

HOMELAND OF WINE

Georgia has long enjoyed its status as the homeland of wine. The world's oldest places of viticulture and winemaking have been discovered here. The history of wine began during the Neolithic period, which is supported by archaeological evidence.

A few decades ago, archaeologists found several grape pips of the 6th millennium B.C. among the ruins of the settlement of Dangreuli Gora, in the valley close to Marneuli, a town in Kvemo Kartli, south of Tbilisi, of which the morphological and ampelographic characteristics were identical to those of **Vitis Vinifera Sativa**.

More recently, renewed excavations of excavations Gadachrili Gora settlement uncovered other grape pips of the Neolithic period. In addition to finding wine remains in the ruins of the settlement, archaeologist studied several fragments of clay vessels found there. A chemical analysis of the lay vessels revealed deposits of calcium salts of tartaric, wine acid. Such deposits of tartaric acid on the internal surface of this clay pottery could only be the result of the presence of wine or grape juice. This discovery confirmed that the relationship between humans and the vine began from the 6th millennium B.C. and included not only the first cultural vine, but also the first remains of wine within the territory of Georgia.

WINE BY THE GLASS

Sparkling Wine & Champagne

Georgia, Kakheti Dakishvili Family Selection Kisi Pét-Nat	39
France, Champagne Charles Heidsieck Brut Reserve	95

White – Dry

Georgia, Kakheti Giuaani Manavi Mtsvane	18
Unico Rkatsiteli-Tsitska	23

White – Semi Dry

Georgia, Kakheti Chelti Winery Tsitska-Krakhuna	19
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White – Semi Sweet

Georgia, Kakheti Koncho & Co. Kisi	18
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If you are concerned about food allergies, please alert your waiter before ordering.

Amber – Dry

Georgia, Kakheti

Friends Wine | Qvevris Tibaanuri | Rqatsiteli 23

Igi Winery | Rkatsiteli – Kisi (Qvevri) 25

Rosé – Dry

Georgia, Racha

Naberauli | Aleksandrouli - Mujuretuli 30

Rosé – Semi Sweet

Georgia, Kakheti

Koncho & Co. | Nino | Aleksandrouli - Muskaturi 25

Red – Dry

Georgia, Kartli / Kakheti

Villa Mosavali | Shavkapito (oak) 30

Chelti Winery | Saperavi (Qvevri;oak) 30

Red – Semi Sweet

Georgia, Kakheti

Ikalto | Kindzmarauli | Saperavi (PDO) 23

Dessert Wine

Georgia, Bolnisi

Barbale | Rkatsiteli | late harvest 30

Today, approximately 530 different grape varieties are approved in nine regions for winemaking in Georgia. Over 425 of these are still preserved and the rest are being sought after.

Some of the varieties are widespread; however, the majority is very rarely grown, mostly in vine collections or in experimental vineyards. In recent years, vine-growers and winemakers have been very actively involved in the cultivation and industrial processing of the ancient and rare varieties of vine and wine.

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GEORGIAN WINE BY THE BOTTLE

Sparkling Wine

Dakishvili Family Selection | Kisi | Pét-Nat 160

White – Dry

Vineponto Tsinandali Rkatsiteli-Mtshvane (PDO)	65
Vismino Mtshvane- Chardonnay	80
Dugladze Tsolikauri	95
Villa Mosavali Goruli Mtshvane	95
Unico Rkatsiteli-Tsitska	105
Tibaaneli Kisi	110
Tbilvino Single Vineyard Mtshvane	120
Dakishvili Family Selection Rkatsiteli	125
Giuaani Manavi Mtshvane (PDO)	125
Dakishvili Family Selection Mtshvane - Chardonnay	125
Guramishvili's Marani Saguramo Goruli Mtshvane – Khikhvi - Kisi	130
Khareba Krakhuna	145
Nimbi Rqatsiteli	145
Tiko Estate Khikhvi (oak)	150
Chateau Buera Kisi – Mtshvane	160
Vardzia Terraces Chitistvala - Meskhuri Mtshvane - Khikhvi	165
Atenis Tersabi Chinuri - Goruli Mtshvane	185
Koncho & Co. Kakhuri Mtshvivani (oak)	245
Chateau Lipartiani Krakhuna – Mtshvane (oak)	380

