
The Living Room

SLOW FOOD CUISINE

WINE LIST


% HÅRINGE SLOTT

CHAMPAGNE

Palace Champagne: André Clouët Grande Réserve
- 795

Louis Roederer Brut Premier
- 1295

André Clouët Grande Réserve ½ bottle
- 525

André Clouët Rosé
- 995

Francke Bonville Sélection Blanc de Blancs
- 895

Franck Bonville Millésime Avize, Grand Cru
- 1350

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche Demi-Sec
- 1495

Louis Roederer Cristal
- 4590

Dom Perignon
- 2950

J.Lassalle Préférence, Premier Cru
- 1250

J.Lassalle Special Club, Premier Cru
- 1850

Pierre Peters Cuvée de Réserve
- 895

Gaston Chiquet Tradition, Premier Cru
- 1095

Gaston Chiquet Special Club, Premier Cru
- 1695

The Legend says

it was the monk Dom Perignon who invented the Champagne but it was quite the contrary. Dom Perignon spent most of his life researching how he could get rid of the bubbles that naturally arose when fermentation stopped in the cold fall season. Thanks to Dom Perignon's thoroughness and knowledge his wines held a very high standard and were much appreciated by the royal court. After Louis XIV, The Sun King, praised the champagne the bubbles that Dom Perignon tried so hard to get rid of became all the rage among the French aristocracy.

In the early 1900's the Champagne house Mœt-Chandon bought the rights to the name Dom Perignon and gave it to their prestige cuvée. They created the myth about Dom Perignon and his "invention" as a sales pitch.

SPARKLING WINE

Sogas Mascaró, Cava Brut
- 90/495

Gigolo Spumante Extra Dry, Val d'Oca Cantina
Produttori di Valdobbiadene
- 90/495



ROSÉ

Valdemoreda Granacha, Spain
- **85/350**

Paicara Rosato, Italy
- **90/395**

Baronnier de Cousserques, Cabernet Franc–
Grenache
- **90/395**

Domaine Begude Rosé, Pinot Noir, France
- **115/425**

Côte–du–Rhône Rosé, E.Guigal, France
- **115/425**

WHITE WINE

AUSTRALIA

Johnny Q Semillon– Sauvignon, Quarisa
- **115/425**

Johnny Q Chardonnay–Viogner, Quarisa
- **115/425**

YViogner, Yalumba
- **125/465**

Eden Valley Riesling, Yalumba
- **135/495**

AUSTRIA

Temento Suvignon Blanc & Co, Steiermark
- **90/395**

Grüner Veltliner Terrassen, Traisental
- **140/525**

FRANCE

Louis Max Chardonnay Beaucharme, Bourgogne
- **135/495**

Le Bel Ange Chardonnay, Begude EKO
- **115/425**

Terroir Chardonnay, Domaine Begude EKO
- **135/495**

Signature Sylvaner, Alsace, Rene Müre
- **125/465**

Signature Pinot Gris, René Muré, Alsace
- **135/495**

Signature Riesling, Alsace, Rene Müre
- **140/530**

Le Vin de Levin Sauvignon Blanc–Chardonnay,
Loire, EKO
- **135/495**

Levin Sauvignon Blanc, Loire
- **155/665**

Mister L, Sauvignon Blanc, Loire
- **990**

Chablis Cuvée LC– La Sérène
- **155/665**

Château Grenouilles Chablis Grand Cru 2004
- **1795**

GERMANY

Riesling By The Glass, Mosel, Villa Huesgen
- 135/495

GB Riesling Sauvage, Rheingau
- 135/495

Pauly Riesling Purista, Mosel
- 135/495

Riesling

Riesling originated somewhere along the Rhine in Germany. References as early as the 15th century lead ampelographers to believe that Riesling has a very long history. They have determined that Riesling is a cross between two grapes of uncertain identities. Riesling itself is the parent of several grapes, the most well-known being Müller-Thüringau, Rieslaner, and Scheurebe. Welschriesling is unrelated to Riesling, as are several other similarly named grapes that apparently ride the coattails of Riesling's success.

ITALY

Le Sciare Chardonnay, Apulien, Rocca Normanna
- 85/350

Pievalta Verdicchio, Barone Pizzini
- 125/465

Sirch Pinot Grigio, Friuli-Venezia Giulia
- 140/525

San Giovanni Della Sala Orvieto Classico
Superiore, Umbrien
- 145/565

NEW ZEALAND

Saint Clair Wairau Reserve Sauvignon Blanc,
Marlborough
- 155/665

History of New Zealand

The history of New Zealand dates back at least 700 years to when it was discovered and settled by Polynesians, who developed a distinct Māori culture centred on kinship links and land. The first European explorer to discover New Zealand was Abel Janszoon Tasman on 13 December 1642.[1] Captain James Cook, who reached New Zealand in October 1769 on the first of his three voyages,[2] was the first European explorer to circumnavigate and map New Zealand.

