

Bordeaux not only produces some of the world's most exemplary wines, but this fertile region of Southwest France boasts a rich history, undulating beauty and countless charming châteaux

波爾多不僅出產最優質的葡萄酒，這個富裕的法國西南部地區更擁有悠久歷史、如畫風光和無數迷人的酒莊

Bordeaux is one of the oldest wine regions in the world

波爾多是全球最古老的產酒區之一

BORDEAUX BOASTS a wine culture dating back to the first century when the Romans occupied the region and established vineyards to cultivate grapes to make wine for their soldiers. Three centuries later Ausonius, a famous Latin poet who was born in the area (310-395 AD), wrote the first account of wine growing in Bordeaux. He owned vineyards and his influence remains today; Château Ausone is named after him. After the fall of the Roman Empire, little is known about Bordeaux wines until the 11th century, when the European economy began to flourish. By the 12th century the Graves, Blaye and Bourg regions had extensive areas under vine.

Following the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1152, the region came under English rule and the Bordeaux wine trade prospered.

More red than white wine was made but in this era before glass bottles and corks the wines were short-lived and probably had little in common with the powerful, complex styles of today. The wines were referred to as “claret” by the English, from the French *clairer*, suggesting they were light bodied. Following the end of the Hundred Years War in 1453 the English were expelled but trade continued.

It was about this time that Dutch merchants began trading in the region, and it is thanks to them that we have the great wines from Bordeaux's Médoc region. Recognising the potential of the gravelly soils in the marshy lands of Médoc, they drained the area to plant vineyards, inspiring the wealthy bourgeoisie to buy land, plant vines and build châteaux.

Trade wars between Britain and France and the Anglo-Portuguese Methuen Treaty in 1703 brought about a decline in exports of French wine to Britain but relations slowly improved and British and German merchants settled in the region to buy and

波爾多的葡萄酒文化可追溯至公元一世紀。當年，羅馬人佔領該地後建立葡萄園，栽種葡萄和釀酒供士兵享用。三個世紀後，出生於當地的著名拉丁詩人 Ausonius (公元310-395年) 為波爾多釀造葡萄酒寫下了古往今來第一段文字紀錄。詩人不僅擁有葡萄園，他的影響力更是流傳至今：Château Ausone 酒莊的名字便是以他命名。羅馬帝國衰亡後，世人漸漸忽略了波爾多葡萄酒。直至11世紀，歐洲經貿開始蓬勃發展，波爾多葡萄酒再次風行。到了12世紀，格拉夫、布拉伊和布格等產區陸續建立了多個葡萄園。

