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# Long Bar

## The Whisky Selection

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## THE DALMORE COLLECTION

Since 1839, The Dalmore distillery has been producing exceptional single malt whisky. Located on the shore of the Cromarty Firth in the spectacular Highlands of Scotland, the distillery continues to produce spirit that is revered by experts and connoisseurs alike.

Every bottle is adorned with the iconic royal stag's antlers – taken from the Mackenzie family crest – which was given to an ancestor who saved King Alexander III from an untimely death while out hunting.

### The Dalmore 12yo

Matured for an initial nine years in American white oak ex-bourbon casks before being carefully divided. One half continues its maturation in bourbon barrels, the other half is transferred to 30 year old Matusalem oloroso sherry casks. Complex, yet balanced, The Dalmore 12 year old is the epitome of the Dalmore house style.

### The Dalmore 18yo

Matured initially for 14 years in American white oak ex-bourbon casks, the whisky is then transferred to 30 year old Matusalem oloroso sherry wood for a further four years. Bottled at 43% alcohol by volume, The Dalmore 18 year old offers a provocative and intense taste experience with an enduring aftertaste of cinnamon and nutmeg.

### The Dalmore King Alexander III

Crafted to honour the act of saving Scotland's King in 1263, this expression unites six specially selected casks housing spirit of perfect maturity. Whiskies matured in ex-bourbon casks, Matusalem oloroso sherry wood, Madeira barrels, Marsala casks, port pipes and Cabernet Sauvignon wine barriques are brought together in perfect harmony. Each cask gives its own flavour notes, delivering a unique complex single malt whisky revered by connoisseurs.

### The Dalmore 25yo

The Dalmore 25 is matured initially in American white oak before a second maturation in a combination of Palomino Fino sherry butts and first fill bourbon casks. These are then married together in bourbon barrels before a finishing period in Tawny Port pipes.

### The Dalmore Constellation 1990

Matured in American white oak for nineteen years and finished in a Matusalem Oloroso Sherry butt for two years, The Dalmore Constellation Collection Vintage 1990 Cask 18 displays complex aromas of bergamot, gooseberry, honeyed pear, apple tart and fresh linen, complemented by vanilla pod, peach syrup, sandalwood, ginger and crepe suzette. Notes of sweet mango, panna cotta, cherry and banana emerge on the palate and are accented by hints of lemon cake and tropical fruit. Plum, nectarine, ginger spice and walnut linger through the long finish. Only 777 bottles released.

### The Dalmore Collection

	35ml
The Dalmore 12yo 40% .....	£7.50
The Dalmore 18yo 43% .....	£15.95
	25 ml
The Dalmore 25yo 42% .....	£50.00
The Dalmore Constellation 1990 56.5% .....	£190.00



## THE LONG BAR WHISKY SELECTION

### Single Malt Scotch Whisky

**Single malt whisky** is distilled at a single distillery in a pot still, using malted barley as the only grain ingredient. It must be distilled in Scotland and matured in oak casks in for at least three years and one day.

Highland & Speyside	35ml
Benromach 10yo 43%	£5.25
The Glenlivet Founder's Reserve 40%	£5.50
Blair Athol 12yo 43%	£5.50
Old Pulteney 12yo 40%	£5.50
Teaninich 10yo 43%	£5.50
Longmorn 12yo 40%	£5.50
Cardhu 12yo 40%	£5.75
Cragganmore 12yo 40%	£5.75
Glenfiddich 15yo 40%	£5.75
Royal Lochnagar 12yo 40%	£5.75
Glenmorangie 10yo 40%	£5.75
Tamdhu 10yo 40%	£5.95
Clynelish 14yo 46%	£6.00
Glenogyne 12yo 43%	£6.25
Dalwhinnie 15yo 43%	£6.25
Glen Elgin 12yo 43%	£6.35
Oban 14yo 43%	£6.50
Glenmorangie Quinta Ruban Port Finish 12yo 46%	£6.85
Aberfeldy 12yo 40%	£6.95
The Macallan Double Cask 40%	£7.00
Glenfarclas 105 cask strength 60%	£7.25
Glen Spey 12yo 'Flora & Fauna' 43%	£7.35
Glenfarclas 15yo 46%	£7.95
Fettercairn 12yo 40%	£8.25
Glenfarclas 21yo 43%	£9.50
Mortlach Rare Old 43.4%	£9.95
Glenlivet 18yo 43%	£12.95
Balvenie Double Wood 17yo 43%	£14.00
Glenmorangie 18yo 43%	£14.95
Pittyvaich 25yo Special Release 49.9%	£35.00
Lowland	35ml
Glenkinchie 12yo 43%	£5.75
Auchentoshan Three Wood 43%	£7.95
Island	35ml
Highland Park 12yo 40%	£5.85
Isle of Jura Superstition 43%	£6.00
Talisker 10yo 45.8%	£6.25
Talisker 18yo 45.8%	£12.00
Islay	35ml
Bowmore 12yo 40%	£5.85
Laphroaig 10yo 40%	£7.00
Caol Ila 12yo 43%	£7.25
Lagavulin 16yo 43%	£7.95
Bunnahabhain 12yo 46.3%	£8.25
Bruichladdich 'The Classic Laddie' 50%	£8.50
Ardbeg Uigeadail 54.2%	£9.75
Caol Ila 17yo Unpeated Special Release 59.9%	£15.75