From the late 18th century, the country was regularly visited by explorers and other sailors, missionaries, traders and adventurers. In 1840 the Treaty of Waitangi was signed between the British Crown and various Māori chiefs, bringing New Zealand into the British Empire and giving Māori equal rights with British citizens. There was extensive British settlement throughout the rest of the century. War and the imposition of a European economic and legal system led to most of New Zealand's land passing from Māori to Pākehā (European) ownership, and most Māori subsequently became impoverished.

From the 1890s the New Zealand parliament enacted a number of progressive initiatives, including women's suffrage and old age pensions. From the 1930s the economy was highly regulated and an extensive welfare state was developed. Meanwhile, Māori culture underwent a renaissance, and from the 1950s Māori began moving to the cities in large numbers. This led to the development of a Māori protest movement which in turn led to greater recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi in the late 20th century. In the 1980s the economy was largely deregulated and a number of socially liberal policies, such as decriminalisation of homosexuality, were put in place. Foreign policy involved support for Britain in the world wars, and close relations after 1940 with the United States and Australia. Foreign policy after 1980 became more independent especially in pushing for a nuclear-free region. Subsequent governments have generally maintained these policies, although tempering the free market ethos somewhat.



SPAIN

Valminor Albarino, Rias Baixas
- **125/650**

Valdemoreda Viura Blanco, Rioja
- **85/350**

Bodegas Valdemar Group

123 years making fine wines. Five generations of a single family to offer you one of the widest ranges of wines, to meet your changing tastes and needs.

From the vine to the design of our bottles we pay attention to the smallest detail in order to guarantee maximum quality. Year after year, our vineyards offer us their best fruit so as to be able to produce each of the wines to which we put our name.

A professional team of experts whose work both on the land and in the cellar allows us to guarantee the maximum quality of all our labels. Thanks to them and to the experience gained over so many years, our family can bring you the best of our land and of our work: Conde de Valdemar, Inspiración Valdemar, Finca del Marquesado and Valdemoreda.

In the 80s we broke with tradition by being the first European winery to control the fermentation temperature and we were pioneers in the new Rioja style. These days we still surprise consumers with unique wines like the Tempranillo Blanco or the Maturana varietal wine.

SOUTH AFRICA

Swartland

The Swartland begins some 50 kilometres north of Cape Town and consists of the regions between the towns of Malmesbury in the south, Darling in the west, Piketberg in the north and the Riebeeck West and Riebeeck Kasteel in the east. Jan van Riebeeck called this softly undulating country between the mountain ranges "Het Zwarte Land" (the Black Land) because of the endemic Renosterbos (*Elytropappus rhinocerotis*). After the rains, mainly in winter, the Renoster Bos takes on a dark appearance when viewed from the distance in large numbers. This is due to the fine leaf-hairs adhering to the leaves when wetted. The wide fertile plain is the bread basket of Cape Town with its wheatfields reaching up to the foot of the mountains, interrupted by wine, fruit and vegetable farms.

Viticulture in the Swartland is still comparatively young, and is practised under dryland conditions, with minimal irrigation. On the well sign-posted Swartland Wine Route the wine farms may be visited and their products sampled.

The Swartland is also home to the oldest colonial hotel of South Africa, The Royal Hotel in Riebeeck Kasteel.

Secatures Chenin Blanc, Swartland
- **135/495**

Kleine Zalze Sauvignon Blanc, Western Cape
- **115/425**

WHITE WINE

USA

Wöllfer Chardonnay, Wöllfer Estate, Long Island
- **145/575**

Ch. Ste Michelle Riesling, Columbia Valley
- **125/465**

The winery is located

just down the road from c/o The Maidstone, in a quaint village named Sagaponack. Wöllfer Estate Vineyard is the result of a man's vision, a creative spirit and a passion to succeed – that of the late Christian Wöllfer. The original parcel of land was a 14 acre potato farm with an old farmhouse in what is now the middle of the estate, which he bought in 1978. Over the years as more acres were acquired, paddocks and stables were added and in 1987, Sag Pond Vineyards was founded. The former potato fields have become the foundation for world-class wines.

Winemaker Roman Roth & Vineyard Manager Richard Pisacano are the dynamic team that tends to the vineyard and wine production at Wöllfer. Practicing sustainable agriculture, they strive to maximize the uniqueness of the Bridgehampton loam soil and its microclimate, to bring you food friendly wines of balanced ripeness & acidity.

RED WINE

AUSTRALIA

Johnny Q

Johnny Q is the hardworking, effervescent, easy going range which represent not only the winemaker but the nature of the wines.

"Never take life too seriously" is the motto of Johnny Q; it is the winemaker John Quarisa's quirky and good humoured approach to life that inspires this exceptional, full flavoured approachable wines.

