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When the Right Wine is a Beer

Back in April I attended the Craft Brewers Conference in Seattle, Wash., and one of the most fun things I did while I was there was attend a Brewers Association media event on Beer and Turkey.

The event was hosted by Brooklyn Brewery brewmaster Garrett Oliver, author of *The Brewmaster's Table* and one of the world's foremost authorities on pairing craft beer with food.

The staff at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center cooked up a mini Thanksgiving dinner for attendees with turkey, ham and stuffing, and Oliver had assembled several craft beers to try with each dish.

"A sommelier's number one question is usually 'What wine is best with Thanksgiving dinner?" Oliver said. "People want to make wine go where it will not go."

With the ham, we sampled New Belgium Skinny Dip, brewed with kaffir lime, and the delicious Elysian Bête Blanche, a Belgian-style tripel brewed in Seattle. Oliver said that carbonation works well with dishes such as ham, as the "scrubbing bubbles" draw salt out of salty foods.

We tried Wolaver's Organic Brown with the turkey, and Allagash Dubbel with the stuffing, among several other beers. I scribbled in my notes that I enjoyed brown beers with the ham as well as the turkey.

"Beer has a much wider range of flavor than wine," Oliver said. "Beer contrasts and harmonizes, while wine mostly just contrasts."

He even gave suggestions on what beer pairs best with pumpkin pie—an Imperial stout or a dopplebock, for example.

I'm looking forward to Thanksgiving this year as I plan to serve well-chosen craft beers instead of the usual Riesling wine and see how adventurous my family members and friends are willing to be. What would make it even more exciting would be to use all Colorado brewed beers (or the beers brewed locally in your city or state; or even better, your own homebrew).

The possibilities are endless, and with this issue's Beer and Food theme we barely have enough space to scratch the surface. Not only can you successfully pair craft beer with practically any type of food, you can cook with beer, brew with food and host a beer dinner, as our adventurous authors show you. "Stunt brewer" Jonny Lieberman of the Maltose Falcons threw a whole apple pie into his mash and shredded 5 pounds of Philadelphia pretzels by hand just to try something different in his brews, and he shares his unorthodox techniques in an entertaining article. Ray Daniels also gets us primed for Thanksgiving with his in-depth beer and turkey advice in his Brewing by Design column.

In this issue, we also explore one of the latest trends in U.S. brewing—the emergence of Imperial or "double" Pilsners that are cropping up in the latest offerings of craft brewers. Dogfish Head's Sam Calagione, whose Golden Shower Imperial Pilsner was released earlier this year, has authored a new book called *Extreme Brewing: An Enthusiast's Guide to Brewing Craft Beer at Home*, and we stole his chapter on Extreme Lagers to reprint in *Zymurgy*, complete with a recipe for Imperial Pilsner.

Hopefully this issue will get your creative culinary juices flowing as we begin to head into the holiday season. Bon appétit!



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>> GET THERE!

Holiday Ale Festival

The 11th annual Holiday Ale Festival in Portland, Ore., is set for Nov. 30 through Dec. 3 at the Pioneer Courthouse Square.

Despite chilly temperatures and often-inclement weather, attendees stay warm and dry under a large clear tent that allows for views of the city lights. Gas heaters create a cozy ambience under the boughs of one of the region's largest decorated Christmas trees.

More than three-dozen potent winter ales are featured at the event, bringing warmth and cheer to the holiday season.

Admission to the Pioneer Courthouse Square is free, and a one-time purchase 2006 souvenir beer mug, required for tasting beer, is \$4. Each mug of beer is \$4, or \$1 for a taste.

For more information go to www.holidayale.com.

October 27-28

The Return of the Belgian Beer Fest Boston, MA. Web: http://beeradvocate.com/fests/

November 4

Maine Brewers' Festival Portland, ME. E-mail: festivals@mindspring.com Web: www.mainebrew.com/index.aspx

November 4

4th Annual Festival of Barrel-Aged Beer Chicago, IL. Web: www.illinoisbeer.com/

November 11

13th Annual Great International Beer Festival Providence, RI. Phone: 401-274-3234 Web: www.beerfestamerica.com/index.php

November 18-19

Great Brews of America Beerfest Lake Harmony, PA. Phone: 1-800-255-7625 Web: www.splitrockresort.com/beerfest/

November 30-December 3

Holiday Ale Festival Portland, OR. Web: www.holidayale.com.

December 1-2

10th Annual San Diego Strong Ale Festival Carlsbad, CA. Phone: 760-720-7007 Web: www.pizzaport.com

December 2

Great Welsh Beer & Cider Festival Cardiff, UK. Phone: +44 7092 031080 E-mail: info@gwbcf.org.uk Web: www.gwbcf.org.uk

For a complete listing of beer festivals and events, see www.beertown.org/craftbrewing/events.asp.

BREW NEWS: Coast Guard Busted for Homebrewing Kit

According to a story in the Hartford Courant, the Coast Guard Academy was investigated by the Government Accountability Office for its \$227 "beer-brewing kit."

The Coast Guard said the kit was purchased in part "to make people relax, to bring together cadets and top officials."

Congressional investigators didn't buy that explanation, saying the agency "wasted government resources by brewing alcohol while on duty"—one of several examples of waste, misuse and possible fraud in the spending of federal homeland security money that was laid out for a Senate committee in July.

The beer brewing kit and equipment were purchased by a Department of Homeland Security cardholder. The Coast Guard explained that its beer, with "custom Coast Guard themed labels," was "an icebreaker for discussion at official parties." Not only that, the Coast Guard said, but the do-it-yourself project saved the service money.

However, the Government Accountability Office calculated that each six-pack of the homebrew cost \$13 to make.

"The purchase of the kit and the brewing activity fall short of prudent use of taxpayer dollars and represent abusive use of a purchase card," the GAO said. Coast Guard Academy officials had no further comment.

The Hop Stopper™ from Innovative Homebrew Solutions is a filter installed in your brew kettle to remove hops and at prior to draining into your fermenter. It has a care inches of stainless steel mesh, making hill, including pellet hops. The Hop Stopper comes with a built-in siphon tube that extracts nearly every drop of wort from the kettle virtually hop and trub free. Installation is simple, and cleanup is accomplished with a blast of water. The Hop Stopper can accommodate almost any kettle configuration (equipped with a full coupling). It is available in standard (stainless steel screen, copper dip tube, brass fitting and stainless steel clamp) or all-stainless steel construction.

The standard construction Hop Stopper retails for \$60 while the all-stainless construction is \$90. For more information, go to www.ihomebrewsolutions.com.



If you know of a great gadget that makes homebrewing

easier, let us know at jill@brewersassociation.org.

BREW NEWS: U.S. Craft Brewers Make Splash in UK



Craft brewing members of the Brewers Association's Export Development Program traveled to England in June to learn about the U.K market for U.S. craft beers and promote U.S. craft brands already in that market.

And apparently, the brewers made quite a splash across the pond. In an article in the U.K.-based Morning Advertiser, Susan Nowak reported:

"If you think about American beers you conjure up a six-pack of Bud, right? Wrong. At least, not necessarily. Across the pond there is a new generation of brewers and Jeez, these guys are producing beers that would make your hair curl."

A craft beer pairing dinner at the esteemed White Horse pub in London featured beers from Left Hand Brewing, North Coast, Roque Ales, Samuel Adams, Odell Brewing, Flying

Dog, Sierra Nevada, Brooklyn Brewery and Victory Brewing. Crab and sweet potato cakes with a chili tomato jam were served with Sierra Nevada Pale Ale and Victory Golden Monkey. Romney Saltmarsh lamb with roast summer vegetables was paired with Rogue Smoke Ale and Dogfish Head Raison D'Etre.

"Left Hand's Imperial Russian-style stout at 9.5-percent aby stood up to an intense Belgian dark chocolate and hazelnut tart in a way that 'very few wines could do,' according to beer guru Mark Dorber, who runs the White Horse," Nowak reported.

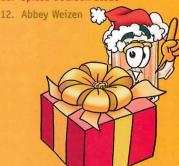
THE LIST

Beers Christmas

As you may have noticed in your local stores, it's never too early to start thinking about Christmasespecially when it comes to brewing. In his book Radical Brewing. author Randy Mosher says, "While I enjoy the wassail-inspired brown brews, much of the fun of homebrewing lies in the surprising, the fun, and the new."

With that in mind, here is Mosher's brewer's dozen list of Christmas beers. All recipes are included in Radical Brewing.

- 1. Caramel Quadrupel
- Spiced Cherry Dubbel
- Spiced Dunkel Weizenbock
- 4. Juniper Rye Bock
- Fruitcake Old Ale
- Saffron Tripel
- Christmas Gruit
- Honey Ginger IPA
- Crabapple Lambicky Ale
- 10. Gingerbread Ale
- 11. Spiced Bourbon Stout



BEER QUOZA

"Not all chemicals are bad. Without hydrogen or oxygen, for example, there would be no way to make water, a vital ingredient in beer."—Dave Barry



BEER PRODUCT

Beer Chips

Potato chips may go great with beer, but the makers of Beer Chips™ are already one step ahead. Their Beer Chips are thick-cut kettle-style chips with a "serious coating of sugar and salt and injected with a dose of the world's most perfect beverage…beer."

Beer Chips were introduced at the Oregon Brewers Festival in late July in Portland. They are available in 2-ounce servings for 99 cents and will soon be available in 1-ounce vending size bags and 11-ounce party bags.

To learn more about Beer Chips and when they'll be available in your area, go to www.beerchips.com.

>> YOU'VE GOTTA DRINK THIS

Rahr Blonde Lager

A few words about what may be the absolute best blonde lager out there. It comes from Fort Worth, Texas and a rather gregarious entrepreneur named Fritz Rahr. A descendent of German brewers who migrated to Wisconsin and founded a brewery, he has done his heritage proud with his Blonde Lager. Although I enjoy his

other beers, the blonde is something special and the reason is that typical lagers lack a pronounced taste. Some lagers seem to avoid having too much flavor, as if to avoid offending drinkers. There is no denying the flavor of the Rahr Blonde Lager. You usually have to go much darker to get that much flavor, but yet he has done it. It drinks well in any season and leaves a very nice malt taste on the tongue. Bravo.

Rahr Blonde Lager is distributed throughout Texas.

Submitted by Steve Snyder, Houston, Texas

If you've had a beer you just have to tell the world about, send your description, in 150 words or fewer, to jill@brewersassociation.org.

Brew News:

Environmentally Friendly Six-Packs



Lewis and Clark Brewery is packaging its Miner's Gold Hefeweizen in 12-ounce glass bottles in the new, environmentally friendly Brand Pak™ developed by ITW Hi-Cone, based outside Chicago. The brewery also said its flagship brands, Lewis and Clark Lager,

Back Country Scottish Ale, Tumbleweed IPA and Yellowstone Beer, will be sold in the new six-pack.

The Hi-Cone Brand Pak is a top-lift ring carrier with a wraparound stretch band designed for four, six- and eight-packs of beer in glass bottles. The revolutionary multipack holds the bottles tightly in place so they don't bump against each other and risk breakage.

"This a unique and exciting package that is helping us launch Miner's Gold in bottles quicker and more economically than with paperboard carriers," said owner Max Pigman. "We also know our customers will appreciate the environmental benefits of the new package. It is a minimal design that generates far less waste than traditional paperboard carriers."

Pigman added the package has other advantages that make it superior to basket carriers, not the least of which is beer bottles that won't fall out of the waterproof band carrier, and a six-pack that can be chilled anywhere in ice without worrying about moisture damaging the package.

Lewis and Clark, based in Helena, Mont., is reportedly the first craft brewery to launch the new carrier, which is photo-degradable and fully recyclable.



BLONDE LEGER



Stand Up for Beer With the Bird!

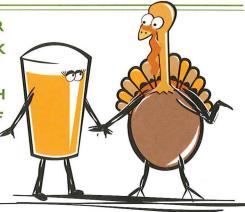
K brewers, this year it is time to take a stand regarding beer and holiday meals. If your extended family is like mine, many of the adults still think wine is the only proper beverage to enjoy with turkey, ham or goose. Well I think it is high time we opened their eyes! This year we need to make a concerted effort to introduce their must-drenched palates to a better way of drinking during the holidays. This Year Beer is for the Bird!

According to Garrett Oliver, the erudite brewer at Brooklyn Brewing, frequent guest of hip TV chefs and drinking buddy of New York food writers, the single most common question asked of sommeliers is "What wine goes with Thanksgiving dinner?" The answer, according to Oliver, is beer.

The logic for this is pretty simple: a wide range of beers readily complements the roastiness of the turkey skin and the grain-based stuffings as well. In the meantime, holiday meals present a lineup of ingredients that the cork dorks often cite as "tricky" when it comes to pairing, including smoked meats, eggs, cheese, vinaigrette dressings, spinach, artichokes, asparagus, cumin and chocolate—oh, and what about cranberries?

The bottom line here is that when it comes to creating a wonderful pairing of beer and food, beer has wine beat hands down for most holiday meals. So let's talk about what to brew or what to serve when it comes to holiday meals so we can mount a plan for converting old Uncle Ralph and Aunt Carol to our beery ways.

If you are reading this in late October, there may still be time to brew a beer for Thanksgiving and you've got plenty of time to whip something up for special MOST MALT-BALANCED AMBER
TO BROWN BEERS WILL WORK
WELL WITH THE BIRD. THE
MALT FLAVORS GO WELL WITH
THE ROASTED CHARACTER OF
THE SKIN AND WITH THE
RICHER, EARTHIER NOTES
FOUND IN THE DARK MEATS



meals in December and January. The question is: what to brew?

AND GIBLETS AS WELL

For the most part, we go malty when it comes to pairing with meats, and turkey is no exception. Most malt-balanced amber to brown beers will work well with the bird. The malt flavors go well with the roasted character of the skin and with the richer, earthier notes found in the dark meats and

giblets as well. (Dang, I'm getting hungry!)

When it comes to parrying the fat found in holiday meats, the carbonation of beer plays an important role. But sometimes the weight of turkey, goose, pheasant and even ham calls for a bit more gusto from the beer. Here an increase in alcohol content can help to create the perfect pairing. And if assertive spices will play a role (can you

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800-365-2739 / order line 704-527-2337 / help line 704-527-5070 / fax line Alternative Beverage 114-E Freeland Lane Charlotte, NC 28217 say Cajun turkey and Andouille stuffing?) then more assertive hopping may be needed as well.

To give you an idea of what I'm talking about in terms of beer styles here, Oliver points out that roast chicken is the food of choice at Oktoberfest in Munich. Ergo, you have Oktoberfest, a malty, amber beer with a bit more alcohol than normal (6.5-7 percent abv) matching up with a roasted fowl. Sounds like a pretty good starting point for creating your own holiday beer.

If you aren't a lager maker, no worries: an ale with the same formulation but fermented with a nice clean American ale yeast will work just dandy. And if that's not exciting enough for you, other directions can work as well.

A darker brown ale would certainly fill the bill and if you want to go Belgian, either a triple or a double works pretty nicely. Those all work for basic holiday turkey, but what if your family walks on the wild side (!) and experiments with flavors beyond the Pilgrim tradition? Here are some thoughts.

Ham: A weizen, or even better, a weizenbock can work really well here. Some with a bit more hop might cover it too given the rich combination of fat, salt and sometimes even brown sugar and pineapple. Think of a malty IPA or even an Imperial IPA here.

Cajun Turkey: Fellow homebrewer and author of *Brew Like a Monk* Stan Hieronymus lives down in New Mexico where chiles just seem to migrate into every food they make. If you look at

www.beerandturkey.org you'll find his recipe for Cajun-Fried Turkey, and with it he recommends a malty, full-bodied IPA in the spirit of Sierra Nevada's Celebration Ale.

Duck, Goose: These even richer tasting fowl can be accompanied by even richer beers: a bit more roast, a bit more hop flavor and aroma, a bit more alcohol to make magic happen at the table. Consider a schwarzbier or a porter or think about a Belgian-style saison or biere de garde.

Dessert: Hey, if you aren't drinking beer with dessert, you are missing half the fun. Think of an old ale or a lightly spiced holiday beer with pumpkin pie or maybe something like a well-hopped porter with pecan pie—this works especially well if it is my favorite: pecan-chocolate pie.

OK, so now you are armed with great ideas for what beers to serve during the holiday meal. Remember that presentation is half the battle when it comes to impressing folks with something new. Bring out those nice stemmed Belgian thistle glasses or just use your biggest wine glasses. Then rather than giving everyone their own bottle of beer, fill a nice glass pitcher with the beer you have selected so that people can pass and share—that bit of social interaction is a key to any special meal.

Finally, if you aren't sure about which beer to offer or what people will like, remember that it is a special meal and you can present some choices! How about a Belgian-style triple or a weizenbock as one and a toasty porter or a biere de garde as the other? If you do that, just remember to set two glasses at every place. If you are like me, you'll want to taste both beers with every course and once you start, everyone else will want to join in.

So happy holidays everyone. I hope the season finds you well and in the spirit to enjoy some very fine beer!

Cheers!

Ray Daniels is director of craft beer marketing for the Brewers Association and executive editor of *Zymurgy*.



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Peanut Butter Beer



Hi Professor,

I am a homebrewer and I am trying to make a Peanut Butter and Chocolate Stout. As you probably already know there are a lot of chocolate beers out there. So I already know how to get the beer to taste like chocolate. However there do not appear to be any Peanut Butter beers.

Can you please tell me how to get peanut butter flavor in beer? As you know real peanut butter contains peanut oil and that will kill the head of the beer. Chocolate has cocoa butter but if you use cocoa powder that has had the cocoa butter removed it works out well. Also chocolate malt gives a chocolate flavor as well. However I know of no similar product for peanut butter.

Thanks, Mike Prilla Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mike,

So it goes without saying, you like Reese's Peanut Butter Cups. Whoops, I said it. Well, things aren't always what they appear to be. I vaguely recollect sampling "peanut" beer at festivals past. Not very memorable except, yes, they did taste of peanut. So it is possible, but be very careful whom you offer it to. Some people are deathly allergic to peanuts.

You're right about the presence of oil in peanuts. There's not an easy way around that, but from my own experience with using chocolate with oils I'm intelligently guessing that the oils in peanuts will not affect your homebrew. Use a blow off system for your primary. That means ferment in a carboy and attach a hose atop the carboy that leads the krauesen foaming ferment out of the carboy and into a waste bucket. The oils will rise to the top and be ejected—for the most part.



Another suggestion: Get some raw peanuts and gently roast them in your oven at low temperatures (monitor the time you roast them by taste testing) for maximum fresh roast peanut flavor. Crush them into a fine powder-butter. Blend small additions of boiling wort into the bowl of peanut paste until the consistency is such that mixing into the wort will be expedited. Add to the wort at the very end of boil. A short steep is preferable. Yep, it's going to be a messy cleanup—but you asked for it!

How much to use? I'd start out by experimenting with a ratio of about a half-pound for 5 gallons and see where that gets you.

If you were brewing this commercially the stability of your beer flavors may not survive the transport and other marketing conditions. So keep it homebrewed.

Hold the jelly, The Professor, Hb.D.

Page Number 382

Dear Professor,

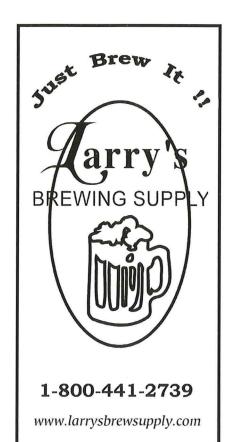
On page 382 of the 3rd edition of *The Complete Joy of Homebrewing* it shows a conversion of 1 PPM = 1 milliliter per

liter. I think this is wrong. Shouldn't 1 PPM = 1 milliliter per 1,000 liters?

Thanks, Dan Blasdell

Dear my man Dan,

It's confusing. The problem with these equivalencies lies in that we're trying to equate pieces (parts), mass (grams) and volume (milliliters). They don't equate across the board. With water 1 gram is equal to 1 milliliter. That's where you get a "crossover" conversion that begins to confuse, and simple metrics doesn't work across the values. So it is correct as presented on that infamous page number 382.



All things not being created equal, The Professor, Hb.D.

Liquid and Dry Yeast: Wha's Up?

Dear Professor,

The July/August Zymurgy article comparing liquid and dry yeasts was awesome. But I was left with two questions: What fermentation temperature was used? And was the lager/ale combination fermented at the same temperature?

Thanks again, Stuart Lay



A BIG OOPS

The Last Drop in the September/October issue of Zymurgy featured an incorrect Web address for the Big Foamy Head podcast. The correct address is www.bigfoamyhead.com. Check it out!

Dear Mr. Lay,

Mr. Horst Dornbusch, author of that article and always in hot pursuit of great beer, replies, "As best as I can remember, we decided to adhere to the 'ceteris paribus' rule ('all

else equal') and treated all brews absolutely identically. This meant that, on brew day, we used a pitching temperature of 58° F (14° C) for all test batches, regardless of type of yeast (lager, ale or combination ale/lager). I believe we kept that temperature constant throughout the entire experiment."

Well, Stuart, that about answers your ques-

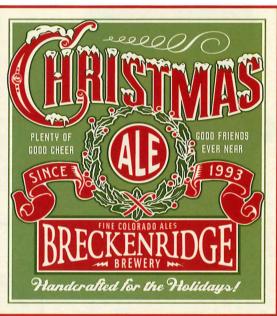
The Professor, Hb.D.

Tips for Sprucing Up Your Beer

Hi pal Prof.

I want to ask you about spruce beer, but I'm afraid I won't run into you in the hallways of higher brewing today. I picked some nice spruce tips while hiking last weekend, and I want to make a spruce beer. Spruce tips are only vaguely mentioned in the books I have, and they reference back to the Complete Joy of Homebrewing. I'd like to know if you've brewed this or have come across others' recipes in the interim. In particular, I'd like to know how much to use and when to add the tips to the wort. Also, the two recipes in the Complete Joy are for darker beers. Can spruce tips be used with









lighter styles? Thanks for any information you can give me on this.

