

## **malt60 provning 2009-03-26**

**Telenor arena**

**Tema: nedlagda destillerier**

### **Carsebridge pearl 26y, -79, 60,3%**

Pris: 1490kr

Art nr: 71497-01

OBS! Single grain

The Carsebridge distillery was founded in 1799 by John Bald. Carsebridge was first a malt distillery but was changed to grain distillery in 1851-1852.

In 1877, after being managed successively by the two sons of the founder (Robert from 1844 to 1845 and John thereafter), Carsebridge has been one of the founders of the Distillers Company Limited (DCL) with some other grain distilleries: Cambus, Cameronbridge, Glenochil, Kirklison et Port Dundas).

In 1966 it became part of the Scottish Grain Distillers, within the Distiller Company Limited group.

The annual production in the years 1885-1886 was between 6 and 8.000.000 litres, which made it the biggest distillery at that time.

The distillery was closed in 1983 and demolished in 1992.

Some of the original buildings are still visible on the business park which has been build on the site. Some of the are used for storage and others as a technical and biotechnologic center

### **Rosebank Connoisseurs choice, 43%**

Pris: 745kr

Art nr: 80441-01

Lowlands

Rosebank gör trippeldestillerad whisky. Destilleriet är även känt som the Falkirk distillery. Rosebank stängdes 1993 och byggnaderna används idag som restauranglokaler. Än finns det dock whisky kvar att njuta av. Redan 1798 fanns det tecken på att det destillerades whisky i området och 1840 startade destillering på den nuvarande platsen av James Rankine. Efter att ha byggt ut destilleriet för fort drabbades han av ekonomiska problem. Dessa reddes dock ut och han lyckades behålla Rosebank i sin ägo. 1864 byggdes destilleriet om av James son. Många av dessa byggnader finns kvar än i dag. När Alfred Barnard besökte destilleriet 1887 hade de en årsproduktion på 320.000 liter. 1914 uppgick Rosebank i Scottish Malt Distillers som en av grundarna. Som alla destillerier var de stängda under första världskriget på grund av restriktioner. Däremot var de en av de få som lyckades med att hålla produktionen igång under andra världskriget. 1993 togs beslutet att Rosebank skulle stängas eftersom ägarna United Distillers skulle fokusera på Glenkinchie Distillery istället.

### **St Magdalene Raw 25y, 61,8%**

Pris: 1399kr

Art nr: 88304-01

Lowlands

The St Magdalene Distillery stood on a historic site, in the 12th century a hospital was established by the Knights Templar to treat lepers. This was replaced at some point by the St Magdalene convent.

The first distillery in Linlithgow was Bulzon in 1750 this was followed shortly after by Bonnytown founded by Andrew Dawson, one of the first recorded licensed distillers

Sebastian Henderson obtained land adjacent to the Bonnytown distillery and built the St Magdalene distillery. Possibly 1765. At one point the village of Linlithgow had five licensed distilleries.

In 1798 Andrew Dawson purchased the St Magdalene distillery from Sebastian Henderson. Because St Magdalene was the better distillery he switched output from Bonnytown to St Magdalene. Eventually absorbing Bonnytown in to St Magdalene as one large site

The distillery became a limited company in 1895

The Dawson family was involved with production at Saint Magdalene between 1798 until 1912 when it went into liquidation, when it was acquired by the DCL

Three years later in 1915 became one of the founding five distilleries of Scottish Malt Distillers (SMD). Along with Clydesdale, Glenkinchie Grange and Rosebank)

The distillery was refitted in 1927

The distillery like many others was closed in 1983 due to over production. The site was sold for residential development, some of the buildings converted into apartments

Sometimes known as 'Linlithgow' distillery.

### **Coleburn 25y, 50%**

Pris: 1495kr

Art nr: 84412-01

Speyside

Anyway, on with 'history class'. Coleburn distillery is located four miles south of Elgin, in a valley between the A491 and a railway line, which was closed in 1966, however. The distillery was built in 1897, or from 1897 to 1899 rather, by James Robertson & Son, blenders from Dundee ("Yellow Label"). For some obscure reasons there were two problems that delayed the construction's completion. One problem which faced the architect Charles Chree Doig was the provision for a lavatory to the excise office – it took a mere 18 months to resolve that problem! The excise officer's house took even longer to be completed. And now you pretty much know the two most exciting facts in Coleburn's uneventful history...

In 1916, Coleburn was purchased by Clynelish Distillery Co Ltd, however in 1925 it was taken over by a partnership of Distillers Company Limited, John Walker & Sons and

John Risk. From 1930 on it was managed by Scottish Malt Distillers Ltd and Distillers Company Limited, thus becoming part of the DCL 'family'. Last licence holder obviously was a conglomerate of J & G Stewart, Scottish Malt Distillers and Distillers Company Limited. As you probably know, DCL later were subsumed into United Distillers, which in turn became part of Diageo.

J & G Stewart were best known for their famous "Andrew Usher" blends. And that's probably were most of Coleburn's malt went, but it was also used for the Johnnie Walker "Red Label". Not until Diageo offered a Coleburn Rare Malt in 2000 (21yo, 1979/2000, 59,4%) has there ever been an original bottling. Even independent bottlings are still rare and hard to come by. There have been a few by Gordon & MacPhail as part of the Connoisseur's Choice series, as well as some by Cadenhead, Douglas Laing, Signatory and by McKillop's Choice, but that seems to be about it.

The distillery saw some refurbishing in the 1950's and 1960's. They switched from open coal firing to internal steam heating and changed from a Worm Tub to a heat exchanger (condensers). Also during that period, the mash house was rebuilt. Not that any of that helped in the long run. Already in 1968 the maltings were closed and while Coleburn survived the first big wave of distillery closings in 1983, it couldn't escape its fate any longer two years later.

While the buildings supposedly are still in good condition, Coleburn is unlikely to ever produce whisky again since in 1992 J & G Stewart Ltd (of United Distillers) returned the license. In Udo Misako's book "The Scottish Whisky Distilleries: For the Whisky Enthusiast" Coleburn's status is described as dismantled. According to the same source, brothers Dale and Mark Winchester have submitted plans to develop a concert hall, a hotel with restaurant and shops to Moray Council in October 2004. I have no idea if these plans are still being pursued.

### **Dallas Dhu 32y, -72, 50%**

Pris: 2148kr

Art nr: 70891-01

Speyside

Dallas Dhu Distillery startade sin produktion 1899 och som så många andra destillerier startades det på grund av blandedinsindustrins stora behov av maltwhisky. Grundare var bolaget Wright & Greig Ltd från Glasgow. Dallas kommer från det gaeliska ordet för dal och vatten, Dalais. Dhu betyder svart och härstammar från dhub. Om det ska syfta på vattnet eller dalen är oklart. Efter många ägarbyten i början av århundradet var Dallas Dhu i träda 1929-36. En stor brand förstörde pannhuset 1939. Efter andra världskriget började de igen 1947 att producera whisky. Under 60 och 70-talet investerades en hel del pengar i destilleriet men då efterfrågan sviktade och dåvarande ägarna United Distillers (Diageo) ansåg att det fanns bättre och billigare destillerier i koncernen togs beslutet att stänga Dallas Dhu 1983. 1988 gjordes Dallas Dhu om till ett museum. Där kan man på ett väldigt bra sätt se hur man gör whisky. Museet ser ut som ett fullt fungerande destilleri, men med undantaget att man inte gör whisky!