

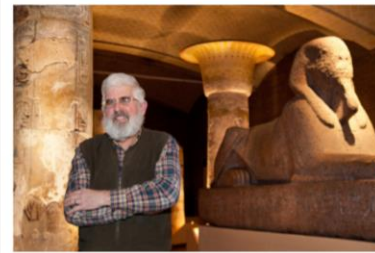
Impact of sociological changes in the continuity of winemaking culture in Anatolia during last hundred years

March 10, 2022
Gözdem Gürbüzatik
Fernkolektif

We are still not sure about the date of earliest wine production



_____ "Wine Jar". 5400-5000 B.C. Found at Hajji Firuz Tepe in northwest Iran.



Patrick McGovern is the Scientific Director of the Biomolecular Archaeology Project for Cuisine, Fermented Beverages, and Health at the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, where he is also an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology. In the popular imagination, he is known as the "Indiana Jones of Ancient Ales, Wines, and Extreme Beverages." [Read more](#)

Caption: "Dr. Pat" in the Lower Egyptian Gallery of the Penn Museum, with the largest sphinx in the Western hemisphere to his side and columns of the 13th c. B.C. Merenptah palace behind him. Photo by Alison Dunlap.

[Ancient Brews Rediscovered and Re-Created](#)

New Discovery!: Earliest Known Eurasian Grape Wine

POSTED IN: UNCATEGORIZED

In the News

An 8,000-Year-Old Vintage!

Penn Museum Researcher Confirms Earliest Known Evidence of Grape Wine and Viticulture in the World

Penn Museum researcher Dr. Patrick McGovern, Scientific Director of the Biomolecular Archaeology Project for Cuisine, Fermented Beverages and Health, has once again pushed back the beginnings of viticulture and winemaking in the Middle East—to around 6000 BCE. Together with an international, multi-disciplinary team of archaeologists and scientists, he carried out chemical analyses of jars from early Neolithic sites in the Republic of Georgia in the mountainous region of the South Caucasus. This finding is 600-1000 years earlier than the previous earliest chemically confirmed wine jars from Hajji Firuz Tepe in Iran in the Museum's Near Eastern collection.

Dr. McGovern, who has made a career of finding, analyzing, and interpreting evidence of the important role of alcohol in the history of humankind, was lead author of a new report on this discovery, published in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, November 13, 2017.

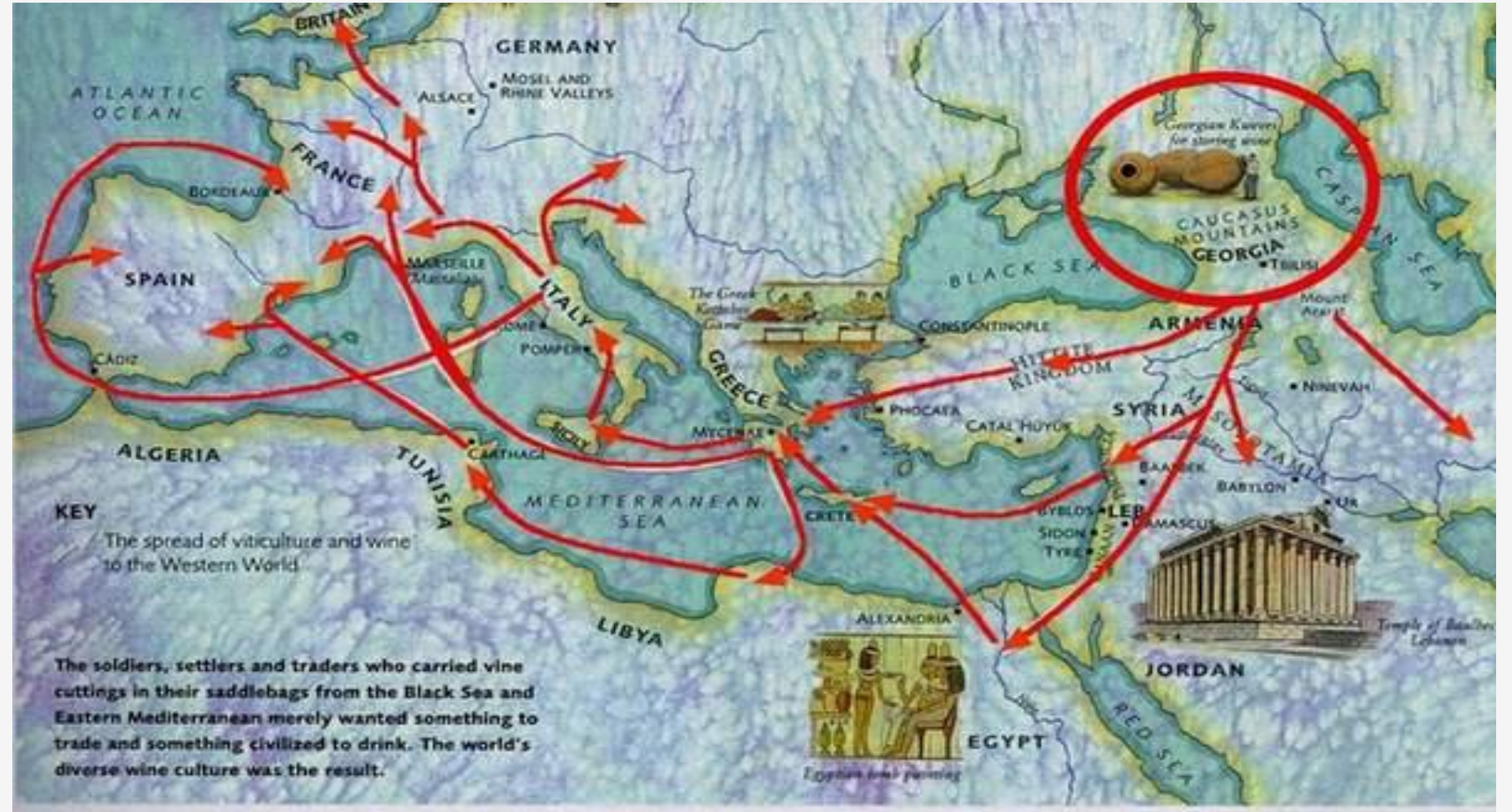
The discovery has been widely reported in the international media. Please see a sampling of articles below.

