



Chateau Guadet St-Emilion Grand Cru Classé BORDEAUX (FRANCE)

The winery is named after famed lawyer and Girondin deputy during the French Revolution- *Gaudet Elijah*. He was a native of Saint-Émilion and the image on the label perpetuates his memory. Today Guy Petrus Lignac (nephew of Marie-Louise Loubat- founder of the famous Petrus) manages the vineyard. The Saint Julien Gaudet castle has belonged to the family since 1844. Modern and ancestral, knowledge and technology go hand in hand in this small vineyard, as well as the consultation of Stéphane Derenoncourt and his team.

Grapes: Merlot, Cabernet Franc

Viticulture: Clay, sand, Limestone soils

Alcohol: 13.5% vol.

Appearance: Rich plum with red hues

Nose: Bright blue raspberries, oak and baking spice

Palate: Blue berries, raspberries, blackberry compote with vanilla and cinnamon hints. Subtle tannins and soft body.

Food Pairings: Coq au vin, steak, pastas, ripe cheese

Awards: Gold medal at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Winner of the 1st cut of classified vintage wines of Saint Emilion in 1988 defeating "Chateau Canon La Gaffelière" with the vintages 1982, 1983 and 1985. Gold medal at the Brussels World Wine in 2008 with the 2003 vintage Silver medal at the Brussels World Wine in 2009 with the vintage 1998.

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Bordeaux Wine Region of France

Climate: Temperate climate, short winters and a high degree of humidity due its closeness to the Atlantic.

The **Bordeaux** wine region is named after the region's main city, Bordeaux and is divided by the Gironde estuary with the majority of the vineyards located either on its "right" or "left" bank. There are many sub-zones along both banks known for their exceptional quality such as: Margaux, Saint-Julien, **Pauillac**, Saint-Estephe, Médoc, Saint-Émilion, and Pomerol to name a few. The current permissible red grapes allowed are: **Merlot**, **Cabernet Sauvignon**, **Cabernet Franc**, Malbec and Petite Verdot. Common white grapes allowed are Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon and Muscadelle. Note: Carménère, once one of the original red varieties permitted (historically known as Grande Vidure) is rarely used since the grape has difficulty ripening in Bordeaux's climate.

Saint-Émilion is located on the right bank of the Gironde estuary therefore is not included in the Classification of 1855 which pertains to only the Médoc and Graves regions. In 1955, Saint-Émilion due to its exceptional quality received its own system of classification and is updated every ten years. This merlot dominant AOC is one of the oldest wine regions in Bordeaux and produces powerful, rich and dense wines superb for aging.