Cheers,

Janis Gross

American Homebrewers Association

Dear Janis,

Yes, they can. For example, Alaskan Brewery's (spruce) Winter Ale is a lighter colored ale, fashioned in the style of old ale.

At the 2004 Las Vegas American Homebrewers Association conference there was an excellent talk on spruce beer given by Geoff Larson (brewmaster and co-founder of Alaskan Brewing Company) and homebrewer Pete Devaris. Pete has replied to your question and I'd like to share his wisdom with all

of our American Homebrewers Association members.

Pete says:

"Spruce tips used for brewing are always measured by volume, not weight. The reason for this is that the weight of the spruce tips can increase by as much as 30 percent during rainy weather, while the sugar in each tip remains constant. I use a 1-quart canning jar loosely packed with tips per 5 gallons. This will impart a delicate floral, citrus note to the beer. You can double the amount (2 quarts) for a more pronounced citrus flavor, but be careful. The sugars in the tips are complex long chain sugars not easily digested by some yeasts. Use too many tips with the wrong yeast and you'll get a cloying sweet beer (and cloudy).

"The whole 'black' beer thing traces its roots back to colonial times when most beers were cloudy and dark. I have made superb spruce tip Russian Imperial Stouts, Baltic Porters and Foreign Extra stouts. However, if you really want to showcase the spruce, go with a more expressive style not overwhelmed with roasted malts. My favorites are an English pale ale, Belgian wit, saison and trippel. I

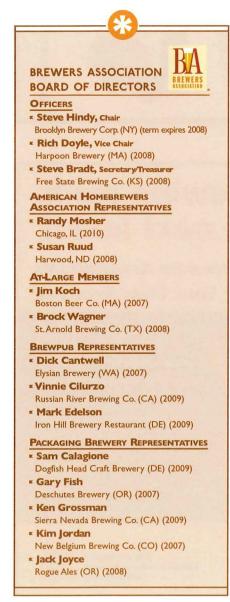
have also had the pleasure of tasting an excellent Bohemian Spruce Tip Pilsner.

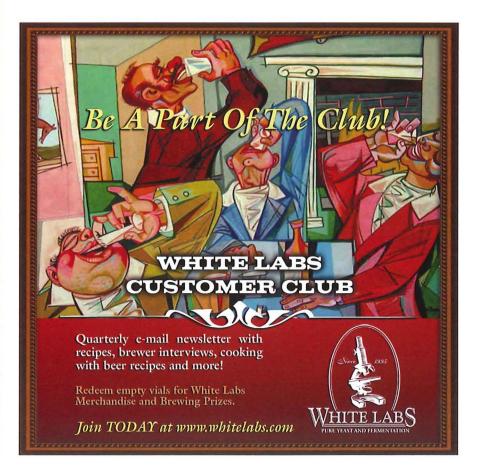
"You will want to add the spruce tips to the last 60 minutes of the boil. No more, no less. This will strike a balance between sugar extraction, while minimizing chlorophyll extraction. You get the nice citrus flavor without the vegetable component. Remember, spruce tips are an adjunct, although many uninformed folks think it is a spice or hop substitute. Spruce tips are harvested for their fermentable sugars. A quart of tips will bump your gravities about like a pound of pale malt. Sorry, dry hopping/spruce tipping does not work and will probably spoil your beer.

"By all means, experiment. And please! Send samples along with the variety of spruce used."

Thank you member Pete, The Professor, Hb.D.

Hey homebrewers! If you have a brewing-related question for Professor Surfeit, send it to "Dear Professor," PO Box 1679, Boulder CO 80306-1679; fax 303-447-2825; or e-mail professor@brewersassociation.org.





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Variations of Light Hybrid

ategory 6, Light Hybrid Beer, contains four subcategories: Cream Ale, Blonde Ale, Kölsch and American Wheat or Rye Ale. The first three of these are distinguished from one another by subtle differences and are therefore often confused. The last subcategory is subject to a fairly broad interpretation, with a wide range of hop character allowable as well as alcoholic strength and percentage of adjunct in the grain bill.

Cream ale can be considered an American lager that is brewed with ale yeast instead of lager yeast, but retains many of the same flavor and aroma characteristics. It is distinguished from the Blonde Ale subcategory primarily by the use of adjunct in its grain bill, and the resulting balance that favors neither hops nor malt (whereas Blonde Ale tends to favor malt over hops). Also, dimethyl sulfide, or DMS, should not be penalized in a Cream Ale as long as it is detectable in low amounts. DMS has a "creamed corn" aroma, so it is easily mistaken for the use of corn as an adjunct, but it must be pointed out that the formation of DMS in beer is still technically a flaw, and should still be avoided.

Normally, DMS is driven off during the boil, so care must be taken to avoid covering the boil (vapor containing DMS can condense on the kettle lid and drip back into the boil), and having a sufficiently vigorous boil to rid the wort of this compound to below the threshold of human detection. Corn is not the only adjunct within style guidelines for this subcategory, however. Cream Ale can contain up to 20 percent corn, but also up to 20 percent sugar. These adjuncts affect head retention, mouthfeel, finish and alcohol content. To assure adequate diastatic power, brewers commonly use six-row barley in the mash instead of, or in addition to,

two-row barley. While higher alcohol versions of this ale can be brewed, based as its lager counterpart is on pre-Prohibition guidelines, the BJCP warns that these are

Special/Experimental category, and that normal Cream Ales should stick to an original gravity range between 1.042 and 1.055. Current BJCP guidelines give an overall impression of this ale as "a clean, well-attenuated (final gravity between 1.006 and 1.012), flavorful American lawnmower beer."

better entered in the

What distinguishes a Blonde Ale from a pale ale is essentially a lack of aggressive or assertive hop character. Many craft breweries have found that in order to attract a wide range of clientele, they must have an



American Blonde Ale

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

2 cans	Coopers Light Malt Extract
I.0 oz	(28 g) Liberty Whole Hops
	(60 min)
0.75 oz	(21 g) Liberty Whole Hops
	(30 min)
	Wyeast 1056 American Ale
	Yeast or White Labs WLP00
	California Ale Yeast
1.25 C	(180 ml measure) Coopers
	Light Dry Malt Extract for
	bottling

Original Specific Gravity: 1.050 Final Specific Gravity: 1.011 IBU: 22 ABV: 5.1%



Directions

Stir I can of malt extract into 2 gallons of soft water and bring to a boil. Add bittering hops and boil 30 minutes. Add 30 minute hops and boil for 30 minutes more. Turn off burner and stir in second can of malt extract. (By not adding all of the malt extract at the beginning of the boil you will avoid caramelization and improve hop utilization.) Pour into fermenter with enough cold water to make 5 gallons. Aerate and pitch yeast when temperature is below 70° F. Ferment around 65° F. Rack to secondary after one week or when fermentation slows. Ferment one-to-two weeks more. Prime with 1.25 cups of light dry malt extract and bottle.

easy-drinking, approachable style that appeals to non-beer drinkers, and this is where Blonde Ale comes in. An emphasis on malt means the beer will have a light to moderate sweetness in both flavor and aroma, a light color, and will generally fall between 1.038 and 1.054 original gravity,

yielding an unthreatening 3.8 to 5.5 percent alcohol by volume. BJCP guidelines therefore describe Blonde Ale as the "entry-level craft beer." While most Blonde Ales are all-malt beers consisting of little more than pale malt, low color crystal malts and light bittering hops, some brew-

ers add variety by using a small percentage of adjuncts like wheat malt, or sugar adjuncts like honey. Fruit and spices may also be added, but too dominant a character from any of these extra ingredients will move the beer out of the Blonde Ale subcategory and into Specialty/Experimental.

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Kölsch is a traditional, regional specialty beer of the city of Cologne (Köln) on the border between France and Germany. It is a very light, delicate style that, like American Pilsner, is all about balance. Kölsch yeast is a bit of a hybrid strain, as it is a very low-temperature fermented ale (59 to 65° F, or 15 to 18° C) that exhibits lager-like characteristics, and generally produces very clean, well-attenuated beers. The so-called winy character manifests itself as a slight tartness at the finish, and a dry, fruity aroma in the nose, but it should be very subtle if present at all.

Kölsch undergoes a period of lagering after fermentation to smooth out the edges and increase the polished lager character. There are, however, several yeast strains that will produce a Kölsch





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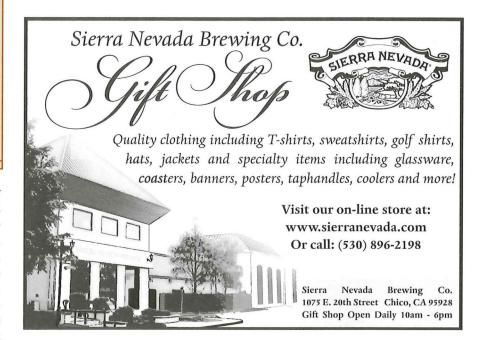
that is within style guidelines. The 20 or so authentic versions of the style in and around the city of Cologne exhibit different levels of sweetness, sulfur, hop aroma, fruitiness and winy character. However, none of these qualities are allowed to dominate any single version of Kölsch. Pilsner or pale malt is used almost exclusively in the traditional grain bill, and as in a Pilsner, it is paired with very soft water. Hops used are German noble varieties like Hallertau, Tettnang, Spalt and Hersbruck, and IBUs are kept to a modest 20 to 30. Generally, all Kölsch versions are well attenuated (F.G. 1.007 to 1.011), pale to gold in color (3.5 to 5 SRM), and are clean, crisp and refreshing. Even the BJCP admits these beers are easily mistaken for light lager, Pilsner or Blonde Ale by the untrained taster, but generally speaking, Kölsch is not as clean as a light lager should be, not as hoppy as a Pilsner, and not as malty as a blonde.

American Rye or Wheat beer is perhaps the broadest subcategory within Category 6. These beers can be sweet or dry, lightly or aggressively hopped, use noble or American hops, can be brewed with wheat or rye malt, and exhibit light or strong wheat or rye flavor. One thing these beers cannot have is the strong, spicy or phenolic yeast profile of their German wheat beer cousins. In fact, yeast character should be very neutral and clean, allowing malt, wheat or rye flavors to come through. American ale yeast is most common, but these beers can also be

made as lagers. Hop character is generally low to moderate in both aroma and flavor, but can be more pronounced than in hefeweizen styles. Highly hopped "Rye P.A." variations on India Pale Ale should not be entered as American Rye Ales, but rather as Specialty Ales. Original gravity

range should be 1.040 to 1.055, finishing anywhere from 1.008 to 1.013, with a corresponding alcohol content by volume in the 4- to 5.5-percent range.

Amahl Turczyn Scheppach is a former associate editor of *Zymurgy*.



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Beer & Food A Match Made in Eulinary Heaven

By Randy Mosher -



Editor's Mote: The following is an excerpt from Randy Mosher's upcoming book tentatively titled Tasting Beer.

Ho people from countless ages past have known, beer is an inspiring companion to food.

The enormous range of flavors, aromas and textures makes beer an able match for nearly any kind of food. From a rustic handmade sausage to the tallest gourmet masterpiece, a well-chosen beer supports and enhances every kind of cuisine.

The grain-based nature of beer makes it a food in itself, giving us a large vocabulary of flavors that pair easily with many kinds of food. Wine sommeliers, if you can get a beer or two in them, will grudgingly admit that wine has several gaping blind spots with food—more than just the asparagus conundrum—which beer happily fills.

Pairing beer and food is often shrouded in a thick mystical fog, as if it were something a bit dangerous and at its core, unknowable. I can assure you that while there will always be new revelations, matching beer and food is based on simple, commonsense ideas.

Don't be too consumed with finding perfection—there is no such thing. Follow a few basic rules, and it's hard to go too wrong. Every now and then you will have a transcendent moment, which is what we're all in this for.

Enjoying beer and food together transforms both. A beer may amplify or obscure a dish, and food can magnify or mask the beer. These effects are often quite stunning. By paying attention to the gustatory quality of both partners, it is possible to find combinations that really work and create memorable experiences.

Getting Started
The first thing you can do is to start paying attention to the beers and foods you enjoy now: the crisp bitterness of a pale ale cutting the boldness of a grilled hamburger; the smoky silkiness of a stout balancing the creamy tang of smoked salmon; the bittersweet edge of a bar-

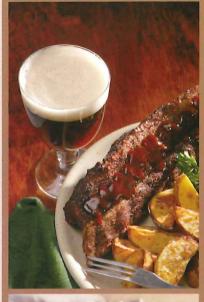
leywine cutting through the sweetness of crème

brulée. Memorable pairs are there for the taking. All it takes is a little focus. To paraphrase an Eastern mystic, "Beer here now."

For those new to this pursuit, it can all be a bit overwhelming. The guidelines presented here should give you a framework for thinking about beer and food and let you get down to the very important business of finding great beer and food matches.

Three basic principles should be considered; these are listed below. Each one is important, but there is no 1-2-3 order for the pairing process. Start with either a specific beer or food, then seek a suitable partner according to the following guidelines.

- * Match Strength with Strength. Delicate dishes work best with delicate beers, and strongly flavored foods demand assertive beers—no surprise there. Intensity of flavor is not any single thing, but a sum of the taste experience. In beer, it may involve alcoholic strength, malt character, hop bitterness, sweetness, richness, roastiness and more. In food, richness (OK, let's just say it—fat), sweetness, cooking methods, spicing, texture and complexity all play a role.
- * Find Harmonies. Combinations often work best when they share some common flavor or aroma elements. The nutty flavors of an Englishstyle brown ale and a handmade cheddar cheese; the deep, roasted flavors of imperial stout and chocolate truffles; the clean caramelly flavors of an Oktoberfest lager and roasted pork are all examples of this. Familiarity with ingredients and preparation techniques, a memory for flavors and a willingness to be constantly surprised will all serve you well. Of course, it helps to keep notes on your beer and food odyssey.
- ► Consider Sweetness, Bitterness, Carbonation, Heat (spice) and Richness. Certain qualities of food and beer interact with each other in specific, predictable ways. Taking advantage of these interactions ensures that the food and beer will







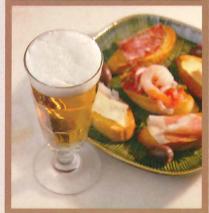


Table 1: Beer's Interaction with Food		
Beer	Interaction	Food
Hop Bitterness Roasted Malt Carbonation Alcohol	Balances	Sweetness Fat
Sweetness Maltiness	Balances	Spiciness (chile heat) Acidity
Hop Bitterness	Emphasizes	Spiciness (chile heat)

balance each other, with one partner not throwing the match out of whack. These are specific interactions, different from the intensity-matching mentioned previously. One sort of has to parse these out one-byone as the situation demands, and find flavors that will enhance one another. Table 1 lays out the specifics.

Foods that have a lot of sweetness or fatty richness (or both) can be matched by various elements in beer: hop bitterness, sweetness, roasted/toasted malt or alcohol. Carbonation is also effective at cutting richness.

Chile heat is another specific interaction. Hoppy beer will make hot food taste hotter. If you're the kind of hophead that just can't get enough alpha acid, this won't bother you, but most of us want to proceed with caution. Malty sweetness cools the heat, so if you're leaning to a hoppy beer with spicy food, make sure it has plenty of malt as well.

The principles outlined in Table 1 are the primary considerations. Here are a few additional thoughts about enjoying beer and food together.

▼ Look to classic cuisines. The cuisines of beer-drinking countries offer many great beer and food combinations. The Belgians have a near-obsession with this, well worth investigating. Beer and cheese from the same monastery may be an obvious choice, as is bratwurst with pale lager, but who would have thought to put stout together with oysters? Classic matches are tried and true, and are a great starting point for further exploration.

A Few Dishes Prepared with Beer

- Roast pork loin with apples and cherry ale
- Duck glazed with doppelbock
- Roast salmon with withier cream sauce
- Grilled steak marinated in red ale and green peppercorns
- Roast chicken with dried apricots and weizen bock sauce
- · Steamed scallops in withier
- Gingerbread brown ale cake
- Chocolate imperial stout truffles, dusted with powdered black malt
- Barleywine walnut ice cream
- * Practice makes perfect. Not every pairing works as expected—and this can be fun if you can learn to appreciate the unexpected. If it's not so great, make a note of it and get on with your life. Build on the things that work and keep seeking out those magic combinations.
- Consider seasonality. Lighter in the summer and heavier in the winter, the beers and foods of a given season pair very naturally and suit the mood as well.
- Contrast and Complement. All beer and food combinations should involve both of these principles. Some pairings will be more dependent on the contrasts, others on complementary flavors, but all should strive for some kind of balance. A creamy bock against the salty tang of ham, IPA with carrot cake or a crisp pale ale with steak all work mainly on contrast. The chart above shows the important contrasting elements. But even with contrasts, it's important that the beer and food are of somewhat similar



Hosting a Beer Dinner

Beer and food events may take many forms, but most typical is a multi-course dinner with a specific beer—or sometimes two-paired with each course.

Food-specific presentations can be a lot of fun: beer and cheese, beer and chocolate, for example.

Beer-centric cuisines such as Belgian or German are can't-miss winners, but it's possible to get a lot more exotic. We once did a tasting of India pale ales with Indian cuisine that was a rousing success. Thai food with German lagers, Mexican food with Oktoberfest, barbecue with Belgian ales-there are many possibilities.

Like any gastronomic experience, the proper setting and preparation can make the difference between an ordinary experience and a fabulous one. Here are a few things to consider when planning your beer and food extravaganza.

Beer or food first? There's no rule here. In many situations, this question may answer itself. For a dinner featuring one brewery's beers, the beers are a given. Just sort them out by intensity, and start looking for food pairs. Assign the lightest beers to the appetizers and save the heaviest for dessert. What's left should fit nicely in the middle of the meal, so pick dishes that will showcase the beers you have to work with.

Taste from less to more intense. Alcohol, hops, roastiness and sweetness can all beat up your palate, so it only makes sense to put the more delicate beers at the start of the tasting. This dictates a lighter to stronger-flavored food progression as well. Happily, this follows the classic pattern.

Don't overdo it. Tasting too many beers can lead to palate overload. When planning a dinner, try to limit the number of beers to six to eight tasting portions. This means a maximum of about 4 ounces a pour; somewhat less for strong beers. And always encourage the use of public transportation.

Present the beer in its best light. Serving temperature, proper beer-clean glassware, decent light and a setting free from smoke or other distracting aromas should all be considered when preparing for any beer and food event.

The enormous range of flavors, aromas

intensity, or one will overwhelm the other.

Remember, theses suggestions are just that—not absolute rules. Beer gastronomy was founded on creativity and experimentation. We hope you follow that spirit on your beer and food journey.

Beer us un Aperitif (Auluds & Appetizers) Crisp, refreshing beers are the best way to

start a meal. Lighter wheat beers can be a perfect match for salads, although the bitterness of greens sometimes can match a hoppy Pilsener. A characterful blonde ale is great with seared ahi tuna. Hoppy American pale ale can balance succulent appetizers such as cheese tartlets. Spicy saison is the perfect counterpoint to New Orleans style shrimp. A full-flavored red ale or amber lager can be an ideal mate to smoked fish-or you might choose to present it with a smoky-roasty stout. The idea is to present a great experience without wearing out the palate. Look for beers that are light in body that aren't aggressively bitter.

Suggested beers with appetizers:

All-malt-Pilsener Belgian-style saison Hefeweizen Witbier

With heartier appetizers:

India pale ale Fruit beer

Beer with Main Courses

There's a beer to suit every main dish, as long as you remember to match the intensity of the beer to the food. For lighter items such as grilled fish, a Dortmunder-style lager is a treat. For roasted chicken, a malty amber lager or pale ale can be great. The sweet heat of barbecue can be tamed by a beer like a maibock or an abbey-style dubbel. For grilled or roast beef, a hearty porter or stout is an excellent choice. Remember that spicy dishes require a little caution, as very hoppy

beers may add fuel to the chile firealthough you may prefer it this way!

Beer with Dessert

Dessert works beautifully with beer, but rich, full-flavored ones are needed to balance their sweet richness. These days, there are plenty of choices. A fruity dessert can be paired with a strong-butcrisp tripel. Caramelly bread pudding or nut tart demands something with similar qualities—old ale fills the role beautifully.

Strong, highly hopped beers such as double IPA are ideal partners for super-sweet items such as cheesecake, crème brulée or carrot cake. Spice and citrus qualities in many beers work well with desserts that highlight similar flavors.

Chocolate loves a dark beer. Milk chocolate is beautiful with Belgian-inspired strong dark ales. Flourless chocolate cake or truffles call for an inky imperial stout. Fruit beers have an obvious affinity with fruit desserts, but they can be magic with chocolate as well.

Recently, a number of barrel-aged beers have become available. These offer sophisticated tones of bourbon, vanilla and sherry, and are absolutely delightful with any rich dessert.

Beer and Theese

Beer's bright carbonation and crisp hoppiness can handle the mouth-coating richness of cheese. Medium-intensity beers suit many cheeses, but one as powerful as Stilton requires an assertive barleywine. The herbal hoppy nose of an IPA blends nicely with the complex aroma of blue cheese, while the bitterness cleanses the palate. Aromatic hefeweizen makes a nice match with simple Chèvre. Fruit beers are excellent with soft-ripened cheese such as Brie. Stout and cheddar are another great pair, and for the adventurous, smoked porter with a smoked cheese is a rustic joy.



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Lincoln (2), Omaha (4)

Thunderhead Brewing Co. Kearney

Upstream Brewing Co.

Omaha (2)

NEVADA

BJ's Restaurant & Brewhouse

Las Vegas

Chicago Brewing Co.

Las Vegas

Gordon Biersch Brewery Restaurant

Las Vegas

Rosemary's Restaurant Las Vegas

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Portsmouth Brewery

Portsmouth NEW JERSEY

Ale Street News Maywood

Triumph Brewing Co.

Princeton

NEW MEXICO

Blue Corn Café & Brewery

Santa Fe

Chama River Brewing Co.

