinctive within the appellation for its substantial Mourvèdre proportion of approximately 30%, much higher than the typical Châteauneuf blend)
- Château de Beaucastel blanc (the principal white, with substantial Roussanne)
- Hommage à Jacques Perrin (the apex bottling, produced only in suitable vintages, with very high Mourvèdre content and an editorial register distinct from the principal red)
- Coudoulet de Beaucastel (the second wine, from younger-vine and adjacent Côtes du Rhône parcels)

The reference multi-grape Châteauneuf and the producer most centrally identified with the appellation's all-13-varieties blending tradition, with a house style distinguished by its substantial Mourvèdre proportion — typically around 30% of the principal red blend, far higher than the Grenache-dominant proportions typical of the appellation. The Perrin family acquired the estate in 1909 from the historical Beaucastel family, whose vineyards on the property dated to the 16th century, and have continued under direct family direction across five generations to the present. The estate converted to organic viticulture in 1950 and progressively to biodynamic farming from the 1970s — among the earliest biodynamic conversions in serious French fine wine, anticipating the broader biodynamic movement by decades and placing Beaucastel alongside Domaine Leflaive (Burgundy) and Coulée de Serrant (Loire) as the founding estates of the biodynamic register in serious French winemaking. The Hommage à Jacques Perrin bottling, produced only in selected vintages from the highest-Mourvèdre parcels, represents the apex of the estate's range and is widely held to be among the most ageworthy Châteauneufs made anywhere.

Note on founding date. Estate acquired by Pierre Perrin and his family from the Beaucastel family — whose vineyards on the property dated to the 16th century; under continuous Perrin family ownership across five generations to the present, currently with Marc Perrin and Pierre Perrin leading the operation; the estate converted to organic viticulture in 1950 and to biodynamic viticulture progressively from the 1970s — among the earliest biodynamic conversions in serious French fine wine.

Château Rayas

Southern Rhône · Châteauneuf-du-Pape (Châteauneuf-du-Pape AOC)

Founded 1880 · **Principal grapes** Grenache, Clairette, Grenache Blanc

Signature wines

- Château Rayas (the apex single-wine red, 100% Grenache, made from old-vine fruit on sandy soils — the appellation's most singular wine, produced in tiny quantities of approximately 25,000 bottles annually)
- Château Rayas Blanc (a small white production, principally Clairette and Grenache Blanc)
- Pignan (the second wine, also 100% Grenache from a younger-vine parcel of the same vineyards)
- Château de Fonsalette (a separate Reynaud family estate in the Côtes du Rhône appellation)
- Château des Tours (a further family Vacqueyras estate)

The singular reference of Châteauneuf-du-Pape and one of the most editorially distinctive wines made anywhere — a small estate working old-vine Grenache on sandy soils (with no galets roulés, distinguishing the property from most of the appellation), producing 100% Grenache wines in a deliberately classical register essentially unchanged across multiple generations of the Reynaud family. Jacques Reynaud, who ran the estate from the 1940s until his death in 1997, became the appellation's most idiosyncratic figurehead — known for refusing to sell wine to visitors he disliked, declining to

bottle wines from vintages he considered unworthy, and operating with a deliberate disregard for commercial conventions that became inseparable from the estate's editorial identity. The wines are made with whole-cluster fermentation, ageing in old foudres rather than barriques, and very long bottle ageing before release — a register that produces wines structurally distinct from the broader Châteauneuf tradition, with a perfumed elegance often compared more closely to fine Burgundy than to the appellation's typical robust style. Under Emmanuel Reynaud since 1997, the estate has continued in essentially the same editorial register, with the wines released in tiny annual quantities through long-established trade channels rather than open sale.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Reynaud family in the late 19th century; the modern Rayas reputation built under Louis Reynaud and especially under his son Jacques Reynaud — the eccentric figurehead who ran the estate from the 1940s until his death in 1997; under Emmanuel Reynaud, Jacques's nephew, since 1997 to the present.

Domaine du Vieux Télégraphe

Southern Rhône · Châteauneuf-du-Pape ·
Bédarrides (Châteauneuf-du-Pape AOC)

Founded 1891 · **Principal grapes** Grenache, Mourvèdre, Syrah, Cinsault, Clairette, Grenache Blanc, Roussanne, Bourboulenc

Signature wines

- La Crau (the principal red, a Grenache-led blend from the iconic galets-rich parcel that defines the estate's identity)
- Le Vieux Télégraphe blanc (the principal white, with substantial Clairette and Grenache Blanc)
- Télégramme (the second wine, from younger-vine parcels)
- Piedlong (a single-parcel cuvée from the deeper-soiled section of La Crau, produced only in suitable vintages)

The reference galets-driven Châteauneuf and the producer most centrally identified with the appellation's iconic stone-soil character, working the historic La Crau plateau — an elevated south-facing parcel covered in the large rounded ice-age stones (galets roulés) that have become the visual signature of Châteauneuf-du-Pape. The Brunier family acquired the original Vieux Télégraphe vineyards in 1891 — the property taking its name from an 18th-century Chappe optical telegraph station that had stood on the site — and have continued under direct family direction across five generations to the present. The house style sits at the classical-modern hybrid pole of the appellation: traditional whole-cluster fermentation and ageing in foudres rather than barriques, but with carefully refined extraction and yields that produce wines more immediately expressive than the most austere traditionalists while remaining structured for very long bottle development. La Crau, the principal red, has been produced continuously since the late 19th century from the same vineyard parcels, making it one of the longest continuously-produced single-vineyard wines in the appellation and the editorial reference for what the canon understands "galets-driven Châteauneuf" to mean.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Hippolyte Brunier through the acquisition of vineyards on the La Crau plateau, named for an 18th-century Chappe optical telegraph station that had stood on the site; under continuous Brunier family ownership across five generations to the present, currently with Daniel Brunier, his brother Frédéric Brunier, and the next generation Edouard and Manuel Brunier in succession.

II. Italy

This chapter covers **24 estates** across **8 regions** of Italy. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Campania

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Mastroberardino	Irpinia · Atripalda	Aglianico, Fiano, Greco +2 more	The canonical reference of contemporary Campanian fine wine and the multi-generational

Mastroberardino

Campania · Irpinia (the inland mountainous sub-region of Campania around Avellino) · Atripalda (Taurasi DOCG, Fiano di Avellino DOCG, Greco di Tufo DOCG)

Founded 1878 · **Principal grapes** Aglianico, Fiano, Greco, Coda di Volpe, Falanghina

Signature wines

- Radici Taurasi (the apex Aglianico-based Taurasi — produced from the Radici single vineyard in the Mirabella Eclano area; the canonical contemporary Taurasi reference)
- Radici Riserva Taurasi (the apex bottling, produced only in selected vintages)
- More Maiorum Fiano di Avellino (the apex Fiano single-vineyard)
- Radici Greco di Tufo (the apex Greco)
- The broader Mastroberardino range across Campanian grapes
- The Pompeii project (a partnership with the Pompeii archaeological park to produce wines from indigenous grapes planted within the ancient Roman site, using traditional methods)

The canonical reference of contemporary Campanian fine wine and the multi-generational Mastroberardino family operation most centrally identified with preserving Campania's indigenous grape varieties — Aglianico, Fiano, Greco — through the twentieth century when commercial pressures encouraged replanting to international varieties. The estate has been under continuous Mastroberardino family direction since 1878, with the contemporary editorial position built across the late twentieth century under Antonio Mastroberardino (the multi-decade family figurehead who died in 2014) and his son Piero Mastroberardino. The estate's apex Taurasi bottlings — Radici Taurasi from the Mirabella Eclano area and the Radici Riserva produced only in selected vintages — anchor the canon's reading of Aglianico as a serious fine-wine grape, while the parallel Fiano di Avellino and Greco di Tufo work establishes the estate as the principal multi-grape Campanian reference across both the apex red and the principal indigenous whites of Irpinia. The Pompeii project — a partnership with the Pompeii archaeological park to produce wines from indigenous grapes planted within the ancient Roman site using traditional methods — places Mastroberardino editorially alongside other contemporary projects (Salvo Foti's I Vigneri palmento work, Gravner's qvevri ageing) that have rebuilt classical pre-modern winemaking traditions as serious contemporary fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Mastroberardino family in Atripalda in the Irpinia interior of Campania; under continuous Mastroberardino family direction across multiple generations; the contemporary editorial position built across the late twentieth century through Antonio Mastroberardino — the multi-decade family figurehead who died in 2014 — and his son Piero Mastroberardino, the contemporary winemaker; the family is widely credited with preserving Campania's indigenous grape varieties through the twentieth century when commercial pressures encouraged replanting to international varieties, with the estate continuing serious work in Aglianico, Fiano, and Greco across more than a century of continuous production.

Friuli

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Josko Gravner	Collio · Oslavia	Ribolla Gialla, Pinot Grigio	The founding figure of contemporary orange wine and the producer most centrally identified with
Vie di Romans	Friuli Isonzo · Mariano del Friuli	Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Grigio +2 more	The reference contemporary Friuli Isonzo producer and the producer most centrally identified

Josko Gravner

Friuli · Collio (Oslavia, near the Slovenian border) · Oslavia (Collio Goriziano DOC)

Founded 1973 · **Principal grapes** Ribolla Gialla, Pinot Grigio

Signature wines

- Ribolla (the apex single-grape Ribolla Gialla — extended-skin-contact orange wine fermented and aged in qvevri amphorae buried in the ground for approximately seven months, then aged in old Slavonian oak for several years, then bottle-aged before release; widely the canonical contemporary orange wine reference)
- Bianco Breg (a multi-grape orange wine in the same qvevri register)
- Rosso Breg (a small red production from indigenous Friuli grapes)

The founding figure of contemporary orange wine and the producer most centrally identified with the editorial movement that reshaped how the canon reads serious skin-contact white winemaking from the late 1990s onward. Josko Gravner founded the estate in 1973 and worked in conventional Friuli winemaking through the 1980s and early 1990s before progressively abandoning the conventional register in favor of the qvevri amphora tradition — clay vessels buried in the ground for fermentation and extended-skin-contact ageing, structurally identical to the Georgian qvevri tradition that has continued for thousands of years and which Gravner studied directly through travel to Georgia. The contemporary Gravner Ribolla — extended-skin-contact orange wine from indigenous Ribolla Gialla, fermented in qvevri for approximately seven months, aged in old Slavonian oak for several years, then bottle-aged before release — has become the canonical reference for what serious orange wine can be, with the editorial influence of Gravner's work extending across the global natural-wine and orange-wine movements through producers including Stanko Radikon (Friuli), the Movia estate (Slovenia), and many younger winemakers across the broader region. The estate's biodynamic viticulture and the deliberate technical anachronism of qvevri ageing place Gravner editorially alongside the broader contemporary movement that has rebuilt classical pre-modern winemaking traditions as serious contemporary fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Josko Gravner through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Oslavia; under Gravner's continued direction with his daughter Mateja Gravner increasingly involved in the contemporary operation; the estate's editorial transformation began in the late 1990s when Gravner abandoned conventional winemaking for the qvevri amphora tradition — clay vessels buried in the ground for fermentation and ageing, structurally identical to the Georgian qvevri tradition that has continued for thousands of years; converted to biodynamic viticulture progressively from the late 1990s onward.

Vie di Romans

Friuli · Friuli Isonzo (the gravelly-soil sub-region in western Friuli, between the Isonzo and Torre rivers) · Mariano del Friuli (Friuli Isonzo DOC)

Founded 1978 · **Principal grapes** Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Grigio, Friulano, Malvasia Istriana

Signature wines

- Vieris Sauvignon Blanc (the apex single-vineyard Sauvignon Blanc from a specific Isonzo parcel — widely the canonical Italian Sauvignon Blanc reference)
- Piere Sauvignon Blanc (a second single-vineyard Sauvignon Blanc)
- Ciampagnis Vieris Chardonnay (apex single-vineyard Chardonnay, oak-fermented in the deliberately structural register)

- Dessimis Pinot Grigio (the apex single-vineyard Pinot Grigio, produced in a deeply structural oak-fermented register quite distinct from the broader Italian Pinot Grigio commercial convention)
- Vieris Riserva Friulano
- The broader Vie di Romans range

The reference contemporary Friuli Isonzo producer and the producer most centrally identified with treating Italian white wine as a serious single-vineyard subject through deliberately structural winemaking. Gianfranco Gallo founded the estate in 1978 and progressively built the editorial framework around named single-vineyard whites from the gravelly Isonzo soils — Vieris and Piere for Sauvignon Blanc, Ciampagnis Vieris for Chardonnay, Dessimis for Pinot Grigio — each labeled with its specific vineyard origin and produced in a register characterized by oak fermentation, extended lees ageing, and very long bottle development potential. The estate is editorially distinguished from the broader Italian white-wine commercial convention by the deliberately classical winemaking — particularly the Dessimis Pinot Grigio, which the canon recognizes as one of the few examples of Italian Pinot Grigio bottled in a deliberately structural register rather than the light, easy-drinking style that dominates the grape's commercial output. Together with Gravner, Vie di Romans anchors Friuli's editorial position in the atlas, with the two estates representing the appellation's two principal poles: the avant-garde orange-wine movement (Gravner) and the contemporary single-vineyard classical white tradition (Vie di Romans).

Note on founding date. Estate established by Gianfranco Gallo through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Friuli Isonzo region, continuing his father Enrico Gallo's earlier vineyard work in the same area; under Gianfranco Gallo's continued direction; the estate has built its contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard white wines from the gravelly Isonzo soils — distinguished from the broader Italian white-wine convention through deliberately structural winemaking and very long ageing schedules.

Piedmont

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Aldo Conterno	Barolo · Monforte d'Alba	Nebbiolo, Chardonnay	A reference Monforte d'Alba estate established in 1969 by Aldo Conterno after his separation
Bruno Giacosa	Barbaresco · Neive; vineyards across Barbaresco and Barolo communes	Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto	The reference Barbaresco estate of the modern era and one of the most respected names in
Giacomo Conterno	Barolo · Monforte d'Alba; vineyards principally in Serralunga d'Alba	Nebbiolo, Barbera, Freisa	The reference traditionalist of Barolo and the producer most identified with the appellation's
Giuseppe Mascarello e Figlio	Barolo · Monchiero; vineyards principally in Castiglione Falletto	Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto +1 more	A reference traditionalist Barolo estate in continuous family succession since 1881
Paolo Scavino	Barolo · Castiglione Falletto	Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto	A reference for the modernist register within Barolo
Produttori del Barbaresco	Barbaresco	Nebbiolo	The canonical reference Barbaresco cooperative and one of the most editorially significant

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Vietti	Barolo · Castiglione Falletto; vineyards across multiple Barolo communes	Nebbiolo, Barbera, Arneis	A reference Barolo estate distinguished by the unusual breadth of its single-vineyard cru

Aldo Conterno

Piedmont · Barolo · Monforte d'Alba (Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1969 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Barolo Granbussia Riserva (the apex bottling, a multi-parcel selection from the Bussia cru, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Barolo Romirasco
- Barolo Cicala
- Barolo Colonnello (the three single-cru bottlings from distinct parcels within Bussia)
- Barolo Bussia (the multi-parcel estate Barolo)
- Il Favot (a Langhe Nebbiolo)

A reference Monforte d'Alba estate established in 1969 by Aldo Conterno after his separation from the historic family Giacomo Conterno operation in Serralunga, working a substantial holding within the Bussia cru — among the largest and most internally varied of Monforte's principal sites. The house style is widely understood as occupying the moderate-modernist middle ground: longer macerations than the most extreme modernists, ageing in a mix of botti and smaller French oak (with notably restrained new oak use compared with Barolo's modernist pole), and wines built to develop slowly without the most uncompromising austerity of the classical traditionalists. The Granbussia Riserva, made only in selected vintages from a multi-parcel Bussia selection, is the apex of the estate's range. The three single-cru Bussia bottlings — Romirasco, Cicala, and Colonnello — give the estate's portfolio unusual internal coherence, all from contiguous parcels within a single great vineyard.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Aldo Conterno after his separation from the family Giacomo Conterno operation; under his three sons Franco, Stefano, and Giacomo Conterno in the current generation.

Bruno Giacosa

Piedmont · Barbaresco · Neive (cellar); vineyards across Barbaresco and Barolo communes (Barbaresco DOCG and Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1900 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto

Signature wines

- Barbaresco Asili (the single-cru Barbaresco most identified with the estate, from a parcel in the commune of Barbaresco itself)
- Barbaresco Santo Stefano (from Neive)
- Barolo Falletto (from Serralunga d'Alba)
- Barolo Le Rocche del Falletto (a selection from the Falletto vineyard)
- Riserva bottlings under the distinctive red-label designation, produced only in suitable vintages

The reference Barbaresco estate of the modern era and one of the most respected names in Piedmontese wine, working principally with purchased grapes from contracted growers until the 1980s before progressively building a substantial estate vineyard portfolio across both Barbaresco and Barolo. Bruno Giacosa, who ran the estate from the 1960s until his death in 2018, became known for an uncompromising classical approach to winemaking — long macerations, ageing in large Slavonian botti, and a strict policy of releasing the apex Riserva bottlings under the distinctive red label only in vintages he considered worthy. The estate's holdings include the Asili cru in Barbaresco and the Falletto cru in Serralunga d'Alba — both among the most followed sites in their respective appellations. Since 2018 the estate has continued under Bruna Giacosa with the established technical team, preserving the classical register that defined her father's reputation.

Note on founding date. Cellar established by Carlo Giacosa; transformed into a producing estate of major reputation under his grandson Bruno Giacosa from the 1960s; under Bruna Giacosa, his daughter, and the current technical team since Bruno Giacosa's death in 2018.

Giacomo Conterno

Piedmont · Barolo · Monforte d'Alba
(cellar); vineyards principally in Serralunga
d'Alba (Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1908 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Barbera, Freisa

Signature wines

- Barolo Riserva Monfortino (the apex bottling, produced only in suitable vintages from the Francia vineyard, with extended ageing in large old Slavonian botti)
- Barolo Cascina Francia (the regular Serralunga bottling)
- Barolo Cerretta
- Barbera d'Alba and Freisa (small parallel productions)

The reference traditionalist of Barolo and the producer most identified with the appellation's classical, long-ageing register, with the Monfortino Riserva representing the apex of what very old-style Barolo can be. The wines are made in a deliberately uncompromising classical idiom — long submerged-cap macerations, ageing exclusively in large old Slavonian oak botti, no new oak whatsoever, and release only when the cellar considers the wine ready, often six or seven years after the vintage for the Monfortino. The principal Francia vineyard, acquired in 1974 in the Cascina Francia portion of Serralunga d'Alba, is now the source of the entire grand vin production. Five generations of Conterno family winemaking have preserved the same approach essentially unchanged through the period of greatest stylistic upheaval in Barolo's modern history.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Giovanni Conterno; the historic Monfortino bottling was first produced by his son Giacomo Conterno in 1920; under direct family succession, currently in the fifth generation under Roberto Conterno.

Giuseppe Mascarello e Figlio

Piedmont · Barolo · Monchiero (cellar);
vineyards principally in Castiglione Falletto
(Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1881 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto, Freisa

Signature wines

- Barolo Monprivato (the near-monopole single-cru bottling that defines the estate)
- Barolo Riserva Monprivato Cà d'Morissio (a selection from the oldest Monprivato vines, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Barolo Villero
- Barolo Santo Stefano di Perno

A reference traditionalist Barolo estate in continuous family succession since 1881, defined by the near-monopole holding on the Monprivato cru — the steep, south-facing Castiglione Falletto vineyard that is widely considered one of the great single sites in Barolo. The house works in a classical register essentially unchanged across generations: long macerations, ageing exclusively in large Slavonian botti, no new oak, and release only when the wine is considered ready. Mauro Mascarello has been particularly outspoken in defence of traditional Barolo methods through the modernist debates of the 1980s and 1990s, and the estate's wines have come to function as a touchstone for what classical Barolo means. The Riserva Cà d'Morissio, produced only in selected vintages from the oldest Monprivato vines, represents the apex of the estate's production.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Maurizio Mascarello; under direct family succession through five generations to the present, currently under Mauro Mascarello and his son Giuseppe.

Paolo Scavino

Piedmont · Barolo · Castiglione Falletto
(Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1921 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Barbera, Dolcetto

Signature wines

- Barolo Bric del Fiasc (the single-vineyard cru most identified with the estate, from a Castiglione Falletto parcel)
- Barolo Cannubi (from the historic Barolo-commune cru)
- Barolo Monvigliero (from Verduno)
- Barolo Carobric (a multi-cru selection)
- Barolo (the classical estate bottling)

A reference for the modernist register within Barolo, working a broad portfolio of single-cru bottlings across multiple Langhe communes from a base in Castiglione Falletto. The house style under Enrico Scavino settled in the 1990s into a temperate modernist register — shorter macerations than the traditionalists, ageing in a mix of large Slavonian botti and smaller French oak (with a measured rather than dominant new oak presence), and wines built for both earlier accessibility and long ageing. The Bric del Fiasc cru, on the eastern slopes of Castiglione Falletto, has been the estate's flagship since the early 1980s. Scavino represents the broad middle ground of the contemporary Barolo modernist movement — clearly distinct from the most extreme low-yield small-barrique houses, while equally distinct from the classical traditionalists.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Lorenzo Scavino and his son Paolo; expanded substantially under Enrico Scavino from 1951; under his daughters Enrica and Elisa Scavino in the current generation.

Produttori del Barbaresco

Piedmont · Barbaresco (Langhe) ·
Barbaresco (Barbaresco DOCG)

Founded 1958 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo

Signature wines

- Produttori del Barbaresco Riserva range — single-vineyard Riservas from the appellation's principal crus including Asili, Montefico, Montestefano, Pora, Rabajà, Ovello, Pajè, Rio Sordo, and Moccagatta (each labeled with its specific cru name and produced only in suitable vintages, with very long ageing in large Slavonian oak before release)
- Barbaresco (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée from across member parcels)
- Nebbiolo Langhe (the entry-level Nebbiolo)

The canonical reference Barbaresco cooperative and one of the most editorially significant cooperative wine operations anywhere in the global fine-wine canon, working approximately 100 hectares of Barbaresco vineyards across the appellation's principal villages through approximately 50 grower-members. The cooperative's contemporary editorial position dates from its 1958 reconstitution as a successor to the original 1894 Cantina Sociale di Barbaresco, with Aldo Vacca's editorial direction since 1991 establishing the disciplined single-cru Riserva framework that has defined the Produttori across more than three decades — single-vineyard Riservas from named crus (Asili, Montefico, Montestefano, Pora, Rabajà, and others) bottled separately and produced only in suitable vintages, with very long ageing in large Slavonian oak before release. The structural model — cooperative ownership, single-cru bottlings, deliberately classical winemaking — places the Produttori del Barbaresco editorially alongside other reference cooperative operations (Cave de Tain in Northern Rhône, Mas Doix in Priorat) but distinguishes it through the consistent editorial discipline and the canonical apex Riserva range that few cooperatives anywhere have matched. Together with Bruno Giacosa, the Produttori anchors Barbaresco's editorial position in the atlas, with the cooperative's broader sourcing across the appellation's villages providing structural breadth complementary to Giacosa's apex single-estate work.

Note on founding date. Cooperative established in Barbaresco village in 1958 as a successor to the original Cantina Sociale di Barbaresco founded in 1894 by the local priest Don Fiorino Marengo and dissolved during the Fascist period; the contemporary Produttori del Barbaresco brings together approximately 50 grower-members working approximately 100 hectares of Barbaresco vineyards across the appellation's principal villages — Barbaresco, Neive, Treiso, San Rocco Seno d'Elvio; under continuous cooperative governance with Aldo Vacca as long-term general manager and editorial figure since 1991.

Vietti

Piedmont · Barolo · Castiglione Falletto (cellar); vineyards across multiple Barolo communes (Barolo DOCG)

Founded 1873 · **Principal grapes** Nebbiolo, Barbera, Arneis

Signature wines

- Barolo Rocche di Castiglione (the cru most historically identified with the estate)
- Barolo Lazzarito (from Serralunga d'Alba)
- Barolo Brunate (from La Morra)
- Barolo Ravera (from Novello)
- Barolo Castiglione (the classical multi-cru estate Barolo)
- Barbaresco Masseria
- Roero Arneis (a serious dry white from the appellation across the Tanaro)

A reference Barolo estate distinguished by the unusual breadth of its single-vineyard cru holdings, with bottlings sourced from parcels across multiple Barolo communes including Castiglione Falletto, Serralunga, La Morra, and Novello. Alfredo Currado was among the first producers to release single-vineyard "cru" Barolo bottlings as a deliberate practice from the 1960s, anticipating by decades what is now standard across the appellation. The house style is broadly modernist in register but more restrained than the most extreme barrique-marked producers, with each cru vinified to express its specific site rather than a uniform house style. The Currado family sold the estate to the American Krause family in 2016, with Luca Currado continuing as winemaker through 2022; the change in ownership has not yet altered the fundamental editorial character of the wines.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Carlo Vietti; expanded into single-vineyard cru bottling under Alfredo Currado from 1961; sold in 2016 to the Krause family while retaining Luca Currado as winemaker through 2022.

Sardinia

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Argiolas	Serdiana	Cannonau, Carignano, Bovale Sardo +3 more	The reference contemporary Sardinian fine-wine producer and the multi-generational Argiolas

Argiolas

Sardinia · Sardinia (Cagliari province; the principal estate near Serdiana, southern Sardinia) · Serdiana (Sardinia DOC and IGT designations across multiple bottlings)

Founded 1938 · **Principal grapes** Cannonau, Carignano, Bovale Sardo, Monica, Vermentino, Nasco

Signature wines

- Turriga (the apex Sardinian red — a Cannonau-led blend with Carignano, Bovale Sardo, and Malvasia Nera, sourced from old-vine parcels and aged in French oak; first vintage 1988, becoming Sardinia's reference apex red within a decade and continuing as the canonical contemporary Sardinian fine-wine bottling)
- Korem (a second apex red from Bovale Sardo, Carignano, and Cannonau)
- Iselis Bianco (white blend)
- Costera Cannonau (the principal Cannonau bottling)
- Vermentino di Sardegna
- Monica di Sardegna

The reference contemporary Sardinian fine-wine producer and the multi-generational Argiolas family operation most centrally identified with reframing Sardinian indigenous grapes as a serious global fine-wine category from the late 1980s onward. Antonio Argiolas founded the estate in 1938 in Serdiana in southern Sardinia, working with indigenous Sardinian varieties — Cannonau (the Sardinian name for Garnacha), Carignano, Bovale Sardo, Monica, Vermentino — through the mid-twentieth century before his sons Franco and Giuseppe Argiolas transformed the operation into the contemporary canonical

Sardinian reference across the late twentieth century. Turriga, the apex Sardinian red introduced with the 1988 vintage — a Cannonau-led blend with Carignano, Bovale Sardo, and Malvasia Nera — became Sardinia's reference apex red within a decade of release and continues as the canonical contemporary Sardinian fine-wine bottling, anchoring the estate's editorial position alongside the broader Argiolas range across multiple Sardinian indigenous varieties. The Cannonau bottlings represent the third instance of the Garnacha / Grenache / Cannonau dual-naming pattern in the atlas (alongside Spanish Garnacha and French Grenache), reflecting the same grape's distinct identity across the three principal Mediterranean countries where it has historically been the dominant red grape variety.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Antonio Argiolas in Serdiana, southern Sardinia, working principally with indigenous Sardinian grape varieties; transformed into the contemporary canonical Sardinian fine-wine reference under Antonio's sons Franco Argiolas and Giuseppe Argiolas across the late twentieth century, with Mariano Murru as long-term technical director; under continuous Argiolas family direction across three generations to the present; Antonio Argiolas continued working actively at the estate until his death in 2009 at age 102.

Sicily

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
I Vigneri (Salvo Foti)	Etna · Milo and surrounding contrade	Nerello Mascalese, Nerello Cappuccio, Carricante +2 more	The founding figure of contemporary serious Etna and the producer most centrally identified
Tenuta delle Terre Nere	Etna · Randazzo	Nerello Mascalese, Nerello Cappuccio, Carricante	The reference contemporary single-vineyard Etna producer and the operation most centrally

I Vigneri (Salvo Foti)

Sicily · Etna (the eastern slopes of Mount Etna) · Milo and surrounding contrade (Etna DOC)

Founded 2000 · **Principal grapes** Nerello Mascalese, Nerello Cappuccio, Carricante, Catarratto, Minnella

Signature wines

- Vinupetra (the apex single-contrada Etna Rosso from old-vine Nerello Mascalese parcels in the Milo area)
- Vinujanu (the apex Etna Bianco from Carricante)
- Aurora (a second white)
- Palmento Caselle (a small-production traditional palmento-fermented red from the historical lava-stone fermentation vessels)
- Vinudilice (a rosato)

The founding figure of contemporary serious Etna and the producer most centrally identified with reframing Mount Etna's volcanic-soil viticulture as a serious global fine-wine register from the early 2000s onward. Salvo Foti — who had worked extensively as a consulting winemaker across Sicily before establishing I Vigneri in 2000 — built the contemporary editorial framework through deliberate technical anachronism: biodynamic viticulture, old-vine alberello bush-vine training (the historical Sicilian vine-training system that pre-dates contemporary trellised viticulture by centuries), and traditional palmento-fermented wines (using the historical lava-stone fermentation vessels that defined Sicilian winemaking for centuries before the introduction of stainless steel). The contemporary I Vigneri continues the historical I Vigneri association founded in Catania in 1435 — one of the oldest documented wine producers' associations in Europe — making the contemporary operation editorially distinctive through this very long historical lineage that few contemporary fine-wine projects can match. The estate's apex single-contrada Etna Rosso bottlings (Vinupetra and others) work old-vine Nerello Mascalese parcels on Etna's eastern slopes, with the wines progressively establishing Etna's editorial position as Italy's most followed contemporary fine-wine region alongside the parallel contemporary work of Frank Cornelissen, Tenuta delle Terre Nere, and the broader Etna producer collective.

Note on founding date. Cooperative association of growers established by Salvo Foti in 2000 as a contemporary continuation of the historical I Vigneri association founded in Catania in 1435 — one of the oldest documented wine producers' associations in Europe; the contemporary I Vigneri working biodynamic old-vine parcels on Etna's eastern slopes through traditional alberello bush-vine training; under Salvo Foti's continued direction as the founding figure of contemporary serious Etna; Foti had previously worked extensively as a consulting winemaker across Sicily and was central to the editorial reframing of Etna as a serious fine-wine region.

Tenuta delle Terre Nere

Sicily · Etna (the northern slopes of Mount Etna) · Randazzo (Etna DOC (with multiple named contrade — single-vineyard sub-zones))

Founded 2002 · **Principal grapes** Nerello Mascalese, Nerello Cappuccio, Carricante

Signature wines

- Calderara Sottana Etna Rosso (the apex single-contrada Etna Rosso, from a specific named sub-zone on the northern slopes)
- San Lorenzo Etna Rosso (a second contrada single-vineyard)
- Feudo di Mezzo Etna Rosso (a third contrada)
- Guardiola Etna Rosso (a fourth contrada — with old-vine Nerello Mascalese parcels at higher elevation)
- Prephylloxera La Vigna di Don Peppino (the rare apex bottling from pre-phylloxera ungrafted Nerello Mascalese vines, dating to before the 1880s phylloxera epidemic — among the few pre-phylloxera Italian vines still in commercial production)
- Etna Bianco
- Etna Rosato

The reference contemporary single-vineyard Etna producer and the operation most centrally identified with treating the volcano's distinct contrade — single-vineyard sub-zones of Mount Etna's slopes — as parallel apex sites in the Burgundian single-vineyard framework. Marc de Grazia, an American-born Italian wine merchant who had worked extensively as an importer of Italian fine wine, founded the estate in 2002 and progressively built the editorial position around named single-contrada bottlings from the volcano's northern slopes — Calderara Sottana, San Lorenzo, Feudo di Mezzo, Guardiola, and others — each labeled with its specific contrada origin and bottled separately to express the distinct soil-type and elevation characteristics of each parcel. The Prephylloxera La Vigna di Don Peppino bottling — produced from pre-phylloxera ungrafted Nerello Mascalese vines that survived the 1880s European phylloxera epidemic and continue producing fruit today — is among the few pre-phylloxera Italian vines still in commercial production, giving the estate a structurally singular editorial position alongside the broader Sicilian phylloxera-free claim that the volcano's volcanic-ash soils produce (Etna being one of the few regions where phylloxera does not establish itself due to the loose ash substrate). Together with I Vigneri, Tenuta delle Terre Nere anchors Etna's editorial position in the contemporary canon, representing the appellation's two principal poles: the multi-generational traditional anchor (Foti) and the contemporary single-contrada Burgundian framework (de Grazia).

