



LAICHMORAY  
— HOTEL —

## *Welcome to the Laichmoray*

The Laichmoray Hotel started its life as the Great Northern Station Hotel and the Victorian building has been tastefully and continually upgraded without losing any of its character.

Warmth of atmosphere is the priority of the day at the Laichmoray for business guests and those wishing to relax and discover Moray alike. We offer personal attention and a professional service second to none.



## *The Adventure begins*

Situated in prime position, Elgin is an ideal pit stop for those daring to adventure along the famous Malt Whisky Trail encompassing eight distilleries and one cooperage.

Each whisky distillery on the tour follows its own traditions, lore and recipes for everything from malting barley to the height and size of its stills.

The unique characteristics of each Speyside whisky distillery result in delightful, hand-crafted whisky from each one.

All offer visitors a sample of the finished product and include an informative nosing and tasting while others give an insight into the complex art of blending whisky and malt

# *Malt Whisky Lounge collection*

## *Highland Malts*

The Highland region includes most of Scotland above an imaginary line drawn from the Clyde estuary to the Tay estuary, with the exception of the Islands, and thus its malts vary greatly in character. Generalisations about the Highland region are less valid, as its whiskies will range from dry to sweet and some even have a touch of smoke and peat. The Speyside region is home to approximately half of Scotland's malt whisky distilleries. This small area of land located to the north west of Aberdeen produces mellow, sweet, and particularly fruity malt whiskies

Aberfeldy	12 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Aberlour A'bunadh		60.9%	£11.00
Aberlour	16 Year Old	40%	£11.00
Allt-a-Bhainne		40%	£5.50
AnCnoc	12 Year Old	40%	£4.50
AnCnoc	18 Year Old	46%	£9.50
Ardmore Legacy		40%	£5.50
Aultmore	12 Year Old	46%	£7.50
The Arran Malt	10 Year Old	46%	£7.00
Balblair	12 Year Old	46%	£5.50
Balmenach 2004		46%	£5.00
Balvenie Caribbean Cask	14 Year Old	43%	£9.50
Balvenie Double Wood	12 Year Old	40%	£7.00
Beinn Dubh		43%	£8.50
Ben Nevis	10 Year Old	46%	£6.50
Benriach	10 Year Old	43%	£6.00
Benriach	12 Year Old	46%	£9.50
Benrinnes Signatory	21 Year Old	43%	£15.50
Benromach	10 Year Old	43%	£5.50
Benromach	Organic	43%	£6.00
Blair Atholl	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Braeval	14 Year Old	48%	£10.50
Cardhu	12 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Clynelish	14 Year Old	46%	£7.00
Craigellachie	13 Year Old	46%	£6.50
Cragganmore	12 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Dailuaine	16 Year Old	46%	£8.50
Dalmore	12 Year Old	40%	£8.50

Dalmore	18 Year Old	43%	£15.50
Dalmore	Cigar Malt	44%	£12.50
Dalwhinnie	15 Year Old	43%	£6.00
Deanston	12 Year Old	46.3%	£6.00
Edradour	10 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Fettercairn	12 Year Old	42%	£6.50
Glenallachie	12 Year Old	46%	£5.50
Glenburgie	10 Year Old	40%	£8.50
Glencadam	10 Year Old	46%	£5.00
Glen Coe	8 Year Old	58%	£5.00
Glen Deveron	12 Year Old	40%	£5.00
Glendronach	12 Year Old	43%	£6.00
Glendronach	15 Year Old	46%	£10.50
Glendronach Allardice	18 Year Old	46%	£17.50
Glen Elgin	18 Year Old	54.8%	£30.00
Glenfarclas	10 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Glenfarclas	15 Year Old	46%	£9.50
Glenfarclas 105	Cask Strength	60%	£9.50
Glenfiddich	12 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Glenfiddich	15 Year Old	40%	£7.50
Glenfiddich	18 Year Old	40%	£11.50
Glenfiddich	21 Year Old	40%	£24.00
Glenfiddich	Fire & Cane	43%	£7.50
Glenfiddich	IPA	43%	£7.50
Glenfiddich	XX	47%	£7.50
Glenfiddich	Orchard	43%	£7.50
Glenfiddich	Winter Storm	43%	£30.00
Glen Garioch	12 Year Old	48%	£7.00
Glenglassaugh	Revival	46%	£5.50
Glengoyne	10 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Glen Grant	10 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Glen Grant	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Glen Grant	Majors Reserve	40%	£4.50
Glenlivet	18 Year Old	43%	£15.50
Glenlivet	Founders Res.	40%	£6.00
Glenlivet	12 Year Old	40%	£6.50
Glenlossie	10 Year Old	43%	£7.50
Glenmorangie	10 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Glenmorangie Quinta Ruban	12 Year Old	46%	£7.50
Glenmorangie Lasanta	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00