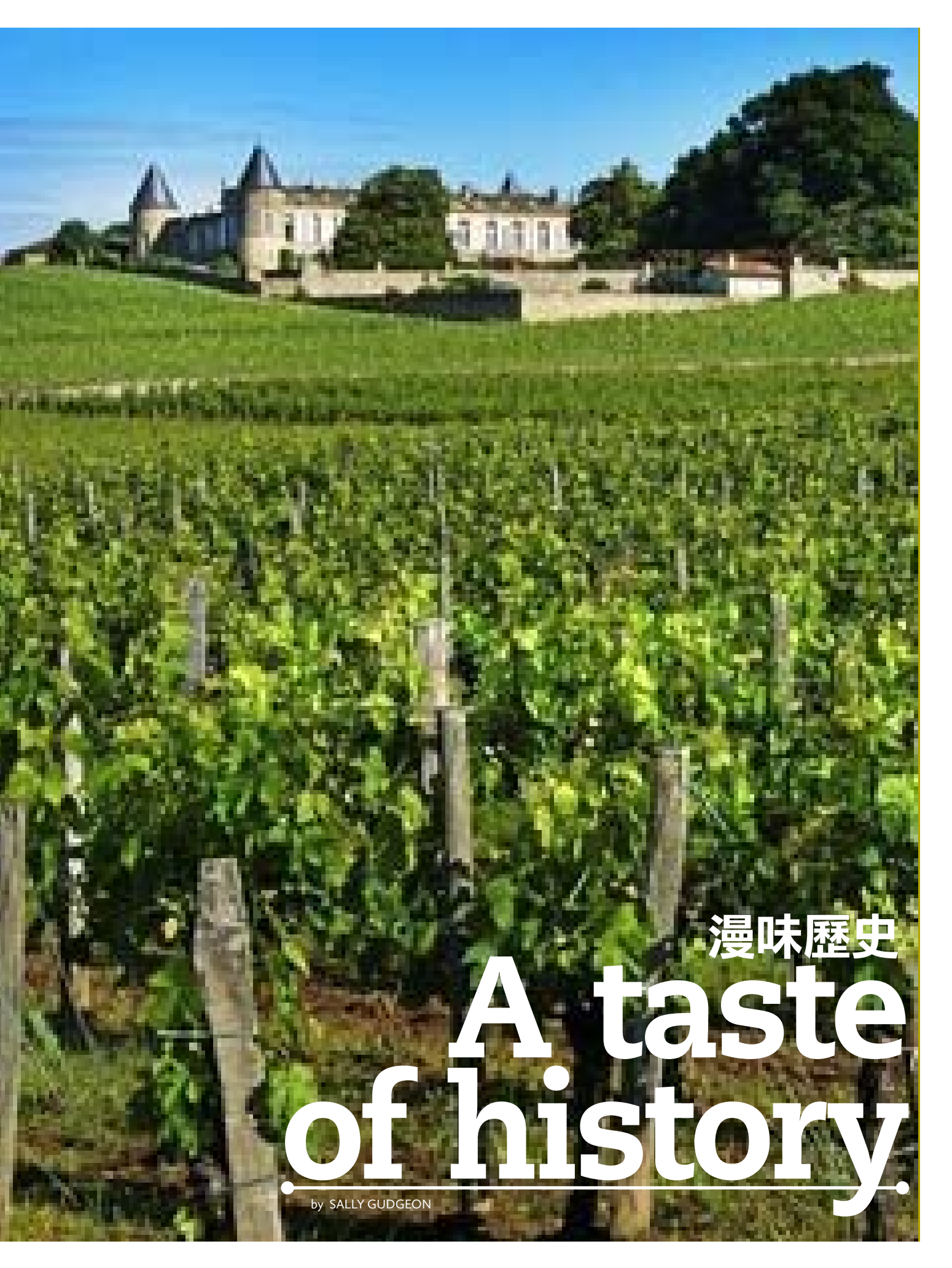
英王亨利二世和法國的 Eleanor of Aquitaine 於1152年成婚後，波爾多歸入英國管轄，當地的葡萄酒貿易蓬勃發展。當時，波爾多的紅酒產量遠高於白酒，但由於玻璃酒瓶和水木塞還未面世，葡萄酒的保存期十分短，酒的醇厚度和複雜性也不如現代的出品。英文稱波爾多紅酒為「claret」，正是源自法文的「clairer」，意謂清淡、容

易入口。英法百年戰爭於1453年結束之後，英國人被逐出波爾多，但紅酒貿易仍然不輟。

荷蘭商人在這個時期開始到波爾多進行貿易，全賴他們，我們現在可以享用產自波爾多梅多克區的佳釀；荷蘭人當年發現梅多克區內濕地的礫砂土可以種植優質葡萄，他們排去地裡的水，並鼓勵富裕的商人購買土地，種植葡萄和興建酒莊。

其後，英法爆發貿易戰，英國與葡萄牙結盟，兩國於1703年簽訂貿易協定 Methuen Treaty，此舉導致英法的葡萄酒貿易大受影響。幸而隨著英法兩國關係逐漸改善，英國及德國商人也進駐波爾多購買和運輸葡萄酒。Barton 酒莊就是於1725年成立（即後來的 Barton & Guestier），而 William Johnston 也在1734年成立了 Nathaniel Johnston 酒莊。

