



WINES BY THE GLASS

White & Rosés

Domaine Chandon, Brut Classic, Napa Valley	12 (187ml)
Domaine Chandon, "Étoile," Brut Rosé, Napa/Sonoma	18
Moët & Chandon White Star, Champagne, France	21 (187ml)
Schramsberg, Blanc de Blancs, Napa Valley	18
Villa Sandi, "Il Fresco," Prosecco DOC, Italy	8
Echelon Pinot Grigio, "Esperanza Vineyard," Clarksburg	8
Artesa Chardonnay, Carneros	11
Rombauer Chardonnay, Carneros	17
Trinitas Chardonnay, Carneros	14
Robert Mondavi Fumé Blanc, Napa Valley	9
Trinitas Sauvignon Blanc, Napa Valley	10
I'M, Rosé of Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley	10



Red & Blush

Acacia Pinot Noir, Carneros	14
ZD Pinot Noir, Carneros	20
Beringer Merlot, Napa Valley	12
Rutherford Hill Merlot, Napa Valley	11
Medusa Zinfandel, "Pig Pen," Amador County	13
Trinitas Zinfandel, "Old Vine," Mendocino	10
Hagen Heights Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley	14
Toolbox Cabernet Sauvignon, Sonoma	10
Mount Veeder Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley	20
Oberon Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley	12
Newton Claret, Napa Valley	13
Terrazas Malbec Reserva, Argentina	11
Falcor, "Le Bijou," Bordeaux Red Blend, Napa Valley	18

THE NAPA VALLEY is located approximately 60 miles (100 km) north of San Francisco. It is planted to approximately 45,000 acres (about 18,210 hectares) of wine grapes. Napa Valley is the most notable winegrowing region in the U.S. but only 4% of the wine produced in California is from the Napa Valley Appellation.

Bounded on both sides by mountains, the Napa Valley stretches 30 miles (about 50 km) in a northwesterly direction. Its width ranges from five miles at its widest point, near the town of Napa, to just a mile near Calistoga.

Napa County, once the producer of many different crops, is known today for its wine industry, rising in the 1960s to the first rank of wine regions with France, Italy, and Spain.





HALF BOTTLES

Champagne, Sparkling, White & Rosé

Perrier Jouët, “Fleur de Champagne,” Champagne, France 2000	99
Veuve Clicquot, “Yellow Label,” Reims, France NV	56
Schramsberg, Blanc de Blancs, Napa Valley 2003	36
King Estate Pinot Gris, Oregon 2008	21
Grgich Hills Fumé Blanc, Napa Valley 2008	32
Hess “Su’Skol Vineyard,” Chardonnay, Napa Valley 2007	28
Sonoma-Cutrer Chardonnay, “Russian River Ranches,” Sonoma Coast 2008	22



Red

Chimney Rock Cabernet Sauvignon, Stags Leap District, Napa Valley 2007	62
Clos du Val Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley 2006	38
Roth Cabernet Sauvignon, Alexander Valley 2006	49
Peju Merlot, Napa Valley 2006	41
Sanford Pinot Noir, Santa Rita Hills 2008	39
Rombauer Zinfandel, Amador/El Dorado/Lake County 2007	27
Grgich Hills Estate Zinfandel, Napa Valley 2006	37
Baileyana Syrah, “Grand Firepeak Cuvee” 2004	34
Primus Red Blend, Casablanca Valley, Chile 2005	24
Estancia, “Meritage,” Paso Robles 2006	36

LOS CARNEROS AVA (also known as Carneros AVA) is an American Viticultural Area which includes parts of both Sonoma and Napa counties in California.

It is located north of San Pablo Bay. The proximity to the cool fog and breezes from the bay makes the climate in Los Carneros cooler and more moderate than the wine regions further north in Napa Valley and Sonoma Valley. The cooler climate has made Los Carneros attractive for the cultivation of cooler climate varieties like Pinot Noir and Chardonnay. Many of the grapes grown in Los Carneros are used for sparkling wine production.

Receiving its AVA status in 1983, the Carneros area was the first wine region in California to be defined by its climate characteristics rather than political boundaries.