Glenmorangie Nector D'or	12 Year Old	46%	£9.50
Glenmorangie Milsean		46%	£30.00
Glenmorangie Extra Rare	18 Year Old	43%	£14.00
Glen Moray Classic		40%	£5.00
Glen Moray	12 Year Old	40%	£4.50
Glen Moray	18 Year Old	40%	£10.50
Glen Ord	12 Year Old	43%	£22.60
Glenrothes	12 Year Old	43%	£6.50
Glen Spey	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Glentauchers	1991	43%	£15.50
Inchgower	14 Year Old	43%	£7.50
Kininvie	23 Year Old	42.6%	£30.00
Knockando	12 Year Old	43%	£5.50
Linkwood	12 Year Old	43%	£9.50
Linkwood	15 Year Old	43%	£14.00
Loch Lomond	18 Year Old	43%	£9.50
Longmorn		48%	£7.00
Macallan Quest		40%	£9.50
Macallan Lumina		41.3%	£15.50
Macallan Terra		43.8%	£22.60
Macallan Enigma		44.9%	£30.00
Macallan sherry cask	12 Year Old	40%	£12.50
Macallan double cask	15 Year Old	43%	£17.50
Macallan Sherry cask	18 Year Old	43%	£34.00
Mannachmore	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Miltoduff	10 Year Old	43%	£6.00
Monkey Shoulder		40%	£5.50
Mortlach	16 Year Old	43.4%	£22.60
Oban	14 Year Old	43%	£9.50
Old Pulteney	12 Year Old	40%	£4.50
Old Pulteney	21 Year Old	46%	£30.00
Royal Brackla	12 Year Old	40%	£7.00
Royal Lochnager	12 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Singleton of Dufftown	12 Year Old	40%	£5.50
Speyburn	10 Year Old	40%	£5.00
Strathisla	13 Year Old	58.40%	£15.50
Strathmill	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Tamdhu	12 Year Old	43%	£5.50
Teaninich	10 Year Old	43%	£7.50
Tomatin CuBacan		46%	£6.00

Tomatin	18 Year Old	46%	£14.00
Tomintoul	10 Year Old	40%	£4.50
Tormore	16 Year Old	43%	£10.50
Tullibardine	15 Year Old	43%	£8.50
Wolfburn	3 Year Old	46%	£6.50

## *Lowland Malts*

Lowland malts are dry, when compared with their Highland counterparts, and although often quite spirit are light whiskies with generally fewer individual differences than those of other regions

Ailsa Bay	3 Year Old	48.9%	£7.00
Ailsa Bay Sweet Smoke	18 Year Old	48.9%	£8.50
Auchentoshan	12 Year Old	40%	£6.50
Bladnoch	10 Year Old	43%	£22.60
Glenkinchie	12 Year Old	43%	£6.00
Glen Scotia	8 Year Old	40%	£14.00
Kilkerran	12 Year Old	46%	£15.50
Kingsbarn	Limited Release	46%	£7.00
Springbank	10 Year Old	46%	£6.00

## *Deluxe Whisky*

Deluxe blends, blended from a combination of malt and grain whisky spirits, lighter in style than most single malt whisky.

Chivas	12 Year Old	40%	£4.50
Chivas	18 Year Old	40%	£7.50

## *Island Malts*

The island produces very distinct malts, generally heavily peated and smoky in taste. Medium to full bodied.

Highland Park	12 Year Old	40%	£7.00
Highland Park	18 Year Old	43%	£15.50
Isle of Jura	10 Year Old	40%	£6.00
Ledaig	10 Year Old	46.3%	£7.00
Scapa	Skiren	40%	£6.50
Talisker	10 Year Old	45.8%	£6.00
Tobermory	12 Year Old	46.3%	£12.50

## *Islay Malts*

Islay malts have a smoky character derived from peat, considered a central characteristic of the Islay malts, and ascribed both to the water from which the whisky is made and to the peating levels of the barley. Many describe this as a “medicinal” flavor. They also possess notes of iodine, seaweed and salt. Caol Ila, on the northern side of the island, across from Jura, also produces a strongly peated whisky.