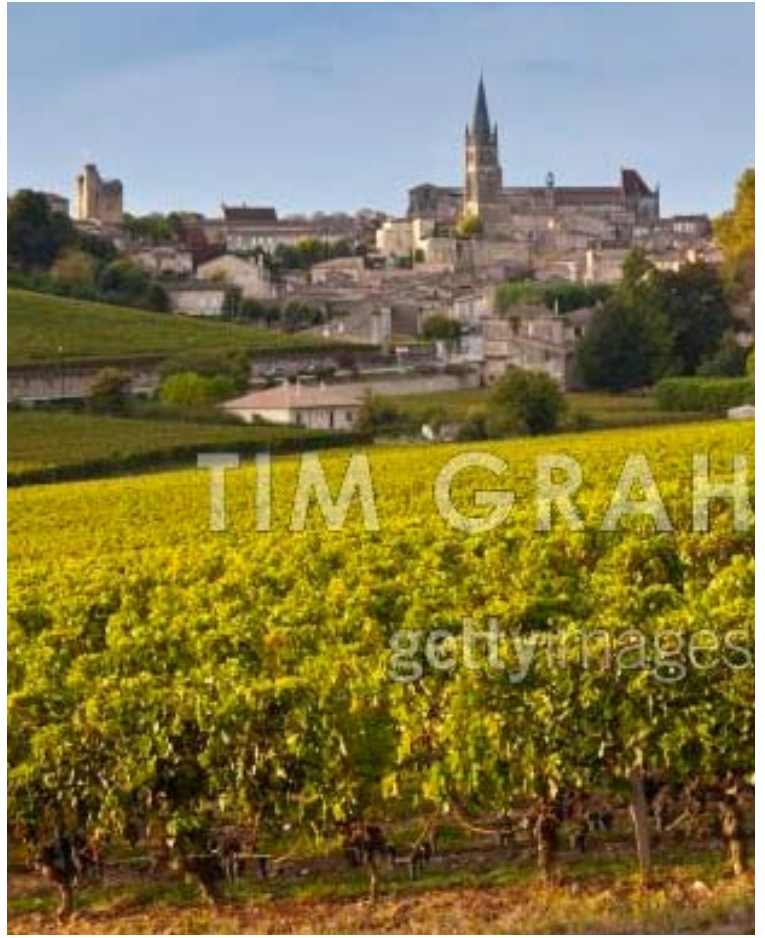
到了19世紀，位於波爾多左岸的多家著名酒莊已具規模，梅多克區內的優質葡萄園更佔據了主要



漫味歷史

A taste of history.

by SALLY GUDGEON



The combination of unique terroirs and ideal climate allows Bordeaux grapes a long, slow ripening period (top left) before being picked (bottom right) and aged in barrels to make some of the world's finest wines (bottom left). The town of St. Emilion lies at the heart of the Bordeaux wine region (top right)

波爾多獨特的風土和氣候，讓葡萄在樹上慢慢成熟（左上圖），然後由工人採收（右下圖）及存放在酒桶中陳年（左下圖），釀造出一些全球最出色的葡萄佳釀。聖達美利安市鎮位於波爾多產酒區的中心地帶（右上圖）

ship wine. Barton was established in 1725 (later Barton & Guestier) and William Johnston established the firm of Nathaniel Johnston in 1734.

By the 19th century the famous châteaux on the Left Bank of Bordeaux were well established, with the great vineyards of Médoc in the prime position. The 1855 Classification was a list created by the Bordelaise merchants at the behest of Napoleon III prior to the Exposition Universelle de Paris. It classified 61 of the top Médoc châteaux, and one from Graves, in five tiers and placed the dessert wines of Sauternes and Barsac in a two-tier classification. Within each class, from first growths (premiers crus) to fifth growths (cinquième crus) the merchants listed the châteaux in descending order of rank, based on the average prices commanded, which at that time was directly related to quality.

The classification has changed little since then, with the notable exception of Château Mouton Rothschild moving from second to first growth in 1973. Other communes also formally classified their châteaux, Graves in 1953 and St. Emilion in 1955, though Pomerol remains unclassified. Cru Bourgeois

地位。在1855年巴黎世界博覽會舉行之之前，拿破崙三世授命波爾多商人編製「1855 Classification」酒莊分級名錄，將梅多克區內61家頂級酒莊和一家來自格拉夫的酒莊細分為一級（premiers crus）到五級（cinquième crus）；Sauternes和Barsac的甜酒也分為兩大等級。在每個等級中，商人按照平均售價和品質，將每間酒莊由高至低依次排列。

