

EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH ENAMEL WINE LABELS

Early English Enamel Wine labels

The scope of this article will deal mainly with wine labels of the second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries. It will not include the Ravenet (Battersea) labels, but will include some Samson labels, and others identified as Samson, of the late nineteenth early twentieth century. This article is by no means a comprehensive analysis of all labels available, but a representation of those labels most often seen in collections and museums, the largest collection being in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Enamel wine labels are built up on a copper template on which powder is applied, which when fired creates a white enamel base, which is subsequently decorated, and often later named to order. These stages can be seen in picture 1, below.



Picture 1, showing the various stages of producing an enamel wine label

In this article, I intend to divide labels into families. Such families will indicate country of manufacture, some similar labels as later copies, as well as intended market for these labels. The basis of identification of labels into families is primarily undertaken on the basis of size, decoration, style and choice of names. Size is particularly important, as the copper template was cut out of a copper sheet by a die. It is likely that this was a manual operation with a single template, cutting and creating a domed shape in a single operation, one label at a time. As can be seen in this article, and in the various graphs shown, the height and width of labels within a family is remarkably constant. Caution should be used however, as it is possible to have the same measurements of height and width, but with a different shape. The extent of the doming of the labels is not identified in this article, as it would significantly complicate the visual analysis, but has been taken into account in the analysis of the label families. There is no rationale to the family numbering used throughout this, and my two earlier papers on enamel wine labels (1,2), but was a coincidence of observations and acquisition of labels. It would be interesting if silver labels could be identified into families using the same methods.

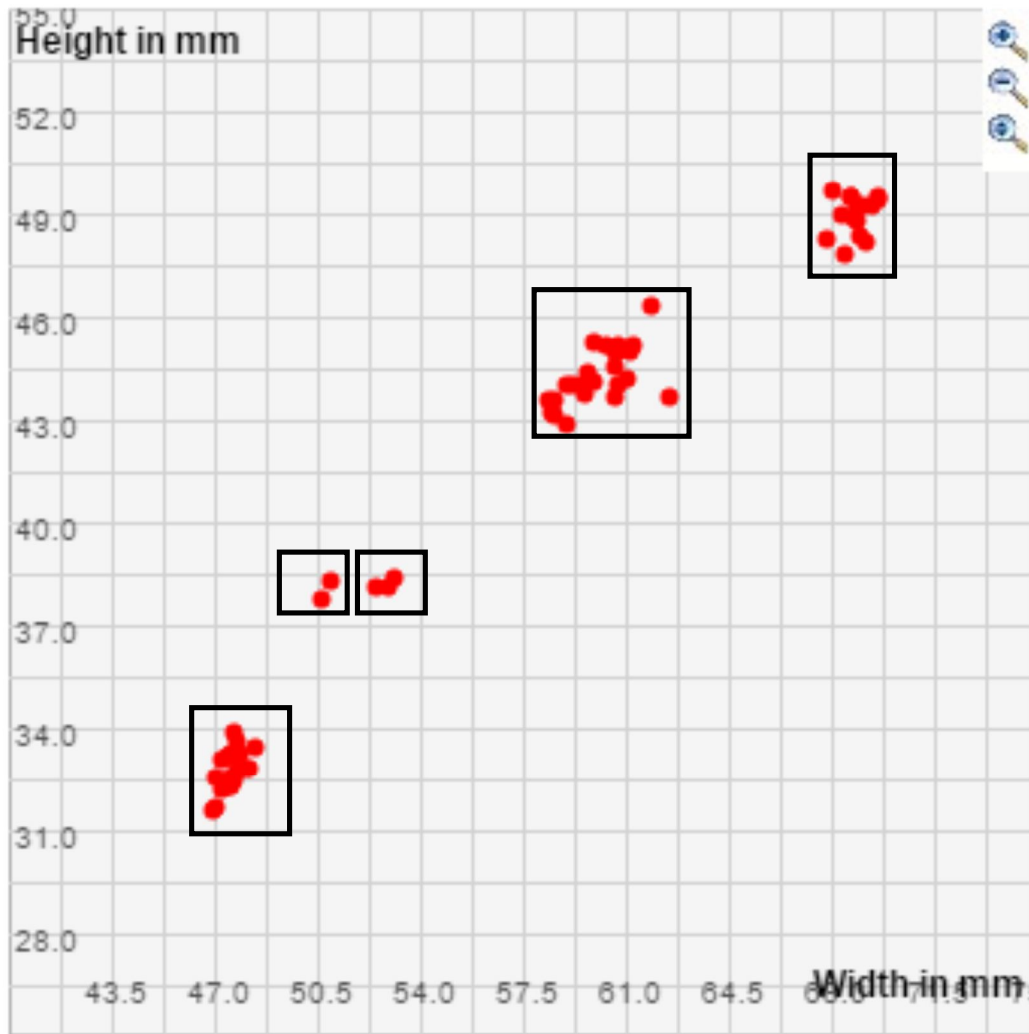
I will start this article with English enamel wine labels, both those intended for the British market and those destined for the continent. The article will continue with identification of early enamels made in France, and will conclude with Samson labels, similar to many early English enamels. A synopsis of the information described above can be seen in table 1 on the penultimate page of this article.

