



# The Wine Stop

A Beer and Beverage Boutique

## The Wine Stop Newsletter

December 2008

Issue #59

### Calendar of Events

**Complementary Wine Tasting Every Saturday 1-5pm**

**December 6** - Winter & Christmas Beers

**December 13** - Christmas Brunch & Dessert Wines

**December 20** - Sake Tasting

**December 27** - Sparkling Rose vs. Brut

**Pau Hana Wine & More Tasting FRIDAY 4-8PM.**

**Always complementary. And always fun.**

**December 5** - Jordan & J Winery

**December 12** - Nicolas Feuillatte Champagnes: Brut, Rose, Blanc de Blanc

**December 19** - Sake & Sushi

*SUNDAY SEMINAR*

**December 28<sup>th</sup> 5-6:30 PM**

**Port Seminar**

Taste and learn to distinguish the major categories of port.

Desserts will also be served. This seminar does not come around often. A great holiday treat or the perfect gift.

**Cost: \$35 Club discounts apply. Reservation & payment confirmation required.**

Parking is available on our lawn and driveway; the driveway behind our store after **4PM**; and next door at International Jewelry after **4PM**

### Bubbles from Around the World

Join us on **Wednesday December 17th from 6-9PM at Pasta Basta** in Restaurant Row. We will be hosting a food and bubbly extravaganza with exquisite foods created by Chef Donato.

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#### Port Seminar



**Sunday 12/28**

**5-6:30pm**

**\$35 Club Discounts**

**Apply**

#### Bubbles from Around the World



There will be Food and wine stations with delectable taste sensations on every table. Enjoy a variety of different Proseccos, Cavas, Sparklings, and of course Champagnes. Price is \$65 + tax. Call 946-3707 or 523-9999 for reservations.

**at Pasta Basta  
Wednesday,  
December 17  
6-9 PM \$65**

## Wines of the Month

### **Nicolas Feuillatte Blanc de Blanc Champagne, SP \$43 Reg \$49**

Hints of citrus, pear & lime with a hint of creaminess on the finish. This a favorite of Liane's.

### **J Cuvee Brut, SP \$ 27 Reg \$34**

Hints of citrus, Fuji apple, honeysuckle & yeast and a pleasant toastiness, a lovely way to start the holidays.

## Wine News

### **Holiday Special Offer:**

- Call in your unbroken case order Monday through Thursday by 3 PM and receive 10% off. Your order will be ready for pick up the next day.
- Delivery is available for all purchases; in the Honolulu area delivery is \$15. During the holidays receive 20% off, or combine your gift basket deliveries and receive 50% off. Call us for a quote.

### **Wine Club Member Special Holiday Discounts:**

- Most extensive selection of Riedel glassware in the state, including gift sets. Members receive 10% off.
- Multiple Case Purchases of three cases or more for parties and/or gifts Wine club members receive 15% off. At these prices, we guarantee you won't find better prices anywhere.

**Samuel Adams Chocolate Bock has landed!** An outstanding beverage made with artisan chocolate in a brown glass bottle, it is decorated with real pewter, and presents itself with class.

Priced at \$14.99 it is guaranteed to please the micro brew beer lover and chocolate lovers alike.

### Featured Specials



Nicolas Feuillatte  
\$43



J Cuvee Brut \$27

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## Liane's Corkey Trivia

Just this summer, Egyptian archaeologists announced the discovery of two wine presses carved with large crosses not far from St. Catherine's monastery in the Sinai Peninsula. The monastery itself was built in 527-565 A.D. by the Roman emperor Justinian. Subsequently, one might suspect that the winery was a part of that nearby monastery. However, upon closer inspection the wine presses, clay storage jars(amphorae), grape seeds, and several gold coins come from an even earlier time, 364-378 A.D. So in fact, the winery's Christian iconography pre-dates the monastery.



This particular monastery was actually built to protect the Chapel of the Burning Bush found today within its walls. The story of the Burning Bush is told in the Old Testament. St. Helena, mother of Constantine, commissioned the chapel between 306 and 330A.D. to commemorate the holy ground where the "burning bush" resided that spoke to Moses one day as he was herding his sheep and goats in the mountains. Clearly this was a holy mountain because Moses also received the Ten Commandments written on stone tablets from God on that mountain. Stone was one of the mankind's earliest canvases for written communication. The site was also home to one of Christianity's oldest bibles. Also found in St. Catherine's monastery was the Codex Sinaiticus.

The codex is a Roman invention, known today as a book. Technically all books are codices but now the term is only used for hand written books (manuscripts) from Late Antiquity through the Middle Ages. Books replaced scrolls, which replaced stone tablets. Throughout antiquity, reading a scroll was the way people read their "books". Scrolls were kept either upright in a box, or horizontally in a shelf, or in a pigeonhole. A tag was attached to the handle of the scroll called a titulus which identified its contents. The average book scroll was thirty to thirty-five feet long with writing only on the inside. You would unwind the scroll with your right hand and wind with your left hand. The written columns called paginae were on average between two and four inches wide so you would not have to unroll too much scroll at one time. The author and the title were

at the end of the scroll where it would be more protected. This made it hard to identify the contents of the scroll if the titulus fell off which was not uncommon. Reading a book this way was a "linear" experience, kind of like watching a video tape. It was hard to do research since you had no way of knowing exactly which section of the scroll contained the information you were looking for.

It took a lot of papyrus to make a scroll so, due to shortages, they ramped up the production of parchment (made from the skins of cattle, sheep, and goats) and vellum (made from skins of younger animals). Parchment differed from papyrus in that it was easily foldable and provided a smooth non fibrous writing surface that could be used on both sides. So the Romans folded a large piece of parchment in half to make a "folio". Folding it in half again gave four leaves or eight pages front and back called a "quarto" and folding again gave eight leaves or sixteen pages called an "octavo" which turns out to be the size of most notebooks. (These terms were still in common use in Shakespeare's time and only occasionally in use today.) After folding you would add a cover, stitch it together, cut the pages free, and voila a codex!

The Greek name for the papyrus plant was biblos which came to mean the scroll made of it. From bilbos is derived book and ultimately, the Bible. The Codex Sinaiticus is a parchment manuscript bible.



They made wine in that area because it was a holy place which therefore produced holy wine. I must say, holy wine tastes a lot better than holy water. Cheers!

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The Wine Stop | 1809 S King St | Honolulu | HI | 96816