



**This evening's menu in honour of
 St. Patrick's Day**

Soup: Cream of Leek and Potato

1st Nosing: *O'KANAGAN IRISH WHISKEY*
 (Introduced by: Andrew Gault)

Salad: Market Fresh Garden Salad
Dressing: Garlic Peppercorn

2nd Nosing: *KILBEGGAN OUR FINEST BLEND
 IRISH WHISKEY*
 (Introduced by: Steve Cavell)

Entree: Salmon Filet Broiled
Vegetables: Whole Green Beans w/Bacon
 Glazed Carrots
Potato: Mashed Potatoes
 with Sour Cream, Garlic and Chives

3rd Nosing: *KNAPPOGUE CASTLE 12 YEAR OLD
 IRISH SINGLE MALT*
 (Introduced by: Tom Bedford)

Dessert: Caramel Delight Cake

COST OF THE MALTS

I know members are always interested in the cost of the single malts we taste. Plus the \$75 Special Occasion Permit and the 16% levy charged by the LCBO for all alcohol served at the dinner.

- *O'KANAGAN IRISH WHISKEY (DISTILLEERDERIJ - TOORANK) VINTAGES 209395* | 700 mL bottle Price: \$ 32.95 Spirits, Irish Whiskey 40.0% Alcohol/Vol.

- *KILBEGGAN OUR FINEST BLEND IRISH WHISKEY VINTAGES 657247* | 700 mL bottle Price: \$ 33.95 Spirits Irish Whiskey 40.0% Alcohol/Vol.

- *KNAPPOGUE CASTLE 12 YEAR OLD IRISH SINGLE MALT LCBO 223776* | 750 mL bottle Price: \$ 48.60 Spirits 40.0% Alcohol/Vol.

Some Differences between Irish Whiskey and Scotch Whisky.
 Not all barley used in Irish whiskey is malted. Together with the fact that Irish malt generally is dried without the use of peat or any other smoke, Irish whiskey allows more of the natural flavours of the barley to rise to the front than Scotch whisky. Because it is triple distilled, Irish whiskey also has a softer, more rounded flavour than its Scottish counterpart. The Irish pot stills are larger than Scottish stills. The Irish tend to put more emphasis on the process and the casks than Scottish distillers who emphasize the skills of the master blender.

FEBRUARY - KSMS Financial Statement

(Money from 45 February attendees @ \$60) = \$2700.00
 February dinner 45 persons @ \$33.50/ea = \$1507.50
 (Money remaining for buying Single Malt) = \$1192.50
 Cost of Single Malts = \$746.24
 Cost of Pours per Person = \$16.24
 KSMS Monthly operational balance = \$446.26
 Cost per person (All inclusive) = \$50.08

Upcoming Dinner Dates

April 18, 2011 - Island
 May 16, 2011 - Islay
 June 20, 2011 - BBQ (Final Exam)
 July 25, 2011 - International
 Thurs. September 1, 2011 - 4th Annual Premium Night
 September 19, 2011 - Campbeltown
 October 17, 2011 - Lowland
 November 21, 2011 - Speyside
 December 12, 2011 - Speyside
 January 23, 2012 - Isle of Arran - Robbie Burns Night
 February 20, 2012 - Highland
 March 19, 2012 - St.Patrick's (Irish)
 April 16, 2012 - Island
 May 28, 2012 - Islay
 June 18, 2012 - BBQ (Final Exam)
 July 16, 2012 - International
 Thurs. August 30, 2012 - 5th Annual Premium Night

Membership and Dinner prices for 2010-2011

Membership Fee:	\$40 (singles)
	\$60 (couples)
One Time Initiation Fee:	\$15
Standard Dinner Fee:	\$60 (member)
	\$70 (non-member)
Dinner only - No Single Malt:	\$50 (member)
	\$60 (non-member)
Robbie Burns Dinner Fee:	\$70 (member)

\$80 (non-member)
(includes \$5 donation per attendee to RMC Pipes & Drums with Highland Dancers)

June BBQ Dinner Fee:

\$70 (member)
\$80 (non-member)

dinner when the bottle will be raffled. The winner must successfully answer the skill testing question: What country does single malt come from?