Albuaueraue

Il Vicino Brewing Co.

Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Brewery Brooklyn

CH Evans Brewing Co. at the Albany Pump Station

Albany

Crooked Rooster Brewpub Watkins Glenn

Ellicotville Brewing Co.

Ellicotville

Great Adirondack Brewing Co. Lake Placid

Lake Placid Craft Brewing Co. Plattsburgh

Lake Placid Pub & Brewery

Lake Placid

Matt Brewing Co.

Rohrbach Brewing Co. Rochester

Rooster Fish Brewing Co. Watkins Glenn

Southampton Publick House

Southampton

Wildflower Café Watkins Glenn

NORTH CAROLINA

Barleys Taproom Asheville

Hops Grillhouse & Brewery Matthews

Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery Charlotte

OHIO

The Brew Kettle, Taproom & Smokehouse

Gordon Biersch Brewery Restaurant

Columbus

Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery

Cincinnati, Cleveland Willoughby Brewing Co.

Willoughby

OREGON

BJ's Pizza & Grill

Eugene

BJ's Restaurant & Brewery

Portland (2)

Deschutes Brewery & Public House

Bend

Laurelwood Public House & Brewery **Portland**

Old Chicago

Beaverton, Gresham, Portland (2)

Pelican Pub & Brewery

Pacific City

Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery

Portland

Rogue Ales Brewery (includes Brewer's on the Bay) Eugene, Newport (2), Portland

Barley Creek Brewing Co. Tannersville

Hereford and Hops Steakhouse and

Cranberry Township

Iron Hill Brewery & Restaurant Media, North Whales, West Chester

Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery King of Prussia, Pittsburgh

Triumph Brewing Co. New Hope

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hops Grillhouse & Brewery **Spartanburg**

TENNESSEE

Big River Grille & Brewing Works Chattanooga, Nashville

Bluewater Grille Chattanooga

Boscos Brewing Co. Memphis, Nashville

BJ's Restaurant & Brewhouse Addison, El Paso, Houston, Lewisville,

Sugar Land, Webster

Blue Star Brewing Co.

Bohemian Brewery & Grill

Salt Lake City

Moab Brewery

Squatters Pub Brewery

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Airport

Uinta Brewing Co.

VIRGINIA

Gordon Biersch Brewery Restaurant McLean, Virginia Beach

Hops Grillhouse & Brewery Alexandria, Richmond

Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery Arlington

VERMONT

Rock Art Brewery Morrisville

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Gordon Biersch Brewery Restaurant Washington, D.C.

WISCONSIN

Hereford & Hops Steakhouse & Brewpub

Wausau

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Northwoods Brewpub & Grille

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Cooking with Beer

Because of its wide range of properties, beer makes an excellent companion in the kitchen. It may be used in similar ways to other cooking liquids, but requires a few considerations. Match the intensity of the beer to the dish, just as if you were pairing a beer and a finished dish. Bitterness in beer requires special attention. In general, lowbitterness beers are best for cooking. It is advisable not to reduce beer, as even a slightly bitter beer may become too bitter for the dish. Small amounts of bitterness may be balanced by a touch of sweetness, salt

Beer can be used for:

Lightening up a batter. Beer adds a lightness to batter used to deep-fry items like fish and chicken. Beer suggestions: pale or amber lightly hopped lager or ale.

and/or acidity. As always, taste as you cook.

Deglazing the pan. A quick sauce for sautéed or roasted items can be made by using beer to deglaze the pan. Do not reduce the beer, as it may become excessively bitter. Beer suggestions: delicate or intense, to match the nature of the dish, but low-bitterness beers are preferred.

Dressings and marinades. Beer can make a great addition to salad dressings and marinades for grilled meat or barbecue. Acidic ones can substitute for vinegar in dressings. Beer suggestions: Pale, low-bitterness beers for dressings; heartier amber or brown beers for marinades.

Steaming or poaching liquids. Although mussels steamed in wheat beer is a classic, other great combinations are possible. Beer suggestions: withier, weissbier, other delicate, lightly hopped brews.

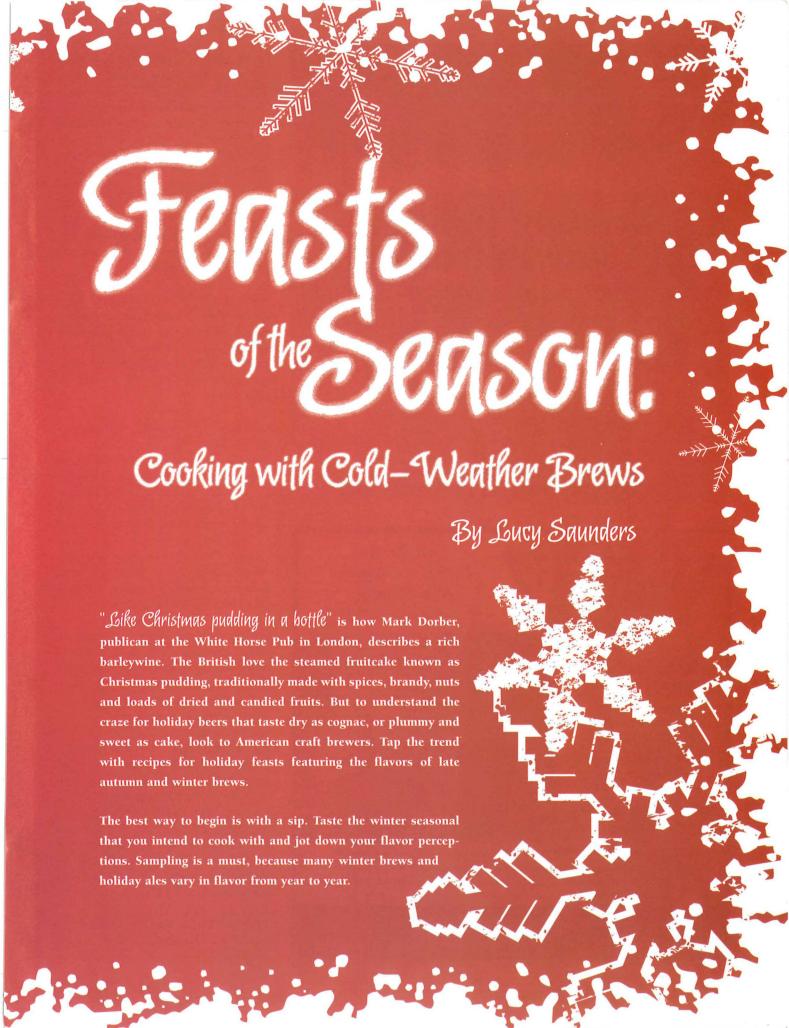
Replacing or augmenting stock in soups and sauces. Many beers can add richness to hearty soups or meat gravy. Don't make cheese soup without it! Beer suggestions: sweet stout, doppelbock, Scotch ale.

Making dessert even more luxurious. Strong, rich beers may be substituted for other liquids in cakes and other pastries. Fruit beers add another layer to fruit compote or sauce. Or, make beer the star-drop a scoop of ice cream into a glass of imperial stout, and voilá, dessert! Beer suggestions: sweet stout, doppelbock, fruit beer.

Randy Mosher is the author of Radical Brewing and a frequent contributor to Zymurgy. Also a special thanks to Randy for the beautiful photos fea-B tured in this story.

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Holiday ales and winter seasonals are often extravagantly rich in dark roasted malts, making them versatile ingredients for glazes, gravies and sauces, even sweet syrups.

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Midwest 3440 Beltline Blvd. Mpls., MN 55416 Monthly Specials — www.midwestsupplies.com For this element of surprise, we can thank the Anchor Brewing Co. of San Francisco, which pioneered the concept of a Christmas ale brewed for American consumers in 1974. Decades later, the arrival of Anchor's "Our Special Ale" is avidly anticipated by beer lovers. The recipe changes from year to year, from barleywines to Imperial porters, permitting the brewers some creativity. Fritz Maytag says, "I quickly came to see that it was really fun to do it differently every year. You don't want to know what you're going to get for Christmas, do you?"

When pressed for details about the ingredients for the 2006 Christmas ale at a beer tasting panel at the American Cheese Society's annual conference, Maytag said only that it is made with traditional malts, yeast and natural flavors. No wonder you need a taste!

Melding Flavors: Malt and Hops, Spices and Fruit

When cooking with winter ales, think about complementary flavors. For example, a glaze for a roast beef could be made with the Sam Adams Triple Bock, which approaches the sweet, nutty flavors found in an oloroso sherry. Or the chewy Winter Warlock Oatmeal Stout from Colorado's Bristol Brewing Co. may be blended with molasses and melted butter in a dish of baked escalloped sweet potatoes.

Holiday ales and winter seasonals are often extravagantly rich in dark roasted malts, making them versatile ingredients for glazes, gravies and sauces, even sweet syrups. Rich and robust in character, barleywines possess enough malt flavor to stand up to the warmth of cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, allspice and other aromatic ingredients added to holiday ales. Other popular styles include weizen bocks such as Saint Goontz from Magic Hat Brewing Co. or the Victory Brewing Co.'s Moonglow Weizenbock, Scottish ales such as McMenamin's Toymaker, and even fruited ales such as Troegs' Mad Elf Holiday Ale, made with cherries, honey and chocolate malts.

In Wisconsin, brewer Dan Carey of the New Glarus Brewing Co. likes to serve the Raspberry Tart or Wisconsin Belgian

Gurkey Roasted with Ale and Herbs

I half turkey breast, trimmed, bonein, about 3 1/2 pounds 8 ounces malty holiday ale I tablespoon sea salt I teaspoon freshly ground black pepper

minced garlic

2 teaspoons olive oil 1/4 cup

2 tablespoons minced fresh thyme or

I teaspoon dried thyme

2 tablespoons minced fresh sage or

I teaspoon dried sage

Combine all ingredients in zip-seal plastic bag and mix well. Place turkey breast in bag and seal. Marinate chilled for at least 4 hours, turning once so both sides are in contact with the marinade. Prepare with Roasted Vegetables.

Roasted Vegetables

I cup leeks, thinly sliced 1/2 cup carrots, peeled and diced 1/2 cup celery, trimmed and diced I large sweet potato, peeled and diced (about 2 cups) I tablespoon garlic, peeled and minced

reserved beer marinade, I cup

above

chicken stock I cup I tablespoon minced fresh thyme

bay leaf

Preheat oven to 425° F. Remove turkey from marinade and reserve I cup marinade. Place all remaining ingredients in a roasting dish, mixing vegetables with liquids and seasonings, and put the turkey breast on top. Put in the hot oven and immediately reduce heat to 350° F. Let turkey breast cook 55 to 75 minutes, depending on thickness. Baste several times with pan juices for best flavor. Internal temperature should reach 160° F. Remove from heat and cover with foil for 10 minutes. The poultry will continue to cook, and remain juicy. Serve with vegetables and pan juices. You may add a splash of the same holiday ale used in the marinade just before serving to enhance the beer flavor. Serves 2 to 4 people.

Gorgonzola Gartlets

12 mini tart shells (2-3 in. diameter) or cracker cups (such as NevaBetta brand) 8 ounces Gorgonzola cheese, crum-I clove garlic, peeled and minced

I shallot peeled and minced 2 tablespoons basil, chopped

Salt and pepper to taste pear peeled, cored and finely

diced

1/3 cup toasted walnuts, chopped

I tablespoon olive oil 2 tablespoons barleywine

Combine crumbled cheese, garlic, shallot, basil and season with salt and pepper to taste. Mix all well, and place in tart shells (about I scant tablespoon per shell). Blend the pear, walnuts, olive oil and beer, mix well and place I teaspoon, or a small mound, on top of each cheese tartlet. Serve immediately. Makes 12 tartlets.

Cherry Ale Glazed Ham

16 ounces cherry ale 1/3 cup cherry preserves 1/3 cup honey mustard ground black pepper 1/2 teaspoon boneless ham, about 5 pounds

Mix cherry ale, preserves, honey mustard and pepper. Place in roasting pan with ham, and bake at 300° F for I hour, or until ham is hot. Baste often with pan juices. Serve with additional cherry ale. Makes 8 servings.

Brewer's Spiced Syrup

I cup dark brown sugar 1/2 cup honey

I teaspoon vanilla extract 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon 1/4 teaspoon ground ginger 1/4 cup butter

4 to 6 ounces malty holiday ale

In a medium saucepan, mix brown sugar, honey, vanilla extract, cinnamon, ginger and butter. Place over low heat and simmer until mixture begins to bubble. Slowly pour in holiday ale, whisking well, until syrup reaches desired consistency. Cook and stir until sugar is completely dissolved. Serve with pancakes, waffles or crepes. Makes about 1 1/2 cups.





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Lager Steamed Thai Turkey & Shiitake Dumplings with Pale Ale Sweet & Sour Dipping Sauce

From the National Beer Wholesalers Association's Cooking with Beer Challenge comes this recipe by Emil Topel of Phoenix City, Ala. It's a wonderful recipe for friends to pitch in and make at an informal party.

Dipping Sauce

12 ounces pale ale I teaspoon minced fresh ginger I teaspoon minced garlic 1/2 cup sweet chili sauce (Sriracha sauce)

1/4 cup light brown sugar

I teaspoon soy sauce

Dumplings

1.25 pounds ground turkey I teaspoon minced garlic I medium serrano or jalapeño pepper 3.5 ounces fresh shiitake mushrooms lime, juiced 1/4 cup chopped fresh cilantro

1/2 cup chopped scallions 2 tablespoon soy sauce

I tablespoon. sesame oil 1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper

1/2 teaspoon ground cumin I package wonton wrappers

Steaming Liquid

12-ounce lager beers serrano peppers, halved

lime, halved 3 cloves garlic, peeled and halved

In a small saucepan, bring the pale ale, garlic and ginger to a boil. Reduce liquid by half. Add remaining ingredients for the Dipping Sauce and bring to a slow simmer for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat and let cool to room temperature.

Remove the stems from the shiitake mushrooms and place mushroom caps in a food processor with deseeded serrano or jalapeño pepper and process into small pieces. Mix in a bowl with remaining Dumpling Filling ingredients (except wonton wrappers) and refrigerate.

Rub bottom of steamer basket with a small amount of vegetable oil. Place a heaping teaspoon of turkey mixture in the center of a wonton wrapper. Wet the edges with a small amount of water and pull up the sides to form a pouch. Pinch the corners together and place in steamer basket. Repeat with other wrappers.

In the water holder of an electric steamer (or other large steaming pot), add the lager, peppers, lime and garlic. Bring to a low boil and steam dumplings for 20 minutes and serve with dipping sauce.

Note: Turkey mixture can be divided and frozen or used to make turkey burgers using the pale ale sauce as a glaze during grilling.



Malted Holiday Fruit Cake

2/3 cup spiced holiday ale 1 1/2 cups I cup

1/2 cup

seedless raisins pitted, chopped dates chopped dried fruit

(apples or pineapples, candied apricots, or tropical fruit blend)

2 tablespoon fresh orange zest,

minced

3/4 cup butter, softened I cup brown sugar

large eggs room tem-

perature

1 1/4 cups all-purpose flour

1/2 teaspoon

1/2 teaspoon baking soda 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

1/2 teaspoon powdered ginger 1/2 teaspoon fresh grated nutmeg

1/2 teaspoon allspice 1/2 teaspoon mace

I cup chopped walnuts 1/3 cup whiskey or bourbon I cup sifted powdered sugar

Steep dried fruits and orange zest in a medium bowl with the holiday ale in a microwave-safe bowl. Microwave on LOW for I minute, stir well and set aside to cool.

In a large mixing bowl, cream the butter and sugar until fluffy. Add the eggs, one by one, to butter-sugar mixture, beating after each addition and scraping the bowl. Sift together flour, salt and spices, fold into butter-sugar mixture, then stir in the fruit, ale and walnuts. Mix well.

Scrape batter into a well-greased and floured 2-quart Bundt cake pan, and bake in 350° F oven for 1 hour. Let cake cool in pan until just warm enough to handle, then remove cake from pan by inverting it on a sheet of foil.

Mix the whiskey or bourbon with powdered sugar until smooth. Pour mixture evenly over the cake, and wrap the moistened cake with foil and seal in an airtight container. Let the cake stand for 2 days, then serve in very thin slices.

Tip: The cake batter may be baked in a mini-Bundt pan that yields 6 small cakes; if so, reduce baking time by 20 minutes.

Red, "mostly because our girls like the fruit flavors with turkey and trimmings." His wife, Deb, president of the brewery, is also an accomplished cook and makes a glaze for baked ham with the cherry ale.

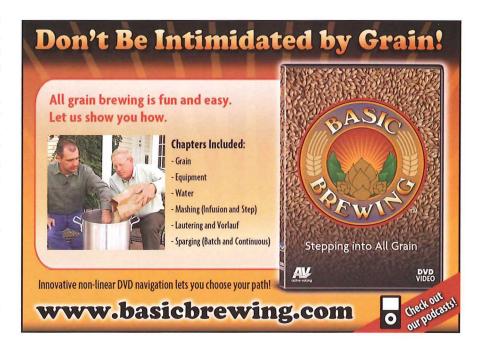
Bruce Paton, executive chef of the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco and creator of beer-chef.com says, "These robust beers match well with the foods normally consumed during the holidays, such as hearty winter soups, roasts and big desserts." Paton uses strong winter ales in dishes blending potent flavors from spices, toasted nuts, even cheeses. My recipe for Gorgonzola Tarts features some of the flavors Paton enjoys most (including California walnuts). And in Seattle, Charles Finkel of the Pike Brewing Co. favors the Pike XXXXX Stout paired with artisanal cheeses for easy holiday entertaining.

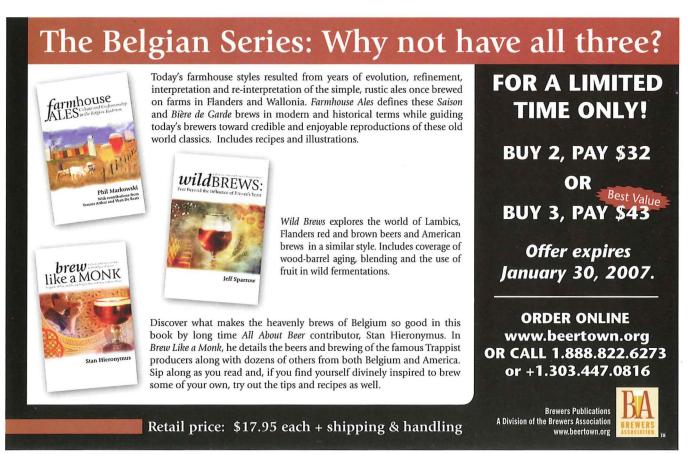
If savory dishes aren't your specialty, then try making a brewer's dessert, with crepes served with a spiced syrup made with holiday ale. Maytag claims that Anchor's Christmas ale "goes best with pajamas, because we always enjoy it as a nightcap before bedtime."

Warm up your kitchen with the included

recipes featuring the flavors of the season.

Lucy Saunders edits beercook.com, and thinks of beer as food. Her new cookbook, *Grilling with Beer*, is available online at grillingwithbeer.com.





Further Cooking Adventures with Beer

Cooking with beer has limitless possibilities. Here, three Zymurgy readers share three very different recipes they've either discovered or created using beer.

Chris P. Frey, Saline, Mich. (AHA Governing Committee Member)

When I last visited Brussels, I went to In't Spinnekopke, an amazing restaurant whose outside sign proclaims "Gueuze, Lambic, Cantillon, Framboise, Kriek" that offered many scrumptious dishes with beers. I had their lapin à gueuze (rabbit stewed in gueuze) and another day I had the duck in a framboise reduction sauce.

Bookmark this restaurant if you have travel plans that take you to Brussels. It is six or seven blocks from the Grand Place. The waiters are heavy on the sarcasm, but you will get a wink and they can figure out if they have gone over the top. Not inexpensive, but unique!

(Editor's Note: In't Spinnekopke graciously agreed to share its exotic recipe, loosely translated, with Zymurgy.)

Rabbit in Gueuze

Serves 4

Preparation Time: 45 Minutes

I large rabbit
I.I pounds onions
25 ounces Gueuze
7 ounces mustard

I tablespoons each sugar, thyme, and sweet bay

salt and pepper

Cut the rabbit and onions in cubes. Brown well in a frying pan. Place in a casserole dish (saucepan or dutch oven) and add the mustard as well as the thyme and sweet bay. Season and cover with beer (Gueuze). Cook for 30 minutes and add sugar. Serve with browned potatoes.

Stig Hansen, Eden, Utah



Cooking has always been part of my life since I was a teenager. I started as a chef apprentice after leaving high school in Denmark where I was born and raised. I have always enjoyed experimenting with new recipes. Then along came homebrewing.

As an all-grain brewer I am always trying to think of ways to use the spent barley. It seemed a shame just to throw it in the trash. I was told that it makes a great fertilizer so I tried that but some critters came up through holes in the ground and ate it in the middle of the night. Having chickens is a

great solution; we have two dozen egg layers now and they can't wait for brewing day to get their treat. They actually fight over it.

Using it in cooking and enjoying it yourself is a much better solution—of course if you are an all-grain brewer there is plenty of grain for both you and your chickens. My Homebrewed Cookie recipe is by far the most popular and a must on brewing day. To be able to make these recipes other than on brewing day I bag up grain in I-cup portions. They freeze well.

Homebrewed Chocolate Chip Cookies

Makes 12 large cookies.

I 3/4 cups bread flour l teaspoon baking powder

1/3 cup granulated sugar 1/3 cup brown sugar

I stick butter, softened or melted

I teaspoon pure vanilla extract
2/3 cup homebrewed beer
3/4 cup spent barley grains
1/3 cup chopped pecans
2 cups milk chocolate chips

In a large mixing bowl, mix flour and baking powder. Add both sugars and mix well. Add butter and vanilla and mix well. Add beer, spent grains and nuts and mix well. Spoon out on a lightly greased baking pan using a medium size ice cream scoop (#16) or two spoons. Bake at 400° F on the middle rack for 15-18 minutes or until done, with a very light golden color. Let cool on a cooling rack. Relax, don't worry, have a cookie and a homebrew!