One of the most prevalent shapes in early silver wine labels in the eighteenth century is the escutcheon shape (3), which can also be seen in English enamels, shown here in five different sizes in picture 2, below. This same shape is also shown in picture 7 which expands the labels of family 31 to three sub-families, all of the same size, which clearly identify the labels of this family as English. If family 31 is English in origin, then it is not a large step to identify families 36, 35A, 28 and 22, with identical decoration to family 31, as also English in origin. A sizable number of this style of labels are also part of the Ionides collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Picture 2, shows from HUILE-D ANIS DES INDES, clockwise representatives of families 36, 35A, 28, 22 and 31, a family being a group of labels similar in style and size. These show a constant decoration style. See page1. Selections of labels from these five families is shown in pictures below. The relative size of these families is shown in graph 1.

Families 35A, 36, 28, 22, 31

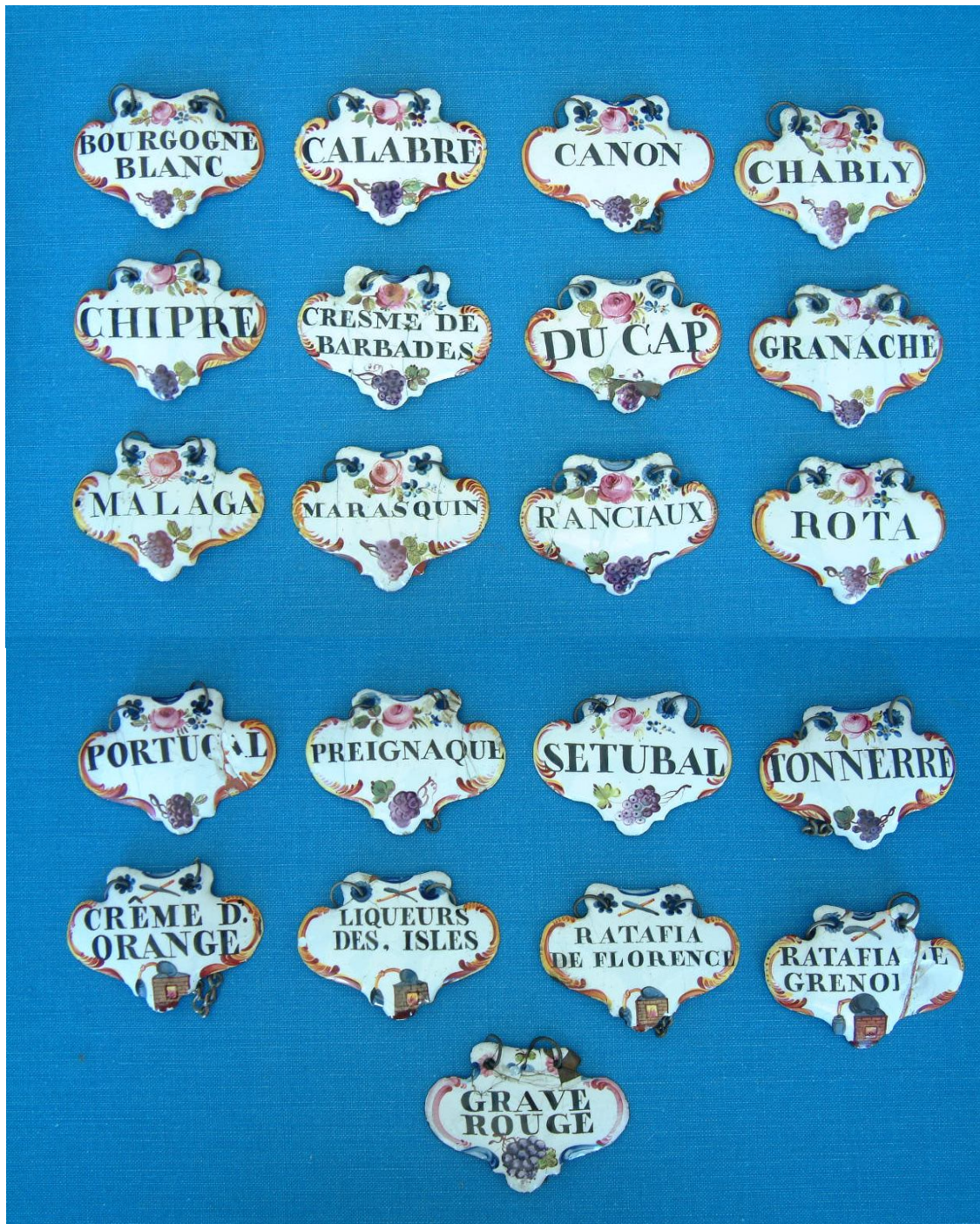


Graph 1 showing the size of labels shown in picture 2, above. From bottom left to top right, members of families 35A, 36, 28, 22 and 31.