### Blended Scotch Whisky

The Club is proud to be the custodian of the prestigious Dewar Trophy for outstanding automotive technical achievement. Celebrate with a wee dram of Tommy Dewar's finest Scotch Whisky knowing that like him 'we have a great regard for age and tradition, especially when it is bottled' and are pleased to recommend Dewar's as the Club's whisky of choice.

Blended Scotch whisky contain both malt and grain whisky.

	35ml
Dewar's 'White Label' 40%	£3.85
Chivas Regal 12yo 40%	£4.25
Famous Grouse 40%	£4.35
Dewar's 12yo 40%	£4.95
Johnnie Walker Black Label 40%	£5.75
Chivas Regal 18yo 40%	£9.50
Chivas Royal Salute 21yo 40%	£16.00
Chivas Regal 25yo 40%	£25.00

### Irish Whiskey

**Irish whiskey** can be either Single Malt, Single Grain, Pure Pot Still and Blended Whiskey. The word whiskey is an Anglicisation of the ancient Gaelic term 'uisce beatha' which translates as 'water of life'.

	35ml
Jameson 40%	£4.45
Bushmills Classic Blend 40%	£4.45
Paddy 40%	£4.75
Tullamore Dew 40%	£4.75
Bushmills Black Bush 40%	£4.75
Slane 40%	£4.75
Bushmills 10yo, Single malt 40%	£5.65
Connemara, Single malt 40%	£6.50
Jameson's Redbreast 15yo 46%	£8.00
Middleton 40%	£16.00

### Cotswolds Whiskey

The first whisky ever distilled in the Cotswolds, it uses 100% locally grown, floor-malted barley and has been aged in first-fill ex-Bourbon barrels and reconditioned red wine casks.

	35ml
Cotswolds Single Malt	£6.95

### American Whiskey

**Bourbon** is made primarily from corn in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

	35ml
Makers Mark 45%	£5.25
Knob Creek 50%	£5.95
Woodford Reserve 43.2%	£6.50
Wild Turkey '101' 50.5%	£6.95

**Tennessee** whiskey is made from a sour mash that undergoes a filtering stage where the whisky is filtered through a thick layer of maple charcoal and is put into casks for aging.

	35ml
Jack Daniel's Tennessee 40%	£4.75
Jack Daniel's Honey 35%	£4.75

### Canadian Whiskey

**A giant of Canadian whisky since 1858, it's aged longer than 3 years in oak barrels before bottling for the smoothest possible flavour.**