Review: Connemara Turf Mor

JANUARY 21ST, 2011 - JOHN HANSELL



One thing for sure: this will be a very polarizing whiskey. My guess is that you will either like it or loathe it.

Connemara Turf Mor, 58%, \$80

Connemara is the peated Irish whiskey from the Cooley distillery, and this one is their (and Ireland's) smokiest offering yet. This is the first time I ever detected dung (albeit subtly) in a whiskey — and only on the nose, thankfully. It's curiously intriguing. The style of peat used, along with the youth of this whiskey, has a distinct impact of the whiskey's flavor. It's sweet and smoky, which works well. Throw in

some bacon fat, diesel oil smoke (like at a boat dock), anise, ginger, honeyed malt, barley, lime, and pear. Underneath all that peat lies what seems like a fairly young whisky, because it is very brisk and vibrant, but not excessively so. Bonus points for distinctiveness.

Advanced *Malt Advocate* magazine rating: 88

Saint Patrick's Day (Irish: Lá Fhéile Pádraig)

Is a religious holiday celebrated internationally on 17 March. It commemorates Saint Patrick (c. AD 387–461), the most commonly recognized of the patron saints of Ireland, and the arrival of Christianity in Ireland. It is observed by the Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion (especially the Church of Ireland), the Eastern Orthodox Church and Lutheran Church. Saint Patrick's Day was made an official feast day in the early 17th century, and has gradually become a secular celebration of Irish culture in general.^[4]

The day is generally characterized by the attendance of church services, wearing of green attire (especially shamrocks), and the lifting of Lenten restrictions on eating and drinking alcohol, which is often proscribed during the rest of the season.

Saint Patrick's Day is a public holiday in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland and Labrador and in Montserrat. It is also widely celebrated by the Irish diaspora, especially in places such as the Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand, among others.

Saint Patrick

Little is known of Patrick's early life, though it is known that he was born in Roman Britain in the 4th century, into a wealthy Romano-British family. His father and grandfather were deacons in the Church. At the age of sixteen, he was kidnapped by Irish raiders and taken captive to Ireland as a slave. It is believed he was held somewhere on the west coast of Ireland, possibly Mayo, but the exact location is unknown. According to his Confession, he was told by God in a dream to flee from captivity to the coast, where he would board a ship and return to Britain. Upon returning, he quickly joined the Church in Auxerre in Gaul and studied to be a priest.

In 432, he again said that he was called back to Ireland, though as a bishop, to Christianize the Irish from their native polytheism. Irish folklore tells that one of his teaching methods included using the shamrock to explain the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish people. After nearly thirty years of evangelism, he died on 17 March 461, and according to tradition, was buried at Downpatrick. Although there were other more successful missions to Ireland from Rome,

Win Me !!

**HIGHLAND PARK
25 YEARS OLD
ORKNEY
ISLANDS SINGLE
MALT VINTAGES
500249 / 750 mL
bottle Price: \$
324.95 Spirits,
Scotch Whisky
48.1% Alcohol/Vol.**

Starting February 21st,
2011 tickets can be
purchased for a chance to
win this bottle. Tickets will
be \$3 each, two tickets for
\$5, or \$20 for an arm-
length. Tickets will be on
sale at each dinner until
the June 20th, 2011 BBQ



Patrick endured as the principal champion of Irish Christianity and is held in esteem in the Irish Church.

Wearing of the green

Originally, the colour associated with Saint Patrick was blue. Over the years the colour green and its association with Saint Patrick's day grew. Green ribbons and shamrocks were worn in celebration of St Patrick's Day as early as the 17th century. He is said to have used the shamrock, a three-leaved plant, to explain the Holy Trinity to the pagan Irish, and the wearing and display of shamrocks and shamrock-inspired designs have become a ubiquitous feature of the day. In the 1798 rebellion, in hopes of making a political statement, Irish soldiers wore full green uniforms on 17 March in hopes of catching public attention. The phrase "the wearing of the green", meaning to wear a shamrock on one's clothing, derives from a song of the same name.