Susan Ruud, Harwood, N.D. (AHA Governing Committee Member)

Susan wrote about her homebrew club's adventures in the Last Drop on page 64. Prairie Homebrewing Companions club member Karl Gunderson created this "Iron Chef"-winning recipe at the group's campout over the summer.

Southwest Flank Steak Fajitas Marinated in American Stout By Karl Gunderson

2 pounds flank steak, trimmed 6 ounces American Stout

I package Southwestern Crock-pot Spice

1/2 clove garlic, minced

1/2 red onion, finely chopped1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper

1/2 teaspoon ground white pepper

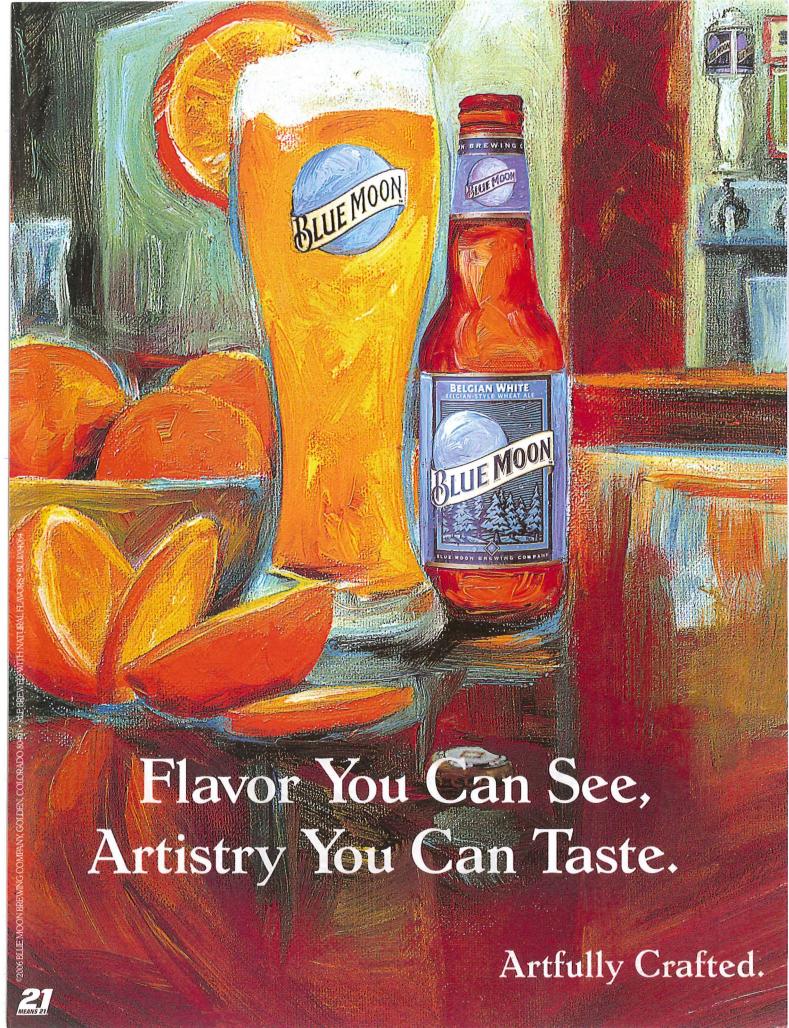
I teaspoon salt

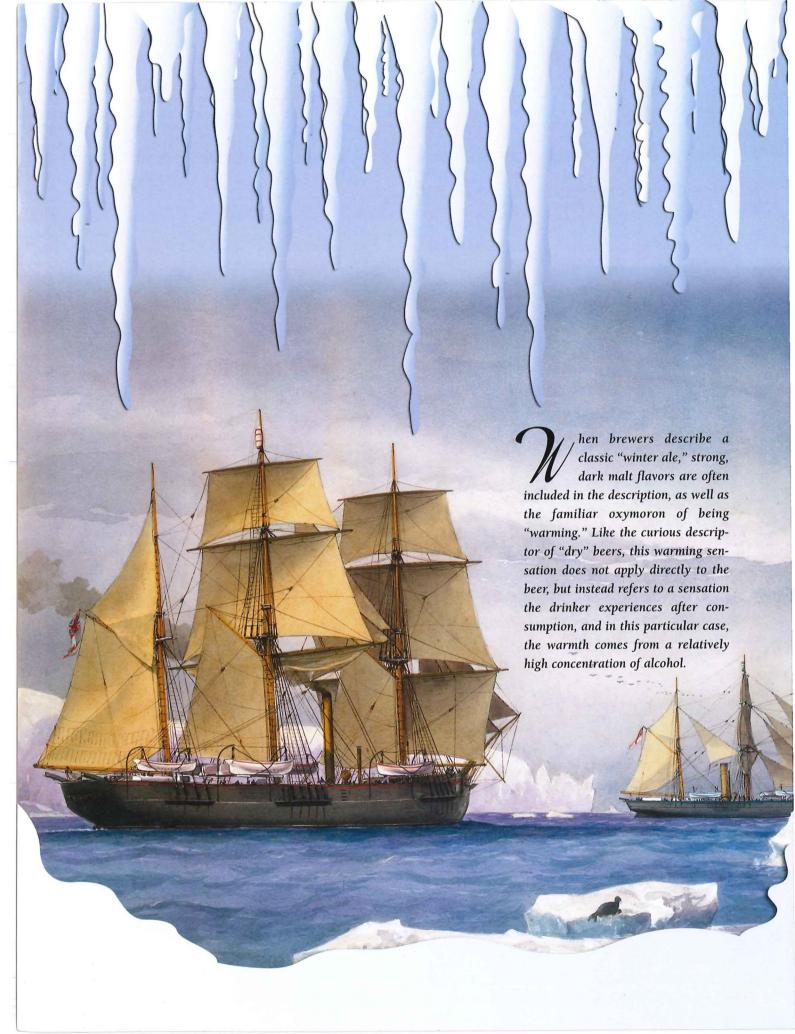
1/2 teaspoon Vegesal (vegetable & sea salt seasoning)

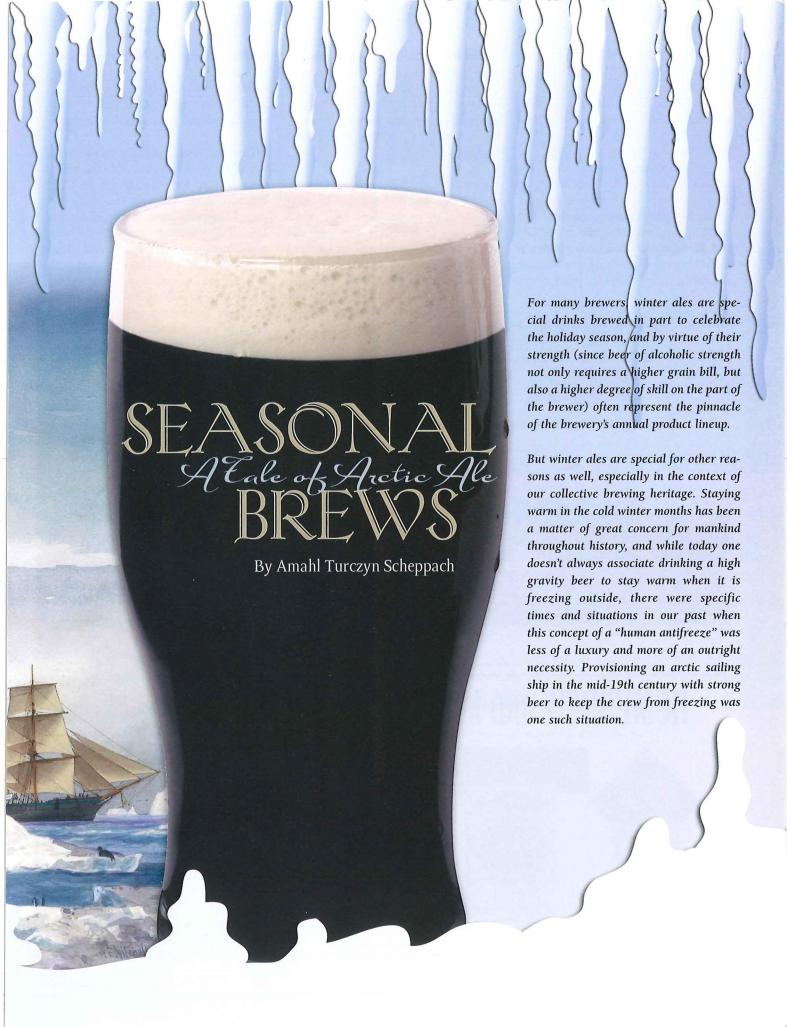
I/2 teaspoon ground cuminI teaspoon chili powderI whole bay leaf

Combine all ingredients except meat in a large freezer bag, mix well. Add the steak and marinate in a cooler with lots of ice and beer bottles for 5 hours. Remove the steak, sear both sides on an open grill over apple wood. Continue to cook until the center is warm pink. Remove and thin slice against the grain.

ZYMURGY November/December 2006 www.beertown.org







Admiral Sir Edward Belcher (1799-1877), a naval commander of high regard in the service of the British Royal Navy, had achieved the rank of captain by the time he was commissioned for a voyage in 1852. He was to take five ships, the Pioneer, the Resolute, the Assistance, the Intrepid and the North Star, and search for the whereabouts of a previous expedition led by Sir John Franklin. Franklin had sailed to the Canadian Arctic in 1845 to find the legendary Northwest Passage, a shipping route connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans via the icy waters north of Canada. This quest proved to be a perilous one for Franklin and the several voyages sent afterward to find him during the next two decades, as ships of the day were not equipped to deal with ice breaking, nor to withstand collisions with floes or icebergs.

Eventually, it was discovered that Franklin and his crew had perished after his ships were trapped in ice. They had canned food to live on, but much later it was discovered that the cans had been soldered with lead, so many crewmen suffered insanity and death from lead poisoning. Belcher himself, faced with a needle-in-ahaystack search for Franklin, eventually had to abandon his own ships to the ice in order to save his men. For this, he was court-marshaled, but was later acquitted.

Belcher had a great concern for the welfare of his crew, however, and took great pains to keep them comfortable on this difficult voyage. With his knowledge of previous expeditions in the cruel conditions of the Canadian Arctic, he took several precautions against the cold. His ships were built with special insulation to keep the crewmen relatively warm in winters that averaged 20 to 30 degrees below zero, and he came up with a method of using onboard pumps to circulate fresh air to the cabins below deck to avoid the damp, stagnant and unhealthy air common to sailing vessels.

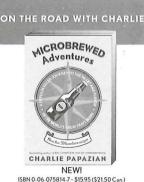
He was also very keen to keep ample, nutritious provisions on board. Scurvy was a common ailment for sailors who were not able to get basic nutrition from fresh fruits and vegetables. One of the best ways to provide the crew with the nutrients they needed, as well as preserve both warmth and morale, was to keep kegs of strong ale on board. Belcher believed in moderation when it came to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but sailors in the British Navy had a long history of keeping strong drink on board, and so a special beer suited to arctic travel was made.



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ALLSOPP'S ARCTIC ALE

Before his voyage in 1851, Captain Belcher approached brewer Samuel Allsopp of Burton-Upon-Trent, commissioning him to brew a strong, nutritious ale that would not freeze at arctic temperatures. Allsopp's Arctic Ale was so successful that it was used on subsequent arctic expeditions: Sir Francis Leopold McLintock's expedition of 1857, which found the remains of Franklin's party, and for Sir George Nares' expedition of 1875 when it is said to have retained its quality in a temperature of minus 92° F. According to the Colchester & N.E. Essex division of CAMRA (the Campaign for Real Ale) and the research of Ray Anderson of the Brewery History Society, Allsopp's ale was brewed to an incredibly

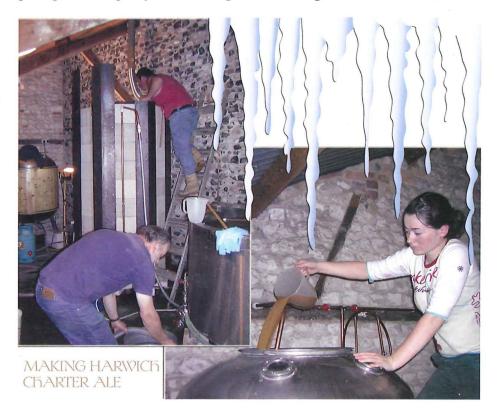
high original gravity. It was so strong, it was claimed the thick wort would not run from the copper through the tap in the normal way, but had to be lifted out in buckets. The beer was what would now be called barleywine, rich, strong, warming and high in alcohol content. It was said to be a rich ruby brown color and taste like Madeira. Allsopp would have been using the usual ale yeast strains of the region, however, so while the alcohol content was still very high, likely around 9 percent by weight, the finishing gravity was also quite high, with the residual sugars providing sustenance for the sailors.

The CAMRA research team also interviewed an old gentleman who remembered Arctic Ale when it was sold in pubs after the merger between Samuel Allsopp and Sons Ltd. and Ind Coope and Company, Ltd. During the '40s and '50s, Arctic Ale No. 1 was a light to amber colored ale, and was served alongside the darker John Bull ale. The 1875 version brewed for Nares' expedition was also tasted by Alfred Barnard for his book Noted Breweries of Great Britain & Ireland, and Barnard described that it was "...of a nice brown colour, and of a vinous, and at the same time nutty flavour, and as sound as on the day it was brewed. The ale, although of a high original strength...did not show a very high alcoholic strength; in fact an analysis made in 1881 proved that it contained not more than about 9 percent of alcohol by weight. Owing to the large amount of unfermented extract still remaining in it, it must be considered as an extremely valuable and nourishing food."

They also quote another source, William Henry Beable in his book *Romance of the Great Businesses* published in 1926, which describes Arctic Ale as "...mellow as old Burgundy and as nourishing as a beefsteak." The 1875 version was again analyzed in 1961, with the gravity as 1053.4 and the alcohol as 9.65 percent by volume (Barnard must have mixed his units). Color was measured at 156 degrees EBC, which meant that it would have been a noticeably dark brown ale. The pH was a typical 3.9, and hop analysis concluded that the beer was heavily dosed with hops and had an original bitterness much in

excess of 50 bittering units. It was packaged in a bottle of "Champagne-type green glass holding 1 quart." Assuming

that the 1875 and 1852 versions of the beer were brewed along the same lines, both had high bitterness and noticeable



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COLIN MILLER'S ARCTIC ALE

Recipe for 5 U,S. gallons (19 liters)

Ingredients

18.5 lb (8.39 kg) U.K.pale two-row malt 80% 2.0 lb (0.9 kg) wheat malt 8% (340 g) U.K. amber malt 3% 0.75 lb (0.57 kg) 40L crystal malt 5.5% 1.25 lb (283 g) chocolate malt 2.5% 10.0 oz (113 g) black patent malt 1% 4.0 oz 1.25 oz (35 g) E.K. Goldings pellet hops (5% alpha acid) 60 min. 1.25 oz (35 g) Fuggle pellet hops (5% alpha acid) 60 min. High-Gravity Ale Yeast

Original Target Gravity: 1.130 IBUs: 45

Directions

All-Grain-Mash grains for two hours at 152° F (67° C). Sparge, run 5.5 gallons (20.8 liters) into kettle and boil 2-4 hours to a 3.5gallon (13.2-liter) volume. You are shooting for a final volume of 3 gallons (11.4 liters) clear wort. Remember that the gentler the boil, the less caramelization will take place, and the more fermentable your wort will be. At 60 minutes from end of boil, add hops. Can 3 gallons hot wort concentrate from kettle in canning jars and seal. When cool, open 2 quarts wort concentrate and aerate under sanitary conditions for five minutes, or use pure oxygen through a sanitized stone for one to two minutes. Add wort to 2-gallon (7.6-liter) high gravity ale yeast starter. Repeat this process once a day until remaining wort has been added. Optional: Add five crushed Beano tablets with each of the last three additions. Age in a fermenter with an airlock for at least six months. If bottling after using Beano, bathe bottles in a hot water bath until internal beer temperature reaches 140° F (60° C). Add a few grains of wine yeast to each bottle when beer temperature has dropped to at least 100° F(38° C) and pray for carbonation.

Partial Mash—Mash 8 lb (3.63 kg) pale malt with wheat, amber and remaining malts for two hours at 152° F (67° C). Sparge, run into kettle, and boil to a 3-gallon volume, and add 6.5 lb (2.95 kg) light dry malt extract. (This will increase wort volume.) You are shooting for a final volume of 3 gallons clear wort. Add hops, boil, can and ferment as above.

Extract with Steeped Specialty
Grains—Substitute 13 lb (6.01 kg) light dry

malt extract for pale, wheat and amber malt. Steep remaining specialty grains at 150° F (66° C) for 30 minutes, remove grains, add extract and hops, and boil one hour. Can and ferment as above.

Notes-Amounts were calculated with ProMash. Theoretically, you should be hitting the target gravity and IBUs by following these recipes, but as this is an extremely potent brew, you may consider tweaking them a bit. For gravity, try increasing the volume of wort run from the lauter tun for the all-grain and partial-mash versions, and lengthening the boil time until you reach your desired pitching volume. Just remember to wait until 60 minutes from the end of the boil to add your hops. This will result in a better yield, although your brew day will be that much longer. Or, you could just do a partigyle mash and make a "small beer" after running your 5 gallons of wort into the kettle. For bittering hops, remember that hop bittering compounds dissolve less readily in highly concentrated wort, so if you are planning on pitching your high volume of yeast into the full volume of wort rather than doing the continuous feeding and oxygenation recommended for super high gravity beers, you may want to double or even triple your boiling hops, since it's very possible your beer will contain a high proportion of residual sugars after fermentation.

Whichever high gravity yeast strain you choose, and regardless of which fermentation method you use, you should plan on making a hefty starter. Make a 5- or even 10-gallon batch of normal-strength beer, with an O.G. in the 1.050s, and then pitch the full quantity of yeast from those fermenters. Or, you can prop up a starter, but make sure you get it to 2 gallons before introducing it to your 1.130 gravity wort. Ferment at fairly warm temperatures: 74 to 75° F (23 to 24°C) is recommended by Miller to bring out "vinous qualities," but this will of course depend on the maximum recommended fermentation temperature for the yeast you are using. Finally, this is a beer that will require lengthy aging. Miller suggests "as long as possible...minimum 4-6 months." This might be a good one to start on now, and enjoy next winter.

Contributions are from Richard Oxborrow, Peter Goodwin and Colin Miller, all members of Colchester & N.E. Essex CAMRA (the Campaign for Real Ale) and Ray Anderson of the Brewery History Society. Richard and Peter are both organizers of the Harwich & Dovercourt Bay Winter Ale Festival and Colin is a keen homebrewer

sweetness, and relatively low attenuation (c. 58 percent apparent). Whether this was on purpose or due to the very high gravity is difficult to say.

An analysis from 1937, three years after the merger with Ind Coope, states that Ind Coope No. 1 Arctic Ale had an O.G. of 1.085 and a color of 95. This would have given the beer an alcohol content of about 8.8 percent by volume, similar to the original but, with an apparent attenuation of 80 percent, a very different beer to the 1875 (and presumably the 1852) version. So while there are still gaps in the historical records of this famous winter beer, thanks to the diligence of the CAMRA researchers, we have enough information to at least piece together a modern interpretation of Arctic Ale.

MODERN ARCTIC ALE

In fact, with the help of "homebrewer extraordinaire" and CAMRA member Colin Miller, this was done not long ago at a small brewery called Elveden Ales. Their Harwich Charter Ale was brewed to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Essex town's royal charter, but it is based on Allsopp's Arctic Ale. The brewer at this miniscule brewery, Frances Moore, worked closely with the Brewery History Society to produce a 10-percent version for the Harwich & Dovercourt Bay Winter Ale Festival.

The recipe version comes from Miller's notes. He suggests that if a better attenuation is to be achieved than in the original version, a few added precautions must be taken, since the yeast used for the original probably did not have the ability to ferment much past 9-percent alcohol. Fortunately, several of the major pure culture yeast producers, including Brewlabs, Wyeast and White Labs, have high-gravity strains available that are more than able to tackle the whopping 1.131 original gravity that we are targeting for this beer. That said, several extra steps must be taken to attain an alcohol content higher than 9 or 10 percent. Recently, a Texan by the name of John McKissack brewed a 21.4-percent all-grain beer using White Labs WLP 099 High Gravity ale yeast. The technique involves a very large mash that is lautered and boiled down to a highly

concentrated wort, then canned in 1-quart jars.

The brewer begins with a 2-gallon starter of the yeast, guaranteeing a massive cell count in a normal gravity wort, and adds the concentrated canned wort charged with high doses of dissolved oxygen to the starter at regular intervals over the course of fermentation. This allows the yeast to continue to ferment, gradually feeding it until it attenuates the full wort volume. It is much like the gradual and continuous introduction of fermentable sugars during the fermentation of sake, in which final alcohol content typically reaches 20 percent or higher. In this case, however, sugars are manually added rather than being converted from rice starch by koji (Aspergillis orzyae).

Another technique that can be used toward the end of this extreme fermentation utilizes the enzyme amylase to break down large chain sugars and dextrins caused by the necessarily long boil of concentrated wort. Beano tablets are crushed and added to the last three oxygenated wort additions to make the remaining wort more digestible to the (by this time exhausted) ale yeast, resulting in an even lower finishing gravity. A certain amount of caution must be exercised when adding active enzymes to fermenting wort, however, since they will continue to act on the beer unless deactivated by pasteurization. Over-carbonation or the much-feared glass grenade can result from not taking this precaution with amylase. But McKissack used these extra tricks because he was making an all-grain brew. If using malt extract, the long boil and the resulting dextrins can be avoided, and with the continuous wort addition technique, an even higher alcohol content is theoretically achievable.