	35ml
Canadian Club 40%	£4.75

### Single Malt Japanese Whiskey

**Japanese whiskies** are delicate and perfumed with honeyed sweetness.

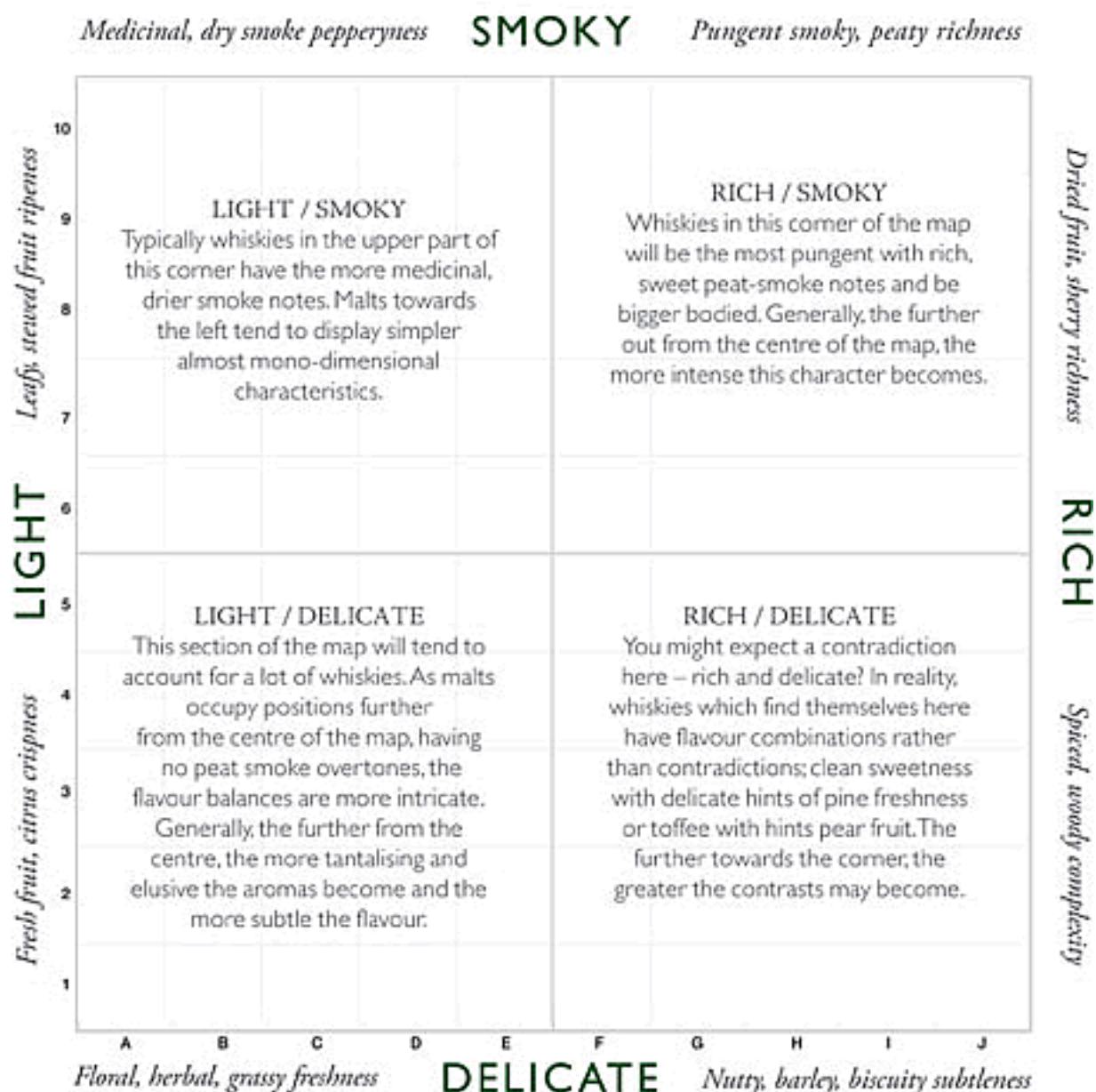
	35ml
Hakushu Distiller's Reserve 43%	£8.75
The Yamazaki Distiller's Reserve 43%	£8.75
Hibiki Harmony 43%	£10.45
Nikka from the Barrel 51.4%	£12.50
The Yamazaki 12yo 43%	£13.50
Hakushu 12yo 43%	£16.00

## THE FLAVOUR MAP

The Flavour Map is a distillation of knowledge from some of Scotland's most experienced professionals which demonstrates that in practice, when it comes to flavour in a glass, all malt whiskies can be plotted on a simple grid.

Developed by the renowned whisky expert Dave Broom, and Jim Beveridge, one of the industry's great noses, it's an innovative way of comparing and assessing single malts, one in relation to another, that can help you pinpoint the ones that you are most likely to enjoy.