Irish Whiskey (Irish: *Fuisce* or *Uisce beatha*) is whiskey made in Ireland.

Key regulations defining Irish whiskey and its production are established by the Irish Whiskey Act of 1980,^[1] and are relatively simple (for example, in comparison with those for Scotch whisky or American whiskey). They can be summarized as follows:

- Irish whiskey must be distilled and aged in the Republic of Ireland or in Northern Ireland.
- The contained spirits must be distilled to an alcohol by volume level of less than 94.8% from a yeast-fermented mash of cereal grains (saccharified by the diastase of malt contained therein, with or without other natural diastases) in such a way that the distillate has an aroma and flavour derived from the materials used.
- The product must be aged for at least three years in wooden casks.
- If the spirits comprise a blend of two or more such distillates, the product is referred to as a "Blended" Irish whiskey.

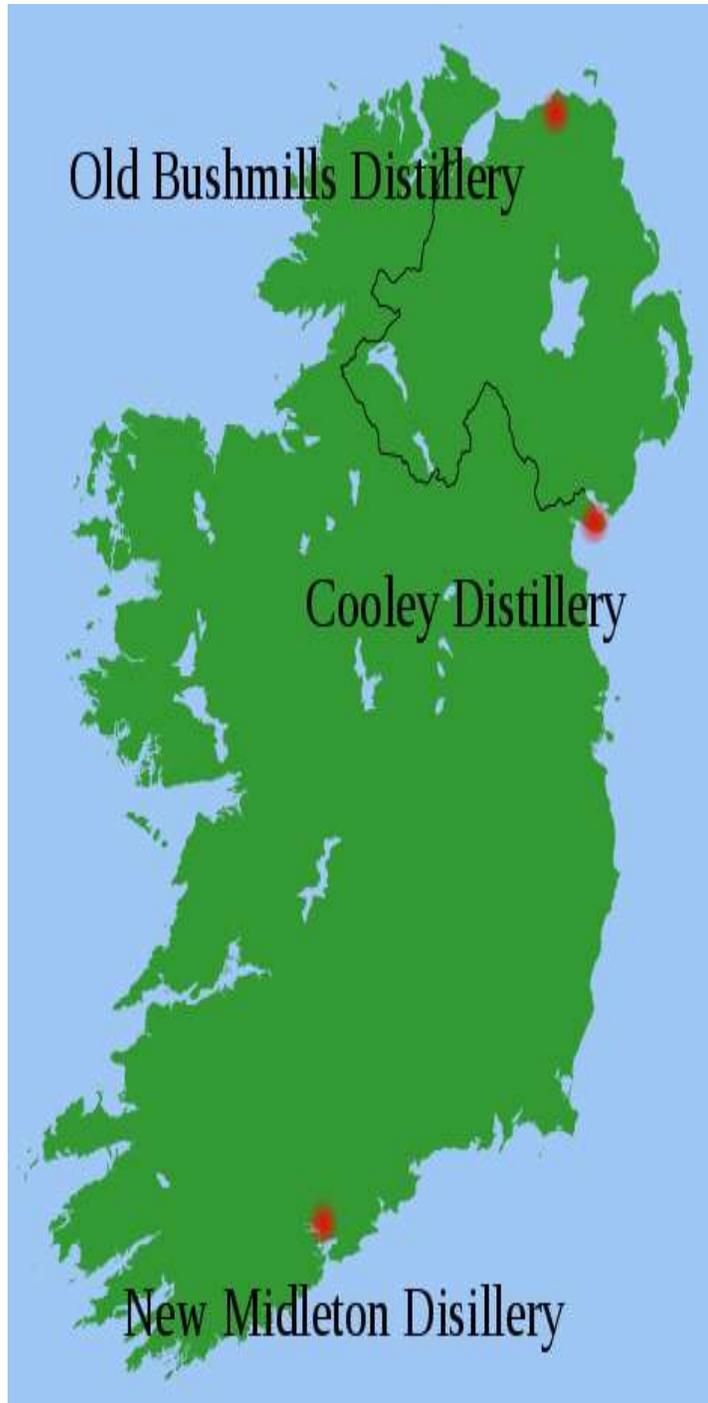
There are several types of whiskey common to Ireland, including those referred to as *Single Malt*, *Single Grain*, and *Blended* Irish Whiskey. However, in contrast to the Scotch Whisky Regulations of 2009, the Irish Whiskey Act of 1980 does not actually contain a definition of the terms "Single Malt Irish Whiskey" or "Single Grain Irish Whiskey" or specific rules governing their production, so the exact definitions of these terms may not be clearly established. The meaning of such terms can vary substantially from producer to producer. For example, some Scottish whiskey that could have been considered "Single Malt" prior to 2009 was distilled using continuous stills, and there is an American whiskey marketed as a "Single Malt" that is made from rye grain. Both of these practices would violate the 2009 Scotch Whisky Regulations definition of "Single Malt Scotch Whisky" but may not be prohibited for "Single Malt Irish Whiskey".