Ardbeg	10 Year Old	46%	£6.00
Ardbeg Uigeadail		54.2%	£8.50
Bowmore	12 Year Old	40%	£6.50
Bruichladdich	The Classic Laddie	50%	£7.00
Bunnahabhain	12 Year Old	46.3%	£7.00
Caol Ila	12 Year Old	43%	£7.00
Kilchoman	Cask Strength 16	56.9%	£9.50
Lagavulin	16 Year Old	43%	£9.50
Laphroaig	10 Year Old	40%	£6.50
Laphroaig	Quarter Cask	48%	£7.50
Port Charlotte	7 Yrs MRC:01	59.2%	£12.50

# *A brief history of Scotch Whisky*

The Gaelic "usquebaugh", meaning "Water of Life", phonetically became "usky" and then "whisky" in English. However it is known, Scotch Whisky, Scotch or Whisky (as opposed to whiskey), it has captivated a global market.

Scotland has internationally protected the term "Scotch". For a whisky to be labelled Scotch it has to be produced in Scotland. If it is to be called Scotch, it cannot be produced in England, Wales, Ireland, America or anywhere else. Excellent whiskies are made by similar methods in other countries, notably Japan, but they cannot be called Scotches. They are most often referred to as "whiskey". While they might be splendid whiskies, they do not captivate the tastes of Scotland.

*"Eight bolls of malt to Friar John Cor wherewith to make aqua vitae"*

The entry above appeared in the Exchequer Rolls as long ago as 1494 and appears to be the earliest documented record of distilling in Scotland. This was sufficient to produce almost 1500 bottles, and it becomes clear that distilling was already a well-established practice.

The distilling process was originally applied to perfume, then to wine, and finally adapted to fermented mashes of cereals in countries where grapes were not plentiful. The spirit was universally termed aqua vitae ('water of life') and was commonly made in monasteries, and chiefly used for medicinal purposes, being prescribed for the preservation of health, the prolongation of life, and for the relief of colic, palsy and even smallpox. There were monastic distilleries in Ireland in the late-12th century.

The primitive equipment used at the time and the lack of scientific expertise meant that the spirit produced in those days was probably potent, and occasionally even harmful. During the



course of the 15th century, along with better still design, the dissolution of the monasteries contributed to an improvement in the quality of the spirits produced. Many of the monks, driven from their sanctuaries, had no choice but to put their distilling skills to use. The knowledge of distilling then quickly spread to others.

The increasing popularity eventually attracted the attention of the Scottish parliament, which introduced the first taxes on malt and the end product in the latter part of the 17th century. Ever increasing rates of taxation were applied following The Act of Union with England in 1707, when England set out to tame the rebellious clans of Scotland. The distillers were driven underground.

A long and often bloody battle arose between the excisemen, or gaugers, as they were known, and the illicit distillers, for whom the excise laws were alien in both their language and their inhibiting intent. Smuggling became standard practice for some 150 years and there was no moral stigma attached to it. Ministers of the Kirk made storage space available under the pulpit, and the illicit spirit was, on occasion, transported by coffin - any effective means was used to escape the watchful eyes of the Excise men.

Clandestine stills were cleverly organised and hidden in nooks and crannies of the heather-clad hills, and smugglers organised signaling systems from one hilltop to another whenever excise officers were seen to arrive in the vicinity. By the 1820s, despite the fact that as many as 14,000 illicit stills were being confiscated every year, more than half the whisky consumed in Scotland was being swallowed painlessly and with pleasure, without contributing a penny in duty.

This flouting of the law eventually prompted the Duke of Gordon, on whose extensive acres some of the finest illicit

whisky in Scotland was being produced, to propose in the House of Lords that the Government should make it profitable to produce whisky legally.

In 1823 the Excise Act was passed, which sanctioned the distilling of whisky in return for a license fee of £10, and a set payment per gallon of proof spirit. Smuggling died out almost completely over the next ten years and, in fact, a great many of the present day distilleries stand on sites used by smugglers of old. The Excise Act laid the foundations for the Scotch Whisky industry, as we know it today. However, two further developments put Scotch Whisky on firmly on the world map.