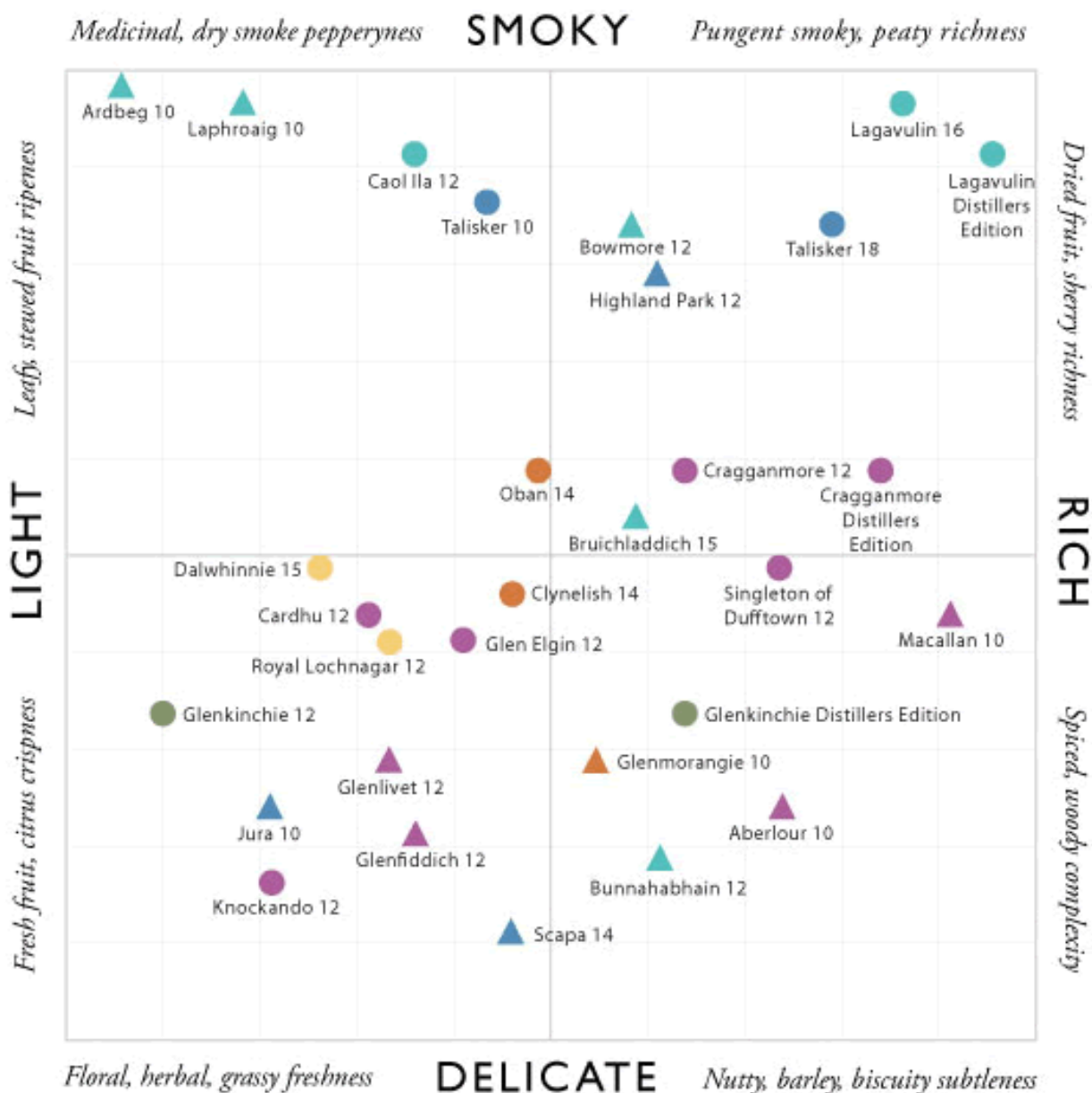
The Flavour Map makes it easy to identify where the subtle similarities and distinct differences can be found, so you can explore the whisky landscape with confidence. On the vertical axis, whiskies are plotted as to how smoky or delicate they are, while the horizontal axis plots whiskies on their light or rich qualities. If, for example, you love Glenlivet 12yo (both light and delicate) you might enjoy the nuances of Glen Elgin or Dalwhinnie. Or for a complete contrast, go for a malt from the other side of the map, such as the smoky and rich Lagavulin.