Johnny Q Shiraz, Quarisa
- **125/465**

Johnny Q Treasure Cabernet Sauvignon, Quarisa
- **135/495**

Bush Wine Grenache, Barossa Vally, Yalumba
- **145/565**

FRANCE

Xavier Côtes-du-Rhône, Rhône
- **125/465**

Les Faitieres Piont Noir, Alsace, d'Orschwiller
- **135/495**

Xavier Gigondas, Rhône
- **750**

Knom Malbec, Clos Troteligotte, Cahors
- **135/495**

Bad Boy Merlot, Thunevin, Bordeaux
- **750**



RED WINE

ITALY

Castello dei Rampolla Chianti Classico, Toscana
- 895

Toscana

Tuscan wine (Italian Toscana) is Italian wine from the Tuscany region. Located in central Italy along the Tyrrhenian coast, Tuscany is home to some of the world's most notable wine regions. Chianti, Brunello di Montalcino and Vino Nobile di Montepulciano are primarily made with Sangiovese grape whereas the Vernaccia grape is the basis of the white Vernaccia di San Gimignano. Tuscany is also known for the dessert wine Vin Santo, made from a variety of the region's grapes. Tuscany has twenty-nine Denominazioni di origine controllata (DOC) and seven Denominazioni di Origine Controllata e Garantita (DOCG). In the 1970s a new class of wines known in the trade as "Super Tuscans" emerged. These wines were made outside DOC/DOCG regulations but were considered of high quality and commanded high prices. Many of these wines became cult wines. In the reformation of the Italian classification system many of the original Super Tuscans now qualify as DOC or DOCG wines but some producers still prefer the declassified rankings or to use the Indicazione Geografica Tipica (IGT) classification of Toscana.

Il Falcone, Apulien, Castel del Monte
- 150/595

Corte Giara Amarone della Valpolicella, Veneto
- 965

Ca' Montini Amarone Classico, Veneto
- 125/465

ITALY

Allegrini La Grola, Veneto
- 155/665

Corte Giara Ripasso Valpolicella, Veneto
- 125/465

Villa Antinori Rosso, Toscana
- 145/565

Rosso dei Poderi Sangiovese, Toscana, Barone Pizzini EKO
- 135/495

Brolio, Chianti Classico, Toscana, Barone Ricasoli
- 135/495

Liedholm Barbera d'asti, Piemonte
- 135/495

Fiulot Barbera d'asti, Piemonte
- 125/465

Assisi Rosso, Umbrien, Sportoletti
- 125/465

Le Sciare Rosso, Merlot & Negroamano, Rocca Normanna
- 85/350

GERMANY

Johannes Geil, Pinot Noir, Rheinhessen
- 135/495

NEW ZEALAND

C.J. Pask Gimblett Merlot, Hawkes Bay,
- **150/595**

Saint Clair Marlborough Pinot Noir, Marlborough
- **125/465**

PINOT NOIR

Pinot noir (French: [pino nwaʁ]) is a black wine grape variety of the species *Vitis vinifera*. The name may also refer to wines created predominantly from Pinot noir grapes. The name is derived from the French words for "pine" and "black" alluding to the grape variety's tightly clustered dark purple pine-cone shaped bunches of fruit.

Pinot noir grapes are grown around the world, mostly in the cooler regions, but the grape is chiefly associated with the Burgundy region of France. It is widely considered to produce some of the finest wines in the world, but is a difficult variety to cultivate and transform into wine.

SPAIN

Casa del Inca, Lerez, Equipo Navazos
- **1195**

Conde de Valdermar Reserva, Rioja, Bodegas
Valdemar
- **125/465**

Portal Tinto, Terra Alta, Juanjo Piñol
- **695**

Baigorri Rioja Crianza, Rioja
- **145/565**

Paso a Paso Tempranillo, La Mancha, Volver
- **135/495**

Laya Almansa Old Vines, Atalaya
- **90/395**

SOUTH AFRICA

Veenwouden Classic, Paarl
- **895**

Waterford Estate Cabernet Sauvignon, Stellenbosch
- **795**

Secatures Red Blend, Swartland, AA Badenhorst
- **145/565**

Guardian Peak Merlot, Western Cape,
- **125/465**



Muscat

Muscat grapes contain a number of compounds that give muscat wines their distinct flavor.

Muscat grapes have been found to have high concentrations of antioxidant flavonoids, in quantities as high as many varieties of red grapes. This means that the possible beneficial effects of red wine consumption may also be present in muscat wines

SWEET WINES

Symphonie de Novembre, Jurancon/France,
Domaine Cauhapé

- 125/625

Moscato d'asti Primo Bacio, Piemonte/Italy,
Scagliola

- 110/525

Maury Expression, Roussillon/France, Mas de
Lavail

- 115/565

Braida Moscato Vigna Senza nome,
Piemonte/Italien

- 110/495

A Mano Aleatico Passito, Apulien/Italy, A Mano Srl

- 115/595

Blaauwklippen Malbec Noble late Harvest,
Stellenbosch/South Africa

- 125/625

AL Seewinkel, Burgenland/Austria, Tschida

- 110/495

Tokaji Late harvest, Tokaji/Hungary, Disznoko

- 115/625

Tokaji

Tokaji is made from late-ripened grapes affected by Botrytis Cinerea, a mold that concentrates grape sugars and flavors into honey-like sweetness.

The Tokaj-Hegyalja district was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 2002 on account for its viticultural traditions and landscape. It covers a total of 28 towns and villages. The Hungarians are very proud of their wine, which prompted them to cite Tokaji in their national anthem!

Alambre Moscatel, Setúbal/Portugal, José Maria da
Fonseca

- 115/665