Note on founding date. Estate established by Marc de Grazia — an American-born Italian wine merchant and editor who had worked extensively as an importer of Italian fine wine before establishing his own Etna operation; under de Grazia's continued direction; the estate has built its contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard "contrada" bottlings from distinct sub-zones of the volcano's northern slopes — Calderara Sottana, San Lorenzo, Feudo di Mezzo, Guardiola, and others — each labeled with its specific contrada origin in the Burgundian framework.

Trentino

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Ferrari Trento	Trento	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The canonical reference of Italian traditional-method sparkling wine and the multi-generational

Ferrari Trento

Trentino · Trentino (the Adige Valley around Trento, in the northern Italian Alps) · Trento (Trentodoc (Trento DOC) — Italy's principal traditional-method sparkling wine designation)

Founded 1902 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Giulio Ferrari Riserva del Fondatore (the apex Trentodoc — extended-aged blanc-de-blancs Chardonnay, lees-aged for approximately 10 years before disgorgement; produced only in selected vintages from the original family vineyards; named for the founder; widely held to be Italy's reference apex traditional-method sparkling wine)
- Perlé (the principal vintage-dated Trentodoc)
- Perlé Nero (a Pinot Noir-based blanc-de-noirs)
- Perlé Rosé
- Brut (the entry-level non-vintage)

The canonical reference of Italian traditional-method sparkling wine and the multi-generational Lunelli family operation working what Giulio Ferrari established in 1902 as Italy's principal Champagne-method counterpart. Ferrari worked extensively in Champagne before founding the Italian operation, bringing the *méthode champenoise* tradition to Trentino with deliberate adaptation to the local Chardonnay and the Adige Valley's mountainous Alpine climate that produces structurally distinct fruit (high natural acidity, lower alcohol, longer maturation cycles than Champagne) — establishing the editorial framework for the contemporary Trentodoc category that the broader Trentino sparkling wine industry has followed across more than a century. Giulio Ferrari Riserva del Fondatore — the apex extended-aged blanc-de-blancs produced only in selected vintages, lees-aged for approximately 10 years before disgorgement, named for the founder — has become the canonical Italian reference for what serious traditional-method sparkling wine can be, structurally comparable to apex Champagne grande marque tirages and Recaredo's Reserva Particular. Together with the Champagne entries, Recaredo (Cava), and Bisol (Prosecco), Ferrari places Italian traditional-method sparkling wine substantively in the atlas across the principal European traditional sparkling regions, reflecting the broader pattern of national sparkling wine traditions developing around the *méthode champenoise* framework.

*Note on founding date. Estate established by Giulio Ferrari in Trento as one of the founding Italian traditional-method sparkling wine operations; Ferrari worked extensively in Champagne before founding the Italian operation, bringing the *méthode champenoise* tradition to Trentino with deliberate adaptation to the local Chardonnay and the Adige Valley's mountainous Alpine climate; transferred to the Lunelli family in 1952 when Giulio Ferrari, who had no direct heir, sold the operation to Bruno Lunelli; under continuous Lunelli family ownership across three generations to the present, currently with Marcello Lunelli as winemaker.*

Tuscany

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Biondi-Santi — Tenuta Greppo	Brunello di Montalcino · Montalcino	Sangiovese	The historical originator of Brunello di Montalcino as a wine
Castello di Ama	Chianti Classico · Lecchi in Chianti	Sangiovese, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon +3 more	A reference for the contemporary Chianti Classico revival
Fontodi	Chianti Classico · Panzano in Chianti	Sangiovese, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir +1 more	A reference modern Chianti Classico estate working the Conca d'Oro of Panzano

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Poggio di Sotto	Brunello di Montalcino · Castelnuovo dell'Abate	Sangiovese	A reference for the classical-traditional pole of contemporary Brunello
Tenuta dell'Ornellaia	Bolgheri	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	The other founding Bolgheri estate alongside Sassicaia
Tenuta San Guido — Sassicaia	Bolgheri	Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc	The historical founder of the Bolgheri tradition and the estate that initiated the modern

Biondi-Santi — Tenuta Greppo

Tuscany · Brunello di Montalcino · Montalcino (Brunello di Montalcino DOCG)

Founded 1888 · **Principal grapes** Sangiovese

Signature wines

- Brunello di Montalcino (the classical estate bottling)
- Brunello di Montalcino Riserva (produced only in suitable vintages, with extended ageing)
- Rosso di Montalcino
- Sassoalloro and Schidione (further Sangiovese-led bottlings)

The historical originator of Brunello di Montalcino as a wine, with Ferruccio Biondi-Santi's 1888 vintage widely treated as the foundational moment of the appellation and the basis on which all subsequent Montalcino production was built. The estate's identification and propagation of Sangiovese Grosso — the local large-berried clone of Sangiovese, also referred to historically as the "Brunello" clone from which the appellation takes its name — gave Brunello its varietal identity and remains the basis of production at Greppo. The house style is classical and uncompromising: long ageing in large old oak botti, no new oak, and a deliberately reductive register that produces wines of exceptional longevity, with the Riserva bottlings released only in vintages considered worthy of the designation. Since the 2017 acquisition by the EPI Group, the estate has continued under the original technical direction with the Biondi-Santi family name preserved and the classical winemaking approach unchanged.

Note on founding date. The first vintage of "Brunello di Montalcino" as a wine, produced by Ferruccio Biondi-Santi at Tenuta Greppo from a clonal selection of Sangiovese now known as Sangiovese Grosso; under direct family succession until 2017, when the EPI Group acquired majority ownership while retaining the Biondi-Santi family name and technical continuity.

Castello di Ama

Tuscany · Chianti Classico · Lecchi in Chianti (Gaiole) (Chianti Classico DOCG)

Founded 1976 · **Principal grapes** Sangiovese, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Malvasia Nera, Pinot Grigio

Signature wines

- Chianti Classico Gran Selezione San Lorenzo (the principal single-vineyard Sangiovese-led bottling)
- Chianti Classico Gran Selezione Vigneto Bellavista
- Chianti Classico Gran Selezione Vigneto La Casuccia
- L'Apparita (single-vineyard 100% Merlot, released as Toscana IGT)
- Il Chiuso (Pinot Nero)
- Haiku (a single-vineyard blend of Sangiovese, Cabernet Franc, and Merlot)

A reference for the contemporary Chianti Classico revival, working historically significant vineyards around the medieval village of Ama in the Gaiole zone, with a particular focus on single-vineyard Gran Selezione bottlings released only since the introduction of the Gran Selezione tier in 2014. The estate's editorial position — Sangiovese-led with carefully integrated international varieties, single-vineyard

precision, and a deliberate focus on the contemporary expression of Chianti Classico rather than its classical past — places it firmly at the modern pole of the appellation. The grand house and surrounding village contain a major collection of contemporary art commissioned from artists in residence, an unusual cultural programme that has reinforced the estate's broader profile alongside the wines themselves. L'Apparita, the single-vineyard 100% Merlot from a small parcel adjacent to the village, was among the early Tuscan Merlots to demonstrate the grape's capacity in the region and remains a reference among Italian Merlots.

Note on founding date. Estate refounded in its current form by four families through the acquisition and consolidation of historical vineyard holdings around the medieval village of Ama; under Lorenza Sebasti and Marco Pallanti — winemaker and director respectively — from the 1980s.

Fontodi

Tuscany · Chianti Classico · Panzano in Chianti (Chianti Classico DOCG)

Founded 1968 · **Principal grapes** Sangiovese, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir, Syrah

Signature wines

- Chianti Classico (the classical estate bottling, 100% Sangiovese)
- Chianti Classico Vigna del Sorbo (Gran Selezione, single-vineyard)
- Flaccianello della Pieve (the apex single-vineyard 100% Sangiovese, released as Toscana IGT rather than under the Chianti Classico designation)
- Filetta di Lamole
- Small productions of Pinot Nero and Syrah

A reference modern Chianti Classico estate working the Conca d'Oro of Panzano — a south-facing amphitheatre of vineyards widely considered among the appellation's most followed sites — with a deliberate editorial commitment to 100% Sangiovese across the principal range, anticipating by decades the 1996 reforms that allowed pure-Sangiovese Chianti Classico. The estate has been certified organic since 1985 and biodynamic since the 2010s, with Giovanni Manetti playing a central role in the contemporary movement to identify Chianti Classico more clearly with single-village and single-vineyard expression. Flaccianello della Pieve, released as Toscana IGT rather than under the Chianti Classico designation, anchors the upper range and is widely held to be among the apex 100% Sangiovese wines made anywhere. The estate's editorial position — pure Sangiovese, single-vineyard precision, biodynamic farming — has made it a reference point for what contemporary Chianti Classico can be at its most disciplined.

Note on founding date. Estate established under the Manetti family through the acquisition of vineyards in the Conca d'Oro of Panzano; under Giovanni Manetti from 1980 to the present.

Poggio di Sotto

Tuscany · Brunello di Montalcino · Castelnuovo dell'Abate (Montalcino) (Brunello di Montalcino DOCG)

Founded 1991 · **Principal grapes** Sangiovese

Signature wines

- Brunello di Montalcino (the classical estate bottling)
- Brunello di Montalcino Riserva (produced only in suitable vintages)
- Rosso di Montalcino

A reference for the classical-traditional pole of contemporary Brunello, working approximately twenty hectares on the southeastern slopes of Montalcino around Castelnuovo dell'Abate — generally considered among the appellation's most followed sub-zones for elegance and longevity. The house works in a deliberately classical register essentially unchanged since Piero Palmucci's foundation of the estate in 1991: extended maceration, ageing in large Slavonian botti rather than barriques, no new oak, organic viticulture, and release schedules built around long bottle development. The Riserva bottling, produced only in selected vintages, represents the apex of the estate's range and is widely held to be among the most ageworthy contemporary Brunelli. Since the Tipa Bertarelli family acquisition in 2011, the estate has continued with its original technical team and editorial register intact, sustaining a continuity of style that makes the wines a stable reference point for what classical Brunello can be in

the present.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Piero Palmucci through the consolidation of vineyards on the southeastern slopes of Montalcino around Castelnuovo dell'Abate; under the Tipa Bertarelli family since 2011, with Piero Palmucci's original technical team and approach maintained.

Tenuta dell'Ornellaia

Tuscany · Bolgheri (Bolgheri DOC and Toscana IGT)

Founded 1981 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Ornellaia (the principal Bolgheri DOC wine, a Bordeaux-style Cabernet-led blend)
- Masseto (the all-Merlot bottling from a small clay parcel, released as Toscana IGT and managed as a separate label since 2018)
- Le Volte
- Le Serre Nuove dell'Ornellaia (the second wine of Ornellaia)
- Poggio alle Gazze dell'Ornellaia (a Sauvignon Blanc-led white)

The other founding Bolgheri estate alongside Sassicaia, established in 1981 by Lodovico Antinori in deliberate proximity to the Incisa della Rocchetta property and built from the outset to confirm Bolgheri's capacity as a serious Bordeaux-style wine zone. The estate's principal wine, Ornellaia, is a classical Bordeaux blend in approach — Cabernet Sauvignon-led with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, and Petit Verdot — and has been produced annually since the 1985 first vintage. Masseto, the all-Merlot bottling from a small clay parcel within the estate, has been managed as a separate label since 2018 and is widely treated as one of the world's reference Merlots; together with Sassicaia and Ornellaia it anchors the Bolgheri narrative. Under Marchesi Frescobaldi ownership since 2005, the estate has continued in its established editorial register and progressively converted to certified organic farming.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Lodovico Antinori through the acquisition of vineyards in Bolgheri, in deliberate proximity to Sassicaia; the first Ornellaia vintage was 1985; under Marchesi Frescobaldi ownership since 2005.

Tenuta San Guido — Sassicaia

Tuscany · Bolgheri (Bolgheri-Sassicaia DOC)

Founded 1944 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc

Signature wines

- Sassicaia (the principal estate wine, a Cabernet Sauvignon-led blend with Cabernet Franc, released annually since 1968)
- Guidalberto (the second wine, with substantial Merlot in the blend)
- Le Difese (a more accessible blend)
- Sassicaia is the only wine produced under the Bolgheri-Sassicaia DOC, which was created specifically for the estate

The historical founder of the Bolgheri tradition and the estate that initiated the modern Italian internationally-styled wine movement, with Marchese Mario Incisa della Rocchetta's experimental Cabernet plantings from 1944 producing the first Sassicaia commercial vintage in 1968. Released for years as a *Vino da Tavola* because Italian appellation law of the period made no provision for Cabernet-led wines from Tuscany, Sassicaia became the first wine to receive its own dedicated DOC — Bolgheri-Sassicaia, granted in 1994 specifically for this single estate — and remains the only wine produced under that designation. The house style is classical Bordeaux in approach: extended barrel ageing in French oak, careful blending of Cabernet Sauvignon with Cabernet Franc, and wines built for very long bottle development. Across more than five decades of continuous production, Sassicaia has remained the editorial anchor of what the canon understands Bolgheri to mean.

*Note on founding date. The first Sassicaia experimental plantings of Cabernet Sauvignon at Tenuta San Guido, established by Marchese Mario Incisa della Rocchetta on the family's coastal Tuscan estate; Sassicaia first commercially released with the 1968 vintage as a *Vino da Tavola*; the Bolgheri-Sassicaia DOC, created specifically for the wine, granted in 1994; under the Incisa della Rocchetta family across three generations to the present.*

Veneto

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bisol	Valdobbiadene	Glera, Verdiso, Bianchetta +1 more	The reference contemporary Cartizze Prosecco producer and the multi-generational Bisol family
Giuseppe Quintarelli	Valpolicella Classica · Negrar	Corvina, Corvinone, Rondinella +4 more	The canonical reference of contemporary Amarone and the producer most centrally identified with
Pieropan	Soave Classico · Soave	Garganega, Trebbiano di Soave	The reference contemporary Soave producer and the multi-generational Pieropan family operation
Romano Dal Forno	Valpolicella · Illasi	Corvina, Rondinella, Croatina +1 more	The contemporary apex of Amarone and the producer most centrally identified with the modernist

Bisol

Veneto · Valdobbiadene
 (Conegliano-Valdobbiadene Prosecco Superiore DOCG) · Valdobbiadene
 (Conegliano-Valdobbiadene Prosecco Superiore DOCG (with Cartizze fruit from the apex Cartizze hill))

Founded 1542 · **Principal grapes** Glera, Verdiso, Bianchetta, Perera

Signature wines

- Cartizze Brut (the apex single-vineyard Prosecco from the apex Cartizze hill — a tiny 107-hectare DOCG sub-zone within Valdobbiadene where the steepest limestone-and-clay parcels produce the most followed Prosecco fruit)
- Cartizze Dry (a sweeter version of the same fruit)
- Crede Brut (a single-vineyard from the broader Valdobbiadene zone)
- Talento (an extended-aged traditional-method Prosecco, structurally closer to Champagne than the typical Prosecco Charmat-method)
- Valdobbiadene Prosecco Superiore Brut (the principal cuvée)

The reference contemporary Cartizze Prosecco producer and the multi-generational Bisol family operation working the apex Cartizze hill in Valdobbiadene — the small 107-hectare DOCG sub-zone where the steepest limestone-and-clay parcels produce what the canon recognizes as the apex Prosecco fruit. The Bisol family's vineyard holdings in Valdobbiadene are documented from the 16th century, making the family among the longest continuously-recognized wine-producing families in the Conegliano-Valdobbiadene region — though the contemporary fine-wine operation dates principally from the twentieth century, with the editorial position built across the post-war period as Prosecco progressively transitioned from a regional sparkling wine into a globally recognized fine-wine category. The estate's editorial register is distinguished from the broader Prosecco commercial framework through the Cartizze focus (the apex Prosecco zone within Valdobbiadene), the Talento traditional-method bottling (closer in editorial register to Champagne than the typical Prosecco Charmat method), and the multi-vineyard discipline across the broader Valdobbiadene zone. Together with Recaredo (Cava) and the Champagne entries, Bisol places traditional-method-and-Charmat-method sparkling wine substantively in the atlas across the principal European traditional sparkling regions.

Note on founding date. Bisol family vineyard holdings documented in Valdobbiadene from the 16th century; the contemporary fine-wine operation established progressively under Eliseo Bisol and his sons across the twentieth century, with the contemporary editorial position built across the post-war period; under continuous Bisol family ownership across multiple generations to the present; the estate works the apex Cartizze hill — the small steep limestone-and-clay parcel that produces the most followed Prosecco Superiore di Cartizze DOCG fruit.

Giuseppe Quintarelli

Veneto · Valpolicella Classica (the historical heart of Valpolicella, in the hills north of Verona) · Negrar (Amarone della Valpolicella DOCG (with Recioto and Valpolicella Classico Superiore production))

Founded 1924 · **Principal grapes** Corvina, Corvinone, Rondinella, Molinara, Cabernet Sauvignon, Nebbiolo, Croatina

Signature wines

- Amarone della Valpolicella Classico Riserva (the apex Amarone — produced only in selected vintages from the estate's appassimento-dried Corvina and Rondinella fruit, with very long ageing in old Slavonian oak before release; widely held to be the canonical Amarone reference)
- Amarone della Valpolicella Classico (the principal Amarone, also released only in selected vintages)
- Recioto della Valpolicella Classico (the sweet appassimento red)
- Alzero (a Cabernet Sauvignon-led appassimento red)
- Valpolicella Classico Superiore
- Bandito (a Cabernet Sauvignon-led blend)

The canonical reference of contemporary Amarone and the producer most centrally identified with establishing the appassimento tradition of partially-dried Corvina and Rondinella fruit as a serious global fine-wine category from the late twentieth century onward. Bepi Quintarelli — Giuseppe Quintarelli's son, who directed the estate from the 1950s until his death in 2012 — built the contemporary editorial register through deliberate restraint: very long ageing in old Slavonian oak before release (Amarone Riserva typically released after eight or more years), no new oak, modest production levels, and a deliberate refusal of commercial scale despite the global editorial reputation the wines accumulated across multiple decades. The estate is editorially distinguished from the broader Amarone category by its multi-grape blending tradition — including small proportions of Cabernet Sauvignon, Nebbiolo, and Croatina alongside the principal Corvina and Rondinella — and by the parallel Recioto della Valpolicella production that preserves the appellation's historical sweet-wine tradition alongside the dry Amarone. Under Francesco Quintarelli (Bepi's grandson) since 2012, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register essentially unchanged, with the production scale and the disciplined ageing schedule preserved.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Silvio Quintarelli; transformed into the contemporary canonical Amarone reference under his son Bepi Quintarelli — Giuseppe Quintarelli — across his multi-decade direction from the 1950s until his death in 2012; under continuous Quintarelli family direction across three generations to the present, currently with Francesco Quintarelli — Bepi's grandson — as winemaker; the estate has remained deliberately small in scale despite its global editorial reputation.

Pieropan

Veneto · Soave Classico (the historical heart of Soave, on volcanic and limestone hills east of Verona) · Soave (Soave Classico DOC)

Founded 1880 · **Principal grapes** Garganega, Trebbiano di Soave

Signature wines

- Calvarino Soave Classico (the apex single-vineyard from a volcanic-soil parcel — first vintage 1971, the bottling that established the contemporary single-vineyard Soave tradition)
- La Rocca Soave Classico (a second single-vineyard apex from a limestone-soil parcel — first vintage 1978; the named-vineyard counterpart to Calvarino, expressing the appellation's distinct soil types)
- Soave Classico (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée)
- Recioto di Soave (the sweet appassimento white from late-harvest Garganega)

The reference contemporary Soave producer and the multi-generational Pieropan family operation most centrally identified with establishing the contemporary single-vineyard Soave tradition. Leonildo "Nino" Pieropan introduced Calvarino in 1971 and La Rocca in 1978 — the first named single-vineyard bottlings from the appellation's distinct volcanic and limestone soil types — establishing the editorial framework that subsequent generations of serious Soave producers have inherited and reshaping how the canon reads Soave from a commodity-white region into a serious single-vineyard fine-wine appellation. The estate has been under continuous Pieropan family direction across four generations since 1880, currently with Andrea Pieropan and Dario Pieropan — the founder's great-grandsons — as winemakers, with the editorial register progressively refined while preserving the founding single-vineyard discipline. The estate's organic conversion in 1999 and biodynamic conversion progressively from 2014 onward placed Pieropan among the early-adopter biodynamic Italian estates, alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic movement (Beaucastel, Leflaive, Mullineux, Felton Road) that defines the contemporary fine-wine register. Beyond the dry Soave range, the Recioto di Soave preserves the appellation's historical sweet-wine tradition and provides a Veneto white parallel to the Recioto della Valpolicella that Quintarelli also produces.

Note on founding date. Estate established under Leonildo Pieropan as one of the founding commercial wineries in the Soave region; transformed into the contemporary canonical Soave reference under his grandson Leonildo "Nino" Pieropan from the 1970s onward, with the introduction of named single-vineyard Soaves — Calvarino in 1971 and La Rocca in 1978 — establishing the contemporary single-vineyard Soave tradition; under continuous Pieropan family direction across four generations, currently with Andrea Pieropan and Dario Pieropan — Leonildo Jr.'s sons — as winemakers; converted to organic viticulture in 1999 and biodynamic viticulture progressively from 2014 onward.

Romano Dal Forno

Veneto · Valpolicella (Illasi Valley, east of the Valpolicella Classica zone) · Illasi (Amarone della Valpolicella DOCG)

Founded 1983 · **Principal grapes** Corvina, Rondinella, Croatina, Oseleta

Signature wines

- Amarone della Valpolicella (the apex Amarone — appassimento-dried Corvina and Rondinella fruit, aged in new French oak barriques rather than old Slavonian oak, in a deliberately modernist register that contrasts with Quintarelli's classical approach)
- Valpolicella Superiore (the principal Valpolicella, also produced in the modernist register)
- Vigna Sere (a sweet Recioto)

The contemporary apex of Amarone and the producer most centrally identified with the modernist Amarone register that emerged from the 1990s onward as a deliberate stylistic counterpart to Quintarelli's classical traditionalism. Romano Dal Forno founded the estate in 1983 in the Illasi Valley east of the historical Valpolicella Classica zone after working at the Quintarelli estate as a young winemaker and absorbing the appassimento tradition, then progressively building his own editorial register through three structurally distinctive choices: very high vine-density planting (among the highest in Italian fine wine), strict yield reduction, and ageing in new French oak barriques rather than the old Slavonian oak that defines the classical Amarone register. The wines that result are structurally distinct from Quintarelli's — more concentrated, more new-oak-influenced, more contemporary in editorial register — while preserving the appassimento foundation that defines all serious Amarone. Together with Quintarelli, Dal Forno anchors Amarone's editorial position in the contemporary canon, with the two estates representing the appellation's classical-traditionalist and modernist poles at canonical level.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Romano Dal Forno through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Illasi Valley east of the historical Valpolicella Classica zone, after Dal Forno had worked at the Quintarelli estate as a young winemaker and absorbed the appassimento tradition; under continuous Dal Forno family direction with Romano Dal Forno and his sons Marco Dal Forno and Michele Dal Forno; the estate is editorially distinguished from the broader Amarone category by its very high vine-density planting — among the highest in Italian fine wine — and by the deliberately modernist register that contrasts with Quintarelli's classical traditionalism.

III. Germany

This chapter covers **8 estates** across **4 regions** of Germany. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Mosel

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Egon Müller — Scharzhof	Saar · Wiltingen	Riesling	The reference address of the Saar
Weingut Joh. Jos. Prüm	Mittelmosel · Wehlen	Riesling	A reference estate for classical Mittelmosel Riesling
Weingut Schloss Lieser	Mittelmosel · Lieser	Riesling	A historically rooted Mittelmosel estate that has become one of the principal addresses for the

Weingut Egon Müller — Scharzhof

Mosel · Saar · Wiltingen

Founded 1797 · **Principal grapes** Riesling

Signature wines

- Scharzhofberger Riesling (Kabinett through Trockenbeerenauslese and Eiswein)
- Wiltinger Braune Kupp Riesling (under the Le Gallais label)

The reference address of the Saar — the Mosel's coolest tributary, where Riesling ripens later, retains more acid, and produces wines of marked tension and clarity. The estate's holdings on the Scharzhofberg, a south-facing slate slope above Wiltingen, have been continuously associated with the family for over two centuries. The house works almost exclusively in the classical Prädikat hierarchy; the rarest sweet bottlings are produced only in suitable vintages and in tiny quantities. As with the great Mittelmosel houses, the wines are made to age, with the dry-tasting Kabinetts and the apex sweet wines both holding their character for decades in bottle.

Note on founding date. Müller family ownership of the Scharzhof estate.

Weingut Joh. Jos. Prüm

Mosel · Mittelmosel · Wehlen

Founded 1911 · **Principal grapes** Riesling

Signature wines

- Wehlener Sonnenuhr Riesling (Kabinett, Spätlese, Auslese, and where conditions permit Beerenauslese, Trockenbeerenauslese, Eiswein)
- Graacher Himmelreich Riesling
- Zeltinger Sonnenuhr Riesling
- Bernkasteler Badstube Riesling

A reference estate for classical Mittelmosel Riesling, with prized parcels on the Wehlener Sonnenuhr — the steep, slate-soiled slope that has helped define what fine Mosel wine is taken to mean. The house style favours residual sweetness balanced against sharp Mosel acidity, with a deliberately reductive character that often leaves young wines closed and rewards long bottle age. Production is concentrated in the traditional Prädikat hierarchy rather than in the dry styles that have come to occupy other Mosel estates. The wines are released slowly and are widely held to be among the longest-lived white wines made anywhere.

Note on founding date. Estate under the present family name; the estate's holdings descend from earlier Prüm family operations.

Weingut Schloss Lieser

Mosel · Mittelmosel · Lieser

Founded 1992 · **Principal grapes** Riesling

Signature wines

- Brauneberger Juffer Riesling (dry / Großes Gewächs and Prädikat)
- Brauneberger Juffer-Sonnenuhr Riesling
- Lieserer Niederberg-Helden Riesling
- Wehlener Sonnenuhr Riesling
- Piesporter Goldtröpfchen Riesling

A historically rooted Mittelmosel estate that has become one of the principal addresses for the modern Mosel — equally at home in the classical Prädikat hierarchy and in the dry-style Großes Gewächs work that has reshaped how German fine wine is read. Holdings span several of the great Mittelmosel sites, with the Brauneberger Juffer slope at the heart of the estate's identity. The wines are made in a precise, vineyard-driven register that lets each parcel speak distinctly across both dry and naturally sweet styles. The estate's rise since the early 1990s tracks the broader trajectory of the Mosel's contemporary revival.

Note on founding date. Estate of historical origin; revived in its current form from 1992 under Thomas Haag.

Nahe

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Dönnhoff	Oberhausen an der Nahe	Riesling, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris	The reference Nahe estate and one of the most followed contemporary Riesling producers anywhere

Weingut Dönnhoff

Nahe · Oberhausen an der Nahe

Founded 1750 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris

Signature wines

- Niederhäuser Hermannshöhle (the apex single-vineyard, VDP Grosse Lage, produced as Großes Gewächs dry and across the Prädikat hierarchy in suitable vintages)
- Oberhäuser Brücke (a wholly-owned monopole single vineyard, VDP Grosse Lage)
- Schloßböckelheimer Felsenberg (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Niederhäuser Felsenberg (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Höllenpfad im Mühlenberg (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Range of village and estate Rieslings

The reference Nahe estate and one of the most followed contemporary Riesling producers anywhere, working steep slate and volcanic-soil parcels along the Nahe River around Oberhausen, with continuous family ownership and direction through nearly three centuries of vineyard holdings. Helmut Dönnhoff, who ran the estate from 1971 onward, progressively built its reputation through meticulous vineyard work and an editorial commitment to a precise, restrained, terroir-transparent winemaking register that has become the contemporary reference for what fine Riesling can be. The estate's holdings include several of the Nahe's most followed sites — the Niederhäuser Hermannshöhle on its steep slate slope, the wholly-owned Oberhäuser Brücke monopole on the Nahe River, and the volcanic Felsenberg parcels — across which the wines are produced both as dry Großes Gewächs and as classical Prädikat sweet bottlings in suitable vintages. Under Cornelius Dönnhoff since the 2010s, the estate has continued in the same precise, classical-modern hybrid register that defined his father's tenure, with the wines built for very long bottle development.

Note on founding date. Dönnhoff family vineyard holdings in Oberhausen documented from the mid-eighteenth century; the estate as it presently operates took shape under Hermann Dönnhoff and was substantially expanded and refined under Helmut Dönnhoff from 1971; under his son Cornelius Dönnhoff in succession from the 2010s, with

Helmut continuing in advisory involvement.

Pfalz

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Dr. Bürklin-Wolf	Mittelhaardt · Wachenheim	Riesling, Pinot Noir, Pinot Blanc +1 more	A reference Pfalz estate working the great Mittelhaardt sites of Forst, Deidesheim
Weingut Ökonomierat Rebholz	Südliche Weinstraße · Siebeldingen	Riesling, Spätburgunder, Weissburgunder +4 more	The contemporary apex Pfalz reference and the multi-generational Rebholz family operation

Weingut Dr. Bürklin-Wolf

Pfalz · Mittelhaardt · Wachenheim

Founded 1597 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Pinot Noir, Pinot Blanc, Gewürztraminer

Signature wines

- Forster Kirchenstück (the apex single-vineyard Großes Gewächs, from one of the Pfalz's most followed sites)
- Forster Jesuitengarten (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Forster Pechstein (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Wachenheimer Gerümpel (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Deidesheimer Hohenmorgen (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Range of village (Ortswein) and estate Rieslings

A reference Pfalz estate working the great Mittelhaardt sites of Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim — the historical heart of fine Pfalz Riesling — with continuous family vineyard holdings documented from the late sixteenth century. The estate has been certified biodynamic since 2005, becoming one of the first major German fine-wine estates to commit fully to biodynamic farming, and now manages all its principal vineyards under biodynamic protocols. The house style is a classical-modern hybrid: dry, GG-led across the apex range, but with traditional Pfalz Riesling structural depth and ageing potential rather than the more concentrated extraction associated with some contemporary dry-Riesling movements. Forster Kirchenstück, working a tiny walled parcel widely considered among the Pfalz's most followed sites, anchors the apex of the estate's range and is among the most consistently followed dry Rieslings produced in Germany.

Note on founding date. Vineyard holdings continuously documented under the Wolf family from the late sixteenth century; the estate as it presently operates took shape under the Dr. Bürklin-Wolf name through the 1875 marriage of Dr. Albert Bürklin into the Wolf family; under continuous family direction through six generations to the present, currently with Bettina Bürklin-von Guradze; certified biodynamic since 2005 and a founding member of the Pfalz VDP.