這個評級至今仍未有太大改變。值得一提的是，Château Mouton Rothschild於1973年由二級升上一級。格拉夫和聖達美利安等產區也分別於1953年和1955年為區內酒莊正式分級，只有龐馬可未有實施分級制。此外，中級酒莊（Cru Bourgeois）是指僅次於第五級的梅多克酒莊，於2003年曾被分級，但因掀起爭議而取消。

波爾多葡萄酒能傲視全球，有賴其獨特風土和氣候，讓葡萄成熟緩慢，而大西洋的溫和海風，由吉倫特河口遠颯至度多涅河和加隆河地區，也調節了當地氣候。

refers to a group of Médoc estates just below fifth-growth status. These châteaux were classified in 2003, but later annulled due to controversy.

Bordeaux produces some of the world's greatest wines because of its unique terroirs and temperate climate, allowing for a long, slow ripening period. The Atlantic Ocean exerts a moderating influence, reaching far inland due to the presence of the Gironde Estuary, into which the Dordogne and Garonne rivers flow.

The Left Bank has four stellar communes – St. Estèphe, Pauillac, St Julien and Margaux. Late ripening, thick-skinned cabernet sauvignon is the dominant variety in most of the vineyards, producing powerful, tannic wines capable of great longevity. It is blended with merlot, cabernet franc and, sometimes, petit verdot and malbec.

St. Estèphe is the most northern of Médoc communes. Its unique terroir is made up of layers of gravel supported by a dense clay base. It retains water in dry seasons and works particularly well with merlot, which fleshes out the mid-palate when blended with cabernet sauvignon. The clay base also creates powerful, textured tannins giving St. Estèphe its signature style. The commune doesn't have any first growths despite being so close to Château Lafite. Notable châteaux are Cos d'Estournel, Lafon Rochet, Montrose and Calon Segur.

Pauillac, to the south of St. Estèphe, rules supreme on the Left Bank because it is home to three first growths – Château Lafite, Château Latour and Château Mouton Rothschild. There

左岸有四個優良釀酒區：聖埃斯塔非、波雅克、聖朱里安和瑪歌。大部分葡萄園主要栽種成熟期長、厚皮的cabernet sauvignon葡萄，釀造出單寧醇厚、耐儲存的紅酒。當地會以cabernet sauvignon混合merlot、cabernet franc，以至petit verdot和malbec等品種的葡萄釀酒。

聖埃斯塔非是梅多克最北邊的釀酒區。該區的獨特土壤及地形由層層砂礫構成，底層是細密的黏土，因此在旱季亦能保留水分，適合種植merlot葡萄，而以merlot調配cabernet sauvignon釀酒，能讓葡萄酒的中度口感更佳。這種底層黏土更賦予聖埃斯塔非出產的葡萄強烈的單寧酸，釀造出鮮明的口味。雖然這個釀酒區接近南邊的著名酒莊Château Lafite，但區內沒有任何一級酒莊，較著名的酒莊則有Cos d'Estournel、Lafon Rochet、Montrose和Calon Segur。

位於聖埃斯塔非以南的波雅克產區傲視左岸同儕；當地共有三間一級酒莊，分別是Château Lafite、Château

are 18 classified growths in total, including Pichon Baron, Pichon Lalande, Lynch Bages and Château Pontet-Canet. The well-drained, gravelly soils allow cabernet sauvignon to produce full-bodied wines with enormous complexity, power and finesse.

St. Julien lies between Pauillac and Margaux and shares characteristics with both. The commune has no first growths but some notable second growths including Léoville Las Cases, Léoville Barton, Léoville Poyferré and Ducru Beaucaillou. Château Branaire Ducru is an exceptional fourth growth.