EFERVESCENCE

Champagne, Spumante & Sparkling Wine

Ariola, Malvasia di Candia, Emilia IGT, Italy NV	39
Villa Sandi, “Il Fresco,” Prosecco DOC, Italy NV	32
Casalnova Prosecco, Conegliano, Italy NV	34
Ca’ Momi, “Ca’ Secco,” Frizzante, California NV	26
Codorniu Napa, Carneros NV	75
Domaine Carneros, Brut Cuvée, Carneros 2006	59
Domaine Chandon, Blanc de Noirs, California NV	36
Domaine Chandon, “Étoile,” Brut Rosé, Napa/Sonoma NV	68
Mumm Napa, “DVX, Tête de Cuvée,” Napa Valley 2000	124
Roederer Estate, “L’Ermitage,” Anderson Valley 2002	90
Schramsberg, Blanc de Blancs, Napa Valley 2006	68
Schramsberg, Blanc de Noirs, Napa Valley 2006	60
Schramsberg, J. Schram, Napa Valley 2000	200
Champagne, Dom Pérignon, Épernay, France 1999	325
Champagne, Dom Pérignon, Épernay, France 2000	395
Champagne, Krug, “Grand Cuvée,” France NV	395
Champagne, Louis Roederer, “Cristal,” Reims, France 1999	500
Champagne, Moët & Chandon, “Imperial,” Épernay, France NV	82
Champagne, Perrier Jouët, “Grand Brut,” Épernay, France NV	72
Champagne, Veuve Clicquot, Brut “Yellow Label,” Reims, France NV	98

There are four main methods of SPARKLING WINE production.

The first is simple injection of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the process used in soft drinks.

The second is the Metodo Italiano - Charmat, in which the wine undergoes a secondary fermentation in bulk tanks, and is bottled under pressure. This method is used for Prosecco and Asti in particular, and produces smaller, longer-lasting bubbles.

The third method is the traditional method or method champenoise. With this method the bubbles are produced by secondary fermentation in the bottle, this method is used for the production of Champagne and other quality sparkling wines.

The fourth method is the “transfer method”. This method will take the cuvee to bottle for secondary fermentation, but then will transfer the wine out of the individual bottles into a larger tank after it has spent the desired amount of time on yeast.



WHITE WINES

Chardonnay

Artesa, Carneros 2009	39
Beringer, Private Reserve, Napa Valley 2008	58
Chalk Hill, Estate, Sonoma County 2005	54
Chateau Montelena, Napa Valley 2007	100
Clos Pegase, "Mitsuko's Vineyard," Carneros 2007	49
Cuvaison, Napa Valley 2007	39
Domaine Chandon, Carneros 2008	35
Far Niente, Napa Valley 2008	112
Ferrari-Carano, Alexander Valley 2007	66
Grgich Hills Estate, Napa Valley 2006	84
Hess "Su'Skol Vineyard," Napa Valley 2007	32
Jordan, Russian River Valley 2006	60
Keenan, Spring Mountain 2004	50
Keller Estate, "Oro De Plata," Sonoma Coast 2005	45
Mac Rostie, "Wildcat Mountain," Sonoma 2007	81
Oakville Ranch, Napa Valley 2006	75
Rombauer, Carneros 2009	60
Sequoia Grove, Carneros 2005	54
Sonoma-Cutrer, "Russian River Ranches," Sonoma Coast 2008	45
St. Clement, Napa Valley 2007	32
Taz, Santa Barbara County 2007	30
Trinitas, Carneros 2009	45

CHARDONNAY is a green-skinned grape variety used to make white wine. It is believed to have originated in the Burgundy wine region of eastern France but is now grown wherever wine is produced, from England to New Zealand.

The Chardonnay grape itself is very neutral, with many of the flavors commonly associated with the grape being derived from such influences as terroir and oak.

Chardonnay is an important component of many sparkling wines around the world, including Champagne. It remains one of the most widely-planted grape varieties, with over 400,000 acres (175,000 hectares) worldwide.