White – Semi Dry

Chelti Winery Tsitska-Krakhuna	90
Vinotells Muskaturi Rkatsiteli	125

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White – Semi Sweet

Koncho & Co. Kisi	85
Naberauli Tvishi Tsolikauri (PDO)	165

White – Sweet

Kardanakhi 1888 Kardanakhi Khikhvi-Mtsvane-Rkatsiteli	145
Barbale Late Harvest Rkatsiteli	145

Qvevri – Unique Method – Georgian winemaking is renowned for its unique methods. The tradition of making wine in Qvevri is a key sign that distinguishes Georgian wine from any other wine in the world, which is why the ancient Georgian method of winemaking in Qvevri was included in the UNESCO's list of World Cultural Heritage.

There are many different technologies for producing wine in Qvevri in Georgia, with differences in Eastern Georgia, particularly in Kakheti and Western Georgia, where the rules and methods of winemaking in Qvevri are very different from each other.

In order to make Kakhetian amber wine, pips are left to ferment in contact with the marc and stalks for 6 months.

However, winemaking is different in Kartli, Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Guria, Samegrelo and other regions in Georgia. In these regions, white varieties of grape are left to ferment in contact with a smaller amount of marc and stalks for shorter period than in Kakheti.

Amber – Dry

Friends Wine Qvevris Tibaanuri Rqatsiteli	95
Marbano Rkatsiteli (Qvevri)	95
Chelti Winery Khikhvi (Qvevri)	105
Igi Winery Rkatsiteli-Kisi (Qvevri)	115
Terra Georgia Rkatsiteli (Qvevri)	125
Vineponto Khikhvi (Qvevri)	125
Naberauli Rachuli Mtsvane (Qvevri; oak)	150
Orgo Kisi (Qvevri)	150
Dakishvili Family Selection Cuvee Kisi-Mtsvane-Rkatsiteli (Qvevri)	150
Chotiashvili Vineyards Kakhuri Mtsvivani (Qvevri)	150
Kardanakhi Tsarapi Rkatsiteli (Qvevri; PDO)	150
Chateau Buera Khikhvi (Qvevri; oak)	195

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Rosé – Dry

Naberauli | Aleksandrouli - Mujuretuli 140

Rosé – Semi Sweet

Koncho & Co. | Nino | Aleksandrouli - Muskaturi 80

Georgia is located on the crossroads of Europe and Asia, in the middle and western part of the Greater Caucasus Mountains, between the Black and Caspian Sea Basins, which influence the diversity of natural conditions and create the best environment for viticulture and winemaking.

Georgia is one of the oldest regions of viticulture and winemaking in the world producing quality and high-quality wines, confirmed by the scientific project of Georgian wine and wine culture research, various historical, archeologic, ethnographic and philological studies.

The area of the country is divided into two macroeconomic areas based on the distinctly different features of viticulture and winemaking:

East and West Georgia.

East Georgia is dipping to the Caspian Sea and is characterized by moderate continental, dry, subtropical transition.

Western Georgia is under the influence of the Black Sea and is characterized by a humid subtropical climate.

