

3,000 years of history

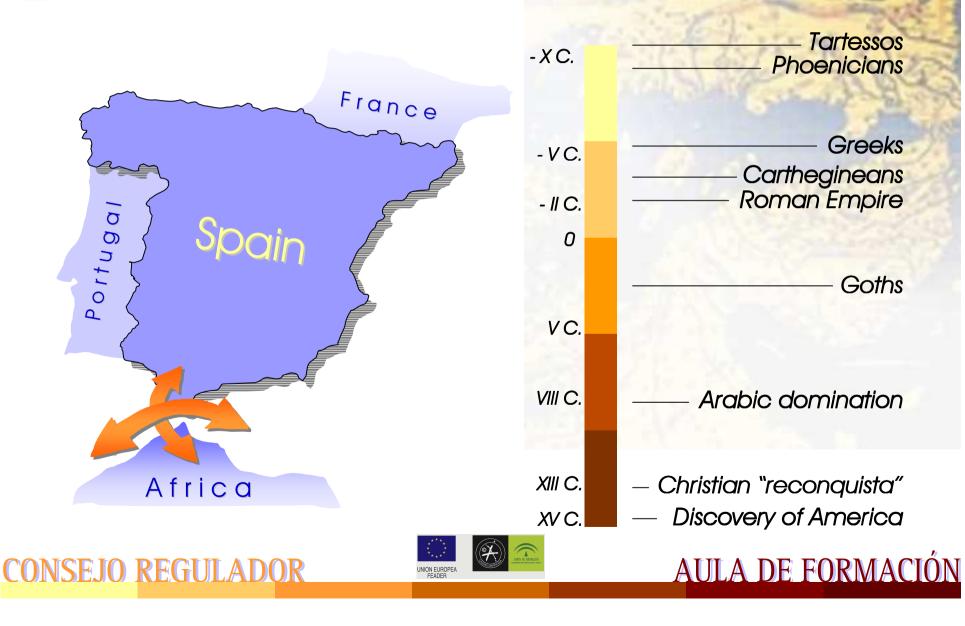






3,000 years of history From Xera to Xe

From Xera to Xeres de la Frontera









- The mythical land of Tartessos.
- The Phoenicians introduced the cultivation of vines in the region (Cádiz 1.000 B.C. + Xera 700 B.C.).
- Wine-related activity continued by all cultures ever since: Greeks, Cartheginians and Romans.















- Columella, the first great Agricultural Engineer ("De Re Rustica"), had a farm in Ceret (Roman for Jerez).
- Wine has been exported from Jerez since ancient times.
- Great popularity of the Vinum Ceretensis in Rome.







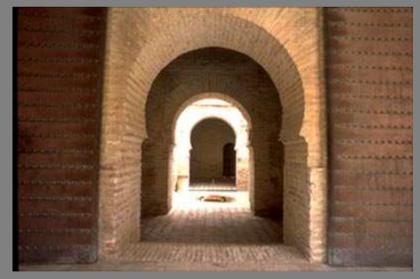
3,000 years of history The land of *Sherish*



- Year 711 Battle of Guadalete.
- More than 500 years of Islamic culture (800 years in other parts of Spain).
- A flourishing period in Spain's history.



Sherish, the Jerez of the moorish.



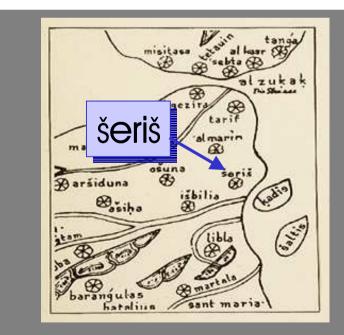


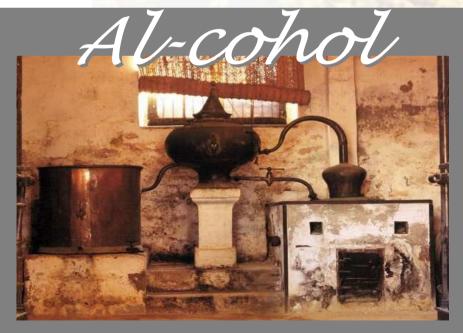


3,000 years of history



- Cultivation of vineyards continued, for:
 - production of raisins
 - medicinal use of wine
 - obtaining alcohol.
- Wine consumption allowed in elite circles.













- 1264 the "reconquista". The town was reconquered by King Alfonso the Xth ("the Wise"), a grower himself.
- Xeres de la Frontera for decades the border between two worlds.