The word whiskey is an Anglicization of the Goidelic branch of languages including Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx as "uisce beatha" which translates as "water of life". (*The Craythur* is a modern Irish term for whiskey.^[5])

Most Irish whiskey is distilled three times, while Scotch whiskey, apart from Auchentoshan, is distilled twice. Peat is rarely used in the malting process, so that Irish Whiskey has a smoother finish as opposed to the smokey, earthy overtones common to some Scotches. There are notable exceptions to these "rules" in both countries; an example is Connemara Peated Irish Malt (double distilled) whiskey from the independent Cooley Distillery in Riverstown, Cooley, County Louth.

Although Scotland sustains approximately 90 distilleries, Ireland has only four (although each produces a number of different whiskeys): economic difficulties in the last few centuries have led to a great number of mergers and closures. Currently those distilleries operating in Ireland are: New Midleton Distillery (Jamesons, Powers, Paddy, Midleton, Redbreast, and others, plus the independently

sold rarity Green Spot), Old Bushmills Distillery (all Old Bushmills, Black Bush, 1608, Bushmills 10-, 12- and 16- and 21-year-old single malts), Cooley Distillery (Connemara, some Knappogues, (the '94 was by Bushmills) Michael Collins, Tyrconnell, and others) and the recently reopened Kilbeggan Distillery, which began distilling again in 2007 and released samples of its still-maturing spirit at 1 month, 1 year, and 2 years worth of aging in 2009 as "The Spirit of Kilbeggan." Irish Distillers' Midleton distillery has been part of the Pernod-Ricard conglomerate since 1988. Bushmills was part of the Irish Distillers group from 1972 until 2005 when it was sold to Diageo. In addition to the 4 distilleries, there are a number of independently owned Irish Whiskey brands, such *Tullamore Dew* and *The Irishman*.



Types



Irish Whiskeys



More Irish Whiskeys

Irish whiskey comes in several forms. Most Irish whiskey contains alcohol continuously distilled from a mixture of malted and unmalted barley and other grains. This mixed-grain whiskey is much lighter and more neutral in flavour than the type called single malt, and most such mixed-grain whiskey is blended with single malts to produce relatively light flavored blended whiskey. However, there are a few Irish whiskeys made from 100% malted barley and distilled using pot stills. Such a whiskey, when produced by a single distillery, is called a *single malt whiskey*.

