

WINE IN INDIA

...LOVED

...LOST

...& REDISCOVERED

Vedic period of Indian history. Wine was believed to be associated with Indra – the king of gods, poured as libation and drunk at religious festivals and celebrations.

The Arthashastra (ancient Indian treatise on statecraft and governance) discusses wines made from grapes and fruit – & begins strict regulation of production and distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Alexander invades India & introduces new vines in the area.

European travelers bring European style wines into courts of Mughal Emperors.

Portuguese settlers in Goa use wine to preserve meat with garlic and Indian spices – building blocks for the Classic Vindaloo Dish.

Claret loving British settlers in India plant vines in Surat and Kashmir.

Indian wines exhibited and received favorably by visitors to the Great Calcutta Exhibition of 1884.

Wine is overshadowed as India becomes one of the largest markets for British Ale. Long sea voyages inspire creation of the legendary India Pale Ale.

A Phylloxera epidemic devastates the Indian wine industry like it does through much of Europe - a setback that will put the Indian industry in abeyance for about a century.

Farmers in Nasik Valley trigger a wine revolution making the Indian wine industry the fastest growing in the world.

2000 - 1000 BC >>

Circa 327 BC >>

300 - 150 BC >>

Circa 1526 AD >>

Circa 1600 AD >>

Circa 1615 AD >>

1800 - 1900 AD >>

Circa 1884 AD

Present