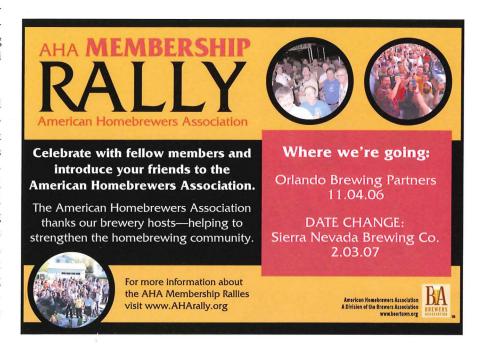
Armed with both modern and historical groundwork, we can at last move to Miller's recipe for this fiendishly strong winter ale. And perhaps, when you are sipping a glass of this human antifreeze in the dead of winter, you will imagine yourself on the deck of a British sailing ship far from your native land, pierced with a howling subzero gale, surrounded by ice in the endless darkness of the Canadian

Arctic, and you will raise your glass to those who cared enough to provision you with the comforts of home.

Amahl Turczyn Scheppach is an avid homebrewer and a frequent contributor to *Zymurgy*.

Resources

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- "Admiral Sir Edward Belcher of the British Royal Navy," www.belcherfoundation.org
- 3. "Looking Back to Innovate: Elveden Ales" Roger Protz, 03/2005– www.beerpages.co.uk
- 4. "Pubs and Breweries of the Midlands: Past and Present," www.midlandspubs.co.uk
- 5. "Northwest Passage" and "Sir John Franklin Expedition," en.wikipedia.org



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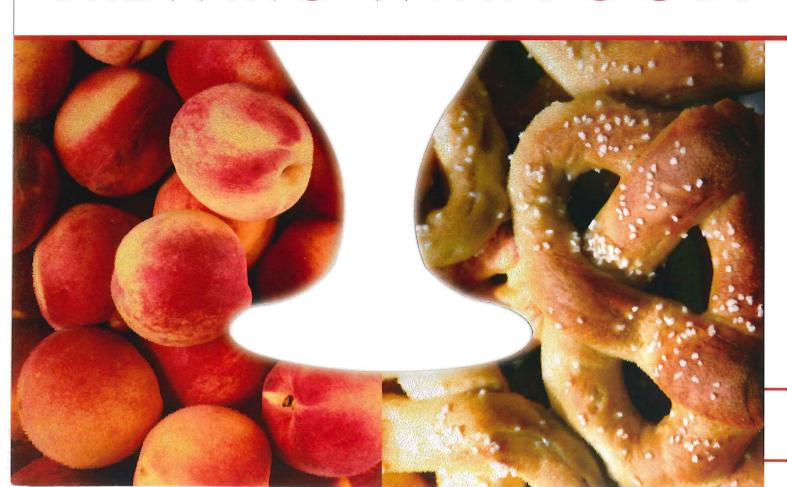
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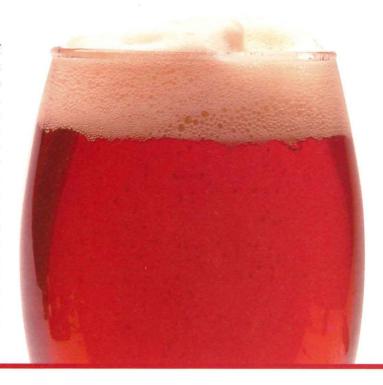


BREWING WITH FOOD:



IT ALL STARTED INNOCENTLY ENOUGH.

In 2003, an artist friend of mine, Edith Abeta-miffed at the soaring real estate prices here in Los Angeles-decided to do a protest piece. Since she couldn't afford to rent a studio, she would come over to your house and make art. Her plan: every Saturday for a year, Edith would go to a different house and bake an apple pie. She would then document the process and at the end of the year would have a show with pictures, sound samples and (fresh) apple pie. When I got the phone call, my initial response was, "Sure. I'll make a beer out of it."

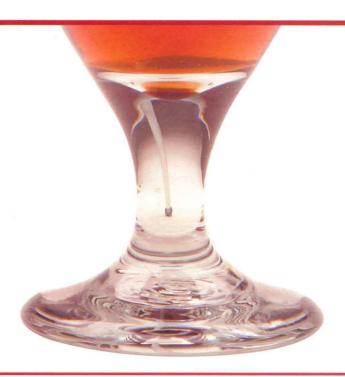


loaves of bread, it didn't matter. If there was starch or sugar to be had, Doug turned it into beer. This, for some reason, absolutely fascinated me. Beer from cake?

Now I was set to make beer from pie. OK, but how? The first step was to find out if Edith could make a vegan pie. I eat as much (if not more) meat than the next guy, but I just did not want any sort of animal product in the beer. Brewers fight hard enough to keep diacetyl in check—why give the butter a head start? Yes, she could do vegan, but

ODDITIES IN THE MASH TUN

We have to go back to the year 2000 for the full story. I had just moved from New York to Los Angeles and was ready to get back into brewing, the hobby that had sustained me throughout college. Lucky for me, Los Angeles is home to the Maltose Falcons, America's oldest homebrewing club. At my first club brew, I was regaled with tales of the legendary and sadly departed Falcon, Doug King. Doug had not only cracked the secret to Budweiser (ala Dougweiser) but was notorious for throwing almost anything into his mash tun. Cake, donuts,



the pie would still be loaded with vegetable oil. How does a homebrewer deal with oil? The answer, it turns out, is pantyhose. Keep reading.

THE PIE'S THE LIMIT

If there is one lesson I've had hammered home over 13 years of manning the kettles, it's that other brewers know more than you do. I contacted fellow Falcon, yeast expert and beer diva, Dr. MB Raines. Aside from her all-around beer expertise, I was aware that MB had made an Imperial Stout out of her wedding cake. Here's what she said:

BY JONNY LIEBERMAN

Beer photo by Bob Goldman, photos © 2006 ImageClub, Photodisc, Stockbyte and iStockphoto.com

American As Apple Pie

All-Grain Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

4.5 lb	(2.0 kg) American Pale Malt
4.5 lb	(2.0 kg) American Wheat Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Biscuit Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Crystal Malt 20L
1	vegan apple pie (see recipe)
0.45 oz	(13 g) Palisade pellet hops
	(60 min.)
0.45 oz	(13 g) Palisade pellet hops
	(30 min.)
0.45 oz	(13 g) Amarillo pellet hops
	(15 min.)
0.45 oz	(13 g) Palisade pellet hops
	(1 min.)
	White Labs WLP320 American
	Hefeweizen Ale Yeast

Directions

Directions

water.

Boil apple pie in one pair of nylons, skim oil from top (see article for more details). Mash grains and boiled pie at 150° F (65° C) for 60 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water.

Malt Extract Substitution: Make a crust-less apple pie and steep in nylons with biscuit and crystal malts in your brewpot removing the grains and pie at 170° F (76° C). Add 7 lb of wheat malt extract, and proceed with the boil (if doing a partial boil, increase initial hop addition to 0.75 oz).

Mash grains and cranberries at 150° F (65°

Malt Extract Substitution: Steep crystal

malt and crushed cranberries in your brewpot

removing the grains and fruit at 170° F. Add

10 lb of light liquid malt extract, and proceed

with the boil (if doing a partial boil, increase

initial hop addition by 0.75 oz). You may

choose to add I T. of pectin enzyme to the

fermenter to aid in clarification.

C) for 60 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C)

"The best way to do this is to throw the pie into the mash. I like to treat it like an adjunct, which means you boil the pie in some water to gelatinize the starch. You also need to remove the fat, which you can skim from the top. Let it cool and skim as it usually solidifies. Too much oil will ruin your head retention, which is one of the most impressive things about homebrew and good beer. Once you've boiled you can just add to the mash."

OK, yeah, sure. Boil pie—why not? But how? This is where the pantyhose come into play, long a secret tool of dry hoppers everywhere. We could just stuff the pie into some nylons, boil it to separate out the oils and then mash away. While about as aesthetically appetizing as adding road kill to the boil, the pantyhose worked. The result-

*

VEGAN APPLE PIE

Ingredients for Pie Crust

2 cups 3/4 cup

5-7

flour

vegetable shortening

l tsp

tablespoons cold water

Directions

Combine flour and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles crumbs. Add one tablespoon of water at a time. Form dough into ball. Divide in two. Roll out one for bottom crust. Roll out the other ball and cut into strips for a lattice crust for the top.

Peel and slice 6-8 Granny Smith apples. Pile apples in bottom crust. Put lattice crust on top of sliced raw apples.

Sauce to be Poured on Top of Unbaked Pie

l stick

of vegetable oil margarine

or soy margarine

3 tablespoons flour

1/4 cup

up water

1/2 cup

brown sugar white sugar

I/2 cup I teaspoon

on of cinnamon

Directions

Melt margarine in small saucepan. Add flour, stir. Add water, stir. Add sugars and cinnamon, stir and cook. Slowly pour over uncooked pie. Cook pie at 425° F for 15 minutes and then 350° F for 45 minutes.

Let cool and eat.

The Fall (Cranberry)

All-Grain Recipe

Boil Time: 60 minutes

Original Target Gravity: 1.055 Approximate IBUs: 40

Recipe Assumes 75% Mash Efficiency

Ingredients

for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

5.5 lb	(2.5 kg) Belgian Pilsner Malt
5.5 lb	(2.5 kg) British Pale Malt
1.33 lb	(0.6 kg) Belgian Wheat Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Belgian Crystal Malt
	20L
0.25 lb	(0.1 kg) Acidulated Malt
2.25 lb	(1.0 kg) Frozen Organic
	Cranberries
0.9 lb	(0.4 kg) Candi Sugar (amber)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Styrian Goldings pellet
	hops (75 min.)
1.0 oz	(28 g) Styrian Goldings pellet
	hops (60 min.)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Czech Saaz pellet hops
	(I min.)
	White Labs WLP565 Belgian
	Saison I Yeast

Boil Time: 75 minutes

Original Target Gravity: 1.085 Approximate IBUs: 28.3

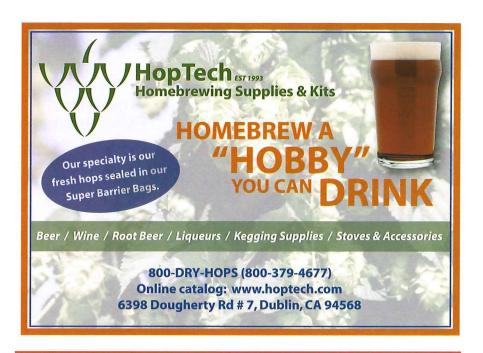
Recipe Assumes 75% Mash Efficiency

ing beer—based on a hoppy American Wheat—was refreshing, quaffable and, more importantly, enjoyed by many people who tried it at Edith's show, novelty notwithstanding. It even was bestowed with the coveted "It doesn't suck much" from Falcons president Drew Beechum, which really is as good as it gets from Drew.

Next up was a Cranberry Saison Automne we called "The Fall," inspired by Unibroue's Quelque Chose, which is made by blending beer-soaked wild cherries into the final product. We decided to fast forward the process and add 5 pounds of organic cranberries right into the mash. My interest lay more in fermenting the sugar from the cranberries rather than from adding cranberry flavor after the fermentation was complete. We went with frozen cranberries, because the cell walls would already be burst so as to get as many goodies as possible, and a relatively cool mash (150° F) for maximum sugar extraction. As Saisons are a bit tricky (and we were brewing this in the days before Phil Markowski's excellent Farmhouse Ales), fermentation was a bear. Eventually, once we got the fermenting temperature up into the high 80s, it finished up at around 1.012 (from an OG of 1.085). The finished product was very much like a semi-dry white wine with lots of vinous overtones. No color was picked up from the cranberries. I would have liked it drier and luckily I can brew it again.

Our next project was a Thanksgiving version of the venerable pumpkin beer. It has long been my assertion that the majority of pumpkin beers get the bulk of their flavor contributions from the spices, not from the pumpkin itself. We set out to rectify that. However, the pumpkins that most people are familiar with have very little flavor and even less flesh. They are grown to serve as jack o'lanterns and as a result are mostly hollow and don't taste very good. Being large fans of heirloom tomatoes, we made the decision to go with heirloom pumpkins. To maximize the variety of flavors, and honestly because they just looked so cool, we went with a white pumpkin, a Cinderella pumpkin and a blue Cinderella pumpkin.

The first step in the pumpkin beer process was to gelatinize the starches, which meant baking the pumpkins at 325° F for



Julie (Pumpkin)

All-Grain Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

7.75 lb	(3.5 kg) American Pale Malt
2.25 lb	(1.0 kg) Belgian Pilsner Malt
1.8 lb	(0.6 kg) German Wheat Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Belgian Aromatic Male
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) American Vienna Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Flaked Rye
0.33 lb	(0.15 kg) American Chocolate
	Malt
11.33 lb	(5.1 kg) Heirloom Pumpkin
0.9 oz	(26 g) Nugget whole hops
	(mash hops)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Liberty pellet hops
	(30 min.)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Liberty pellet hops
	(15 min.)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Liberty pellet hops
	(5 min.)
1.5	Cinnamon sticks (10 min.)
1.5	Fresh ground nutmeg seeds
	(10 min.)
1.33 oz	Juniper berries (7 days in
	secondary)
	Wyeast 1388 Belgian Strong
	Ale Yeast

Original Target Gravity: 1.089 Approximate IBUs: 41.2 Recipe Assumes 75% Mash Efficiency

Boil Time: 90 minutes

Directions

Bake pumpkins at 325° F (163° C) for two hours. Peel skin from the meat of the pumpkin, cut up pumpkin and add to mash along with Nugget mash hops. Mash at 150° F (65° C) for 60 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water.

Partial mash substitution: Mash I pound of baked pumpkin (see above directions) with 3 pounds of six-row pale malt, aromatic malt, Vienna malt, chocolate malt, flaked rye, and nugget hops at 150° F (65° C) for 60 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water. Stir 9 pounds of light liquid malt extract into the mini-mash run-off, then follow your normal boil procedure.

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Peach Season

All-Grain Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

8.25 lb	(3.7 kg) Belgian Pilsener Malt
1.33 lb	(0.6 kg) Belgian Wheat Malt
1.0 lb	(0.45 kg) Belgian Aromatic
	Malt
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Acidulated Malt
2.0 oz	(57 g) Belgian Special B Malt
2.0 oz	(57 g) Black Patent Malt
1.0 lb	(0.45 kg) Flaked Oats
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Billingtons Dark
	Brown (Muscovado) Sugar
0.45 lb	(0.2 kg) Turbinado Sugar
0.67 oz	(19 g) Warrior pellet hops
	(90 min.)
1.0 oz	(28 g) Czech Saaz whole hops
	(0 min.)
9.0 lb	Frozen peaches (mash)
13.5 lb	Fresh organic peaches
	(secondary)
0.35 oz	(10 g) Ceylon "True"
	Cinnamon (10 min.)
0.5 tsp	fresh ground white pepper
	(10 min)

Vanilla double Extract in fer-

WLP565 Belgian Saison I Yeast

Wild Yeast from Peach Skins

Boil Time: 120 minutes
Original Target Gravity: 1.074
Approximate IBUs: 39.1

Directions

Cut 9 lbs. of peaches into halves and remove pits. Mash peaches and grains at 150° F (65° C) for 50 minutes. Bring up to 168° F (76° C) and hold 10 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water. Boil 120 minutes and follow hop and spice additions in recipe. Ferment with Saison yeast until gravity drops to 1.010. Rack to secondary with 13.5 lb of peaches (bake half of the peaches at 350° F (177° C) for 60 min. in advance and add the rest raw and unwashed) along with the vanilla extract. Allow the wild yeast from peach skins to ferment for another three months.

Extract Substitution: Steep Aromatic malt, black patent and special b malt for 30 minutes in 1.5 gallons of water at 150° F (65° C). Bring to 170° F (76° C) and remove and rinse grains with 3 quarts of 170° F (76° C) water. Add 8.5 lb (3.85 kg) of light liquid malt extract and sugar and bring to a boil. Increase Warrior hop addition to I oz. Follow recipe for hop and spice additions. Ferment with Saison yeast until gravity drops to 1.010. Rack to secondary with 13.5 lb of peaches (bake half of the peaches at 350° F (177° C) for 60 min. in advance and add the rest raw and unwashed) along with the vanilla extract. Allow the wild yeast from peach skins to ferment for another three months.

two hours. Then we immediately popped them out of the oven and began peeling the skin from the pumpkin flesh. Unlike jack o'lantern pumpkins, these guys were loaded with meat. In all, we gathered 25 pounds of pumpkin.

The base beer was a bit odd. Twenty percent of the grist was wheat with some rye added in and 2 ounces of Nugget hops in the mash along with the baked pumpkin. We were warned that having so much pumpkin and wheat together would result in a stuck mash. However, we have never used rice hulls (even with 70-percent wheat beers) and we weren't about to start. Call it arrogance if you must, but we had a very nice runoff and an even better finished product. The pumpkins did not add much in the way of fermentables (1.009 ppp by my calculations), but their flavor came through wonderfully. Some tasters picked up a low-lying pepper note, almost like a mild jalapeño.

For a number of years, I have been very active on beeradvocate.com's homebrewing forum. Fellow BA Neal Gauger from Philadelphia got in touch with me because he was coming to Los Angeles and wanted to collaborate on an East Coast meets West Coast beer. The West Coast part was easy: big and hoppy. But what to do about the East Coast angle? Specifically Philadelphia. Cheese steak? After some back and forth, Neal suggested Philly pretzels. A good choice, as they are mostly wheat and, compared to other pretzels, lightly salted. The only thing that troubled me is that Philly pretzels get soaked in lye prior to baking. Neal assured me it wouldn't be a problem.

Since the pretzels had been baked, the starches would already be gelatinized. However, most of the starch would be inside the pretzels and protected from the enzymes by the hard outer crust. So, we tore 5 pounds of pretzels into little chunks. Unlike the pumpkin beer, where for whatever reason I was not worried about the stuck mash, I was worried about one with all those goopy pretzels. Because of my foolish pride, I again elected not to use rice hulls. But this time I was nervous. Those pretzels were quite gooey. To get around that, we mashed this beer at a thin 1.5 quarts per pound of grain. When it came

4 tsp

time for the runoff, not only was it smooth and trouble free, but we achieved 83-percent efficiency. The final beer weighed in at 1.107 OG with an IBU load of 77.1. Flavorwise, the pretzels contributed a fruity phenol similar to strawberries that was detected by some. All in all it was a very potent—and quaffable—DIPA (Double IPA).

Many homebrewers have been caught up of late in the Belgian craze. From Markowski's aforementioned Farmhouse Ales to Stan Hieronymus's Brew Like a Monk, Belgians are suddenly everywhere. Or perhaps I should say well-made Belgians are everywhere. This is doubly true for the long mysterious lambics and other sour ales because of the publication of Jeff Sparrow's Wild Brews. I've long known how lambics were made and have inoculated a couple of batches with store-bought lambic culture. After finishing Wild Brews, however, I was emboldened to try my own, local version, spontaneously fermented with the flora and fauna living in my backyard.

A co-worker of mine has a peach tree and had an abundance of peaches. This piqued my interest as peach skin is typically crawling with Brettanomyces. The plan: craft a Saison similar to the cranberry batch we did, but this time use raw, frozen peaches that would be mashed along with the grain. Once sufficiently attenuated (we were looking for 95-percent AA), we would move the beer to secondary and inoculate with Brett from the peach skin plus whatever other airborne beasties felt like coming along for the ride. My thinking was, by eliminating as much of the sugar (i.e. bacteria food) as possible in primary with a Saison yeast, we would increase our chances of having a successful spontaneous fermentation; less sugar for the "bad" bacteria to consume. We baked 15 pounds of peaches, placed them into our secondary vessels, then added another 15 pounds raw and unwashed.

The resulting refermentation with the wild yeasts and bacteria lasted for three months. The gravity went from 1.074 OG to 1.010 in primary with just the Saison yeast, to 1.004 FG. Unfortunately, 5 of the total 10 gallons developed a nasty, funky off-flavor rendering the beer a drain pour. However, the other 5 gallons, which was

also spiced with Ceylon "true" cinnamon, vanilla and white pepper, came out nicely. The peach was quite apparent and the beer itself was spicy, tart and sour. It wound up taking a second place as both a Fruit Beer and a Flanders Red. While not exemplary, I thought it was a fairly brave experiment that turned out as good if not better than I had hoped.

GO FOR IT

I often answer nervous brewers' questions about a recipe that is hatching in their mind. "Will this work? Can I do this? What about that?" My standard answer is, "This stuff really wants to be beer." Be bold, use your knees, your guts and your imagination. Take the chance. To quote

Werner Herzog after he ate his own shoe, "More shoes! More boots! More garlic!"

My next beer will involve watermelon, fennel, corn, agave and habañeros. I'm just waiting for the peppers to ripen.

Stunt brewer Jonny Lieberman lives and brews in Los Angeles, Calif. He began brewing at the tender age of 18 in the wilds of Sonoma County, Calif. Aside from driving cars for a living, he is the newsletter editor for, and a proud member of, the Maltose Falcons Home Brewing Society. He would like to thank Nick Salerno for over a decade of brewing hooliganism and a lifetime of inspiration.