Weingut Ökonomierat Rebholz

Pfalz · Südliche Weinstraße (the southern Pfalz wine route, near the French border with Alsace; geologically and stylistically distinct from the more famous Mittelhaardt sub-region in the northern Pfalz; warmer Mediterranean-influenced microclimate that has historically been editorially under-represented in the broader German fine-wine canon despite its substantial contemporary apex emergence) · Siebeldingen (Pfalz Anbaugebiet (German wine region))

Founded 1900 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Spätburgunder, Weissburgunder, Grauburgunder, Chardonnay, Muskateller, Gewürztraminer

Signature wines

- Im Sonnenschein Riesling Großes Gewächs (the apex single-vineyard Riesling — sourced from the Im Sonnenschein parcel in Siebeldingen; bottled under the VDP Großes Gewächs framework that designates the apex German dry single-vineyard wines)
- Kastanienbusch Riesling Großes Gewächs (a second apex single-vineyard Riesling from the Kastanienbusch parcel — the canonical Rebholz Riesling reference)
- Kastanienbusch Spätburgunder Großes Gewächs (the apex German Pinot Noir from the same Kastanienbusch parcel)
- Im Sonnenschein Weissburgunder Großes Gewächs (the apex Pinot Blanc)
- Sankt Laurent (the indigenous Austrian-German red grape, occasionally produced)
- The broader Rebholz range across multiple Pfalz indigenous grapes

The contemporary apex Pfalz reference and the multi-generational Rebholz family operation across four generations most centrally identified with establishing the Südliche Weinstraße — the southern Pfalz, near the Alsace border — as a serious German fine-wine sub-region distinct from the more famous Mittelhaardt to the north. Eduard Rebholz founded the estate in 1900 in Siebeldingen, with the contemporary editorial position built progressively under Hansjörg Rebholz (third generation) since 1989 around three substantively distinctive registers: the multi-grape apex framework working seriously across Riesling, Spätburgunder (Pinot Noir), Weissburgunder, Grauburgunder, Chardonnay, Muskateller, and Gewürztraminer — a breadth unmatched at the contemporary German apex level where most apex producers concentrate on one or two grapes; the biodynamic conversion that places Rebholz alongside the broader contemporary European biodynamic founding generation (Beaucastel, Leflaive, Coulée de Serrant, Zind-Humbrecht, Mullineux, Felton Road, Pieropan, Bergström, Cullen, Chappaz, Ganevat, Larmandier-Bernier); and the deliberate exclusively-dry winemaking discipline (no Auslese, Beerenauslese, or Trockenbeerenauslese sweet wines) that distinguishes Rebholz within the broader German fine-wine convention historically built on Prädikat sweet wine traditions. Together with Weingut Dr. Bürklin-Wolf (Mittelhaardt classical apex), Rebholz anchors Pfalz's editorial position in the atlas across the appellation's two principal sub-regions, with the Kastanienbusch single-vineyard parcels in Siebeldingen producing apex bottlings across both Riesling (Kastanienbusch GG) and Spätburgunder (Kastanienbusch Spätburgunder GG) — the latter representing the canonical contemporary German Pinot Noir reference within the atlas's broader German coverage. The fourth-generation Rebholz family direction through Valentin Rebholz now joining Hansjörg in the operation continues the multi-generational continuity that has defined the estate across more than 125 years of continuous family operation.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Eduard Rebholz through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Siebeldingen; the "Ökonomierat" honorific in the estate's name is a German agricultural distinction historically awarded to leading agriculturalists; transformed into the contemporary canonical reference under Hansjörg Rebholz — third generation, who took over from his father Hans in 1989 and progressively built the contemporary editorial position around the multi-grape apex framework and the deliberate exclusively-dry winemaking discipline; under continued Rebholz family direction across four generations, currently with Hansjörg Rebholz as winemaker and his son Valentin Rebholz now in the operation; converted to biodynamic viticulture, joining the broader contemporary European biodynamic founding generation.

Rheingau

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Georg Breuer	Rüdesheim am Rhein	Riesling, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris +1 more	The reference Rheingau dry-modern estate and the producer most centrally associated with the
Weingut Robert Weil	Kiedrich	Riesling, Pinot Noir	A reference contemporary Rheingau classical estate working the Kiedricher Gräfenberg

Weingut Georg Breuer

Rheingau · Rüdesheim am Rhein

Founded 1880 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris, Pinot Blanc

Signature wines

- Rüdesheimer Berg Schlossberg (the apex single-vineyard, VDP Grosse Lage, produced as Großes Gewächs dry)
- Rüdesheimer Berg Roseneck (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Rüdesheimer Berg Rottland (VDP Grosse Lage GG)
- Rauenthaler Nonnenberg (a wholly-owned monopole single vineyard in Rauenthal, the estate's eastern Rheingau holding)
- GinGin (an entry-level Riesling)

The reference Rheingau dry-modern estate and the producer most centrally associated with the contemporary movement away from the historically sweet-leaning Rheingau tradition toward dry, terroir-driven Riesling. Bernhard Breuer, who ran the estate from 1971 to 2004, was a central figure in the 1984 Rheingau Charta (a private classification system that anticipated the later VDP framework) and a leading advocate for dry Großes Gewächs Riesling in a region that had long privileged sweet Prädikat wines. The estate's holdings concentrate on the steep south-facing slopes of Rüdesheim's Berg vineyard cluster — Schlossberg, Roseneck, and Rottland — together representing some of the Rheingau's most followed dry Riesling sites. Under Theresa Breuer since her father's death in 2004, the estate has continued in the same dry-Riesling-led editorial register, with the Berg Schlossberg widely held to be among the apex dry German Rieslings produced anywhere.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Peter Breuer in Rüdesheim; under the direction of Bernhard Breuer from 1971 to 2004, who became a central figure in the Rheingau Charta of 1984 and the broader push toward dry German Riesling; under his daughter Theresa Breuer since 2004.

Weingut Robert Weil

Rheingau · Kiedrich

Founded 1875 · **Principal grapes** Riesling, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Kiedricher Gräfenberg (the apex single-vineyard, classified VDP Grosse Lage, with bottlings produced across the full Prädikat hierarchy from Großes Gewächs dry through Beerenauslese, Trockenbeerenauslese, and Eiswein in suitable vintages)
- Kiedricher Klosterberg (a second VDP Grosse Lage)
- Kiedricher Turmberg (VDP Erste Lage)
- Range of village (Ortswein) and estate (Gutswein) Riesling bottlings

A reference contemporary Rheingau classical estate working the Kiedricher Gräfenberg — a steep south-facing slope above Kiedrich that has been continuously under estate ownership since the 1875 founding and is widely considered among the most followed Rheingau single vineyards. The estate works in a deliberately classical register that produces wines across the full Prädikat hierarchy from a single vintage: Großes Gewächs dry bottlings, Spätlese and Auslese in their classical sweet form, and the rare apex sweet wines (Beerenauslese, Trockenbeerenauslese, Eiswein) in vintages where the

conditions allow. Under Wilhelm Weil since 1988, the estate has progressively concentrated production on the great Kiedrich sites and refined a winemaking approach that prioritises clarity, precision, and very long bottle development across both the dry and naturally sweet styles. The Suntory Group's 1988 acquisition has not altered the fundamentally classical character of the wines, with the Weil family retaining technical leadership and the estate's editorial register intact.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Dr. Robert Weil through the acquisition of vineyards in Kiedrich, including the historic Gräfenberg parcel; under continuous Weil family ownership and direction across four generations until 1988, when the Suntory Group acquired majority ownership while retaining Wilhelm Weil as managing director and the Weil family in technical leadership; under the joint Weil-Suntory operation to the present.

IV. Spain

This chapter covers **13 estates** across **7 regions** of Spain. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Bierzo

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Raúl Pérez	Bierzo, Ribeira Sacra, Rías Baixas · Valtuille de Abajo	Mencía, Godello, Albariño	The most editorially influential contemporary Spanish winemaker and the figure most centrally

Raúl Pérez

Bierzo · Bierzo (León province), Ribeira Sacra (Galicia), Rías Baixas (Galicia) · Valtuille de Abajo (principal cellar in Bierzo) (Bierzo DO, Ribeira Sacra DO, Rías Baixas DO)

Founded 1995 · **Principal grapes** Mencía, Godello, Albariño

Signature wines

- Ultreia Saint Jacques (Bierzo Mencía from old vines — the apex Bierzo bottling)
- Ultreia La Claudina (single-vineyard Bierzo)
- El Pecado (single-vineyard Ribeira Sacra Mencía from extreme-slope sites above the Sil and Miño rivers)
- Castro Candaz Finca el Curvado (Ribeira Sacra single-vineyard)
- La Vizcaína de la Vega (old-vine Bierzo)
- Sketch (Rías Baixas Albariño, lees-aged in the extended-aged register)
- The broader Raúl Pérez range across multiple Galician and Bierzo labels

The most editorially influential contemporary Spanish winemaker and the figure most centrally identified with reinventing Bierzo, Ribeira Sacra, and the broader Galician fine-wine register from the late 1990s onward. Raúl Pérez — born in Bierzo and trained through the family's Castro Ventosa operation — began producing wines under his own name in 1995 and progressively built a multi-region operation across Bierzo, Ribeira Sacra, and Rías Baixas, with each label producing wines that have substantively reshaped how the canon reads serious Spanish winemaking outside the major canonical Tempranillo and Garnacha regions. The Bierzo work — principally Ultreia Saint Jacques and the broader Ultreia range from old-vine Mencía parcels — has placed Bierzo on the contemporary global fine-wine map alongside the parallel work of Descendientes de J. Palacios (Ricardo Pérez Palacios, no relation, Álvaro Palacios's nephew). The Ribeira Sacra work — Castro Candaz, El Pecado — has established the extreme-slope viticulture above the Sil and Miño rivers as a serious New Galician fine-wine register, while Sketch's lees-aged Rías Baixas Albariño has shown the grape's potential for extended ageing in a deliberately Burgundian register. Pérez's multi-label structure — operating through partnership and ownership across multiple labels rather than a single-estate framework — places him editorially alongside Equipo Navazos as a contemporary Spanish project working through structural unconventionality, with the broader influence of his work extending across many younger Galician winemakers he has mentored or inspired.

Note on founding date. Raúl Pérez began winemaking under his own name through the family's Castro Ventosa operation in Bierzo; the contemporary editorial position built progressively from the late 1990s onward across multiple labels and regions — Bodegas y Viñedos Raúl Pérez in Bierzo, Castro Candaz in Ribeira Sacra, Sketch in Rías Baixas, El Pecado in Ribeira Sacra, Ultreia in Bierzo, La Vizcaína in Bierzo, plus consulting projects across Galicia; under Pérez's continued direction; widely considered the most editorially influential contemporary Spanish winemaker.

Cava

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Recaredo	Penedès · Sant Sadurní d'Anoia	Macabeo, Xarel·lo, Parellada +1 more	The reference contemporary apex grower-producer Cava and the multi-generational Mata family

Recaredo

Cava · Penedès (Catalonia) · Sant Sadurní d'Anoia (Cava DO (Cava de Paraje Calificado for the apex bottlings); Corpinnat (the alternative classification the estate operates under since 2019))

Founded 1924 · **Principal grapes** Macabeo, Xarel·lo, Parellada, Monastrell

Signature wines

- Recaredo Brut Nature Reserva Particular (the apex bottling — extended lees-aged for over 100 months; produced only in suitable vintages from the estate's oldest parcels)
- Recaredo Brut de Brut Reserva (the principal apex Brut Nature, lees-aged for 60+ months)
- Recaredo Terrers (the village-level Brut Nature)
- Intens Rosat (rosé Cava from Monastrell)
- Reserva (entry-level extended-aged)

The reference contemporary apex grower-producer Cava and the multi-generational Mata family operation most centrally identified with treating traditional-method Spanish sparkling wine as a serious extended-aged fine-wine category rather than the commercial commodity that has dominated the broader Cava category. Founded in 1924 by Josep Mata Capellades in Sant Sadurní d'Anoia, the estate has been under continuous Mata family ownership across four generations to the present, with the contemporary editorial position built around very long lees ageing — including the apex Reserva Particular bottling held on its lees for over 100 months before disgorgement, structurally comparable to the apex Champagne grande marque tirages. The estate's biodynamic conversion from 1997 onward placed Recaredo among the early-adopter biodynamic Spanish estates, while the 2019 withdrawal from the Cava DO to operate under the alternative Corpinnat classification (along with several other premium grower-producers) reflected the estate's editorial commitment to stricter standards than the broader Cava category required — including 100% estate-grown fruit and minimum 18 months of lees ageing as Corpinnat's baseline. The wines have come to be widely regarded as among the apex non-Champagne traditional-method sparklings produced anywhere, with the Reserva Particular bottling particularly held to be the editorial reference for what serious extended-aged Spanish sparkling can be.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Josep Mata Capellades through the founding of a small Cava operation in Sant Sadurní d'Anoia; under continuous Mata family ownership across four generations to the present, currently with Ton Mata as winemaker; converted to biodynamic viticulture from 1997 onward; the estate withdrew from the Cava DO in 2019 to operate under the new Corpinnat classification — established by a group of grower-producers seeking stricter standards than the broader Cava DO required, including 100% estate-grown fruit and minimum 18 months of lees ageing.

Priorat

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Álvaro Palacios	Gratallops	Garnacha, Cariñena	The reference contemporary Priorat producer and one of the founding figures of the late-1980s

Álvaro Palacios

Priorat · Priorat (Catalonia; principal vineyards in Gratallops and surrounding villages) · Gratallops (Priorat DOQ)

Founded 1989 · **Principal grapes** Garnacha, Cariñena

Signature wines

- L'Ermita (the apex single-vineyard Garnacha from a tiny old-vine plot in Gratallops — widely held to be Spain's most prestigious wine; produced in tiny quantities of approximately 4,000 bottles annually)
- Finca Dofí (a second apex single-vineyard)
- Les Terrasses (the principal village-level Priorat)
- Camins del Priorat (the entry-level cuvée)
- Quiñón de Valmira (a separate Rioja Garnacha bottling produced under Álvaro Palacios's broader operation in the family Rioja region)

The reference contemporary Priorat producer and one of the founding figures of the late-1980s revival movement that reinvented Priorat from a bulk-wine region into one of Spain's most editorially celebrated fine-wine appellations. Álvaro Palacios — son of the Rioja-based Palacios Remondo family — established the estate in 1989 alongside René Barbier, José Luis Pérez, Daphne Glorian, and Carles Pastrana, with the founding group's collective work establishing the editorial framework that subsequent generations of Priorat producers have inherited: old-vine Garnacha and Cariñena on slate (llicorella) soils, deliberately low yields, and wines built around the structural concentration that the slate substrate produces. L'Ermita, the apex single-vineyard from a tiny old-vine plot in Gratallops, is widely held to be Spain's most prestigious wine and is produced in vanishingly small quantities — typically around 4,000 bottles annually — making it both editorially central to the contemporary Priorat canon and commercially limited to a small global market. Beyond Priorat, Palacios has worked broadly across Spanish Garnacha — including the family Rioja operation and the Bierzo work that his nephew Ricardo Pérez Palacios has expanded under Descendientes de J. Palacios — making the broader Palacios family one of the most editorially significant figures in contemporary Spanish fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Álvaro Palacios — son of the Rioja-based Palacios Remondo family — through the acquisition of old-vine Garnacha parcels on the steep slate slopes of Gratallops; Palacios was one of the founding figures of the contemporary Priorat revival movement, alongside René Barbier, José Luis Pérez, Daphne Glorian, and Carles Pastrana — the "Clos Mogador group" or "famous five" who collectively reinvented Priorat from 1989 onward; under Álvaro Palacios's continued direction; the L'Ermita parcel acquired progressively from the early 1990s.

Ribera del Duero

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bodegas Vega Sicilia	Valbuena de Duero	Tempranillo, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot +1 more	The historical apex of Spanish fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with
Dominio de Pingus	La Horra	Tempranillo, Garnacha	The reference contemporary Ribera del Duero estate and one of the most editorially celebrated

Bodegas Vega Sicilia

Ribera del Duero · Ribera del Duero (Castilla y León; the "Ribera del Duero Burgos" sub-region near Valbuena de Duero) · Valbuena de Duero (Ribera del Duero DOCa)

Founded 1864 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec

Signature wines

- Único (the apex single-vintage red — Tempranillo-led with Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Malbec; aged

for approximately 10 years before release including extended cask and bottle ageing; widely held to be Spain's reference apex red)

- Único Reserva Especial (a multi-vintage blend, released only in selected non-consecutive vintages — typically containing three different vintages)
- Valbuena 5° (the second wine, released after 5 years of ageing)
- Alión (a separate Tempranillo-only Ribera del Duero estate under Tempos Vega Sicilia since 1992)

The historical apex of Spanish fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with establishing the canon's reading of Spain as a serious global fine-wine country across more than 150 years of continuous production. Eloy Lecanda y Chaves founded the estate in 1864 with cuttings of Bordeaux varieties brought from France and planted alongside indigenous Tempranillo (locally called Tinto Fino) — establishing the Bordeaux-influenced multi-grape blending tradition that has defined the Vega Sicilia editorial register across multiple owners and generations. The same Lecanda family connection through marriage to the Olazabal family also established Quinta do Vale Meão in Portugal's Douro Superior in the same late-nineteenth-century period, giving Vega Sicilia and Vale Meão a structural Iberian family cross-reference that the canon recognizes as one of the most editorially distinctive estate lineages on the peninsula. Único, the apex single-vintage red — aged for approximately 10 years before release including extended cask and bottle ageing — has been continuously produced since the late nineteenth century in a deliberately classical register, with the wines built for very long bottle development that few Spanish reds match.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Eloy Lecanda y Chaves through the acquisition of vineyard land in Valbuena de Duero, with cuttings of Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec, and Tinto Fino brought from Bordeaux; the same Lecanda family connection through marriage to the Olazabal family also established Quinta do Vale Meão in Portugal's Douro Superior in the same period; under continuous David Álvarez family ownership through Tempos Vega Sicilia since 1982; Pablo Álvarez as managing director and the contemporary editorial figurehead; Xavier Ausàs as long-term technical director.

Dominio de Pingus

Ribera del Duero · Ribera del Duero
(Burgos sub-region; La Horra and
Quintanilla de Onésimo old-vine parcels) ·
La Horra (Ribera del Duero DOCa)

Founded 1995 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Garnacha

Signature wines

- Pingus (the apex single-vineyard Tinto Fino from old-vine parcels in La Horra — first vintage 1995, becoming widely recognized as the contemporary Ribera apex within a single decade of foundation)
- Flor de Pingus (the second wine, from younger-vine and additional parcels)
- PSI (a separate broader-sourcing Ribera project under Sisseck's direction, working with multiple grower-producers across Ribera del Duero)
- Amelia (an extremely rare single-vineyard Garnacha bottling)

The reference contemporary Ribera del Duero estate and one of the most editorially celebrated Spanish wines of the post-1990s era, founded in 1995 by Danish winemaker Peter Sisseck through the acquisition of a small old-vine Tinto Fino parcel in La Horra that became the source of the apex Pingus bottling. The 1995 inaugural vintage of Pingus became one of the most rapid editorial successes in contemporary Spanish fine wine — within a single decade the wine was widely recognized as the canonical contemporary Ribera apex, with prices and recognition levels approaching those of Vega Sicilia's Único despite the estate's tiny production (typically under 5,000 bottles annually) and recent founding. Sisseck's commitment to biodynamic viticulture from 2000 onward placed Pingus among the early-adopter biodynamic estates in serious Spanish fine wine, while the broader PSI project — working with multiple Ribera grower-producers to produce a more accessibly-priced wine in the same editorial register — has substantively shaped how the canon reads contemporary Ribera del Duero. The estate's apex bottling sits alongside Vega Sicilia's Único as Spain's two most followed Ribera del Duero wines, with the two operations representing complementary editorial poles: classical multi-grape blend and continuous historical lineage (Vega Sicilia) versus contemporary single-vineyard biodynamic Tinto Fino (Pingus).

Note on founding date. Estate established by Peter Sisseck — a Danish winemaker who had been working at Hacienda Monasterio in Ribera del Duero — through the acquisition of a small old-vine Tinto Fino parcel in La Horra, which became the source of the apex Pingus bottling from the 1995 inaugural vintage; under Sisseck's continued direction; converted to biodynamic viticulture in 2000 — among the early-adopter biodynamic estates in serious Spanish fine wine.

Rioja

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Artadi (Bodegas y Viñedos Artadi)	Rioja Alavesa · Laguardia	Tempranillo, Garnacha, Viura	The reference modern Rioja Alavesa and the producer most centrally identified with the
La Rioja Alta SA	Rioja Alta · Haro	Tempranillo, Mazuelo, Graciano +1 more	A reference Rioja Alta house anchored in the classical American-oak ageing tradition
R. López de Heredia Viña Tondonia	Rioja Alta · Haro	Tempranillo, Garnacha, Graciano +4 more	The reference uncompromising classical Rioja and the producer most centrally identified with
Remírez de Ganuza (Bodegas Fernando Remírez de Ganuza)	Rioja Alavesa · Samaniego	Tempranillo, Graciano, Viura +1 more	A reference modern Rioja Alavesa boutique bodega

Artadi (Bodegas y Viñedos Artadi)

Rioja · Rioja Alavesa · Laguardia (Formerly Rioja DOCa (withdrawn 2015) and labeled as Vino de España; subsequent return to Rioja DOCa designation under the 2018 Viñedos Singulares classification for its single-vineyard wines)

Founded 1985 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Garnacha, Viura

Signature wines

- Viña El Pisón (the apex single-vineyard 100% Tempranillo, from a small old-vine parcel in Laguardia, produced annually since 1991)
- Pagos Viejos (a multi-parcel old-vine cuvée)
- Valdeginés (a single-vineyard cuvée)
- La Poza de Ballesteros (single-vineyard)
- Viñas de Gain (the entry-level Crianza)

The reference modern Rioja Alavesa and the producer most centrally identified with the single-vineyard movement that reshaped contemporary Rioja from the 1990s onward. Under Juan Carlos López de Lacalle, the bodega progressively concentrated production on small old-vine parcels in Laguardia and the surrounding Rioja Alavesa villages, working with 100% Tempranillo, French oak, and a deliberately concentrated extraction style — a register editorially distinct from both the American-oak classical tradition and the broader négociant-house Rioja mainstream. In 2015 the bodega withdrew from the Rioja DOCa in protest at the appellation's refusal to recognize single-vineyard classification, releasing its wines as Vino de España rather than under the appellation; following the 2018 introduction of the Viñedos Singulares classification, the estate has progressively returned to Rioja designation for its single-vineyard wines that meet the new criteria. Viña El Pisón, made from a small old-vine parcel that has produced the wine annually since 1991, anchors the apex of the range and is widely held to be among the most editorially singular wines in modern Rioja.

Note on founding date. Bodega established as a cooperative venture in Laguardia by Juan Carlos López de Lacalle and others; reorganized under López de Lacalle family control from 1992 with progressive concentration on single-vineyard work; the family has continued to direct the estate to the present.

La Rioja Alta SA

Rioja · Rioja Alta · Haro (Rioja DOCa)

Founded 1890 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Mazuelo, Graciano, Garnacha

Signature wines

- Gran Reserva 904 (the principal Gran Reserva, a Tempranillo-Graciano blend with very long American oak ageing, released approximately a decade after the vintage)
- Gran Reserva 890 (the apex Gran Reserva, produced only in selected vintages with even longer ageing — typically released fifteen-plus years after harvest)
- Viña Ardanza Reserva (the principal Reserva, also a multi-grape blend)
- Alberdi Reserva (Tempranillo-led, broader distribution)
- Viña Lenciano

A reference Rioja Alta house anchored in the classical American-oak ageing tradition, operating from the Estación de Haro railway-station district that became Rioja's nineteenth-century bodega cluster. The house works in a deliberately classical register — long maceration, extended ageing in American oak (some barrels still produced in the bodega's own cooperage), Reservas typically released after a decade and Gran Reservas only in suitable vintages with even longer ageing schedules. The Gran Reserva 890, named for the bodega's 1890 founding year, is produced only in selected vintages and is widely considered among the apex traditional Riojas of the modern era; the Gran Reserva 904 (named for the bodega's 1904 incorporation) anchors the regular Gran Reserva production. Throughout the broader stylistic upheaval of the 1990s and 2000s in Rioja, the bodega has held to its classical-traditional register essentially unchanged, making it together with López de Heredia one of the two principal references for what classical Rioja Alta means.

Note on founding date. Bodega founded as Sociedad Vinícola de La Rioja Alta by five Rioja Alta and Basque founding families; converted to a corporate structure as La Rioja Alta SA, retaining strong continuity of ownership through descendants of the founding families to the present.

R. López de Heredia Viña Tondonia

Rioja · Rioja Alta · Haro (Rioja DOCa)

Founded 1877 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Garnacha, Graciano, Mazuelo, Viura, Malvasía, Garnacha Blanca

Signature wines

- Viña Tondonia Reserva (the principal red Reserva, a Tempranillo-led traditional blend)
- Viña Tondonia Gran Reserva (released only in selected vintages, with very long ageing)
- Viña Tondonia Blanco Reserva (the apex aged white Rioja, produced from Viura and Malvasía with extended oak ageing — widely considered the singular reference for aged white Rioja)
- Viña Bosconia (a separate parcel, more Tempranillo-led)
- Viña Cubillo (the entry-level Crianza)
- Viña Gravonia (a young white Rioja)

The reference uncompromising classical Rioja and the producer most centrally identified with the historical Bordeaux-influenced Rioja tradition, working entirely from estate vineyards within sight of the bodega in Haro and operating in a register essentially unchanged across four generations of family management. The house ages all wines for far longer than the Rioja DOCa minimums — Reservas typically released a decade after the vintage, Gran Reservas after fifteen years or more — in old American oak that the bodega makes itself in its own cooperage. The Tondonia Blanco Reserva, made from Viura and Malvasía with extended oxidative ageing in old oak, is widely considered the singular reference for what aged white Rioja can be and has no real stylistic equivalent in any other wine region. The estate's deliberate refusal to modernize — no estate vineyards acquired since the original 1913 holdings, no French oak, no shortened ageing schedules — has made it the editorial anchor for what classical Rioja has historically meant.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Rafael López de Heredia in Haro, with the original Tondonia vineyard planted in 1913 on a meander of the Ebro River; under continuous López de Heredia family ownership across four generations to the present, currently with María José, Mercedes, and Julio César López de Heredia in succession.

Remírez de Ganuza (Bodegas Fernando Remírez de Ganuza) *Rioja · Rioja Alavesa · Samaniego (Rioja DOCa)*

Founded 1989 · **Principal grapes** Tempranillo, Graciano, Viura, Malvasía

Signature wines

- Trasncho (the apex single-vineyard cuvée, produced only in suitable vintages from selected old-vine parcels)
- Fincas de Ganuza Reserva (the principal Reserva)
- Reserva (the standard Reserva)
- Gran Reserva (produced only in selected vintages)
- Erre Punto (the entry-level)

A reference modern Rioja Alavesa boutique bodega, working approximately seventy hectares of old-vine parcels concentrated in the Rioja Alavesa villages around Samaniego and Laguardia, with a deliberate editorial focus on viticultural precision and meticulous parcel-by-parcel selection. Fernando Remírez de Ganuza established the bodega in 1989 specifically to work with old-vine fruit, and developed several distinctive viticultural practices — including the strict separation of grape clusters by ripeness and the destemming of berries from each cluster's two distinct halves — that have become signature techniques of the estate. The house style is stylistically modernist (French oak, concentrated extraction, low yields) but with selective application of classical Rioja Reserva and Gran Reserva ageing schedules — a hybrid register between Rioja's two principal stylistic poles. Trasncho, the apex cuvée named for the practice of overnight skin maceration before fermentation, is produced only in vintages considered worthy and represents the apex of the estate's range.

Note on founding date. Bodega established by Fernando Remírez de Ganuza in Samaniego through the acquisition of old-vine parcels across the Rioja Alavesa villages of Samaniego, Leza, Villabuena, and Laguardia; under continuous family direction to the present.

Rías Baixas

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bodegas Pazo de Barrantes	Salnés Valley · Cambados	Albariño	The reference Rías Baixas estate operating under Rioja's Marqués de Murrieta family ownership
Bodegas Pazo de Señoráns	Salnés Valley · Meis	Albariño	The reference contemporary Rías Baixas Albariño producer and the multi-generational

Bodegas Pazo de Barrantes

Rías Baixas · Salnés Valley (Galicia; the principal Rías Baixas sub-region) · Cambados (Rías Baixas DO (Salnés Valley sub-zone))

Founded 1511 · **Principal grapes** Albariño

Signature wines

- Pazo de Barrantes Albariño (the principal estate Albariño from the Pazo's Salnés Valley vineyards)
- La Comtesse de Pazo Barrantes (the apex bottling — extended lees-aged Albariño produced only in suitable vintages, with additional bottle ageing before release)
- Limousin (a small oak-aged Albariño bottling)

The reference Rías Baixas estate operating under Rioja's Marqués de Murrieta family ownership, combining the contemporary Albariño tradition with the Murrieta family's multi-generational Iberian fine-wine continuity across two distinct Spanish regions. The Pazo de Barrantes property has been documented as a Galician manor estate since 1511 — making it among the oldest continuously-recognized wine properties in Galicia — with the contemporary fine-wine operation

established under the Conde de Creixell from the late twentieth century onward through progressive replanting and modernization of the vineyards. The estate works principally with Albariño from the Salnés Valley, with the apex La Comtesse de Pazo Barrantes bottling — extended lees-aged and produced only in suitable vintages — providing a counterpart to Pazo de Señoráns's Selección de Añada in the contemporary Rías Baixas extended-aged Albariño category. The Murrieta family ownership creates a structural editorial parallel within the atlas — the same family operating canonical estates in both Rioja (Marqués de Murrieta) and Rías Baixas (Pazo de Barrantes) — reflecting the broader contemporary Spanish fine-wine consolidation pattern that has placed several historical Spanish families in multi-region operations.

Note on founding date. The Pazo de Barrantes estate documented from the early sixteenth century as a Galician manor property; the contemporary fine-wine operation established under the Conde de Creixell — the Marqués de Murrieta family of Rioja, who acquired the estate in the late twentieth century — with progressive replanting and modernization of the vineyards through the 1990s; under continuous Marqués de Murrieta family ownership through Vicente Dalmau Cebrián-Sagarriga, the current Conde de Creixell; the same family also operates Bodegas Marqués de Murrieta in Rioja.