WHITE WINES

Pinot Gris/Pinot Grigio

Echelon, “Esperanza Vineyard,” Clarksburg 2008	28
Etude, Carneros 2007	49
Luna, Napa County 2008	28
Swanson Vineyards, Oakville 2008	43
Taz, Santa Barbara County 2007	29



Sauvignon Blanc/Fumé Blanc

Cade, Napa Valley 2006	52
Cakebread, Napa Valley 2008	59
Cliff Lede, Napa Valley 2007	42
Croze, “Monte Lago Vineyards,” Lake County 2006	39
Duckhorn Vineyards, Napa Valley 2007	55
Ferrari- Carano, Sonoma County 2008	42
Grgich Hills, Fumé Blanc, Napa Valley 2008	42
Graham Beck “Gamekeeper’s Reserve,” South Africa 2009	36
Hall, Napa Valley 2007	60
John Anthony, Napa Valley 2007	39
Long Meadow Ranch, Rutherford 2008	39
Patianna, Mendocino 2007	29
Provenance, Rutherford Vineyards, Napa Valley 2007	37
Robert Mondavi, Napa Valley 2007	32
Rutherford Grove, “Pestoni Family Estate,” Rutherford 2008	39
Teaderman Vineyards, Napa Valley 2007	39
Trinitas, Napa Valley 2008	34
Turnbull, “Estate,” Oakville 2008	28

PINOT GRIS grapes grow best in cool climates, and mature relatively early with high sugar levels. This can lead to either a sweeter wine, or, if fermented to dryness, a wine high in alcohol. Clusters of Pinot Gris may have a variety of colors in the vine. These clusters can range from bluish grey to light pinkish brown. The grapes grow in small clusters (hence the pinecone shape), and upon ripening, often display a pinkish-gray hue, although the colors can vary from blue-gray to pinkish-brown.

SAUVIGNON BLANC grapes get their name from the French word *sauvage* (“wild”) and *blanc* (“white”) due to its early origins as an indigenous grape in South West France. It is now planted in many of the world’s wine regions, producing a crisp, dry, and refreshing white varietal wine. Conversely, the grape is also a component of the famous dessert wines from Sauternes and Barsac.



WHITE WINES



Other Whites

Pinot Blanc, Michel Schlumberger, Dry Creek Valley 2005	42
Pinot Blanc, Saddleback Cellars, Napa Valley 2007	50
Riesling, Hagafen, “Deroto Vineyards,” Lake County 2008	35
Riesling, Jekel, Monterey 2009	30
Gewürztraminer, Gundlach Bundschu, Sonoma Valley 2007	45
Conundrum, White Blend, Napa Valley 2007	45



Old World Whites

Abbazia di Novacella Pinot Grigio, Alto Adige, Italy 2009	53
Damilano Arneis, Roero, Italy 2009	37
Bouchard, Mâcon Villages, Burgundy, France 2005	34
Louis Jadot, Pouilly Fuissé, Burgundy, France 2005	45
Gewürztraminer, “Hugel,” Alsace, France 2008	47
Riesling, Trimbach, Alsace, France 2007	40

OLD WORLD WINE refers primarily to wine made in Europe but can also include other regions of the Mediterranean basin with long histories of winemaking such as North Africa and the Near East. The phrase is often used in contrast to “New World wine” which refers primarily to wines from New World wine regions such as the United States, Australia, South America and South Africa. The term “Old World wine” does not refer to a homogeneous style with “Old World wine regions” like Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain each making vastly different styles of wine even within their own borders. Rather the term is used to describe general differences in viticulture and winemaking philosophies between the Old World regions where tradition and the role of terroir lead versus the New World where science and the role of the winemaker are more often emphasized. In recent times, the globalization of wine has lessen the distinction between the two terms with winemakers in one region being able to produce wines that can display the traits of the other region—i.e. an “Old World style” wine being produced in a New World wine region.





WHITE WINES

Cave Reserve Whites

DuNah, "Tre Cuvée," Chardonnay, Sonoma Coast 2003	75
Falcor, "Bacigalupi Vineyard," Chardonnay, Russian River Valley 2004	112
Jarvis, "Finch Hollow," Chardonnay, Napa Valley 2004	40
Laird Family Estate Chardonnay, Carneros 2002	65
Maldonado, "Los Olivos Vineyard," Chardonnay, Napa Valley 2003	90
Martin Alfaro, "Sleepy Hollow Vineyard," Chardonnay, Santa Lucia Highlands 2004	42
Nicholson Ranch, Chardonnay, Sonoma Valley 2004	55
Paul Hobbs, Chardonnay, Russian River Valley 2004	95
Stony Hill, Chardonnay, Napa Valley 2002	55
Tandem, "Ritchie Vineyard," Chardonnay, Sonoma Coast 2003	90