It is possible Irish whiskey may be one of the earliest distilled beverages in Europe, however such theories have no foundation as the first evidence for the distillation of whiskey in written sources dates from the 15th century (see Distilled beverage). The Old Bushmills Distillery claims to be the oldest surviving licenced distillery in the world (it received a licence from James I in 1608), although production of whiskey didn't commence at Bushmills until the late 18th century. A statute introduced in the late 16th century introduced a viceregal license for the manufacture of whiskey.^[6]

Examples

- Blends: Black Bush, Bushmills Original, Inishowen, Jameson, Kilbeggan, Locke's Blend, Midleton Very Rare, Millars, Paddy, Powers, Tullamore Dew, Clontarf, The Irishman Potstill, Writer's Tears
- Pot still blends: Green Spot, Jameson 15yr Old Pure Pot Still, Redbreast (12, 15 yrs)
- Single Malt: Bushmills (10, 16, 21 yrs), Connemara Peated Malt (Regular, Cask Strength & 12 yrs), Locke's Single Malt (8 yr), Tyrconnell, The Irishman Single Malt, Tullamore Dew Single Malt (10 yr)
- Single Grain: Greenore (8, 10 yrs)

THE FABULOUS FOUR IRISH DISTILLERIES

Bushmills Distillery

The Old Bushmills Distillery is situated in the town of Bushmills in the County Antrim in Northern Ireland. Bushmills is the world's oldest licensed whisky distillery; in 1608 James 1 of England granted Sir Thomas Philips a licence to distil whiskey. Historical facts indicate that whiskey may have been produced in the region as early as 1276. Although they obtained the licence in 1608, the Old Bushmills Distillery did not become an officially registered company until 1784.

At the end of the 1700s Bushmills produced close to 50 000 litres of whiskey, most of which went to the US market and to the West Indies. The distillery even owned a ship, the SS Bushmills, which transported the sought-after whiskey across the Atlantic.

Although Bushmills is the world's oldest licensed distillery, a closer look at the buildings reveals that significant changes have been made to the exterior since 1608. Most apparent are the striking pagoda roofs; the pagoda roof was designed in the late 1800s by the architect Charles Doig to improve the draught through the kiln. In fact, most of Bushmills old buildings were destroyed in a fire in 1885.

During the 1800s and the 1900s Bushmills managed to maintain a stable production although the distillery passed through numerous hands. In 1972 the distillery was included in the newly formed Irish Distillers Group which is currently owned by Pernod Richard. The Old Bushmills Distillery is a tourist magnet and has over 100 000 visitors every year



The Old Midleton Distillery

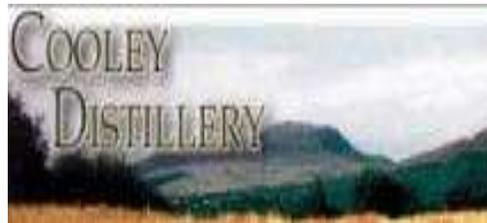
The Old Midleton Distillery was founded in the early seventeenth century.

The distillery is located in the town of Midleton approximately 20 kilometres east of Cork City in the south of Ireland. The Irish whiskey industry was booming at the time and the distillery soon had an incredible 200 people employed and produced 1.5 million litres of whiskey.

In 1975 production at the Old Midleton Distillery was moved to the New Midleton Distillery which was built right next to the original one. The new distillery was built by the newly formed Irish Distillers Group. The beautiful Old Midleton Distillery currently serves as a visitor centre where the history of Irish whiskey may be studied.

The New Midleton Distillery produces whiskey for four different brands; Jameson, Paddy, Powers Gold Label and Midleton. The distillery also produces a significant volume of grain whisky.

Cooley Distillery



Cooley Distillery is situated on the Cooley Peninsula on Ireland's east coast. The distillery is a converted potato alcohol plant which was bought in 1987 by a company founded by John

Teeling together with more than 300 stockowners. After two years of intensive labour the Cooley distillery were able to fill their first cask in 1989. Cooley is the only independent Irish whiskey distillery and were approached in the mid 1990s by Pernod Richard with a £24 million offer which was turned down.