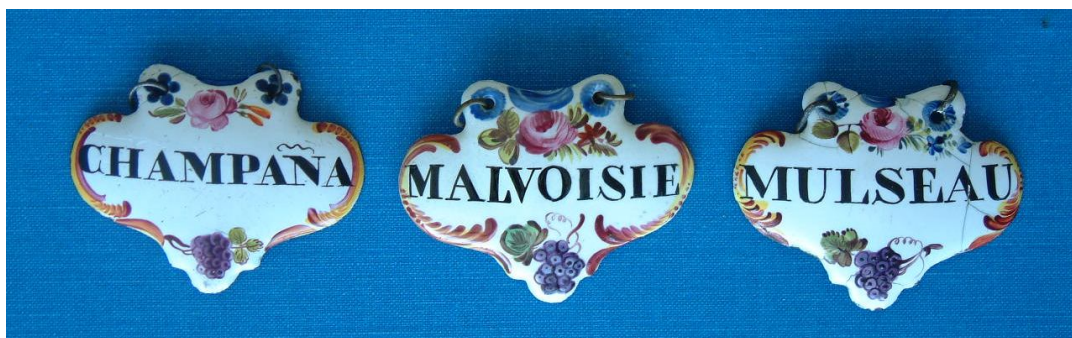
The graphs used throughout this article show the height of the labels in millimeters on the left axis, width of the labels on the lower axis. It can clearly be seen that the variation in height and width within a family, shown by the points within the boxes, is much less than the size differences between families, shown by the distance between boxes.



Picture 3 above shows members of family 36



Picture 4 shows a selection of labels from family 35A



Picture 5 shows members of family 28

Pictures 6 A and B, below, show members of families 22 A and B. It can be seen that these labels show two slightly different shapes, those notched at the base, top picture, and those without a notch, lower picture. While the size of labels with and with notches are very similar in size, it is clear, from the overlap test, that these variations are due to different templates. Similar shape variations can be seen in the V&A collection, with the notched bases being predominant at an approximate two to one ratio



Picture 6A, shows examples with a notched base



Picture 6B, shows examples of labels with a smooth base



Picture 7, above, shows a selection of labels from family 31. At the top, traditional English decoration style, at the bottom, a more varied set of decoration styles.

Picture 7, above, shows a selection of labels from family 31. This family shows significant differences based on style and decoration. As all of these are of similar size, (Graph1, upper right) and shape, it is probable that they were made from the same copper template production, but may have been decorated in different workshops. It is important to note that these labels are nearly identical in curvature, difficult to quantify, but easy to do by placing one label on top of another (the overlap test) Non identical labels are easy to see. The names shown demonstrate some for the continental markets, similar to the other families shown in picture 2.

Group A; SHRUB, MOSC^o. DI*ZANTI, MOSC^o. DI SAMOS, MOSC^o. DI CALABRIA SOUTERNE, DU RHIN and BOURGOGNE. MOSC^o is short for Moscato, which is Italian For Muscat

Group B; W^t,-PORT, VINO CLARETE.,

Group C; LISBON, and MADEIRA

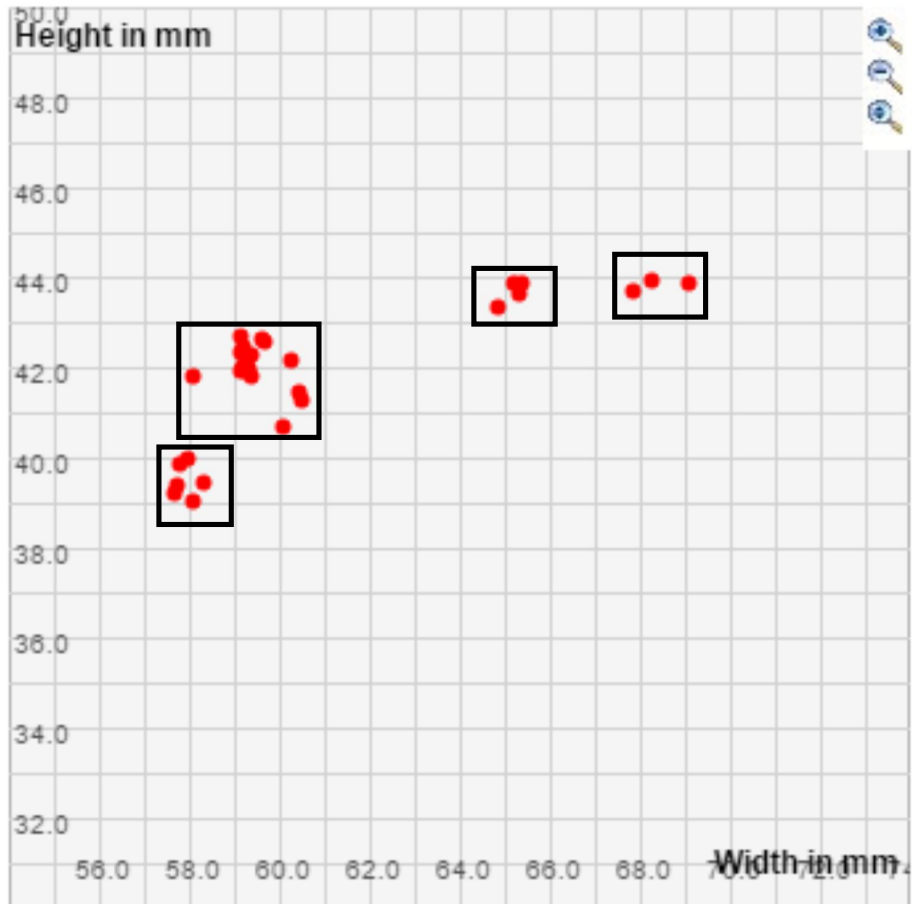
Group D; ALE (renamed, but cannot tell from what), MADEIRA, and MADEIRA All four of the families shown in picture 2 (page 3) are very similar in shape, though not in size, and show the classic shape and decoration of early English enamel wine labels. They are similar to the many examples in the Ionides collection in the V&A museum, and also grace the outside cover of the Whitworth book* (4) Of interest, both shown here and in the V&A museum is the large number of names, such as PONTAC 2,^{de} QUALITE' and GENEROIDE VECCHIO, (above) and others such as PONTAC 1,^{re} QUALITE', St. LORENT DU RHEIN , MEDERE PAGIANO, REFOSCO DE L'ANNÉE, (V&A collection) These names appear outside the mainstream of label names (pictures 6 and 7) in use at the time, and do not appear on silver labels of the period. It is my belief, that many of these labels were designed to be sold in France and Italy, this being supported by the fact that many of families 36, 35A, 28, 22 and 31 were purchased in France. This view was also put forward by Penzer (5) in his book, though I would like to expand his comment that these might have been made for English expatriates in France and Italy, to include Spain, as shown by the Champaña label. It is my belief that labels from these four families were made in the same workshop. I have also seen individual labels, similar in decoration as the families above, that did not fall into these four family sizes.