Until now, we have been talking about what we now know as Malt Whisky. But, in 1831 Aeneas Coffey invented the Coffey or Patent Still, which enabled a continuous process of distillation to take place. This led to the production of Grain Whisky, a different, less intense spirit than the Malt Whisky produced in the distinctive copper pot stills. The lighter flavored Grain Whisky, when blended with the more fiery malts, extended the appeal of Scotch Whisky to a considerably wider market.

The second major helping hand came unwittingly from France. By the 1880s, the phylloxera beetle had devastated the vineyards of France, and within a few years, wine and brandy had virtually disappeared from cellars everywhere. The Scots were quick to take advantage of the calamity, and by the time the French industry recovered, Scotch Whisky had replaced brandy as the preferred spirit of choice.

Since then Scotch Whisky has survived. It has survived Prohibition, wars and revolutions, economic depressions and recessions, to maintain its position today as the international spirit of choice, extending to more than 200 countries

throughout the world. . . . *Enjoy!*

The Glencairn whisky glass is a style of glass developed by Glencairn Crystal Ltd, Scotland for drinking whisky. Originally designed by Raymond Davidson, managing director of the company, the shape of the glass is derived from the traditional *nosing copitas* used in whisky labs around Scotland.

The glass design was concluded with the aid of master blenders from five of the largest whisky companies in Scotland. The glass first came into production in 2001.

Old Fashioned tumblers, snifters, and nosing copitas are other types of glasses that are commonly used for drinking whisky. The traditional style of whisky glass is a cut crystal Old Fashioned whisky tumbler, an iconic design that remains the most commonly used type of whisky glass. However, a tumbler does not hold and focus the aromas as much for the experience of the drinker as the Glencairn glass, which curves inwards towards the top of the glass. While not all drinkers may find the strong aroma produced by such glasses desirable, inward-curved glasses are often preferred by connoisseurs who consider the aroma especially important to the experience of a whisky.



*Enjoy your Malt at home*

Here at the Laichmoray Hotel we strive to make sure that your visit has been as relaxing as possible. As a souvenir we are now offering you the chance to have your own set of Laichmoray Hotel branded Glencairn nosing glasses.