Soon after being founded Cooley Distillery bought the right to use two dormant whiskey brands; the Kilbeggan and Locke's. Apart from these two brands, Cooley also own Tyrconnell Single Malt, Connemara Peated Single Malt, Locke's 8 Yr old Single Malt, Kilbeggan, Locke's Blended and Millars Irish whiskey. They also do some production for retailers in Britain, France, Holland and Ireland.

Cooley Distillery first entered their whiskies in the International Wine and Spirit Competition (IWSC) in 1995. Since then, their whiskeys have been awarded with a number of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Tullamore Dew

Tullamore Dew was founded by Michael Molloy in 1829 in the picturesque town of Tullamore in the heart of Ireland, approximately 50 kilometres west of Dublin. Mr Molloy successfully ran the distillery until his death in 1887 when it was passed to the Daly family. The Daly family did not run the distillery themselves but hired a man named Daniel E Williams to do the job. In addition to eventually becoming the General Manager of the distillery Mr Williams is important since his initials are the source of the 'Dew' in Tullamore Dew.

Production at the original distillery was halted in 1954 due to low demand and declining profits. Since 1975 Tullamore Dew is produced at the large facility in Midleton. The brand was bought in 1994 by the C&C Group PLC who are currently owned by the Allied Domestic Ltd.

Proof at last - the Irish invented whisk(e)y!

A source of pride for the Scots – but Barry Walsh discovers the 'truth' behind the origins of whisk(e)y Whisky Magazine Issue 22 May 2002

The Irish and the Scots have always argued about who first invented whisk(e)y. It is generally accepted the noble art of distillation from fermented grain and water had Celtic origins in the British Isles – but which particular brand of Celt was first involved? Well, the Irish have always stoutly maintained that it was almost certain that well-travelled early Christian Irish monks learnt the secrets of distillation in Arabia around about 500 to 600AD; and, on their returning to the 'ould sod', put their knowledge to good use in turning fermented mashes of grain and water into aqua vitae, or as the Gaels would say, uisge beatha – the water of life.

But the Scots will have none of it – pure speculation, typical Irish whimsy and myth. They point to the indisputable fact that, in the far off year of 1494 in Scotland, there is the well known written record of an entry in the Exchequer Rolls of 'eight bolls of malt to Friar John Cor

wherewith to make aqua vitae'. Fact, not fiction, and showing that whisky making was well established in Scotland in 1494. 'Where is your Irish equivalent?' they cry.

Well, I am happy, as an Irishman with a passing interest in whisk(e)y, to be able to report on the finding of new evidence which finally settles the age-old argument. Ancient writings on tanned reindeer skins, which date back to pre-Christian times, have been discovered during excavations beside the River Liffey in Dublin city. The crude scratchings and scribbings have been painstakingly deciphered by learned archaeological academics and appear to be the work of one ancient scribe. In fact, the skin writings constitute a diary of sorts. It appears that this distant diarist was some sort of shaman, wizard, alchemist – whatever the Celtic equivalent was in those far off days – who dabbled in a type of distillation from grain and water.

Now, while it is true that the original record is incomplete and indecipherable in places, it has nevertheless been possible to piece together a pretty clear chronological picture of what this ancient distiller was about. His name, roughly translated, was Pah-Dee, and he lived on the southern bank of the river Liffey. It seems to have been very cold while he was alive and he mentions wearing fur garments. There are drawings of large creatures, probably elks and bears. Although he records that other people lived nearby in the region (which would become the city of Dublin), it is apparent that Pah-Dee was a scribe, wise man and inventor rolled into one. I have exercised literary licence in modernising the original text to make it readable:

"Resumed heating the murky bubbly mixture of grain and water, and collected a fiery liquid through worm and reed pipe. Tastes bad. Made me dizzy and sick and I had to lie down. Later, chieftain Gurk and his retinue came by. I showed them my two wooden discs joined by a straight branch I made yesterday. Gurk said he could see no use for such a device, so I threw it in the fire.

I reheated the first runnings of fire water in the pot and collected through the worm as before. Taste is better, but still not good. Chieftain Gurk, tax collector Froo and others came by and I gave them some. They were not pleased. Froo became threatening but fell asleep before he could kill me.