Apart from the families shown above, which may have been in large part designed to be sold in Continental Europe, another set of escutcheon families, by virtue of their names, appeared to be designed purely for the home market, though family 21 (picture 8) appears to be mixed. These labels from families 21,23,29 and 32 are shown in picture 7, below, and by size in graph 2.



Picture 8. From left, representatives of families 21, 23, 29 and 32.

Families 21,23,29,32



Graph 2 showing sizes of labels shown in picture 7, above. Families 21 (lower left), 23 (middle left), 29 (middle right), and 32 (top right). See graph 1 for an explanation of axes, boxes etc.



Picture 9 showing members of family 21, with several styles of decoration



Picture 9b, showing family 41, very similar in size to family 21, but the curvature of the template is different.



Picture 10 showing labels of family 23. All these labels belong to the same family based on the overlap test, but show two styles of decoration. The following pages show additional early English labels from families 29, 31, 37 and 38, and individual labels in picture 14.



Picture 11 showing family 29. Only one type of decoration is shown.



Picture 12 showing labels of family 32.



Picture 13 showing labels of family 37



Picture 14, showing examples of family 38



Picture 15, showing examples of family 44



Picture 16 showing a selection of English “orphan” enamel labels



Picture 17 showing NIZZA and SAN LORANO (family 45) and a further selection of English “orphan” enamel labels

English or French enamel labels?



Pictures 18.

Top picture shows labels very similar in size and shape to French family 26, however the names are so English, that I am concluding that these labels are English.

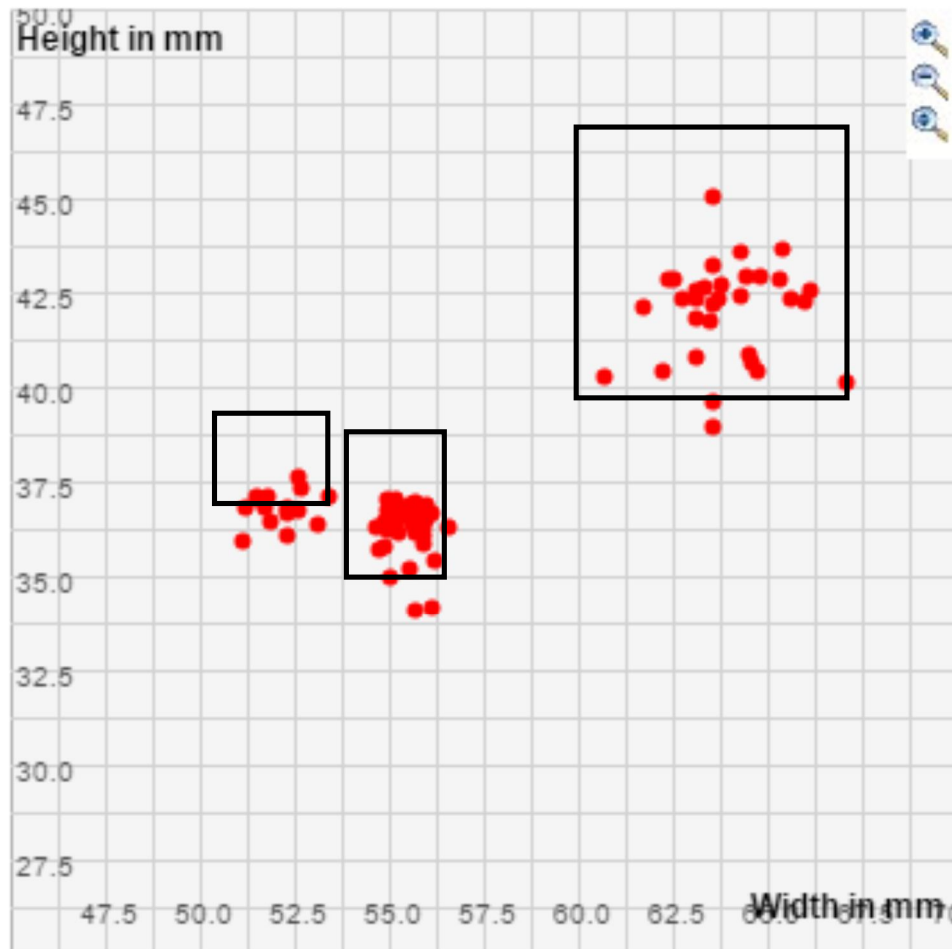
Middle picture. Typical English shape, with Espagne being the outlier name. I am again concluding that these labels are English.