Quad-Boiled, Non-Stopped, Big Hopped & Pretzel-Topped Double India Pale Ale

All-Grain Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

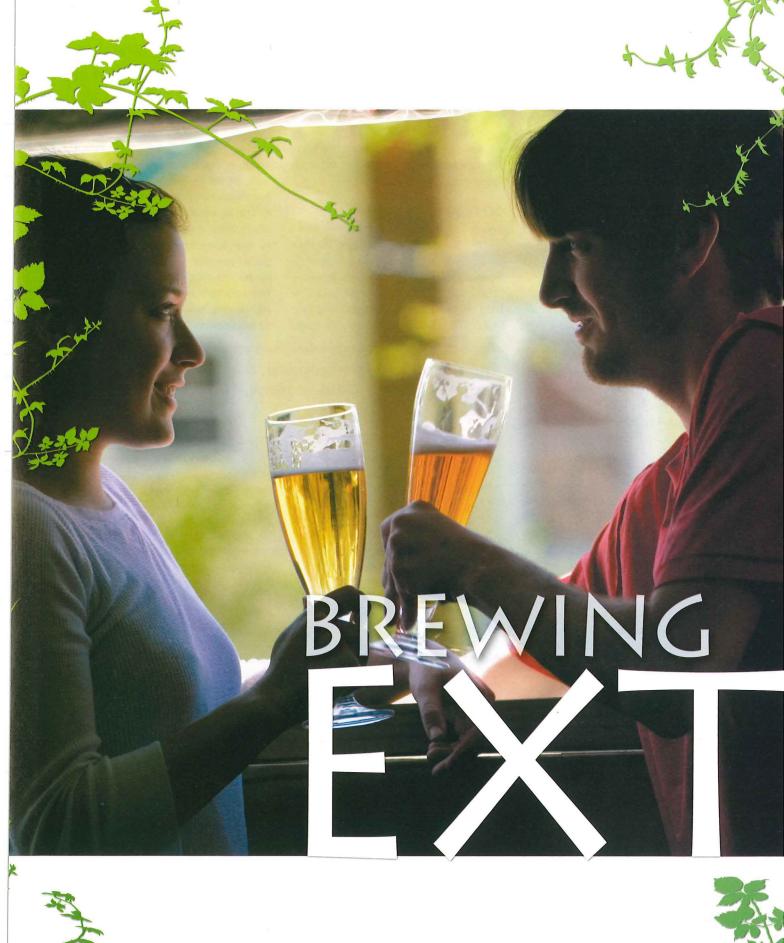
8.25 lb	(3.7 kg) American Pale Malt
3.67 lb	(1.7 kg) British Pale Malt
2.75 lb	(1.2 kg) American Vienna Malt
1.0 lb	(0.45 kg) Ashburne Mild Malt
0.75 lb	(0.3 kg) Oat Malt
2.0 oz	(57 g) Black Patent Malt
2.0 oz	(57 g) Acidulated Malt
1.0 lb	(0.45 kg) Turbinado Sugar
2.25 lb	(1 kg) Philly Pretzels
0.25 oz	(7 g) Chinook pellet hops
	(First Wort Hop)
0.25 oz	(7 g) Columbus pellet hops
	(First Wort Hop)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Warrior pellet hops
	(90 min.)
0.25 oz	(7 g) Warrior pellet hops
	(60 min.)
0.33 oz	(9 g) Columbus pellet hops
	(30 min.)
0.33 oz	(9 g) Galena pellet hops
	(15 min.)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Galena pellet hops
	(0 min.)
0.5 oz	(14 g) Columbus pellet hops
	(Dry Hop)
	Wyeast 1056 American Ale Yeast

Boil Time: 120 minutes
Original Target Gravity: 1.107
Approximate IBUs: 77.1

Directions

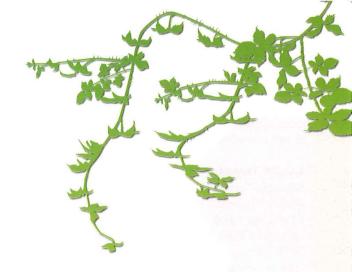
Tear pretzels into small chunks before adding to the mash. Use a thin mash at 1.5 quarts per pound as the pretzels will make the mash quite gooey. Mash at 154° F (68° C) for 60 minutes. Bring up to 168° F (76° C) and hold 10 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water.

Partial Mash Substitution: Use I pound of pretzels, torn into small chunks. Mash with 3 lbs. of six-row pale malt, Vienna malt, mild malt, oat malt and black patent malt at 154° F (68° C) for 60 minutes in 9 quarts of water. Bring up to 168° F (76° C) and hold 10 minutes. Sparge with 170° F (76° C) water. Stir 10 lbs. of light liquid malt extract into the run-off and add first wort hops and bring to a boil. Follow your normal procedure for the rest of the boil and fermentation.





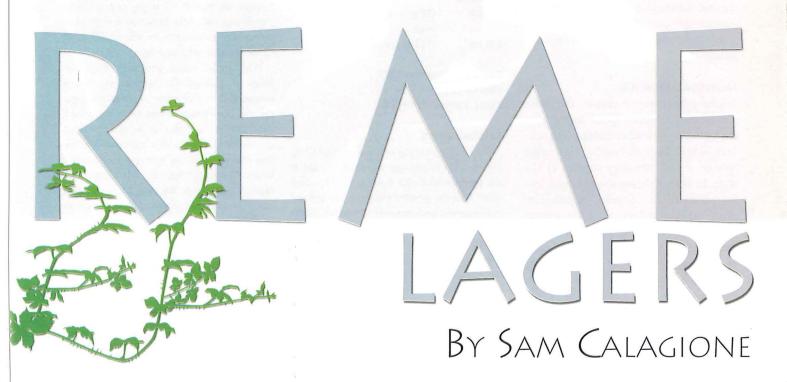




Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from Dogfish Head founder Sam Calagione's new book, Extreme Brewing: An Enthusiast's Guide to Brewing Craft Beer at Home. Copyright Rockport Publishers 2006.

When it comes to brewing lagers, there has been significantly less experimentation in the commercial and homebrewing worlds than there has been with ales. Part of the reason for this is that it's more difficult to achieve ideal fermenting temperatures with lagers than it is with ales. But I think the history of lager brewing plays a role in this reality as well.

The German Purity Act mandates that beer can be made with only yeast, hops, barley, wheat and water. This militant position has affected the lager culture in a way that stifled creative brewing with non-traditional ingredients. As homebrewers and commercial brewers outside of Germany are not obligated to obey the Purity Act, experimentation with lager brewing is on the rise.



Extreme lagers are as easy and as much fun to brew as extreme ales. However, as lagers ferment from the bottom up at cooler temperatures, you'll need a bit more patience and access to a cooler area in order to ferment them.

LAGER TEMPERATURES

Ale yeasts ferment from the top down in ideal temperatures of around 70° F (21° C) and lager yeasts ferment from the bottom up in ideal temperatures of around 50° F (10° C). Because commercial breweries use brewing tanks that have cooling coils or jackets to regulate temperature, there is less challenge with maintaining proper lager temperatures. Your homebrewing carboy does not have a temperature-control system. For this reason, many homebrewers tend to brew lagers in the cooler months when cellar or garage temperatures are between 40° F and 50° F (4° C-10° C).

The easiest way to ferment lagers at the proper temperature, without having to wait around for Mother Nature, is to convert an old refrigerator into a fermenting place. This will take some space and money but is quite effective. Look in the classified ads for a cheap but functioning used refrigerator. Plug in the refrigerator, set the thermostat for 48° F (9° C) and wait a few hours to see if the temperature in the refrigerator will stabilize there. Most refrigerators will not control the temperature above 40° F (4° C). If this is the case with your refrigerator, an external temperature controller will be required. These are available from most homebrew stores.

IMPERIAL PILSNER

A good pilsner is quite pale in color, with a pronounced malt character. Its hop profile, however, is further forward than the malt in both taste and aroma. This recipe will be a true all-barley version of the style. In order to bring this rendition into the realm of the extreme, significantly more barley and hops than the average pilsner calls for will be used. Since lager beers require more aging time than ales, you will need to transfer this beer to the sterilized bottling bucket, clean and sanitize the carboy, then transfer it back into the carboy on more hops for aging.

IMPERIAL PILSNER

Malt Extract Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

P			

4.0 gallons	(15 L) cool water		
0.5 lb	(225 g) Cara-pils crushed male		
2 tsp	(10 g) gypsum		
Boil 8.0 lb	(3.6 kg) Pilsner or light liquid		

Boil	
8.0 lb	(3.6 kg) Pilsner or light liquid
	malt extract (65 min)
3.0 lb	(1.4 kg) extra light dry malt
	extract (65 min)
I.O oz	(28 g) Saaz hop pellets, bitter-
	ing (60 min)
0.5 oz	(15 g) Saaz hop pellets, flavor
	(20 min)
0.25 oz	(7 g) Saaz hop pellets, aroma

(10 min)

1 tsp (5 g) Irish moss (10 min)

0.25 oz (7 g) Saaz hop pellets, aroma

(end of boil)

Dry Hopping

, .	O .
I.O oz	(28 g) whole-leaf Hallertau
	hops (2-3 weeks)

In Carboy

Cold water to 5-gallon (19 liter) mark

Fermentation

Yeast:	Wyeast 2035 American Lager
	or 2124 Bohemian Lager;
	White Labs WLP 840 or 830

Bottling

I.0 oz	(28 g) whole-leaf Hallertau
	hops
5.0 oz	(125 g) priming sugar

Starting Gravity: 1.089 Final Gravity: 1.016 Final Target ABV: 9%

Directions

Fill a single grain bag with the crushed Carapils malt. Tie off the top and place the bag in the brewpot filled with 4 gallons (15 L) of cool water. Add the gypsum. Heat the pot, and stir the water and grain bag every 5 minutes. As the water reaches 170° F (77° C), pull out the grain bag using a large stirring spoon. Hold the bag above the brewpot for a minute, allowing most of the liquid to drain into the pot. Do not squeeze the grain bag.

As the water begins to boil, remove the pot from the heat. Add the lager malt extract syrup and dry malt extract. Stir to prevent clumping and scorching on the bottom of the pot. Return the pot to the heat. Allow the wort to come up to a boil. After preboiling for 5 minutes, add the bittering Saaz hop pellets and stir. Start timing the I-hour boil at the point that you make this hop addition. Twenty minutes before the end of the boil, add the flavoring hop pellets. Ten minutes before the end of the boil, put in the third Saaz hop pellets addition and the Irish moss, and stir for I minute. At the 60-minute mark of the boil, add the last of the Saaz hops and remove the pot from the heat source. Stir the wort clockwise for 2 minutes as you build up a whirlpool effect. Stop stirring and allow the wort to sit for 10 minutes.

Chill the wort in a cold water bath to just below 55° F (13° C). Use some ice in the water bath to help cool the wort to the lager fermentation temperature. Transfer the wort into the carboy. Aerate for 1 minute. Pitch the yeast into the carboy and aerate for another minute. Top up with water to 5 gallons (19 liters). Store the carboy in a cool place (at or under 50° F (10° C) for the duration of fermentation.

After primary fermentation is complete (about 2-3 weeks), transfer the wort into a sanitized bottling bucket and then sanitize your now-empty carboy. A hydrometer gravity of around 1.015 will indicate that primary fermentation is complete. Place I oz (28 g) of whole-leaf Hallertau hops in a grain bag, and make sure it's well sealed. Push the grain bag through the neck of the empty carboy before transferring your beer back into it. If possible, reduce the temperature to around 40° F (4° C) for the extended lagering.

In about 2-3 weeks, your beer should be ready to package. On bottling day, boil 6 ounces (175 ml) of water and add the sugar and the final Hallertau hops. Let it steep for a good 20 minutes before straining it through a cheesecloth-lined colander (to catch the hop leafs and solids) on its way into your bottling bucket. Before bottling, clean and sanitize bottles and caps. Siphon the beer into a sterilized bottling bucket and gently stir. Allow the beer to bottle condition for about 2 weeks.

I have found that a consistent fermentation temperature of about 68° F (20° C) makes ales taste better. I prefer the lower end of the recommended fermenting temperatures as I've found that those temperatures work well with most ale yeasts for beer of normal gravity. To me, it is one of the main variables in brewing that most helps consistency.

A few years ago, I was only making ales and in order to maintain a consistently cool temperature during the warmer months, I acquired an old refrigerator. I thought that I would be able to plug it in, adjust the thermostat for a temperature about 68° F (20° C) and be ready to ferment. Well, it wasn't quite that easy. I found that the thermostats in most refrigerators are not designed to be set for anything above 40° F (4° C); they're designed to keep food cold, not cool. After moving the heavy unit, I was determined to make it work.

I discovered that an external temperature controller, available at most homebrew stores, would do exactly what I needed. The temperature controller is a device that sits or hangs on the outside of the refrigerator. The refrigerator power cord usually plugs into the backside of the temperature controller power cord. The controller has an attached temperature sensor tube that's about 3 feet (90 cm) long and gets placed inside the refrigerator. Most of the sensor tubing is about 1/8 inch (3 mm) in diameter and easily runs under the door seal to the interior of the refrigerator. Some controllers have sensors designed to be inserted into your brew in the fermenter for optimal accuracy.

Two types of controllers are available: digital display and dial. Both are sufficiently accurate. The digital display units usually have some additional features (direct-read temperatures on the display and adjustable high and low temperature differential), but either will work well. When using a dial type, a thermometer inside the refrigerator helps to confirm the correct temperature setting. I set the temperature to the desired setting and put my wort inside to ferment.

Now that I had a space where I could control my temperature between about 34° F (1° C) (the coldest the refrigerator fermentation space will get) and 80° F (27° C) (the warmest the temperature controller will control), I have been doing two or three lagers a year. I still like the short turnaround time of the ales, but many of my friends enjoy the crisp, clean taste of a lager occasionally. I make my lagers during the winter using the refrigerator and temperature controller and, at the same time, I can ferment my ales in a cool area in my house. When it starts getting warm, I usually go back to using the refrigerator for my ales.

Originally I thought that I would be able to use my newly acquired refrigerator for storing and dispensing my brews, because I now put most of my beers in corny kegs to force-carbonate and dispense. But I found that it was difficult to juggle between finished product and fermenting. I now have a second refrigerator for dispensing, but that is another story. I am extremely pleased with my fermenting refrigerator setup, the consistency it provides, and the fact that I can now do lagers.

By adding the hops after fermentation is complete, the beer will maintain more of the wonderful hop aromas that would have dissipated with the CO₂ gas had the hops been added during the height of primary fermentation. You may even want to goose this pilsner with more hop complexity by preparing the bottle-conditioning priming sugar as a hop tea.

Sam Calagione brewed his first batch of beer in 1993 on the stovetop of a friend's apartment in New York City. Two years later, he opened Dogfish Head Craft Brewery in Delaware, whose motto is "off-center ales for off-centered people."





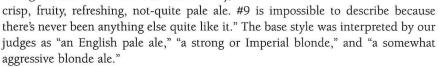
COMMERCIAL CALIBRATION

One way beer judges check their palates is by using commercial "calibration beers"—classic versions of the style they represent. Zymurgy has assembled a panel of four judges who have attained at least the rank of Master in the Beer Judge Certification Program. Each issue they will score two widely available commercial beers (or meads or ciders) using the BJCP scoresheet. We invite you to download your own scoresheets at www.bjcp.org, pick up a bottle of each of the beverages and judge along with them in our Commercial Calibration.



Our two beers this month sparked lots of discussion among our judges, like whether pumpkin is really a vegetable (it's technically a fruit) and what exactly is #9, a "flavored not quite pale ale."

Magic Hat #9 from Burlington, Vt. bills itself as a "beer cloaked in secrecy," and our judges had to agree. Listed as a commercial example of BJCP Category 20A, Fruit Beer, #9 is flavored with apricot. Magic Hat's marketing literature describes it as "a sort of dry,



Whatever it is, the crisp, fruity beer, brewed year-round, is Magic Hat's top seller. It's a refreshing 4.6-percent alcohol by volume with 18 IBUs, brewed with English ale yeast, Tettnang/Warrior hops and pale/crystal malt.

Next up was Dogfish Head Punkin Ale, the Delaware brewery's top-selling seasonal ale. Punkin Ale is brewed with real pumpkins and spiced with brown sugar, cinnamon, allspice and "a bit of nutmeg," says Dogfish Head's Sam Calagione.

Punkin Ale is 7 percent abv and 24 IBUs, and is released each September 1. The Dogfish Web site describes it as "a full-bodied brown ale with smooth hints of pump-kin and brown sugar. Perfect to warm up with as the season cools." The site also offers food pairing recommendations (as do some of our judges), citing turkey, roasted duck, lamb, stuffing and dessert dumplings as great accompaniments to Punkin Ale.

Our expert panel includes David Houseman, a Grand Master III judge and competition director for the BJCP from Chester Springs, Pa.; Beth Zangari, a Master level judge from Placerville, Calif. and founding member of Hangtown Association of Zymurgy Enthusiasts (H.A.Z.E.); Scott Bickham, a Grand Master II judge from Corning, N.Y., who has been exam director or associate exam director for the BJCP since 1995; and Gordon Strong, a Grand Master III judge and principal author of the new BJCP Style Guidelines who lives in Beavercreek, Ohio.



Magic Hat Brewing Company

www.magichat.net

Dogfish Head Craft Brewery

www.dogfish.com

BJCP Style Guidelines

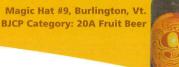
www.bjcp.org



ZYMURGY November/December 2006

Illustrations by Terry McNerney

Magic Hat #9, Burlington, Vt.



THE JUDGES' SCORES FOR MAGIC HAT #9



Aroma: Toasty, pale malt sweetness with noticeable fruity esters with hints of peaches and apricots-not very distinguishable as fruit but more like the byproducts of fermentation. No diacetyl, DMS or noticeable alcohol. No off aromas. Clean with a lightly fruity maltiness. (7/12)

Appearance: Deep gold with considerable chill haze and a sustaining tan head of large bubbles. Moderate carbonation. (2/3)

Flavor: Bready, toasty malt dominates with a dry, astringent finish. Low hop flavor. No diacetyl, DMS or alcohol character. Balance is malt with sufficient bitterness to prevent the beer from being sweet. Fruity esters seem in line with vigorous ale fermentation but little apricot except as the beer warms. Aftertaste of toasted malt. (14/20)

Mouthfeel: Medium bodied with drying and astringent mouthfeel. Moderate carbonation. No alcohol warming. (4/5)

Overall Impression: A refreshing ale whose drying finish demands another. A very nice, toasty malt character. The fruitiness from fermentation, or from the apricot essence, is noticeable but not as a distinguished apricot flavor and aroma that I would expect from a fruit beer. As a fruit beer, the character of the fruit should be more assertive. Additional crystal malt or a higher mash temperature would leave a sweeter, less dry finish, which may bring out the apricot notes. It is however a very nice English pale ale that I would enjoy with a roasted pork chop dinner. (7/10)

Total Score: (34/50)



Aroma: At first like very ripe peach, but evolves into dried apricot as the beer warms. Definitely stone fruit, but not plum or nectarine. Malt is subdued, a little bready. Low, slightly spicy hop aroma blends well with the fruit. Clean fermentation, no off aromas or other esters. (10/12)

Appearance: Golden, clear but not brilliant. Head forms to one-third of the glass, uneven bubbles, but offwhite and persistent. (3/3)

Flavor: Smooth, balanced, bready malt flavor: low hop flavor has a slightly waxy character, showing a little oxidation. Subdued fruit as in the aroma, but still intense as in dried fruit. Mid-palate there is a pleasantly acidic tangy tartness of fruit, accentuating and complementing the hop bitterness. All characteristics in balance. Malt becomes more caramel-like as the beer sits. Finish is crisp and clean with just a hint of hop bitterness lingering. After the glass is empty, a very subtle but defined apricot flavor sneaks back into play. (17/20)

Mouthfeel: Medium light body with surprisingly low carbonation. Creamy, not cloying, and no astringency. A little pleasant alcoholic warmth on the lips. (4/5)

Overall Impression: It has qualities of a blonde ale, but more; maybe a strong or Imperial blonde? The fruit is at first apparent in the aroma, but sort of sneaks into the flavor. The tartness adds a unique and refreshing note. A lovely beer on its own. would also work well tossed with fresh or frozen berries. Refreshing, even with the alcoholic strength, this beer will warm in winter as well as quench one's thirst any time of year. (8/10)

Total Score: (42/50)



Aroma: Strong aroma of dried apricots underpinned by a slightly medicinal character. Light bready notes and graininess from the malt with an interesting nuttiness. Overall balance is pleasant but would be enhanced with a little more fresh fruit character. (7/12)

Appearance: Light orange-copper color with very compact and uniform beading in a white head. Good head retention and excellent clarity for a fruit beer. (3/3)

Flavor: Malted wheat provides a soft background with some toffeelike sweetness from crystal malt. Apricots come through well but again have a bit of a medicinal edge before being overtaken by bitterness from the hops. Apparent bitterness is enhanced by the grainy and husky notes. There is a light fruitiness in the background, but fermentation profile is restrained with just a hint of alcohol. Some acidity in the finish adds complexity. (13/20)

Mouthfeel: Good body from the malted wheat but there is an unpleasant harshness and astringency that coats the mouth. I also pick up a little soapiness. (3/5)

Overall Impression: Good flavorful summery beer that expresses the key ingredients well. The fruit character tastes like it was derived from extracts rather than fresh fruit, but that is probably difficult to avoid in a product that is made year-round. A softer finish with less graininess would improve the balance without pushing it out of style, although a sweeter base style might work better with the apricots. (6/10)

Total Score: (32/50)



Aroma: Medium-strong aroma; has an definite apricot quality that dominates bouquet. Moderate grainy sweetness enhances impression of fruit. Light graham cracker or toffee malt complexity. Quite clean and interesting. (9/12)

Appearance: Tall ivory-colored head, fell moderately slow, settling to a ring. Moussy bubbles. Deep burnished gold color, almost amber. Mostly clear with just a bit of haze.