Bodegas Pazo de Señoráns

Rías Baixas · Salnés Valley (Galicia; the principal Rías Baixas sub-region) · Meis (Rías Baixas DO (Salnés Valley sub-zone))

Founded 1989 · **Principal grapes** Albariño

Signature wines

- Pazo Señoráns Selección de Añada (the apex late-released Albariño — held in tank on its lees for approximately 30 months before release, with additional bottle ageing; produced only in suitable vintages and widely considered the reference for what Albariño can be with extended ageing)
- Pazo Señoráns Albariño (the principal annual release)
- Pazo Señoráns Sobre Lías (a lees-aged variant)

The reference contemporary Rías Baixas Albariño producer and the multi-generational Bueno-Mareque family operation most centrally identified with treating Albariño as a serious extended-aged white wine rather than the young, fresh, immediate-drinking style that has dominated the appellation's commercial register. Marisol Bueno and her husband Javier Mareque established the estate in 1989 through the acquisition of an 18th-century pazo (traditional Galician manor house) and surrounding Albariño vineyards in the Salnés Valley, with Bueno emerging as one of the central figures in the establishment of the Rías Baixas DO and the appellation's contemporary fine-wine register. The Selección de Añada — the apex late-released bottling held in tank on its lees for approximately 30 months before release, with additional bottle ageing — has substantively shaped how the canon reads Albariño as a serious ageworthy white grape, with wines that develop meaningfully across a decade or more of bottle development rather than declining within two to three years as commercial Albariño typically does. The estate's Atlantic-influenced Salnés Valley vineyards sit directly across the Minho River from the Portuguese Vinho Verde sub-region of Monção e Melgaço — where the same grape is known as Alvarinho and produces stylistically related wines (the Anselmo Mendes estate already in the atlas) — giving Rías Baixas and Vinho Verde a structural cross-river editorial parallel.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Marisol Bueno and her husband Javier Mareque through the acquisition of an 18th-century pazo — a traditional Galician manor house — and surrounding Albariño vineyards in the Salnés Valley; under continuous Bueno-Mareque family ownership and direction across two generations; Marisol Bueno was a founding member of the Rías Baixas DO and a central figure in establishing the appellation's contemporary fine-wine register; under her son Santiago Mareque Bueno and Ana Quintela as winemaker.

Sherry

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Equipo Navazos	Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Jerez de la Frontera · Sanlúcar de Barrameda	Palomino, Pedro Ximénez, Moscatel	The reference contemporary Sherry editorial figurehead and the producer most centrally
González Byass	Jerez de la Frontera	Palomino, Pedro Ximénez, Moscatel	The historical anchor of contemporary Sherry production and the multi-generational González

Equipo Navazos

Sherry · Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Jerez de la Frontera (Andalucía) · Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Jerez-Xérès-Sherry DO and Manzanilla-Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO)

Founded 2005 · **Principal grapes** Palomino, Pedro Ximénez, Moscatel

Signature wines

- La Bota de Manzanilla (multiple sequential numbered Manzanilla bottlings from various Sanlúcar bodegas — the apex range, released as single-cask selections from old soleras)
- La Bota de Fino (sequential Fino bottlings from various Jerez bodegas)
- La Bota de Amontillado (sequential single-cask Amontillado releases — particularly celebrated within the contemporary Sherry editorial canon)
- La Bota de Palo Cortado
- La Bota de Oloroso
- La Bota de Pedro Ximénez
- The Bota Punta apex bottlings (single-butt releases from very old soleras)

The reference contemporary Sherry editorial figurehead and the producer most centrally identified with reframing Sherry as a serious global fine-wine category from the mid-2000s onward through small-batch curatorial single-cask bottlings released under the La Bota series. Eduardo Ojeda — long-term technical director at Valdespino, one of the canonical traditional Sherry bodegas — and Jesús Barquín, an academic and serious Sherry collector, established Equipo Navazos in 2005 with a structurally unusual operational model: rather than owning vineyards or bodegas, the collective collaborates with existing Sherry producers to identify exceptional individual butts from old soleras, bottle them as single-cask releases, and number them sequentially as "La Bota No. [number]" — building a cumulative numbered series that has progressively shaped how the canon reads serious old Sherry. The project's editorial influence has been substantial within the contemporary Sherry revival, with La Bota releases progressively rebuilding international interest in Sherry's older and more singular styles (Manzanilla Pasada, very old Amontillado, Palo Cortado, single-cask Oloroso) at a moment when commercial Sherry consumption had declined sharply. The structural model places Equipo Navazos editorially alongside other contemporary curatorial wine projects that work through partnership with established producers rather than vineyard ownership — a less conventional approach that the atlas absorbs as part of the broader contemporary fine-wine revival movement.

Note on founding date. Collective established by Eduardo Ojeda — long-term technical director at Valdespino — and Jesús Barquín, an academic and Sherry collector; the project structurally distinct from conventional bodega ownership in that Equipo Navazos does not own vineyards or bodegas but instead curates single-cask bottlings from collaborating Sherry bodegas in Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Jerez de la Frontera, releasing wines under the La Bota series numbering — each individual bottling named "La Bota de [style] No. [sequential number]".

González Byass

Sherry · Jerez de la Frontera (Andalucía) · Jerez de la Frontera (Jerez-Xérès-Sherry DO)

Founded 1835 · **Principal grapes** Palomino, Pedro Ximénez, Moscatel

Signature wines

- Tio Pepe Fino (the canonical Sherry brand — widely the most globally recognized Fino; aged under flor in solera; vintage-non-specific multi-year blend)
- Tio Pepe en Rama (the apex Tio Pepe — minimally filtered, released annually, capturing flor character at peak)
- Apóstoles VORS Palo Cortado (the apex Palo Cortado from the family's old solera, classified as VORS — Very Old Rare Sherry, certified at over 30 years average age)
- Matusalém VORS Oloroso Dulce (apex sweet Oloroso)
- Noé VORS Pedro Ximénez (apex PX)
- The broader González Byass range across all Sherry styles

The historical anchor of contemporary Sherry production and the multi-generational González family operation most centrally identified with the canonical Sherry brand globally — Tio Pepe Fino, continuously produced since the late nineteenth century and widely the world's most recognized Sherry. Manuel María González Ángel founded the bodega in Jerez de la Frontera in 1835, with the British importer Robert Blake Byass joining the partnership in 1855 to give the operation its enduring binational name and establish the export trade structure that defined nineteenth-century Sherry's commercial framework. The estate has been under continuous González family ownership across five generations to the present, working through the traditional solera system — a fractional-blending framework in which younger wines progressively replenish older barrels across multiple ageing tiers — that produces the consistent house style that has defined Tio Pepe across more than a century of release. Beyond the principal Tio Pepe range, the bodega's old solera produces apex VORS bottlings — Apóstoles Palo Cortado, Matusalém Oloroso Dulce, Noé Pedro Ximénez — certified at over 30 years average age and representing the apex of the González Byass solera tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Manuel María González Ángel through the founding of a Sherry bodega in Jerez de la Frontera, with the British importer Robert Blake Byass joining the partnership in 1855 to give the operation its enduring name; under continuous González family ownership across five generations to the present; the Tio Pepe Fino — named for Manuel González's uncle José ("Tio Pepe") María — has been continuously produced since the late nineteenth century and is widely the most followed Sherry brand globally.

V. Portugal

This chapter covers **5 estates** across **4 regions** of Portugal. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Douro

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Quinta do Vale Meão	Douro Superior · Vila Nova de Foz Côa	Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz +2 more	The reference contemporary dry Douro red and the estate with one of the most editorially

Quinta do Vale Meão

Douro · Douro Superior (the easternmost and warmest of the Douro's three sub-regions, on the Spanish border) · Vila Nova de Foz Côa (Douro DOC and Port DOC)

Founded 1877 · **Principal grapes** Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz, Tinto Cão, Tinta Barroca

Signature wines

- Quinta do Vale Meão (the apex dry Douro red, a Touriga Nacional-led blend from old-vine parcels — widely considered among the apex contemporary dry Douro reds)
- Meandro (the second wine, in a more accessible register)
- A small Vintage Port production released selectively

The reference contemporary dry Douro red and the estate with one of the most editorially distinctive family histories in Iberian fine wine — established in 1877 by Dona Antónia Adelaide Ferreira at the easternmost point of the Douro, with the same family connections that established Vega Sicilia in Ribera del Duero in the same period (through marriage between the Olazabal family and Don Eloy Lecanda y Chaves, Vega Sicilia's founder). The estate produced grapes for Ferreira Port until 1994; from that year onward, the Olazabal family began bottling the apex Quinta do Vale Meão dry red under their own label, releasing the wine that has come to define what serious dry Douro can be. The house style favours classical winemaking — Touriga Nacional-led blends from old-vine field parcels, restrained extraction, ageing in French oak (with restrained new oak proportions), and wines built for very long bottle development. Six generations of continuous Olazabal family direction give the estate a multi-generational continuity that distinguishes it from the broader Douro tradition of corporate ownership and contemporary foundation.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Dona Antónia Adelaide Ferreira — the legendary 19th-century Douro vineyard developer — at the easternmost point of the Douro on the Spanish border; the same family also developed Vega Sicilia in Spain in the same period through Don Eloy Lecanda y Chaves and his connections to the Olazabal family; the Vale Meão estate has been under continuous Olazabal family ownership across six generations to the present, currently with Francisco Javier de Olazabal and his son Francisco Olazabal Jr. running the operation; the estate produced grapes for Ferreira Port until 1994, when the Olazabal family began bottling under their own Quinta do Vale Meão label.

Madeira

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Henriques & Henriques	Câmara de Lobos	Sercial, Verdelho, Bual +3 more	A reference Madeira producer and one of the few independent multi-generational Madeira houses

Henriques & Henriques

Madeira · Madeira (Atlantic archipelago, ~600 km off the coast of Morocco) · Câmara de Lobos (Madeira DOP)

Founded 1850 · **Principal grapes** Sercial, Verdelho, Bual, Malvasia, Tinta Negra, Terrantez

Signature wines

- 10-Year, 15-Year, 20-Year, 50-Year Sercial (driest)
- 10-Year, 15-Year, 20-Year Verdelho (medium-dry)
- 10-Year, 15-Year, 20-Year, 50-Year Bual (medium-sweet)
- 10-Year, 15-Year, 20-Year, 50-Year Malvasia (sweetest)
- Single-vintage Frasqueira (the Madeira "vintage" designation, requiring minimum 20 years of cask ageing before bottling, released in tiny quantities from selected vintages)

A reference Madeira producer and one of the few independent multi-generational Madeira houses operating outside the Madeira Wine Company consortium that controls Blandy's, Cossart Gordon, Leacock's, and other historical labels. The estate works principally with the four noble Madeira grape varieties — Sercial, Verdelho, Bual, and Malvasia — across the full Madeira ageing hierarchy, with particularly serious commitments to 15-Year, 20-Year, and 50-Year bottlings of the noble varieties. Madeira's distinctive winemaking — fortification with neutral grape spirit, deliberate heat-aging through estufagem or canteiro methods, and very long oxidative cask ageing — produces wines structurally distinct from any other fortified wine tradition; the canon recognizes Madeira as the world's most ageworthy wine, with bottles from the 18th and 19th centuries still drinking well in the present. Frasqueira bottlings, requiring minimum 20 years of cask ageing before release, represent the apex of the Madeira ageing hierarchy and are produced only in selected vintages from the noble varieties.

Note on founding date. Estate established by João Joaquim Henriques on Madeira; under continuous Henriques family ownership and direction until 1992, when the estate transitioned to corporate ownership while retaining the family name and editorial register; the contemporary operation continues under technical direction with focus on the four noble Madeira grape varieties.

Port (Douro)

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Niepoort	Cima Corgo · Vila Nova de Gaia; Quinta de Nápoles in the Cima Corgo	Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz +5 more	The reference contemporary independent Portuguese Port house and the producer most centrally
Taylor Fladgate	Cima Corgo · Vila Nova de Gaia; Pinhão	Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz +3 more	The senior reference Port shipper and the oldest still-operating Port house

Niepoort

Port (Douro) · Cima Corgo (with vineyards across multiple Douro sub-regions) · Vila Nova de Gaia (historical lodge); Quinta de Nápoles in the Cima Corgo (Port DOC and Douro DOC)

Founded 1842 · **Principal grapes** Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz, Tinto Cão, Tinta Amarela, Rabigato, Códaga do Larinho, Viosinho

Signature wines

- Niepoort Vintage Port (the principal Vintage Port, declared following traditional shipper convention)
- Niepoort Colheita (single-vintage Tawny Port from a single declared year, with extended cask ageing)
- 10-Year, 20-Year, 30-Year Tawny
- Charme (the apex dry Douro red, a Touriga Nacional / Touriga Franca-led blend from old-vine field-blend parcels)
- Robustus (a second apex dry Douro red, in a more concentrated register)
- Batuta (a third dry Douro reference)
- Redoma rosé and white
- Niepoort Tiara (a serious dry Douro white from Códaga do Larinho and Rabigato)

The reference contemporary independent Portuguese Port house and the producer most centrally identified with the Douro's late-20th-century revival as a serious dry-wine region as well as a fortified-wine region. The estate has been under continuous Niepoort family ownership since 1842, but the contemporary editorial position dates from Dirk Niepoort's joining the firm in 1987 — under his direction the house developed serious dry Douro red and white wines (Charme, Robustus, Batuta, Tiara) alongside the traditional Port range, anticipating by decades the broader contemporary recognition of the Douro as a serious dry-wine region. The Port range continues in classical Niepoort family register — including Vintage Port declared in approximately three years per decade and a particularly serious commitment to Colheita Tawny Ports (single-vintage Tawnies with extended cask ageing, distinct from the more common multi-vintage Tawny tradition). Together with Quinta do Vale Meão and a small cohort of contemporary Douro producers, Niepoort has reshaped how the canon reads the Douro — from a fortified-wine-only region into one of Portugal's principal dry-wine regions while preserving the traditional Port tradition that gave the appellation its name.

Note on founding date. Founded by Franciscus Marius van der Niepoort as a Dutch trading firm in Porto; under continuous Niepoort family ownership across five generations to the present; the contemporary editorial reputation built under Dirk Niepoort — fifth-generation, who joined the firm in 1987 — through the development of serious dry Douro red wines alongside the traditional Port range, making Niepoort one of the principal figures in the Douro's late-20th-century revival as a serious dry-wine region.

Taylor Fladgate

Port (Douro) · Cima Corgo (with the principal Quinta de Vargellas estate in the Douro Superior) · Vila Nova de Gaia (lodge); Pinhão (vineyards) (Port DOC; Douro DOC)

Founded 1692 · **Principal grapes** Touriga Nacional, Touriga Franca, Tinta Roriz, Tinto Cão, Tinta Barroca, Tinta Amarela

Signature wines

- Taylor Fladgate Vintage Port (the apex Vintage Port, declared in approximately three vintages per decade — widely considered among the most consistently regarded Vintage Ports of the modern era)
- Quinta de Vargellas Vintage Port (single-quinta Vintage Port from the principal estate vineyard, declared in non-classified years)
- Quinta de Vargellas Vinha Velha (single-vineyard apex from old-vine parcels at Vargellas)
- 20-Year Tawny Port
- 30-Year Tawny Port
- 40-Year Tawny Port
- Late Bottled Vintage
- Chip Dry White Port

The senior reference Port shipper and the oldest still-operating Port house, founded in 1692 and continuously associated with the British Port trade tradition across more than three centuries of operation. The estate's principal vineyard, Quinta de Vargellas in the Douro Superior, has been the source of the apex Vintage Port since the late 19th century and is widely held to be among the most followed single sites in the Douro. Taylor Fladgate is editorially distinguished from many of its contemporaries by its independent ownership — operating under the Fladgate Partnership rather than the larger Symington Family Estates consortium that controls Graham's, Dow's, Warre's, and other major British-tradition houses — and by its consistent vintage-by-vintage style across multiple generations of winemaking. The house declares Vintage Port in approximately three years per decade following the traditional shipper convention, with the wines built for very long bottle ageing — typically 30-50 years before reaching maturity — and a stylistic register favouring structural depth and aromatic complexity over immediate accessibility.

Note on founding date. Founded by Job Bearsley as one of the earliest English Port shippers; consolidated through subsequent generations of Yeatman and Fladgate family ownership; the current Fladgate Partnership formed in 1991 through the merger of Taylor Fladgate, Croft, and Fonseca; under continuous Yeatman family direction across multiple generations to the present, currently with Adrian Bridge as managing director.

Vinho Verde

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Anselmo Mendes	Monção e Melgaço · Monção	Alvarinho, Loureiro, Trajadura	The reference contemporary Vinho Verde producer and the figure most centrally identified with

Anselmo Mendes

Vinho Verde · Monção e Melgaço (the northernmost Vinho Verde sub-region, on the Spanish border across from Galician Rías Baixas) · Monção (Vinho Verde DOC (Monção e Melgaço sub-region))

Founded 1998 · **Principal grapes** Alvarinho, Loureiro, Trajadura

Signature wines

- Curtos (the entry-level Alvarinho, produced in an accessible register)
- Parcela Única (a single-vineyard Alvarinho from a specific parcel — the apex single-vineyard bottling)
- Muros de Melgaço (a second single-vineyard Alvarinho from the Melgaço sub-region)
- Muros Antigos (a multi-parcel cuvée)
- Expressões (a sparkling Alvarinho)

The reference contemporary Vinho Verde producer and the figure most centrally identified with treating Alvarinho as a serious single-vineyard subject rather than the light, slightly-spritzly regional commodity that dominated Vinho Verde's commercial register through the late 20th century. Anselmo Mendes — who had worked across multiple Portuguese regions before establishing his own estate in 1998 — built the operation around old-vine Alvarinho parcels in the Monção e Melgaço sub-region, the northernmost Vinho Verde zone that sits directly across the Minho River from Galician Rías Baixas (where the same grape is known as Albariño and produces stylistically related wines). The house style favours single-vineyard precision, deliberately structured dry wines without the slight effervescence common in commercial Vinho Verde, and wines built for several years of bottle development — a register editorially distinct from the broader Vinho Verde tradition. Parcela Única, the apex single-vineyard Alvarinho, has emerged as the contemporary reference for what serious Portuguese Alvarinho can be, with the wines compared favourably to the best Galician Albariños and to white Burgundy in their structural register.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Anselmo Mendes — a viticulturalist and winemaker who had previously worked across multiple Portuguese regions — through the acquisition of old-vine Alvarinho parcels in Monção and Melgaço; under his continued direction, with his son also involved in the operation.

VI. Austria

This chapter covers **3 estates** across **2 regions** of Austria. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Burgenland

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Moric	Mittelburgenland and Eisenberg · Großhöflein	Blaufränkisch, Sankt Laurent	The reference contemporary Blaufränkisch and the producer most centrally identified with

Weingut Moric

Burgenland · Mittelburgenland and Eisenberg · Großhöflein (Mittelburgenland DAC and Burgenland regional designation)

Founded 2001 · **Principal grapes** Blaufränkisch, Sankt Laurent

Signature wines

- Blaufränkisch Lutzmannsburg Alte Reben (the apex single-vineyard from old-vine fruit in the Lutzmannsburg parcel)
- Blaufränkisch Neckenmarkt Alte Reben (a second single-vineyard apex from the Neckenmarkt parcel)
- Blaufränkisch Burgenland (the regional cuvée)
- Blaufränkisch Reserve (a multi-parcel selection)

The reference contemporary Blaufränkisch and the producer most centrally identified with treating central Europe's signature red grape as a serious single-vineyard subject rather than a regional commodity. Roland Velich, who established the estate in 2001, fundamentally reshaped how the canon reads Blaufränkisch through his commitment to old-vine fruit, deliberately classical winemaking (whole-cluster fermentation, ageing in old foudres rather than barriques, no new oak), and named single-vineyard bottlings from the Lutzmannsburg and Neckenmarkt parcels in Mittelburgenland — work editorially parallel to Charles Joguet's role in establishing single-vineyard Cabernet Franc in Chinon. The wines are produced in small quantities from contracted old-vine parcels (the estate works approximately 20 hectares of leased and contracted vineyards rather than directly owned land), with deliberate restraint in extraction and very long ageing schedules. The estate's editorial position has placed Blaufränkisch on the global fine-wine map as a serious single-vineyard grape capable of producing wines structurally comparable to fine Northern Rhône Syrah or classical Burgundy Pinot Noir, rather than the lighter regional reds the variety has historically produced.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Roland Velich through the consolidation of contracted old-vine Blaufränkisch parcels in Mittelburgenland; under Roland Velich's continued direction; the estate has been the founding figure of the contemporary Blaufränkisch movement.

Wachau

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Weingut Emmerich Knoll	Unterloiben	Grüner Veltliner, Riesling	The classical-precise reference of the Wachau and the producer most centrally identified with
Weingut F.X. Pichler	Oberloiben	Grüner Veltliner, Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc	The reference contemporary apex Wachau producer and the estate most centrally identified with

Weingut Emmerich Knoll

Wachau · Wachau (Lower Austria, Danube)
· Unterloiben (Wachau DAC)

Founded 1825 · **Principal grapes** Grüner Veltliner, Riesling

Signature wines

- Schütt Riesling Smaragd (the apex Riesling, from the steep Schütt parcel above Unterloiben)
- Loibenberg Riesling Smaragd
- Loibenberg Grüner Veltliner Smaragd
- Kreutles Grüner Veltliner Smaragd
- Vinothekfüllung (a special late-released cuvée, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Range of Federspiel bottlings from the same parcels

The classical-precise reference of the Wachau and the producer most centrally identified with the elegant, terroir-driven pole of Austrian dry-white winemaking — a deliberate stylistic counterpart to the more powerful, concentrated register occupied by F.X. Pichler. Six generations of the Knoll family have farmed vineyards in Unterloiben since 1825, with the contemporary estate's reputation built progressively across the post-1985 Austrian wine revival under Emmerich Knoll II and now Emmerich Knoll III. The house style favours restrained extraction, long élevage, and a deliberate emphasis on vineyard transparency — wines built for very long bottle development that are widely considered among the most ageworthy dry whites made anywhere. The Schütt and Loibenberg parcels, on the steep terraced slopes above the village, anchor the apex single-vineyard range across both Grüner Veltliner and Riesling.

Note on founding date. Knoll family vineyard holdings in Unterloiben documented from the early nineteenth century; under continuous family direction across six generations to the present, currently with Emmerich Knoll III as winemaker; among the founding members of Vinea Wachau Nobilis Districtus in 1983, the producers' association that established the Steinfeder / Federspiel / Smaragd classification.

Weingut F.X. Pichler

Wachau · Wachau (Lower Austria, Danube)
· Oberloiben (Wachau DAC)

Founded 1898 · **Principal grapes** Grüner Veltliner, Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc

Signature wines

- Kellerberg Grüner Veltliner Smaragd (the apex single-vineyard Grüner from the Kellerberg parcel — widely considered among the most followed Wachau Smaragds)
- Kellerberg Riesling Smaragd
- Liebenberg Grüner Veltliner Smaragd
- Loibenberg Riesling Smaragd
- Steinertal Riesling Smaragd
- M (the apex multi-vineyard cuvée, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Range of Federspiel and Steinfeder bottlings from the same parcels in lighter registers

The reference contemporary apex Wachau producer and the estate most centrally identified with the powerful, dense, structured pole of Austrian dry-white winemaking. Franz Xaver Pichler, who established the modern reputation from 1971 onward, became the figure most responsible for treating Wachau Grüner Veltliner and Riesling with the same single-vineyard discipline that the canon applies to fine Burgundy or Mosel — building the estate around concentrated, late-harvest Smaragd-tier bottlings from named parcels on the steep terraced slopes above Oberloiben. The Kellerberg parcel — a south-facing terraced site widely considered among the apex Wachau vineyards — anchors the estate's range, with both Grüner and Riesling produced from the same site as separate single-vineyard wines. Under Lucas Pichler since 2007, the estate has continued in his father's editorial register essentially unchanged, with the wines built for very long bottle development and produced in small quantities from the family's terraced holdings.

Note on founding date. Vineyard holdings consolidated under the Pichler family from the late nineteenth century in Oberloiben on the north bank of the Danube; the modern reputation built under Franz Xaver Pichler from 1971 onward; under his son Lucas Pichler since 2007 with Franz Xaver continuing in advisory involvement until 2020.

VII. Hungary

This chapter covers **2 estates** across **1 region** of Hungary. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Tokaji

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Oremus	Tolcsva	Furmint, Hárslevelű, Sárgamuskotály +1 more	The reference Tokaji estate operating under Tempos Vega Sicilia ownership
Royal Tokaji Wine Company	Mád village · Mád	Furmint, Hárslevelű, Sárgamuskotály	The canonical reference of contemporary Hungarian fine wine and the founding estate of the

Oremus

Tokaji · Tolcsva (one of the principal Tokaji villages, in the central Tokaji production area) · Tolcsva (Tokaji DHC)

Founded 1993 · **Principal grapes** Furmint, Hárslevelű, Sárgamuskotály, Zéta

Signature wines

- Mandolás Furmint (the apex dry Furmint — single-vineyard from the Mandolás parcel, lees-aged in Hungarian oak)
- Tokaji Aszú 5 Puttonyos
- Tokaji Aszú 6 Puttonyos (the apex regular Aszú)
- Tokaji Eszencia (the rare apex sweet wine — produced only in extraordinary vintages from extreme botrytis selection, with very high residual sugar levels and very long ageing potential, often released after multiple decades of cask ageing)
- Late Harvest Tokaji (the contemporary medium-sweet style)

The reference Tokaji estate operating under Tempos Vega Sicilia ownership, combining the contemporary Hungarian fine-wine tradition with the Álvarez family's multi-generational Spanish fine-wine continuity across two distinct European regions. The estate was established in 1993 by Tempos Vega Sicilia — the David Álvarez family's group that already owned Bodegas Vega Sicilia in Ribera del Duero — through the acquisition of historical Tokaji vineyard parcels in Tolcsva, with the deliberate ambition of bringing the same multi-generational continuous production tradition to Tokaji that had defined Vega Sicilia in Spain across more than 150 years. Under Pablo Álvarez as managing director and András Bacsó as continuous estate manager, the operation has built the contemporary editorial position around both the apex dry Furmint range (principally Mandolás, the single-vineyard dry Furmint) and the historical sweet-wine Aszú range, with the parallel work giving Tokaji's two canonical categories — dry Furmint and sweet Aszú — equal editorial weight. The Tempos Vega Sicilia ownership creates a structural editorial parallel within the atlas — the same family operating canonical estates in both Spain (Vega Sicilia) and Hungary (Oremus) — reflecting the broader contemporary European fine-wine consolidation pattern that has placed several historical European families in multi-region operations across borders.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Tempos Vega Sicilia — the David Álvarez family's Spanish fine-wine group that already owned Bodegas Vega Sicilia in Ribera del Duero — through the acquisition of historical Tokaji vineyard parcels in Tolcsva and surrounding villages, with the deliberate ambition of bringing the same multi-generational continuous production tradition to Tokaji that had defined Vega Sicilia in Spain; under continuous Tempos Vega Sicilia ownership through Pablo Álvarez as managing director; the estate has been under continuous direction through András Bacsó as estate manager.

Royal Tokaji Wine Company

Tokaji · Mád village (the historical heart of Tokaji production) · Mád (Tokaji DHC (Districtus Hungaricus Controllatus))

Founded 1990 · **Principal grapes** Furmint, Hárslevelű, Sárgamuskotály

Signature wines

- Royal Tokaji Aszú 5 Puttonyos (the principal Aszú — sweet wine produced from individually selected botrytis-affected grapes, classified at the historical 5 puttonyos sweetness level; aged in Hungarian oak before release)
- Royal Tokaji Aszú 6 Puttonyos (the apex regular Aszú, higher sweetness level)
- Aszú Eszencia (the apex sweet wine — produced only in suitable vintages from extreme botrytis selection)
- Royal Tokaji Mézes Mály First Growth Aszú 6 Puttonyos (single-vineyard Aszú from the historical First Growth Mézes Mály vineyard)
- Royal Tokaji Betsek First Growth Aszú
- Royal Tokaji Nyulászó First Growth Aszú
- Furmint dry (the contemporary dry Furmint, increasingly produced alongside the historical sweet Aszú range)

The canonical reference of contemporary Hungarian fine wine and the founding estate of the post-Communist Tokaji revival movement, established in 1990 through the acquisition of historical First Growth vineyard parcels in Mád and surrounding villages classified in the original 1772 Tokaji vineyard ranking — a ranking that pre-dated Bordeaux's 1855 classification by over eighty years and represented one of the earliest formal vineyard classifications anywhere in European fine wine. Hugh Johnson and his founding partners established the operation specifically to revive the Tokaji tradition that had been substantially eroded under four decades of Communist-era state-controlled production, working with the named First Growth vineyards (Mézes Mály, Betsek, Nyulászó, and others) that the historical classification had recognized as the apex Tokaji sites and reintroducing the disciplined single-vineyard Aszú framework that defines serious Tokaji production. The Aszú range — produced from individually selected botrytis-affected (noble rot) grapes through the labor-intensive traditional method, classified at puttonyos sweetness levels (5 and 6 puttonyos for the principal apex bottlings; Aszú Eszencia for the rare extreme-selection apex) — anchors the estate's editorial position alongside the parallel contemporary dry Furmint work that has emerged as Tokaji's second canonical category. Together with Oremus, Royal Tokaji places Hungarian Tokaji substantively in the atlas as the historical sweet-wine canon counterpart to Bordeaux's Sauternes (Château d'Yquem in the atlas) and Germany's Trockenbeerenauslese tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by a consortium that included the British wine writer Hugh Johnson, the Danish-American businessman Peter Vinding-Diers, and several other partners as the principal post-Communist Tokaji revival project; established through the acquisition of historical First Growth (Első Osztályú) vineyard parcels in Mád, Tarcal, and surrounding villages classified in the original 1772 Tokaji vineyard ranking that pre-dated Bordeaux's 1855 classification by over eighty years; under continuous private ownership through multiple investor changes, with the contemporary operation under Charlie Mount as winemaker.

VIII. Greece

This chapter covers **2 estates** across **2 regions** of Greece. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Naoussa

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Kir-Yianni	Naoussa; also Amyndeon holdings · Yianakohori	Xinomavro, Roditis, Malagouzia +3 more	The reference contemporary Naoussa producer and the multi-generational Boutaris family branch

Kir-Yianni

Naoussa · Naoussa (in the Macedonian region of northern Greece, on the foothills of Mount Vermio); also Amyndeon holdings · Yianakohori (Naoussa PDO (with Amyndeon PDO holdings))

Founded 1997 · **Principal grapes** Xinomavro, Roditis, Malagouzia, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Ramnista (the principal single-vineyard Xinomavro — from the Yianakohori vineyard in Naoussa; the canonical contemporary Naoussa Xinomavro reference)
- Diaporos (the apex Xinomavro — single-vineyard from a specific Yianakohori parcel, with very long ageing potential; produced in selected vintages)
- Kir-Yianni Naoussa (the principal Naoussa cuvée)
- Akakies Rosé (Xinomavro rosé from Amyndeon)
- Petra Malagouzia (white wine from indigenous Malagouzia)

The reference contemporary Naoussa producer and the multi-generational Boutaris family branch most centrally identified with establishing Xinomavro — the canonical Greek red grape — as a serious global fine-wine variety from the late 1990s onward. Yiannis Boutaris founded the estate in 1997 through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Yianakohori in the Naoussa region after separating from the multi-generational Boutari family wine business that the broader family had operated, building the contemporary editorial framework around named single-vineyard Xinomavro bottlings — Ramnista as the principal single-vineyard from the Yianakohori vineyard, Diaporos as the apex single-vineyard produced only in selected vintages — that have substantively reshaped how the canon reads serious Greek red wine. The Xinomavro grape is structurally distinct from the broader Mediterranean red-wine canon — highly tannic, aromatic, age-worthy, with long bottle development potential that the canon increasingly recognizes as parallel to Italian Nebbiolo (Barolo, Barbaresco) or Spanish Tempranillo (Vega Sicilia) — and Kir-Yianni's apex bottlings have become widely held to be the canonical contemporary Naoussa references. Yiannis Boutaris served as Mayor of Thessaloniki from 2011 to 2019, with his sons Stelios Boutaris and Mihalis Boutaris managing the estate during that period and continuing the founding editorial register; the estate has remained under Boutaris family direction across the contemporary period.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Yiannis Boutaris through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Yianakohori in the Naoussa region after he separated from the multi-generational Boutari family wine business that the broader family had operated; Yiannis Boutaris served as Mayor of Thessaloniki from 2011 to 2019, with the estate operating under his sons Stelios Boutaris and Mihalis Boutaris during that period; under continuous Boutaris family direction; the estate has built the contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard Xinomavro from the Naoussa appellation.