Lower Picture. Eau D'andaille and Pacaret, French names. All my Pacaret labels are French, so I am calling these French. Chypre and Roquemaure, again French names, but English in look. I'll leave it up to the reader to make their own conclusion.

Early French Enamel Wine labels

These are predominantly composed of three families, 26, 30 and 36

Families 26,30, 36



Graph 3, showing the comparative sizes of labels in families 36 (lower left), 30 (middle) and 26 (upper right).



Picture 19, showing left to right families 36, 30 and 26



Picture 20, showing family 36 the smallest of the French escutcheons shown in picture 15. One observation on early French enamel wine labels, is that they, unlike their English counterparts, show names of wine villages, grape varieties, towns and wine regions, often AOCs (Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée) which is the French certification granted to certain French geographical indications for wines, as well as cheeses, butters, etc. In the picture above. I have called out the five lower labels as being of this class. BORDEAUX, CUMIERE (CUMIÈRES), SENTENAY (SANTENAY), ST. EMILLON (SAINT EMILLION) AND ST. PEREST (SAINT PERAY) It is not unusual to find phonetic variation in spelling on early labels, as it is speculated that those who painted in the names were not literate.



Picture 21, showing family 30, the mid size of the French escutcheons. I have again called out the thirteen labels, see below, as being of the class described in picture 16



More of picture 21, called out for showing names of wine villages, grape varieties, towns and wine regions. ALICANTE, ANDAYE, BOULOGNE, COTILLION, LANGON, PACARET (PAXARETE), PERPIGNAN (2), ST. GEORGES, ST. PERET (2) (SAINT PERAY) AND VOLNAY.



Picture 22, showing family 26, the large size of the French escutcheons



More of picture 23, called for showing names of wine villages, grape varieties, towns and wine regions. ANDAYE, BEZIER, CHAGNY BLANC, CHAMBERTIN, COULANGES, LANGON, LUNEL, JURANSON (JURANCON?), PERPIGNAN AND TONNERRE.



Picture 24, showing a selection of a very rare oval shaped labels with classic French type decoration.



Picture 25, showing members of family 41. A very French set of names



Picture 26, showing a selection of French labels. Again a set of very French names

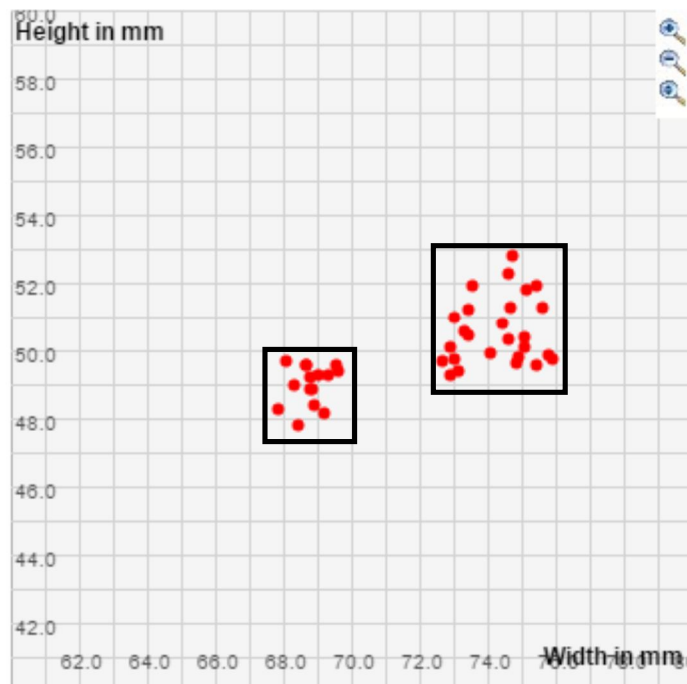
Not English, but Samson of Paris labels

Labels of family 23, shown below were believed to be of Staffordshire origin, c1770, (refs 4,6) It is my intention to show that these labels were in fact produced about 100+ years later by Samson of Paris. This will be a two stage process, showing that family 35B, see below, is Samson, and then tying labels of family 23 to those of family 35B by virtue of their near identical decoration style



Picture 27 above shows labels from family 23 outer two labels and family 31, inner two labels. While similarities can be seen, there are distinct differences in decoration styles, and template size, graph 4, below.

Comparison of families 23 and 31

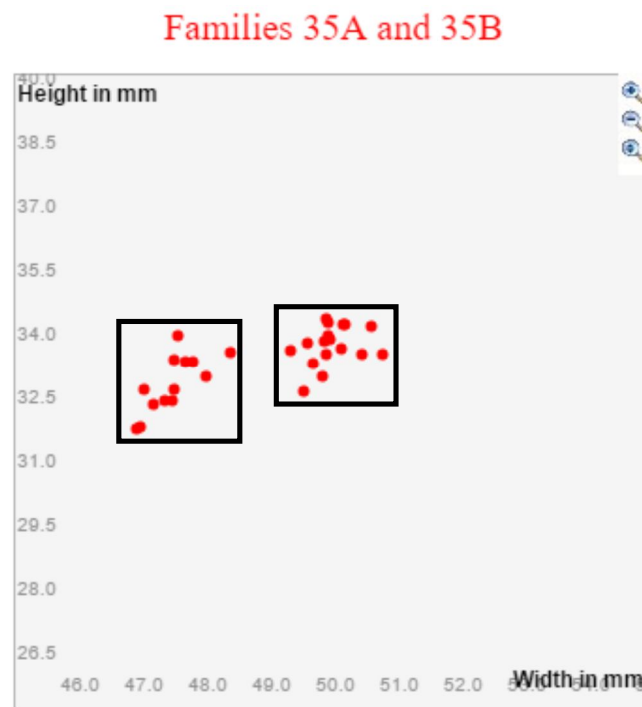


Graph 4. it can clearly be seen that the template size for family 31, left, is significantly different in size from that of family 23, right.

