



Object of the Newsletter

To promote the appreciation of fine Scotch 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 try the Blair Athol 12-year-old Flora and Fauna Single Malt, highland whisky.

This whisky reminds me of a Dalmore 15, and that's a good thing, like the Dalmore there is a lot going on in the flavor department. Lots of sherry influences and definite hints of Christmas pudding, with stewed fruits and citrus to the forefront on your taste-buds.

Considering how nice this whisky tastes and the fact the distillery produces 2.5 million liters per year, and has been distilling since 1789, it really should be much better known.

I can't find definitive proof (pun intended), but I think that a lot of what Blair Athol produces goes into the Bells blended whisky, and if that is the case, that would explain it.

Would I buy it? Yes, most definitely, this is a nice whisky.

[You can buy Blair Athol 12-year-old Single Malt for \\$50.00 a bottle.](#)

Tasting Notes

Nose - Nuts & sherry

Palate - Stewed fruits, citrus & spice

Finish - Sweet peat smoke

"Slainte Mhath"

Paul Bissett





From “Granny’s Recipes, and Helpful Hints”

by Jean Cross.

Printed by Weathervane Books It is an American (US of A) book about American ways – end of the 19th Century

ISBN 0-517-67726-1

Chapter 17 – Spirituous Liquors page 184

Written as it comes (American spelling and dated punctuation)

A LAZY MAN’S QUICK WAY TO AGE WHISKY

Put new whisky into the still, and throw upon it a couple of handfuls of fine oak chips. When the worm is closed off to stay the vapors from boiling across, set a fire under the still long enough to build up a goodly pressure inside. Then quickly dampen the fire, and cool the still; and when the pressure is ceased, the liquor can be poured off and used as aged whisky. Great attention and caution to this method is required, to stay the still from bursting under the temporary pressure.