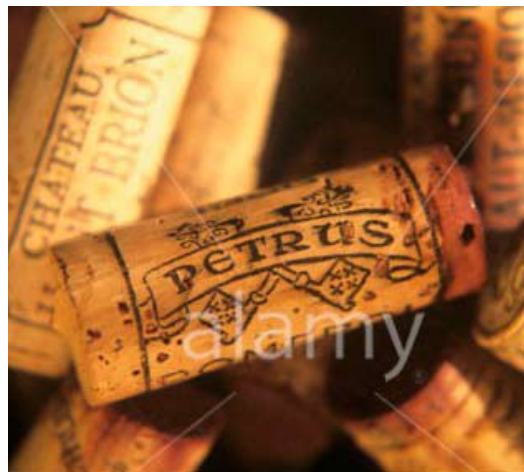
Margaux has the largest number of classified growths of any commune, with the magical Château Margaux, the famous grand cru classé (first growth). The particular terroir of the commune – thin soils with a high proportion of gravel – produces wines that are full of sex appeal, perfumed and fleshy on the palate with silky tannins. They also tend to have a high proportion of merlot, contributing to their approachability in youth.

On the Right Bank merlot predominates, most notably in the communes of Pomerol and St. Emilion. The soils in Pomerol are predominately iron-rich clay with some gravel, resulting in wines of extraordinary power and depth such as Pétrus, Le Pin, Lafleur and l'Évangile. In St. Emilion, to the south of Pomerol, despite a myriad soil types, two main ones dominate – the gravelly, limestone slopes that run into the valley and the valley itself, which is comprised of limestone, gravel, clay and sand. Subsequently, these wines are rich and fleshy.

When visiting Bordeaux châteaux it's important

Pétrus draws its power and depth from the rich soils of Pomerol

在龐馬可肥沃土壤生長的葡萄，造就了Pétrus佳釀的勁度和深度



to check in advance whether they are open to the public, and many are by appointment only. One of the best ways to taste the wines from the great châteaux is to book a tour through the tourist information office (www.bordeaux-tourisme.com). However, the most innovative destination in Bordeaux may be La Winery (www.winery.fr), which offers a combination of traditional and high-tech wine tourism. Highlights include a mini safari around the vineyards in an SUV and a tour of the barrel cellar of the historic Château d'Arsac. La Winery also has an interactive tasting session to help visitors learn which wines suit their palates. La Winery is multi-lingual, with Chinese one of the many languages spoken. In a region renowned for its traditionalism, it's a breath of fresh air.

Latour和Château Mouton Rothschild，而整個產區有18間獲評級的酒莊，包括Pichon Baron、Pichon Lalande、Lynch Bages和Château Pontet-Canet。當地排水良好的礫土種植出來的cabernet sauvignon葡萄，能釀造出味道複雜、口感強烈和醇厚的葡萄酒。

位於波雅克和瑪歌之間的聖朱里安產區，可謂集兩者之長。雖然區內沒有一級酒莊，但有多間知名二級酒莊，包括Léoville Las Cases、Léoville Barton、Léoville Poyferré和Ducru Beaucaillou。而Château Branaire Ducru則是出色的四級酒莊。

位於瑪歌的評級酒莊數量冠絕各釀酒區，包括名列一級酒莊、聞名遐邇的Château Margaux。這個釀酒區的「風土」獨特，土壤層較薄，主要成分是礫土。當地出產的葡萄酒分外誘人，其香味馥郁、口感清新、單寧順滑。由於當地酒莊多以大比例的merlot調製佳釀，因此新酒也味道可人。

右岸以種植merlot葡萄為主，主要釀酒區是龐馬可和聖達美利安。龐馬可的土壤大部分是鐵質豐富的黏土，當中夾雜礫土，以當地葡萄釀造的酒別具勁度和深度，代表佳釀包括Pétrus、Le Pin、Lafleur和l'Évangile。位於龐馬可以南的聖達美利安則以兩種土壤為主：山坡以石灰岩和礫土構成，山谷內的土壤成分包括石灰岩、礫土、黏土和砂土。這種土壤令當地釀造的葡萄酒分外醇厚。

到訪波爾多酒莊的旅客，宜先了解酒莊是否對外開放或只限預約參觀，最佳方法就是預訂波爾多旅遊局 (www.bordeaux-tourisme.com) 舉辦的酒莊導賞團。La Winery (www.winery.fr) 是波爾多最創新的旅遊點，提供結合傳統和高科技的賞酒團，包括乘坐越野四驅車遊覽葡萄園；參觀歷史悠久的Château d'Arsac的大酒桶酒窖等。La Winery並舉辦互動的品酒環節，協助旅客找到合意佳釀。此外，La Winery提供包括中文在內的多種語言服務。在這個恪守傳統的地區，La Winery可謂注入了清新氣息。■