[Read the press release here.](#)

[Read the PNAS research article, "Early Neolithic wine of Georgia in the South Caucasus" here.](#)

[Find out more about Dr. McGovern's ongoing research here.](#)

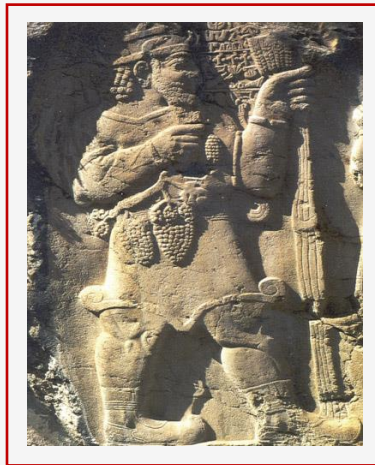
Yet we know its historical and geographical journey through Anatolia



The soldiers and traders who carried vine cuttings in their saddlebags from the Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean merely wanted something to trade and something civilized to drink. The World's diverse wine culture was the result.

Wine history in Anatolia in a continuum

Culture of gastronomy blending through time



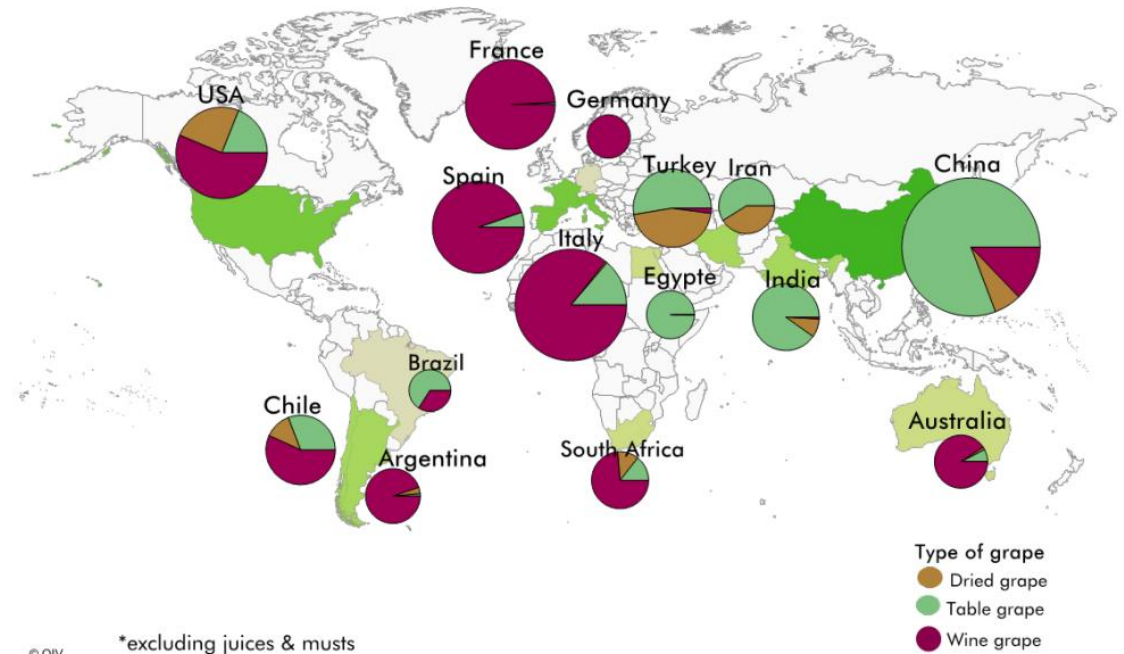
Wine Minister:
GAL GESTIN



World grape and wine production statistics are different vs Turkey

- Total world area under vines was about 7.4 million ha,
- Spain, China, France, Italy, and Turkey accounts for 50% of the world vineyard.
- Turkey is in 5th rank in vineyard area, 6th in grape production.
- Estimated world production of grapes is 77.8 million metric tons. 57% of these are used in wine, 36% as fresh grapes, 7% as dried grapes

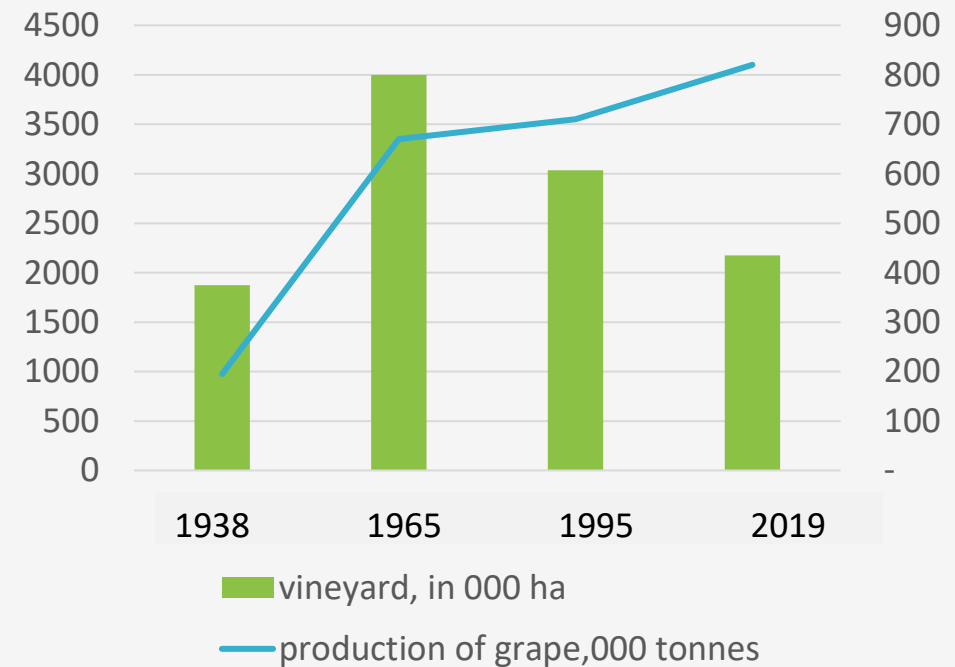
Major grape producers by type of products