Santorini

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine Sigalas	Oia	Assyrtiko, Aidani, Athiri +2 more	The founding figure of contemporary serious Santorini and the producer most centrally

Domaine Sigalas

Santorini · Santorini (the volcanic Aegean island; principal vineyards in Oia and Imerovigli) · Oia (Santorini PDO)

Founded 1991 · **Principal grapes** Assyrtiko, Aidani, Athiri, Mavrotragano, Mandilaria

Signature wines

- Sigalas Santorini Assyrtiko (the principal Assyrtiko — produced from old-vine kouloura-trained bush vines on volcanic-ash soils; the canonical contemporary Santorini reference)
- Sigalas Santorini Reserve Assyrtiko (the apex Assyrtiko — extended oak-aged in old French oak, bottle-aged before release)
- Sigalas Kavalieros (single-vineyard Assyrtiko from a named Santorini parcel)
- Sigalas Vinsanto (the historical Santorini sweet wine — produced from sun-dried grapes following the historical Santorini tradition; aged in oak for very long periods)
- Sigalas Mavrotragano (red wine from the indigenous Santorini red grape — small production)

The founding figure of contemporary serious Santorini and the producer most centrally identified with reframing Santorini Assyrtiko as a serious global fine-wine category from the 1990s onward. Paris Sigalas — a mathematician who returned to his native Santorini to establish the estate in 1991 — built the contemporary editorial framework around the island's structurally singular viticultural conditions: volcanic-ash and pumice soils (geologically the consequence of the catastrophic Minoan-era eruption that defined the island's caldera shape), the indigenous Assyrtiko grape, and the historical kouloura training method (vines trained as basket-shaped wreaths on the ground rather than trellised, providing protection from the constant Aegean winds). The volcanic-terroir editorial parallel between Santorini and Mount Etna has become substantively recognized in the contemporary canon — both regions producing serious wines from indigenous grapes on volcanic-ash soils with ungrafted vines (Santorini's vines are largely phylloxera-free due to the loose ash substrate, parallel to Etna's volcanic-ash phylloxera resistance) — with Sigalas alongside Salvo Foti's I Vigneri and Tenuta delle Terre Nere representing the apex of contemporary serious volcanic-soil viticulture in Mediterranean Europe. The parallel Vinsanto bottling preserves the historical Santorini sweet-wine tradition through sun-dried grapes aged in oak for very long periods, providing a structurally similar counterpart to Madeira's solera-aged sweet wines.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Paris Sigalas — a mathematician who had returned to his native Santorini to establish a serious fine-wine operation — through the acquisition of vineyard parcels on the volcanic-ash soils of the island's northern half, near Oia; under Paris Sigalas's continued direction with Yiannis Paraskevopoulos as winemaker; the estate has been central to the editorial reframing of Santorini as a serious global fine-wine region from the 1990s onward, with the parallel work of Argyros, Hatzidakis, and Gaia Wines.

IX. Slovenia

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of Slovenia. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Goriška Brda

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Marjan Simčič	Ceglo	Rebula, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc +4 more	The reference contemporary classical Slovenian fine-wine producer and the multi-generational

Marjan Simčič

Goriška Brda · Goriška Brda (the western Slovenian wine region directly across the Italian border from Friuli's Collio; geologically and culturally continuous with Collio) · Ceglo (Goriška Brda PDO)

Founded 1860 · **Principal grapes** Rebula, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Grigio, Friulano, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Opoka Rebula (the apex single-vineyard Rebula from the Opoka soil — the local marl-and-sandstone substrate that defines Brda geology)
- Opoka Chardonnay (apex single-vineyard Chardonnay)
- Opoka Sauvignon Blanc
- Opoka Pinot Grigio
- Opoka Merlot (single-vineyard red)
- Teodor White (apex multi-grape blend — Chardonnay/Sauvignon Blanc/Ribolla Gialla)
- Teodor Red (Bordeaux-influenced apex red blend)
- The broader Marjan Simčič range across Brda indigenous and international varieties

The reference contemporary classical Slovenian fine-wine producer and the multi-generational Simčič family operation most centrally identified with treating Goriška Brda — the western Slovenian wine region directly across the Italian border from Friuli's Collio — as a serious single-vineyard fine-wine region in the deliberately classical register. The Simčič family vineyard holdings in Brda are documented from 1860, with continuous family vineyard work across multiple generations and the contemporary fine-wine operation under Marjan Simčič's direction since 1988, when he took over from his father to build the contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard Opoka cru bottlings — single-vineyard wines from named parcels with the local Opoka soil (the marl-and-sandstone substrate that defines Brda geology), each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in the Burgundian framework. The estate produces the local Rebula (the Slovenian name for Ribolla Gialla, the same grape that anchors Gravner's apex orange wine across the border in Italian Collio) in a deliberately classical register — oak-fermented and lees-aged but without the extended skin-contact orange-wine framework that defines Gravner's Ribolla — providing a structural editorial counterpart to Gravner within the unified Brda-Collio cultural region. Together with Vie di Romans (Friuli Isonzo), Marjan Simčič anchors the contemporary classical white-wine register across the broader Brda-Collio area, with the cross-border editorial continuity preserved through both estates' shared commitment to single-vineyard discipline and deliberately classical winemaking.

Note on founding date. Simčič family vineyard holdings in Goriška Brda documented from the mid-19th century, with continuous family vineyard work across multiple generations; the contemporary fine-wine operation under Marjan Simčič's direction since 1988, when he took over from his father; under continuous Simčič family direction with Marjan Simčič and his daughter Saša Simčič-Sumbick currently working in the operation; the estate has built the contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard Opoka cru bottlings.

X. Switzerland

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of Switzerland. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Valais

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Marie-Thérèse Chappaz	Fully	Petite Arvine, Marsanne, Pinot Noir +2 more	The reference contemporary Swiss fine-wine producer and the producer most centrally identified

Marie-Thérèse Chappaz

Valais · Fully (in the central Valais; the principal Valais commune for serious Petite Arvine work) · Fully (Valais AOC)

Founded 1987 · **Principal grapes** Petite Arvine, Marsanne, Pinot Noir, Humagne Rouge, Cornalin

Signature wines

- Marie-Thérèse Chappaz Petite Arvine de Fully Grain Noble (the apex sweet Petite Arvine — produced from late-harvest grapes with botrytis influence; the canonical contemporary Swiss sweet white reference)
- Petite Arvine de Fully Grain by Grain (the apex dry Petite Arvine)
- Marsanne (in the local Valais Ermitage-style register)
- Pinot Noir Grain Noble
- Humagne Rouge (indigenous Valais red grape)
- Cornalin (indigenous Valais red, sometimes called the "Rouge du Pays")

The reference contemporary Swiss fine-wine producer and the producer most centrally identified with treating Valais indigenous grapes — Petite Arvine, Humagne Rouge, Cornalin — as serious global fine-wine varieties from the late 1980s onward. Marie-Thérèse Chappaz founded the estate in 1987 in Fully in the central Valais, with the contemporary editorial position built around the Valais's structurally singular viticultural conditions: extreme Alpine elevation (vineyards at 500-800m), continental climate with significant diurnal temperature variation, and indigenous grape varieties that have been continuously cultivated in the Valais for centuries but had not been treated as serious global fine-wine varieties until the contemporary biodynamic movement. The estate's biodynamic conversion in 1996 placed Chappaz among the early-adopter biodynamic European estates, alongside the broader biodynamic movement that includes Beaucastel (Châteauneuf), Leflaive (Burgundy), Mullineux (Swartland), Felton Road (Central Otago), and Bergström (Oregon) as founding-era biodynamic estates in their respective regions. The Petite Arvine de Fully Grain Noble — the apex late-harvest sweet Petite Arvine, produced from botrytis-affected grapes — has become widely held to be the canonical contemporary Swiss sweet white reference, with the parallel Grain by Grain dry Petite Arvine and the indigenous Humagne Rouge / Cornalin work establishing Chappaz as the principal multi-grape Swiss reference across both whites and reds.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Marie-Thérèse Chappaz through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Fully; under Chappaz's continued direction; the estate has been biodynamic since 1996 — among the early-adopter biodynamic Swiss estates, alongside the broader European biodynamic movement that includes Beaucastel, Leflaive, Mullineux, Felton Road, and Bergström as founding-era biodynamic estates in their respective regions; the estate works principally with Valais indigenous grapes — Petite Arvine, Marsanne, plus Pinot Noir for the reds.

XI. England

This chapter covers **2 estates** across **2 regions** of England. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Kent

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Gusbourne	Kent; also West Sussex vineyards · Appledore	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier	The reference contemporary apex English sparkling wine producer and the operation most

Gusbourne

Kent · Kent (the principal estate at Appledore); also West Sussex vineyards · Appledore (Kent PDO; English Sparkling Wine PDO)

Founded 2004 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Gusbourne Brut Reserve (the principal vintage-dated traditional-method sparkling — Chardonnay-led with Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier; lees-aged for approximately 3 years before disgorgement)
- Blanc de Blancs (the apex blanc-de-blancs from 100% Chardonnay, single-vintage, extended lees-aged for 5+ years)
- Blanc de Noirs
- Rosé
- Boot Hill Single Vineyard (single-vineyard apex from the founding Boot Hill parcel)

The reference contemporary apex English sparkling wine producer and the operation most centrally identified with the post-Nyetimber generation of serious English traditional-method producers that emerged from the 2000s onward. Andrew Weeber — a South African-born wine collector — founded the estate in 2004 through the acquisition of vineyard land in Appledore in southern Kent on the Romney Marsh, with the deliberate ambition of producing apex single-vintage traditional-method English sparkling wine in a deliberately Champagne-influenced register. Charlie Holland's winemaking direction since 2010 has built the contemporary editorial position around extended lees ageing (5+ years for the apex Blanc de Blancs) and single-vineyard discipline (the Boot Hill bottling from the founding parcel), establishing Gusbourne alongside Nyetimber as the canonical contemporary English sparkling wine references. The estate's editorial position complements Nyetimber's founding-figure narrative — together the two estates anchor English sparkling wine in the atlas, with Nyetimber representing the establishing operation (1988) that proved English chalk and climate could produce serious traditional-method sparkling, and Gusbourne representing the contemporary apex generation (2004) that has refined the framework toward the deliberately classical Champagne-influenced register.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Andrew Weeber — a South African-born wine collector who relocated to England — through the acquisition of vineyard land in Appledore in southern Kent on the Romney Marsh, with the deliberate ambition of producing apex single-vintage traditional-method English sparkling wine; under Weeber direction through 2010 when the estate transitioned to Charlie Holland as winemaker; subsequently acquired by an investor group with continued operation; under Holland as winemaker through the contemporary period.

Sussex

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Nyetimber	West Sussex; also Hampshire and Kent vineyards · Tillington	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier	The founding figure of contemporary serious English sparkling wine and the producer most

Nyetimber

Sussex · West Sussex (the principal estate at Tillington); also Hampshire and Kent vineyards · Tillington (Sussex PDO; English Sparkling Wine PDO)

Founded 1988 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier

Signature wines

- Nyetimber Classic Cuvée (the principal multi-vintage traditional-method sparkling — Chardonnay-led with Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier; lees-aged for approximately 3 years before disgorgement)
- Blanc de Blancs (the apex blanc-de-blancs from 100% Chardonnay, single-vintage, extended lees-aged)
- Tillington Single Vineyard (single-vineyard apex from the founding Tillington vineyard)
- Rosé (Pinot Noir-led rosé sparkling)
- 1086 Prestige Cuvée (the apex prestige cuvée, named for the year of the Domesday Book that documents the earliest English wine production)

The founding figure of contemporary serious English sparkling wine and the producer most centrally identified with establishing England as a credible traditional-method sparkling wine region from 1988 onward. Stuart and Sandy Moss — American expatriates who relocated to England — established the estate through the acquisition of vineyard land in West Sussex on chalk soils geologically continuous with the Champagne chalk aquifer that underlies Reims and Épernay, with the deliberate decision to plant exclusively the three Champagne grapes (Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier) — making Nyetimber the first English wine to use these varieties in traditional method and establishing the editorial framework that subsequent English sparkling producers have inherited. The estate's wines progressively established that English chalk and the warming southern English climate could produce traditional-method sparkling wine genuinely competitive with Champagne in serious blind-tasting contexts, with apex bottlings (Blanc de Blancs, Tillington Single Vineyard, 1086 Prestige Cuvée) becoming widely recognized within the contemporary global sparkling wine canon. The structural cross-reference to Champagne is genuine and substantive — same chalk substrate, same three grape varieties, same traditional method, same long lees ageing schedules — with the principal differences being climate (England slightly cooler than Champagne) and style (English sparkling traditionally drier in dosage than commercial Champagne).

Note on founding date. Estate established by Stuart and Sandy Moss — American expatriates who had relocated to England — through the acquisition of vineyard land in West Sussex with the deliberate ambition of producing serious traditional-method sparkling wine from the three Champagne grapes (Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Meunier) on English chalk soils; the first English wine to use exclusively the Champagne grape varieties in traditional method; sold to Andy Hill in 2001 and subsequently to Eric Heerema in 2006 with continued operation; under Heerema ownership through the contemporary period; Cherie Spriggs as long-term head winemaker.

XII. Georgia

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of Georgia. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Kakheti

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Pheasant's Tears	Sighnaghi	Saperavi, Rkatsiteli, Mtsvane +1 more	The canonical contemporary Georgian reference and the producer most centrally identified with

Pheasant's Tears

Kakheti · Sighnaghi (in the Kakheti region — the principal eastern Georgian wine region, the largest and most editorially significant Georgian wine zone; Sighnaghi is a hilltop town in the Alazani Valley with continuous viticultural cultivation documented for over 8,000 years through the broader Kakheti viticultural tradition) · Sighnaghi (Kakheti (Georgian PDO appellation framework))

Founded 2007 · **Principal grapes** Saperavi, Rkatsiteli, Mtsvane, Chinuri

Signature wines

- Saperavi qvevri (the apex red — the indigenous Georgian black grape Saperavi, fermented and aged in qvevri; the canonical Pheasant's Tears red reference)
- Rkatsiteli qvevri (the apex white — the indigenous Georgian white grape Rkatsiteli, fermented in qvevri with extended skin contact producing the canonical Georgian "amber wine" / "orange wine" register)
- Mtsvane qvevri (a second indigenous Georgian white)
- Chinuri qvevri
- Multiple bottlings from indigenous Georgian grape varieties working in the traditional qvevri framework

The canonical contemporary Georgian reference and the producer most centrally identified with the contemporary international rediscovery of Georgian wine from the 2000s onward. John Wurdeman — an American artist who relocated to Georgia in the 1990s — and Gela Patalishvili — a Georgian winemaker from a multi-generational Sighnaghi viticultural family — established the estate in 2007 as a cross-cultural collaboration in Sighnaghi, Kakheti, with the operation working exclusively in the qvevri tradition (the indigenous Georgian winemaking framework using large clay amphora buried in the ground for fermentation and ageing, continuously practiced from Neolithic-era origins to the present and inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2013). The estate's editorial position is built around multiple bottlings from indigenous Georgian grape varieties — Saperavi (the apex red), Rkatsiteli (the apex white, fermented in qvevri with extended skin contact producing the canonical Georgian "amber wine" / "orange wine" register), Mtsvane, Chinuri, and other indigenous varieties — with each bottling expressing the disciplined qvevri framework that has defined Georgian winemaking across multiple millennia. Pheasant's Tears closes a substantive editorial cross-reference loop with Josko Gravner (Friuli) already in the atlas, whose qvevri-influenced contemporary white winemaking was explicitly inspired by the Georgian tradition that Pheasant's Tears represents at canonical level — making the pair representative of the broader contemporary qvevri renaissance that has substantively reshaped serious global white winemaking from the 2000s onward through deliberate technical anachronism. Wurdeman's editorial direction and broader cultural ambassador role have been particularly central to the contemporary international rediscovery of Georgian wine, with the estate widely held to be the producer most centrally responsible for the global emergence of Georgia as a

serious contemporary fine-wine country.

Note on founding date. Estate established as a cross-cultural collaboration between American artist John Wurdeman and Georgian winemaker Gela Patalishvili in Signaghi; under continued joint Wurdeman-Patalishvili direction across nearly two decades; the estate has been particularly central to the contemporary international rediscovery of Georgian wine through Wurdeman's role as cultural ambassador and the producer's prominent placement in international natural-wine discourse from the late 2000s onward; the operation works exclusively in the qvevri tradition — the indigenous Georgian winemaking framework using large clay amphora buried in the ground for fermentation and ageing, continuously practiced from Neolithic-era origins to the present and inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2013.

XIII. Israel

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of Israel. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Judean Hills

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Domaine du Castel	Ramat Raziel	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +5 more	The canonical contemporary Israeli reference and the multi-generational Ben Zaken family

Domaine du Castel

Judean Hills · Judean Hills (the central Israeli highlands south of Jerusalem; Mediterranean-influenced cool sub-region; the principal contemporary Israeli fine-wine region alongside Upper Galilee and Golan Heights) · Ramat Raziel (Judean Hills (Israeli wine region designation))

Founded 1988 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Malbec, Chardonnay, Sémillon, Sauvignon Blanc

Signature wines

- Grand Vin de Castel (the apex Bordeaux-style red — Cabernet Sauvignon-led blend with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Malbec; aged in French oak before release; the canonical Israeli Bordeaux-style reference)
- Petit Castel (the second-tier Bordeaux-style red)
- 'C' Chardonnay (the apex white — single-vineyard Chardonnay with extended lees ageing)
- 'C' Blanc du Castel (a Sémillon-Sauvignon Blanc Bordeaux-style white blend)

The canonical contemporary Israeli reference and the multi-generational Ben Zaken family operation most centrally identified with establishing serious Bordeaux-style winemaking in the Judean Hills from the late 1980s onward. Eli Ben Zaken founded the estate in 1988 in Ramat Raziel, Judean Hills, after his retirement from a previous career — starting the operation as a small family project before progressively building it into the canonical Israeli Bordeaux-style reference through deliberate Bordeaux-influenced winemaking framework (Ben Zaken trained informally with Bordeaux producers and modeled the estate explicitly on the Bordeaux estate framework). The Grand Vin de Castel — Cabernet Sauvignon-led blend with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and Malbec, aged in French oak before release — has become widely the canonical Israeli Bordeaux-style reference, with the parallel 'C' Chardonnay (apex white from single-vineyard Chardonnay with extended lees ageing) and the 'C' Blanc du Castel (Bordeaux-style Sémillon-Sauvignon Blanc blend) establishing the estate as a multi-grape Israeli reference across both red and white registers. The estate's editorial position alongside the broader Bordeaux-style international canon — Almaviva (Maipo, Chile), Opus One (Napa, California), Cheval des Andes (Mendoza, Argentina), Cullen (Margaret River, Australia) — places Israeli fine wine substantively within the contemporary global Bordeaux-style framework through the canonical Castel reference, with the Judean Hills sub-region providing the Mediterranean-influenced cool-climate substrate that has come to define serious contemporary Israeli winemaking under Ben Zaken family direction across two generations.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Eli Ben Zaken in Ramat Raziel, Judean Hills, after Ben Zaken started the operation as a small family project following his retirement from a previous career and progressively built it into the canonical Israeli Bordeaux-style reference; under continued Ben Zaken family direction across two generations, with his sons Ariel Ben Zaken and Eytan Ben Zaken in the operation; the estate has been particularly central to the editorial reframing of Judean Hills as a serious fine-wine region from the 1990s onward; Ben Zaken trained informally with Bordeaux producers and modeled the estate explicitly on the Bordeaux estate framework, establishing the

deliberate Bordeaux-influenced winemaking framework that has defined the operation across multiple decades.

XIV. Lebanon

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of Lebanon. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Bekaa Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Château Musar	Ghazir; Bekaa Valley	Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, Carignan +2 more	The canonical Lebanese reference and one of the most editorially singular continuous wine

Château Musar

Bekaa Valley · Bekaa Valley (the high-altitude — approximately 1,000m — wine-growing region in the eastern Lebanese highlands; sheltered from Mediterranean weather by the western Lebanese mountains; continuous viticultural cultivation from antiquity through Roman and Phoenician period documentation; the principal Lebanese wine region) · Ghazir (winery, north of Beirut on the Mediterranean coast); Bekaa Valley (vineyards) (Lebanon (no formal AOC framework))

Founded 1930 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, Carignan, Obaideh, Merwah

Signature wines

- Château Musar Rouge (the apex red — Cabernet Sauvignon-Cinsault-Carignan blend; released only after extended ageing — typically 7+ years from vintage to release; deliberately oxidative classical register; the canonical Musar reference and one of the most editorially distinctive contemporary fine wines anywhere in the global canon)
- Château Musar Blanc (Obaideh + Merwah — two indigenous Lebanese white grapes; one of the most singular white wines in the global canon through the indigenous grape composition)
- Hochar Père et Fils (the second-tier Musar bottling, named for the founding family lineage)
- Musar Jeune (the entry-level range for younger drinking)

The canonical Lebanese reference and one of the most editorially singular continuous wine operations in the world, with the multi-generational Hochar family across three generations most centrally identified with maintaining serious Lebanese fine-wine production through the extraordinary historical disruptions of the twentieth century. Gaston Hochar founded the estate in 1930 through the construction of the Château Musar winery at Ghazir, with the contemporary editorial position built progressively under Serge Hochar — Gaston's son, who took over the winemaking direction in 1959 after training in Bordeaux under Émile Peynaud (the legendary Bordeaux oenologist whose broader influence on contemporary global fine wine extends through multiple major estates including Mas de Daumas Gassac in the Languedoc) — until Serge Hochar's death in December 2014, with the operation continuing under his son Marc Hochar and nephew Gaston Hochar (named for his grandfather). The estate has the rare distinction of having maintained continuous wine production through the entire Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990) — vintages produced under exceptional logistical difficulty during years when other Lebanese wineries ceased production, with grapes transported from the Bekaa Valley through active conflict zones to the Ghazir winery — making Musar editorially distinctive within the broader global fine-wine canon as a producer whose continuous editorial discipline has persisted through historical circumstances unmatched by any other major contemporary fine-wine operation. The

Château Musar Rouge — Cabernet Sauvignon-Cinsault-Carignan blend produced in a deliberately oxidative classical register with extended ageing before release — is widely held to be one of the most editorially distinctive contemporary fine wines anywhere in the global canon, with the parallel Château Musar Blanc (produced from the indigenous Lebanese whites Obaideh and Merwah) representing one of the most singular white wines globally through its indigenous grape composition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Gaston Hochar through the construction of the Château Musar winery at Ghazir, north of Beirut, with vineyards in the Bekaa Valley; transformed into the contemporary canonical Lebanese reference under Serge Hochar — Gaston's son, who took over the winemaking direction in 1959 after training in Bordeaux under Émile Peynaud — until Serge Hochar's death in December 2014; under his son Marc Hochar and his nephew Gaston Hochar (named for his grandfather) as the current generation; the estate has the rare distinction of having maintained continuous wine production through the entire Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990), with vintages produced under exceptional logistical difficulty during years when other Lebanese wineries ceased production.

XV. United States

This chapter covers **15 estates** across **7 regions** of United States. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Napa Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Dunn Vineyards	Howell Mountain · Angwin	Cabernet Sauvignon	The reference Howell Mountain estate and the producer most centrally identified with Napa's
Heitz Cellar	Saint Helena	Cabernet Sauvignon	The estate that introduced the single-vineyard concept to Napa Cabernet
Opus One	Oakville	Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot +2 more	The first major Napa-Bordeaux joint venture and the estate that most clearly inaugurated the
Stag's Leap Wine Cellars	Stags Leap District · Napa	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	The estate that won the red flight of the 1976 Judgment of Paris with its 1973 Cabernet

Dunn Vineyards

*Napa Valley · Howell Mountain · Angwin
(Howell Mountain AVA, Napa Valley AVA)*

Founded 1979 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Howell Mountain Cabernet Sauvignon (the apex bottling, drawn from old-vine Howell Mountain parcels)
- Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon (a separate bottling from purchased valley-floor fruit)

The reference Howell Mountain estate and the producer most centrally identified with Napa's mountain-AVA Cabernet tradition, working old-vine parcels at elevations between 1,400 and 2,000 feet above the Napa Valley floor — high enough that the vineyards sit above the morning fog line and produce structurally distinct fruit from the warmer valley AVAs. Randy Dunn established the estate in 1979 while continuing as winemaker at Caymus through the early 1980s, and from the start built the wines around a deliberately classical and restrained register: longer hang times, lower picked sugars, lower finished alcohol, and ageing schedules built for very long bottle development. The Howell Mountain bottling has been produced since the founding and is widely held to be among the most ageworthy Napa Cabernets made, with the wines often considered genuinely closed in their first decade after release. The estate has remained under continuous Dunn family ownership and direction across two generations, with Mike Dunn now leading the operation in a register essentially unchanged from his father's editorial choices.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Randy Dunn — at that time the winemaker at Caymus Vineyards — through the acquisition of vineyard property on Howell Mountain; first commercial Howell Mountain Cabernet vintage 1979; under continuous Dunn family ownership and direction to the present, currently with Mike Dunn in the second generation.

Heitz Cellar

Napa Valley · Saint Helena (with principal fruit sourced from Oakville) · Saint Helena (Napa Valley AVA (with Oakville AVA fruit for the Martha's Vineyard bottling))

Founded 1961 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Martha's Vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon (the single-vineyard apex bottling, sourced from a parcel in Oakville and the first Napa wine ever to carry a vineyard name on the label, produced annually since 1966)
- Bella Oaks Vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon (a second single-vineyard Cabernet)
- Trailside Vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon
- The standard Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon

The estate that introduced the single-vineyard concept to Napa Cabernet, with the Martha's Vineyard bottling first produced in 1966 — the first wine in California to carry a vineyard name on its label and the model for the single-vineyard Napa tradition that would not become widespread until decades later. Joe Heitz, who established the estate in 1961, built his reputation around uncompromising 100% Cabernet Sauvignon bottlings from a small portfolio of named vineyards, with extended bottle ageing at the winery before release and a deliberately classical winemaking register that has stood apart from the broader stylistic shifts of the surrounding Napa industry. The Martha's Vineyard wine, sourced from the Tom and Martha May parcel in Oakville, has been produced continuously across nearly six decades and is widely held to be among the most ageworthy and editorially distinctive single-vineyard Cabernets made in North America. Under Lawrence family ownership since 2018, the estate has continued with its original technical team and the same single-vineyard, 100% Cabernet, extended-ageing approach that defined the Heitz family era.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Joe and Alice Heitz through the acquisition of an eight-acre vineyard property near Saint Helena; the Martha's Vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon — the first Napa wine to carry a single vineyard's name on its label — first produced in 1966 from fruit sourced from the Martha's Vineyard parcel in Oakville; under continuous Heitz family ownership until 2018, when the estate was acquired by the Lawrence family while retaining the existing winemaking team and editorial approach.

Opus One

Napa Valley · Oakville (Oakville AVA, Napa Valley AVA)

Founded 1979 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Petit Verdot, Malbec

Signature wines

- Opus One (the single estate wine — no second wine, with the same wine produced annually since 1979)
- Overture (a multi-vintage release introduced in 1993 for limited markets, drawn from declassified lots)

The first major Napa-Bordeaux joint venture and the estate that most clearly inaugurated the deliberate transposition of Bordeaux winemaking discipline to coastal California. The 1979 partnership between Robert Mondavi and Baron Philippe de Rothschild — the latter the driving force behind Mouton Rothschild's promotion to First Growth status six years earlier — produced its first vintage in 1979 and was conceived from the outset as a single-wine estate making a classical Bordeaux blend from Oakville fruit. The wines are made in a deliberately classical register — Cabernet Sauvignon-led blends, French oak ageing, careful Bordeaux-style assemblage — with a stable house style maintained across more than four decades of production. The estate has continued in joint ownership with Baron Philippe de Rothschild SA since Constellation Brands acquired the Mondavi share in 2004, with the original Bordeaux-Napa technical partnership preserved.

Note on founding date. Joint venture established between Robert Mondavi and Baron Philippe de Rothschild of Château Mouton Rothschild; first vintage 1979, first commercial release 1984; under joint ownership of Constellation Brands — which acquired Mondavi's share in 2004 — and Baron Philippe de Rothschild SA.

Stag's Leap Wine Cellars

Napa Valley · Stags Leap District · Napa (Stags Leap District AVA, Napa Valley AVA)

Founded 1970 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Cask 23 (the apex single-vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon, drawn from the original Stag's Leap Vineyard parcels)
- SLV (Stag's Leap Vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon — the wine that won the 1976 Judgment of Paris in its 1973 vintage)
- Fay (Cabernet Sauvignon from the Fay Vineyard)
- Artemis (the Napa Valley Cabernet bottling)

The estate that won the red flight of the 1976 Judgment of Paris with its 1973 Cabernet Sauvignon — a result that, alongside Chateau Montelena's victory in the white flight, fundamentally reshaped how the wine world read California fine wine and is generally treated as the foundational moment of modern Napa's international standing. The original Stag's Leap Vineyard, planted by Warren Winiarski from 1970 on a former prune orchard in the cool eastern Napa Valley, established the Stags Leap District AVA's reputation for elegant, perfumed, structurally restrained Cabernet — a register distinct from the warmer-valley Oakville and Rutherford traditions. Cask 23, introduced in 1974 as a special selection from the original SLV parcels in vintages considered worthy, anchors the apex of the estate's range. Under joint ownership of Ste. Michelle Wine Estates and Marchesi Antinori since 2007, the estate has continued in its established editorial register with the original SLV and Fay vineyards as the structural anchors of the principal wines.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Warren Winiarski through the acquisition of a 44-acre prune orchard subsequently planted to Cabernet Sauvignon; first commercial vintage 1972; the 1973 Cabernet Sauvignon won the red flight of the 1976 Judgment of Paris blind tasting; under Ste. Michelle Wine Estates and Antinori joint ownership since 2007.

Oregon

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bergström Wines	Chehalem Mountains and Yamhill-Carlton · Newberg	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	The reference contemporary biodynamic Oregon Pinot Noir producer and the multi-generational
Eyrie Vineyards	Dundee Hills · Dundee	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Gris +1 more	The founding figure of Oregon fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with the

Bergström Wines

Oregon · Chehalem Mountains and Yamhill-Carlton (Willamette Valley) · Newberg (Chehalem Mountains AVA, Yamhill-Carlton AVA, Ribbon Ridge AVA)

Founded 1999 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Bergström Vineyard Pinot Noir (the apex single-vineyard Pinot Noir from the founding family vineyard in the Chehalem Mountains)
- Shea Vineyard Pinot Noir (single-vineyard from the canonical Yamhill-Carlton Shea Vineyard, sourced by many top Oregon producers)
- Silice Vineyard Pinot Noir (single-vineyard from the Ribbon Ridge sub-AVA)
- Le Pré du Col Vineyard Pinot Noir (Ribbon Ridge)
- de Lancellotti Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Sigrid Chardonnay (the apex single-vineyard Chardonnay, named for Josh Bergström's grandmother)
- Old Stones Chardonnay (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée)

The reference contemporary biodynamic Oregon Pinot Noir producer and the multi-generational Bergström family operation most centrally identified with disciplined single-vineyard work across multiple Willamette Valley sub-AVAs. Josh Bergström and his parents John and Karen Bergström

founded the estate in 1999 in the Chehalem Mountains, with the contemporary editorial position built around named single-vineyard Pinot Noirs from distinct Willamette Valley sub-regions — the founding Bergström Vineyard in Chehalem Mountains, the canonical Shea Vineyard in Yamhill-Carlton, multiple Ribbon Ridge parcels (Silice, Le Pré du Col), and others — each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in the Burgundian framework. The estate's biodynamic conversion from 2002 placed Bergström among the early-adopter biodynamic estates in Oregon, alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic movement that includes Felton Road (Central Otago), Mullineux (Swartland), Beaucastel (Châteauneuf), and Domaine Leflaive (Burgundy) as founding-era biodynamic estates in their respective regions. Beyond the Pinot Noir range, the Sigrid Chardonnay (named for Josh Bergström's grandmother) anchors the estate's serious Oregon Chardonnay work — a grape category that has emerged from the 2000s onward as Willamette Valley's second canonical fine-wine grape alongside Pinot Noir.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Josh Bergström and his parents John and Karen Bergström through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Chehalem Mountains; under continuous Bergström family direction with Josh Bergström as winemaker; converted to biodynamic viticulture from 2002, becoming one of the early-adopter biodynamic estates in serious Oregon Pinot Noir alongside the broader Beaucastel/Leflaive/Mullineux/Felton Road biodynamic-pioneer pattern.

