



# Shiver Me Timbers, Santa! Spiced Rum Holiday Ale



Poor ol' Santa. After a few frosty pints and a few wrong turns (yeah, blame the beer), Santa found himself lost over open waters and in dire need of a pit stop (yeah, blame the beer again). Look, when ya gotta go (and relieving yourself over the side of a flying sleigh is bad karma), landing on the deck of a pirate ship is as good of a place as any—except that the scurvy pirates are an untrustworthy lot, and they've made Santa walk the plank. But don't feel bad for Santa, because our big man with the red nose has a few tricks up his sleeve, and one of those tricks is a generous supply of this delicious, spiced rum holiday ale.

That's right, he's going to butter up those pirates with a slew of frothy tankards of this amazing amber brew, which starts big and malty and unravels toasty caramel notes with—what's that? Spiced rum flavors? Yes! And what better way to a pirate's heart than spiced rum! So no need to worry—Santa will be fine, and soon he'll be clanking tankards with that scurvy lot before sleeping it off and letting Rudolph do the driving!

## **Just the Facts, Ma'am:**

BJCP Style: 30C. Winter Seasonal Beer  
Original Specific Gravity: 1.067 - 1.071  
Final Specific Gravity: 1.012 - 1.016  
Alcohol by Volume: 7.2% (Before Rum Addition)  
Alcohol by Volume: 8.3% (After Rum Addition)  
Color: 18 SRM (Arrr, Matie, that's an amber beauty!)  
International Bittering Units: 27  
Time to Awesome Drinkability: 6 weeks

Your recipe kit includes the freshest malt, hops and yeast. If you are not going to brew your recipe immediately, it is important to refrigerate your yeast and hops. If your recipe includes bags of malt syrup, these should be refrigerated too. Bags of dried malt do not require refrigeration. Also, all grains are best stored at dry room temperature.

**Brewer's Note:** The base recipe will produce about 7.2% ABV. Assuming you will lose about 32 fl oz during the transfer to the secondary, the addition of 16 oz of rum at 90 proof will raise the final alcohol level to 8.3% ABV.

## **Ingredients:**

4.4 lbs Munich Malt Extract Syrup  
2.2 lbs Light Malt Extract Syrup  
1.1 lbs Wheat Malt Extract Syrup  
1 lb Natural Raw Sugar

### Grains & Wort Additives:

8 oz CaraBelge Malt (Crushed)  
6 oz Biscuit Malt (Crushed)  
4 oz Double Roasted Crystal Malt (Crushed)  
2 oz Blackprinz Malt (Crushed)

### Hops:

1 oz Nugget Hops (Bittering, 60 Minutes)

### Yeast:

Liquid Yeast: Wyeast 1728 Scottish Ale Yeast Or

Dry Yeast: Mangrove Jack's M42 New World Strong Ale Yeast

### Brewing Supplies & Flavors:

16 oz Rum (Not Included - Use Dark or Spiced Rum)  
5 inches Cinnamon Stick (Chopped, Steep in Rum Spice Potion)  
2 tsp. Nutmeg (Steep in Rum Spice Potion)  
1 Tablespoon Vanilla Extract  
1 Large Muslin Bag  
5 oz Priming Sugar

## **Pre-Brew Day Checklist:**

If you are using liquid yeast, it is always desirable to make a yeast starter when fermenting higher alcohol brews. Making a yeast starter allows you to propagate to a greater (and necessary) cell count to ensure complete fermentation. You can find the complete yeast starter instructions at [www.boomchugalug.com/yeaststarter.htm](http://www.boomchugalug.com/yeaststarter.htm)

## **Brew Day Checklist:**

On brew day, you will require the following equipment:

- Brew Pot - A 5 gallon brew pot is ideal, but never use a pot that is less than 4 gallons.
- Long-handled spoon or paddle for stirring the boiling wort.
- Primary Fermenter - A 6½ gallon (or greater) food-grade plastic bucket with lid, or a 6½ glass carboy.
- Airlock
- Stopper (if using a carboy)
- Funnel (if using a carboy)
- Hydrometer (Optional, if you want to measure your specific gravity)
- Sanitizing Solution
- Scissors

## Preparation of the Spiced Rum!

On brew day, add the cinnamon sticks (chopped fine) and the nutmeg to a large jar with 16 oz of rum. Any dark or spiced rum works fine. Screw on a tight fitting lid and let the spices steep until one day before bottling. See instructions below.

## **The Magical Procedure:**

### Liquid Yeast Activation Before Brewing:

If you are fermenting with liquid yeast, you must activate the yeast packet before it is ready to pitch. Always check the manufacturing date stamped on the yeast packet. Yeast that is less than 1 month old may be activated on brew day. A yeast that is more than 2 months old may require additional preparation time. Always make sure your yeast has been properly activated before using. Please see [www.boomchugalug.com/wyeast.htm](http://www.boomchugalug.com/wyeast.htm) for complete liquid yeast activation instructions.

### Time to Brew!

Total Boiling Time: 60 Minutes. While your wort is boiling, you should sanitize your fermentation equipment, such as your primary fermenter, airlock, scissors, stopper, etc. After you have sanitized your fermenter, fill it with 2 gallons of cold water, into which you will later add your hot boiled wort.

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Flip the sheet to continue the magic. Also, this is a good time to pour a cold one! →





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Page 2....Wow, this is good stuff. I wish there could be more!