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The 1855
Bordeaux Classification

Bordeaux that soars 波爾多佳釀

International wine consultants to Cathay Pacific, Lau Chi-sun and Roy Moorfield, headed the tasting panel for this season's Bordeaux promotion. Moorfield explains: "We tasted close to 100 wines from Médoc looking for wines that have the qualities we know taste well in flight. We looked across eight vintages and came up with six wines that represented the essential characters of their appellations"



Lau Chi-sun (left) and Roy Moorfield
劉致新 (左) 及莫費德

國泰航空的葡萄酒顧問劉致新和莫費德為本季的波爾多葡萄酒推廣活動，帶領一個團隊進行品酒。莫費德解釋說：「我們品嚐了近100種梅多克地區出品的葡萄酒，找尋適合機上享用的佳釀。我們在八個年份的葡萄酒中，挑選出六款最能體現產區特色的美酒。」

CHÂTEAU PONTET-CANET 2007 Paulliac 波雅克

If there were a reclassification, this château would certainly be rated second growth. This wine is among the best Médocs of this vintage. It is soft and mouth filling; the seamless balance makes it ideal for enjoying now.



如果進行重新評級的話，這家酒莊必會列入二級酒莊。這款酒是同年份梅多克葡萄酒中數一數二的佳釀，味道柔和豐滿，平衡得宜，正適合現在享用。

LYNCH BAGES 2004 Paulliac 波雅克

This fifth growth has long been regarded as a "super-second" and recently performed even better; its 2004 was very good. You will pick up some leafy/berry cabernet sauvignon aromas. It is an elegant, subtle wine that is perfect to drink now.



這家五級酒莊一向被喻為「超級二級」，近年的出品愈見優良。酒莊的2004年出品非常出色，你會嚐到帶有綠葉/莓果氣味的cabernet sauvignon葡萄香氣，味道優雅含蓄，同樣適合現在品嚐。

CHÂTEAU GISOURS 2008 Margaux 瑪歌

The vineyard of this impressive château contains the four classic Bordeaux grape varieties. Fine velvety tannins balance with elegant fruit and acidity. The merlot tempers the cabernet sauvignon, and together they produce a smooth texture.



這家出色酒莊的葡萄園種植了四種波爾多著名葡萄品種。其細滑如絲絨的單寧，與優雅果香和酸度達致巧妙平衡；merlot融和了cabernet sauvignon的勁道，令葡萄酒的質感分外柔滑。

CANTENAC- BROWN 2005 Margaux 瑪歌

During the past two decades, this third growth has developed a more elegant style; 2005 was well balanced with great aging potential. Complex and intriguing, the aroma is spicy and the palate full flavoured. This leads to a lasting memorable finish.



過去二十年，這家位於瑪歌的三級酒莊發展出更優雅的風味，2005年的出品更特別出色，各方面平衡得宜，並具有陳年的潛力。這款酒的味道複雜，別具韻味，帶點辛辣香氣，相當醇厚，餘韻悠長。

LAGRANGE 2006 St Julien 聖朱里安

With huge investments from its Japanese owner and the able management of Marcel Ducasse, this third growth now produces wine as beautiful as its château's garden. Textured tannins give good structure around the fruit. It is a stylish wine with length and presence.



這家三級酒莊獲日本東主大量注資，在Marcel Ducasse的英明指導下，發展出與酒莊庭園同樣美妙的佳釀。這款酒的單寧頗具質感，令馥郁果香產生極佳的層次，其餘韻悠長，酒體豐滿。

CHÂTEAU BRANAIRE DUCRU 2004 St Julien 聖朱里安

Wine critics were forced to upgrade their initial ratings of this vintage as the wines have continued to impress. It is finely balanced and delightful to drink. Gentle tannins work well with the fruit, creating a wonderful experience.



這個年份的葡萄酒不斷帶來驚喜，令酒評家不得不提升此年份佳釀的評分。這款葡萄酒平衡得宜，容易入口。溫和的單寧與果香和諧糅合，讓人感受非一般的體驗。