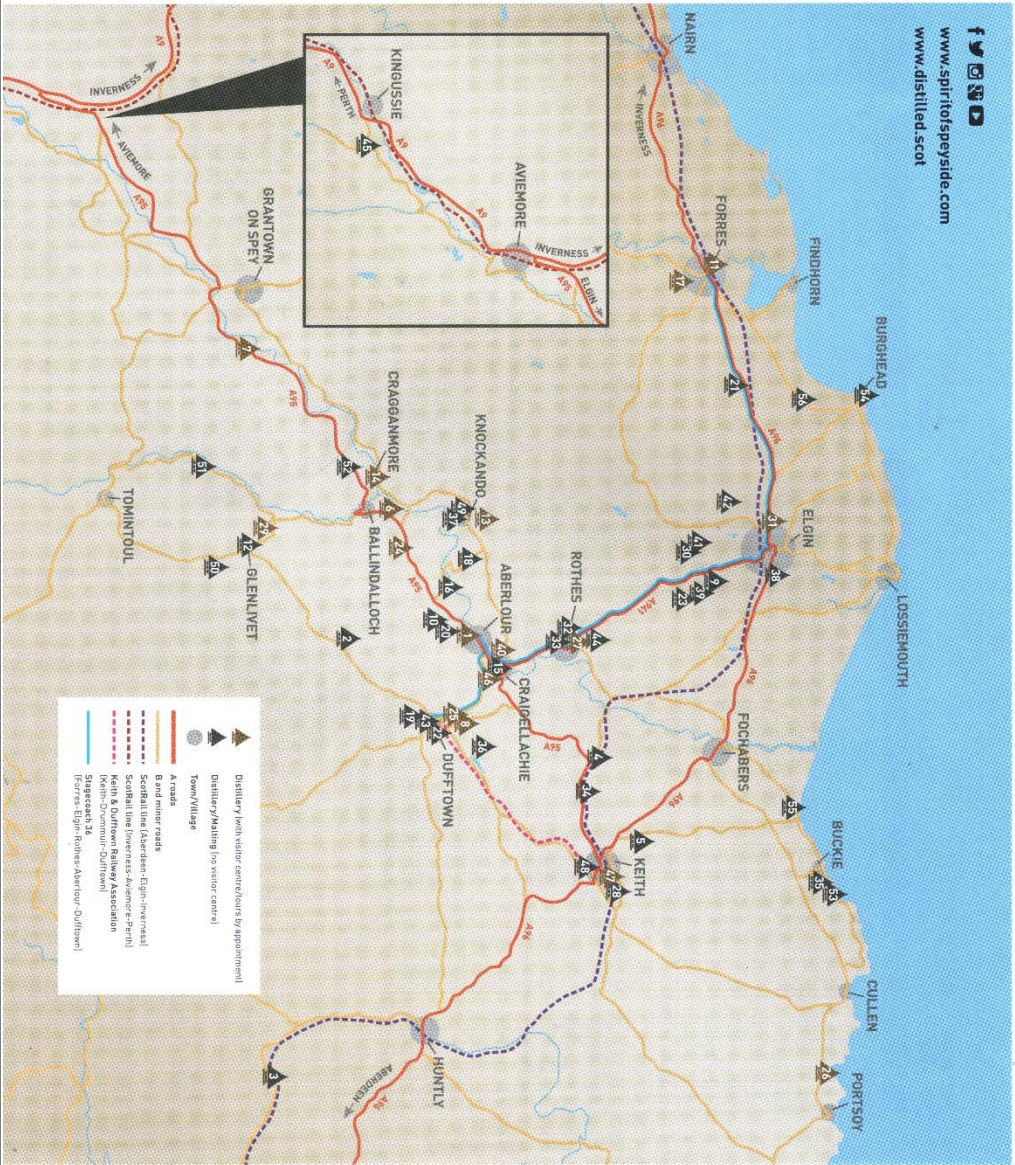
*"Strange Var"*



SPRIT OF SPEYSIDE  
DISTILLED

www.spiritorfspeyside.com  
www.distilled.scot

- ▲ Abertour
- ▲ Ait-a-Bhaine
- ▲ Ardmore
- ▲ Auchrosk
- ▲ Aulmore
- ▲ Baidinlich
- ▲ Balnainach
- ▲ The Balvaine
- ▲ BenRiach
- ▲ Bennetres
- ▲ Beornnach
- ▲ Braxel
- ▲ Carthu
- ▲ Cragganmore
- ▲ Cragshlachie
- ▲ Daluaine
- ▲ Dallas Dhu
- ▲ Dainnach
- ▲ Dufftown
- ▲ Gentalachie
- ▲ Glenbuge
- ▲ Glandulan
- ▲ Glen Eighn
- ▲ Glenfarlas
- ▲ Glenfiddich
- ▲ Glengassasagh
- ▲ Glen Grant
- ▲ Glen Keith
- ▲ The Glenlivet
- ▲ 20.1 Glenlissie
- ▲ 20.2 Glen Moray
- ▲ 20.3 The Glenrothes
- ▲ 20.4 Glen Spey
- ▲ 20.5 Glenstrathers
- ▲ 20.6 Invergower
- ▲ 20.7 Kininive
- ▲ 20.8 Knockando
- ▲ 20.9 Linkwood
- ▲ 20.10 Longmorn
- ▲ 20.11 The Macallan
- ▲ 20.12 Monnochmore
- ▲ 20.13 Milnathuff
- ▲ 20.14 Morlich
- ▲ 20.15 Speyburn
- ▲ 20.16 Speyside
- ▲ 20.17 The Speyside Coopers
- ▲ 20.18 Strathisla
- ▲ 20.19 Strathmill
- ▲ 20.20 Tamhu
- ▲ 20.21 Tomnavulin
- ▲ 20.22 Tomintoul
- ▲ 20.23 Tormore
- ▲ 20.24 Boortmalt
- ▲ 20.25 Maltings
- ▲ 20.26 Burrehead
- ▲ 20.27 Maltings
- ▲ 20.28 Crisp Maltng Group
- ▲ 20.29 Roseisle Distillery and Maltngs



▲ Distillery (with visitor centre/venue by appointment)  
 ▲ Distillery/Maltng (no visitor centre)  
 ● Town/Village

— A roads  
 — Singleline for rail  
 — Scotland (the Aberdeen, Elgin-Inverness)  
 — Scotland (the Inverness-Aberdeen-Bent)  
 — Keith & Dufftown Railway Association  
 — Keith-Dumfriesshire-Dufftown  
 — Speyside 76  
 — (Forres, Elgin-Holmes-Aberlour-Dufftown)