CONSEJO REGULADOR



3,000 years of history Same town, different names



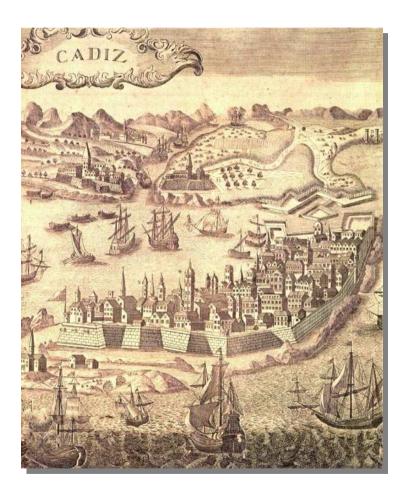
Sherry = Jerez





 3,000 years of history

 XVth to XVIIth C. – expansion abroad



- Wine: an essential part of a ship's cargo.
- The wines from Jerez went along on some of the epic expeditions of the time.
- America trade monopoly of the "Casa de Contratación".

AULA DE FORMACIÓN



 3,000 years of history

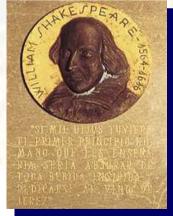
 XVth to XVIIth C. – trade with Northern Europe



- The profitable business of the "holandas".
- Increasing popularity of the "Sherry Sack" in England.
- 1587: Francis Drake attacked Cádiz.

"If I had a thousand sons the first human principle that I would teach them would be to foreswear all thin potations and addict themselves to Sherry Sack."

Henry IV, part II

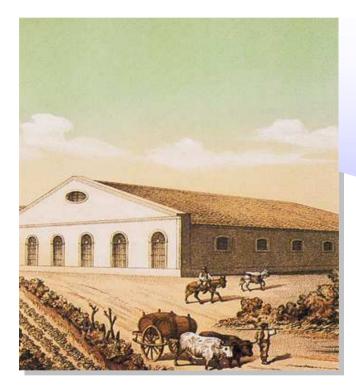








3,000 years of history
The wines from Jerez in the XVIIIth C.



The "Vintners Guild"

Tough constraints on trade development, as ageing was prohibited

> young wines, heavily fortified

Use of other grape varieties (including reds)







3,000 years of history
The key role of foreign traders

- Numerous traders (mainly British) established themselves in the region.
- Association with local shippers and growers.
- Increasing pressure to liberalise the trade.







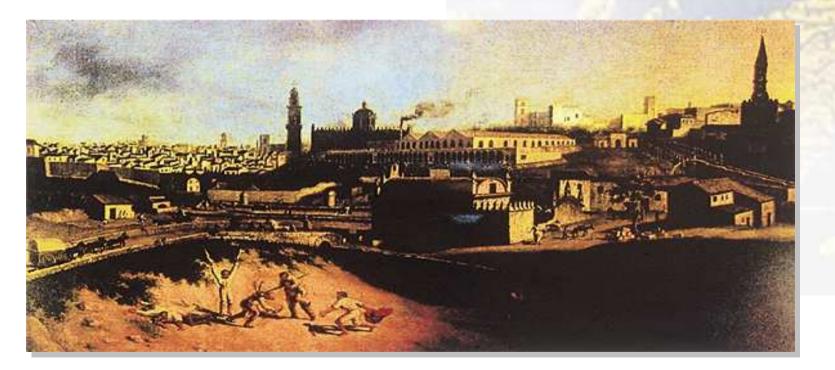






3,000 years of history
The turn of the century

- Phylloxera started affecting Jerez vineyards by 1894.
- Jerez and the Sherry industry recovered very quickly → selection of today's grape varieties.









501

3,000 years of history

The Denomination of Origin: a new concept

- The first decades of the XXth C. brought sustained growth, despite increasing unfair competition by other wine-producing countries.
- The development of international legislation on trademarks included the concept of D.O. or "geographical indications".
- Participation of Sherry "bodegueros" in key episodes \rightarrow
- 1883: Paris Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property including the Denominations of Origin.









3,000 years of history

CONSEJO REGULADOR

1933 - creation of the Denomination of Origin



- The Spanish National Law on Wine of 1933 (Estatuto del Vino) established the first Denominations of Origin.
- Jerez, the very first Consejo Regulador to be legally constituted (january 1935) and the first official D.O. In Spain.





- Sherry wines *identity* shaped by history.
- Ancient wine industry, never interrupted.
- A wine made to travel (an exported good).
- \mathbf{V} Sherry = Jerez.

If you want to learn more... read this:

- El Jerez, Hacedor de Cultura" (Volumes I and II), by Carmen Borrego Pla (Spanish)
- Sherry, the Noble Wine", by Manual M^a González Gordon
- "The Sherry Royalty", by William Fifield