Eyrie Vineyards

Oregon · Dundee Hills (Willamette Valley) ·
Dundee (Dundee Hills AVA)

Founded 1965 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Pinot Blanc

Signature wines

- Eyrie Vineyards Original Vines Pinot Noir (the apex single-vineyard from the original 1966 plantings — among the oldest continuously producing Pinot Noir vines in the United States)
- South Block Pinot Noir
- Eyrie Vineyards Estate Pinot Noir (the principal multi-block cuvée)
- Eyrie Vineyards Original Vines Chardonnay
- Eyrie Vineyards Original Vines Pinot Gris
- The broader Eyrie range across Pinot family grapes

The founding figure of Oregon fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with the deliberate Burgundian project that established Willamette Valley Pinot Noir as a serious American fine-wine category from the late 1960s onward. David Lett — known across his career as "Papa Pinot" — established the estate in 1965 after studying at UC Davis and deliberately seeking out a cooler-climate American region for serious Pinot Noir, eventually planting in the volcanic Jory soils of the Dundee Hills above Dundee, Oregon. The 1975 Pinot Noir's second-place result in the 1979 Gault-Millau Wine Olympics blind tasting in Paris — beating most Burgundian producers in a major French competition — validated Lett's deliberate Burgundian ambitions and triggered subsequent international investment in Oregon, including the establishment of Domaine Drouhin Oregon by Maison Joseph Drouhin in 1987 and the broader development of the Willamette Valley as a serious New World Pinot Noir region. Under Jason Lett (David's son) since 2008 following his father's death, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register, with the Original Vines bottlings from the 1966 plantings producing wines from among the oldest continuously cultivated Pinot Noir vines in the United States.

Note on founding date. Estate established by David Lett — known across his career as "Papa Pinot" — through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Dundee Hills above Dundee, Oregon, after Lett had studied at UC Davis and deliberately sought out a cooler-climate American region for serious Pinot Noir; the South Block Pinot Noir vineyard, planted 1966, contains some of the oldest Pinot Noir vines in the United States; under continuous Lett family direction across two generations, currently with Jason Lett — David's son — as winemaker since 2008 following his father's death; the 1975 Pinot Noir famously placed second in the 1979 Gault-Millau Wine Olympics blind tasting in Paris, validating Lett's deliberate Burgundian ambitions and triggering subsequent international investment in Oregon.

Other California

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Calera Wine Company	Mt. Harlan · Hollister	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Viognier	The most singular American Pinot Noir site outside the broader Sonoma / Oregon canon and the
Tablas Creek Vineyard	Paso Robles	Mourvèdre, Grenache, Syrah +5 more	The reference American Rhône-varieties producer and the structural cross-reference to Château

Calera Wine Company

Other California · Mt. Harlan (San Benito County, central California Coast Range) · Hollister (Mt. Harlan AVA)

Founded 1975 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Viognier

Signature wines

- Jensen Vineyard Pinot Noir (the apex single-vineyard Pinot Noir, named for the founder)
- Selleck Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Reed Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Mills Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Ryan Vineyard Pinot Noir
- de Villiers Vineyard Pinot Noir (the six named single-vineyard Pinot Noirs from distinct Mt. Harlan parcels — the most disciplined single-vineyard Pinot Noir program in California outside the Sonoma Coast contemporary work)
- Mt. Harlan Pinot Noir (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée)
- Mt. Harlan Chardonnay
- Central Coast Pinot Noir (the broader-sourcing entry-level)

The most singular American Pinot Noir site outside the broader Sonoma / Oregon canon and the producer most centrally identified with deliberate replication of the Burgundian limestone-soil framework in California. Josh Jensen founded the estate in 1975 after a multi-year search across the western United States for calcareous soils that would replicate the geology of Burgundy's Côte d'Or, eventually finding them on a remote ridge in San Benito County's Mt. Harlan — where he progressively planted six small parcels of Pinot Noir on calcareous limestone substrate at elevations of approximately 2,200 feet. Jensen successfully petitioned for the Mt. Harlan AVA in 1990, becoming essentially the only producer in the appellation, and the six named single-vineyard Pinot Noirs (Jensen, Selleck, Reed, Mills, Ryan, de Villiers) — each labeled with its specific parcel name and bottled separately as a distinct apex wine — parallel the Burgundian grand cru framework more closely than any other American producer's structural approach. Under Duckhorn Portfolio ownership since 2017 with continued winemaking direction, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register, with the disciplined single-vineyard framework and the deliberately Burgundian-parallel approach that have defined the operation across nearly five decades.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Josh Jensen through the acquisition of remote ridge-top land on Mt. Harlan in San Benito County after a deliberate multi-year search across the western United States for limestone soils that would replicate the calcareous geology of Burgundy; Jensen successfully petitioned for the Mt. Harlan AVA in 1990, becoming essentially the only producer in the appellation; under Josh Jensen as founding figure until acquisition by Duckhorn Portfolio in 2017 with continued winemaking direction; six named single-vineyard parcels — Jensen, Selleck, Reed, Mills, Ryan, de Villiers — anchor the apex range.

Tablas Creek Vineyard

Other California · Paso Robles (Adelaida District AVA, west side) · Paso Robles (Paso Robles AVA, Adelaida District AVA)

Founded 1989 · **Principal grapes** Mourvèdre, Grenache, Syrah, Counoise, Roussanne, Grenache Blanc, Picpoul, Vermentino

Signature wines

- Esprit de Tablas (the apex Châteauneuf-style red blend — typically Mourvèdre-led with Grenache, Syrah,

and Counoise from estate parcels)

- Esprit de Tablas Blanc (the apex white, typically Roussanne-led with Grenache Blanc and Picpoul)
- Panoplie (the apex Mourvèdre-dominant red, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Tablas Creek Patelin de Tablas (the broader range red and white)
- Single-varietal bottlings of Mourvèdre, Grenache, Roussanne, and other Rhône grapes
- Tablas Creek's nursery program supplies Châteauneuf grape cuttings to other American producers

The reference American Rhône-varieties producer and the structural cross-reference to Château de Beaucastel in the atlas, established in 1989 as a joint venture between the Perrin family of Beaucastel and the American importer Robert Haas through deliberate replication of the Châteauneuf grape program in California's Adelaida District west of Paso Robles. The partners imported and propagated all 13 authorized Châteauneuf grape varieties from Beaucastel cuttings during the 1990s, becoming the only commercial New World producer working the complete Châteauneuf grape range and establishing the editorial framework for serious American Rhône-style winemaking. The estate's apex Esprit de Tablas red and white bottlings parallel Beaucastel's principal cuvées structurally — multi-grape blends in a deliberately classical register, with Mourvèdre proportions higher than the broader American Rhône convention reflects, and Roussanne-led whites that have shaped how the canon reads serious American Rhône-variety whites. Tablas Creek's nursery program has substantively shaped the broader American Rhône movement by supplying authentic Châteauneuf cuttings to other American producers, while the joint venture itself anchors the atlas's structural cross-reference between French Châteauneuf-du-Pape and American Paso Robles.

Note on founding date. Estate established as a joint venture between the Perrin family of Château de Beaucastel — already in the atlas as the reference multi-grape Châteauneuf — and the American importer Robert Haas through the acquisition of land in the Adelaida District west of Paso Robles; the partners imported and propagated all 13 authorized Châteauneuf grape varieties from Beaucastel cuttings in the 1990s, becoming the only commercial New World producer working the complete Châteauneuf grape range; under continuous joint Perrin-Haas family direction, currently with Jason Haas as general manager.

Santa Barbara

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Au Bon Climat	Santa Maria Valley · Santa Maria	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc +1 more	The reference contemporary Santa Barbara fine-wine producer and the founding figure of serious

Au Bon Climat

Santa Barbara · Santa Maria Valley (with Sta. Rita Hills holdings) · Santa Maria (Santa Maria Valley AVA, Sta. Rita Hills AVA)

Founded 1982 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris

Signature wines

- Au Bon Climat Bien Nacido Vineyard Chardonnay (the apex single-vineyard Chardonnay from the canonical Santa Maria Valley site)
- Au Bon Climat Bien Nacido Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Le Bon Climat Pinot Noir (single-vineyard)
- Sanford & Benedict Pinot Noir (single-vineyard from the historic Sta. Rita Hills site)
- Knox Alexander Pinot Noir (single-vineyard)
- Isabelle Pinot Noir (multi-vineyard apex selection)
- Hildegard (a Pinot Blanc / Pinot Gris / Aligoté blend in the Alsatian register)
- Nuits-Blanches Chardonnay

The reference contemporary Santa Barbara fine-wine producer and the founding figure of serious Burgundian-influenced winemaking in California outside Sonoma. Jim Clendenen, who founded the estate in 1982 and ran it until his death in 2021, fundamentally reshaped how the canon reads Santa

Barbara through his disciplined single-vineyard work in the Santa Maria Valley and Sta. Rita Hills — building the estate around contracted parcels including the historic Bien Nacido Vineyard (the canonical Santa Maria Valley site), Sanford & Benedict (the founding Sta. Rita Hills parcel), and others, with each named single-vineyard bottled separately in the Burgundian framework. The deliberately Burgundian editorial register — restrained extraction, oak ageing in proportions calibrated to support rather than dominate the fruit, wines built for substantial bottle development — distinguished Clendenen's work from the broader California fine-wine convention and established Santa Barbara's editorial position as a serious Pinot Noir / Chardonnay region in its own right. Under the contemporary Au Bon Climat team continuing Clendenen's editorial register since 2021, the estate maintains the disciplined single-vineyard framework that defined the founding figure's multi-decade work.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Jim Clendenen and Adam Tolmach in the Santa Maria Valley; under Jim Clendenen as founding winemaker until his death in 2021; Clendenen had built the estate around deliberately Burgundian-influenced Pinot Noir and Chardonnay from contracted single-vineyard parcels — principally the Bien Nacido Vineyard, but also Le Bon Climat, Sanford & Benedict, Sea Smoke Ranch and others — establishing Santa Barbara as a serious Burgundian-influenced fine-wine region; under the contemporary Au Bon Climat team continuing Clendenen's editorial register since 2021.

Santa Cruz Mountains

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Ridge Vineyards	Santa Cruz Mountains and Sonoma — Dry Creek Valley · Cupertino and Healdsburg	Cabernet Sauvignon, Zinfandel, Petite Sirah +1 more	The canonical American single-vineyard reference outside Napa Valley and the producer most

Ridge Vineyards

Santa Cruz Mountains · Santa Cruz Mountains (Monte Bello vineyard) and Sonoma — Dry Creek Valley (Lytton Springs vineyard) · Cupertino (Monte Bello cellar) and Healdsburg (Lytton Springs) (Santa Cruz Mountains AVA, Dry Creek Valley AVA)

Founded 1962 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Zinfandel, Petite Sirah, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Monte Bello (the apex Cabernet Sauvignon-led Bordeaux-style blend from the high-elevation Santa Cruz Mountains vineyard — first produced 1962 in the modern era, with the Monte Bello Vineyard's original plantings dating to the 1880s; Monte Bello placed in the 1976 Judgment of Paris tasting and won the 30-year retasting in 2006, the only American producer in both events)
- Lytton Springs Zinfandel (the apex Sonoma Dry Creek Zinfandel, from old-vine field-blend parcels)
- Geyserville Zinfandel (a second Sonoma single-vineyard)
- Estate Cabernet Sauvignon
- Monte Bello Chardonnay
- Three Valleys Zinfandel (a multi-vineyard cuvée)

The canonical American single-vineyard reference outside Napa Valley and the producer most centrally identified with Paul Draper's multi-decade editorial direction at the historic Monte Bello vineyard in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where Cabernet Sauvignon plantings dating to the 1880s have produced the apex bottling continuously since the estate's 1962 modern refounding by a group of Stanford engineers. Monte Bello placed in the 1976 Judgment of Paris tasting that established California fine wine as competitive with Bordeaux first growths in blind tasting, and won the 30-year retasting of the same wines in 2006 — making Ridge the only American producer in both events and giving Monte Bello a documented multi-decade ageing trajectory that few American wines can match. The estate's parallel work at Lytton Springs in Sonoma's Dry Creek Valley (acquired 1991) has established Ridge as the

canonical American Zinfandel reference, working old-vine field-blend parcels in a deliberately classical register that has reshaped how the canon reads Zinfandel as a serious grape rather than the regional commodity it had been treated as for much of the twentieth century. Under Paul Draper as winemaker from 1969 until his 2016 retirement, the estate built editorial consistency across nearly five decades; the contemporary technical team continues in the founding editorial register essentially unchanged.

Note on founding date. Estate refounded by a group of Stanford engineers — David Bennion, Hew Crane, Charlie Rosen, Howard Zeidler — who acquired the historical Monte Bello Vineyard above Cupertino, originally planted in the 1880s; Paul Draper joined as winemaker in 1969 and continued in that role until his retirement in 2016; under continuous Otsuka Pharmaceutical ownership since 1986 with the founding editorial register preserved; the Lytton Springs Zinfandel vineyard acquired in 1991.

Sonoma

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Hirsch Vineyards	Sonoma Coast · Cazadero	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay	The reference Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir producer and the founding figure of serious viticulture
Kistler Vineyards	Russian River Valley · Sebastopol	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir	The reference contemporary Sonoma Chardonnay producer and one of the broadest-portfolio
Silver Oak Alexander Valley	Alexander Valley · Geyserville	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +1 more	The canonical Alexander Valley Cabernet Sauvignon producer and the multi-generational Duncan

Hirsch Vineyards

Sonoma · Sonoma Coast (extreme west, near the Pacific) · Cazadero (Sonoma Coast AVA (West Sonoma Coast sub-AVA))

Founded 1980 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- San Andreas Fault Estate Pinot Noir (the principal single-vineyard cuvée, named for the geological feature that runs directly through the property — an unusually structural editorial reference for a wine name)
- West Ridge Pinot Noir (a second single-vineyard from the higher-elevation western parcels)
- East Ridge Pinot Noir
- Block 8 Pinot Noir (small-production single-block)
- Reserve Pinot Noir (multi-vintage selection from selected vintages)
- Hirsch Estate Chardonnay

The reference Sonoma Coast Pinot Noir producer and the founding figure of serious viticulture in the extreme western coastal range of Sonoma County, working remote ridge-top parcels approximately 4 miles from the Pacific Ocean and directly on the San Andreas Fault. David Hirsch began acquiring and planting the property in 1980 — well before the West Sonoma Coast was recognized as a serious fine-wine region — and for the first two decades sold fruit to other producers including Williams Selyem, Littorai, and Marcassin, whose wines from Hirsch fruit progressively established the West Sonoma Coast's editorial reputation in the canon. Since 2002 the estate has bottled under its own label, working principally with Pinot Noir from named single-vineyard parcels (San Andreas Fault, West Ridge, East Ridge, Block 8) that express the structural cool-climate fruit the site produces — wines distinguished from the broader Russian River register by their extreme coastal exposure, fog-influenced cool conditions, and the unusual geological substrate. Under Jasmine Hirsch (David's daughter) as contemporary estate director, the operation continues in the founding editorial register, with the disciplined single-vineyard framework that has defined the estate since the 2002 transition to estate bottling.

Note on founding date. Vineyard established by David Hirsch through the acquisition and progressive planting of remote ridge-top parcels in the extreme western Sonoma Coast, approximately 4 miles from the Pacific Ocean; Hirsch fruit was sold to other producers including Williams Selyem and Littorai for two decades before the estate began bottling under its own label in 2002 with Mark Doherty as founding winemaker; under Hirsch family ownership and direction, currently with Jasmine Hirsch as estate director.

Kistler Vineyards

Sonoma · Russian River Valley (with Sonoma Coast and Sonoma Mountain holdings) · Sebastopol (Russian River Valley AVA, Sonoma Coast AVA, Sonoma Mountain AVA)

Founded 1979 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir

Signature wines

- Kistler Vineyard Chardonnay (the apex single-vineyard Chardonnay from the estate's principal Sonoma Mountain parcel — historically the bottling that established Kistler's reputation)
- Hudson Vineyard Chardonnay (single-vineyard Carneros)
- Stone Flat Chardonnay
- Cuvée Cathleen Chardonnay (named for Cathleen Kistler, Steve's wife — produced only in selected vintages from the estate's apex Chardonnay parcels)
- Vine Hill Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Occidental Station Vineyard Pinot Noir
- Cuvée Elizabeth Pinot Noir (single-vineyard Sonoma Coast apex)
- Les Noisetiers Chardonnay (the principal multi-vineyard Russian River cuvée)

The reference contemporary Sonoma Chardonnay producer and one of the broadest-portfolio single-vineyard operations in California fine wine, working multiple named single-vineyard Chardonnay and Pinot Noir parcels across Russian River, Sonoma Coast, and Sonoma Mountain. Steve Kistler and Mark Bixler founded the estate in 1979 with the explicit ambition of producing Burgundian-influenced single-vineyard Chardonnay in California, a project that placed Kistler at the founding of the contemporary California single-vineyard Chardonnay movement and established the editorial framework that subsequent generations of California Chardonnay producers have inherited. The estate's apex single-vineyard bottlings — Kistler Vineyard, Cuvée Cathleen, Hudson, Stone Flat — work named parcels with the same single-site precision the canon expects from fine Burgundy, with multiple vintages of the same vineyard producing wines built for substantial bottle development. Under the contemporary technical team since Steve Kistler's 2017 retirement, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register essentially unchanged, with the disciplined single-vineyard framework and the dual Chardonnay/Pinot Noir focus that have defined the operation across more than four decades of continuous production.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Steve Kistler and Mark Bixler through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in Sonoma County; under Steve Kistler as founding winemaker until his retirement in 2017; the estate has built its contemporary editorial position around named single-vineyard Chardonnay and Pinot Noir bottlings produced from estate-owned and contracted parcels across Russian River, Sonoma Coast, and Sonoma Mountain.

Silver Oak Alexander Valley

Sonoma · Alexander Valley (with Napa Valley parcels for the Napa Cabernet bottling) · Geyserville (Alexander Valley AVA)

Founded 1972 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Silver Oak Alexander Valley Cabernet Sauvignon (the principal Alexander Valley bottling — Cabernet Sauvignon-dominant Bordeaux-style blend, aged exclusively in American oak; produced in continuous vintage-by-vintage release for over four decades)
- Silver Oak Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon (the parallel Napa Valley bottling, also exclusively American oak-aged)
- Twomey (the Duncan family's separate Pinot Noir / Sauvignon Blanc / Merlot operation, on multiple sites)

The canonical Alexander Valley Cabernet Sauvignon producer and the multi-generational Duncan family operation most centrally identified with the deliberate signature of exclusive American oak ageing for apex Cabernet — an editorial position that has distinguished the estate from the broader American fine-wine convention of French oak ageing across more than five decades of continuous production. Justin Meyer and Raymond Duncan founded the operation in 1972 in Napa Valley with the explicit single-focus on Cabernet Sauvignon aged exclusively in American oak; the Alexander Valley estate was established progressively from 1992 onward, providing the cooler-climate Sonoma Cabernet that has anchored the brand alongside the parallel Napa Valley bottling. The American oak signature produces wines structurally distinct from the broader American fine-wine register — typically more vanilla-and-coconut aromatic, with longer ageing schedules in cask before bottle release (typically 24-30 months in American oak followed by 14-15 months bottle ageing). Under continuous Duncan family ownership across two generations to the present, the estate has maintained editorial consistency across more than five decades, with the Alexander Valley bottling specifically establishing Sonoma as a serious Cabernet region alongside its better-known Pinot Noir / Chardonnay reputation.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Justin Meyer and Raymond Duncan in Oakville, Napa Valley, with the explicit single-focus on producing Cabernet Sauvignon aged exclusively in American oak; the Alexander Valley estate established progressively from 1992 onward; under continuous Duncan family ownership across two generations to the present, currently with David Duncan and Tim Duncan as proprietors; Daniel Baron as long-term winemaker until 2018, with the contemporary technical team continuing in the founding editorial register.

Washington

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Cayuse Vineyards	Walla Walla Valley · Milton-Freewater, Walla Walla	Syrah, Grenache, Tempranillo +1 more	The reference contemporary Washington Syrah specialist and the producer most centrally
Leonetti Cellar	Walla Walla Valley · Walla Walla	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Sangiovese +1 more	The founding figure of contemporary Washington fine wine and the multi-generational Figgins

Cayuse Vineyards

Washington · Walla Walla Valley (with vineyards principally in the Oregon-side Rocks District of Milton-Freewater) · Milton-Freewater (vineyards), Walla Walla (cellar) (Walla Walla Valley AVA, The Rocks District of Milton-Freewater AVA)

Founded 1997 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Grenache, Tempranillo, Cabernet Sauvignon

Signature wines

- Cailloux Vineyard Syrah (the apex single-vineyard Syrah from the original Cayuse parcel, named for the French word for the cobblestone-rich soils)
- En Cerise Syrah (a second single-vineyard Syrah)
- Bionic Frog Syrah (a third single-vineyard apex)
- En Chamberlin Syrah
- Armada Syrah
- Camaspelo (the apex Bordeaux-style blend)
- The Horsepower range (a separate Baron family label working adjacent Rocks District parcels with similar single-vineyard discipline)

The reference contemporary Washington Syrah specialist and the producer most centrally identified with the structural editorial parallel between the Rocks District of Milton-Freewater and the galets-rich parcels of Châteauneuf-du-Pape — a deliberate French-rooted recognition of geological substrate as the foundation for serious New World Rhône-style winemaking. Christophe Baron, a French winemaker from a Champagne family (Champagne Baron Albert in the Marne valley), founded the estate in 1997 after

recognizing the cobblestone-rich riverbed area on the Oregon side of the Walla Walla Valley as structurally similar to Châteauneuf-du-Pape's galets roulés — and progressively built the estate around named single-vineyard Syrahs (Cailloux, En Cerise, Bionic Frog, En Chamberlin, Armada) from distinct cobblestone-soil parcels, each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in the Burgundian framework rather than the broader American convention of multi-vineyard blends. The estate's biodynamic viticulture, deliberately classical winemaking (whole-cluster fermentation, ageing in old foudres rather than barriques), and Rhône-grape focus place it editorially alongside Sadie Family Wines (Swartland) and the broader contemporary biodynamic movement that emphasizes vineyard transparency over winemaking signature. The Rocks District of Milton-Freewater AVA itself was established in 2015 partly through Baron's documentation of the area's distinctive cobblestone-soil characteristics, making Cayuse the producer most centrally identified with the appellation's recognition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Christophe Baron — a French winemaker from Champagne, where his family operates Champagne Baron Albert in the Marne valley — through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the cobblestone-rich riverbed area on the Oregon side of the Walla Walla Valley, an area Baron recognized as structurally similar to the galets-rich parcels of Châteauneuf-du-Pape; under Baron's continued direction; the estate's vineyards are biodynamic and the Rocks District AVA itself was established in 2015 partly through Baron's documentation of the area's distinctive cobblestone-soil characteristics.

Leonetti Cellar

Washington · Walla Walla Valley · Walla Walla (Walla Walla Valley AVA)

Founded 1977 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Sangiovese, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Leonetti Cellar Cabernet Sauvignon (the principal Cabernet-led Bordeaux-style blend, sourced from Walla Walla Valley parcels — the bottling that established Leonetti's reputation from the 1978 inaugural release)
- Leonetti Cellar Merlot (the second principal red, also Walla Walla-sourced)
- Leonetti Cellar Reserve (the apex bottling, produced only in suitable vintages)
- Sangiovese (Walla Walla-grown Italian variety, reflecting the Figgins family's Italian heritage)
- Figgins (a separate single-cuvée Bordeaux-style apex bottling under the Figgins label, named for the family)

The founding figure of contemporary Washington fine wine and the multi-generational Figgins family operation most centrally identified with the establishment of the Walla Walla Valley as a serious American fine-wine region. Gary Figgins founded the estate in 1977 — the first commercial winery in the modern Walla Walla Valley — naming it Leonetti for his Italian immigrant maternal grandparents Francesco and Rosa Leonetti, who had settled in Walla Walla in the early twentieth century when the valley was still principally an agricultural region without serious viticulture. The estate's continuous production of Cabernet Sauvignon-led Bordeaux-style reds from the 1978 inaugural vintage onward established Walla Walla's editorial position as a serious Bordeaux-grape region in the same period that California was developing the contemporary Napa fine-wine register, with Leonetti progressively becoming the historical anchor that the broader Walla Walla fine-wine industry developed around. Under Chris Figgins (Gary's son) as winemaker since 2002, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register, with the parallel Figgins label representing the family's contemporary single-cuvée apex work alongside the broader Leonetti Cellar range.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Gary Figgins as the first commercial winery in the modern Walla Walla Valley, named for his Italian immigrant maternal grandparents Francesco and Rosa Leonetti who had settled in Walla Walla in the early twentieth century; under continuous Figgins family direction across two generations, currently with Chris Figgins — Gary's son — as winemaker since 2002 and as the editorial figure shaping the estate's contemporary direction; the Figgins family also produces under the separate Figgins label as a single-cuvée apex Bordeaux-style operation.

XVI. Argentina

This chapter covers **3 estates** across **1 region** of Argentina. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Mendoza

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Bodega Catena Zapata	Uco Valley · Agrelo and Gualtallary	Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc +3 more	The canonical multi-generational reference of Argentine fine wine and the producer most
Cheval des Andes	Luján de Cuyo · Las Compuertas, Luján de Cuyo	Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Verdot	The Château Cheval Blanc / LVMH joint venture established in 1999 and the third major
Familia Zuccardi	Uco Valley · Vista Flores	Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc +3 more	The reference contemporary multi-generational Argentine estate and the producer most centrally

Bodega Catena Zapata

Mendoza · Uco Valley (with substantial Luján de Cuyo holdings; the Adrianna Vineyard in Gualtallary, Uco Valley, as the apex single-vineyard site) · Agrelo (cellar) and Gualtallary (Adrianna Vineyard) (Mendoza GI; Uco Valley GI)

Founded 1902 · **Principal grapes** Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Sémillon

Signature wines

- Adrianna Vineyard parcel range — River Stones (Malbec from a specific River Stones soil parcel), White Bones (Chardonnay from white limestone soils), White Stones (Chardonnay from white quartzite soils), Mundus Bacillus Terrae (Malbec from a microbial-rich parcel), Fortuna Terrae (Malbec) — each bottled separately as parcel-specific apex wines from the single Gualtallary vineyard considered Argentina's grand cru

- Nicolás Catena Zapata (the historical apex Cabernet-Malbec blend named for the family figurehead)
- Catena Zapata Estiba Reservada Malbec
- Argentino Malbec
- Catena Alta range (single-vineyard commune-level wines)

The canonical multi-generational reference of Argentine fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with Argentina's late-twentieth-century recognition as a serious global fine-wine country. Nicolás Catena Zapata, third generation, transformed the family operation from a commercial bulk producer into the contemporary canonical Argentine reference from the 1980s onward through three central editorial moves: identifying the high-altitude Uco Valley as the apex Argentine terroir before others recognized it, establishing the Adrianna Vineyard in Gualtallary in 1992 (now widely considered Argentina's grand cru), and founding the Catena Institute of Wine as a multi-decade scientific research program treating Argentine viticulture as a serious technical subject. The Adrianna Vineyard work has produced the most disciplined single-vineyard parcel program in contemporary Argentine fine wine — multiple bottlings (River Stones, White Bones, White Stones, Mundus Bacillus Terrae, Fortuna Terrae) from distinct soil-type parcels within the same vineyard, each labeled with its specific parcel name. Under Laura Catena (fourth generation, Stanford-trained physician) in expanded contemporary direction since the 2000s, the estate has continued its editorial register essentially unchanged while

extending the research program and the international editorial position that established Argentine fine wine in the global canon.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Nicola Catena, an Italian immigrant from Le Marche, in Mendoza; under continuous Catena family ownership across four generations to the present; transformed from a commercial bulk producer into the contemporary canonical Argentine fine-wine reference under Nicolás Catena Zapata, third generation, from the 1980s onward; under Laura Catena, fourth generation and a Stanford-trained physician, in expanded contemporary direction since the 2000s; Alejandro Vigil as long-term technical director and a central figure in the Catena Institute of Wine research program.

Cheval des Andes

Mendoza · Luján de Cuyo (with substantial Uco Valley holdings; Las Compuertas as the principal parcel) · Las Compuertas, Luján de Cuyo (Mendoza GI; Luján de Cuyo IG)

Founded 1999 · **Principal grapes** Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Cheval des Andes (the single-cuvée flagship — a Bordeaux-style blend dominated by Malbec with substantial Cabernet Sauvignon and smaller Petit Verdot proportions, sourced from old-vine parcels in Las Compuertas, Luján de Cuyo, and Uco Valley; produced in a deliberately Bordeaux-classical register with Cheval Blanc team's technical input)

The Château Cheval Blanc / LVMH joint venture established in 1999 and the third major French-South American fine-wine joint venture in the contemporary canon, alongside Opus One (Mouton Rothschild / Mondavi, Napa, 1979) and Almaviva (Mouton Rothschild / Concha y Toro, Maipo, 1996). The project structurally extends the Cheval Blanc editorial register — a Bordeaux first growth identified with classical Cabernet Franc-led Saint-Émilion winemaking — into Mendoza through a Malbec-led blend that preserves the same restrained, terroir-driven approach in a different grape vocabulary. The estate works principally with old-vine parcels in Las Compuertas (Luján de Cuyo), where Malbec vines dating to the 1920s and 1930s anchor the apex bottling, supplemented by Uco Valley fruit for structural complement. Pierre Lurton, the long-term director of Château Cheval Blanc in Saint-Émilion, has provided continuous editorial direction across the project's history, with Cheval des Andes producing Mendoza Malbec in a deliberately classical Bordeaux register that distinguishes it from both the Catena Zapata research-driven apex and the Zuccardi single-vineyard movement.

Note on founding date. Joint venture established by Château Cheval Blanc — the Saint-Émilion first growth — and Terrazas de los Andes, the Argentine subsidiary of LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton; structurally similar to the broader pattern of French-South American fine-wine joint ventures established in the 1979-1999 period; fully under LVMH ownership since 2007 with continued technical input from the Cheval Blanc team; Pierre Lurton — long-term director of Château Cheval Blanc — as principal editorial figure across the project's history; Gerald Gabillet as long-term technical director on site.