Rosé

I'M, Rosé of Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa Valley 2008	30
Gargiulo V., "Money Road Ranch," Rosato di Sangiovese, Oakville 2009	50
Heitz Cellar, "Grignolino," Napa Valley 2009	39

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A ROSÉ (From French: rosé 'pinkish') wine has some of the color typical of a red wine, but only enough to turn it pink. The pink color can range from a pale orange to a vivid near-purple, depending on the grapes and wine making techniques.

Traditionally, to produce rosé wine, red-skinned grapes are crushed and the skins are allowed to remain in contact with the juice for a short period, typically two or three days. The grapes are then pressed, and the skins are discarded rather than left in contact throughout fermentation (as with red wine making). The skins contain much of the strongly flavored tannin and other compounds, thereby leaving the taste more similar to a white wine. The longer that the skins are left in contact with the juice, the more intense the color of the final wine.





RED WINES

Cabernet Sauvignon

Altamura, Napa Valley 2003	130
Antica Napa Valley 2006	116
BV, "Georges de Latour, Private Reserve," Napa Valley 2006	110
Charles Krug, Napa Valley 2006	52
Chimney Rock, Napa Valley 2005	120
Coupe de Foudre, "37.2 Cuvée," Napa Valley 2005	225
Croze, Napa Valley 2002	56
Delectus, Oakville 2003	120
Franciscan, Napa Valley 2006	58
Grgich Hills Estate, Napa Valley 2005	120
Hagen Heights, Napa Valley 2005	56
Jordan, Alexander Valley 2005	106
Ladera, Napa Valley 2006	66
Long Meadow Ranch, Napa Valley 2005	73
Mount Veeder, Napa Valley 2007	80
Nickel & Nickel, "John C. Sullenger Vineyard," Napa Valley 2005	190
Oakville Ranch, Napa Valley 2004	90
Oberon, Napa Valley 2007	48
Paradigm, Napa Valley 2004	120
Provenance, Rutherford 2005	62
Sensorium, Napa Valley 2003	89
Sequoia Grove, Napa Valley 2005	78
Silver Oak, Alexander Valley 2006	140
St. Supéry, Napa Valley 2005	69
Sterling Vineyards, "Diamond Mountain," Napa Valley 2006	60
Stag's Leap, "Artemis," Napa Valley 2006	87
Terra Valentine, Spring Mountain 2006	55
Thomas Michael, "Dalraddy Vineyard," Chiles Valley 2003	112
Toolbox, Sonoma 2007	32
Trincherro, "Mario's Vineyard," Napa Valley 2005	105
Trinitas, Napa Valley 2005	120

CABERNET SAUVIGNON
is one of the world's most widely recognized red wine grape varieties. It is grown in nearly every major wine producing country among a diverse spectrum of climates from Canada's Okanagan Valley to Lebanon's Beqaa Valley. Cabernet Sauvignon became internationally recognized through its prominence in Bordeaux wines where it is often blended with Merlot and Cabernet Franc. From France, the grape spread across Europe and to the New World where it found new homes in places like California's Napa Valley, Australia's Coonawarra region and Chile's Maipo Valley. For most of the 20th century, it was the world's most widely planted premium red wine grape until it was surpassed by Merlot in the 1990s.





RED WINES

Merlot

Beringer, Napa Valley 2006	39
Cakebread, Napa Valley 2007	100
Clos du Val, Napa Valley 2006	45
Delectus, Napa Valley 2005	95
Franciscan, Napa Valley 2006	49
Pride, Napa Valley 2005	115
Rutherford Hill, Napa Valley 2005	39
Shafer, Napa Valley 2007	99
Swanson, Oakville 2005	65
Sterling, "Three Palms Vineyard," Napa Valley 2005	70
Twomey, Napa Valley 2005	100