Flavor: Mildly grainy malty sweetness initially with a low toffee/caramel flavor. Moderate esters step up quickly. suggestive of many English ales. Light minerally/sulfury finish. Moderate bitterness. Finishes medium-dry with a bit of residual sweetness. Interesting blend of malt and esters last through palate into a long finish. Moderate earthy hop flavor. Light fruity tartness in finish is refreshing. The fruit character is light in the balance—the base beer is dominant. (14/20)

Mouthfeel: Fairly high carbonation provides mouth-filling bubbles (seems high). Medium-light to medium body. Light tartness in finish. A bit of astringency—fruit derived? Moderate alcoholic strength. (3/5)

Overall Impression: Apricot is fairly subtle and shows up more in the aroma than in the flavor, where more would be welcome. It reminds me of an English ale (except for the carbonation) with the increased ester profile. The base beer is easy drinking with a tasty malt character, and defies easy categorization (except maybe as a somewhat aggressive Blonde Ale). The carbonation is much too high and interferes with the enjoyment of the flavors. Not clearly a fruit beer, just a nice late summertime refresher. (7/10)

Total Score: (35/50)

ZYMURGY



Dogfish Head Punkin Ale, Milton, Del. BJCP Category: 21A Spice/Herb/Vegetable Beer

THE JUDGES' SCORES FOR DOGFISH HEAD PUNKIN ALE



Aroma: Harmonious blend of spices where none stand out alone but all come together for a very inviting aroma. Light caramel maltiness. No hop aroma. No diacetyl or DMS. Light alcohol notes. Fruity fermentation esters hint of peaches or apricots. (10/12)

Appearance: Light amber to dark gold in color; light for a brown ale base beer. Quite clear even though chilled. Dense head dissipated rather rapidly. (2/3)

Flavor: Light toasty maltiness with moderate hop bitterness to balance. No hop flavor. Alcohol is noticeable, almost IPA-like. Spices have blended nicely yielding a very pleasant and balanced spiced beer. While claiming to be a brown ale, that character of dark roasted malt escapes me. A spiced Imperial Pale Ale would be a more accurate description since the level of roasted and caramel malts is very low. The brown sugar has fully fermented out to increase the alcohol, leaving a nice caramel or light molasses presence. (15/20)

Mouthfeel: Medium to mediumfull body with slightly dry mouthfeel. Alcohol warming is quite noticeable. (4/5)

Overall Impression: A nicely balanced spiced ale that packs a subtle punch, reminiscent of Belgian ales. Only the brown ale character seems to be missing. Chocolate malt would add another layer to the beer's complexity, but this is still very drinkable. Well-executed dry, spice subtlety. Great drink to take the chill off a cool fall night or to accompany a pumpkin soup first course. (8/10)

Total Score: (39/50)



Aroma: Light caramel maltiness with low background citrus and spicy hop; allspice becomes more evident with a brown sugar, rumlike quality. Nutmeg emerges as the beer warms. A little fruity estery quality, with lots of higher alcohols. (8/12)

Appearance: Beautiful copper color with brilliant clarity. Firm, persistent head stand of tight off-white creamy foam, sprinkled with a few larger bubbles. (3/3)

Flavor: Light nutmeg, some peachy fruitiness, maybe accentuated by the spices. Some toasty malt in the background. Sugary rum-like high alcohol is evident, but overall flavor is balanced. Allspice comes forward mid-palate. Hop bitterness lingers in the finish along with some rum flavors. Long after everything else fades, cinnamon sneaks in for a peek. No pumpkin fruit character, which is OK. (16/20)

Mouthfeel: Surprisingly full bodied with prickly carbonation. Not cloyingly sweet, but not quite dry, either. High alcoholic warmth lingers long into the finish, as much in the throat as in the mouth. (4/5)

Overall Impression: This drinks really big, even bigger than the 7-percent abv listed on the bottle. I was expecting more spice character, but I think the firm spicy hop character and bitterness would interfere with additional spice. Malt is dominated by the dark rum brown sugar fermentation characteristics. This is definitely an after-dinner drink, one to sip by the fireside with dear friends or a good ghost story—or both! Would work with rum balls, gingerbread or fruitcake. Interesting in a very good way. (7/10)

Total Score: (38/50)



Aroma: Spices percolate through the head after the initial pour—nutmeg first followed by cinnamon. Caramel and toasted malts provide a balanced background. It has an interesting earthy character that may be from the pumpkin. A little alcohol is apparent as it warms, but the fermentation character takes a back seat to the malt and spice bouquet. (10/12)

Appearance: The head retention is superb, probably assisted by proteins from the pumpkin. Brilliant clarity with a light copper color. Not as dark as most brown ales. (3/3)

Flavor: Malt character is fairly light for the brown ale style—some toasted malt is evident, but could be a little higher to provide more of a backbone. Spice flavor is pleasant, with nutmeg and cinnamon interplaying nicely. There is some bitterness in the finish from both spices and hops. Light esters in the background, but focus is on spices and malt. (15/20)

Mouthfeel: Body is fuller than malt would suggest, which I have found is often the case in beers made from pumpkins or squash. There is some alcoholic warmth and a touch of soapiness. Some astringency is apparent, but this is difficult to avoid in spiced beers. (4/5)

Overall Impression: Very nice, well-balanced beer. A little more crystal malt or less attenuation would alleviate the slight astringency in the finish, but this is a well-crafted beer that is pleasant to drink. The spice additions were well done, adding complexity without dominating the overall profile. The beer had many layers, and I would probably uncover more if I had a second sample. (7/10)

Total Score: (39/50)



Aroma: Big spice aroma—allspice is most dominant but has a great "pumpkin pie" aroma. Rich, malty, molasses note. Moderate sweetness with a warm alcohol nose (like a hot toddy). Brown sugar aromatics linger and mix with toasty malt. Perfumy and enticing. (10/12)

Appearance: Deep amber-orange color, almost copper. Crystal clear. Moderate cream-colored head; frothy bubbles settled quickly. (3/3)

Flavor: Brown sugar and pumpkin pie spice flavors are moderately high and dominate palate. Moderate malt richness initially but finishes quite dry, accentuated by spices and alcohol dryness. Bubbles wipe malt off tongue quickly—malt qualities thus appear lower (alcohol lowers the malt balance too). Medium-low bitterness appears as moderate due to alcohol- and spice-derived bitterness. Mild rose-like alcohol flavor. Base beer is very clean; sugar and spice enhances, not overpowers. (15/20)

Mouthfeel: Medium-high to high carbonation. Bubbles jump out (less would be better). Fairly hot—would benefit from additional cellaring (this sample is only three weeks old). Medium-full body. Fairly creamy rich palate. Slight spice astringency. (3/5)

Overall Impression: Nice balance of flavors—spice and sugar balances with beer. Alcohol is somewhat out of balance, so this might drink better at Thanksgiving or when the beer is at least three months old. Not a warm weather beer. Rich, alcoholic and spicy, this cries out for cool weather. Try it as a beer float with premium vanilla ice cream. It's like pumpkin pie a la mode. (8/10)

Total Score: (39/50)

Photos by Charlie Papazian

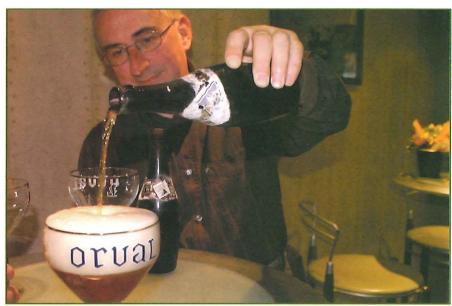
Secrets of Belgium's Golden Valley

never understood why I couldn't form an opinion about the world-class Trappist ale brewed in Belgium's Villers-Devant Golden Valley. Every time I drank a bottle it was different. Inconsistency is usually a term reserved for lack of quality control. Yet this beer enjoyed a mystique celebrated by beer enthusiasts everywhere and continued to engage my curiosity since I first tried it in 1977.

It wasn't until I visited the Golden Valley and its brewer nearly 30 years later that I experienced the epiphany of one of the most genius of ales-Orval, or translated into English, Golden Valley.

I had met brewmaster Jean Marie Rock on several occasions at Brewers Association and European brewing events but never really had the opportunity to engage him in the joyous conversations inspired by copious amounts of good ale—until this past May. My wife, Sandra (who quickly grew fond of various Trappist ales on this, our first trip together through Belgium), and I were joined by Belgian brewer-consultant Roger Mussche and the grinning Orval brewmaster, Jean Marie. Our first dinner together was enjoyed at a nearby countryside hotel.

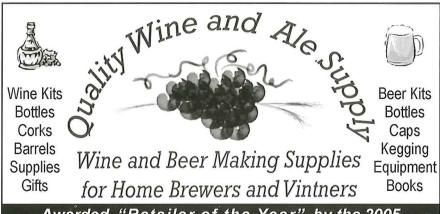
With great deliberateness Roger asked the bartender for an Orval that was at least one year old, but the best they could offer was six months. Jean Marie asked for a fresh younger bottle. These were requests I observed over the next three beer occasions I had with these guys. Sandra and I went with the choice of the brewmaster. Jean Marie confessed he likes his Orval fresh. Why? Because he likes the fresh dry hopped character of an Orval less than three months old. Roger, well known for his consultancies with lambic brewers



Brewmaster Jean Marie Rock

worldwide, craved the character of Brettanomyces yeast. I was still learning, listening, watching, smelling, tasting the events of our visit.

After our dinner Jean Marie suggested an "after dinner beer" at a hillside café/bar in the small village of Chiny. It was here I had my epiphany.



Awarded "Retailer of the Year" by the 2005 WineMaker International Amateur Wine Competition

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"WHY DO PEOPLE
WANT TO COPY
ORVAL?" ASKED
JEAN MARIE.
"THEY SHOULD
MAKE THEIR OWN
BEER AND KEEP IT
SIMPLE LIKE I
HAVE."

So many beers, yet only one beer. What genius. What mystique. What culture!

A tour of the brewery on the second day led us to the tasting room where the one and only draft tap handle of Orval in the world exists, fresh and hoppy as the brewer loves it. We sampled various Orval-made cheeses just before lunch. As well, Jean Marie poured an unlabeled bottle of Orval. "This is our table beer," he said, sold only locally by request. This is a low alcohol Orval, a refreshing

Jean Marie asked for his usual fresh Orval. Roger of course inquired about the age of Orval. Two minutes later, the owner appeared with a case (!) of 24-year-old Orval. With several very fortunate local regulars, we sampled our way through these and a few six-year-old, one-year-old and fresher bottles of Orval. The differences were astounding.

With grinning sarcasm Jean Marie would explain, "To make beer is simple... why make it so complicated? Americans want to make beermaking so complicated..." It seemed a muffled bit of wisdom, as I foggily comprehended. The genius of it all.

Orval makes about 80,000 hectoliters of one beer (actually two-but more on that later) each year. One bottle. One packaging line. One label. One recipe. One schedule. A production brewer's "easy street." But the genius unfolded in the bars, cafés and restaurants throughout the area-they stashed hundreds of cases of Orval, organized by release date-for the discerning beer drinkers who asked for certain ages of Orval. The genius is further explained by a strongly attenuating strain of an English ale yeast during primary fermentation. Later, the beer is dosed with carefully cultured Brettanomyces yeast at bottling. For the first three months a fresh hop character of kettle boiled U.S. Yakima Tomahawk and German Hallertauer hops and Styrian Goldings (dry hopping) is noted. A wonderfully dry hoppy pale ale for its first three months, the hop character yields to a slowly increasing Brettanomyces character. The Brett character intensifies over a period of a few years (depending on storage conditions) before fading significantly as observed in our 24-year-old tasting.

Golden Valley Epiphany Ale

All Grain Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

6.5 lb	(3 kg) Pilsener malt
8.0 oz	(225 g) crystal malt
	(20 degrees L)
1.0 lb	(454 g) white sucrose sugar
0.5 oz	(14 g) Tomahawk (or
	Columbus) whole hops 15%
	alpha (7.5 HBU/210
750	MBU)—60 minute boiling
0.5 oz	(14 g) German Hallertauer
	whole hops 5% alpha (2.5
	HBU/70 MBU)—60 minute
	boiling
0.5 oz	(14 g) Styrian Goldings hop
	pellets-dry hop
0.25 tsp	(I g) powdered Irish moss
	High attenuating healthy
	culture of English ale yeast
	Brettanomyces yeast culture
0.5 cup	(115 ml measure) corn sugar
	(priming bottles)

Original Target Gravity: 1.052 (13 B) Final Target Gravity: 1.005 (1.2 B) IBUs: about 40

Approximate color: 6 SRM (12 EBC)
Alcohol: 6.2% by volume

Directions

A step infusion mash is employed to mash the grains. Add 7 quarts (6.7 liters) of 140° F (60° C) water to the crushed grain, stir, stabilize and hold the temperature at 132° F (53° C) for 30 minutes. Add 3.5 quarts (3.3 liters) of boiling water and add heat to bring temperature up to 155° F (68° C) and hold for about 30 minutes. Raise temperature to 167° F (75° C), lauter and sparge with 3.5 gallons (13.5 liters) of 170° F (77° C) water. Collect about 5.5 gallons (21 liters) of runoff. Add white sucrose sugar and 60-minute hops and bring to a full and vigorous boil.

The total boil time will be 60 minutes. When 10 minutes remain add the Irish moss. After a total wort boil of 60 minutes turn off the heat and place the pot (with cover on) in a running cold-water bath for 30 minutes. Continue to chill in the immersion or use other methods to chill your wort. Strain and sparge the wort into a sanitized fermenter. Bring the total volume to 5 gallons (19 liters) with additional cold water if necessary. Aerate the wort very well.

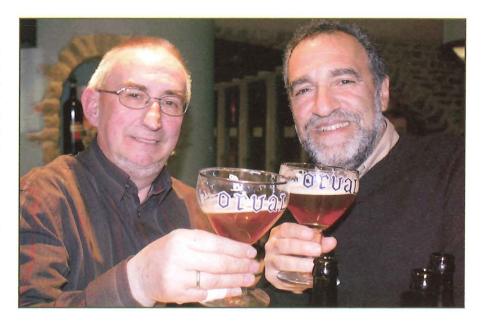
Pitch the yeast when temperature of wort is about 70° F (21° C). Once visible signs of fermentation are evident ferment at temperatures of about 70-75° F (21-24° C) for about one to two weeks or when fermentation shows signs of calm and stopping. Rack from your primary to a secondary and add the hop pellets for dry hopping. "Cellar" the beer at temperature of about 55° F (13° C) for 1-2 weeks.

Prime with sugar and your own measured dose of Brettanomyces yeast and bottle when complete. Store at temperatures of about 70° F (21° C).

"light" version of the original. Unlike most modern day Belgian table beers, Orval's was brewed in the traditional style without the use of artificial sweeteners. I detest most Belgian table beers that are designed to appeal to youthful sweet-tooths—a crime against future beer drinkers.

An additional day of inquiries and drinking revealed a few more Orval wisdoms:

- Orval yeast regimes will provide a desired 90-100 percent yeast attenuation over time.
- Sugar is used in the recipe formulation.
- Sugar is used as priming for bottle conditioning.



Golden Valley Epiphany Ale

Malt Extract Recipe

Ingredients for 5 U.S. gallons (19 liters)

5.5 lb	(2.5 kg) very light malt extrac
	syrup or 4.4 lb (2 kg) very
	light DRIED malt extract
8.0 oz	(225 g) crystal malt
	(20 degrees L)
1.0 lb	(454 g) white sucrose sugar
0.7 oz	(20 g) Tomahawk (or
	Columbus) whole hops 15%
	alpha (10.5 HBU/294
	MBU)-60 minute boiling
0.5 oz	(14 g) German Hallertauer
	whole hops 5% alpha (2.5
	HBU/70 MBU)—60 minute
	boiling
0.5 oz	(14 g) Styrian Goldings hop
	pellets—dry hop
0.25 tsp	(I g) powdered Irish moss
	High attenuating healthy
	culture of English ale yeast
	Brettanomyces yeast culture
0.5 cup	(115 ml measure) corn sugar
	(priming bottles)

Directions

Place crushed grains in 2 gallons (7.6 liters) of 150° F (68° C) water and let steep for 30 minutes. Strain out (and rinse with 3 quarts (3 liters) hot water) and discard the crushed grains reserving the approximately 2.5 gallons (9.5 liters) of liquid to which you will now add malt extract, sugar and 60 minute hops. Bring to a boil.

The total boil time will be 60 minutes. When 10 minutes remain add Irish moss. After a total wort boil of 60 minutes turn off the heat.

Immerse the covered pot of wort in a cold water bath and let sit for 15-30 minutes or the time it takes to have a couple of homebrews. Strain out and sparge hops and direct the hot wort into a sanitized fermenter to which 2.5 gallons (9.5 liters) of cold water has been added. If necessary add cold water to achieve a 5-gallon (19-liter) batch size. Aerate the wort very well.

Pitch the yeast when temperature of wort is about 70° F (21° C). Once visible signs of fermentation are evident ferment at temperatures of about 70-75° F (21-24° C) for about one to two weeks or when fermentation shows signs of calm and stopping. Rack from your primary to a secondary and add the hop pellets for dry hopping. "Cellar" the beer at temperatures of about 55° F (13° C) for 1-2 weeks.

Prime with sugar and your own measured dose of Brettanomyces yeast and bottle when complete. Store at temperatures of about 70° F (21° C).

- The beer is dosed with Brettanomyces yeast at bottling.
- An aside conversation: In some lambic breweries Brettanomyces is carefully cultured with oak wood chips in order to provide a sugar source (cellobiose hydrolyzes some wood compounds) that helps maintain health and consistency of performance. But Orval does only a simple propagation and adds a "mini" quantity at bottling.
- 50 EBC (about 20 SRM) crystal malt and Pils malt is used in the formulation.
- Original fresh tasting Bittering Units are perceived (by me) to be at about 37-42 BUs.

"Why do people want to copy Orval?" asked Jean Marie. "They should make their own beer and keep it simple like I have."

There's some truth to brewmaster Rock's observation. The history, the culture, the complexity, the system, the artful and scientific blend of process, ingredients and wizardry cannot be duplicated. Thus any formulation/clone of Orval becomes a unique beer in and of itself—as life surely meant it to be.

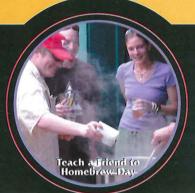
So there you have it...genius in a bottle. Let's cut the shuck and jive and get on with a recipe for your own uniquely brewed Golden Valley Epiphany Ale.

Charlie Papazian is president of the Brewers Association.



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Wright Sweats It Out for Win

n this edition of Winners Circle, we will be covering what is estimated to be the world's largest homebrew competition. No, it isn't the Nationals—"largest" here refers to volume, not number of entries, and the BBI's (Bloatarian Brewing League's) Beer and Sweat competition had roughly 944 gallons entered this year.

Originally held outdoors in August (thus the name), Beer and Sweat began as a glorified club meeting. According to competition director Rob Westendorf, meetings were held for years at the Drawbridge Inn in northern Kentucky. The inn provided a free room each year until 1989, when due to an error, they failed to book a room. So the club members brought a bunch of kegs and met outside around the pool. This keg gathering proved to be such fun, they invited other clubs the next year, and since then attendance and the number of entries has snowballed. Eventually the traditionally outdoor event grew so big that in 2000 Beer and Sweat moved indoors.

Because of the way it evolved from a monthly homebrew club meeting, Beer and Sweat has always been a keg-only event. The emphasis is placed on homebrewers showing up with a keg of great homebrew, so that all other club members and entrants have an opportunity to taste everyone else's beer. It is not open to the public, so you have to enter your own beer, be a club member or be a judge to sample the wares. Brewers are highly motivated to bring their best to the event, because their names are prominently displayed on their kegs, so it has become a matter of pride.

Consequently, the quality of the beers entered is consistently very high, and judging becomes quite a difficult thing. As Westendorf put it, "Winning any medal at Beer and Sweat is a major



Michael Wright, center, is surrounded by fellow members of club TRASH.

achievement. Winning a flight is a real big deal, and winning Best of Show is a lifetime event. It is very rare for any flight to be won with a score of less than 40. It is far more common for 40 scores to not even make the medals."

WITH THIS MUCH GREAT BEER FLOWING FREELY, BBL MAKES SURE EVERY-THING HAPPENS IN THE SAME LOCATION, OR AT LEAST WITHIN A FEW CITY BLOCKS.

The awards announcement is a tense moment, with a huge response from the 300-plus attendees. One club or another erupts in riotous applause each time one of its own steps forward. After the awards are given out, the winning kegs are

Michael Wright's American Pale Ale

Ingredients for 10 U.S. gallons (38 liters)

20.0 lb	(9.07 kg) Briess pale malt
1.0 lb	(0.45 kg) 20L crystal malt
2.0 oz	(57 g) Northern Brewer
	9.6% for 90 minutes
3.0 oz	(85 g) Cascade 6.3% for
	45 minutes
2.0 oz	(57 g) Cascade 6.3% for
	30 minutes
2.0 oz	(57 g) Cascade 6.3% for
	I minute
2.0 oz	(57 g) Cascade hops (dry, i
	secondary)
	Wyeast No. 1056 American
	ale yeast

IBUs: 104
Original Target Gravity: 1.052
Boil: 90 minutes

Directions

All-Grain Directions: Mash grains for 60 minutes at 152° F (67° C).

Extract Directions: Substitute 14.25 lb (6.46 kg) light malt extract syrup for the pale malt. Steep crushed crystal malt in 160° F (71° C) brewing water for 30 minutes. Remove grain, add extract syrup, stir to dissolve and commence boil.

marked with balloons and are quickly drained by appreciative competitors. Like the awards ceremony at the Great American Beer Festival, everyone wants to taste the winning beers. "Whether you get a medal or not, an empty keg at Beer and Sweat is a real badge of honor. It means people are drinking your beer when they could be choosing any of over 200 others," Westendorf said.

While the Bloatarian Brewing League officially organizes Beer and Sweat, other local clubs participate regularly. This year's event included the Cincinnati Malt Infusers, TRASH (Pittsburgh, Pa.), SODZ (Columbus, Ohio), LAGERS (Louisville, Ky.), FOSSILS (New Albany, Ind.), BOCK (Lexington, Ky.), SAAZ (Akron, Ohio), GHHA (Huntington, W.V.), DRAFT (Dayton, Ohio), Rte. 82 Homebrewers (Tenn.), and TVH (Knoxville, Tenn.). Club banners and even "uniforms" are encouraged!