1. Place the crushed grains in the large muslin bag and add to 2½ gallons of water. Measure the water volume carefully to ensure you extract the proper amount of hop bitterness during the boil.
2. Heat water until the temperature is between 150° and 170°F. Steep the grains between this temperature range for 30 minutes. Steeping longer than 30 minutes does not hurt.
3. Remove and discard the grains, and bring this mixture to a boil. Remove the pot from the heat and add the malt extract and raw sugar. To prevent scorching, stir until all of the malt is dissolved. Then bring this mixture to a boil. Watch for boilovers!
4. When boiling begins, add 1 oz Nugget hops. Boil for 60 minutes.

## Chill out, Man! (Chill the Wort)

1. At the end of the 60 minute boil, cool the wort to approximately 75°F as quickly as possible. With extract brewing, the easiest way to quick-chill the wort is to place your brew pot into a sink full of ice. For complete instructions using this method, please see [www.boomchugalug.com/cooling.htm](http://www.boomchugalug.com/cooling.htm).
2. Add your chilled wort to the 2 gallons of water already in your fermenter.
3. Add any extra water needed to bring the total volume in your fermenter to 5 gallons.
4. If you would like to measure the specific gravity, now is a good time. To get an accurate reading, it is important to make sure all of the heavy wort extract you added to the fermenter has been completely mixed in the water.

## Pitch the Yeast! (Into the Wort, But Not Out the Window!)

1. When your wort has cooled to approximately 75°F (70° - 78°F is okay), aerate the wort before adding the yeast. Simply close the fermenter and swirl around to mix in oxygen. If you are swirling a carboy, it is helpful to place the carboy on a thick, folded blanket to avoid damaging the vessel.
2. After aerating, pitch (add) the yeast. Use the sanitized scissors to cut open the yeast packet. If you are using liquid yeast, sanitize the pack before opening. If you are using dried yeast, simply sprinkle the yeast over the wort. No mixing is necessary.
3. Close the fermenter, attach the airlock, and keep the fermenter warm (between 70° - 78°F) until you see fermentation beginning, such as the airlock bubbling once every 30 seconds. Wrapping the fermenter with a blanket is an easy way to keep the fermenter warm.

## Fermentation:

There are several ways to know when fermentation has begun. First, you will begin to see bubbling through the airlock. If you are using a carboy, then you will usually see the yeast begin to form a layer over the beer's surface.

1. Once fermentation begins, move the fermenter to a room with the proper temperature. The ideal temperature to ferment this beer is between 62° - 72°F. Do not let the temperature drop below 62°F. If you do, fermentation may stop too soon. That's a bummer, man.
2. Active fermentation may take as long as two weeks after pitching the yeast, although fermentation may finish in 3 to 5 days.
3. After about one week, fermentation will begin to slow. If you choose to use a secondary fermenter, this is a good time to siphon the beer into the 5

gallon glass carboy. If you choose not to use a secondary carboy, then simply let the beer complete fermentation in your primary fermenter.

4. Add the spice potion. On the day before you bottle your beer, add the spice potion to the fermenter. That's right - the whole thing. Dump in the entire chunky, glorious mess, and don't worry. It'll all settle to the bottom and impart its wonderful spiciness!

## Time to Bottle!

There are several ways to tell when fermentation is complete (besides your drooling). If you correctly pitched the yeast and fermentation quickly began, and if the beer fermented vigorously and the fermenter was always within the correct temperature range (60° - 72°F), then fermentation should finish in two weeks or less. You should see virtually no activity in the airlock. For example, if the airlock only bubbles once a minute or longer, then fermentation should be complete. If you are unsure if fermentation has ended, you may use your hydrometer to measure the specific gravity. If your specific gravity does not change after two or more days, then fermentation is complete and you are ready to bottle!

1. Before bottling, sanitize your bottling bucket, auto siphon (or racking cane), hose, bottle filler, caps and bottles. Glass bottles may be sanitized one day in advance by baking them in the oven. Instructions for bottle baking may be found at [www.boomchugalug.com/baking\\_bottles.htm](http://www.boomchugalug.com/baking_bottles.htm)
2. Dissolve 5 ounces (by weight) or 3/4 cup of corn sugar in a 16 oz of water. Boil for 5 minutes. Corn sugar is sometimes called dextrose or priming sugar.
3. Place your fermenter on the counter and your bottling bucket on the floor. Pour the sugar solution into the bottling bucket, and siphon the beer from the fermenter into the bottling bucket. Siphon carefully, trying to minimize splashing and aeration of the beer. Also when siphoning, be sure to leave behind the sediment at the bottom of the fermenter. There's no problem if you should siphon up a little sediment. When you're done siphoning, gently stir the beer in the bottling bucket to make sure all of the sugar solution has been dissolved. Your racking cane makes a convenient stirring wand.
4. Place your bottling bucket on the counter, and attach your siphon hose and bottle filler to the bucket's spigot. Fill the bottles to about 1 inch from the top, and cap each bottle.

## Carbonation and Maturation!

Now that your bottles are primed and capped, the remaining yeast will undergo a second fermentation in the bottle whereby they eat the priming sugar and produce carbon dioxide, which is trapped in the bottle to produce the carbonation. While your beer is carbonating, it will also be clearing and maturing - the young, rough undeveloped flavors develop into your magical beverage! Your wondrous elixir reaches awesome drinkability about 8 weeks from the day you began the brew, but don't be surprised if it keeps getting better as time goes on.

1. Place your bottles in a dark place at room temperature (62°F - 75°F), and wait at least two weeks for the beer to carbonate. It is important to keep the beer between 62°F - 75°F for carbonation to develop. If the beer cools below 62°F, it may not properly carbonate. In brewing, this is officially known as the buzzkill. Keep it warm, let it carbonate!
2. Once your beer is carbonated, you may store it in a cool place. Unfiltered home-brew is unfiltered, and unfiltered beers will improve with time. If your young beer is rough or yeasty, these flavors will mellow over time. Cheers!