Turkey lost 40% vineyard area between 1995-2019

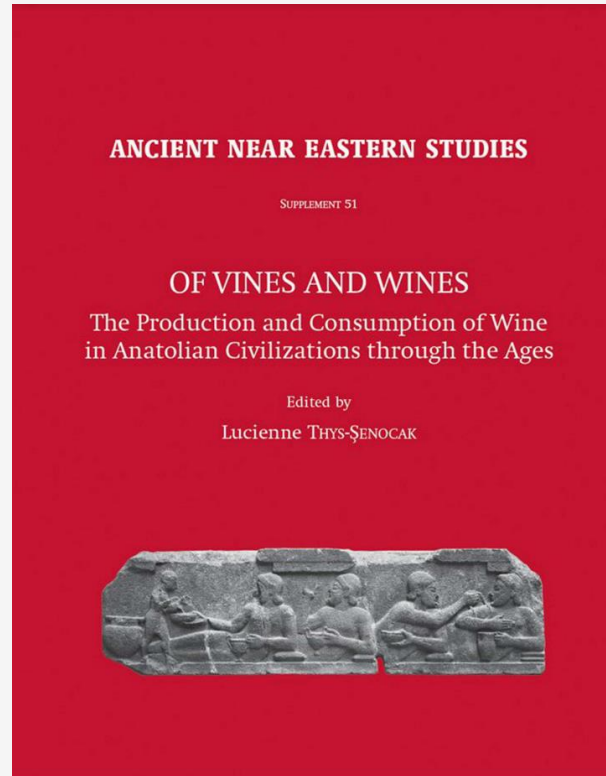
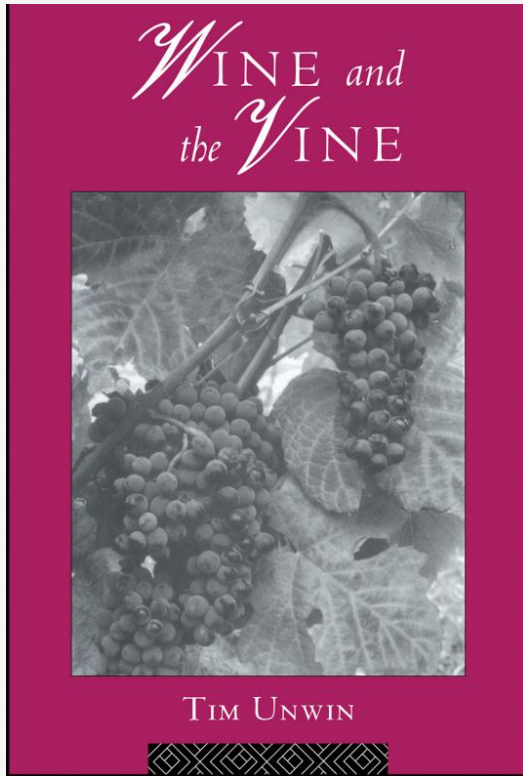
Years	Vineyard area, in 000 ha	Production of grape, in 000 tonnes
1938	375	977.4
1965	800	3,350.0
1995	607	3,550.0
2019	435	4,100.0

Turkey's wine grape production is 2-3% of total grape production



- Loss of vineyard areas for the last 25 years in Middle and Eastern Anatolia.
- Keeping the production capacity yield while losing vineyard area indicates a more monolithic and industrial production of grapes; mainly sultanas suitable for raisin making.

How to look at these changes through social sciences?



Kayseri region, wine production in 15th Century in Ottoman Era by Greek population Research indicates production distribution higher than today'

The progressive increase in the number of wine-producing villages in Kayseri over one century, from the end of the 15th until the end of the 16th century, is shown in Table IV.

Dates	Wine-producing villages	Non Wine-producing villages	Total
1484	27	38	65
1500	49	22	71
1570	47	20	67

Table IV.

When we move further west and southwest, to Ürgüp, Ortahisar, Karahisar and Develi in Niğde, we can see that the picture in the 59 villages in the *kaza* does not deviate from the corresponding picture in Kayseri. The following data in Table V come from the unpublished register of the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archive, the Tapu Tahrir # 46, which dates back to the early 16th century.¹⁵

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE OTTOMAN-TURKISH WINE MARKET,
1890-1925

Edhem ELDEM

Halenko, Oleksander. "Wine Production, Marketing and Consumption in the Ottoman Crimea, 1520-1542."
Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient
2004

