



Cameo Rosé Table Wine

THE CAMEO PROGRAM: Celebrating the 100 year anniversary of women being granted the right to vote, Cameo Rosé honors 12 of Virginia's most influential women. Each bottle has a label depicting one of the chosen women, who's contributions range from historic, business, entertainment, politics, and wine.

BLEND/VARIETALS: Comprised predominantly of Chambourcin with the balance being Merlot and Petit Manseng.

TASTING NOTES: Aromas of raspberry, strawberry, and peach. Dry on the palate, silky tannins and minerality are balanced by strawberry and orange zest flavors.

OUR INSPIRATIONAL WOMEN:

Cockacoeskie, born in the Pamunkey Neck region of Virginia in 1640, became the tribal leader of the Pamunkey tribe. As the leader of the tribe for 30 years, she instilled order and peaceful unity among the tribes, and worked within the English system to regain the former power of the past Chiefs. She is included in the Women's Monument in Richmond.

Ella Fitzgerald was born in Newport News, Virginia in 1917. Known by many names for her voice, the Queen of Jazz was known for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, and scat singing. Her music collaborations and solos endure as timeless moments in music.

Emma Randel was the Grande Dame of the modern Virginia wine industry. A true pioneer, she planted a commercial vineyard in 1976 after Virginia Tech told her it could not be done, and owned Shenandoah Vineyard for over 40 years.

Maggie Walker, born in 1864 in Richmond, was an African American teacher and business woman. Walker was the first African American woman to charter a bank, with a vision to make life better for African Americans and women. Her determination, even as she faced disabilities later in life served as an example of leadership for those with impairments.

Martha Washington, born in Fairfax, Virginia and widowed at 25, brought her own land and competence as a household and business manager to her marriage to George Washington. At five feet tall, Lady Washington, as she would be known, braved the harsh winters during the Revolutionary War at her husband's side demonstrating her commitment to nation building long before she became First Lady.

Mary Jackson, born in Hampton, Virginia, was an African American mathematician and aerospace engineer working for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which was succeeded by NASA in 1958. She became the first black female engineer for NASA that year.

Nancy Astor, was born in Danville, Virginia in 1879 and lived nearly one hundred years. At age 26, Ms. Astor moved to England, entered politics and became the first American-born British politician. She was the first woman to sit as a MP in the House of Commons, and served in Parliament until 1945.

Pearl Bailey was born in 1918 in Newport News and became an actress and singer. Vaudeville performances brought her to a Broadway debut in *St. Louis Woman*. She earned a Tony Award for her role in the all-black production of *Hello, Dolly!* and went on to win the Screen Actors Guild Lifetime Achievement Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Pocahontas, the famed daughter of Chief Powhatan, was born in Virginia in 1596. Legend has it that eleven year old Pocahontas saved the life of Captain John Smith by laying her head on his before her father could club him, demonstrating a legendary bravery. She traveled to England where she became the embodiment of the indigenous people for the new world.

Sara Jones, an African American physician born in 1866 in Albemarle, Virginia, who graduated from Howard University and became the first woman to receive a certificate from the Virginia State Medical Examining Board. She co-founded a hospital in Richmond.

Virginia Dare was the first English child born in the New World, and her birth was recorded in Roanoke County in 1587. She has become a prominent figure in American folklore, almost mythical. What became of her and the other colonists is a mystery.

Virginia Minor, born outside of Richmond, Virginia, became the plaintiff in the 1874 Supreme Court case in which she made the important, albeit unsuccessful, argument that the 14th Amendment gave women the right to vote.