## REGIONS & FLAVOUR

As well as giving an accurate account of taste, the Flavour Map also shows where a whisky comes from when used alongside the regional colour map. Simply match a region and whisky by colour to discover local similarities and some intriguing exceptions.

You can now explore further by choosing new whiskies that lie close to personal favourites, or by heading off across the map in an entirely new direction.



## REGIONAL AREAS

Malt Whiskies are divided into four groups according to the geographical location of the distilleries in which they are made. Each group has its own clearly defined characteristics, ranging from the lighter Lowland Malt Whiskies to those distilled on Islay which are generally regarded as the heaviest Malt Whiskies.

Few would venture to assert the precise moment at which Scotch Whisky was first distilled. The exact origins of distilling are obscure, and it is unclear precisely when the techniques first reached Britain's shores.

What is certain is that the Ancient Celts practised the art of distilling, and over the years, the Scots have perfected the art, using elements so generously provided for them by nature.

### Region – Orkney

The extreme northern archipelago of mostly uninhabited islands around Orkney is in every sense isolated. It is not known when the first distillery was established in Orkney, but there were almost certainly local producers by the middle of the eighteenth century. Above Orkney's capital, Kirkwall, is a rise with fine views out to the northern isles traditionally known as the 'High Park'. It is here that Highland Park distillery was said to have been founded in 1795. The distillery remains one of the legends of the whisky world. There are several expressions available with the 18 year old being the standout.

### Region – Skye

A spectacularly beautiful island of wild moorlands and dramatic mountain peaks known as the Cuillins. Although only one distillery produces malt whisky on the island, it must rate as a classic malt expression and a must try. The whisky is Talisker. The island also produces a world famous whisky liqueur, Drambuie.

The Islands - or more accurately, the Western Isles - Here the salty atmosphere of the Atlantic Ocean combines with the local water, to create whisky of an unsurpassed intensity with a powerful peatiness in both its bouquet and taste.

### Region – Speyside

From the valley of the River Spey. Although these whiskies come from within the area designated as Highland Malt Whiskies, the concentration of distilleries and the specific climatic conditions produce a whisky of an identifiable character and require a separate classification. The region has unique topography of granite mountains flowing down into the heathery moorlands and valley that is the watershed of a system of rivers. The whiskies are noted for their elegance, exhibiting flowery, heathery-honey notes and a sometimes restrained, fragrant peatiness.

### Region – Highlands

Highland Malt Whiskies, made north of the imaginary line drawn from Dundee in the east to Greenock in the west. This is by far the biggest of the regions and incorporates within it large variations in character and flavour between different distillers. The western part of the Highlands has a small number of scattered distilleries with noticeable variations to their character due differences in coastal exposure and attitude. If they are to be characterised together they share a firm, dry character with slight peatiness and saltiness. The northern area of the Highlands tends to produce whiskies of a more spicy character. The Eastern area, which is more sheltered from the coastal winds, and into the Midlands, produce whiskies of a more fruity character.

### Region – Islay

From the island of Islay, this region is renowned for its medical peatiness and maritime flavours, which in its strong whiskies are a powerful expression of the local peat and exposed sea-side conditions. The whiskies are the heaviest of all malts, with a strong peaty strength and firmness.

### Region – Campbeltown

Campbeltown, in the south west which produces a whisky somewhere in between the Islay and Speyside style, incorporating characteristic flavours from both districts. Campbeltown is situated on the mull of Kintyre some 240 km from Glasgow, south of Islay. Due to the exposed, coastal location of the town, Campbeltown whiskies have their own distinct character defined particularly by an oily, briny quality. There are only three distilleries in the region with one of the highlights being Springbank.

### Region – Lowlands

Lowland Malt Whiskies, made south of an imaginary line drawn from Dundee in the east to Greenock in the west. Relatively few in number, and diminishing even further in recent years, the Lowland Malts do not match the robust Highland Malts in their force and flavour, tending to have a grassy softness without the heatheriness, coastal seaweed and brine.

## BLEND ED SCOTCH WHISKY

To be class ed as “Scotch” whisky must be both distilled and matured in Scotland. There is a good reason for this. Scotch whiskies derive part of their flavour from the air in the locations where they are stored during maturation. For example some people swear that they can taste the sea from the strong, distinctively flavoured malt whisky from the Island of Islay. In accordance with the Scotch Whisky Act of 1988, Scotch must be matured in oak barrels of a capacity not exceeding 700 litres.