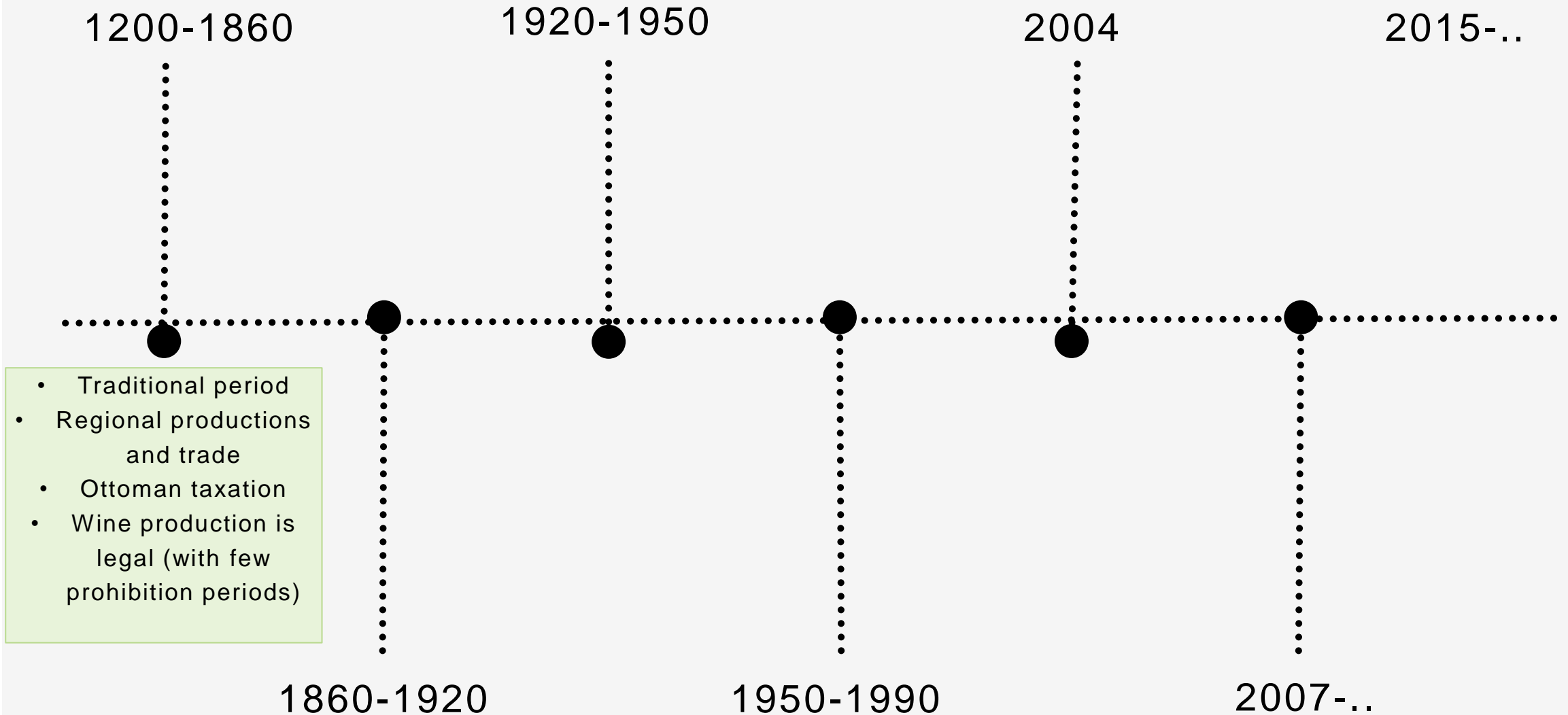
There are only one wine producer in Kayseri in 2021

*Evangelia Balta, «From Ypolenion to Bolom: The Viticultural Transition in Cappadocia through Ottoman Sources and Oral Tradition», article in «of Vines and Wines»,