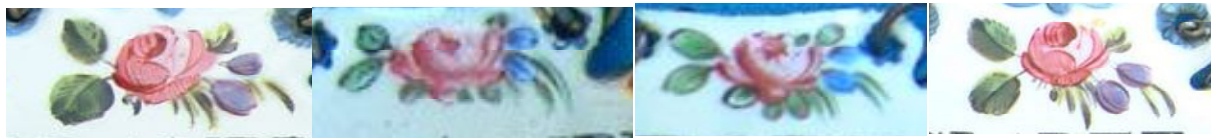
I have established above that family 23, the presumptive Samson family is distinct from English family 31. I propose to do the same with families 35A and 35B



Picture 28 above shows labels from family 23, outer two labels and family 31, inner two labels. While similarities can be seen, there are distinct differences in decoration styles, and template size, graph 5, below.



Graph 5. it can clearly be seen that the template size for family 35A, left, is significantly different in size from that of family 35B, right. Having shown that these two families are different, family 35B can be identified, as follows. The Victoria and Albert Museum, London, kindly let me have access to a set of undecorated enamel label blanks donated to them after purchase from the Samson Factory in Paris, after they ceased production. One of the blanks is identical to family 35B. Having established that family 35B is Samson in origin, I propose to extend that designation to family 23 by virtue of decoration similarities



Picture 28, shows the crown flower decoration of the two labels of family 23 (outer 2 labels) shown in picture 26, compared to the crown flower decoration of the two labels of family 35B (inner 2 labels) shown in picture 27. It is clear that these are near identical and represent the same workshop. I believe that I have established that labels from families 23 and 35B were manufactured by the Samson factory in Paris. An extensive review of Samson labels can be seen in my article (ref 1)



Picture 29, a selection of large Samson enamel wine labels from family 23.

Glossary of non common wine names on enamel labels in this article

Aleatico	A red grape variety of the Muscat variety. The best comes from the island of Elba. (Ref 7)
Alicante	A Spanish Denominación de Origen (DO) from the province of this name. Made mainly from the Grenache grape. (ref 7)
Andaye	An area associated with Brandy. Pyrenees
Bezier	Town in Southwest France surrounded by vineyards. Midi wine district.
Boulogne	French coastal town close to England. Association to wine?
Bourgogne Blanc	Still white wines produced under the generic Bourgogne appellation.
Byrrh	A red wine based aperitif
Caffè	Short for Eau de Caffè? a coffee based spirit?
Calabre	French for Calabria, a wine from southern Italy
Canarias	Islas Canarias (Canary Islands) wine
Canarie	Islas Canarias (Canary Islands) wine
Canelle	Is this Canelli? An important wine town Asti, in Italian Piedmont. It produces a Muscat based wine. (ref 7) Alt. French for cinnamon.
Canon	One of the best Premier Grands Cru Classés vineyards of St. Emillion. (ref 7)
Cap Blanc	Is this Château Cap Blanc, Bordeaux?
Capri	Capri is an Italian DOC in the Campania wine region in southern Italy
Cassis Blanc	A white wine from Cassis, a small wine-producing area in Provence
Cerise	French for cherry. Cherry brandy?
Citronelle	French for Citronella or lemon.
Chabli	Alternative spelling for Chablis
Chably	Alternative spelling for Chablis
Chagny Blanc	White wine from Chagny, in the Bordeaux region.
Chambertin	Le Chambertin is a Grand Cru Vineyard in the Burgundy's Cote de Nuits. The vineyard produces exclusively red wines made from Pinot Noir.
Champagne Moussu	Moussu is an alternative spelling for mousseux, sparkling champagne.
Champain	Alternative spelling for champagne
Champaña	Alternative spelling for champagne
Chateau Neuf	Chateauneuf as in Chateauneuf-du-Pape, red wine of the Rhone valley.
Cheres	Sherry
Cherès	Sherry
Chipre	French for the Island of Cyprus, Cyprus wine
Chypre	Alternative spelling for French for the island of Cyprus, Cyprus wine
Condrieux	Condrieu is a French wine-growing region (AOC) located in the northern Rhône wine, near Vienne and to the south of the Côte-Rôtie AOC.

