

LHERAUD COGNAC



Cognac Adam *Lot N°0934 1934* *AOC Petite Champagne*

Distillation/Aging

Distilled in 1934, aged in oak until bottled in 2014 (80 years old)

Alcohol

45% cask strength

Case Pack

1/750ml

Tasting Notes

Richly nuanced; fine balance; a long, mellow finish

Presentation

Handmade decanter

The Region

Located 70 miles north of the Bordeaux region, between the Atlantic coast and the Massif Central, the region of Cognac is influenced by both oceanic and continental climates. The region was delimited by law in 1909, with its six subdivisions defined in 1936: Grande Champagne, Petite Champagne, Borderies, Fins Bois, Bons Bois and Bois Ordinaires. The finest crus of the region are the Grande Champagne and Petite Champagne, known for their chalky soil — home to Cognac Lhéraud.

Grape Varieties

Cognac Lhéraud's vines are planted to Ugni Blanc, Folle Blanche and Colombard; the last two varieties were grown more prevalently in the past, but became susceptible to different vine diseases and, over time, were replaced by Ugni Blanc. Today, Cognac Lhéraud is one of the few distilleries that produces cognacs using a blend of all three varieties.

Distillation

Unlike most of the world's other brandies, cognac is produced by the double distillation of a high-acid white wine. Good cognac must begin with a good wine, such as that made from the Lhéraud family's vineyards. Lhéraud's cognacs are made in a traditional alembic copper-pot still. Distillation begins in December, after the second fermentation, and is done by hand, without electronic controls or devices. No caramel or sugar is added. The choices made during distillation — gentle or strong heating, where to make "la coupe," or "the cut," separating the first and last distillate from "le coeur," or "the heart" — all greatly affect the eaux de vie.

Aging

Lhéraud cognacs are aged in Limousin and Tronçais oak barrels, some for decades. Young cognacs are put into new barrels for a few years, which impart oaky flavors; after this period, the cognacs are transferred into older barrels for longer and proper aging. Over time, the water in the brandy evaporates, as does the alcohol; between 2 and 5 percent of pure alcohol, called the angels' share, evaporates from each barrel each year. Throughout the process of evaporation and concentration, the brandy is also acted on by oxygen, causing the brandy to soften and become more fragrant, as well as take on a rich brownish amber color.

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