Of Vines and Wines: The Production and Consumption of Wine in Anatolian Civilizations through the Ages (Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement Series), Peeters Publishers; 31 December 2017.

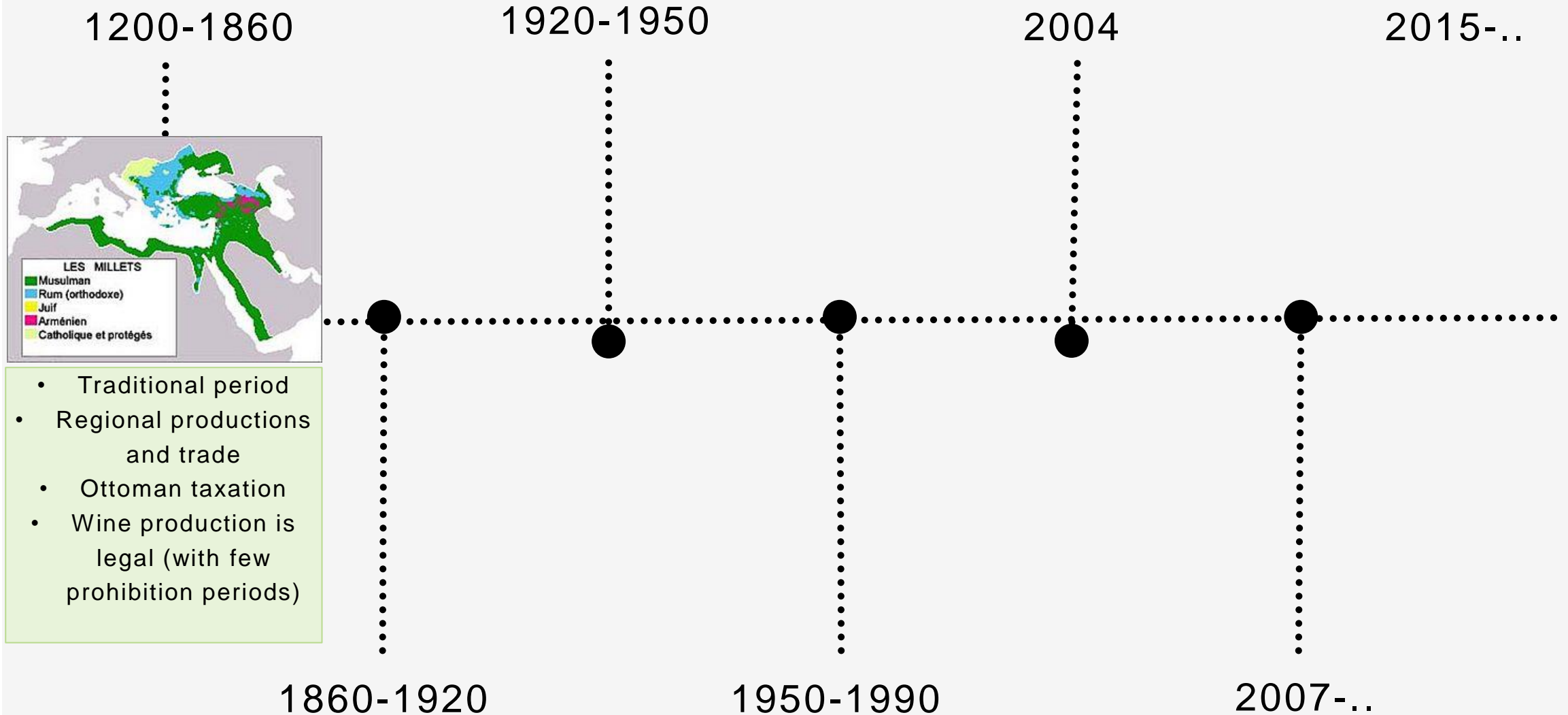
Continuity and why it is not seen?