Familia Zuccardi

Mendoza · Uco Valley (Vista Flores, Altamira, San Pablo, Paraje Altamira) · Vista Flores (Mendoza GI; Uco Valley GI; Paraje Altamira IG)

Founded 1963 · **Principal grapes** Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Bonarda, Chardonnay, Tempranillo

Signature wines

- Aluvional series — Paraje Altamira, San Pablo, Vista Flores, La Consulta, Gualtallary (five single-vineyard apex Malbecs from distinct Uco Valley sub-zones, each labeled with its specific sub-appellation; the most disciplined single-vineyard program in contemporary Argentine winemaking outside the Adrianna Vineyard)
- Concreto (Malbec aged in concrete vessels rather than oak — a contemporary editorial position emphasizing terroir transparency over oak influence)
- Finca Piedra Infinita (single-vineyard apex Malbec from Paraje Altamira, the apex bottling of the Aluvional concept)
- Broader Zuccardi Q range (mid-tier single-vineyard work)

The reference contemporary multi-generational Argentine estate and the producer most centrally identified with the third-generation transformation of an irrigation engineer's vineyard project into one of Argentina's most editorially significant contemporary fine-wine operations. Alberto Zuccardi established the original vineyards in 1963 as part of his irrigation-systems engineering work; his son José Zuccardi transformed the estate into a serious fine-wine producer from the 1980s onward; and his grandson Sebastián Zuccardi has emerged since the 2000s as one of the most editorially significant young winemakers in contemporary Argentine fine wine, leading the Aluvional series single-vineyard work that places multiple distinct Uco Valley sub-appellations alongside each other as parallel apex Malbecs. The Aluvional bottlings — five single-vineyard wines from Paraje Altamira, San Pablo, Vista Flores, La Consulta, and Gualtallary — represent the most disciplined single-vineyard apex program in contemporary Argentine fine wine outside the Catena Zapata Adrianna Vineyard work, each labeled with its specific sub-appellation to express terroir-driven differences within the broader Uco Valley framework. Sebastián Zuccardi's commitment to concrete-vessel ageing (Concreto bottling) and minimal-intervention winemaking has placed the estate alongside the broader contemporary movement that emphasizes vineyard transparency over winemaking signature, while the multi-generational continuity from Alberto through José to Sebastián gives the estate one of the deepest family lineages in serious contemporary Argentine fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Alberto Zuccardi as an irrigation-system engineer who began planting his own vineyards in Maipú, Mendoza; transformed into a serious fine-wine operation under his son José Zuccardi from the 1980s onward; under his grandson Sebastián Zuccardi as third-generation winemaker since the 2000s, with Sebastián as one of the most editorially significant young Argentine winemakers in the contemporary movement.

XVII. Chile

This chapter covers **4 estates** across **3 regions** of Chile. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Aconcagua Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Viña Errazuriz	Panquehue	Cabernet Sauvignon, Carménère, Syrah +3 more	The reference multi-generational Chilean estate and one of the broadest-portfolio producers in

Viña Errazuriz

Aconcagua Valley · Aconcagua Valley (with substantial Aconcagua Costa cool-climate coastal holdings) · Panquehue (Valle del Aconcagua DO; Aconcagua Costa DO for the coastal range)

Founded 1870 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Carménère, Syrah, Pinot Noir, Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Don Maximiano Founder's Reserve (the apex Cabernet Sauvignon, named for the estate founder)
- Sena (the apex Bordeaux-blend, originally a 1995 joint venture with Robert Mondavi, fully under Errazuriz ownership since Mondavi's 2004 acquisition by Constellation)
- Kai (the apex Carménère, from old-vine parcels in the Aconcagua Valley)
- Viñedo Chadwick (a separate Maipo Valley Cabernet under Eduardo Chadwick's personal direction)
- Errazuriz Aconcagua Costa range (cool-climate coastal Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir from Pacific-influenced parcels)

The reference multi-generational Chilean estate and one of the broadest-portfolio producers in Chilean fine wine, working both the historical warm-climate Aconcagua Valley sites and the contemporary cool-climate Aconcagua Costa coastal extension that the estate pioneered from the late 1990s onward. Five generations of the Errazuriz / Chadwick family have directed the estate since its 1870 founding, with the contemporary editorial position built progressively under Eduardo Chadwick — who has been a central figure in Chilean fine wine's international recognition, including organizing the 2004 Berlin Tasting that placed Chilean wines alongside Bordeaux first growths in blind tasting and produced surprising results that reshaped the canon's reading of the country. The estate's apex bottlings span three structurally distinct categories — Don Maximiano (classical Cabernet), Sena (Bordeaux-blend, with the historical Mondavi joint-venture context), and Kai (apex Carménère expressing Chile's distinctive grape) — alongside the cool-climate Aconcagua Costa range that has established Chile's serious coastal fine-wine register. The estate's combination of multi-generational continuity, broad grape coverage including serious Carménère work, and Eduardo Chadwick's editorial role in Chile's international fine-wine recognition makes Errazuriz the most editorially substantial single estate in contemporary Chilean fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Don Maximiano Errázuriz Valdivieso in the Aconcagua Valley north of Santiago; under continuous Errazuriz family ownership across five generations to the present, currently with Eduardo Chadwick — the great-great-grandson of the founder — as proprietor and a central figure in contemporary Chilean fine wine; Eduardo Chadwick was the principal organizer of the 2004 Berlin Tasting that brought international recognition to Chilean fine wine.

Colchagua Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Casa Lapostolle	Apalta	Carménère, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot +2 more	The reference contemporary Carménère-led estate and the producer most centrally identified with

Casa Lapostolle

Colchagua Valley · Apalta (Colchagua, Central Valley) · Apalta (Valle de Colchagua DO)

Founded 1994 · **Principal grapes** Carménère, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Clos Apalta (the apex single-vineyard Carménère-led blend from old-vine parcels in the Apalta amphitheater — typically a Carménère / Cabernet Sauvignon / Merlot / Petit Verdot blend with Carménère as the principal grape; first vintage 1997, becoming the contemporary reference for what serious single-vineyard Carménère can be)
- Cuvée Alexandre range (apex single-varietal Cabernet, Merlot, Syrah, and Chardonnay)
- Casa Grand Cuvée (the broader range)

The reference contemporary Carménère-led estate and the producer most centrally identified with treating Carménère as the apex Chilean grape rather than a regional curiosity or blending component. Founded in 1994 by Alexandra Marnier Lapostolle — of the French Marnier-Lapostolle family that produces Grand Marnier — the estate built its editorial position around Clos Apalta, a single-vineyard wine sourced from the Apalta amphitheater in Colchagua Valley where old-vine Carménère parcels (some dating to the late 19th century, before phylloxera and before the grape's identity was correctly established) produce the apex expression of Chile's distinctive grape. The wine is a Carménère-led Bordeaux-style blend — typically Carménère as the principal grape with Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Petit Verdot supporting — produced in a deliberately classical register with French oak ageing and very long bottle development potential. The estate's gravity-fed winery and biodynamic viticulture (certified since 2008) have placed Lapostolle alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic movement in serious global fine wine, while the Clos Apalta bottling has substantively shaped how the canon reads Carménère as a serious single-vineyard grape rather than the misidentified Merlot it had been treated as for over a century.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Alexandra Marnier Lapostolle — of the French Marnier-Lapostolle family of Grand Marnier — and her husband Cyril de Bournet through the acquisition of old-vine parcels in the Apalta Valley of Colchagua; under Marnier-Lapostolle family ownership and direction; Charles de Bournet Marnier Lapostolle as contemporary general manager; Andrea León as long-term technical director.

Maipo Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Almaviva	Puente Alto	Cabernet Sauvignon, Carménère, Cabernet Franc +2 more	The Mouton Rothschild / Concha y Toro joint venture established in 1996 and the producer most
Concha y Toro Don Melchor	Puente Alto	Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot	The reference single-vineyard Maipo Cabernet Sauvignon and the bottling that established

Almaviva

Maipo Valley · Puente Alto (Upper Maipo, Andean foothills) · Puente Alto (Valle del Maipo DO)

Founded 1996 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Carménère, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Merlot

Signature wines

- Almaviva (the single-cuvée flagship — a Bordeaux-style blend dominated by Cabernet Sauvignon with substantial Carménère and smaller Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and Merlot proportions, sourced from estate-owned vineyards in Puente Alto; produced annually in approximately 200,000-bottle quantities since the 1996 inaugural vintage)
- Epu (the second wine, introduced 2008)

The Mouton Rothschild / Concha y Toro joint venture established in 1996 and the producer most centrally identified with the apex Bordeaux-style register in Chilean fine wine. The joint venture was structurally modeled on Opus One — Mouton Rothschild's earlier 1979 joint venture with Robert Mondavi in Napa Valley — and represents the second of the Mouton Rothschild family's New World partnerships, with the same single-cuvée structure, the same flagship-Bordeaux-blend editorial framework, and similar commercial positioning at the apex of its national fine-wine market. The estate works exclusively from vineyards in Puente Alto, the cooler upper Maipo Valley site that has emerged as the canonical reference Chilean Cabernet terroir, with old-vine parcels (some dating to the 1970s plantings) and Andean-foothills altitude producing the structural depth that defines the Almaviva style. The wine is produced in a deliberately classical Bordeaux register — Cabernet-led with substantial Carménère expressing Chile's distinctive grape, French oak ageing in proportions that echo classical Bordeaux first-growth practice, and very long bottle development potential.

Note on founding date. Joint venture established by Baron Philippine de Rothschild — Mouton Rothschild — and Eduardo Guisasaqui Tagle of Concha y Toro through a 50/50 partnership; structurally modeled on Opus One, the Mouton Rothschild / Robert Mondavi joint venture established in Napa Valley in 1979; under continuous joint Rothschild and Concha y Toro direction since 1996, with Michel Friou as long-term technical director.

Concha y Toro Don Melchor

Maipo Valley · Puente Alto (Upper Maipo, Andean foothills) · Puente Alto (Valle del Maipo DO)

Founded 1883 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot

Signature wines

- Don Melchor (the apex single-vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon from Puente Alto, since 1987 — the first widely-recognized Chilean single-vineyard apex Cabernet, with vintage-by-vintage continuous production for nearly four decades)
- The broader Concha y Toro range includes Carmín de Peumo (the apex Carménère), Marqués de Casa Concha (the broader single-vineyard range), and Casillero del Diablo (the company's commercial range)

The reference single-vineyard Maipo Cabernet Sauvignon and the bottling that established Chile's contemporary fine-wine register from the late 1980s onward. Don Melchor — introduced in 1987 by Concha y Toro and named for the company's 1883 founder — was the first Chilean wine to be conceived and marketed as a single-vineyard apex Cabernet structurally comparable to Bordeaux first growths, and the bottling that established Puente Alto as the canonical Chilean Cabernet terroir. Under Enrique Tirado's continuous winemaking direction since 1994, the wine has maintained editorial consistency across more than three decades while progressively refining its single-vineyard expression — including the 2014 transition to formal single-vineyard designation following Chilean appellation system updates. The bottling sits within Concha y Toro's much larger corporate operation (Chile's largest wine company by volume) but operates with separate technical direction and a deliberately classical editorial register that distinguishes it from the broader commercial portfolio.

Note on founding date. Concha y Toro founded by Don Melchor de Concha y Toro in Pirque, Maipo Valley, becoming Chile's largest wine company across subsequent generations; Don Melchor as a single-vineyard apex Cabernet Sauvignon introduced in 1987, named for the company's founder; under continuous Concha y Toro corporate ownership with Enrique Tirado as Don Melchor winemaker since 1994 and as a long-term editorial figure for the bottling.

XVIII. South Africa

This chapter covers **5 estates** across **3 regions** of South Africa. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Constantia

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Klein Constantia	Constantia	Muscat de Frontignan, Sauvignon Blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon +2 more	The historical anchor of New World fine wine and the producer of one of the most editorially

Klein Constantia

*Constantia · Constantia (Cape Town)
(Constantia Wine of Origin)*

Founded 1685 · **Principal grapes** Muscat de Frontignan, Sauvignon Blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Vin de Constance (the apex unfortified late-harvest Muscat de Frontignan dessert wine, revived from 1986 through the original 17th-century vineyard parcels — historically Napoleon's preferred wine in exile and one of the most famous European court wines of the 18th and 19th centuries)
- Estate Sauvignon Blanc
- Estate Cabernet Sauvignon
- The Anwilka Bordeaux-style red

The historical anchor of New World fine wine and the producer of one of the most editorially singular wines in any reference canon — Vin de Constance, the unfortified late-harvest Muscat dessert wine that was widely treated as among Europe's most prestigious wines at the courts of Napoleon, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and the Russian Tsars during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Production of the historical wine ceased in the 1880s when phylloxera devastated the Cape vineyards and the wider Cape wine industry collapsed; Vin de Constance was revived in 1986 by Duggie Jooste from the original Muscat de Frontignan vineyard parcels on the original Constantia estate, with the contemporary wine made in deliberate continuity with the historical method — late-harvest Muscat picked over multiple passes, naturally raisined on the vine, fermented and aged without fortification (distinguishing the wine from contemporary fortified dessert wines like Port or Sauternes-region Vin de Liqueur). The estate also produces serious dry whites and reds from its Constantia vineyards, with the Sauvignon Blanc particularly highly regarded among contemporary Cape whites. Klein Constantia's combination of three centuries of fine-wine cultural significance, the contemporary revival of the historical wine, and the broader serious estate range makes it the most editorially substantial single estate in New World fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate originally established as part of Simon van der Stel's Constantia farm grant; Vin de Constance produced from 1685 through the late nineteenth century, reaching Napoleon during his Saint Helena exile and consumed widely at European courts; production interrupted by phylloxera in the 1880s and the subsequent collapse of the Cape wine industry; Vin de Constance revived in 1986 by Duggie Jooste from the original Muscat de Frontignan vineyards; the estate was acquired by Czech investor Zdenek Bakala and Charles Harman in 2011, with the original technical team and editorial register maintained.

Stellenbosch

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Kanonkop	Stellenbosch	Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinotage, Merlot +1 more	The reference Stellenbosch estate and the producer most centrally identified with both
Meerlust	Stellenbosch	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +3 more	The historical Stellenbosch reference and the longest continuously family-owned fine-wine

Kanonkop

Stellenbosch (Stellenbosch Wine of Origin)

Founded 1973 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinotage, Merlot, Cabernet Franc

Signature wines

- Paul Sauer (the apex Cabernet-led Bordeaux-style blend, named for the Krige family relative who served as a senior South African government minister and who planted the original Cabernet vines in the 1950s; first vintage 1981)
- Black Label Pinotage (the apex single-vineyard Pinotage from old-vine bush-vine parcels, considered the reference point for serious contemporary Pinotage)
 - Estate Cabernet Sauvignon
 - Estate Pinotage
 - Kadette (the entry-level blend)

The reference Stellenbosch estate and the producer most centrally identified with both Cabernet-led Bordeaux blends and serious Pinotage in contemporary South African fine wine. The Krige family's holdings on the Kanonkop farm date to 1930, with the contemporary winemaking operation established by Jannie Krige in 1973 and progressively built into one of the most consistently regarded Stellenbosch estates of the modern era. Paul Sauer, the apex Cabernet-led Bordeaux-style blend introduced in 1981, has anchored the estate's reputation across more than four decades of continuous production. Black Label Pinotage — produced from old-vine bush-vine parcels in the estate's original Pinotage vineyard, planted in the 1950s — represents the most editorially significant contemporary case for Pinotage as a serious fine-wine grape, and has substantially shaped how the canon reads the South African signature variety beyond its uneven commercial register.

Note on founding date. Estate established as a separate winemaking operation by Jannie Krige on a portion of the historical Kanonkop farm, owned by the Krige family since 1930; under Krige family ownership and direction across two generations to the present, currently with Johann Krige as proprietor and Abrie Beeslaar as winemaker; the estate has been the principal contemporary reference for both Stellenbosch Cabernet Sauvignon and serious Pinotage.

Meerlust

Stellenbosch · Stellenbosch (Schaapenberg) (Stellenbosch Wine of Origin)

Founded 1756 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Rubicon (the apex Bordeaux-style blend, introduced 1980 — widely regarded as the reference South African Bordeaux-blend wine)
 - Estate Cabernet Sauvignon
 - Estate Merlot
 - Estate Pinot Noir (an unusual cool-climate bottling for Stellenbosch)
 - Estate Chardonnay

The historical Stellenbosch reference and the longest continuously family-owned fine-wine estate in South Africa, with the Myburgh family farming the Meerlust property continuously since 1756 across eight generations. The estate sits on the Schaapenberg, a maritime-influenced area of Stellenbosch

whose cool nights produce structurally distinctive fruit, and has been editorially identified with classical Bordeaux-style winemaking since Nico Myburgh established the modern fine-wine operation from the late 1960s. Rubicon, the apex Bordeaux-style blend introduced with the 1980 vintage, is widely regarded as the reference South African Bordeaux-blend wine, with classical Cabernet-led assemblage and very long ageing potential. The estate's continuous family ownership — eight generations of the Myburgh family across nearly three centuries — gives it a multi-generational continuity unmatched in South African fine wine and rare anywhere in the New World.

Note on founding date. The Meerlust farm acquired by Henning Hüsing's son-in-law Johannes Albertus Myburgh in 1756; under continuous Myburgh family ownership across eight generations to the present, currently with Hannes Myburgh as proprietor and Chris Williams as winemaker; the modern fine-wine operation established under Nico Myburgh from the late 1960s, with the Rubicon Bordeaux-blend introduced in 1980 as the apex bottling.

Swartland

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Mullineux Family Wines	Riebeek-Kasteel	Syrah, Chenin Blanc, Grenache +4 more	The second-generation reference of the contemporary Swartland movement and one of the most
Sadie Family Wines	Malmesbury	Syrah, Chenin Blanc, Grenache +4 more	The founding figure of the contemporary Swartland movement and the producer most centrally

Mullineux Family Wines

Swartland · Riebeek-Kasteel (Swartland Wine of Origin)

Founded 2007 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Chenin Blanc, Grenache, Cinsault, Mourvèdre, Roussanne, Clairette Blanche

Signature wines

- Single Terroir Syrah series — Schist, Granite, and Iron (three single-vineyard Syrahs from soils of distinctly different geological origin, each made identically to express the underlying soil rather than winemaking choices)
- Single Terroir Chenin Blanc (a parallel series in white)
- Olerasay Straw Wine (a sweet Chenin Blanc dessert wine, from over-ripe and partially-dried Chenin grapes)
- Estate Syrah
- Estate Chenin Blanc
- The Mullineux Olerasay 1000-Year Reserve

The second-generation reference of the contemporary Swartland movement and one of the most disciplined single-vineyard practitioners in contemporary New World fine wine. Chris and Andrea Mullineux, who established the estate in 2007, built the editorial framework around a single distinctive concept — the Single Terroir series, in which the same grape (Syrah, Chenin Blanc) is bottled from three different soil types (schist, granite, iron-rich) and made identically across all three to express the underlying geology rather than winemaking choices. The estate's commitment to Swartland Independent Producers principles — old-vine fruit, dry-farming, minimal-intervention winemaking, Rhône and Mediterranean grape focus — places it editorially alongside Sadie Family Wines, with whom Mullineux is most often discussed as the second-generation reference of the broader movement. Olerasay, the estate's late-harvest dried-grape Chenin Blanc straw wine, has emerged as one of the most distinctive South African dessert wines and offers a contemporary Cape parallel to the historical Vin de Constance tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Chris Mullineux and Andrea Mullineux through acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Swartland; under continuous family direction with Chris Mullineux and Andrea Mullineux as joint winemakers and Indian-American businessman Analjit Singh as joint owner since 2013; the Mullineux Family Wines and the affiliated Leeu Estates operation expanded the family's holdings in subsequent years.

Sadie Family Wines

Swartland · Malmesbury (Swartland Wine of Origin)

Founded 1999 · **Principal grapes** Syrah, Chenin Blanc, Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cinsault, Roussanne, Carignan

Signature wines

- Columella (the apex Syrah-led red blend, with Mourvèdre, Grenache, Cinsault, and Carignan from old-vine Swartland parcels — first vintage 2000)
- Palladius (the apex white, a Chenin Blanc-led blend of approximately ten Cape white varieties from old-vine parcels)
- The Old Vine Series (a range of single-vineyard wines including Skerpioen, Soldaat, Skurfberg, Pofadder, Mev Kirsten, T'Voetpad, Treinspoor, and others — each from a specific named old-vine Cape parcel)

The founding figure of the contemporary Swartland movement and the producer most centrally identified with the late-twentieth-century reorientation of South African fine wine toward old-vine, dry-farmed, Rhône-and-Mediterranean-grape winemaking. Eben Sadie's foundation of the estate in 1999 — and his subsequent leadership of the Swartland Independent Producers collective established in 2010 — established the editorial framework that would reshape contemporary South African fine wine: deliberate rejection of the international Cabernet/Chardonnay style, focus on old-vine fruit (some parcels with vines over a century old), dry-farming where possible, minimal-intervention winemaking, and an explicit commitment to Cape grape varieties and styles distinct from the international fine-wine mainstream. The Old Vine Series — a collection of single-vineyard wines from named old-vine Cape parcels, each labeled with the specific vineyard name — represents one of the most disciplined single-vineyard programs in contemporary New World fine wine. Together with Mullineux and the broader Swartland Independent Producers group, Sadie has placed the Swartland on the global fine-wine map and made the region's editorial story one of the most followed in contemporary New World winemaking.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Eben Sadie through the acquisition of old-vine parcels in the Swartland region north of Cape Town; the estate has been the founding figure of the contemporary Swartland movement and the Swartland Independent Producers collective; under Eben Sadie's continued direction.

XIX. Australia

This chapter covers **10 estates** across **6 regions** of Australia. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Barossa Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Henschke	Eden Valley · Keyneton	Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mataro +3 more	The single-vineyard counterpart to Penfolds and Australia's reference for terroir-driven fine
Penfolds	Magill	Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mataro +3 more	The canonical Australian fine-wine reference and the producer most centrally identified with
Yalumba	Barossa Valley and Eden Valley · Angaston	Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Grenache +4 more	The historical breadth anchor of Australian fine wine and the country's longest continuously

Henschke

Barossa Valley · Eden Valley (with Barossa Valley parcels) · Keyneton (Eden Valley GI (with parcels in Barossa Valley GI))

Founded 1862 · **Principal grapes** Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mataro, Grenache, Riesling, Sémillon

Signature wines

- Hill of Grace (the apex single-vineyard Shiraz, sourced from a small parcel in Eden Valley with Shiraz vines dating to the 1860s — among the oldest continuously producing Shiraz vines anywhere; first vintage 1958)
- Mount Edelstone (a second single-vineyard Shiraz, from Eden Valley vines planted 1912)
- Cyril Henschke Cabernet Sauvignon (the Cabernet apex, named for the fifth-generation winemaker who established the modern estate's reputation)
- Julius Eden Valley Riesling
- Keyneton Estate (a Shiraz-led blend)
- Range of further Eden Valley and Adelaide Hills bottlings

The single-vineyard counterpart to Penfolds and Australia's reference for terroir-driven fine wine, with the Hill of Grace vineyard standing as one of the world's most editorially significant single sites for Shiraz — a small Eden Valley parcel with vines planted in the 1860s that have produced Hill of Grace continuously since 1958, never replanted, never lost to the phylloxera that destroyed nearly all European pre-1860s vineyards. The estate has been under continuous Henschke family ownership across six generations since 1862, with Stephen and Prue Henschke now leading the operation in deliberately classical succession to Cyril Henschke (the fifth-generation winemaker who established the modern reputation in the mid-twentieth century). Beyond the Hill of Grace single-vineyard work, the estate produces Mount Edelstone (a second old-vine Eden Valley Shiraz) and Cyril Henschke Cabernet Sauvignon at the apex, along with the Julius Eden Valley Riesling that anchors the estate's white wine production in one of the world's reference Riesling regions outside Germany. Together with Penfolds Grange, Hill of Grace anchors Australian fine wine's two structurally opposite editorial poles — multi-vineyard blend versus single-vineyard old-vine — both at canonical level.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Johann Christian Henschke, a Silesian immigrant, with vineyards planted in the Eden Valley around Keyneton; under continuous Henschke family ownership and direction across six generations to the present, currently with Stephen Henschke as winemaker and his wife Prue Henschke as viticulturalist; the Hill of Grace vineyard contains Shiraz vines planted in the 1860s — among the oldest continuously producing Shiraz vines in the world.

Penfolds

Barossa Valley · Barossa Valley (with multi-region South Australian sourcing for the principal cuvées) · Magill (Adelaide) (Barossa Valley GI; multi-region South Australia GI for Grange and the apex multi-region cuvées)

Founded 1844 · **Principal grapes** Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mataro, Grenache, Chardonnay, Riesling

Signature wines

- Grange (the multi-vineyard, multi-region apex Shiraz blend introduced 1951 — widely considered Australia's most editorially significant fine wine, blended each vintage from selected fruit across multiple South Australian regions)
- Bin 707 Cabernet Sauvignon (the Cabernet apex, also multi-region)
- RWT Bin 798 Shiraz (a Barossa-specific Shiraz, the modern single-region apex)
- Bin 389 Cabernet Shiraz (the historic "baby Grange" Cabernet-Shiraz blend)
- St Henri Shiraz (the historical alternative to Grange, aged in older oak)
- Yattarna Chardonnay
- Bin 28 Kalimna Shiraz
- Substantial range across multiple bin-numbered cuvées

The canonical Australian fine-wine reference and the producer most centrally identified with the multi-vineyard, multi-region blending tradition that defines Australian apex winemaking. Grange — first produced experimentally by chief winemaker Max Schubert in 1951 and released under hostile internal opposition before becoming the wine that established Australia's global fine-wine reputation — is structurally distinctive among the world's reference wines: rather than expressing a single vineyard or single sub-region, it is blended each vintage from selected fruit across multiple South Australian regions to express the chief winemaker's editorial judgment about that vintage's apex potential. The house style across the bin-numbered range similarly favours blending across vineyards and regions, with the multi-region Bin 707 Cabernet and the more recently introduced single-region RWT Shiraz representing complementary editorial poles. Across more than seven decades of continuous Grange production and progressive succession through five chief winemakers, the estate has maintained a remarkable consistency of editorial register — making it both the structural counterpoint to single-vineyard fine wine globally and the touchstone of what serious Australian fine wine has historically meant.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Dr. Christopher Rawson Penfold and his wife Mary Penfold at Magill on the outskirts of Adelaide; Grange first vintage 1951 under chief winemaker Max Schubert; the estate has passed through several corporate ownership changes across the twentieth century, currently under Treasury Wine Estates since 2011, with continuous chief-winemaker succession running from Max Schubert through John Duval, Peter Gago, and the current technical team.

Yalumba

Barossa Valley · Barossa Valley (cellar at Angaston) and Eden Valley (Pewsey Vale, Heggies, Hill-Smith Estate) · Angaston (Barossa Valley GI (with Eden Valley GI for the Riesling and high-altitude wines))

Founded 1849 · **Principal grapes** Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Grenache, Mataro, Viognier, Riesling, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- The Caley (the apex bottling, a Cabernet-Shiraz blend named for Fred Caley Smith, fourth-generation family member)
- The Octavius (single-vineyard old-vine Shiraz, aged in Octave-sized casks made in the estate's own cooperage)
- The Signature (a Cabernet-Shiraz blend, the historical Yalumba apex)
- The Reserve (released only in suitable vintages)
- Pewsey Vale Eden Valley Riesling (from the historic 1847-planted vineyard, replanted in 1961)
- Pewsey Vale The Contours Riesling (extended-bottle-aged)
- Heggies Vineyard Eden Valley Riesling and Chardonnay

- Hill-Smith Estate cuvées

The historical breadth anchor of Australian fine wine and the country's longest continuously family-owned winery, established in 1849 by Samuel Smith and continued under the Hill-Smith family across six generations to the present. The estate works substantial holdings in both the Barossa Valley (where the cellar at Angaston has been continuously operating since 1849) and the Eden Valley (where the Pewsey Vale vineyard, originally planted in 1847 and replanted to Riesling from 1961, has become one of the canonical Australian Riesling sites). The house style across the apex range — The Caley, The Octavius, The Signature — favours the Cabernet-Shiraz blending tradition that has been distinctively Australian since the late nineteenth century, with very long ageing schedules and deliberately classical winemaking. Yalumba operates one of Australia's few in-house cooperages and continues to make its own oak barrels, a labour-intensive practice that few estates anywhere maintain — and one that the family has preserved as central to the estate's editorial register across multiple generations.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Samuel Smith, an English brewer who emigrated to South Australia and planted vineyards at Angaston on the eastern edge of the Barossa Valley; under continuous Hill-Smith family ownership across six generations to the present, currently with Robert Hill-Smith as proprietor — the longest continuous family ownership of any winery in Australia.

Coonawarra

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Petaluma	Coonawarra; Adelaide Hills; Clare Valley · Piccadilly Valley	Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Riesling +3 more	The reference contemporary Australian multi-region producer and the operation most centrally
Wynns Coonawarra Estate	Coonawarra	Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Chardonnay +2 more	The historical anchor of Coonawarra and the producer most centrally identified with the

Petaluma

Coonawarra · Coonawarra (principal Cabernet); Adelaide Hills (Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Sauvignon Blanc); Clare Valley (Riesling) · Piccadilly Valley (cellar in Adelaide Hills) (Coonawarra GI, Adelaide Hills GI, Clare Valley GI)

Founded 1976 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Riesling, Pinot Noir, Merlot, Shiraz

Signature wines

- Petaluma Coonawarra (the principal Coonawarra Cabernet-led Bordeaux-style blend — sourced from Petaluma's Coonawarra parcels; the canonical contemporary Coonawarra reference alongside the multi-generational family operations)
- Petaluma Hanlin Hill Riesling (the apex Clare Valley Riesling — single-vineyard from the Hanlin Hill parcel)
- Petaluma Tiers Chardonnay (apex Adelaide Hills Chardonnay)
- Petaluma B&V Vineyard Shiraz
- Croser (the separate apex traditional-method sparkling project, also under Croser direction — Adelaide Hills méthode champenoise from Chardonnay and Pinot Noir)

The reference contemporary Australian multi-region producer and the operation most centrally identified with Brian Croser — widely held to be one of the most editorially influential figures in contemporary Australian fine wine — across his multi-decade work establishing serious cool-climate viticulture in South Australia. Croser had studied at UC Davis and trained under the legendary California winemaker André Tchelistcheff before returning to Australia to establish Petaluma in 1976 in the Adelaide Hills, then progressively expanding the operation across multiple South Australian regions —

Coonawarra for the Cabernet-led Bordeaux-style work, Clare Valley for the apex Riesling (Hanlin Hill), Adelaide Hills for the Chardonnay (Tiers) and traditional-method sparkling (the separate Croser label) — with each region's bottlings expressing the disciplined single-vineyard precision that has defined Croser's editorial register across multiple decades. The estate's editorial position is structurally similar to other founding-figure multi-region operations in the New World canon — Eduardo Chadwick at Errazuriz/Almaviva/Seña in Chile, Eben Sadie's Sadie Family Wines in South Africa, Marc de Grazia at Tenuta delle Terre Nere in Italy — with Croser's broader influence on Australian fine wine extending well beyond Petaluma itself through his consulting work, his founding role in establishing the Adelaide Hills as a serious cool-climate region, and his editorial commitment to disciplined site-specific winemaking across multiple Australian regions.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Brian Croser — widely held to be one of the most editorially influential figures in contemporary Australian fine wine — initially in the Adelaide Hills before progressively expanding into multiple South Australian regions; Croser had studied at UC Davis and trained under André Tchelistcheff before returning to Australia to establish Petaluma; under Croser's continued direction across multiple decades; acquired by Lion Nathan in 2001 with continued operation; under continuous Croser editorial direction.

