



Object of the Newsletter

To promote the appreciation of fine Whisky, the area from which it comes, the people that inhabit the land and it's history. By the way, I am merely expressing my opinion on the whiskies I am tasting, as you know, everybody has one.

I now look at Buffalo Trace, from the distillery of the same name. The distillery had been on this site since 1773 under various names and ownership, but in 1999 after a major distillery renovation was renamed "Buffalo Trace" and this whisky became it's flagship brand. I know that you know me as a lover of Scotch whiskies, well mainly Scotch whiskies, but what you may not know is that during the hot summer months in California I usually swap over to Bourbons. It's just personal taste, but I don't like ice in Scotch, but I do like ice in Bourbon and over the years I've developed a liking for it. There is a commonly held belief that Scots are careful with money, well if that's the case, you can't ignore a nice whisky like this at this price. Would I buy it? Yes, I would and can highly recommend that you give it a try as well.

[You can buy Buffalo Trace for around \\$25.00 a bottle.](#)

Tasting Notes

Nose - Molasses, vanilla & a hint of mint.

Palate - Anise, dark fruits & Toffee.

Finish - Fruit, toffee & a hint of spice.

"Slainte Mhath"

Paul Bissett





The following is taken from my book **“A Whisky Might Not Fix Things, But It's Worth A Shot!”**

60% of the cost of a bottle of Bourbon is tax. Which is better than the 80% of the cost of a bottle of Scotch whisky is tax.

According to the Kentucky Distillers Association 95 per cent of all bourbon whiskey is produced in Kentucky. But Bourbon can be made anywhere in the United States, not just Kentucky, in fact, Bourbon is currently being produced in all 50 states.

All Bourbons are whiskey. Always, 100% made in America, 51% corn (Minimum), new charred oak barrels.

How did Bourbon come about?

In 1776, Kentucky County was carved from the massive western part of Virginia previously known as Fincastle County, and a law known colloquially as “Corn patch and cabin rights,” was issued by the Virginia General Assembly. The law allowed settlers to lay claim to 400 acres of land provided that they build a cabin and planted a patch of corn prior to 1778.

1792 Kentucky becomes a state.

Meanwhile in nearby Pennsylvania, most of America's favorite drink was being produced and that was Rye whisky, which was being taxed by the federal government, this caused the whisky rebellion. With 5,000 Pennsylvanians rising in revolt against the tax. Until George Washington led 13,000 troops into Pennsylvania and quashed the rebellion. This caused many whisky makers to move from Pennsylvania to the new state of Kentucky.

Where the main crop being grown was corn (“corn patch and cabin rights,”), so they stopped making whiskey with Rye and started using Corn. So, a lot more Bourbonesque whisky began to be produced, although it wasn't yet called Bourbon.



Below is a simple guide to help you choose your Whisky, and the flavor notes you should expect from it. Being Scottish I recommend you find a likely candidate and try it in a bar before buying the whole bottle. This Issue; [Buffalo Trace](#). For more information on [Buffalo Trace](#) whiskies go to www.buffalotracedistillery.com



Sherry, rich, Dried Fruit
RICH
Woody, Spices, complex



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So, when was Bourbon as we know it, first made?

Estimates say, sometime between 1823 and 1845

Who was the first to make Bourbon, as we would recognize it today?

A likely candidate was Dr. James Crow, a born and bred Scotsman, was working at a distillery in Kentucky around 1823.

Crow was a man of medicine and a man of science, and it was he who experimented scientifically with using setback (sour mash) to control certain aspects of his whiskey-making methods.

His whiskeys, Old Crow and Old Pepper, were very popular during the Civil War, and he has always been hailed as the man who not only made good bourbon, but also knew exactly why his bourbon was good.

He had the scientific knowledge to be able to tinker intelligently with various aspects of his processes in order to make a better whiskey.

He made whiskey using corn as the predominant grain, he insisted on aging it in charred oak casks, and he used a sour-mash starter.

For those who insist on having a name, Dr. James Crow is the “inventor” of bourbon as it is known today, sometime between 1823 and, say, 1845.

During World War II, many bourbon distilleries were converted in order to make fuel and penicillin.



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US President Harry S Truman. Truman loved bourbon and quite often knocked down a shot of it in the morning.

If bourbon is aged for more than two years but less than four, it must bear an age statement on the label.

"If I cannot drink Bourbon and smoke cigars in Heaven, then I shall not go."

Mark Twain

In 1929 six Kentucky distilleries were licensed to produce whiskey for medicinal purposes. Operating as the American Medicinal Liquor Company they proceeded to keep doctors busy by producing 1.4 million gallons of medicinal bourbon per year.

Kentucky Colonel is the highest title of honour bestowed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, given in recognition of noteworthy accomplishments and outstanding service to a community, state or the nation. Not surprisingly, many bourbon industry figures have been honored with it.

Kentucky is home to more barrels of maturing bourbon than people.