Côte Rotie	Côte-Rôtie is a French wine (AOC) in the northern Rhône wine region of France. The wines are red, made with Syrah grapes and up to 20% Viognier, a white grape used for its aroma. Said to be one of, if not the very best of the Rhône red wines.
Cotillion	A Pinot Noir
Coulange	Is this Bourgogne Coulanges la Vineuse? A French wine AOC, situated a short distance from Auxerre, and some 25 kilometers from Chablis?:
Crème D. Orange	Probably an orange based liqueur.
Cresme de Barbade	Barbados cream liqueur?
Cumiere	Cumières is a wine village, famous for its Champagne, located on the Route du Champagne, along the River Marne,
Currant	Is this a black currant or red currant wine?
Du Cap	Wine from the Cape (of good hope)?
Du Rhin	Rhine wine
Eau d'Andaïlle	Probably Eau de Vie d'Andaïlle, a liqueur
Eau de Caffè	A coffee based spirit or liqueur?
Eau d'Or	A liqueur, based on?
Eau d'Orange	An orange based liqueur
Eau de Vanille	A vanilla based liqueur!
Eau des Barbades	Spirit or liqueur bergamot based
Elder wine	Eldeberry wine?
Espagne	Wine from Spain
Fine citronelle	Lemon based liqueur?
Fleur d'Orange	Probably Eau de Fleur d'Orange, an orange based liqueur
Genievre	French for juniper, probably Juniper brandy or gin. Alt. Geneva.
Generoide vecchio	Probably a gin based liqueur
Granache	Grenache, a type of grape variety
Grave rouge	Red Graves wine.
Hock	British term for German white wine.
Huiles d'Anis	Oil of Anise (sometimes called Aniseed) which has a calming effect
Huiles d'Anis des Indes	As above, from the Indes.
Huiles d'Anis rouge	As above, red variety
Huile de Vanille	Oil of Vanilla

Juranson	Jurançon is a wine region in South West France.
L'Hermitage	Hermitage is a French wine (AOC) in the northern Rhône wine region.
La Commenderie	Commandaria is a sweet desert wine from Cyprus.
La Côte	Large wine producing district in Switzerland, on the north shore of lake Geneva, a white wine (ref 7)
Langon	Grape variety, another name for the wine grape Merlot.
Lisbon	Wine from Portugal.
Lunel	A village in Southern France, producing Muscat wines.
Madere Sec	Dry Madeira
Malaga	A fortified wine from the Spanish city of Malaga
Malvoisie	An amber dessert wine made in France (Malvasia in Italian)
Malvoisie de Malaga	An amber dessert wine made in Malaga?
Malvoisie de Madere	An amber dessert wine made from a Madeira base?
Marasci	Marasquin, or maraschino, marrasquino, maraskino a colorless liqueur obtained mainly from the distillation of Marasca, a type of cherry.
Morachet	Mourache, mourachet, probably a liqueur.
Mosc ^o ,di Calabria	Muscat from Calabria
Mosc ^o ,di Samos	Muscat from Samos
Mosc ^o ,di-Zanti	Muscat from Zanti
Mountain	Malaga. From 18th century wine lists "Old and new mountain Malaga" (ref 5)
Mourache	See Morachet.
Mulseau	A white Burgundy wine.
Murseault blanc	Meursault in Côte de Beaune of Burgundy. (AOC) Red and white wines
Muscat blanc	White Muscat wine.
Nizza	A red wine DOC in the Asti region of Italy
Notre Dame Lador	There is a Notre Dame de Cousinac growing grapes in the Rhone valley. Maybe this has some association.
Old=Hock	Old German whit wine?
Pacaret	Old name for Paxarete, a sherry based wine
Paquaret	Old name for Paxarete, a sherry based wine
Peches	Probably peach liqueur.
Perpignan	City in the Southwest of France, close to several wine regions such as Languedoc-Roussillon
Pontac 2 ^{de} , qualite'	Pontac (of second quality) is a grape varietal of French origin producing a reed wine.
Porter	A type of beer supposedly a blend of three different styles: an old ale (stale or soured), a new ale (brown or pale ale) and a weak one (mild ale)
Portugal	A wine from that country?
Preignaque	Preignac is located in the Sauternes wine appellation of Bordeaux.

Prignae	French white wine
Rancio	French and Spanish term for a fortified wine that has been madeirized, often by storage in oak barrels, for at least two years
Ratafia de Florence	Sweet alcoholic beverage, in this case from Florence.
Ratafia de Grenoble	Sweet alcoholic beverage, in this case from Grenoble.
Roquemaure	An ancient wine area in the Rhone valley.
Rota	Tintilla de Rota, a grape variety grown in the Jerez production zone; and more specifically, in the town of Rota.
Rotta	Variation in spelling of Rota.
Roussillon	Wine area in the south of France adjacent to Spain. Red wines are generally spicy and medium body. Rosé are fruity. White wines are made with Macabeu and local Malvoisie.
Sack	Old name for Sherry
Santenay	Santenay wine is produced in the communes of Santenay Côte de Beaune of Burgundy. It is a French wine AOC. It is almost all red wine.
Setubal	Moscatel de Setúbal (a fortified Muscat wine) is a Portuguese wine, produced on the Península de Setúbal. It has a Portuguese DOC
Soterne	Alternative spelling for Sauterne
Souterne	Alternative spelling for Sauterne
St. Georges	Les St Georges, the best known vineyard in the Nuits-Saint-Georges wine area, a French wine AOC,
S ^t . Laurent	Saint-Laurent is an aromatic black grape variety, mainly found in central Europe, particularly in the Czech republic.
St. Perest	Saint-Péray is a French wine AOC, in the northern Rhône wine region of France
St. Peret	Another spelling variation of Saint-Péray.
Taffia	Is this Ratafia? a term used for two types of sweet alcoholic beverage, either a fortified wine or a fruit-based beverage.
Tarascon	A town near the mouth of the Rhone. It has an appellation Alpilles, L'Alpilles is an European label, IGP (Indication Géographique Protégée) for its wines.
Tessy	Now Metz-Tessy, is a commune in the Haute-Savoie department in the Rhône-Alpes region
Tokay	A Hungarian wine
Tonnere	City in the Burgundy area, and is between famous wine regions—Burgundy and Champagne-Ardenne
Vgue	?????
Vin de Languedoc	Wine from the Languedoc area (Languedoc-Roussillon)
Vin de Mui	Wine from Le Mui, in provence?
Vino clarete	Spanish term, especially in the Rioja district, for a red wine, light in body and color. (ref 7)
Volnay	Volnay is produced in the commune of Volnay, in Côte de Beaune of Burgundy, and in some vineyards in the commune of Meursault. It has a French wine AOC

The descriptions of names above are by no means complete, but will give the reader direction, should they wish to pursue a more detailed examination of a particular name or names.