WHISKY AGED WITH STEAM

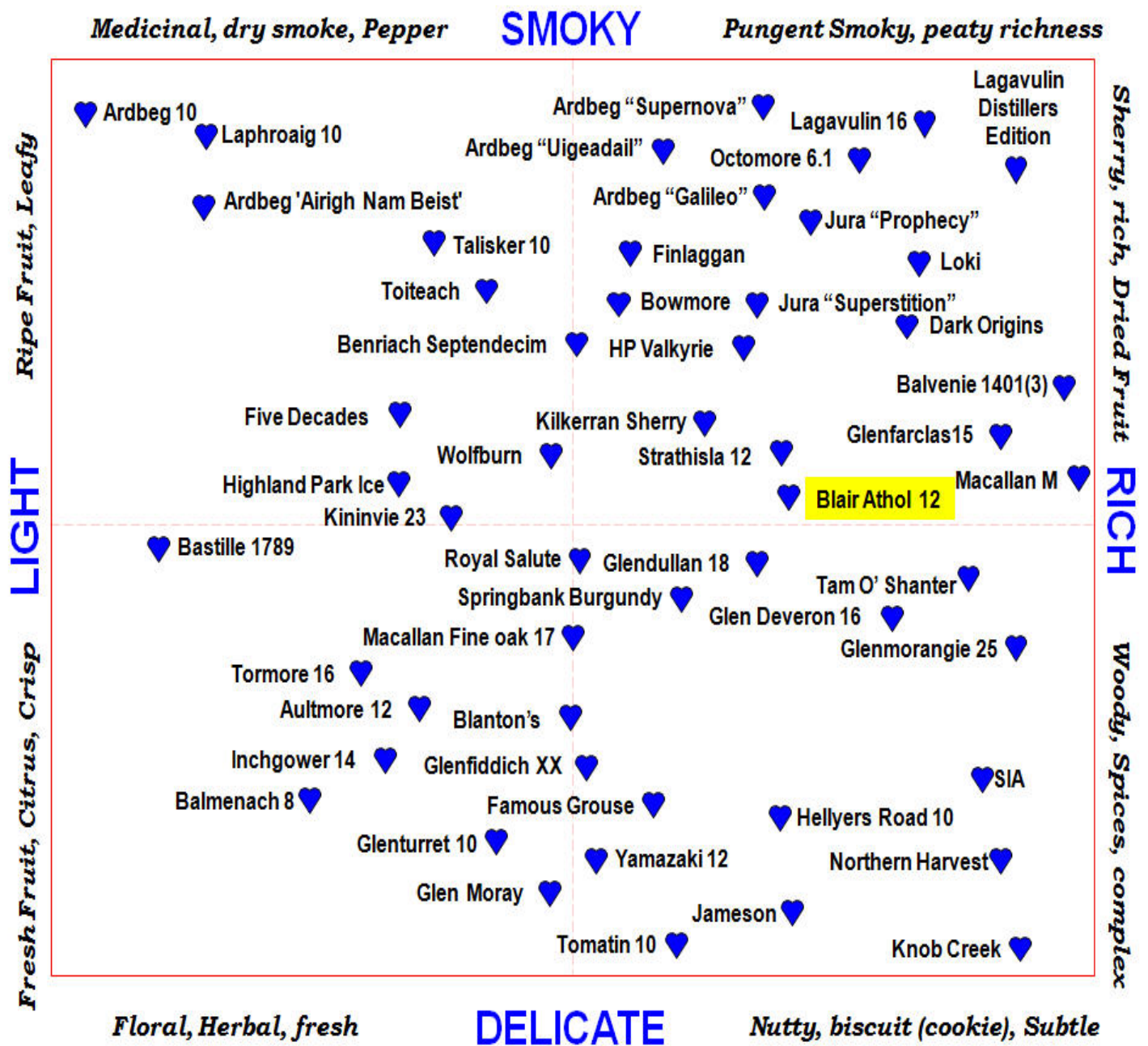
Turn a charred oak cask filled with new whisky on its side with the bung-hole up, and loop a steam pipe deep into the liquor and back to the boiler through the tightly closed bung. When heated and expanded into the pores of the charred wood, the liquor will boil and vaporise across through another pipe barely submerged in a vessel holding a little distilled water. When the vessel is nearly full turn off the steam, and cool the cask rapidly, when the liquor will siphon back into the cask. Add to the cask the rest of the liquor from the jar and the whisky is now ten years old.

There’s a lot more in this line in the book which I’d strongly recommend obtaining if only from the nostalgic value.

Please note that if you want to try any of the above please go first, it scares the poo out of me!!



Below is a simple guide to help you choose your single malt 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; [Blair Athol 12-year-old Flora and Fauna](http://www.malts.com/en-row/distilleries/blair-athol). www.malts.com/en-row/distilleries/blair-athol





How Charring and Toasting Wood Impacts Whiskey Flavor

BY CHARLES K. COWDERY



The degree to which a new barrel is toasted and/or charred can have a huge effect on a whiskey's flavor. Brown-Forman Cooperage (pictured) makes hundreds of thousands of barrels a year.

Bourbon whiskey—and rye, wheat, malt, and Tennessee whiskey—must be aged in new, charred oak barrels. Within that requirement, however, there are myriad variations that can affect the color, aroma, flavor, and mouthfeel of the final whiskey. Working within those barrel specifications allows distillers to craft a distinctive product, with decisions about char and toast level having major ramifications on the final whiskey.

WOOD TYPE

Wood terroir is one variable. While more or less all barrels are made of white oak, the wood itself can vary by region. In colder northern climates, for example, trees grow more slowly and have a tighter grain. The flavors they offer are more concentrated, but also harder to reach and absorb.



SEASONING

After the wood is harvested it must be dried, or seasoned, since more than half its weight is water. Kilning—drying the wood in a heated chamber—is the fastest and easiest way, but not the best. The wood will be dry enough to make barrels, but that’s about it. With natural seasoning, rough-cut staves and headpieces are stacked up outdoors and left alone for six to 24 months (occasionally longer). They are rained and snowed on, baked in the sun, frozen, thawed, and invaded by microbes. This process reduces tannin levels and breaks down various compounds, which are then available for incorporation into the whiskey as it matures.