Zinfandel

Chateau Montelena, Napa Valley 2006	60
Chiarello Family, "Giana," Napa Valley 2005	79
Green & Red, "Chiles Mill Vineyard," Napa Valley 2006	49
Heitz Cellar, Napa Valley 2006	46
Medusa, "Lover's Lane Vineyard," Mendocino County 2005	68
Medusa, "Pig Pen," Amador County 2007	41
Ravenswood, Napa Valley 2006	32
Renwood, "Cranky Old Vines," California 2007	30
Rombauer, Napa Valley 2007	56
Rosenblum Cellars, "Harris Kratka Vineyard," Alexander Valley 2006	67
Sbragia Family, "Gino's Vineyard," Dry Creek Valley 2005	59
Trinitas, "Old Vine," Contra Costa County 2006	36
Tobin James "Ballistic," Paso Robles 2007	39

The name MERLOT is thought to derive from the Old French word for young blackbird, merlot, a diminutive of merle, the blackbird (Turdus merula), probably from the color of the grape. Merlot-based wines usually have medium body with hints of berry, plum, and currant. Its softness and "fleshiness", combined with its earlier ripening, makes Merlot a popular grape for blending with the sterner, later-ripening Cabernet Sauvignon, which tends to be higher in tannin.

ZINFANDEL is a variety of red grape planted in over 10 percent of California vineyards. DNA research revealed that it is genetically equivalent to the Croatian grape Crljenak Kaštelanski, and also the Primitivo variety traditionally grown in the "heel" of Italy, where it was introduced in the 18th century. The grape found its way to the United States in the mid-19th century, and became known by variations of the name "Zinfandel", a name of uncertain origin.





RED WINES

Pinot Noir

Acacia, Carneros 2006	49
Archery Summit, “Renegade Ridge,” Willamette Valley, Oregon 2004	150
Carneros Creek, “Reserve,” Carneros 2007	82
Capiaux, “Garys’ Vineyard,” Santa Lucia Highlands 2006	90
Clos Pegase, “Mitsuko’s Vineyard,” Carneros 2006	68
Cristom, “Sommers Reserve,” Willamette Valley, Oregon 2006	84
Emeritus Vineyards, Russian River Valley 2009	69
Ladera, “Pillow Road,” Russian River Valley 2006	75
Merry Edwards, “Coopersmith,” Russian River Valley 2007	108
Merry Edwards, Sonoma Coast 2007	72
Miss Olivia Brion, Wild Horse Valley 2005	72
O’Conner, Russian River Valley 2007	65
Patz & Hall, “Hyde Vineyard,” Carneros 2005	150
Roessler, “Blue Jay,” Anderson Valley 2007	65
Saintsbury, Carneros 2006	70
Sonoma-Cutrer, Sonoma Coast 2006	72
Summerland Winery, Central Coast 2006	36
Twomey, Sonoma Coast 2007	100
Wild Horse, Central Coast 2008	36
ZD, Carneros 2008	80

The leaves of PINOT NOIR are generally smaller than those of Cabernet Sauvignon, but larger than those of Syrah. The grape cluster is small and cylindrical, vaguely shaped like a pine cone. Some viticultural historians believe this shape may have given rise to the name. Pinot noir tends to produce narrow trunks and branches.

In the vineyard it is sensitive to light exposure, cropping levels, soil types and pruning techniques. In the winery it is sensitive to fermentation methods; yeast strains and is highly reflective of its terroir with different regions producing very different wines.

Its thin skin makes it highly susceptible to bunch rot and other fungal diseases. The vines themselves are prone to downy mildew, leaf roll, and fan leaf. These complications have given the grape the reputation of being difficult to grow.



RED WINES

Syrah/Shiraz

Alpha Omega, Napa Valley 2006	120
Andretti, Napa Valley 2005	60
August Briggs, Napa Valley 2005	60
Calix, "Masked Man Vineyard," Napa Valley 2005	75
Copain "Eaglepoint Ranch," Mendocino 2004	69
Hagafen, Napa Valley 2003	52
HdV, Hyde & Aubert de Villaine, Carneros 2002	120
La Sirena, Napa Valley 2004	125
Patianna, "Fairbairn Ranch," Mendocino 2003	60
Rocinante, "Palindrome Vineyard," Dry Creek Valley 2004	89
Tobin James, "James Gang Reserve" Paso Robles 2003	89
Voss Vineyards, Napa Valley 2004	48



Petit Syrah

Dominari, Napa Valley 2007	65
Elyse, Rutherford 2005	75
Girard, Napa Valley 2006	60
Jacob Franklin Hayne, Napa Valley 2004	120
Stags' Leap Winery, Stag's Leap District 2006	79
Two Angels, "Shannon Ridge Vineyard," High Valley 2005	50

It is called SYRAH in its country of origin, France, as well as in the rest of Europe, Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, Uruguay and most of the United States. The name Shiraz became popular for this grape variety in Australia, where it has long been established as the most grown dark-skinned variety.