Table 1, Comparative family information

This table outlines a number of families based on characteristics described above. It shows families by size of height and width, area of manufacture, and intended market

Family	# of members	Origin	Intended market	Width mm.	Height mm.	Age	Fluorescence
28	3	English	Continent*	52.74(52.41-53.06)	38.28(38.11-38.44)	Mid-late 18 th	No
35A	26	English	Continent*	47.55(46.91-48.50))	32.78 (31.65-33.61)	Mid-late 18 th	No
22	19	English	Continent*	60.01(58.28-61.75)	44.41(42.99-45.71)	Mid-late 18 th	No
36	2	English	Continent*	50.75(50.62-50.89)	38.04(37.80-38.29)	Mid-late 18 th	No
31	14	English	Great Britain Continent*	69.15(67.83-70.60)	48.83(47.84-49.05)	Mid-late 18 th	No
21	5	English	Great Britain Continent*	57.97 (57.65-58.87)	39.57(39.07-40.28)	Mid-late 18 th	No
36	2	English	Great Britain Continent*	49.48 (49.45-49.91)	32.82(32.67-32.98)	Mid-late 18 th	No
23	13	English	Great Britain	59.29(59.09-60.20)	42.18(41.95-42.48)	Mid-late 18 th	No
29	3	English	Great Britain	65.66(64.83-65.34)	43.70(43.66-43.89)	Mid-late 18 th	No
32	3	English	Great Britain	68.37(67.80-69.08)	43.85(43.71-43.97)	Mid-late 18 th	No
37	6	English	Great Britain	65.85(65.23-66.53)	42.51(41.54-44.12)	Mid-late 18 th	No
38	3	English	Great Britain	70.47(69.52-71.05)	49.00(47.77-49.88)	Mid-late 18 th	No
24	4	English	Great Britain	64.97(64.62-65.46)	40.54(40.21-40.73)	Mid-late 18 th	No
30B	4	English	Great Britain	55.12(54.46-55.69)	34.78(34.18-35.62)	Mid-late 19 th	Partial
19C	3	English	Great Britain	50.53(49.58-50.73)	38.67(38.22-39.19)	late 19 th early 20 th	Partial
24	4	English	Great Britain	64.97(64.62-65.46)	40.54(40.21-40.73)	Mid-late 18 th	No
36	12	French	France	51.95(51.10-53.07)	36.78(35.95-37.66)	Mid-late 18 th	No
30	32	French	France	55.46(54.60-56.16)	36.48(34.07-36.74)	Mid-late 18 th	No
26	25	French	France	63.52(60.58-66.12)	44.05(30.05-44.53)	Mid-late 18 th	No
37	2	French	France	55.78(55.77-55.79)	40.17(40.02-40.31)	Mid-late 18 th	No
38	2	French	France	68.91(68.48-69.34)	44.16(43.63-44.69)	Mid-late 18 th	No
34	25	French (Samson)	France Great Britain	74.18(72.86-75.86)	50.58(49.40-51.96)	Late 19 th early 20 th	No
35B	21	French (Samson)	Great Britain	49.70(48.36-50.58)	33.52(31.90-34.28)	Late 19 th early 20 th	Partial

Conclusion

I have tried to distinguish and identify early English and French Enamel Wine labels, and their intended market, as well as pointing out the differences between the early English labels and the later Samson “copies”, and showing some labels of late 19th, early 20th century, often identified as late 18th century. The information has been tabulated on page 2 of this article.

As always, the ideas expressed above are personal, based upon experience of handling and collecting enamel wine labels. I give no guarantee that I am correct in all my assumptions, but hope that, if nothing else, it will open a dialogue on these labels. I am, of course, open to alternative theories and directions. All labels shown in this article are part of my personal collection. Similar labels can be seen in the enamel wine label collection of the Victoria and Albert museum, London.

Richard Wells

Marina Del Rey, California, April 2005

Updated, Las Vegas Nevada, December 2015

References

- 1) Some observations on Staffordshire type Enamel Wine Labels, Richard Wells, addendum to The Wine Label Circle Journal
- 2) A photo catalogue of Ravenet (Battersea) Enamel Wine Labels, Richard Wells, The Wine Label Circle Journal ???
- 3) Wine Labels 1730-2003 A worldwide History, Ed and Co-author John Salter, published by the Antique Collector's Club 2004
- 4) Wine labels E.W. Whitworth, published by Cassell, London 1966
- 5) THE BOOK OF THE WINE LABEL N. M. PENZER, WHITE, LONDON PUBLISHERS 1947
- 6) BOTTLE TICKETS, 1958 Victoria and Albert museum.
- 7) FRANK SCHOONMAKER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WINE, 1975, Hastings House, publishers New York.