Natural seasoning allows the wood to begin decomposition, which is good. Fungi send out roots (hyphae) that penetrate into the wood structure and release hydrogen peroxide, a natural bleaching and oxidizing agent that helps break the wood down chemically, softening tannins and caramelizing hemicellulose (a complex carbohydrate found in plant cells), among other salutary effects. Kilning does none of that.

CHARRING

After the wood has been seasoned, it gets fashioned into a barrel. But before it can be used to hold whiskey, it must be charred. How long the barrel burns—from just a few seconds to a minute or more—determines char depth. The charred wood acts as a filter, changing or eliminating various congeners in the distillate. Congeners are substances produced during fermentation, other than ethanol, that give whiskey much of its taste and aroma. But there are good congeners and bad congeners. Some of the bad congeners are eliminated during distillation; the charred barrel takes care of the rest.

TOASTING

Toasting is another way of treating wood, though it is less common. Incidental toasting occurs during the charring process, as heat converts hemicellulose into sugar and creates a toasted layer below the char level. That incidental toast is limited, however, because a barrel can only be burned for so long before it starts to lose structural integrity. It is possible to toast barrels more deeply before charring, but because it is an extra step that adds cost, most distillers don’t do it. Some, however, do, as pre-char toasting releases more sugars that can be extracted during the maturation process. Variations in toast time and temperature, as well as in char level, create different flavor profiles.

HOW TWO KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES SEASON, TOAST, AND CHAR THEIR BARRELS

Danville, Kentucky’s Wilderness Trail Distillery uses barrels that mainly come from Independent Stave Company (ISC). “A barrel will give up around two pounds of sugar over a five-year



maturation,” says co-owner Shane Baker. “We selected one of the different ranges of toast ISC offered that showed elevated caramels, chocolates, and vanillas. Toasting gives us more access to those sugars earlier in the aging process.”

The wood for Wilderness Trail’s 53-gallon barrels is naturally seasoned for 18 to 24 months. Then the barrel gets a 43-minute toast and a #4 char (the deepest level in general use, resulting from a 60-second burn).

Brown-Forman, parent company of Jack Daniel’s and Woodford Reserve, is the only American distiller that makes its own barrels, at cooperages in Kentucky and Alabama. The company churns them out at a rate of 2,500 barrels per day, all in the typical 53-gallon size. “We don’t follow the industry standard recipes because we don’t make barrels for sale outside of the Brown-Forman portfolio,” says master distiller Chris Morris, noting that the company doesn’t even use the #1 to #4 char rating. “Each brand or distillery has its own barrel specifications.”

Woodford Reserve uses two types, a standard barrel and a finishing barrel that was created exclusively for its Double Oaked bourbon. The wood is seasoned naturally for nine months, and each barrel receives a pre-char toast to degrade the oak’s lignin (a polymer found in plant cells) into its three chemical components: synapealdehyde, syringealdehyde, and vanillin, which imparts characteristic vanilla flavors.

The toast takes about ten minutes, and then the barrel is charred. Some Brown-Forman barrels burn for as long as a minute, but the standard Woodford char is just 25 seconds. “This provides the right amount of sweet aromatics without giving up the desired vanilla character,” says Morris. The Double Oaked finishing barrel, however, receives a brief 5-second char.

TASTE THE DIFFERENCE

Many distilleries will tell you their barrel specifications, so you can taste-test to see if you can detect a difference. Most use the heaviest char but a few, such as Woodford Reserve and Maker’s Mark, use something a little lighter.

There are some whiskeys that use toasted, un-charred barrels for aging, such as Old Potrero 18th-century style whiskey, which is made from a rye mash. (It cannot be called rye whiskey because the barrels are not charred.) Michter’s released a whiskey finished in toasted barrels, and Blood Oath Pact No. 4 is a blend of bourbons, including one finished in toasted barrels. Using toasted barrels may not be a widespread phenomenon, but the flavors gained through the process offer yet another distinct variation on a familiar whiskey.