Red – Dry

Dugladze | Tavkveri 85

Chotiashvili Vineyards | Budeshuri Saperavi (Qvevri) 125

Naberauli | Saperavi-Dzelshavi 125

Terra Georgia | Saperavi Special Reserve 135

Bediani Saperavi Premium 135

Villa Mosavali | Shavkapito (oak) 140

Chelti Winery | Saperavi (Qvevri; oak) 140

Periani | Saperavi 155

Unico | Blend Saperavi 145

Atenuri Terasebi | Khidistauri 160

Chateau Mukhrani | Saperavi Superiour 155

Papari Valley | Saperavi (Qvevri) 165

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Naberauli Aleqsandrouli	185
Lukasi Winery Saperavi (oak)	195
Vinotells Otskhanuri Sapere	195
Vinotells Napareuli Saperavi	195
Chotiashvili Vineyards Saperavi Reserve (Qvevri)	195
Orilo Khashmi Saperavi	200
Tbilvino Mukuzani Special Reserve Saperavi (oak; PDO)	215
Dekanozishvili Otskhanuri Sapere-Saperavi-Shavkapito (Qvevri; oak)	250
Tbilvino Single Vineyard Saperavi	250
Chateau Mukhrani Shavkapito	390
Lipartiani Queen Tamar (Qvevri; oak)	410
Alaverdi Monastery Saperavi	435
Chelti Winery Saperavi (Qvevri)	480
Koncho & Co. Kvareli Special Reserve Saperavi (oak)	545
Shumi Salome Saperavi	595

Red – Semi Sweet

Ikalto Kindzmarauli Saperavi (PDO)	125
Kankatela Khvanchkara Aleksandrouli-Mujuretuli (PDO)	160
Vedeula Usakhelauri	395

INTERNATIONAL WINES BY THE BOTTLE

France

France Champagne

Champagne sparkling wine comes from the Champagne region of northeast France, and while sparkling wine is made in other parts of the world, it can only be called Champagne if produced in this region.

The Romans introduced winemaking to the area in the 1st century A.D., but wines of this region took off in popularity in the 9th century. The Champagne region became especially popular after the Reims Cathedral was elevated to the site, where the French kings were crowned.

As a general rule, grapes must be the white Chardonnay, and/or the dark-skinned “red wine grapes” Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier. Due to the gentle pressing of the grapes and

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absence of skin contact during fermentation, the dark-skinned varieties also yield white wine.

Four other grape varieties are permitted, mostly for historical reasons, as they are rare in current usage. These additional varietals are Arbanne, Petit Meslier, Pinot Blanc and Pinot Gris.

Champagne – White – Non-Vintage

Charles Heidsieck Brut Reserve Pinot Noir-Chardonnay	420
Billecart-Salmon Brut Réserve Pinot Meunier-Pinot Noir-Chardonnay	430
Louis Roederer Collection 245 Chardonnay-Pinot Noir-Pinot Meunier	500
Ruinart Blanc de Blancs Chardonnay	840
Krug Grande Cuvée – 171ème Édition Pinot Noir-Chardonnay-Pinot Meunier	2100
Krug Grande Cuvée – 168ème Édition Pinot Noir-Chardonnay-Pinot Meunier Magnum (1.5 ltr)	3500

Champagne – White – Vintage

2008 Billecart-Salmon Cuvée “Nicolas François” Pinot Noir-Chardonnay	1500
2015 Dom Perignon Chardonnay-Pinot Noir	1900
2014 Louis Roederer Cristal Pinot Noir-Chardonnay	2200

Champagne – Rosé – Non-Vintage

Veuve Clicquot Rosé Brut Pinot Noir-Chardonnay-Pinot Meunier	700
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Champagne – Rosé – Vintage

2009 Billecart-Salmon Cuvée “Elisabeth Salmon” Brut Rosé Pinot Noir-Chardonnay	1500
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Sparkling Wine

Italy Prosecco

Prosecco – White – Extra Dry

Mionetto Prosecco Superiore | Valdobbiadene DOCG | Glera 160

Prosecco – Rosé – Extra Dry

Mionetto Prosecco Rosé | DOC Millesimato | Glera-Pinot Noir 160

White Wine

France – Burgundy

The most common white grape variety in Burgundy is Chardonnay. Another grape found in the region, Aligoté, tends to produce cheaper wines, which are higher in acidity. Sauvignon Blanc is also grown in the Saint Bris appellation.

Chablis and Mâcon wines, as well as the Côte d’Or white wines are all produced from 100% Chardonnay grapes.

2018 Moreau Naudet | Chablis 1er Cru “Vaiollons” | Chardonnay 540

2022 Louis Jadot | Chassagne-Montrachet | Chardonnay 680

2018 Mersault 1er Cru Charmes Louis Jadot | Chardonnay 680

France – Loire Valley

The villages of Sancerre and Pouilly-sur-Loire are known for their crisp, herbaceous Sauvignon Blancs. Some producers are experimenting with oak aging Sauvignon Blanc to give them a rounder and softer appeal.