In Australia it was also commonly called Hermitage up to the late 1980s, but since that name is also a French Protected designation of origin, this naming practice caused a problem in some export markets and was dropped.

The name Shiraz for this grape variety is also commonly used in South Africa and Canada.





RED WINES

Old World Reds

Cantina di Venosa Aglianico, “Terre di Orazio,” Basilicata, Italy 2003	42
Mastroberadino Aglianico, “Radici,” Campania, Italy 2000	85
Alex Gambal “Deux Papis,” Burgundy, France 2006	70
Masi Amarone Classico “Costasera,” Veneto, Italy 2006	126
Produttori dei Barbaresco, Barbaresco DOCG, Piemonte, Italy 2006	76
Massolino Barbera d’Alba, Piemonte, Italy 2007	42
Chateau Renard-Mondesir, Fronsac, France 2005	70
Ruffino “Aziano” Chianti DOCG, Italy 2007	32
La Spinetta, Nebbiolo Langhe, Piemonte, Italy 2007	66



Other Reds

Cabernet Franc, Smith Wooton, Napa Valley 2003	62
Cabernet Franc, Stonefly, Napa Valley 2003	59
Cabernet Franc, Vinoce, Napa Valley 2002	85
Charbono, On The Edge, “Frediani Vineyard,” Napa Valley 2003	79
Malbec, Terrazas, Reserva, Argentina 2008	75
Sangiovese, Luna, Napa Valley 2007	47
Sangiovese, Miner Family, “Gibson Ranch,” Mendocino 2005	49
Tempranillo, Artesa, Reserve, Alexander Valley 2006	39
Tempranillo, Justin, “Reserve,” Paso Robles 2007	89

ITALY is home to some of the oldest wine-producing regions in the world. Etruscans and Greek settlers produced wine in the country long before the Romans started developing their own vineyards in the 2nd century BC. Roman grape-growing and winemaking was prolific and well-organized, pioneering large-scale production and storage techniques like barrel-making and bottling.

Two thousand years later, Italy is one of the world’s foremost producers, responsible for approximately one-fifth of world wine production in 2005. In 2008, Italy bested France for the title of world’s biggest producer for the first time in a decade, at nearly six billion liters. Wine is extremely popular in Italy. Italians lead the world in wine consumption by volume, 59 liters per capita. (Compare this to the United States, at 7.7 liters per capita.) Grapes are grown in almost every region of the country. More than 1 million vineyards are under cultivation.





RED WINES

Rhône Reds

Bonny Doon Vineyard, “Le Cigare Volant,” California 2002	59
Copain, “Les Copains, James Berry Vineyard,” Paso Robles 2003	79
Domaine la Roquette, Châteauneuf-du-Pape, France 2003	65
Vie, “L’Imaginaire,” Grenache, Central Coast 2005	78



Meritage, Bordeaux & Blends

Cain Cuvée NV6, Napa Valley NV	69
Falcor, “Le Bijou,” Napa Valley 2005	64
Ferrari-Carano, “Siena,” Sonoma 2007	39
Newton, Claret, Napa Valley 2006	52
pureCos, Napa Valley 2006	130
Quintessa, 2007	255
Venge, “Scout’s Honor,” Napa Valley 2006	60
Vezer, “La Salette,” Suisun Valley 2006	117

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MERITAGE is a proprietary term used to denote red and white Bordeaux-style wines without infringing on the Bordeaux (France) region’s legally protected designation of origin.

The Meritage Association was formed in 1988 by a small group of Napa Valley, California vintners. As interest grew in creating Bordeaux-style wines, which by their blended nature fail to qualify for varietal status, members sought to create a recognizable name for their high-quality blended wines.