Although Beer and Sweat requires kegs to be at least 5 liters (the commercially-available "mini-keg") only two of this year's 236 kegs entered were in mini-kegs, and two entries came in half-barrels. There were also two dozen or so in 3-gallon kegs, with the rest in 5-gallon Cornies. Receiving, sorting, storing and readying those kegs for judging is a challenging responsibility. But for Westendorf and event director Brian Becker, it's become a familiar routine.

"The logistics are daunting, but we have a great system worked out," said Westendorf. "The BBL has built a large number of wooden tap stands. Each entrant is responsible for setting up his or her keg at the appropriate spot, and making sure it's ready to pour. The kegs have to be in coolers. We provided 2,000 pounds of ice this year."

The event is obviously dependent on a good venue. With this much great beer flowing freely, BBL makes sure everything happens in the same location, or at least within a few city blocks. As Westendorf put it, "Nobody drives home from this party!" This year the Cincinnati Club housed the competition, with the adjacent hotel, the Garfield Suites, providing most of the rooms for revelers. Attendance was so strong that another hotel a couple of



KUDOS-BEST OF SHOW

AHA/BJCP Sanctioned Competition Program

May 2006

The Celtic Brew Off, 186 entries—Eric Heinz, Houston, TX.

June 2006

12th annual Boneyard Brew-Off, 183 entries— Mark Kuechler, Champaign, IL. Great Canadian Homebrew Competition,

7 entries—Cristian Scubli, Mississauga, ON.
7th annual New York State Fair Home Brew

Competition, 216 entries—Phillip Denlinger, Monsey, NY.

OC Fair Homemade Beer Competition,

221 entries-Patrick Rue, Irvine, CA.

luly 2006

WanCup 2006, 48 entries—Stephen Lacey, Tokyo, Japan.

San Diego County Fair Homebrew Competition, 473 entries—Patrick Rue, Irvine, CA.

Indiana State Fair Brewers Cup, 455 entries— Tom Alstadt, Indianapolis, IN.

E.T. Barnette Homebrew Competition, 54 entries—Rob Beck, Kansas City, MO.

Amador County Fair Homebrew Competition, 49 entries—Paul Licata, Lodi, CA.

Granite City & PHC GABF Pro-Am Selection, 7 entries—Paul Vogel, Fargo, ND.

Club Competition 3, 36 entries—Geoff Bailey. Iowa State Fair, 153 entries—Rob Emmerson, Urbandale, IA.

Lunar Rendezbrew, 361 entries—John Delapp, Seabrook, TX.

Mountain Brewer Open, 209 entries—Joe Snavely, Huntington , WV.

19th annual Southern California Regional Homebrew Championship, 209 entries—Virg Redman, Vacaville, CA.

Nevada County Fair Homebrew Competition, 48 entries—Virgil Redman, Roseville, CA.

August 2006

11th annual Montgomery County Ag Fair Home Brew Competition, 67 entries—Steve Laughlin, Derwood, MD.

Lane County Fair, 35 entries—Herb Nation, Springfield, OR.

Alamo City Cerveza Fest, 119 entries—Michael Heniff, Pearland, TX.

New England Regional Homebrew Competition, 167 entries—*Rick Rocheleau*, *Danielson*, *CT*. Grant County Fair, 34 entries—*Carl Dahlstrom*,

Sunnyside WA.

Evergreen State Fair 2006, 60 entries—Charlie

Evergreen State Fair 2006, 60 entries—Charlie Fieldson, Bothell, WA.

Kentucky State Fair Hombrew Contest, 95 entries—Jeff Gilley, New Albany, IN. Oregon State Fair Homebrew Competition, 197 entries—Mark Mott, Hillsboro, OR.

17th annual New Mexico Pro-Am Beer Competition, 232 entries—Jeff Erway, Gallup,

Blues'n'Brews 2006 Homebrew Competition, 44 entries—Joe Zadrozny, Fitchburg, MA. Beer and Sweat 236 entries—Michael Wright

Beer and Sweat, 236 entries—Michael Wright, Pittsburgh, PA.

Minnesota State Fair Homebrew Competition, 288 entries—Al Boyce, St. Louis Park, MN.

Alaska State Fair HBC, 116 entries—John Trapp, Anchorage, AK.

Mead AHA Club-Only Competition, 43 entries—Curt & Kathy Stock, St. Paul, MN. 2006 Longshot American Homebrew Contest—

San Francisco Regional, 207 entries—Donald Oliver, Hilmar, CA.

Michigan State Fair Home Brewing Competition, 569 entries—Alan Pearlstein, Walled Lake, Ml. Limbo Challenge, 77 entries—Jim Layton, Howe, TX.

September 2006

Topsfield Fair Homebrew Competition, 108 entries—Alastair Hewitt, Wakefield, MA.

blocks away was used for the overflow. "We will almost certainly move to a larger hotel next year, to get everybody staying at one site," Westendorf mentioned.

If, for whatever reason, one does have to assign designated drivers at Beer and Sweat, the organizers are thoughtful enough to include them in the festivities by adding a flight of non-alcoholic kegs. A few years ago, one couple brought a keg of their own soda as a courtesy, and it went over so well, soda kegs have been included at the event ever since. To make it fully authentic, the soda flight is judged by children, complete with score sheets. "The kids take it very seriously," Westendorf said. "This year we had 10 sodas. A few

were standard flavors (root beer, cream soda), but most were more adventurous: Raspberry Ginger, Melon Magic, Pineapple Ginger, Orange Honey and 'Jamaica'."

With the variety of entries at the event, however, it was a relatively straightforward, familiar style of beer that won the highest honor. Michael Wright's American Pale Ale is a recipe he makes more than any other style, and while he doesn't enter many competitions, he has won a couple of first-place awards for it. One secret he shared about his pale ale was that it's a beer to be consumed fresh. "I tend to make this beer just before a competition," Wright said. "In this case the beer was 10 days old when it was judged."



AHA SPECIAL EVENTS

November I-January I

Give the Gift of AHA Membership

This November and December you can give the gift of AHA membership! Gift memberships come with a free AHA retro T-shirt or How to Brew book by John Palmer sent straight to your favorite brewer or brewerto-be! Remember, an AHA membership is more than just a magazine. Memberships include discounts at more than 300 pubs or breweries nationwide, access to TechTalk—the online homebrew forum, free entrance to AHA rallies, National Conference and competition discounts, and more. Give the gift and spread the love! Web: www.beertown.org

November 4

Teach a Friend to Homebrew Day

Gather friends and family who are not yet homebrewers and teach them to brew. Be sure to introduce your brew recruits to your local homebrew supply shop too. New members to the AHA get a free *How to Brew* book by John Palmer, just for signing up before the end of the month. Contact: Kathryn Porter, Phone: 888-822-6273 x 123, E-mail: Kathryn@brewersassociation.org, Web: www.beertown.org

November 4

AHA Membership Rally—Orlando Brewing Partners Orlando, FL. Contact: Kathryn Porter, Phone: 888-822-6273 × 123, E-mail: Kathryn@brewersassociation.org, Web: www.beertown.org/homebrewing/rally.html

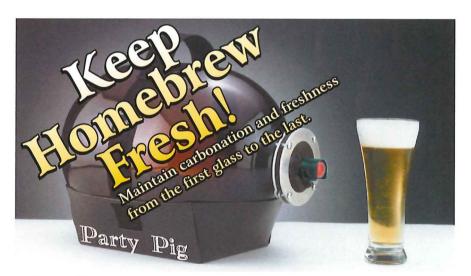
February 3, 2007

AHA Membership Rally—Sierra Nevada Brewing Co. Chico, CA.

Wright uses a fairly rudimentary setup, using coolers for the mash and two stove burners to heat a converted keg kettle. He also uses a counterflow chiller piped directly out of the kettle. He also prefers kegging his beer to bottling, so it seems Beer and Sweat was an ideal event for his style of brewing. Wright is a member, and former president, of the Pittsburgh, Pa. brew club Three Rivers Alliance of Serious Homebrewers (TRASH) and mentioned that eight TRASH members attended Beer and Sweat this year. "I believe TRASH members traveled the longest distance to enter Beer and Sweat. A group of us go every year." They are all probably quite happy Michael decided to attend this last one!

Amahl Turczyn Scheppach is a frequent contributor to *Zymurgy*.





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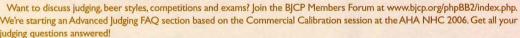
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AHA/BJCP SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM CALENDAR

The Beer Judge Certification Program (BJCP) has two major projects underway: revising the BJCP exam and adding a new Mead and Cider certification. Stay tuned for program changes in the upcoming year, including enhanced Web applications and new member services.





To register a new competition, please go to www.bjcp.org/apps/comp_reg/comp_reg.html. Check the AHA or BJCPWeb sites to see the latest calendar of events. Competition organizers: please remember to submit your results promptly using our electronic system. Competitions not filing organizer reports will not be allowed to register in the future.

Interested in becoming a beer judge? See www.beertown.org/homebrewing/scp/judge.html for information.

October 21

Queen of Beer Women's HBC Placerville, CA. Contact: Elizabeth Zangari. Phone: 530-626-1941, E-mail: bierbeth@yahoo.com Web: www.queenofbeer.hazeclub.org/index.html

October 21

IIth Annual Music City Brew Off Nashville, TN. Contact: Tom Vista, Phone: 615-207-2952, Email: hopgod@hotmail.com Web: www.MusicCityBrewers.com

October 21

Dixie Cup XXIII Houston, TX. Contact: Scott DeWalt, Phone: 281-684-8341, E-mail: scott@texanbrew.com Web: www.crunchyfrog.net/dixiecup

October 2

New South Wales Home Brewing Championships Cessnock, NSW, AU. Contact: Mark Galletly, Phone: (02) 4969 6696, E-mail: nsw-comp@craftbrewer.org Web: www.nsw.craftbrewer.org

October 21

AHA Club-Only Competition for Category 13, Stout Saint Paul, MN. Contact: Steve Fletty, Phone: 651-645-4384, E-mail: fletty@umn.edu Web: www.beertown.org/homebrewing/schedule.html

October 22

Schleswig Wine & Bier Contest Schleswig, IA. Contact: Don Thompson, Phone: 712-643-5333, E-mail: tommytee@iowatelecom.net

October 28

Hoppy Halloween Challenge Fargo, ND. Contact: Susan Ruud. Phone: 701-231-8445. E-mail: susan.ruud@ndsu.edu Web: www.prairiehomebrewers.org/hoppyhalloween.htm

October 29

Southern New England Regional
Homebrew Competition Newtown, CT.
Contact: Von Bair. Phone: 203-393-7257. E-mail:
vonbair@aol.com Web: www.yahoos-snerhc.com

November 4

The Wizard of SAAZ Homebrew Competition Akron, OH. Contact: Mike Krajewski. Phone: 440-327-3171, E-mail: kujo@nccrs.com

November 4

Castle Hill Agricultural Society Home Brewing Championship Sydney, NSW, Australia. Contact: Chris Lynch. Phone: 610298731843, E-mail: chris.lynch@ozemail.com.au Web: www.hillsbrewersguild.com

November 4

2006 THIRSTY Classic Amana, IA. Contact: Susan Walsh. Phone: 319-337-5742. E-mail: susan-walsh@uiowa.edu Web: www.thirstyhomebrew.org

November 11

IIth Knickerbocker Battle of the Brews Albany, NY. Contact: Reed Antis, Phone: 518-793-9654, E-mail: reedmary@capital.net Web: www.moonbrew.com/kbotb

November 11

Michigan Fruit Festival Columbus, Ml. Contact: Sandi Britt, Phone: 586-727-5803, E-mail: sandiandgary@iserv.net Web: richmondworthogs.org

November II

2nd Annual MALT Turkey Shoot Baltimore, MD. Contact: Timothy Sauerwein, Phone: 443-994-1399, E-mail: sourwine@comcast.net Web: www.maltclub.org

November 11

Foam on the Range Denver, CO. Contact:Tom Gardner, Phone: 303-863-0209, E-mail: tomagardner@cs.com Web: www.foamontherange.org

November II

AHA Club-Only Competition for Category 6, Cream Ale, Blonde Ale, American Wheat, American Rye Macomb, Ml. Contact: Bill Gornicki, Phone: 248-597-2493, E-mail: gornicwm@earthlink.net Web: www.beertown.org/homebrewing/schedule.html

November 12

Orlando Beer Festival at Universal Orlando, FL. Contact: Ed Measom. Phone: 407-673-1099. E-mail: ed_measom@earthlink.net Web: www.orlandobeerfestival.com

November 12

Australian Amateur Brewing Championship Melbourne, Victoria. Contact: Mark Hibberd, Phone: +61 3 9580-0372, E-mail: mhibberd@melbpc.org.au Web: www.vicbrew.org

November 17

Gambrinus Challenge Saskatoon, SK, Canada. Contact: Bruce Coulman, Phone: 306-477-2352, E-mail: Ibcoulman@shaw.ca Web: www.paddockwood.com

November 18

Land of the Muddy Water Homebrew Competition Moline, IL. Contact: Scot Schaar, Phone: 563-323-1996, E-mail: DaBgSplash@mchsi.com Web: www.MUGZ.org

November 18

15th Annual Great Brews of America Homebrew Competition Lake Harmony, PA. Contact: Shelly Lutz, Phone: 570-722-9901, E-mail: shelly.lutz@splitrockresort.com Web: www.splitrockresort.com

January 5

Big Beers, Belgians & Barleywines Festival Vail, CO. Contact: Laura Lodge, Phone: 970-524-1092, E-mail: bigbeersfestival@hotmail.com Web: www.bigbeersfestival.com

January 20

4th Doug King Memorial Specialty & Lager Beer Competition Woodland Hills, CA.
Contact: Drew Beechum, Phone: 818-766-0317,
E-mail: drew@maltosefalcons.com Web:
www.maltosefalcons.com/comps, 2007DKM

January 27

Upper Mississippi Mash-Out Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Al Boyce. Phone: 952-927-8968, E-mail: alboyce@bigfoot.com Web: www.mnbrewers.com/mashout

January 27

Meadllennium 2007 Orlando, FL. Contact: Howard Curran, Phone: 407-365-3215, E-mail: OCurrans@cfl.rr.com Web: www.cfhb.org/mead

February 10

Homebrew Alley New York City, NY. Contact: Phil Clarke Jr., Phone: 917-754-7535. E-mail: homebrewersguild@yahoo.com Web: www.hbd.org/nychg

February 17

War of the Worts XII North Wales, PA.
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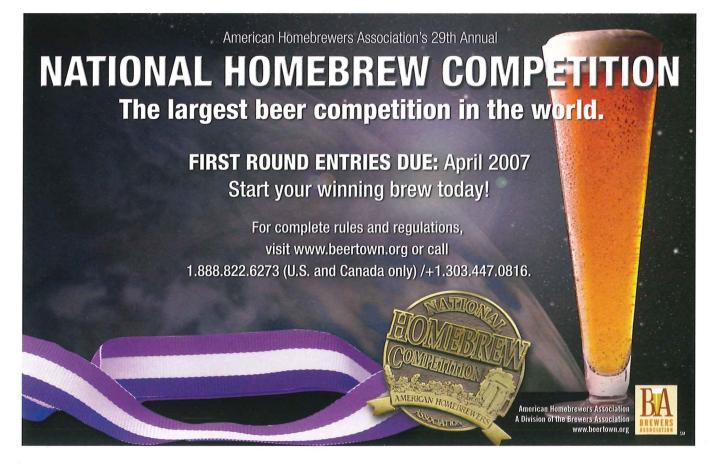
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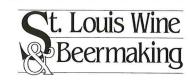
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Iron Chef, Homebrew Style

ur homebrew club, the Prairie Homebrewing Companions, gets together for a campout each summer. We always have a different theme for the Saturday evening meal—in the past we have had a Chili Cook-off, a Stew Cookoff, and one year we could make anything but it had to have an ingredient added from on-site. This year it was decided we would stage an Iron Chef type cook-off at the campsite.

The rules were pretty open in that we could bring cookbooks and any ingredients we wanted to enhance our recipes. Each of five groups would prepare a meat dish, a vegetable dish and a starch. The catch was that we didn't know exactly which type of meat, vegetable and starch we'd be preparing until we got to the campsite.

The meats included flank steak, Cornish game hens, ground sirloin, chicken breast and Walleye fillets. Vegetables included green beans, eggplant, assorted lettuce, fennel and leaks. The starches were sweet potatoes, Yukon Gold potatoes, dried pinto beans, a loaf of wheat bread and wild rice.

On Friday evening we held the drawing. The first group ended up with the dried pinto beans, ground sirloin and fennel. The second group received Cornish game hens, eggplant and the loaf of wheat bread. The third group had the chicken breast, wild rice and green beans. The fourth group got the Walleye fillets, leeks and sweet potatoes and the last group had flank steak, assorted lettuce and the Yukon Gold potatoes. It was fun to hear the groans when someone got something they weren't sure what to do with—my group was relieved when someone else got the fennel.

The only thing left to do that evening was

drink. Sitting around the campfire, visiting and sharing a few beers is the perfect way to spend an evening with good friends and commune with nature at the same time.

When I got up the next morning, the cooking had already begun. The pinto beans were simmering on the camp stove, meats and vegetables were being marinated in various sauces, and lots of chopping was going on. We had bread roasting over the fire (for stuffing) and another person had bread drying on the dash of his pick-up (for bread pudding). Several dishes had the final prep in Dutch ovens while the flank steak and chicken were cooked over the fire. Others used camp stoves.

I would not have imagined the extreme culinary delights that the Companions came up with, and of course beer, homebrew or otherwise, was a central element in many of the dishes. Even a bottle of St. Rogue Red was used as a potato masher. Here are the menus offered by each group:

- Southwestern Beef, Beans and Fennel Root braised in Belgian Abbey Ale and Rosemary Root Vegetables marinated in grape pyment.
- 2. Roast Cajun Cornish Game Hens with Cajun Seasoned Duvel Stuffing and Creole Stuffed Eggplant.
- 3. Grilled Chicken Breast with Fettuccine and Vodka Sauce, Honey Glazed Green Beans with Pecans, and Wild Rice with mushrooms and white wine.
- 4. Pan-fried Walleye with Tequila Lime Butter, Curried Sweet Potatoes with Feta Cheese and Leek Bread Pudding.
- Southwestern Flank Steak Fajitas with sautéed peppers and onions, Garlic and Bacon Mashed Yukon Gold Potatoes and a Spinach and Curly Endive salad with a Wit, lemon juice and olive oil dressing.





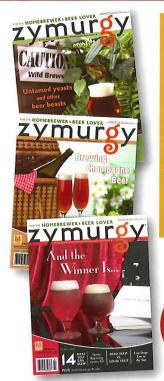
As with any Iron Chef cook-off there is a winner. In the meat category the winner was the Southwestern Flank Steak Fajitas. For the bread category the overall favorite was the Cajun Seasoned Duvel Stuffing, and in the vegetable category the winner was the Creole Stuffed Eggplant. With this, team No. 2 was considered the campout Iron Chef champion for providing two of those dishes. For the recipe for the Southwestern Flank Steak Fajitas, marinated in American stout, please see page 28.

It is amazing what culinary masterpieces, friendly competition and camaraderie can be achieved while camping and enjoying the great outdoors.

Susan Ruud is a member of the Prairie Homebrewing Companions and an American Homebrewers Association representative for the Brewers Association board of directors. She lives in Harwood, N.D.

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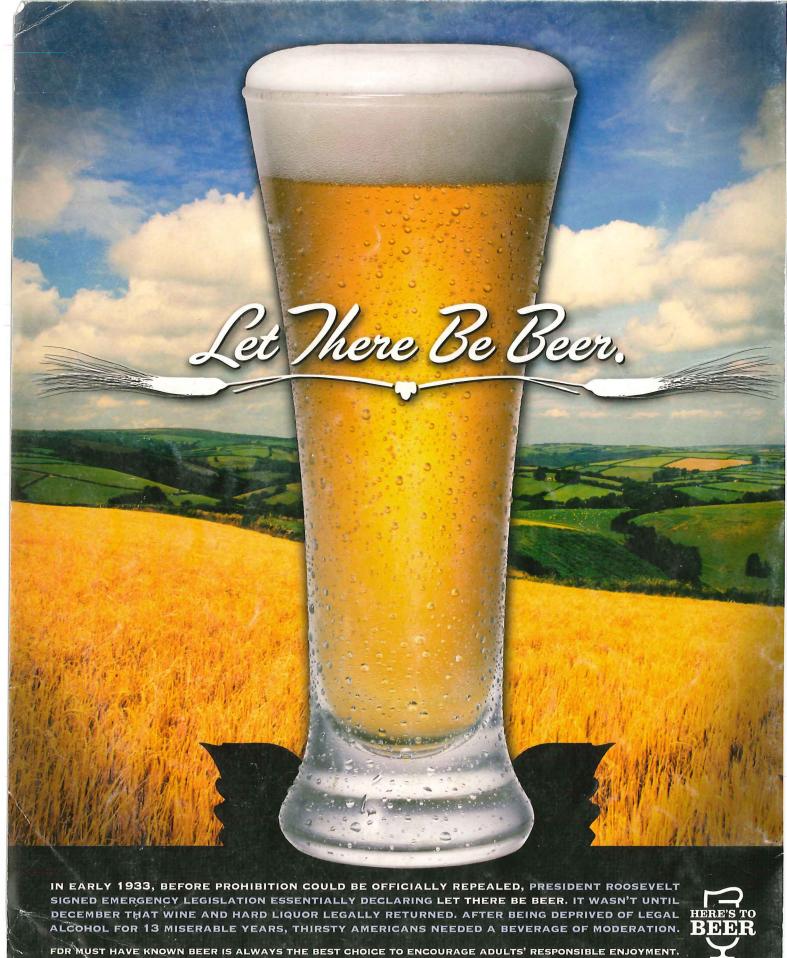
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