2023 Jean- Max Roger | Vieilles Vignes | Sancerre | Sauvignon Blanc 395

2019 Domaine de Laducette | Pouilly-Fumé | Sauvignon Blanc 425

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France – Alsace

Alsatian wine is produced in the north-eastern region of France and is primarily white. These wines are produced under three different AOCs:

Alsace AOC for white, rosé and red wines, Alsace Grand Cru for white wines from certain classified vineyards and Crémant d'Alsace AOC for sparkling wines.

Along with Austria and Germany, it produces some of the most noted Rieslings in the world as well as highly aromatic Gewürztraminer wines.

Because of its Germanic influence, it is the only region in France to produce mostly varietal wines, typically from similar grapes as used in German wine.

2019 Domaine Barmès-Buecher | Gewurz | Gewürztraminer semi-dry 315

France – Bordeaux – Sauternes

White Bordeaux is predominantly, and exclusively in the case of the sweet Sauternes, made from Sémillon, Sauvignon Blanc and Muscadelle – typically blends are usually 80% Sémillon, 20% Sauvignon Blanc. Other permitted grape varieties are Sauvignon Gris, Ugni Blanc, Colombard, Merlot Blanc, Ondenc and Mauzac.

Sauternais is a region of the Grave section of Bordeaux. Sauternes is made from Sémillon, Sauvignon Blanc and Muscadelle grapes that have been affected by Botrytis Cinerea, also known as noble rot. This causes the grapes to become partially raisined, resulting in concentrated and distinctly flavoured wines. Sauternes are characterized by the balance of sweetness with the zest of acidity. Some common flavour notes include apricots, honey, peaches but with a nutty note, which is a typical characteristic of noble Sémillon itself.

2015 Château Suduiraut | 1er Cru Classé | Sémillon-Sauvignon Blanc (0.375 ltr) 540

2014 Château d'Yquem | 1er Cru Supérieur | Sémillon-Sauvignon Blanc (0.375 ltr) 2500

Germany – Rheingau

The Rheingau is one of Germany's 13 wine regions, producing high quality wines. Although making up only 3% of the total German vineyard area, the Rheingau has been the source of many historically important innovations in German wine making and contains many wine producers of international reputation.

The Rheingau has the highest proportion of Riesling (78.8%) of any German wine growing region, with Spätburgunder (Pinot Noir) making up most of the rest (12.2%, followed by Müller-Thurgau (1.6%).

2022 Weingut Robert Weil | Kiedricher Turmberg | Riesling Trocken (dry) 325

2020 Weingut Robert Weil | Kiedricher Turmberg | Riesling Auslese (sweet) 485

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Rosé Wine

France – Côte de Provence

Times have changed in Provence and continue changing. Now that pink wine is fashionable, Provence wants to be up there showing the world what it can do: more than to-thirds of its wine is rosé, typically ultra-pale in colour, with good balance but often surprising firmness of flavour. Indeed, delicacy of flavour is no guide to flavour here:

These wraith-like glassfuls taste like proper wines.

2018 Château Gassier Le Pas Du Moine Syrah-Grenache-Cinsault-Rolle	225
2022 Caves D’Esclans Whispering Angel Grenache-Cinsault-Rolle	245

Red Wines

France – Burgundy

Burgundy is in some ways the most terroir-oriented region in France. Immense attention is paid to the area of origin and in which of the region’s 400 types of soil a wine’s grapes are grown.

As opposed to Bordeaux, where classifications are producer-driven and awarded to individual Château, Burgundy classifications are geographically focused. A specific vineyard or region will bear a given classification, regardless of the wine’s producer. This focus is reflected on the wine’s labels, where appellations are most prominent, and producer’s names are at the bottom in much smaller text.

Of the red grapes, all production in the Côte d’Or is focused on the Pinot Noir grape, while Gamay is grown in Beaulonais.

Burgundy is home to some of the most expensive wines in the world, including those of Domaine de la Romanée-Conti.

