



VEUVE AMBAL

BURGUNDY, FRANCE

The Maison VEUVE AMBAL was founded in the heart of the Burgundy wine-growing regions. Marie AMBAL was married to a Parisian banker. After his death she returned to her native village of Rully, where her brother still lived. He was an owner and merchant of Burgundy wines. This time saw the beginnings of the champagne method. Marie was interested in it and decided to create her own Maison in 1898. To begin with, she produced both red and white high-quality champagne-method sparkling wines. She worked to make the Maison flourish in economic and quality terms. When she died in 1929 the reins passed to her grandson, Charles Roux-Ambal. Eric Piffaut, Charles Roux' grandson, joined the family Maison in 1980 and became its CEO in 1988. He has continued to maintain the Maison's dynamism through the quality of its wines and the performance of the production facilities. Through his efforts, VEUVE AMBAL has become the main producer and the leading brand of Crémant de Bourgogne today.

Burgundy, France



Burgundy wine (French: *Bourgogne* or *vin de Bourgogne*) is wine made in the Burgundy region in eastern France,^[1] in the valleys and slopes west of the Saône River, a tributary of the Rhône. The most famous wines produced here — those commonly referred to as "Burgundies" — are dry red wines made from Pinot noir grapes and white wines made from Chardonnay grapes. Red and white wines are also made from other grape varieties, such as Gamay and Aligoté, respectively. Small amounts of rosé and sparkling wines are also produced in the region. Chardonnay-dominated Chablis and Gamay-dominated Beaujolais are formally part of the Burgundy wine region, but wines from those subregions are usually referred to by their own names rather than as "Burgundy wines".

Burgundy has a higher number of *appellations d'origine contrôlée* (AOCs) than any other French region, and is often seen as the most *terroir*-conscious of the French wine regions. The various Burgundy AOCs are reclassified from carefully delineated *Grand Cru* vineyards down to more non-specific regional appellations. The practice of delineating vineyards by their *terroir* in Burgundy goes back to medieval times, when various monasteries played a key role in developing the Burgundy wine industry.



"The more you know about wine, the more you'll want to know about us."

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