The American Bourbon industry demands that barrels may be used only once so these are now sold on to Scotch whisky distillers. Spanish Sherry casks and Port casks are also used. All of these contribute distinctive flavours to the whisky. Scotch Whisky is commonly sold in single malt, pure malt and blended versions. Malts are generally more expensive than the blends and are produced entirely from malted barley. It should be noted that the production of all types of Scotch Whisky does not allow for any additives or ‘enhancers’. Only cereals (barley, wheat, maize etc) water and yeast may be used, although a small amount of caramel (burnt sugar) is permitted at the point of bottling – this ensures a consistent colour of the finished product.

By far the most popular worldwide, blended Scotch whisky accounts for the majority of the Scotch that is consumed. Blends are created from many different malt whiskies and grain whisky. Typically there would be about 80% grain and 20% malts in a blend with as many as 20 (but usually less than 15) different malts being used. Blended whiskies are popular because skilled master blenders can produce individual blends with consistent and distinctive characteristics. These are sometimes blended with particular markets in mind. For example at the end of the prohibition period in America (1933) some distillers created blends specifically for the re-emerging market there.

## IRISH WHISKEY

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 whiskies made from 100% malted barley and distilled using pot stills. Such a whiskey, when produced by a single distillery, is called a single malt.

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. 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

## AMERICAN WHISKEY

Sometime after 1823 a Scottish distiller by the name of Dr James Crow perfected a seemingly peculiar but ultimately practical method of making whiskey. After the first distillation had taken place, he drained the liquid from the leftover mash of fermented, cooked grains and then added a portion of this liquid to the mash of cooked grains and yeast that would be used for his next batch. (Crow also insisted on aging his whiskey in charred oak barrels--we think of him as the father of bourbon as we know it.) We look on sour mash, also called “backset,” as whiskey DNA--it not only brings the character of each batch of old whiskey into the new mash, it is also used to control the acidity of the mash and create a perfect environment for the temperamental new yeast. Most American straight whiskeys, whether the words “sour mash” appear on the label or not, are made by the sour-mash method. Some companies have included it in a brand's name and others don't even bother to mention it; nonetheless, virtually all of it is sour-mash whiskey.

Due to a Congressional proclamation issued in 1964, bourbon must be made in the United States. But it doesn't have to be made in Bourbon County, Kentucky (where there are no distilleries at present), or even in the state of Kentucky. Straight bourbon must be made with a minimum of 51 percent corn, other grains are optional.

In practice, the Tennessee whiskeys on the market today (George Dickel and Jack Daniel's) could be called bourbons since all of the bottlings conform to the rules and regulations that govern bourbon. Nearly everyone thinks of Tennessee whiskey as bourbon--and calls it bourbon--yet Tennessee distillers dictate it be called Tennessee whiskey, a straight whiskey made in Tennessee. Besides its state of origin, the major difference between Tennessee whiskeys and bourbons is the charcoal-mellowing process that makes Tennessee whiskey taste so very different. In the 1820s there lived in Lincoln County, Tennessee, a distiller by the name of Alfred Eaton, and he is said to be the man who first discovered that when he filtered his new whiskey through giant vats of sugar-maple charcoal, it became a much smoother product. Bear in mind that back in those days, whiskey usually wasn't aged at all; so, any process that took the rough edges off new whiskey was very desirable. The key thing to remember about Tennessee whiskey is that it undergoes its mellowing prior to aging. Eaton's procedure is now known as the “Lincoln County Process,” “charcoal leaching,” or “charcoal mellowing.” We have tasted Tennessee whiskey straight off the still, and then again, after the mellowing process, and can vouch for the fact that it is this leaching through sugar-maple charcoal that gives the Tennessee product the wonderful “sooty sweetness” that is not present in bourbons. Though your bottle of bourbon may bear the words “charcoal filtered,” the process is different from the Lincoln County Process and is performed after aging and just before bottling.

Single-barrel whiskeys are just that, the product of just one barrel of whiskey. These barrels, however, tend to be selected very carefully from prime areas of the warehouse since the distiller doesn't have the luxury of marrying one barrel with another to achieve a particular result. Each bottle of a single-barrel bourbon may differ slightly from the last because it is from a different barrel (check the label, the barrel number should be noted), but each master distiller selects whiskeys that have matured into a specific “flavor profile,” and are, therefore, very similar to one another.