Wine production shifts in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective



Wine production shifts in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective



Wine production shifts in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective



1200-1860

1920-1950

2004

2015-..

- Phylloxera in TR (1881)
- Commercialization of wine as an economic product
 - Balkan war
 - WWI
- Independence War

- Connected with Anatolian wine heritage: Traditional period
- Regional productions and trade
 - Ottoman taxation
- Wine production is legal (with few prohibition periods)

1860-1920

1950-1990

2007-..

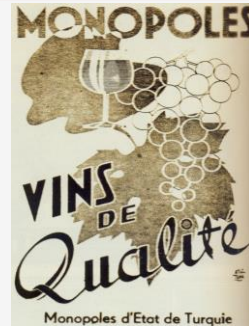
Wine production shifts in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective

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- Introduction of international grape varieties

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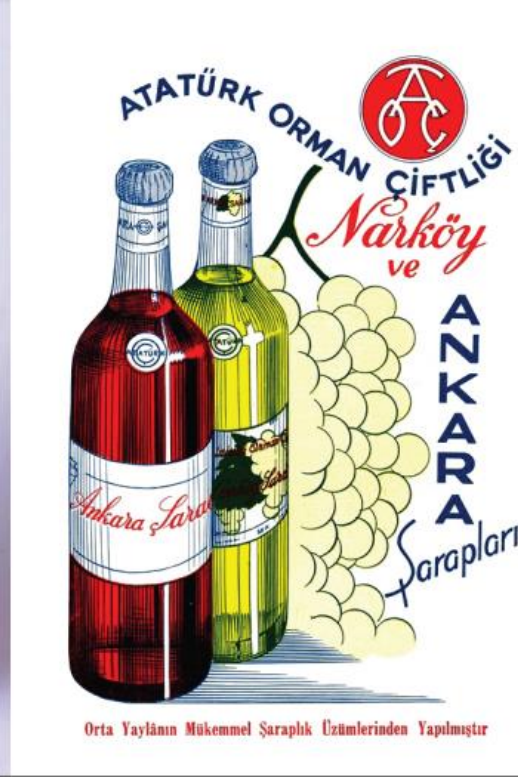
- Exchange of population(1924-1930)
- Prohibition (1924-1926)
- Reconstruction Era: State Monopoly
- Introduction of Western Consultants
 - American rootstock management against Phylloxera
- Western vinification