Terrible things today – a large boat arrived and savage red-haired men landed, ravaging and pillaging all morning. Dressed in coloured skirts, they shouted in strange tongues, sounds like 'och aye the noo' and 'haggis, haggis'. I ran into the reeds and hid. They stole all my things – grain and bubbly brown mash and also my second-run fiery spirit. Everything. They found me in the reeds and banged me on the head with a reindeer horn. That is all I remember.

Woke with sore head. My hut in a mess, everything gone. At least the strangers have gone in their boat. They took Gurk's wives and others with them, and all my pots and pipes and the rest of it. I will have to start all over again.

Finished assembling new pot and worm to replace stolen things. Started new batch. Going to run firewater three times through this time.

Gurk and Froo and the others very happy with three-times firewater. Lot of singing and dancing, some ravaging. Gurk even took some spirit away with him to share later with his new wives – but he will probably forget about it, he's that dim. While they were over, I showed them my metal device for cutting up bread into thin slices, but they all said they preferred to eat their bread in a lump, so I threw the device into the river."

It is clear from the above that Pah-Dee's description of three-run 'firewater' is the first record of Irish triple whiskey distillation – settling the row about who was first to make uisge beatha. The sea raiders may have been from Scotland, but there is no way of telling now. Only the scribbings of a long-dead wise man survive to tell a strange story.



Just a note because we care.

Please understand that for the purpose of each event you are advised to drink responsibly and refrain from excessive consumption. The dinners hosted by the Kingston Single Malt Society are sampling events. By agreeing to pay and thereby attend the dinner you agree to release from legal responsibility and hold harmless Kingston Single Malt Society, its President Roberto Di Fazio, and any other volunteers from liability or claims arising from these events.

Reservation policy

- Our contract with the Officer's Mess Kitchen requires that we provide seven (7) business days notice for them to guarantee accommodation for our requested numbers. Each month an invitation will be sent out to all members of the Society in the first week of the respective month in which the dinner will be held. To accommodate the Kitchen's needs and meet our contractual obligation with them; our members are requested to respond to the emailed invitation seven (7) business days prior to the respective dinner to guarantee a seat at the dinner. After that members will be placed on a waitlist.
- For these individuals the process will be as follows, using the March 21st 2011 dinner date as an example:
 - Dinner invitations will be sent out Saturday February 26th, 2011. Please respond to me (rdifazio@cogeco.ca). I will then acknowledge that you have a seat. Please understand that if you do not receive a response you are not guaranteed a seat at the respective dinner. In such circumstances (e.g., computer glitches) please e-mail me again or call me at (613-634-0397).
 - Accommodation at the dinner will be guaranteed for a member who responds by Friday March 4th, 2011 midnight.

Cancellation policy

- Using the same example as above, anyone who cancels anytime prior to Wednesday March 9th, 2011 midnight will be removed from the list.
- Anyone canceling between Wednesday March 9th, 2011 midnight and Monday March 21st, 2011 will be expected to pay for the cost of the dinner and scotch (\$60). It is the responsibility of the member who cancels their reservation to find a replacement. If I can substitute an individual from the wait-list, then the member will not be asked to pay for their cancellation.
- Anyone who fails to attend the Monday March 21st, 2011 dinner without having cancelled and been successfully replaced will be expected to pay the full cost (\$60). A member will be responsible for their guest's cancellation (\$70).
- If a member asks to be included at the dinner between Wednesday March 9th, 2011 midnight and Monday March 21st, 2011, your name will be placed on a wait-list and be accommodated on a first-come first-serve basis.

**If you have any questions or comments please free to contact me. Thank you for your understanding,
Roberto**



Kingston Single Malt Society

Roberto Di Fazio, President
827 Old Colony Road
Kingston, Ontario, K7P 1S1, Canada
613-634-0397
rdifazio@cogeco.ca



<http://www.kingstonsinglemaltsociety.webs.com>