

# CONTENTS

---

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	xi
FOREWORD	xv
PREFACE	xix
<b>1. Stone Age Wine</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Sifting Fact from Legend</i>	3
<i>Man Meets Grape: The Paleolithic Hypothesis</i>	7
<i>Whence the Domesticated Eurasian Grapevine?</i>	11
<i>When and Where Was Wine First Made?</i>	14
<b>2. The Noah Hypothesis</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Genetics and Gilgamesh</i>	16
<i>Transcaucasia: The Homeland of Viniculture?</i>	19
<i>Exploring Georgia and Armenia</i>	21
<i>Ancient DNA</i>	25
<i>Casting a Wider Net in Anatolia</i>	29
<i>The Indo-European Homeland</i>	30
<i>“Noah’s Flood”</i>	35
<i>Farther Afield</i>	37
<b>3. The Archaeological and Chemical Hunt for the Earliest Wine</b>	<b>40</b>
<i>Godin Tepe</i>	40
<i>Molecular Archaeology Comes of Age</i>	48
<i>Identifying the Godin Tepe Jar Residues by     Infrared Spectrometry</i>	51

	<i>Archaeological Inference</i>	54
	<i>From Grape Juice to Wine to Vinegar</i>	55
	<i>Winemaking at the Dawn of Civilization</i>	58
	<i>The First Wine Rack?</i>	60
	<i>A Symposium in the True Sense of the Word</i>	61
<b>4.</b>	<b>Neolithic Wine!</b>	<b>64</b>
	<i>A Momentous Innovation</i>	65
	<i>Liquid Chromatography: Another Tool of Molecular Archaeology</i>	68
	<i>Ancient Retsina: A Beverage and a Medicine</i>	70
	<i>A Media Barrage</i>	72
	<i>Wild or Domesticated Grapes?</i>	74
	<i>More Neolithic Wine Jars from Transcaucasia</i>	74
	<i>Creating a Ferment in Neolithic Turkey: A Hypothesis to Be Tested</i>	78
<b>5.</b>	<b>Wine of the Earliest Pharaohs</b>	<b>85</b>
	<i>A Royal Industry Par Excellence</i>	85
	<i>An Amazing Discovery from a Dynasty 0 Royal Tomb</i>	91
	<i>Ancient Yeast DNA Discovered</i>	103
<b>6.</b>	<b>Wine of Egypt's Golden Age</b>	<b>107</b>
	<i>The Hyksos: A Continuing Taste for Levantine Wines</i>	107
	<i>Festival Wine at the Height of the New Kingdom</i>	120
	<i>Wine as the Ultimate Religious Expression</i>	134
	<i>Wines of the Heretic King, Akhenaten, and of Tutankhamun</i>	137
	<i>The Vineyard of Egypt under the Ramessides</i>	141
<b>7.</b>	<b>Wine of the World's First Cities</b>	<b>148</b>
	<i>A Beer-Drinking Culture Only?</i>	149
	<i>Banqueting the Mesopotamian Way</i>	158

	<i>Wine, Too, Was Drunk in the Lowland Cities</i>	160
	<i>Transplanting the Grapevine to Shiraz</i>	164
<b>8.</b>	<b>Wine and the Great Empires of the Ancient Near East</b>	<b>167</b>
	<i>Wine Down the Tigris and Euphrates</i>	168
	<i>Wines of Anatolia and the Lost Hittite Empire</i>	174
	<i>Assyrian Expansionism: Cupbearers, Cauldrons, and Drinking Horns</i>	188
	<i>The Fine Wines of Aram and Phoenicia</i>	201
	<i>Eastward to Persia and China</i>	206
<b>9.</b>	<b>The Holy Land's Bounty</b>	<b>210</b>
	<i>Winepresses in the Hills, and Towers and Vineyards in the Wadi Floors</i>	212
	<i>The Success of the Experiment</i>	217
	<i>Serving the Needs of a Cosmopolitan Society</i>	220
	<i>Wine for the Kings and the Masses</i>	225
	<i>Dark Reds and Powerful Browns</i>	233
	<i>Wine: A Heritage of the Judeo-Christian Tradition</i>	236
<b>10.</b>	<b>Lands of Dionysos: Greece and Western Anatolia</b>	<b>239</b>
	<i>Drinking the God</i>	240
	<i>A Minoan Connection? The Earliest Greek Retsina</i>	247
	<i>Wine Mellowed with Oak</i>	259
	<i>"Greek Grog": A Revolution in Beverage Making</i>	262
	<i>Wine and "Greek Grog" during the Heroic Age</i>	268
<b>11.</b>	<b>A Beverage for King Midas and at the Limits of the Civilized World</b>	<b>279</b>
	<i>King Midas and "Phrygian Grog"</i>	279

	<i>Re-creating an Ancient Anatolian Beverage and Feast</i>	293
	<i>To the Hyperborean Regions of the North: “European Grog”</i>	296
12.	Molecular Archaeology, Wine, and a View to the Future	299
	<i>Where It All Began</i>	299
	<i>Consumed by Wine</i>	302
	<i>Why Alcohol and Why Wine?</i>	305
	<i>The Lowly Yeast to the Forefront</i>	307
	<i>Mixing Things Up</i>	308
	<i>Wine, the Perfect Metaphor</i>	312
	SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	317
	ILLUSTRATION CREDITS AND OBJECT DIMENSIONS	329
	INDEX	335