1860-

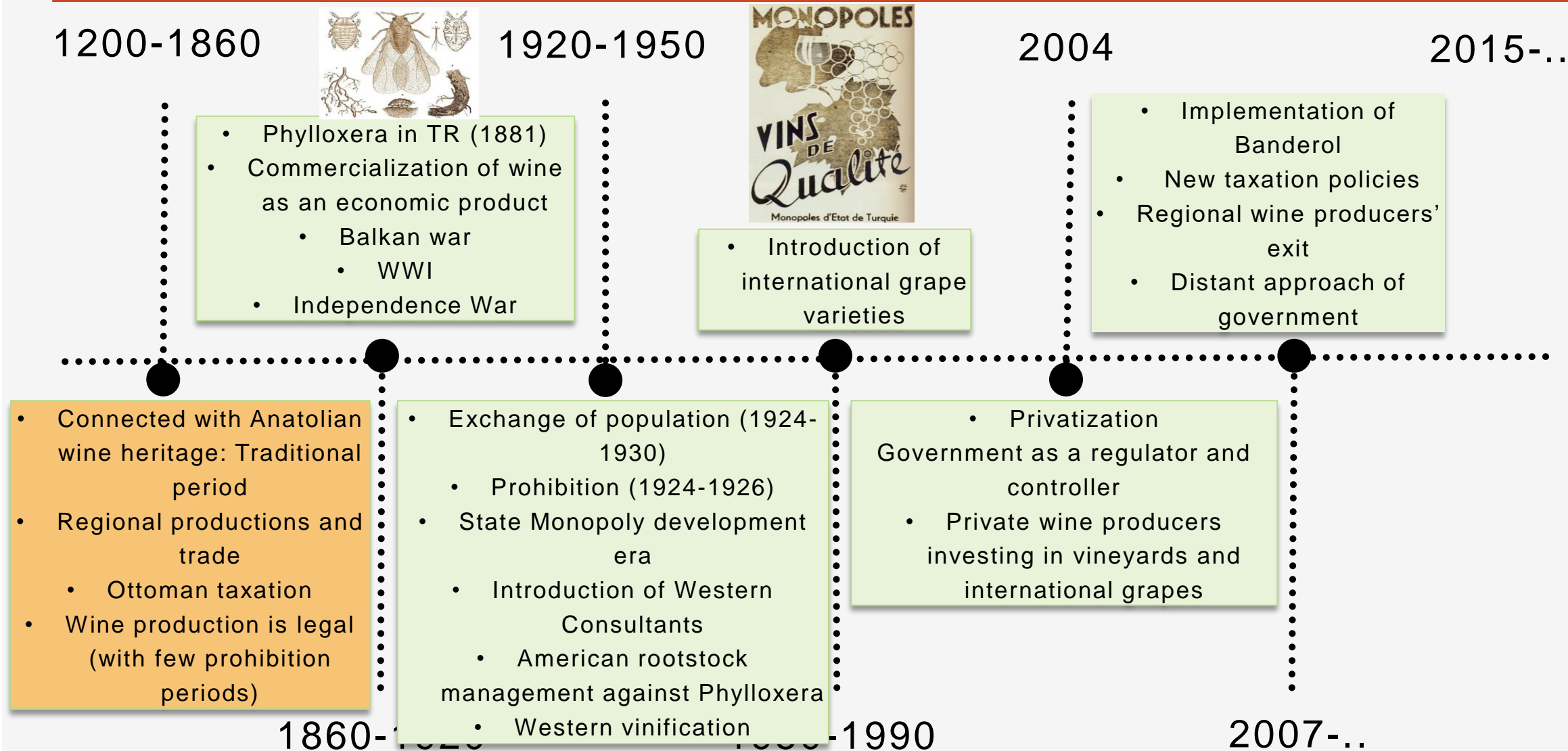
-1990

2007-..

Wine becoming an acceptable drink during 1950's by State Monopoly production



Wine production shifts in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective



Wine production reflections in Anatolia from a socio-political and economic perspective



1200-1860

- Loss of vineyards
- Interruption at farming
- Loss of local population causing loss of production and accumulated knowledge, tradition

1920-1950

- Introduction of international grape varieties
- Monopoly and private producers
- First studies with indigenous varieties (Kalecik Karası)

2004

- Implementation of Banderol
 - New taxation policies
- Regional wine producers' exit
- Communication and Ad Ban
- University-undergraduate winemaker program seized

2015-..

- Economic growth focused vineyard/regional research
- Regional wineries(28) established by Monopoly
 - Marcel Biron-1937
- Tekirdağ Viticulture Institute

1860-1920

- Eagean and Thrace regions' growth in private wine vineyards
- Loss of local grapes and previously planted international varieties due to economic conditions/farmers' switch to different products.

1950-1990

- Private wine producers taking initiative : production and protection
- Indigenous varieties projects:
- **THE GEOFFREY ROBERTS AWARD, 2015-UMAY ÇEVİKER Merzifon Karası**

2007-..

Grape and viticulture studies



T.C. TARIM VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI
TEKİRDAĞ BAĞCILIK ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ

1965- Tekirdağ Bağcılık Araştırma Enstitüsü, 1439 indigenous genotypes in the National Collection Vineyard, under "*Research on the Determination, Conservation and Identification of Turkey's Vine Genetic Resources*" project.

- 1439 local grape genotype
- 1563 specimens with 93 foreign, 31 rootstock varieties and clones
- 32 wine grape varieties
- New additions in 2022 Project work-in-progress.