This term has been the source of much confusion since most bourbon lovers believe that “small batch” denotes whiskey that has been distilled in small quantities. But that isn't true. In fact, small-batch whiskeys are the result of another side of the distiller's craft altogether. The term was introduced in the late 1980s by the Jim Beam Brands Company, and according to them, the term applies to “rare and exceptional Bourbons married from a cross section of barrels in the rack house.” Fact is that

different sections of a bourbon warehouse produce different whiskeys--most of the buildings are between seven and 12 stories tall, and since the temperatures differ on each level (progressively hotter toward the top), the whiskeys mature at different rates. Distillers of small-batch whiskeys select barrels that have aged into particular styles and mingle them together to achieve consistency. Since not many barrels mature into a style consistent with the quality that these distillers seek, they are, indeed, "rare and exceptional." Having said that, however, we must point out that there are many rare and exceptional bourbons out there that aren't designated as "small batch" bottlings, simply because the producers shy away from a phrase that might confuse their products with those from another company.

## CANADIAN WHISKY

Canadian whisky is whisky that by law must be mashed, distilled and aged at least three years in Canada in a wooden barrel of not greater than 700 L capacity. Most Canadian whiskies are blended multi-grain whiskies and are usually lighter and smoother than other whiskey styles. They are often colloquially and generically referred to (and may legally be labelled) as "rye whisky" in Canada, though the U.S. definition of "Rye Whiskey" would prevent lower-rye-content versions from being so labelled in the U.S.. Although rye is often a primary component in Canadian whiskies, the use of rye is not dictated by legal standards. In converse, the U.S. definition of "Rye Whiskey" does not have aging requirements, and younger (even Straight) U.S. versions would not legally be labelled "Rye Whisky" in Canada. Canadian whisky featured prominently in illegal imports (known as bootlegging) into the U.S. during Prohibition in the 1920s. Hiram Walker had a distillery in Windsor, Ontario across the Detroit River from Detroit, Michigan that easily served small, fast smuggling boats. There are other types of whiskies made in Canada, such as the "single malt" and "Quebec Maple" whiskies; but these are more boutique whiskies and are not necessarily included in the general category of Canadian whisky.

## JAPANESE WHISKY

The production of Japanese whisky began as a conscious effort to recreate the style of Scotch whisky. Pioneers like Taketsuru carefully studied the process of making Scotch whisky, and went to great lengths in an attempt to recreate that process in Japan. The location of Yoichi in Hokkaido was chosen particularly for its terrain and climate, which were in many ways reminiscent of Scotland (although financial constraints resulted in the first distillery actually being built in the more convenient location of Yamazaki on the main island).

One facet of the style of Japanese whisky comes from the way in which blended whisky is produced, and the differing nature of the industry in Japan. Despite the recent rise of interest in single malt whiskies, the vast proportion of whisky sold in the world is still blended. The requirements of blended whiskies are one of the main driving forces behind the diversity of malts produced by Scotland's distilleries. Typically each distillery will focus

on a particular style, and blenders will choose from a wide array of elements offered by all the different distilleries to make their product. Whilst sometimes a particular brand of blended whisky may be owned by a company that also owns one or more distilleries, it is also quite common for trading to take place between the various companies. The components of a blend may involve malt whisky from a number of distilleries, and each of these could conceivably be owned by a different company.

In Japan however a different model is generally adopted. Typically the whisky companies own both the distilleries and the brands of blended whiskies. These companies are often reluctant to trade with their competitors. So a blended whisky in Japan will generally only contain malt whisky from the distilleries owned by that same company (sometimes supplemented with malts imported from Scottish distilleries). This clearly means that blenders in Japan have in the past had a significantly reduced palette from which to create their products. It has been suggested that this may have been a limiting factor in the success of Japanese blends, particularly outside of Japan.

As a reaction to this, individual distilleries in Japan have become increasingly more diverse over recent years. It is quite common for a single Japanese distillery to produce a wide range of styles, from the smokey and peaty style of Islay, through the heavily sherried, to the lighter and more delicate floral notes of Speyside. The diversity and innovation to be found in Japanese distilleries may be one of the contributing factors to their recent high profile and acclaim in the global arena. Japanese consumption of whisky also has unique characteristics, lending its whisky's distinctiveness