


[Free] THE VINE-DRESSER'S MANUAL, And Illustrated Treatise on Vinyards and Wine-Making

# THE VINE-DRESSER'S MANUAL, And Illustrated Treatise on Vinyards and Wine-Making

*Charles Reemelin*

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**Charles Reemelin : THE VINE-DRESSER'S MANUAL, And Illustrated Treatise on Vinyards and Wine-Making** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised THE VINE-DRESSER'S MANUAL, And Illustrated Treatise on Vinyards and Wine-Making:

The Vine-Dresser's Manual, An Illustrated Treatise on Vineyards and Wine-Making103, 4 pp. Includes 30 illustrations. A popular guide to the cultivation of grapes and the making of wine, written by a German immigrant who was also involved in Ohio politics during the mid-19th century. From the introduction: '... easily comprehended and reliable instructions [to] start, plant, perfect and cultivate a vineyard, and make good, wholesome wine. The writer is himself a practical vintner, owns vineyards, has worked and does work in them... He has long felt that the United States need, as an important element of its horticultural economy, the domestication of the grape, and that, in the progress of time, the use of wine as food must necessarily be a part of the social enjoyments of our people.' ABOUT THE AUTHOR: 'Charles Reemelin was an important figure in Ohio politics during the middle part of the nineteenth century. Born in Germany in 1814, he had come to the United States in 1832. Reemelin lived in Dent, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and spent part of his life as a dry goods merchant. Politically, Reemelin was a member of the Democratic Party and fought for political and economic opportunity for his working-class neighbors. He served in the Ohio General Assembly from 1844 to 1846. Reemelin is best remembered for his role in the Ohio Constitutional

Convention of 1850-1851. He served as a delegate from Hamilton County. He opposed the convention's attempts to allow voters the right to approve legislative actions. Reemelin believed that the legislators should know their constituents' desires, and the voters did not need to have this check on the lawmakers' power. If necessary, the voters could choose not to reelect officials that did not fulfill their desires. Reemelin also argued that ordinary citizens had neither the time nor the money to watch their legislators dutifully. In 1858, Governor Salmon P. Chase appointed Reemelin director of the Ohio Reform School. ...