In 1988, the association hosted a contest to conceive a proprietary name for these wines, receiving over 6,000 submissions. “Meritage”, a combination of merit and heritage, was selected and its coiner awarded two bottles of the first ten vintages of every wine licensed to use the brand.





RED WINES

Cave Reserve Wines

Cabernet Sauvignon, Beringer, "Private Reserve," Napa Valley 2005	245
Cabernet Sauvignon, BV, "Georges de Latour, Private Reserve," Napa Valley 2005	140
Cabernet Sauvignon, BV, "Georges de Latour, Private Reserve," Napa Valley 2006	120
Cabernet Sauvignon, Caymus, "Special Selection," Napa Valley 1991	350
Cabernet Sauvignon, Chanticleer, "Morningside Vineyard," Yountville 2003	105
Cabernet Sauvignon, Chanticleer, "Morningside Vineyard," Yountville 2004	95
Cabernet Sauvignon, Chateau St. Jean, "Cinq Cépages," Sonoma County 2003	120
Cabernet Sauvignon, Diamond Creek, "Red Rock Terrace," Napa Valley 2003	350
Cabernet Sauvignon, Diamond Creek, "Volcanic Hill," Napa Valley 1997	395
Cabernet Sauvignon, Diamond Creek, "Volcanic Hill," Napa Valley 2003	330
Cabernet Sauvignon, Dominus, Napa Valley 2006	291
Cabernet Sauvignon, Flora Springs, "Out-of-Sight Vineyard," Napa Valley 2004	165
Cabernet Sauvignon, Heitz Cellars, "Martha's Vineyard," Napa Valley 2005	302
Cabernet Sauvignon, J. Davies, Calistoga 2004	165
Cabernet Sauvignon, Jarvis, Napa Valley 2002	160
Cabernet Sauvignon, Joseph Phelps, "Backus Vineyard," Napa Valley 1996	295
Cabernet Sauvignon, Kathryn Hall, "Sacrashe Vineyard," Napa Valley 2003	125
Cabernet Sauvignon, La Jota Vineyards 2001	120
Cabernet Sauvignon, Marston Family, Spring Mountain 2002	140
Cabernet Sauvignon, Oakville Ranch, Reserve, Napa Valley 2000	150
Cabernet Sauvignon, Robert Mondavi, Reserve, Napa Valley 1999	225
Cabernet Sauvignon, Staglin, Napa Valley 2002	250
Claret, Bell Wine Cellars, Yountville 2003	60

The AGING OF WINE, and its ability to potentially improve in quality, distinguishes wine from most other consumable goods. While wine is perishable and capable of deteriorating, complex chemical reactions involving a wine's sugars, acids and phenolic compounds (such as tannins) can alter the aroma, color, mouth feel and taste of the wine in a way that may be more pleasing to the taster.

The ability of a wine to age is influenced by many factors including grape variety, vintage, viticultural practices, wine region and winemaking style.

The condition that the wine is kept in after bottling can also influence how well a wine ages and may require significant time and financial investment.



RED WINES

Cave Reserve Wines Cont.

Meritage, Cosentino, “M Coz,” Napa Valley 2002	190
Meritage, “The Poet,” Napa Valley 2003	110
Merlot, Adastral, Carneros, Napa Valley 2003	72
Merlot, Grgich Hills, Napa Valley 2003	80
Merlot, Hartwell, Stag’s Leap District 2002	130
Merlot, Keenan, Spring Mountain 2002	59
Merlot, Swanson, Oakville 2003	85
Pinot Noir, Dehlinger, Estate, Russian River Valley 2003	100
Pinot Noir, Harmonique, “Delicacé,” Anderson Valley 2003	89
Pinot Noir, Maison Chanson, Gevrey-Chambertin, Burgundy 2003	89
Red Blend, Alpha Omega, Napa Valley 2004	135
Red Blend, Bacio Divino, Napa Valley 2003	130
Red Blend, Benziger, “Tribute,” Sonoma Mountain Estate 2003	140
Red Blend, Castello di Amorosa, La Castellana, Napa Valley 2003	200
Red Blend, David Arthur, “Meritaggio,” Napa Valley 2003	110
Red Blend, Franciscan, “Magnificat,” Napa Valley 2004	110
Red Blend, Joseph Phelps, “Insignia,” Napa Valley 2003	295
Red Blend, Joseph Phelps, “Insignia,” Napa Valley 2005	345
Red Blend, Flora Springs “Trilogy,” Napa Valley 2004	130
Red Blend, Merryvale, “Profile,” Napa Valley 2004	195
Red Blend, Mount Veeder Winery, Reserve, Napa Valley 2003	165
Red Blend, Opus One, Napa Valley 2004	360
Red Blend, Opus One, Napa Valley 2005	375
Red Blend, Opus One, Napa Valley 2006	385
Red Blend, Opus One, Napa Valley 2007	395