TÜRKİYE ASMA GENETİK KAYNAKLARI Grapevine Genetic Resources of Turkey

TILKI BOĞAN



Sinonimi / Synonym

İl/Province	Malatya
İlçe/District	Arapkir
Köy/Village	Budak
Salkım şekli/Cluster form	Konik / Conic
Tane şekli/Berry form	Elips / Elliptic
Tane rengi/Berry color	Siyah / Black
Çekirdek/Seed	2-3

KINDIK

Sinonimi / Synonym

İl/Province	Malatya
İlçe/District	Arapkir
Köy/Village	Budak
Salkım şekli/Cluster form	Konik / Conic
Tane şekli/Berry form	Elips / Elliptic
Tane rengi/Berry color	Siyah / Black
Çekirdek/Seed	2-3



BOZ ÜZÜM



Sinonimi / Synonym

İl/Province	Malatya
İlçe/District	Arapkir
Köy/Village	Budak
Salkım şekli/Cluster form	Konik / Conic
Tane şekli/Berry form	Yuvarlak / Round
Tane rengi/Berry color	Siyah / Black
Çekirdek/Seed	2

Indigeneous grape varieties used in Turkish wine production - 2020

Adakarası

Acıkara

Ak Üzüm

Barburi

Bilbizeki

Bornova

Misketi

Boğazkere

Çalkarası

Çakal

Çavuş

Emir

Fesleğen

(Festiken?)

Fersun

Foça Karası

Gavdoni

Gök Üzüm

Hasandede

Horozkarası

Kalecik Karası

Karalahna

Karaoğlan

Karacakız

(Kuntra)

Kerküş

Ketengömlek

Kolorko

Koku Üzüm

Köhnü

Kösetevak

Mazrona

Merzifon

Karası

Midin Karası

Narınç

Narince

Öküzgözü

Papazkarası

Patkara

Raşegurnik

Sıdalan

Sikkara

Sultaniye

Sungurlu

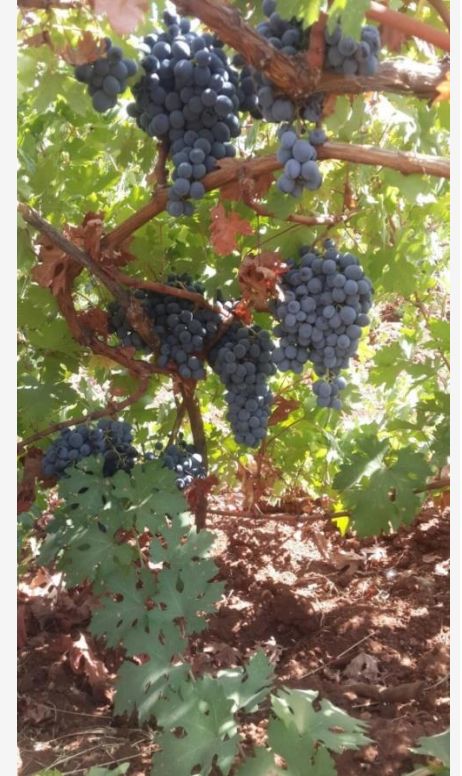
Taş Üzüm

Ten Göynek

Urla Karası

Vasilaki

Yapıncak



Boğazkere



Most known and widely planted varieties



Last 5 years new entries with protection of private producers

OIV registered geographical situations for indigeneous grapes of Turkey

There are 709 grape varieties registered in OIV from Anatolia.

Only 18 varietals are registered with geographical indication (5 of them are wine grapes)

Turkey	Adıyaman Besni üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Arapgir Köhnü Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Cimin Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Ege Sultani Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Elazığ Boğazkere Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Elazığ Öküzgözü Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Erbaa Narince Bağ Yapağı	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Gaziantep Muskası	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	İncesu Karaevrek Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	İsabey Çekirdeksiz Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Kalecik Karası Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Kavacık Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Kırklareli Hardalisesi	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI
Turkey	Manisa Sultani Çekirdeksiz Üzümü	Mahreç İşareti - geographical sign	GI



OIV, International Organisation of Vine and Wine (2017), Turkey is one of the initial members of this organisation. Tekel period

What to do?

Winemaking is economical and sustainable and has deep connections with Anatolian civilization history.

- There is no a full range of grape inventory, Tekirdağ is the only place and should be supported with collaboration from regional producers and universities.
- Anatolian Viticulture Heritage to be included as a region at International Heritage Organizations and the Development of Cultural Wine Routes
- Call for research in social-sciences with multidisciplinary approach to understand the continuity aspect to the history of wine in Anatolia.
- Regional planning, registering and supporting for regional indigenous variety vineyard owners.
- Research about unique indigeneous wine grape varieties' wine potential.
- Protecting and registering «old vine vineyards», with their original rootstock
- Protecting Cappadocia region (phylloxera free)





Thank you

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