2014 Louis Jadot Côte de Nuits-Village “Le Vaucrain” Pinot Noir	345
2015 Louis Jadot Gevrey-Chambertin Pinot Noir	550
2013 Louis Jadot Echézeaux Grand Cru Pinot Noir	1250

France – Beaujolais

Beaujolais is a French Appellation d’Origine Contrôlée (AOC) the wine of which is generally made of the Gamay grape, which has a thin skin and is low in tannins. The region is known internationally for its long tradition of winemaking, for the use of carbonic maceration and more recently for the popular Beaujolais Nouveau.

Gamay Noir is now known to be a cross of Pinot Noir and the ancient white variety Gouais, the latter a central European variety that was probably introduced to northeastern France by the Romans. In contrast to the Pinot Noir variety, Gamay ripens two weeks earlier and is less difficult to cultivate. It also produces a strong, much fruitier wine in a much larger abundance.

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In July 1395, the Duke of Burgundy outlawed the cultivation of Gamay as being “a very bad and disloyal plant”, due in part to the variety occupying land that could be used for the more “elegant” Pinot Noir.

This and later edicts pushed the Gamay plantings southward, out of the main region of Burgundy and into the granite-based soils of Beaujolais, where the grape thrived.

2018 Château des Jacques | Moulin-à-Vent | Gamay 300

France – Bordeaux

Red Bordeaux Blends are known for their powerful structure and deep flavours. Dark fruits and berries such as plum and blackcurrant are commonly used to describe the flavours of red Bordeaux, although there is an unlimited range of terms that have been ascribed to them. Tannins tend to be relatively high in these wines, giving them a firm structure.

2013 Château Rauzan-Ségla | “Ségla” | Margaux | Cabernet Sauvignon-Merlot-Petit Verdot-Cabernet Franc 395

2016 Château Duhart-Milon | Pauillac Grand Cru Classé | Cabernet Sauvignon-Merlot 955

2016 Carillon d’Angelus | Saint-Émilion Grand Cru | Merlot-Cabernet Franc-Cabernet Sauvignon 1800

France – Côtes du Rhône

The first cultivated vines in the Rhône region were probably planted around 600 B.C. The origins of the two most important grape varieties in the Northern Rhône, Syrah and Viognier, are subject to speculation. Extensive DNA typing and viticultural research has led scientists to conclude that Syrah originated in the Rhône region itself.

After the Romans disappeared from the area, so too did interest in the wine of the region. Rhône wine re-appeared in the 13th century, when the pope moved to Avignon, at which time the production of wine expanded greatly. The Southern Rhône most famous red wine is Châteauneuf-du-Pape, a blend containing up to 13 varieties of grapes (eight red and five white) as permitted by the Châteauneuf-du-Pape AOC rules.

2016 Ogier | Châteauneuf-du-Pape | “Clos de Loratoire” | Grenache-Syrah-Mourvèdre-Cinsault 500

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Italy – Piedmont

Like in most of Italy, native vines are abundant in the land that the ancient Greeks called Oenotria, or land of vines. With its close proximity, France has been a significant viticultural influence on the region, particularly Burgundy, which is evident today in the varietal styles of most Piedmontese wines with very little blending.

One of the earliest mentions of Piedmontese wines occurred in the 14th century, when the agricultural writer Pietro de Crescentius noted the efforts of the Piedmontese to make “Greek Style” sweet wines.

Barbera is the most widely planted grape variety in the region, but Nebbiolo and Dolcetto account for a significant portion of the area’s red wine production.

2018 Roagna “Gallina” | Barbaresco | Nebbiolo

950

USA – California – Napa Valley

The range of grape varieties grown in the Napa Valley has evolved steadily over the 150 years since one of the first settlers, George C. Yount, planted his first vines.

Cabernet Sauvignon has risen confidently to become Napa’s star performer and is the most widely planted grape variety in almost all of the valley’s sub-regions.

2017 Opus One | Napa Valley |
Cabernet Sauvignon-Petit Verdot-Cabernet Franc-Merlot-Malbec

2950

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