The storage condition of the bottled wine will influence a wine’s aging. Vibrations and heat fluctuations can hasten a wine’s deterioration and cause adverse effect on the wines. In general, a wine has a greater potential to develop complexity and more aromatic bouquet if it is allowed to age slowly in a relatively cool environment. The lower the temperature, the more slowly a wine develops. On average, the rate of chemical reactions in wine double with each 18 °F (8 °C) increase in temperature. The ratio of sugars, acids and phenolics to water is a key determination of how well a wine can age. The less water in the grapes prior to harvest, the more likely the resulting wine will have some aging potential. Grape variety, climate, vintage and viticultural practice come into play here. Grape varieties with thicker skins, from a dry growing season where little irrigation was used and yields were kept low will have less water and a higher ratio of sugar, acids and phenolics.



THE WINES OF TRINITAS CELLARS



CHARDONNAY . CARNEROS

Our Carneros Chardonnay is the quintessential California Chardonnay. Shows a ripe, smoky, mature mix of flavors, with toasty oak, ripe fig and melon, ending with tart sour lemon notes.

The grapes are from the carneros region famous for its valley fog-cooled climate and well drained soils.

GLASS/BOTTLE

14/45

SAUVIGNON BLANC . NAPA VALLEY

Aromas of apple, green pear, honeydew melon, passion fruit, vanilla, and cinnamon. It has a crisp palate with a refreshing finish.

We harvested fruit from the Pope and Napa Valley floor to create our perfectly balanced Sauvignon Blanc.

GLASS/BOTTLE

10/34

OLD VINE CUVÉE . CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Our Old Vine Cuvée is predominately a blend of Zinfandel, Mataro, Carginane and Petite Sirah with a little Alicante Bouschet. Similar to traditional Southern Rhône blends, Cuvée is clean, fresh and snappy, with tight, focused loamy earth, berry pepper, spice and light cedary oak.

GLASS/BOTTLE

8/30

OLD VINE PETITE SIRAH . LODI

Ripe fruit flavors veer toward the jammy, spicy side, with wonderful red fruit, cherry, raspberry and currant flavors. The intensity and persistence of the flavors are supported by the firmly tannic structure.

The source of our grapes come from a 80 year-old vineyard.

GLASS/BOTTLE

11/39

OLD VINE ZINFANDEL . CALIFORNIA

Shows wonderful dusty raspberry, blackberry, white pepper and spice, with coffee and chocolate characters. Aging in new and used wood has lent this wine a subtle vanilla quality that compliments nicely the explosive fruit notes.

GLASS/BOTTLE

11/36

CABERNET SAUVIGNON . NAPA VALLEY

The complex nose starts with light notes of toast and vanilla. As the wine opens, the aromatics evolve into dried cherries, cedar and a hint of green olive. The palate has an amazingly floral entry which explodes into black fruit on the mid-palate. The finish is elegant and lengthy.

BOTTLE

75

Tim and Steph Busch are the founders of Trinitas Cellars and The Meritage Resort and Spa and share a passion for good food, wine and hospitality among family and friends. The combination of these enterprises provides a unique experience for guests to enjoy a winery, vineyard, cave, spa and hospitality on one estate, to create a true wine country destination resort.

Trinitas Cellars celebrates the wine country lifestyle by creating hand-crafted wines from some of the most exceptional growing regions in Northern California such as Mendocino, Carneros and Napa Valley.

THE TRINITAS TASTING ROOM

Inside The Meritage Resort's own Estate Cave you'll find our one-of-a-kind tasting room where guests can sample all of Trinitas current wine releases. We offer flight tastings and wines by-the-glass of all of our current vintages. We are open everyday (Monday through Sunday) from 11am - 7pm.