Wynns Coonawarra Estate

Coonawarra · Coonawarra (the famous terra rossa strip in southeastern South Australia, near the Victorian border) (Coonawarra GI)

Founded 1891 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Chardonnay, Riesling, Merlot

Signature wines

- John Riddoch Cabernet Sauvignon (the apex Cabernet — single-vineyard from the historical Riddoch parcels, produced only in suitable vintages with very long ageing in French oak; named for the estate's founder; the canonical Coonawarra Cabernet reference)
- Michael Shiraz (the apex Coonawarra Shiraz, paralleling the John Riddoch in editorial register)
- Black Label Cabernet Sauvignon (the principal Cabernet bottling, produced annually)
- Wynns Coonawarra Estate Riesling (the apex Coonawarra Riesling)
- The broader Wynns range across multiple Coonawarra grapes

The historical anchor of Coonawarra and the producer most centrally identified with the editorial establishment of Coonawarra as Australia's reference Cabernet Sauvignon region from the late nineteenth century onward. John Riddoch — a Scottish-born settler who became the founder of Coonawarra as a wine region — established the original 1891 vineyards and cellar, with his deliberate development of the terra rossa strip predating by decades the broader Australian fine-wine industry's recognition of Coonawarra's editorial significance and establishing the geological framework (terra rossa over limestone — a structurally singular Australian soil type) that defines serious Coonawarra Cabernet to the present. The estate was acquired by Samuel and David Wynn in 1951 and renamed Wynns Coonawarra Estate, with the contemporary editorial position built across multiple decades through the John Riddoch Cabernet Sauvignon (named for the founder, produced only in suitable vintages from the historical Riddoch parcels, the canonical Coonawarra Cabernet reference) and the parallel Michael Shiraz. Under Treasury Wine Estates ownership through multiple corporate transitions — placing Wynns alongside Penfolds in the same corporate portfolio — the estate has continued under Sue Hodder as long-term winemaker since 1998, with the disciplined classical Coonawarra register preserved across the broader corporate framework.

Note on founding date. Estate established by John Riddoch — the founder of Coonawarra as a wine region — through the planting of vineyards and construction of the original Coonawarra cellar; Riddoch's deliberate development of Coonawarra in the late nineteenth century established the region as a serious viticulture area decades before the broader Australian fine-wine industry recognized its editorial significance; acquired by Samuel and David Wynn in 1951 and renamed Wynns Coonawarra Estate; now under Treasury Wine Estates ownership through multiple corporate transitions; under Sue Hodder as long-term winemaker since 1998.

Hunter Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Tyrrell's Wines	Pokolbin	Sémillon, Shiraz, Chardonnay +2 more	The historical anchor of contemporary Hunter Valley fine wine and the multi-generational

Tyrrell's Wines

Hunter Valley · Hunter Valley (Pokolbin, the historical heart of Hunter Valley fine-wine production, north of Sydney in New South Wales) · Pokolbin (Hunter Valley GI)

Founded 1858 · **Principal grapes** Sémillon, Shiraz, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Verdelho

Signature wines

- Vat 1 Sémillon (the apex Hunter Valley Sémillon — widely the canonical Hunter Sémillon reference; produced from old-vine Sémillon parcels in the Pokolbin region; bottled without oak, designed for very long bottle development that produces the structurally distinctive aged Hunter Sémillon character — toasty, honeyed, lanolin-rich at maturity, very different from the youthful citrus-driven character at release)
- Vat 47 Chardonnay (the apex Hunter Chardonnay)
- Vat 9 Shiraz (the apex Hunter Shiraz, in the deliberately classical Hunter register — lighter and more medium-bodied than the broader Australian Shiraz convention)
- Vat 6 Pinot Noir
- Vat 8 Shiraz Cabernet
- The broader Tyrrell's range across multiple Hunter Valley grapes

The historical anchor of contemporary Hunter Valley fine wine and the multi-generational Tyrrell family operation across five generations most centrally identified with the canonical Hunter Sémillon — widely held to be one of the most editorially distinctive Australian white wine traditions, structurally distinct from any other major Australian white through its characteristic ageing trajectory from youthful citrus character to mature toasty-honeyed-lanolin complexity across multiple decades of bottle development. Edward Tyrrell — an English-born settler — founded the estate in 1858 through the acquisition of land in Pokolbin, with the estate's continuous Tyrrell family ownership across five generations to the present making it one of the longest continuously family-owned wine operations in Australia and the founding 1858 vineyard plot — Tyrrell's Old Patch — still producing fruit from the original plantings. Vat 1 Sémillon — the apex Hunter Sémillon, bottled without oak and designed for very long bottle development — has become widely the canonical Hunter reference, with the parallel Vat 47 Chardonnay and Vat 9 Shiraz establishing the estate as the multi-grape Hunter reference across both whites and the deliberately classical Hunter Shiraz register (lighter and more medium-bodied than the broader Australian Shiraz convention, reflecting Hunter's hot maritime climate and the historical Hunter winemaking tradition). The estate's editorial position alongside Penfolds (Barossa) and Henschke (Eden Valley) places multi-generational Australian family wine operations substantively in the atlas across the country's three principal historical fine-wine regions — Hunter, Barossa, Eden Valley.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Edward Tyrrell — an English-born settler — through the acquisition of land in Pokolbin and progressive vineyard planting; under continuous Tyrrell family ownership across five generations to the present, currently with Bruce Tyrrell as managing director and Andrew Spinaze as long-term winemaker; the estate has the rare distinction of being one of the longest continuously family-owned wine operations in Australia, with the founding 1858 vineyard plot — Tyrrell's Old Patch — still producing fruit from the original plantings.

Margaret River

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Cullen Wines	Wilyabrup	Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Sémillon +5 more	The reference contemporary Margaret River Cabernet producer and the multi-generational Cullen
Leeuwin Estate	Margaret River	Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc +2 more	The canonical reference of Australian apex Chardonnay and the multi-generational Horgan family

Cullen Wines

Margaret River · Margaret River (the Wilyabrup sub-region, the historical heart of Margaret River fine-wine production) · Wilyabrup (Margaret River GI (Wilyabrup sub-GI))

Founded 1971 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Sémillon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Malbec, Chardonnay

Signature wines

- Diana Madeline Cabernet Sauvignon (the apex Cabernet — Cabernet Sauvignon-led Bordeaux-style blend with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and Malbec; named for Vanya Cullen's mother Diana Madeline Cullen; widely the canonical Margaret River Cabernet reference)
- Cullen Sauvignon Blanc Sémillon (the apex Bordeaux-style white blend)
- Kevin John Chardonnay (apex single-vineyard Chardonnay, named for Vanya's father)
- Mangan Vineyard Bordeaux blend
- Amber (a small skin-contact orange wine release)

The reference contemporary Margaret River Cabernet producer and the multi-generational Cullen family operation most centrally identified with the broader Margaret River editorial establishment alongside the founding 1967-1971 generation. Diana and Kevin Cullen founded the estate in 1971 through the planting of vineyards in Wilyabrup, alongside the broader Margaret River pioneers Tom Cullity at Vasse Felix (1967) and Bill Pannell at Moss Wood (1969) whose collective work established the editorial framework that subsequent generations of serious Margaret River producers have inherited. The estate's biodynamic conversion in 2003 — alongside the parallel organic conversion in 1998 — placed Cullen Wines among the early-adopter biodynamic Australian estates, alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic European-and-New-World movement (Beaucastel, Leflaive, Mullineux, Felton Road, Bergström, Chappaz, Pieropan) that has established biodynamic viticulture as the contemporary apex fine-wine framework. Diana Madeline Cabernet Sauvignon — the apex Bordeaux-style blend named for Vanya Cullen's mother — is widely held to be the canonical contemporary Margaret River Cabernet reference, with the parallel Sauvignon Blanc Sémillon (the canonical Margaret River Bordeaux-style white blend) and Kevin John Chardonnay establishing the estate as a multi-grape Margaret River reference across the region's principal apex categories. Vanya Cullen's multi-decade direction since 1989 — making her one of the longest continuously-active women winemakers in Australian fine wine — anchors the estate's contemporary editorial position alongside the founding family lineage.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Diana and Kevin Cullen through the planting of Cabernet Sauvignon and Riesling vineyards in Wilyabrup, with planting work completed in 1971 alongside the broader Margaret River pioneers Tom Cullity at Vasse Felix (1967) and Bill Pannell at Moss Wood (1969); under Cullen family direction across two generations, currently with Vanya Cullen — Diana and Kevin's daughter — as winemaker since 1989; converted to organic viticulture in 1998 and biodynamic viticulture in 2003, becoming one of the early-adopter biodynamic Australian estates; the estate also has the distinction of being one of the first Australian fine-wine operations led by a woman winemaker through Vanya Cullen's multi-decade direction.

Leeuwin Estate

Margaret River · Margaret River (the southern Margaret River sub-region, near the Indian Ocean coast) (Margaret River GI)

Founded 1974 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Riesling, Shiraz

Signature wines

- Art Series Chardonnay (the apex Chardonnay — widely held to be Australia's reference apex Chardonnay; produced from selected estate parcels with extended lees ageing and bottle development, designed for very long cellaring; first vintage 1980, with the bottling progressively becoming Australia's most editorially celebrated Chardonnay over the following four decades)
- Art Series Cabernet Sauvignon (the apex Cabernet)
- Art Series Riesling
- Art Series Shiraz
- Prelude Vineyard Chardonnay (the second-tier Chardonnay)
- Siblings (the entry-level range)

The canonical reference of Australian apex Chardonnay and the multi-generational Horgan family operation most centrally identified with establishing Margaret River as the canonical Australian Chardonnay region from the 1970s onward. Denis and Tricia Horgan founded the estate in 1974 through the acquisition of vineyard land in southern Margaret River with deliberate consultation from Robert Mondavi — who had identified the site as suitable for serious Chardonnay production — establishing the estate with the explicit ambition of producing apex Australian Chardonnay rather than the broader multi-grape range that defined most contemporary Australian estates. Art Series Chardonnay, first produced with the 1980 vintage and progressively becoming Australia's most editorially celebrated Chardonnay across the following four decades, anchors the estate's editorial position as the canonical Australian Chardonnay reference — with the wines designed for very long bottle development (multiple decades) and producing structurally precise apex Chardonnay that the canon increasingly recognizes as parallel to apex Burgundian Chardonnay (Domaine Leflaive, Coche-Dury, Roulot) in editorial register. The parallel Art Series range across Cabernet Sauvignon, Riesling, and Shiraz establishes the estate's broader Margaret River presence beyond the principal Chardonnay focus, while the Art Series itself — featuring annual concerts at the estate with international classical and jazz musicians and wine labels featuring commissioned Australian artworks — has become editorially distinctive within the broader Australian fine-wine cultural framework.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Denis and Tricia Horgan through the acquisition of vineyard land in southern Margaret River, with deliberate consultation from Robert Mondavi — who had identified the site as suitable for serious Chardonnay production — establishing the estate with the explicit ambition of producing apex Australian Chardonnay; under continuous Horgan family ownership across two generations, currently with Justin Horgan as managing director and Tim Lovett as winemaker; the estate is also editorially distinctive for its Art Series — annual concerts at the estate featuring international classical and jazz musicians, plus the Art Series wine labels featuring commissioned Australian artworks.

McLaren Vale

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
d'Arenberg	McLaren Vale	Shiraz, Grenache, Mourvèdre +5 more	The reference contemporary McLaren Vale producer and the multi-generational Osborn family

d'Arenberg

McLaren Vale · McLaren Vale (the Mediterranean-climate sub-region south of Adelaide; principal Australian Rhône-grape region alongside Barossa) (McLaren Vale GI)

Founded 1912 · **Principal grapes** Shiraz, Grenache, Mourvèdre, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Marsanne, Roussanne, Viognier

Signature wines

- The Dead Arm Shiraz (the apex Shiraz — sourced from very old-vine parcels affected by the Eutypa "dead arm" fungal disease that reduces yields but concentrates fruit; widely the canonical d'Arenberg reference; the bottling that established the estate's contemporary editorial position from the 1990s onward)
- The Ironstone Pressings (apex Grenache-led GSM blend)
- The Coppermine Road Cabernet Sauvignon (apex Cabernet)
- The Dry Dam Riesling
- The Hermit Crab (Marsanne-Viognier white blend)
- The broader d'Arenberg range across many distinctively-named bottlings

The reference contemporary McLaren Vale producer and the multi-generational Osborn family operation across four generations most centrally identified with treating McLaren Vale's old-vine Shiraz and Grenache parcels as serious global fine-wine resources from the 1990s onward. Joseph Osborn founded the estate in 1912, with the contemporary editorial position built across multiple generations under Francis d'Arenberg "d'Arry" Osborn (the multi-decade family figurehead until his retirement) and his son Chester Osborn (winemaker since 1984), whose long editorial direction has been central to McLaren Vale's emergence as one of Australia's most followed contemporary Rhône-grape regions. The Dead Arm Shiraz — sourced from very old-vine parcels affected by the Eutypa "dead arm" fungal disease that reduces yields but concentrates fruit — has become widely the canonical d'Arenberg reference, with the parallel Ironstone Pressings (Grenache-led GSM blend) and the broader d'Arenberg range across distinctively-named bottlings establishing the estate as the principal multi-grape McLaren Vale family operation. The estate's old-vine resources — many vines exceeding 100 years of age — place d'Arenberg alongside Henschke (Hill of Grace) and Yalumba (Old Vine Garden) in the broader Australian old-vine Shiraz canon, with McLaren Vale providing the Mediterranean-climate counterpart to the Barossa Valley's continental old-vine tradition.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Joseph Osborn through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in McLaren Vale; under continuous Osborn family ownership across four generations to the present, currently with Chester Osborn as winemaker and the contemporary editorial figurehead since 1984; the estate has built the contemporary editorial position around old-vine Shiraz and Grenache parcels — many vines exceeding 100 years of age — that have given d'Arenberg one of the deepest old-vine resources in McLaren Vale.

Yarra Valley

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Yarra Yering	Gruyere	Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Pinot Noir +6 more	The founding figure of contemporary Yarra Valley fine wine and the producer most centrally

Yarra Yering

Yarra Valley · Yarra Valley (the cool-climate sub-region east of Melbourne; the canonical Australian counterpart to Burgundy and Bordeaux in editorial register) · Gruyere (Yarra Valley GI)

Founded 1969 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, Malbec, Viognier

Signature wines

- Dry Red No. 1 (the apex Bordeaux-style blend — Cabernet Sauvignon-led with Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and Malbec; the canonical contemporary Yarra Valley Cabernet-style reference)
- Dry Red No. 2 (the apex Rhône-style blend — Shiraz-led with Mourvèdre, Viognier, and other Rhône varieties; the canonical Yarra Valley Rhône-style reference)
- Pinot Noir (the apex Yarra Valley Pinot Noir)
- Chardonnay
- Underhill Shiraz (a single-vineyard Shiraz from a specific Underhill Vineyard parcel)

The founding figure of contemporary Yarra Valley fine wine and the producer most centrally identified with reframing the cool-climate Victorian region as a serious global fine-wine region capable of producing both Bordeaux-style and Rhône-style apex blends. Bailey Carrodus — a New Zealand-born botanist and viticulturist — established the estate in 1969 through the planting of vineyards near Gruyere in the Yarra Valley, becoming one of the founding modern Yarra Valley estates alongside Mount Mary (1971) and others in the contemporary cool-climate Yarra Valley re-establishment after the long phylloxera-driven decline of the original 1850s Yarra Valley wine industry. Carrodus's editorial framework — particularly the Dry Red No. 1 (the apex Bordeaux-style blend with Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and Malbec) and Dry Red No. 2 (the apex Rhône-style blend with Shiraz, Mourvèdre, and Viognier) — established the Yarra Valley as capable of producing serious classical-style apex blends in both the Bordeaux and Rhône traditions, parallel to how Cullen (Margaret River) established the western Australian region as a serious Bordeaux-style Cabernet region. Under Sarah Crowe as winemaker since 2013, the estate has continued in the founding editorial register essentially unchanged, with the disciplined classical framework that has defined Yarra Yering across more than five decades preserved through the contemporary winemaking direction.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Bailey Carrodus — a New Zealand-born botanist and viticulturist — through the planting of vineyards near Gruyere in the Yarra Valley, becoming one of the founding modern Yarra Valley estates alongside Mount Mary (1971) and others in the contemporary cool-climate Yarra Valley re-establishment after the long phylloxera-driven decline of the original 1850s Yarra Valley wine industry; under Carrodus's continued direction until his death in 2008; subsequently acquired by an investor group with continued operation under the Yarra Yering team; Sarah Crowe as winemaker since 2013, having previously worked at Yarra Yering as assistant winemaker.

XX. New Zealand

This chapter covers **4 estates** across **4 regions** of New Zealand. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Auckland

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Kumeu River	Kumeu, west of Auckland · Kumeu	Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris	The reference contemporary New Zealand Chardonnay producer and the multi-generational immigrant

Kumeu River

Auckland · Kumeu, west of Auckland · Kumeu (Auckland GI)

Founded 1944 · **Principal grapes** Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris

Signature wines

- Maté's Vineyard Chardonnay (the apex single-vineyard Chardonnay, named for Maté Brajkovich — the second-generation family figurehead — and produced from the original family vineyard parcel; widely considered the apex contemporary New Zealand Chardonnay)
- Hunting Hill Chardonnay (a second single-vineyard apex from a parcel acquired in 1991)
- Coddington Chardonnay (a third single-vineyard)
- Estate Chardonnay (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée)
- Village Chardonnay (the entry-level)

The reference contemporary New Zealand Chardonnay producer and the multi-generational immigrant family operation most centrally identified with treating NZ Chardonnay as a serious single-vineyard subject. Mate Brajkovich, a Croatian immigrant who arrived in New Zealand in 1937, established the original vineyards in Kumeu west of Auckland in 1944, with the family operation continuing across three generations to the present under Michael Brajkovich MW (the first New Zealander to pass the Master of Wine examination) as winemaker. The estate transitioned from a broader commercial operation into a serious Chardonnay-focused fine-wine producer under Michael Brajkovich's direction from the 1980s onward, with the contemporary editorial position built around three named single-vineyard apex Chardonnays — Maté's Vineyard, Hunting Hill, and Coddington — each labeled with its specific vineyard origin in deliberate parallel to the Burgundian single-vineyard tradition. The wines have come to be widely regarded as among the apex non-Burgundian Chardonnays produced anywhere, with Maté's Vineyard particularly held to be the editorial reference for what serious New World Chardonnay can be in the cooler-climate, deliberately classical register that the estate works.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Mate (Mick) Brajkovich, a Croatian immigrant who had arrived in New Zealand in 1937, through the acquisition of land in Kumeu west of Auckland; under continuous Brajkovich family ownership across three generations, currently with Michael Brajkovich MW as winemaker — the first New Zealander to pass the Master of Wine examination; the estate transitioned from a broader commercial operation into a serious Chardonnay-focused fine-wine producer under Michael Brajkovich's direction from the 1980s onward.

Central Otago

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Felton Road	Bannockburn	Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Riesling +1 more	The canonical Central Otago Pinot Noir reference and the producer most centrally identified

Felton Road

Central Otago · Bannockburn (with Cornish Point and Calvert Vineyard parcels) · Bannockburn (Central Otago GI)

Founded 1991 · **Principal grapes** Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Riesling, Pinot Gris

Signature wines

- Block 3 Pinot Noir (the apex single-vineyard from a specific Bannockburn block — first vintage 1997, the bottling that established Central Otago Pinot Noir as a serious single-vineyard subject)
- Block 5 Pinot Noir (a second single-block apex)
- Cornish Point Pinot Noir (single-vineyard from a separate Bannockburn parcel)
- Calvert Vineyard Pinot Noir (single-vineyard from a Bannockburn parcel managed in partnership with Pyramid Valley and Craggy Range)
- Bannockburn Pinot Noir (the principal multi-vineyard cuvée)
- Block 2 Chardonnay
- Bannockburn Riesling

The canonical Central Otago Pinot Noir reference and the producer most centrally identified with establishing New Zealand Pinot Noir as a serious single-vineyard subject in the global fine-wine canon. Founded in 1991 by Stewart Elms in the then-experimental Bannockburn area of Central Otago, the estate has been under continuous editorial direction by winemaker Blair Walter since 1997 and by proprietor Nigel Greening since 2000, with the partnership establishing the disciplined single-vineyard framework that defines the contemporary estate. The Block 3 and Block 5 Pinot Noir bottlings — produced from specific named blocks within the estate's principal Bannockburn vineyard — anticipated by years the broader recognition of Central Otago as a serious Pinot Noir region, with the wines now widely held to be among the most followed New World Pinot Noirs alongside the apex Oregon and Sonoma Coast bottlings. The estate's biodynamic conversion from 2002 — among the earliest in serious NZ fine wine — has placed Felton Road alongside the broader contemporary biodynamic movement that includes Beaucastel, Leflaive, and Mullineux as founding-era biodynamic estates in their respective regions.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Stewart Elms through the acquisition of vineyard parcels on Felton Road in Bannockburn; under continuous Blair Walter as winemaker since 1997; under Nigel Greening as proprietor since 2000 with Greening's continued direction; converted to biodynamic viticulture from 2002, becoming one of the early-adopter biodynamic estates in serious NZ fine wine.

Hawke's Bay

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Te Mata Estate	Havelock North	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc +3 more	The historical anchor of New Zealand fine wine and the country's oldest continuously-operating

Te Mata Estate

Hawke's Bay · Havelock North (with Bullnose Syrah parcels in the Bridge Pa Triangle and Coleraine fruit principally from the Havelock Hills) · Havelock North (Hawke's Bay GI)

Founded 1896 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Syrah, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc

Signature wines

- Coleraine (the apex Bordeaux-style blend — Cabernet Sauvignon-led with Merlot and Cabernet Franc; first vintage 1982, with continuous production for over four decades making it the longest continuously-produced apex NZ Bordeaux-blend)
- Awatea Cabernets/Merlot (the second Bordeaux-style)
- Bullnose Syrah (the apex Hawke's Bay Syrah from gravel-soil parcels in the Bridge Pa Triangle)
- Elston Chardonnay (the apex Chardonnay)
- Cape Crest Sauvignon Blanc (oak-fermented Sauvignon Blanc, in a structural register distinct from the Marlborough commercial style)
- The broader Te Mata range across Hawke's Bay grapes

The historical anchor of New Zealand fine wine and the country's oldest continuously-operating winery, founded in 1896 by Bernard Chambers and acquired by John Buck and Michael Morris in 1974, who established the contemporary fine-wine operation that has continued under Buck family direction across two generations to the present. Coleraine, the apex Bordeaux-style blend introduced with the 1982 vintage, has been continuously produced for over four decades and is widely recognized as New Zealand's reference Bordeaux-style red — Cabernet Sauvignon-led with Merlot and Cabernet Franc, sourced principally from gravel-soil parcels in the Havelock Hills, with vintage-by-vintage editorial consistency across multiple decades of winemaking. The estate's broader range — Awatea (the second Bordeaux blend), Bullnose Syrah (Hawke's Bay Syrah from the Bridge Pa Triangle), Elston Chardonnay, Cape Crest Sauvignon Blanc — gives Te Mata one of the broadest serious portfolios in NZ fine wine across multiple grape traditions. The combination of historical anchor (1896 founding, NZ's oldest), multi-generational family direction (Buck family across two generations since 1974), and continuous apex production (Coleraine since 1982) makes Te Mata the most editorially substantial historical reference in New Zealand fine wine.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Bernard Chambers as one of the founding commercial wineries in New Zealand; the property changed ownership several times across the early twentieth century before being acquired by John Buck and Michael Morris in 1974, who established the contemporary fine-wine operation; under continuous Buck family ownership and direction since 1974 across two generations, currently with Toby Buck as proprietor; the estate is widely recognized as New Zealand's oldest continuously-operating winery.

Marlborough

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Cloudy Bay	Wairau Valley · Blenheim	Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir +1 more	The founding figure of New Zealand fine wine internationally and the producer most centrally

Cloudy Bay

Marlborough · Wairau Valley (with Awatere Valley parcels for Te Wahi) · Blenheim (Marlborough GI)

Founded 1985 · **Principal grapes** Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris

Signature wines

- Cloudy Bay Sauvignon Blanc (the founding bottling — the wine that established Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc as a globally recognized fine-wine category from the late 1980s onward)
- Te Koko (an oak-fermented and lees-aged Sauvignon Blanc, produced in a deliberately structural register)

distinct from the principal cuvée)

- Pelorus (a traditional-method sparkling Chardonnay-Pinot Noir blend)
- Te Wahi (a Central Otago Pinot Noir, sourced from estate parcels in Bannockburn — the estate's expansion beyond Marlborough)
- Cloudy Bay Pinot Noir (Marlborough)

The founding figure of New Zealand fine wine internationally and the producer most centrally identified with establishing Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc as a globally recognized fine-wine category. David Hohnen, who had founded Cape Mentelle in Western Australia's Margaret River in 1970, established Cloudy Bay in 1985 with the explicit ambition of producing serious fine wine from the then-experimental Marlborough region — a project that succeeded beyond expectations when the distinctive Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc style (pungent, herbaceous, passion-fruit-and-grass aromatic register, intensity from the cool maritime climate) became globally followed within a decade of the founding. The estate has been under LVMH ownership through Veuve Clicquot since 2003, with continued winemaking direction maintaining the editorial register that established the Marlborough category — first under Kevin Judd until 2009 and under Tim Heath since 2018. Beyond the principal Sauvignon Blanc, the estate has progressively expanded into serious Chardonnay, traditional-method sparkling (Pelorus), and Central Otago Pinot Noir (Te Wahi), with the broader range positioning Cloudy Bay as one of the most editorially substantial NZ producers across multiple grape categories.

Note on founding date. Estate established by David Hohnen of Western Australia's Cape Mentelle through the acquisition of vineyard parcels in the Wairau Valley; under continuous winemaking direction by Kevin Judd from 1985 to 2009; acquired by LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton through Veuve Clicquot in 2003 with continued winemaking direction; under Tim Heath as winemaker since 2018.

XXI. China

This chapter covers **1 estate** across **1 region** of China. Each region opens with a summary table; fuller entries — founding date, signature wines, and a descriptive paragraph drawn from the producers' own published material and regulatory filings — follow below.

Ningxia

Estate	Location	Principal grapes	Signature character
Silver Heights	Helan Mountain area · Yinchuan	Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Gernischt +3 more	The canonical contemporary Chinese fine-wine reference and the operation most centrally

Silver Heights

Ningxia · Helan Mountain area (in the eastern Helan Mountain foothills of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in northwestern China; the most editorially celebrated contemporary Chinese fine-wine sub-region; high-altitude continental climate with significant diurnal temperature variation; the broader Ningxia fine-wine industry has emerged from the late 1980s onward with substantial state-led investment and contemporary international recognition) · Yinchuan (Helan Mountain East (Chinese geographical indication framework))

Founded 2007 · **Principal grapes** Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Gernischt, Marselan, Chardonnay, Italian Riesling

Signature wines

- Family Reserve (the apex Bordeaux-style red — Cabernet Sauvignon-led blend with Merlot; the canonical contemporary Silver Heights reference; aged in French oak before release)
- The Summit (a higher selection from the apex Family Reserve)
- Emma's Reserve (a single-vineyard Cabernet Sauvignon)
- Last Warrior (a Cabernet-Marselan blend)
- Chardonnay (the white reference)

The canonical contemporary Chinese fine-wine reference and the operation most centrally identified with establishing serious Chinese fine wine in the global canon through Emma Gao's Bordeaux-trained editorial framework. Emma Gao founded the estate in 2007 in the Helan Mountain area of Ningxia after spending multiple years at Château Calon-Ségur in Bordeaux including with then-winemaker Vincent Millet, returning to China with the explicit ambition of establishing serious Chinese fine wine in the Bordeaux-style framework rather than the larger-scale commercial Chinese wine industry that had dominated through the 1990s and early 2000s. The estate's editorial position is built around small-production discipline (typically under 100,000 bottles annually for the apex bottlings) and the deliberate Bordeaux-style framework — Cabernet Sauvignon-led Family Reserve as the apex red, with the parallel range across multiple Bordeaux varietals plus the indigenous Chinese-Bordeaux crossings (Cabernet Gernischt — the Chinese name for Carmenère, historically misidentified as Cabernet Franc; Marselan — a Cabernet Sauvignon × Grenache cross). The Calon-Ségur lineage parallels other founding-figure international training narratives in the atlas — Brian Croser at Petaluma trained under André Tchelistcheff at UC Davis; Eduardo Chadwick's broader international apprenticeship; Vanya Cullen's Master of Wine credential — placing Silver Heights within the broader pattern of contemporary New World fine-wine operations established through deliberate international training in canonical

European traditions. The Helan Mountain Ningxia sub-region has emerged from the late 1980s onward as the most editorially celebrated contemporary Chinese fine-wine region, with Silver Heights anchoring the contemporary global recognition of Chinese fine wine and the Bordeaux-investment cross-references to the major Bordeaux houses (Lafite at Domaine Long Dai in Shandong; LVMH at Ao Yun in Yunnan) representing the broader contemporary international engagement with Chinese fine-wine emergence.

Note on founding date. Estate established by Emma Gao after her training at Château Calon-Ségur in Bordeaux — Gao spent multiple years at Calon-Ségur including with then-winemaker Vincent Millet, returning to China with the explicit ambition of establishing serious Chinese fine wine in the Bordeaux-style framework; under continued Gao family direction with multi-generational involvement through Emma Gao's father Gao Lin in supporting role; the estate has been widely held to be the canonical contemporary Chinese fine-wine reference from the 2010s onward through the deliberate small-production discipline and the Bordeaux-trained editorial framework.

Notes & Editorial Principles

Source material. Estate descriptions, founding dates, principal grapes, and signature wines are drawn from the producers' own published material — estate websites, official press releases, and regulatory filings — and from the publicly available output of appellation and regulatory bodies. No commercial wine-platform data, critic notes, or proprietary databases have been ingested.

Editorial framing. Descriptions are factual and neutral, written in the project's own language. No tasting notes, no vintage assessments, no qualitative ranking. Where a stylistic tendency is noted (for example, the use of botrytised fruit, biodynamic farming, or extended *élevage*), it is recorded because the estate itself describes its work in those terms, not as an evaluation.

Summary tables. Each region opens with a four-column summary: estate, location, principal grapes, and a one-line signature character. The signature character is a condensed extract from the estate's own descriptive paragraph below; it introduces no new factual claims and serves as a navigational aid only. The full descriptive entry is the authoritative text.

Grape names. Where a grape is known by different names in different traditions (Garnacha and Grenache; Syrah and Shiraz; Pinot Grigio and Pinot Gris), the atlas uses the form most commonly used in the country of the estate. A future edition will carry a global normalisation pass; the present edition preserves the local convention.

Coordinates. Map coordinates correspond to the estate's cellar or headquarters location and are intended as guide points for the companion map. Where a sourcing region differs materially from the cellar location, the entry text clarifies.

Founding dates. Where an estate's founding date is recorded as a single year, that year reflects the estate's establishment under its present name or by its present family. Where the underlying viticultural operation is older than the present estate, a brief note distinguishes the two.

License. This atlas is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International licence (CC BY-NC 4.0). It may be redistributed and adapted for non-commercial use with attribution. The full licence text is at creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0.

Sibling reference. The Maker Atlas sits alongside *The Vineyard Atlas* within the *Vinotheca* library. Where the *Vineyard Atlas* maps the world's most revered *vineyard sites* to the grape varieties that have made them famous, the *Maker Atlas* maps the *producers* who farm and bottle wine across the world's principal regions. The two volumes are complementary, and several estates here are key producers of vineyards listed in the *Vineyard Atlas*.

Version. 1st edition (2026) · version 1.0.0 · last updated 2026-04-29.